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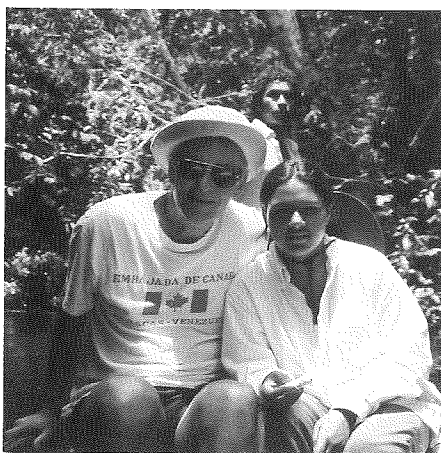
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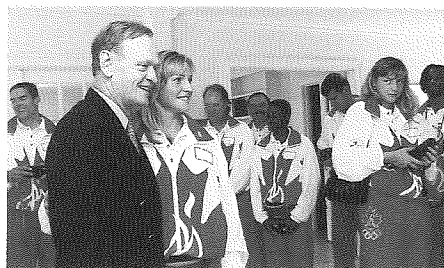
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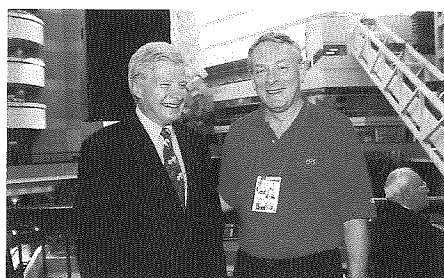
Vol. 13 No. 4



Stephen Woollcombe and daughter, Dharini, travelling up the Orinoco... page 34



Jean-Marc Carisse



Peggy Cozart

Top: PM and Volleyball Squad
Bottom: Consul-General Allan Stewart and IOC VP Dick Pound

Features / Reportages

Living in L.A.— An interview with Kim Campbell

Canada's Consul General in Los Angeles looks forward to selling Canada in the cultural capital of the world.

Atlanta 96

Canada's team in Atlanta, anchored by Mary Jane King, takes us behind the scenes at the 1996 Summer Olympic Games.

Country Desks / Les bureaux-pays

Ron MacIntosh, Claire Poulin and Jon Allen, three Country Desk practitioners, take a look at the approach adopted throughout DFAIT in 1996.

Un hiver en France

Roger Paul Gilbert vit un hiver mouvementé à Paris et trouve des échos du Canada.

Diplomacy and Peacekeeping: Part II

Gerald Wright accompanies Barbara McDougall to Somalia, before things started to go wrong for the Airborne.

Growing Up in the Foreign Service

Liza Linklater talks with two Foreign Service teenagers and discovers it's not all plain sailing.

1996 FS Awards

The Association — and RHOMA — present their annual awards for excellence.

Venezuela's Aborigines Seek a New Way

In a remote corner of South America, Stephen Woollcombe witnesses a fascinating experiment in sustainable development.

Departments / Chroniques

Editor's Notebook /
Carnet du rédacteur2

Commentary / Opinion libre3
Canada's Answer to the
Cultural Revolution
by Richard King

In Memoriam / En mémoire de40
Lyon Weidman

From the Archives /
Extrait des Archives41
Competitive Boycotts: An Olympic Event

Books in Review /
Critiques de livres43

Entertainment / Divertissement....47



Jean-Marc Carisse

The Prime Minister and Canadian Olympic
Flag Bearer Charmaine Crooks

Editor's Notebook / Carnet du rédacteur

"It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard of all rules and sadistic pleasure in witnessing violence. It is war minus the shooting"

George Orwell — not on Diplomacy, but Sport

From 1985 to 1989, my wife and I lived on a sailboat, my only contact with world news being snippets passed on by other sailors, the BBC World Service and the local newspapers of such cosmopolitan centres as Atuona (Marquesas Islands) and St. Helena. News from Canada was remarkably sparse (sobering in its paucity, in fact). The crew of a Victoria-based vessel told us that Bill van der Zalm (remember him?) had been elected Premier of B.C. — an item we discounted as too fantastic to be true. Of Meech Lake we heard nary a word — indeed, when I sat my FS exam barely two weeks home from the sea, I imagined that the various questions on this topic must be to do with some environmental disaster, perhaps in the High Arctic.

But there was one Canadian-related news item that made it not only to the World Service and the Fiji times, but to fishermen on the Skeleton Coast of South Africa, to village schoolchildren in Mauritius, and to what seemed like every mocking boat boy in the Caribbean; I am referring of course to the sorry tale of the Canadian athlete who turned bad, Ben Johnson.

As Foreign Service Officers, we do our best to promote our country abroad — its values, its achievements, its culture. How frustrating we find it when a Ben Johnson comes along and, for a period of several months and for most of the TV-watching world, becomes Canada.

But there's a lesson to be learned from this. Sport is perhaps the most undervalued weapon in our arsenal of cultural diplomacy. The amount of money our Government devotes to it is infinitesimally small but it is arguable that Donovan Bailey and the other three members of Canada's 4 x 100 relay team did more for Canada's image and renown worldwide in 1996 than any other four Canadians. As diplomats, we should not be in the business of sponsoring Donovan Bailey directly, but we emphatically should be doing more of what the mission staff in Atlanta did so ably this past summer and which they describe in the colourful article beginning on page 11 — pulling out all the stops at high profile sports events and making the most of the superlative ambassadors we have in our top

sportsmen and women. The other items in this issue — an archival piece that takes us back to the Montreal Olympics and a book review of "Sport and Canadian Diplomacy" are further reminders, if such were needed, that sport is diplomacy by other means, and as such should not be underestimated as a mere diversion.

And Now for Something Completely Different. Thanks in part to the many supporters and past contributors of **bout** who wrote in to the PAFSO Executive, the magazine has not been cut as sharply as we had initially feared; its 1997 budget will remain at 90% of the 1996 figure. That 10% will not be especially easy to find, but in recent issues we have (through exceptionally careful proof-reading and editing) been able to reduce substantially, for example, the budget item known as AAs (Authors Alterations) — changes needed in the final stages of proof checking.

Now, with this hurdle past us, the fundamental challenge to **bout** is again the perennial one. Our stocks are better than they have been for several years, but — in the end — we can never receive enough articles, especially in French. "**bout** is staid, **bout** presents an overly-rosy view of the Foreign Service": that's what the "e-whine" says, at least the parts of this always interesting and occasionally subversive FS communications network to which I've been privy. But we're not covering up anything; we truly do publish what we get, with some small allowance for the stylistic whims of the editorial board, who are typically sparing with their blue pencils. e-whiners, where are you? Let's hear from you! If it's literate, relevant and non-libellous, we'll publish. More succinctly, put up or shut up...

N.I. Coghlan

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Articles

Manuscripts are welcome in double-spaced format, preferably on WP 5.2 3/4" diskette, with a short biographical note about the author(s). Features are normally around 2,500 words. **bout de papier** publishes all articles in their original language. Send articles to **bout de papier**, c/o PAFSO (see address above). Manuscripts accepted à double espace, de préférence sur WP 5.2, disquette 3,5", accompagnés d'une brève notice biographique sur l'auteur. Les articles comptent habituellement environ 2500 mots. **bout de papier** publie tous les articles dans leur langue d'origine. Envoyer les articles à **bout de papier**, a/s APASE (voir adresse ci-dessus).

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Canada's Answer to the Cultural Revolution

Jamming in Beijing, Country & Western on the Pearl River

photos and story by Richard King

The best night of my posting as the purveyor of Canadian culture to China came in May of 1994 in the distinctly non-Canadian and non-Chinese surroundings of the original Beijing franchise of **Maxim's de Paris**. I had arranged for Montreal jazz great Oliver Jones, along with bassist Dave Young and drummer Barry Elmes, to have dinner and talk jazz with Chinese saxophonist Liu Yuan, trumpeter Cui Jian (better known as China's greatest rock star), pianist Kong Hongwei and a group of their friends. Following the meal, Canadian and Chinese musicians played for each other, and then with each other, on a makeshift stage featuring perhaps the most out-of-tune piano that Oliver Jones has ever played. A small and enthusiastic crowd of Chinese fans was joined later by Canadian ambassador Fred Bild and Canadian officials in Beijing who, like the Oliver Jones trio, were travelling with Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn. For the Canadian trio, the evening provided the opportunity to influence the leading jazz players of China's reform era; for Liu, Cui, Kong and their friends, who had

learned the music from recordings and scores, playing with the best in the world was an invaluable musical growth experience. For those of us privileged to watch this exercise in Canadian and Chinese fusion, even the brilliant concert given by Oliver Jones (on a much better piano) and the trio before a large audience the following night, could not match the excitement of the jam session at Maxim's.

A week later, Chinese and Canadian artists again shared the same stage, as the Governor General and his travelling road-show moved south to the Pearl River Delta, for Canada Week. This time the setting was the recording studio of Guangdong television, where the station's popular weekly variety show was a joint Chinese-Canadian affair. The Governor General delivered a recorded address to the viewers of China's richest region, and Chinese singers and dancers

traded acts with the Oliver Jones Trio, Alberta country duo the Great Western Orchestra and Toronto Cantopop singer Joyce Lee. Also on stage, sharing master of ceremonies duties with the show's regular hosts, was China's most famous Canadian, and best-loved foreigner, Mark Rowswell, better known as Dashan. Mark also contributed to the evening with the art that has made him a national celebrity, the Beijing comic dialogue, performed with a Chinese partner. The performance included Mark's hilarious parody of Chairman Mao's essay on that other Canadian hero, Norman Bethune, and a tongue-twister that made many in the studio audience helpless with mirth.

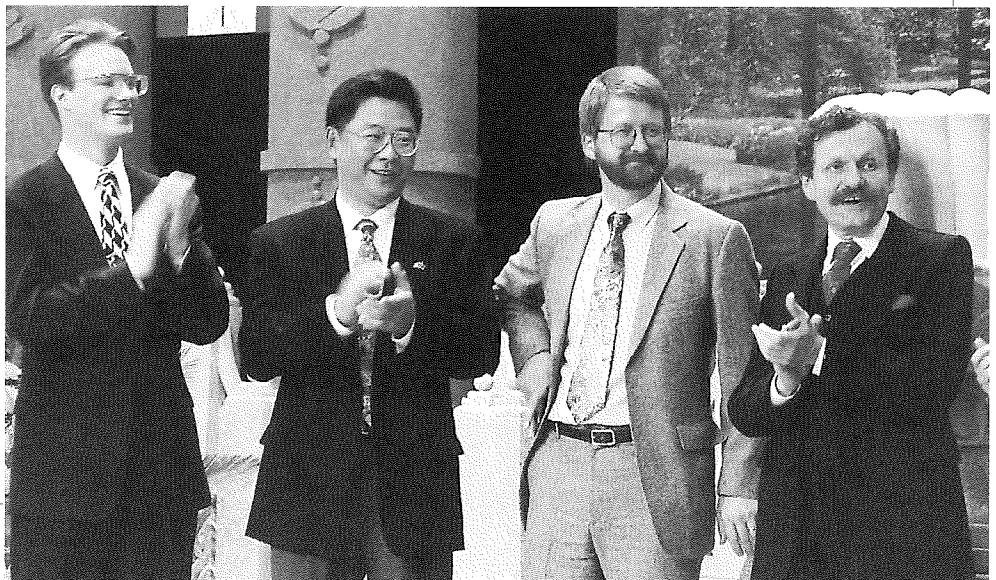
Another visit, another TV show; for Prime Minister Chrétien and Team Canada's China odyssey in November 1994, China Central TV in Beijing put on a Canadian

special edition of its prime-time quiz and general knowledge programme. The show featured a message from Prime Minister, a film on old Montreal and the Skydome, an explanation of the recycling logo, and — perhaps most memorably — a group rendition of "Red River Valley" in Chinese led by Ambassador Bild with Mark, Embassy colleagues and Canadian

Right: Dashan and Chinese partner Ding Guangquan in comic dialogue

Bottom right: (from left) Dashan, Canadian entrepreneur Henry Wang, Richard King, Ambassador Fred Bild preparing to sing Red River Valley for their country

Below: Oliver Jones in Guangzhou



entrepreneur Henry Wang. This was the first time CCTV had allowed a foreign country to share this programme, and others have followed the Canadian lead. Without Mark's celebrity, this Canadian breakthrough would never have happened. The irony is that he remains unknown at home, though a National Film Board documentary on him recently filmed in China may go some way to changing this.

Bringing Canadian culture into China is seldom straightforward or cheap. A series of last minute crises had to be overcome before the Toronto Dance Theatre took the stage in Beijing following cancellations of their scheduled performances due to flooding in South China. Hours before a concert by Vancouver pianist Jane Coop in Beijing's Concert Hall, we were still trying desperately to contact the only tuner allowed to work on the Hall's pianos in order to tune the one preferred by Ms. Coop. In both cases, the artists performed brilliantly while the organizers collapsed in a cold sweat.

Costs can be high — China's market economy has advanced to the point where it can cost as much to put on a concert here as in major Western cities, but not to the point where ticket prices can pay a substantial part of the cost of the event. In addition to its capacity as the defender of socialist

rectitude, the Chinese Ministry of Culture also has an entrepreneurial bent, charging substantial performance fees to foreign artists brought in by their Embassies. However, it is sometimes possible to negotiate officialdom down, as we did with a "package deal" on fees for recitals given in three cities last summer by young Quebec guitarist Rémi Boucher.

For all the difficulties, the rewards can be enormous: it is relatively easy to persuade Chinese television and press to cover Canadian performers, and this additional exposure should make sponsorship of cultural events an attractive proposition for Canadian businesses looking to increase their profile in China. For me, there has also been the satisfaction of working to make our dynamic and diverse culture better known in China, transcending more common images of wheatfields, wide open spaces, kindly immigration officers and a martyred revolutionary doctor. ☺

Richard King served as Cultural Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing from 1993 to 1996. He has now returned to the Pacific and Asian Studies Department of the University of Victoria, where he is Associate Professor of Chinese Language and Literature.

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Living in L.A.

*An interview with the Rt. Hon. Kim Campbell,
Canadian Consul General in Los Angeles*

bdp: Growing up in BC, was this in any way a preparation for California?

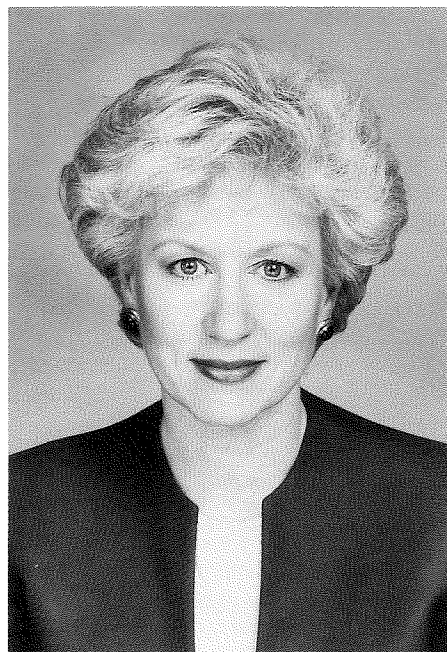
Campbell: BC is the California of Canada. There are certain affinities that people up and down the West Coast have. Recently I saw an article in *Harpers* magazine by Richard Rodriguez, about the West. He talks about the concept of the West in America as an ephemeral concept. For some people it starts in Saint Louis, for some people Pittsburgh, for some people Wyoming, for some it's California. He made the comment about California being a place that is in many way the oldest part of the country, because that's the place that people came to understand that the land was finite. That really struck a chord with me in terms of British Columbia; just as in the United States, people have come west in Canada to find new adventures, new horizons. In fact, most of the immigration into BC is from Alberta and Ontario. But when you get there there is no place else to go. You are at the end of the line. That does give a different sensibility: the sense that the land is both wonderful but also finite, the environmental sensitivity. The kinds of things about BC that other people might see as flaky are in fact, in many ways, the result of a world view that comes from being at the end of the line as opposed to one of the way stations on the line.

bdp: Does this actually translate into any direct sense of community with BC?

Campbell: I don't think that you have the same sense here as you sometimes find in the Pacific Northwest. It's more an understanding that British Columbia and California are places that are both very serious, where people work hard, but also a little bit other worldly.

bdp: Some people would actually say that "other worldliness" in BC actually translates into politics at the highest level...

Campbell: From time to time BC certainly has been an entertaining place to be. I think that California is also a colourful place. Now the difference between California and



British Columbia is, of course, that in the United States, California is hugely powerful because of its size. Its population is equivalent to that of Canada. Whereas British Columbia sometimes feels like the Rodney Dangerfield of Confederation — it gets no respect. There is a difference there. California has been the home of more than one president, Nixon and Reagan for example. It is clearly very significant in the strategy of both parties for the next national election here*. Bob Dole has been said not to have much chance here yet he is spending a great deal of time here because California electoral college votes are so significant. In that sense, California is a little different and, to the extent that the American empire is now a cultural empire, its capital is here in California.

bdp: You talk a lot in your political memoirs about your own love of the theatre.

Campbell: There is very little glitter in what we do here. Most of it is really hard slogging, dealing with the opportunities for Canadians to work, to invest, to be supported, dealing with the opinions that affect the integrity of our cultural policies. The

work that Canada does here is not very Hollywoodish at all: it's very serious. For instance, yesterday I met with a gentleman from the Association of Canadian Television Radio Performers. They have interests here and are trying to encourage producers here to cast Canadians when they are shooting in Canada. From time to time we do get a little bit of the glitter, but it was not until Joan Winsor was the Consul General here that she managed to have the Canadian Consulate invited to the Oscars when we had Canadian films in contention. Quite apart from the entertainment industry, there is bio technology, high-tech, San Diego and silicon valley and the huge financial market that has grown in San Francisco.

bdp: California has the 7th largest economy in the world...

Campbell: California would be in the G-7 if it were an independent country. The whole territory here is California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, and Guam: we have a lot on our plate.

bdp: In spite of this, is there a particular personal appeal to living in the showbiz atmosphere?

Campbell: There is wonderful live theatre here, and an interest in film that goes beyond what is being made. For instance, UCLA has a wonderful film series. I have always been much more of a live theatre person but I'm really delighted to have the opportunity to get to know film as a genre much better, as well as getting to know the film business — which is something quite different.

California is fascinating because, yes, there is lots that is interesting happening in entertainment but there are also wonderful Universities here: interesting thinkers and ideas, wonderful places to visit and exciting business. Silicon Valley is of itself a revelation in terms of what's happening there and the opportunity that this provides for Canadians. Samuel Johnson once said that the man who is tired of London is tired of life: if you can be bored in California you're in serious trouble.

bdp: You had an academic career largely in international relations. Is what you are doing now a fulfilment of that or are you still on another track?

Campbell: I think it is quite related. When I left Government, I spent 1994 at Harvard, at the Kennedy School, and while I was there I reconnected to this issue. I am now on the visiting committee at the Centre for International Affairs at Harvard and have been doing a lot of speaking, both in the United States and in Europe, on the challenges faced by democracies in the post-cold-war world. We are in a very interesting time. The old variables that have governed international politics for the fifty years of the cold war are gone now. We are all struggling to try to understand what the world is all about and what governments should be doing. Of course, for the United States as the only remaining super power, this is a major challenge. To be living in the United States at this time is fascinating.

I have already managed to connect with academics who are working in various areas, including my old area of the Soviet Union, now Russia. There is a group here led by Abe Lowenthal, University of Southern California, for example, whose Pacific Policy Council is interested in making sure that people from the western parts of Canada, United States and Mexico are fully involved in this foreign policy dialogue; his point is that in all three countries there tends to be a domination, particularly in Canada and the United States, of the central and eastern parts of the country.

bdp: In Ottawa, you began as a junior minister at Indian and Northern Affairs, then to Defence and Justice. As Prime Minister, your main intervention in foreign affairs would have been the G-7 Summit in Tokyo...

Campbell: There was an international dimension to all of my portfolios. When I was in Justice, I had the Commonwealth Justice Ministers' meeting, and I hosted the European Ministers of Justice. As Defence Minister, I attended NATO meetings and major defence conferences in Europe. As Prime Minister, the G-7 was the big international meeting that took place in the summer of 1993.

bdp: What was your perception of External Affairs from your various portfolios?

Campbell: All departments tend to develop their own culture and their own perspective on the world. That's why it is very important that ministers meet together around the

cabinet table where they balance these things off. When I was Justice Minister, I had a very strong focus on the legal aspects of the issues we dealt with, the constitutionality of issues. Each minister in each department can't help but become a separate little parish: you always have to work at tearing down those barriers. I expect that the same thing is true of the Department of Foreign Affairs & International Trade and I'll become part of that culture here. Perhaps one of the advantages that I have is that, having been a minister, I have had the chance to see the operation of departments from the other side and to understand some of the things that policymakers need to know to move beyond the internal feedback that they get. It's too soon for me to give a sense of the culture of the Department yet but I suspect, like every other department I have been in, that it has its unique culture and tends to see the world from its perspective.

There is a strong theme in American thinking to the effect that they don't believe in any kind of supranational authority

bdp: What initially took you to Ottawa was a passionate belief in the virtues of free trade. From what you are seeing in California, is free trade a battle that has now been won in the US?

Campbell: I think so. In Canada too, people are coming to see it as a fait accompli but that doesn't mean that there aren't difficulties. One the major cultural differences between Canada and the United States is that Canada has always believed in systems of international law and regulation. We are also very multilaterally linked. We seek to create the systems of international rule-making because we aren't big enough to throw our weight around. Americans, on the other hand, are citizens of what is now the only remaining super power and there is a strong theme in American thinking and in their view of democracy to the effect that they don't believe in any kind of supranational authority. Even when they are party to international agreements they don't like to give up their right to politicize issues; this sometimes makes them a difficult

partner. While Americans may support the notion of free trade and be very excited about it, there still are areas where they are reluctant to surrender their policy-making discretion to a set of rules or structures that is bigger than their own political institutions.

bdp: Is there a problem in that your mandate is to promote Canadian culture in Los Angeles and yet that is the one area where we sought most protection under the North American Free Trade Agreement?

Campbell: It is a problem. It is another example of profoundly different world views in our two countries. In the United States there has never been any problem posed by the importation of other countries' cultural products: the American output is so enormous and so dominating. For Americans the entertainment industries are simply industries like any other. In Canada that hasn't been the case. We have been extremely vulnerable to the domination of our industries by the American industries because of, first of all, the economies of scale. The American domestic market is so big that it can afford to sell into the Canadian market at much lower costs than those borne by Canadians. That is why cultural industries were exempted from the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement. That exemption was carried over into NAFTA because we need to make some space and to provide some opportunities for our own industries to articulate the Canadian reality in Canadian voices. We are becoming much more successful at that. I mention in my book that this was an issue that I raised with Bill Clinton, when I met him in the summer of 1993: I said I would like to explain to him why I was a cultural protectionist.

I was in Vancouver last week speaking at a conference of the North American Committee on this whole question of culture and why it isn't just an industry, why it is an anomaly in otherwise liberalized trade. This is because it is absolutely fundamental for the creation and maintenance of the social capital that countries need to make their democratic institutions work. You cannot have a country with a functioning democracy if people don't know themselves. In Canada, that is a real challenge for us. It is not a challenge for Americans.

bdp: Critics would say that in fact you cannot actually put up barriers against satellites, the internet...

Campbell: It may well be that changing technology will make it more difficult. In

which case, we will be very grateful that we started our cultural protection as early as we did. Canadian industries have grown as a result of that early cossetting: cultural product as a proportion of our exports is growing quite dramatically. We are finding other markets and that helps to create economies of scale for us. We've certainly got the smarts.

What we don't have is the big domestic market that the Americans have and a source of friction between us is that Americans have been very slow to accept Canadian cultural products. It is very difficult for Canadian films to get shown in the United States and yet the Americans control about 95% of our movie screens. So we still have problems in the feature films area, but we are doing well in the area of specialty TV channels and are exporting television into Europe and Britain.

The Canadian government is committed to continuing to protect, not to shut out other products, but to make space for Canadian products either on bookshelves or on the broadcast waves and on movie screens. If technology does begin to outstrip this protection, then we may have a problem.

bdp: When you go out into the market place in Los Angeles, what is the Canadian niche?

Campbell: One of the areas in which we are very successful, in terms of the export of our product, even to the United States, is children's programming. We are internationally acclaimed for our children's programming. Also, as more and more Americans are coming to Canada to shoot films, they are discovering the enormous strength of the Canadian film infrastructure. We are now trying to promote the greater casting of Canadians in major roles: there is real depth here. We are certainly establishing ourselves as the makers of good television programming, and Canadian authors are also doing extremely well. We are getting there, but it hasn't been easy and it hasn't been done without significant support from the people of Canada.

What I want to do is to help work on creating a cachet of excellence, so that people will associate "Canadian made" with excellence in all aspects of the entertainment industry.

There is a lot happening too in the high-tech sector. Recently the Bombardier water-bombers were credited with helping reduce the seriousness of the latest fires here. This time the loss of property and life was very much less than it was in 1993 and Canadian technology was an important part of that.

bdp: What comments do you have on the Presidential campaign, vis-à-vis your own experiences in Canada?

Campbell: There are some similarities and some very significant differences. First, here it has boiled down to a Dole/Clinton fight; in 1993 in Canada, we had a five party contest (three or four parties usually in any particular region). That dynamic is different. Some of the issues are the same: balancing social programs with debt, for example. What is interesting is to see that the centre of gravity politically in the United States is very much to the right of what it is in Canada. What you also see in both countries is the volatility of politics at this time in history. There are a lot of things up for grabs: traditional party affiliations don't necessarily mean anything. The importance of women here is something that hasn't attracted the media coverage it ought. There is an enormous gender gap that goes a long way to explaining the lead of President Clinton over Bob Dole in the polls: the Republicans have a major gender gap problem.

bdp: You don't attribute any of that lead to less-than-neutral media?

Campbell: One can certainly look at the role that the media play. There is no question that their role is very important and there is also what Tom Patterson has identified as a kind of self-fulfilling prophesy: if you are seen to be in free fall and seem to be losing then the media will write about all the negative qualities of the candidate or leader, whereas if you appear to be rising in popularity the media commentary will tend to be more positive. For Bob Dole the editorial cartoons, in particular, have been quite cruel and scathing, a reflection of the sense that he appears not to be winning. Were he to be winning, I think he would be portrayed quite differently. It's a dynamic that is very difficult to turn around.

bdp: As Consul General in LA, have you set any specific goals for managing the mission and for your own mandate?

Campbell: First of all, the reason why I'm here is that the government recognized the value of having a Canadian of some prominence here to break through the lack of awareness of Canada. It is very difficult to get attention in Los Angeles. Celebrity is a currency. Americans, in the NAFTA context, are very focussed on Mexico and it is sometimes hard to get their attention on Canada. Using that profile and the doors that it opens constructively is a very important part of my strategy. It has a purpose.

I want to create an awareness of Canada as a different country, an awareness of Canada as a country where people do excellent things, where there are policy approaches that are valuable for Americans to look at and learn about.

The underlying objective is to defend and promote Canadian perspectives in policy where they differ from those of the United States, whether it is in trade disputes or in matters of the environment. The main political battles are fought in Washington but a lot of the opinion battles are fought in out here in California, so obviously a prime objective is to protect Canadian policy initiatives and positions and to promote Canadian jobs and promote trade and investment in Canada. The underlying goal of all of this is to put jobs in Canada.

bdp: Do you have any regrets about not having chosen a career in international relations from the beginning?

Campbell: No. I loved what I did but in terms of this job, my experience in government is valuable. For two reasons. One: the cachet of my former office will help to open doors and give me access to decision makers here who might not otherwise make themselves available to a consul general. My predecessor, Dennis Browne, made it very clear to me when I was appointed that it is difficult to get people's attention. So in fact, the political side of my career will open doors in the international side of the career, which is very helpful. Two: I understand the political process. That is very important in trying to influence political opinion. I have a very deep understanding of how people who make public policy think: what they need to know, what kind of arguments are persuasive with them.

Aside from the fact that my political career gave me a very intimate knowledge of my own country (and I am finding that enormously helpful), I am surprised at how many people I know that have useful advice and are valuable in achieving the goals of this mission. It was also useful that I travelled the country to do my briefings before coming down; I have good relationships with many of the people at the provincial level in Canada, for example. I understand the Canadian economy. Not only have I travelled everywhere in the country and made policy in key areas related to the whole country but I worked on a daily basis with people who came from all parts of Canada. I heard over and over the concerns, problems, particular issues that dominate the various parts of the country. That is very valuable here. It's wonderful to have an opportunity to use all that.

bdp: Does that mean that if everything fell into place that you might be interested in continuing in this line of business?

Campbell: That remains to be seen; obviously that is the prerogative of the Government. I am not here as a career public servant. My main concern now is to do this job as well as I possibly can and be as useful as I can to Canadians. It certainly is enjoyable and I am always proud to be a representative of Canada outside of Canada. It is a labour of love to serve Canadians outside the country. It was a labour of love to serve them inside the country.

When people leave public office, whether they do it voluntarily or not, one of the things that is hard about leaving is that you take with you so much that you have learned. Sometimes it is frustrating that you don't really have a chance to use it. I am delighted because this job gives me a chance to do that.

bdp: One final question. What are you going to be thinking as you sit and watch the TV coverage of the upcoming election in Canada?

Campbell: I will be thinking how interesting it will be to watch it and not to have to be a part of it. It will be the first time since 1988 that there will be a Federal Election that I won't be involved in. When I took this job on, my commitment was not to become a member of the governing party but to be non-partisan. But I think that I am not alone among Canadians in hoping that another party will emerge as a genuine national alternative; obviously the Conservative party is the one best positioned to do that. It would be in Canada's interest for them to re-emerge. It will take more than one election but that is certainly something I will be watching with interest — the fate of my own party in the next election. I have heard many Liberals make the same point, that they think it important for the Conservatives to re-emerge as a political force because they are a national party and do have a national vision.

bdp: You won't miss the excitement?

Campbell: I don't think so. I might feel it vicariously for people that I know who are running — but no. I love politics. I don't for a moment regret it but I love what I am doing now too. It was great but it was also not without its price. We'll see. ☺

Ed. note: This interview was conducted immediately prior to the November 1996 elections in the USA.

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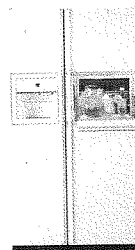
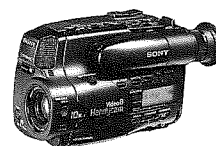


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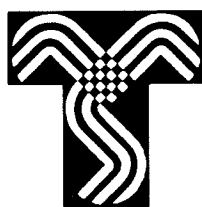
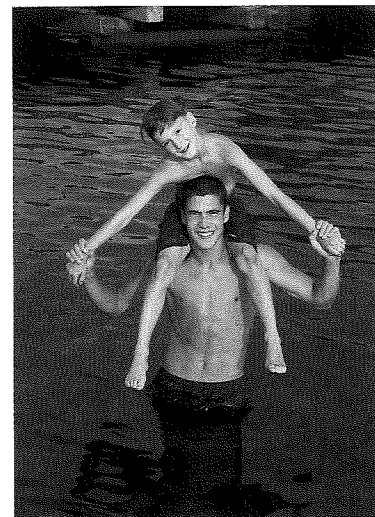
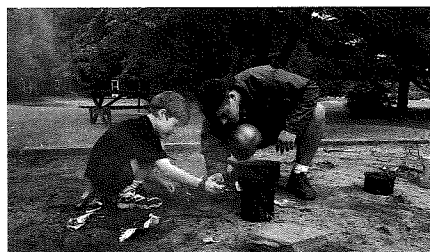
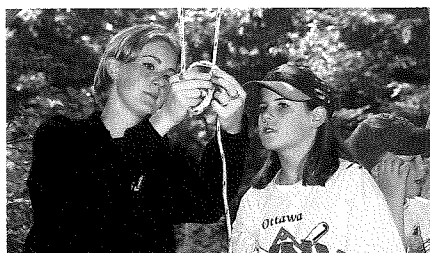
Camp (kamp), n. 1. a place where a body of persons is lodged in tents or other temporary shelter 2. such tents or shelters collectively 3. the persons so sheltered 4. a group of persons favouring the same ideals



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CAMP (kamp), n. v. 1. an experience in self-discovery 2. more fun than anyone could imagine 3. a safe, beautiful natural environment in which to explore the world 4. lifetime memories 5. forever friendships 6. the development of life skills 7. a place where trained staff lead with one focus: to provide a rich and wonderful experience for every camper **See also:** self-esteem, self-confidence, cooperation



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Atlanta 96



Behind the scenes at the Centennial Olympic Games

by Mary Jane King, with the assistance of Allan Stewart, Bill Johnston, François Carle, Brad Kelly, Judith Costello and CeCe Cubitt.

An indelible image of the Centennial Olympics occurred during the Closing Ceremony. Canadian athletes managed to sneak a giant Canadian flag onto the floor of the Olympic Stadium. That flag, large enough that 25 people had to carry it onto the field, billowed before the capacity audience and 3.5 billion viewers worldwide as athletes bade one another farewell in the Games' final moments.

With an unprecedented 22 medals in 10 separate sports, the Canadian Team had cause for celebration. An entire nation shared in the excitement as the mammoth flag floated amidst the crowd and the Games came to a close.

For the Canadian Consulate General, Atlanta, the Summer of 1996 was not yet over. More stirring moments lay ahead with the Paralympic Games. It would be Autumn before we could reflect upon the unique experience that had been ours.

How It All Started

Looking back, it seems inconceivable that this Post entered the world of Major Games more than six years ago, when Atlanta was bidding against five other cities to host the Centennial of the Modern Olympic Games.

Vying with Atlanta for the privilege of hosting these Games were Athens, Belgrade, Manchester, Melbourne and, of course, Toronto. In September 1990, at a meeting in Tokyo, International Olympic Committee (IOC) members would choose the winning city.



That day finally came. Atlantans were assembled by the hundreds in Tokyo and by the thousands in downtown Atlanta for an early-morning announcement by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch. At 7:25 a.m. EST, President Samaranch began the sentence, "The International Olympic

Committee awards the 1996 Games to the City of..."

And Atlanta's destiny was changed forever.

Warming Up for the Games

For a diplomatic office to have six years to discover its role in the Olympics is like a beach community's being granted six weeks to prepare for a major hurricane. The lead time allows for boarding up windows, identifying possible calamities and rescuers, and reviewing safety procedures, but the real test comes when everyone has to ride out the storm. In the case of the Atlanta Games, officials at the Consulate General predicted this would be a very big storm, indeed.

The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG) had announced early in its planning process the goal of attracting a record number of countries and athletes to participate in the Centennial Games. With prime venues concentrated in the centre of the city in an imaginary circle called "the Olympic Ring", ACOG would be funneling an unprecedented crush of humanity to Atlanta's core. Housing, transportation and security forces would be stretched to the limit. As the last Games of the century to be held in North America, these Centennial Games were sure to elicit a strong Canadian response.

How could a regional diplomatic office begin to plan for such an event?

The Post got its first taste of a Major Games experience in 1992, when the Atlanta Braves hosted the Toronto Blue Jays in Games One and Two of the World Series. The celebrities came. The media came. From the vantage point of CNN Center in the heart of the city, Consulate General employees could watch blimps and helicopters hovering over the nearby Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium, site of the Series. Turner Broadcasting System, which owns and operates CNN Center, is also parent firm for the Atlanta Braves, so impromptu Braves pep-rallies took place in our hotel-office complex throughout.

What we quickly learned is that, in the case of a major sporting event, hard work and a sense of humor carry the day. When then-Consul General Jim Elliott was asked by a local television reporter (she was

serious) "How do you get to Toronto from here?" his on-camera response was, "Take I-75 north; and, when you get to Detroit, hang a right." When an Atlanta color guard mistakenly carried the Canadian flag upside down into the stadium at the beginning of Game Two of the Series, we found ourselves besieged by well-meaning Atlantans, who called or wrote or dropped by the office to express their regrets!

Such experiences led us to believe the Olympics would be even more memorable, zany and exciting. The Summer of '96 would be a magical time in the life of our Consulate. One not to be missed.

But, first, we had to get ready.

Building the Team

The Consulate General was fortunate in being able to establish strong relationships with the key organizations involved in Games. The years between Atlanta's receiving the bid and actually putting on the Games gave us time to get to know those who would help to make Canada's participation in these Olympics a successful experience for all concerned.

Among those we turned to as we began the learning process were the Canadian Olympic Association (COA); Sport Canada in the Department of Canadian Heritage; Canadian IOC Members Carol Anne Lethere and Richard Pound and Honorary Member James Worrall; the Olympic Family and Protocol Division of ACOG; and other diplomatic posts which had previous direct involvement in the Games.

It also became clear this city would host the Paralympic Games, traditionally held one to two weeks following the Olympics' close. Whereas the Olympics would bring an unprecedented 197 countries and 10,500 athletes to Atlanta, the Paralympics would prove to be the world's second largest sporting event, attracting some 100 nations and 4,000 high performance athletes with a disability.

Initial contacts made in the Paralympics realm included the International Relations Department of the Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee (APOC); the Canadian Paralympic Committee (CPC); and Dr. Robert Steadward, the Albertan who is President of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC).



Photo: Bob Peterson, IPC

campus. Perhaps best of all, the unofficial "gathering place for the Games", Centennial Olympic Park, was just across the street from our building.

And They're Off...

The Olympics and Paralympics challenged this Post to a process of team-building as never before. Additional public affairs, administrative, consular and immigration officials were brought on board for the duration. The office was open twelve hours a day, seven days a week. Staff members became adept at arriving for early-morning briefings and staying until late evening. Some officials even spent the night at the office to oversee a spend-the-night party for Canadians who participated in a bike relay from Montréal. (More on that below.) Some memories:

The Prime Minister's Visit.

July 19th — our day began

before dawn, as staffers rushed to the office for a strategy session to go over last-minute details for this, the Opening Day of the Centennial Games. The Deputy Prime Minister and the Ambassador had already arrived. Everyone was eagerly awaiting the Prime Minister's arrival by military aircraft shortly before noon. From Hartsfield International Airport, Jean Chrétien would travel by motorcade to the Official Residence of Consul General Allan Stewart for an informal luncheon with Canadian athletes and other guests. Following afternoon meetings with Canadian press and a delegation of young cyclists from Québec, the Prime Minister would proceed to the Opening Ceremony at the Olympic Stadium. He and his party would return to Ottawa well after midnight.

What impressed those observing this highly-compressed visit was the Prime Minister's focus in each and every setting, but he was at his best with the athletes, taking time to meet and talk with each one, freely posing for pictures.

One of our favorite moments was watching the RCMP and Secret Service scramble when the PM decided to take an impromptu stroll through the Consul General's neighborhood mid-afternoon.

Athletes' Tribute and Reception. The day prior to the start of the Games was equally exciting, with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)'s star-studded tribute to Canadian athletes being taped in Atlanta mid-afternoon and the Team Reception

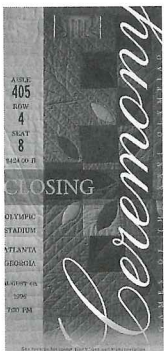
Gone With the Wind: Minister Copps and IPC President Steadward meet Scarlett and Rhett.

Canadians were moving to Atlanta to work with the Games. Ralph Mellanby, who had been in charge of broadcasting for the Calgary Winter Games; Claire Potvin, who had served as a Games consultant on Canadian and IOC levels; and Allan Koyanagi, formerly Ticket Manager for the Toronto Blue Jays, were among more than thirty Canadians settling in the city for the duration.

Ottawa Comes Visiting

Two years before the Olympics, we were already welcoming Games-related officials to Atlanta. We organized a committee of the various Canadian associations in town to share information.

In the context of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) meeting, December 1994, the Consulate hosted the Minister of Canadian Heritage Michel Dupuy; all three Canadian IOC members; the leadership of the COA; and officials of Québec 2002, who were poised for the finals in a hotly-contested bid for the 2002 Winter Games. ANOC Week gave us a true measure of the Olympics experience as we were introduced to the "Olympic Family."



As the Olympics drew near, it became clear Canadian dignitaries would be paying official visits to Atlanta during the Summer of 1996. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Canadian Heritage Sheila Copps, Canada's Ambassador to the U.S. Raymond Chrétien and Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon were among those expected for the Opening Ceremony. Minister of Transport David Anderson and Speaker of the House Gilbert Parent would arrive some days later. Minister Copps would be returning to Atlanta for a programme to precede the opening of the Paralympic Games. Logistics, including accreditation, housing and transportation for these officials and their staff, became our primary concern.

Fortunately, the Consulate General's location at the heart of the city helped to facilitate this. We were close to everything. ACOG headquarters was some three blocks away. The host hotel for the Games was only a few blocks further. The Canadian Olympic Association had chosen a fabulous location for its Canada Olympic House: adjacent to ACOG's main ticket center on Peachtree Street, two blocks from the host hotel. The Olympic Stadium was a five-minute drive. Volleyball, gymnastics, basketball, fencing, handball, judo, table tennis, weightlifting, wrestling and the International Broadcast Center were literally right next door. Swimming and diving took place at the Aquatics Venue, some five minutes west on the Georgia Tech

taking place in a "fun and games" setting later that evening.

Thanks to the inspiration and hard work of Canada's Assistant Chef de Mission Sylvia Sweeney and her colleagues at a Toronto-based production firm, "The 1996 Canadian Olympic Gala" was an unprecedented event. Some of Canada's best-known performing artists, including Céline Dion and David Foster, Ashley MacIsaac and George Fox, joined co-hosts Leslie Nielsen and Sonia Benezra to salute the country's newest Olympians. At the end of this one-hour special, which would air across Canada the following evening prior to Opening Ceremonies, runner Charmaine Crooks was named Flag Bearer for the Canadian Team.

After the performance, everyone was off to Dave & Buster's, a unique entertainment complex featuring video games and a variety of other entertainment stations for guests to test their luck and skills. Over 1200 athletes and guests attended. The athletes had to be torn away!

Minister's Reception. Several days into the Games, Minister Copps hosted a reception for athletes, officials and the

Canadian community. That event, held in the Atrium of CNN Center, proved to be another highlight of our Olympics experience.

Among the 600 guests was Atlanta attorney and founding member of the Canadian American Society of the Southeastern US Barry Phillips, who had been chosen by the COA some two years earlier to serve as Team Attaché. We were proud to have such a good friend of the office serving in that distinguished capacity.

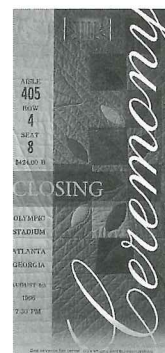
Also present were more than 100 participants from "Montréal 76-Atlanta 96," an ambitious bike relay planned for the start of the Games. Together, la Corporation d'urgences-santé de la région de Montréal Métropolitain and the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Québec had mobilized cyclists and volunteers to take part in a 2,000-km relay from Montréal to Atlanta to mark the twentieth anniversary of Montréal's Summer Games and salute the Centennial of the Modern Games.

It seemed only appropriate our office contribute to the project by furnishing housing for its participants. Yes, that's right: 115 tired cyclists bedded down in sleeping bags at the Consulate General after hours. Special thanks to Consulate Administrator Darrie Wohlman, Consul and Trade Commissioner Jean-Pierre Petit and

DFAIT's own Eric Pelletier, on loan to us during the Games, for going beyond the call of duty to serve as "chaperones" for this function.

Sport Canada made it possible for a company of "Young Canadians" to attend. On their way to the reception, a large contingent met Shaquille O'Neill and David Robinson, who were in residence at CNN Center's hotel as part of the "Dream Team". Being at the "centre" had its moments!

The Park. None of us could discuss the Atlanta Games without mentioning the phenomenon of Centennial Olympic Park. From 7:30 a.m. until well after midnight, this large, grassy space across the street from our building was alive with activity. Sponsor exhibits, including the AT&T Global Village, with its line-up of free performances by such artists as Santana, Ray Charles and acrobats from Cirque du Soleil, and "Southern Crossroads", a component of the 1996 Olympic Arts Festival, made this *the* place to be during the Games. Some 50,000 people jammed the park always.



Paralympic athletes on the floor of the Georgia Dome

Photo: Reginald Tiessen



Traffic and pedestrian flow in the vicinity was more than congested. In fact, cars were totally forbidden for many of the streets surrounding CNN Center. ACOG accreditation ruled, plus fingerprint analysis! And even R.E. "Ted" Turner was mistakenly denied access to the building in which he and his wife Jane Fonda have a penthouse apartment.

Downtown Atlanta was wall-to-wall people, trading pins, browsing for t-shirts among vendors, listening to musical groups camped out on street corners and in area parks. Frozen lemonade, a range of fast foods and Coca-Cola were omnipresent. The city's famed Peachtree Street had become a pedestrian mall for the occasion. Olympic sponsor Anheuser-Busch's team of Clydesdale horses was on display in a large, fan-cooled tent across from our building. Attracting a good deal of the attention was "Billy", a Clydesdale colt presented to ACOG President and CEO William Porter Payne.

Into this peoples' setting came the bomb — a tragic blight on the Olympics. The Consulate General's first concern was Canadian citizens. A survey of emergency response teams and area hospitals revealed no Canadians injured in the blast, but a profound silence hung in the air and bright-yellow police crime tape cordoned off the park.

Canada Olympic House. For Canadians and friends of Canada, the "insider" place to be was Canada Olympic House, the COA's and Sport Canada's hospitality setting at the heart of the Games. There, at the corner of Peachtree and Baker Streets, COA staffers, sponsors and others found an air-conditioned gathering spot, complete with information, refreshments and big-screen television coverage of both CBC and Société Radio-Canada feeds of the Games.

The Consulate General helped to rally local volunteers and furnish brochures and other materials for this setting. It was gratifying to hear that Canada Olympic House had become "home away from home" for Canadians visiting Atlanta.

In the Village. This is the most secure spot at any Games. For the Atlanta Games, the main Village was located on the Georgia Institute of Technology campus, less than a mile from the Consulate General. This relative closeness did not translate to ease of access. Security measures allowed only those with ACOG accreditation to enter the miniature city, complete with florist, hair salon,



Countdown: Bulletin board in the Consulate

fitness center, cappuccino bar and any other amenity Olympic athletes and staff could want. Toward the end of the Games, some Consulate General staff members enjoyed a tour, encountering both Arnold Schwarzenegger and Muhammad Ali in the process.

Behind the scenes, overseeing activities of the Canadian Team, were Canada's Chef de Mission Michael "Mike" Chambers, COA Director of Games Jim Murray and ACOG Envoy to the Canadian Team Shirley Joanne Smith, working out of the Village "command centre".

Commerce, Art, Et Al. Canadian enterprise and talent were evident throughout the Games as products, services, and cultural and promotional efforts bespoke Canada in Atlanta.

On the Trade front, Ontario-based Ellis-Don Construction was responsible for \$62 million in new housing for the Athletes' Village at Georgia Tech. Mondo Rubber of Québec supplied and installed the Olympic Stadium track on which Canadian sprinter Donovan Bailey scorched the 100-metres. Visitors from around the world were shuttled to and from Olympic venues in city buses built by New Flyer of Winnipeg. Calgary's Temporary Fence Rentals supplied more than 100,000 feet of fencing for Centennial Olympic Park and other Games-related facilities. The Chandioux Group of Montréal received a contract from the National Weather Service to translate English weather reports into French, the second official language of the Games. And Toronto's The Post Card Factory negotiated a merchandise agreement with ACOG to supply some 10 to 20 million post cards for Olympic visitors.

Over 50 law enforcement officials from across Canada volunteered their services to the Centennial Games. As a token of gratitude, we threw a late-afternoon party for them at the Consulate General.

Canada also had a cultural presence in Atlanta. Canadian baritone Gino Quilico performed in the 1996 Olympics Arts Festival's International Opera Gala. Noel Harding's "The Potato Eaters" was on display at the Atlanta Botanical Garden. The Atlanta International Museum of Art and Design included Inuit sculpture and tapestries in its exhibit "Ways of Welcoming: Greeting Rituals from Around the World". An Inuit sculpture, "Mother and Child", appeared in the High Museum of Art's "Rings: Five Passions in World Art". And Shelagh Keeley was one of five international artists chosen to create books during Olympic Arts Festival residencies at Nexus Press.

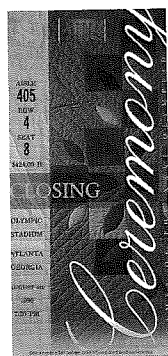
Outside the bounds of the ACOG Cultural programme, Canada remained front-and-centre, with pop phenomenon Céline Dion, accompanied by composer-conductor David Foster, performing during the Opening Ceremony. Québec musicians-performers in the group L'Ensemble Karel performed for 4,000 print and broadcast media during the Press Gala for Olympic sponsor Swatch. The Toronto-based Sarajevo Collective offered a dynamic stage adaptation of Elma Softic's book *Sarajevo Days, Sarajevo Nights*. "High Flyer", a work in bronze by Canadian sculptor Rein Triefeldt, was on view at Canada Olympic House. And "Spirit of the Arctic", an exhibition of Inuit stone sculpture drew viewers to an indigenous art gallery in the city's midtown arts district.

Thanks to Ottawa-based Leroux and Associates and the Canadian Tourism Commission, Atlanta even had its own maple-leaf-shaped hot air balloon for the duration.

The Paralympic Games

Volunteers. From the start, the Consulate General and Canadian community in Atlanta played a role in helping with the Paralympic Games. An April 1996 golf outing/fundraiser to benefit the Canadian Team was the Post's most ambitious effort in preparation for the Paralympics. Thanks to the Canadian American Society of the Southeastern US, the Canadian Women's Club of Atlanta, tournament sponsor Ellis-Don and numerous other sponsors, the Golf Challenge was a tremendous success, netting over \$39,000 US for the Canadian Team. Funds were used to offset costs of the Paralympic Athletes' Event at the Georgia Dome and Canadian athletes' fees for participation in the Games.

Minister's Visit. In the weeks leading up to the Paralympic Games, the Post worked with the Office of Deputy Prime Minister



and Minister of Canadian Heritage Sheila Copps for her return visit. The Minister's schedule included participation in the Athletes' Reception; observation of Canadian athletes in training; inclusion in an informal luncheon with athletes and staff and a brief tour of the Paralympic Village. Ms. Copps also met with Opening Ceremony host Christopher Reeve and participated in the ribbon-cutting ceremony for Canada Paralympic House.

At the Dome. A highlight of the Canadian Team's stay was its Athletes' Welcome. Some 500 guests, including leading members of the Canadian community in Atlanta, attended this programme, complete with marching band, on the floor of the Georgia Dome. The function carried a sports theme, with recognition of sponsors on the Dome's matrix board; a reception in Kickers, the facility's sports bar; and even a series of interactive games. Nothing could equal the thrill of partying in a 75,000-seat arena, complete with Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler look-alikes.

The Games Open. At the invitation of the Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee (APOC), 38 members of the Canadian community participated in the Opening Ceremony of the Games. The Consulate General enjoyed helping organize Canadian

involvement in this event — and outfitting participants with baseball caps and flags.

They Go On. Consul General Allan Stewart and the writer, as one of the two Team Attachés, attended a host of Paralympic events, including Athletics, Basketball, Goalball, Powerlifting, Rugby and Swimming. In the case of Powerlifting, a ballroom at the Marriott Marquis was transformed into a high-energy venue, complete with boom boxes and APOC volunteers doing the Macarena. Like the Olympics, the Paralympics were an adrenalin-rush and over too soon.

Our memories are almost over.

We close as we began — with the image of that larger-than-life Canadian flag on the floor of the Olympic Stadium. The flag, 60 feet by 120 feet, had been given to the Canadian Olympic Association by children of the Samuel Gilbert Public School in Sydney, Australia. Their hope was that it would become a part of the Canadian Team experience in Atlanta.

So it did. And, in so doing, it became a memory and a hint of the future for us all. ☺

Mary Jane King is the Communications and Cultural Affairs officer at the Canadian Consulate General, Atlanta. She joined the post in February 1988, just as Calgary was hosting the Winter Olympics.

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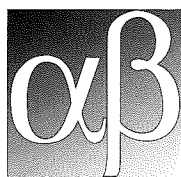
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Country Desks — Do They Work?

Les bureaux-pays — fonctionnent-ils?

In the autumn of 1996 and as part of the broader restructuring exercise, all of DFAIT's geographic bureaux were reorganised in such a way that the distinction between General Relations and Trade Divisions was erased. Easier said than done. With China or Japan, the bilateral relationship is of such dimensions and importance that all the formerly scattered officers can, indeed, be conveniently grouped under one Director and fashioned into a more or less cohesive unit. But what happens when the country in question formerly occupied, say, one-tenth of a political officer's time and one-tenth of a trade officer's? Three hands-on practitioners of the Country Desk approach ponder this and related questions — the Country Desk clearly has many virtues but it's no magic panacea.

À l'automne de 1996, comme partie intégrante de l'exercice de restructuration générale, tous les bureaux géographiques d'AÉCI ont été réorganisés de manière à supprimer la distinction entre les divisions des relations générales et les divisions du commerce. Plus facile à dire qu'à faire. Avec la Chine ou le Japon, l'ampleur et l'importance des rapports bilatéraux sont tels qu'il peut être effectivement commode de grouper tous les agents autrefois dispersés sous un seul directeur et les agencer en un service plus ou moins cohérent. Toutefois, qu'arrive-t-il lorsque le pays en question occupait, par exemple, le dixième du temps d'un agent de politique et le dixième de celui d'un agent de commerce? Trois praticiens de première ligne de la démarche des bureaux-pays se penchent sur cette question et des questions connexes — le bureau-pays possède de toute évidence de nombreuses vertus, mais il n'est pas une panacée.

The Asia-Pacific Branch — Dawn of the Country Desk

by Ron MacIntosh

For much of the past fifteen years, we have been grappling with how to integrate foreign and trade policy. First in 1982, the trade component of Industry, Trade and Commerce was merged into the Department of External Affairs. Soon after that, the Department consolidated some of its trade functions into the geographic bureaux. So-called "relations" divisions, dealing with mainly political questions, and "trade development" divisions would report to a common Director General.

In the early 1990s, someone had the idea that the real "comparative advantage" of the Department was its knowledge of foreign countries. The key to maximizing this advantage would be to strengthen that geographic vocation by integrating political

and trade functions even further. I was asked to become an ex-officio delegate at a working group looking at the idea — one element of the "Corporate Review" exercise then under way in the Department.

The proposition put to the group was that the process of integration should be moved downward — to the division director and even, for some smaller countries, to the desk officer level.

There was a lot of intrinsic appeal. It could be seen as a rationalization of either what should happen or what was already happening. In some bureaux, indeed in the North Asia Bureau where I worked at the time, relations sections frequently worked more closely with their trade development geographic counterparts than they did with other relations sections of their own divisions.

There were concerns with the concept however. Many in the group wondered if finding the sort of "renaissance officer" needed was realistic. Much early discussion focussed on whether such officers existed. If none were on the shelf, what levels of additional stress and workload would

eventuate until learning curves were mounted and training was made available? It was a wide sweep. We weren't just contemplating a meld of trade promotion and political work. At that time, even some aspects of immigration were part of the Department's geographic functions and, in Asia Pacific, we did a large share of our own public affairs work as well.

We heard later that senior management had decided to put the idea on ice for a while. Some questions raised in the group had not achieved closure. There was a sense that the core functions of trade and political were converging, but again what kind of officers did we have and what form would that necessary reorganization take?

Flash forward to 1994-95. By the summer of 1994, the great experiment in boundary-less, or at least less boundary, offices was well under way in the Asia Pacific Branch. Its focus was very much along the original lines of the country desk concept.

All divisions in the Branch had now become "country desks" with trade and political functions reconciled at least at the Director level, rather than the Director General. Some divisions have elected to maintain "trade" and "relations" sections. Others have moved down further by reconciling at the desk level with the director and/or the deputy to provide back-up to officers on more complex trade or political issues.

This has enhanced the work package for some, I would say most. Without doubt it has created daunting problems for a few others, less able to adapt to the "other stream's" experience, its routines and the nature of its client demands. On the other hand, it has brightened the scope for those (younger officers in particular) who welcome the chance for broader, more interdisciplinary responsibilities without the old and increasingly artificial divisions.

With the gradually greater interchangeability of skills that it induces and the flexibility of operation it requires, the country desk concept in the Asia Pacific Branch has facilitated allocation of workload, at least in busy periods. With new technology, country desks have eased the production, integration, and therefore improvement, of "products" such as briefing materials and speeches.

It may have helped streamline and make more coherent policy and operational messages to our missions abroad. Most refreshing is the fact that tiresome and self-defeating questions of "turf" rarely surface anymore and greater commonness of purpose is encouraged.

Country desks have helped us tackle "cross-sectoral" policy development challenges. They help in developing "country strategies" and in providing answers on how we relate to emerging regional institutions, how we deal with the aid program or what we do with science and technology and public affairs. Greater flexibility of function can, in the hands of good (and sensitive) Directors, help to meet a host of corporate-driven demands.

Country desks are not a panacea. Their creation doesn't mean that all the work that needs to be done is accomplished more quickly. For individuals (and this was a concern of the original working group), the jury is still out. Some pluses have been mentioned above but whether the new-age CVs they produce for officers impress promotion boards and assignment officers is a matter of conjecture. On a more day-to-day level, country desks may help absorb the pressures of a high level visit, but there is no evidence (yet) that they insulate line officers better from mounting workloads generated from within or from increasing demands from ministers' offices or the "centre".

Country desks have helped us tackle "cross-sectoral" policy development challenges.

Some of the original argumentation that regarded country desks as a means of enhancing the comparative advantage the Department possessed (i.e. that of its geographic expertise) has now been put to the test in the recent Departmental reorganization. It is uncertain to what extent this will affect the character or quality of policy input or the career development prospects of officers who find themselves with more geographically defined resumes.

In the realm of integrating effort, nonetheless, the start is encouraging. In the Asia Pacific region, if not in other regions, Canada's success — whether in business

development or in carving out a regional role — depends not on the conquest of each brief individually but in building a dynamic interaction between the two. That is the agenda and the country desk represents a beginning towards achieving it. ☺

Ron MacIntosh is special Policy Advisor and Coordinator in the Asia and Pacific Branch. He has been posted to Bridgetown, Tokyo and Seoul.

De l'exotisme polycentrique en Europe

par Claire Poulin

Avant d'entamer la dégustation d'une bière «Belle Gueule» (produite par une micro-brasserie du Québec), vous noterez qu'en début d'étiquette on y définit les mots «belle» et «gueule». Cela donne un avant-goût de la préparation. De la même manière, avant de commencer l'ingestion de cet article (produit par une applicatrice au quotidien), je vous conseille de vous pencher sur la définition des mots «exotisme» et «polycentrique».

***Exotisme :** caractère de ce qui sort du commun*

***Polycentrique :** qui a plusieurs centres de direction*

Ces deux termes décrivent fort bien mon impression lorsque j'ai entamé la mise en application de la nouvelle approche adoptée par le secteur de l'Europe il a de cela un an. C'est d'abord cet exotisme de REO qui m'a envoûtée. Ce sigle aux lettres magiques n'évoque-t-il pas le célèbre RIO (situé non loin du lieu de prédilection en Amérique du Sud où je venais de réaliser ma première affectation)? Puis, la dimension «polycentrique» est venue s'ajouter au défi qu'il me plaisait bien de relever. S'occuper des dossiers politiques, économiques et commerciaux portant sur l'Espagne et le Portugal était loin d'être dénué d'intérêt.

Un peu d'historique

Inspiré par l'expérience fructueuse menée par le secteur Asie-Pacifique et par souci d'accroître l'efficacité du secteur de l'Europe, il a été décidé au cours de l'année 1994 de procéder à une réflexion sur le fonctionnement du secteur. Cet exercice avait pour but de mettre de l'avant une proposition de restructuration qui allait refléter davantage la nouvelle réalité européenne.

La force centrifuge de l'unité

Il s'agissait donc, par conscience historique, «d'unifier» l'Europe en notre sein et de faire tomber, à notre tour, la désuète division est-ouest. Un nouvel amalgame de molécules devait jaillir de ce «remue-ménages». L'idée ayant germé, une option fut retenue: celle de regrouper les pays autour de grands pays cibles, en fonction de leur situation géographique et géopolitique. On allait redécouper la carte de l'Europe en ensembles géopolitiques se formant autour des pays européens des G-7 et P-8. Ainsi, s'alignèrent la France (Ouest), le Royaume-Uni (Nord), l'Italie (Sud), l'Allemagne (Centre) et la Russie (Est) selon des notions tout à fait cardinales. Les pays satellites de ces 5 grands se fusionnèrent en famille autour des modules polycentriques.

Des unités mixtes

Un deuxième pôle d'attraction allait d'ores et déjà prendre forme autour d'unités mixtes dans leur composition (agents politiques et commerciaux) mais homogènes dans leurs objectifs géographiques. On brisait ainsi un autre clivage et ce, au niveau des groupes de travail d'une même direction. C'est ainsi qu'afin d'atteindre la cohésion des noyaux créés et de favoriser l'intégration des experts d'une même équipe, agents commerciaux et politiques formèrent à leur tour des ensembles. Qui plus est, le souci d'intégration dans les noyaux polycentriques allait pousser encore plus loin l'application de la théorie. Il fut ainsi décidé de donner à certains agents (méritoires!! — du moins je l'espère puisque je suis du nombre) une charge complète, politique et commerciale. Je croyais au début que le nombre de ces agents allait être assez important, mais au fur et à mesure de ma cohabitation avec mes collègues «européens», je me suis rendu compte que seuls deux agents (en bonne et due forme) avaient accepté de se prêter à ce défi. Certes, au niveau des directeurs et des directeurs adjoints (provenant d'une filière ou de l'autre), la globalisation fonctionnait sur une base bien établie, quoique parfois, parmi les directeurs adjoints, elle avait été négociée de manière raisonnée ou tout simplement conviviale entre experts d'un même sous-groupe.

En plus des 5 noyaux mixtes de base, la réalité d'une Europe dont aujourd'hui la plupart des pays se retrouvent regroupés sous la bannière de l'Union européenne allait également nécessiter la localisation chez nous d'une unité à l'image de cette nouvelle donne. Ainsi, une autre direction (aujourd'hui REU), traitant de tous les dossiers relatifs à l'Union européenne et aux autres institutions en Europe, devait être créée. Elle s'occuperait autant des questions



Claire Poulin: fonctionnaire extraordinaire

commerciales que politiques dans lesquelles le Canada est impliqué tant en matière d'échanges, de liens transatlantiques qu'en termes de politiques commerciales avec l'Union européenne.

Pour que le tableau soit complet, il fallait que de nouveaux services communs viennent parfaire les besoins du secteur au niveau de la planification des politiques, des communications et de la promotion commerciale. Une sous-direction totalement dédiée à la coordination des communications de la région européenne allait prendre forme. Cette entité serait responsable d'évaluer les besoins en communications du secteur et de coordonner l'ensemble de ses activités dans ce domaine. Deux autres sous-directions, celle des «foires et missions» et celle de «l'investissement, science et technologie», permettraient de circonscrire les besoins et de faire la promotion des programmes spécifiques de la région. Bien sûr, les services d'administration allaient poursuivre leurs tâches. La nouvelle structure allait aussi permettre de créer au besoin des groupes d'intervention spéciale (Task Forces) pour répondre aux diverses crises pouvant survenir.

Par souci d'efficacité

Afin d'en arriver à un fonctionnement optimal dans des délais raisonnables, le secteur de l'Europe tenait à mettre en application le fruit de ses réflexions assez rapidement. Dès septembre 1995, le secteur se dotait d'un nouvel organigramme, modifiait la composition des directions et adoptait le concept de «bureau-pays» afin de favoriser au plus tôt une meilleure intégration des

programmes politiques et commerciaux permettant ainsi une meilleure coordination des activités par pays.

Aujourd'hui et demain

Ce redéploiement des effectifs date aujourd'hui d'un an. Il est encore trop tôt pour évaluer l'efficacité du système ou pour porter des jugements sur les effets entraînés par le fonctionnement des nouveaux modules.

Cependant, à ce stade-ci, on peut quand même se permettre de prendre un certain recul face au travail que l'on accomplit au quotidien et tenter de poser un regard réaliste sur la nouvelle structure mise en place. Chose certaine, ça marche! Certes, quelques réajustements s'opèrent et continueront de s'opérer afin que chaque direction devienne de plus en plus fonctionnelle et que la distribution des tâches se fasse de manière équilibrée. En dehors de cela, il faut avouer que le nouveau système a le mérite d'offrir aux différents clients un service «à guichet unique» (comme on se plaît à le désigner). Ainsi toute clientèle, quelle qu'elle soit (ministres, postes, ambassades, secteurs, compagnies canadiennes, public, etc), a dorénavant plus de facilité à se retrouver dans les dédales de notre ministère et reçoit une attention plus personnalisée. Les rapports intersectoriels et interministériels s'en trouvent davantage coordonnés et le travail d'équipe, favorisé.

Chose certaine, ça marche!

REO...au quotidien

Pour moi, à qui il fut donné d'expérimenter cette première année polycentrique européenne, j'estime qu'il valait la peine de plonger dans cet univers, même si, me ferez-vous remarquer, l'effet «RIO» n'a pas fait long feu. En effet, pour l'agent qui s'occupe des aspects pluridimensionnels de nos relations avec l'Espagne, le Portugal et même aujourd'hui avec Andorre, le boulot au jour-le-jour nécessite une vitesse de croisière qui laisse peu de temps pour l'évasion. En fait, REO au quotidien signifie: jouer à la femme orchestre en menant tous les dossiers de front, tisser des liens transatlantiques en jetant des filets allant au-delà du monde des pêches et, pour être plus terre-à-terre, répondre à deux clientèles et à deux types fort différents de sollicitations. Cela veut aussi dire: répondre à deux ministres. Pour ceux qui ont l'expérience des directions

géographiques, vous savez pertinemment ce que cela peut représenter en termes de cahiers d'information, de notes, de correspondance, etc. Je m'arrête là et vous laisse digérer cet article sur «l'exotisme polycentrique» du secteur de l'Europe.

N'empêche que, vous en conviendrez, à défaut de châteaux en Espagne, le dossier «poisson» baigne dans l'exotisme... ☺

À son retour de Buenos Aires, où elle agissait comme agent politique, Claire Poulin s'est jointe à l'équipe de la direction de l'Europe de l'Ouest où elle cumule aujourd'hui les fonctions d'agent politique et commercial pour l'Espagne, le Portugal et Andorre.

Down Mexico Way — the LMR experience

by Jon Allen

The Mexico Division (LMR) was created in September 1995, bringing together under one division the political, economic and trade aspects of Canada's relationship with Mexico.

LMR was established in response to a significantly enhanced set of relations between Canada and Mexico. While the NAFTA, which entered into force in January 1994, was undoubtedly the major catalyst for this new found relationship, Canada and Mexico also were establishing new relations and finding common interests in a variety of multilateral organizations that Mexico (the OECD, APEC, the WTO) and Canada (the OAS) had joined since the early 1990s. In addition, bilateral trade had increased from approximately \$500 million in 1985 to over \$6 billion in 1995, Canada was becoming one of Mexico's main sources of foreign investment and the two countries had entered into over 50 agreements and MOUs on a wide variety of topics.

The LMR model of a country desk involves one division and one country. The political and trade responsibilities are largely undertaken by two separate sections each headed by a deputy director.

This is a model I strongly support. Some of my reasons are rather obvious. It is much easier to develop a coherent set of foreign and trade policies vis-à-vis a country when most decisions are taken by the person(s) who are closest to the relationship as a whole. For example when decisions on whether to support an export permit application have to be taken or when programs that have both trade and political objectives have to be implemented, the consultation process is

A Mexico style country desk also can offer clients, both within government (DFAIT ministers, deputies, PCO) and outside (the Mexican Embassy and Government, business people, NGOs) one stop shopping — something most seem to appreciate once they've become accustomed to the new address. Finally, the preparation of visits, briefing books and Qs and As is simplified when all or most of the relevant "pieces of the puzzle" are located within one division. Even if some of the information lies elsewhere, LMR knows where to find it quickly and has a good sense of its relative importance in the grand scheme of things.

Our experience suggests that trade promotion and political activities often operate at a different pace and rhythm.

LMR was also fortunate because it was established by bringing together officers on the political/economic and trade sides (three positions from LSR and four from LGT) who had been involved previously in Canada/Mexico relations *and* who continue to work primarily in their areas of previous specialty.

these advantages, I tend to believe that a division that has trade officers doing primarily trade related work and political/economic officers being primarily responsible for political and economic activities continues to be the best route both for DFAIT's clients and for the officers involved.

When they were hired, these officers usually expressed an interest in doing either political or trade related work, perhaps because they believed they were more suited to one or the other skill and personality sets that are commonly associated with trade and political stream officers. The traditional stereotype (one that CFSI and its integrated training approaches may be breaking down to some extent) suggests that political officers prefer preparing analytical pieces, while trade officers are more action oriented, i.e., more keen to close a deal than write up the trip report after.

When posted abroad, these officers also will most likely have either trade or political/economic responsibilities at post, although this is not always so. (In LMR's case, the two trade officers that were posted at the end of our first year went on to do trade jobs and the political officer who departed is doing a classic first posting political/economic job.)

operate at a different pace and rhythm. Trade activities are planned a year or months in advance. They require significant lead times, monitoring of progress, (recruiting, set up), more travel and frequent contracting out for consultants. The political officers' role is more often either reactive or analytical. It involves the preparation of Qs and As, memoranda to ministers and briefing notes and analyzing events or trends. While LMR experimented with having a junior political officer take on both the trade promotion and political responsibilities for environment, education and culture, in the end, to no fault of the officers involved, one or the other side of the activity tended to suffer.

If a melding of responsibilities is to work, all concerned must fully commit themselves to making it happen and officers must be available to step in and cover as required. In addition, if the Department is committed to such an approach, it will have to re-think its current practice of recruiting into separate streams and of managing its personnel along stream lines. ☺

Jon Allen joined DFAIT in the political/economic stream, has had postings in Mexico and New Delhi and is the first Director of the Mexico Division.

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Un hiver en France

par Roger Paul Gilbert

L'hiver comporte ses vents de frilosité dans une France déjà morose, mal-traitée par des grèves pernicieuses qui n'ont su répondre aux attentes populaires en raison d'une économie éprouvée par la crise. Fallait-il, de plus, sombrer dans la morosité médiatique à la suite d'un président sortant de scène à l'heure de son choix, comme si son départ devait signifier l'enterrement des illusions de jeunesse «avec celui qui en fut le fossoyeur»?

L'économisme s'est chargé d'exacerber davantage le ras-le-bol général dans une marée d'affaires dont la France devait impérativement se préoccuper. À cette grisaille s'ajoutent le pessimisme des banques françaises responsables de l'affaissement immobilier au cœur même de Paris et la chute des investissements étrangers. Les aspirations européennes de la France, accrochées politiquement à la locomotive allemande, n'ont guère été susceptibles de surmonter les difficultés de l'échéance de la monnaie unique, de l'engagement ferme d'une politique commune face à tant d'euro-scepticisme de part et d'autre de la Manche (exacerbé par l'épisode de la vache folle).

Même les intellectuels, désormais incertains de leur pouvoir de création, ont paru sombrer dans le cafard. Ils se lamentent que seules les traductions d'œuvres étrangères, entendez américaines, semblent avoir, à l'instar de leur cinéma, la faveur populaire des Français...

La France contre elle-même

Tel a été le diagnostic de la revue *Esprit* à la suite des trois semaines de bouleversement social d'avant-Noël 95. L'enjeu des réclamations est demeuré dans l'impasse puisque le gouvernement d'Alain Juppé ne pouvait court-circuiter les impératifs d'une réforme de la sécurité sociale dont le financement est très lourdement déficitaire.

Le premier ministre avoua ses maladresses : comment en effet imposer tout un ensemble de mesures concernant les grévistes, les cheminots et les fonctionnaires en mal de préserver leurs acquis syndicaux et de retraite; les enseignants et infirmières bousculés et nombre de catégories de travailleurs affiliés aux trois grandes centrales syndicales, tous préoccupés par un avenir incertain? N'y a-t-il de cela quelque écho chez nous?...

Plutôt que le mécontentement à l'égard de leur propre État, de se demander *Le Monde*

Diplomatique de février dernier, les grévistes n'exprimaient-ils pas un cri d'alarme aux travailleurs de l'Europe entière, notamment leurs inquiétudes face aux incertitudes d'une Union Européenne sujette à renégociation? Il faut à cet égard souligner l'objection du *Wall Street Journal Europe*, pour qui l'analyse du *Monde diplomatique* ressemble à une description trotskyste de la situation économique.

Dans un contexte pourtant euphorique pour la plupart des bourses — de Paris, de Francfort, de Londres, de Madrid — la mondialisation du commerce fera figure, aux yeux des gagne-petits, de mangeuse de travailleurs en proie aux coupures, aux compressions en tous genres, aux délocalisations d'industrie, le tout au nom de la mondialisation (le maître-mot) et des coûts sociaux moins élevés ou inexistantes.

Le *New York Times* se demandera pudiquement si les sociétés américaines ne devraient pas réfléchir aux conséquences socialement destructrices des compressions et de dislocations. Les mises à pied atteignaient même les hauts cadres du grand capital, sans omettre les 2,5 millions d'Américains ayant perdu leur emploi au cours de la période 1991-1995. L'économisme n'est pas une fin en soi, écrit-il, c'est aussi l'organisation d'une société.

Le phénomène n'est donc pas unique à la France, ni à d'autres pays européens connaissant des situations plus graves. Il est universellement réparti à travers un monde capitaliste sans pitié, anonyme, n'ayant qu'un objectif, l'enrichissement d'une classe possédante de plus en plus gagnante de ses impunités en matière sociale, de commerce déréglementé, de spéculation effrénée sur les monnaies, bref d'un libéralisme débridé «à l'anglo-saxonne», d'ajouter *Le Monde*.

Si encore les gouvernements et les multinationales s'astreignaient à l'application rigoureuse des conventions de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail souscrites au cours des ans par des centaines de pays et gouvernements. La future Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (OMC) devrait prendre acte d'un minimum requis concernant la clause sociale sur laquelle il serait difficile de ne pas s'entendre : abolition du travail forcé, non-discrimination dans l'emploi, âge minimum d'accès à l'emploi, liberté syndicale. De telles clauses sont loin de plaire aux multinationales. Ce sont là des mesures qualifiées de «restrictions relatives au travail, aux questions sociales et à l'environnement» par le directeur général de l'OMC, Renato Ruggiero en interprète fidèle.

Les tentatives de solution

Impôt contre le *dumping* monétaire, taxe compensatoire sur les produits nationaux étrangers de forts différentiels de coût de main-d'œuvre, régulation des zones de libres échanges (ZER) où se manifestent de plus en plus la maginalisation des pays, l'érosion des acquis sociaux, la montée du chômage : voilà quelques éléments de solution à l'étude au GATT et ailleurs...

Les plus mécontents de la gauche française s'attaqueront aux privilégiés, aux grandes fortunes dont le patrimoine excède de loin en valeur celui de la grande masse des classes moyenne et travailleuse (1 % des Français détiennent 25 % de la fortune nationale, 10 % en détiennent 55 %). Sur environ «500 milliards de francs de revenus d'épargne financière perçus en 1992, écrit Christian De Brie, seuls 100 milliards ont été imposés, la moitié à l'impôt sur le revenu, l'autre bénéficiant du prélèvement libérateur, au total pour une trentaine de milliards d'impôt». Rien d'étonnant, ajoute-t-il, que sur vingt-cinq millions de foyers fiscaux, seulement onze mille paient plus de 50 % d'impôt et quatre-vingt-deux mille plus de 40 %. Même reproche aux sociétés françaises dont le taux d'imposition, le plus bas du monde développé, écrit De Brie, est passé entre 1986 et 1994 de 50 % à 33 %, avant distribution des bénéfices. Les dernières initiatives du premier ministre Juppé visant l'allègement du fardeau fiscal des gagne-petits auront-elles l'effet souhaité pour la relance économique et la consommation. Il est permis d'en douter...

Les remèdes pourraient bien passer par plus de rigueur dans la manière dont on exonère les sociétés à même les crédits d'impôt sur le revenu dans les zones d'investissement privilégiées : remboursement de TVA pour près de 100 milliards de francs, exonération de charges sociales, dégrèvement de taxes professionnelles (quelque 35 milliards de francs en 1995), autant de pistes qui permettraient d'équilibrer l'épargne entre sociétés, travailleurs et salariés, notamment celle des entreprises qui est passée de 12,3 % à 18,4 % entre 1984 et 1994, sans omettre une part accrue du capital, de 39,4 %, dans la valeur ajoutée.

Le paradoxe occidental

Le paradoxe d'un tel système, solidifié sous la présidence de François Mitterrand, pourtant d'allégeance socialiste, n'échappe pas à l'observation. Dès 1983, soit deux ans

après le début de son premier septennat, le président se plaignait : «trop d'impôts, pas d'impôts.... Je veux qu'on amorce la décroissance». C'est ainsi qu'il décrètera le grand virage néolibéral des socialistes français, auquel a souscrit tout naturellement le président Jacques Chirac en promettant de baisser, à compter de 1997, la part des prélèvements obligatoires.

On comprendra mieux la tendance et les difficultés sociales qui perdurent pour la masse des Français. Ne pourrions-nous trouver là quelque motif d'examiner plus à fond notre propre terrain fiscal fédéral et provincial? Les voyants rouges ont pourtant clignoté lors des manifestations populaires contre le gouvernement Harris, obligé de sabrer durement dans ses programmes sociaux. Ne sont-ils pas davantage menaçants dans un fédéralisme opposé à une véritable ouverture en vue de satisfaire aux aspirations décentralisatrices du pays? Un gouvernement claudiquant d'une réformette à une autre pour masquer l'insécurité de son propre avenir?...

En France, on aurait cru que les septennats de François Mitterrand comporteraient une préoccupation sociale accrue de la part de ses gouvernements. Le contraire a semblé être vrai, selon l'économiste Dominique Carabiol. Mitterrand a résolument orienté la France vers sa vocation européenne en arriant le franc français au mark allemand. Ce virage à droite semblait conforme à la consigne venue de Wall Street et des partisans du libéralisme érigé en «religion du profit à tout prix» (*Le Monde Diplomatique*, septembre 1976).

Alors que les Européens souhaitent accentuer les «critères de convergences» du Traité de Maastricht, aboutissant à de nouveaux équilibres économiques, à la désinflation et à l'équilibre du mark par rapport aux autres monnaies, les gouvernements se sont trouvés privés de leurs moyens traditionnels d'influer sur l'ajustement des monnaies, les déséquilibres d'inflation, la croissance, la balance extérieure, la productivité et l'emploi. L'arme unique à leur disposition, le budget national, s'en était trouvée d'autant affaiblie par une conjoncture difficile (guerre du Golfe, fluctuations excessives des monnaies), qu'il s'est produit des déficits budgétaires imprévus.

Les rencontres de Turin en vue de l'élargissement du Traité de Maastricht auront été l'occasion d'exiger davantage d'orthodoxie en matière de déficit budgétaire, soit 1 % du PIB, au lieu de 3 % prévu par le traité de 1992, limitation de la dette totale à 50 % du PIB au lieu de 60 %. Les indices économiques de la France ne sont guère rassurants à cet égard : une croissance diminuée à 1,9 % en 1995, et un estimé révisé de 1,3 % pour 1996 au lieu des 2,8 % prévus.

Une politique étrangère européenne

François Mitterrand n'aura laissé indifférents ni ses admirateurs, ni ses détracteurs. Franchement européen dans sa pensée, il n'a négligé aucun moyen de renforcer l'équilibre extérieur de la France, y compris la réintégration de son gouvernement au dispositif militaire de l'OTAN abandonné par le général de Gaulle en 1966. Son allégeance à la cause serbe dans les conflits de l'ex-Yougoslavie a déçu les observateurs. On doit remonter à la reconnaissance internationale par les puissances occidentales du morcellement de l'ex-Yougoslavie pour s'expliquer un conflit où l'Europe n'a pas su conserver rigoureusement une neutralité pourtant essentielle à tout règlement pacifique. Gare à la reconnaissance prématurée!...

Le plaidoyer de Jacques Chirac à Washington en faveur d'un rôle accru de l'Europe en matière de défense européenne soulèvera quelque doute. Pourrait-on, en effet, convaincre les Américains de se soustraire d'une partie de leurs apports militaires pour permettre aux Européens d'agir seuls dans une crise limitée à l'Europe? Il s'agirait alors de définir des forces et des structures de l'OTAN à «double usage» : on permettrait à des groupes de forces interarmes multinationales (GFIM) d'agir pour des missions de paix dans des espaces traditionnels de l'OTAN; mais on sauvegarderait aussi un certain droit de regard de SACEUR, le commandant suprême (américain) de l'OTAN. Le départ des troupes américaines de la Bosnie à la fin de 1996 présenterait une situation de cette nature.

Les observateurs craignent l'arrivée de Jacques Chirac à la présidence française, notamment lors de la reprise des essais nucléaires de Mururoa. Jacques Chirac a pourtant fait preuve de courage en abordant la restructuration des Forces armées françaises en armée de métier. Le démantèlement progressif de bases militaires, l'abandon de certains dispositifs nucléaires (du plateau Albion), les choix des équipements de défense, l'orientation des recrues vers un service civil, voilà autant de mesures d'envergure qui nécessiteront de la part des Français beaucoup d'adaptation dans un fragile contexte économique et social.

Le conflit algérien s'est prolongé aux portes de la France, non sans de graves incidents sur son propre territoire, nommément contre des civils et religieux français (détournement d'avion sur Marseille en décembre 1994, explosions à la voiture piégée, attentats dans le métro parisien). Tout en privilégiant les possibilités d'un règlement négocié du drame algérien, les mesures gouvernementales françaises visent davantage les lignes de crédit en faveur d'une Algérie prostrée; elles affermissent le dispositif de

lutte anti-terroriste, ce qui ne manque pas de se répercuter sur le mouvement des Algériens vers la France, dont l'immigration a été sévèrement limitée ces dernières années.

L'autoflagellation des intellectuels

Au plan culturel, la presse française a trouvé ses pessimistes pour souligner le glissement de la France comme puissance économique : le correspondant du *Monde* aux rencontres des puissances de ce monde à Davos n'en revenait pas. Les écrivains y sont allés de leur masochisme, dénigrant leurs propres créations au profit du roman latino-américain ou des nouvelles anglo-saxonnes. Même les intellectuels catholiques ont semblé insatisfaits de ne pas retrouver des littérateurs comme François Mauriac ou Paul Claudel.

Masochisme ou ouverture sur le monde? Toujours est-il qu'une trentaine d'écrivains américains étaient les invités d'honneur du Salon du livre de Paris en mars dernier, ce qui n'est pas peu dire de l'engouement des Français pour la littérature américaine. Les éditeurs américains ont déversé quelque quinze tonnes de livres au Salon. Ils ont exprimé leur intérêt de publier davantage des oeuvres françaises...

Était-ce une raison pour le *New York Times* et *Newsweek* de se demander s'il existe vraiment une culture française et d'affirmer sans ambage que les seuls créateurs en France sont des immigrés africains ou maghrébins! Comme si la France ne pouvait s'accommoder tout autant d'Américains comme James Conlon à l'Opéra de Paris, du musicien William Christie, du dramaturge Bob Willson ou de Peter Brook au théâtre des Bouffes du Nord.

Comme si la France seule avait su ouvrir ses portes aux courants culturels extérieurs depuis Diaghilev, Balanchine, Picasso, Chagall, Kundera. Comme si les Américains n'ont pas eu chez eux nombre d'artistes et de vedettes d'origine européenne : des cinéastes de Hitchcock à Fritz Lang, de Billy Wilder à Stanley Kubrick, des géants de la musique comme Rubinstein et Horowitz, des peintres comme De Kooning, Gorky et Rothko, sans omettre l'apport extraordinaire du *Bauhaus* allemand. Le président Chirac a dû expliquer, au cours de sa tournée américaine, que la France était autre chose qu'un pays de parfums et de fromages!

Le pessimisme frileux des Français s'accroche à des clichés comme celui sur la famille que l'on veut réduite à un ou deux enfants, une conséquence directe de l'exiguïté des logements hors de prix dans un pays très peuplé et un territoire somme toute exigu. Selon ces mêmes critères, on devrait afficher la moindre ostentation dans le vêtement. Si on vous complimente sur la qualité de votre veston, il serait incorrect de répondre

qu'il s'agit là d'une griffe. Il faut plutôt parler d'une trouvaille achetée au hasard d'une visite dans un magasin d'occasions!

Conclusion

La crise continue ailleurs comme chez nous. Elle appelle l'austérité face à des lendemains incertains. Les mesures visant l'emploi des jeunes Français ne semblent guère donner de résultats pour un pays qui n'a créé que 70 000 emplois nets en 1994. Des efforts immenses s'imposent non seulement à l'échelle du pays, mais de toute l'Europe où le chômage frappe plus de dix-huit millions de personnes. Sans être rassurantes, les perspectives européennes pourraient permettre un certain optimisme, si on mesure les estimés relatifs aux «millions» d'emplois créés (*dixit* Jacques Delors, contesté par d'autres) au cours des premières années de la Communauté européenne, communauté en voie de s'élargir à une trentaine de pays. ☺

Roger Paul Gilbert a fait carrière au MAECI de 1957 à 1989. Il a exercé diverses fonctions dans les affaires d'Europe et d'Amérique latine, ainsi qu'au Protocole et à l'Inspection générale du ministère. Il a été en poste à Lima, Prague, Nicosie, Port-au-Prince, Paris, Bordeaux, La Havane, Alger. Traducteur et écrivain, il est aussi vice-président du Centre québécois du P.E.N. international. Il habite à Montréal.



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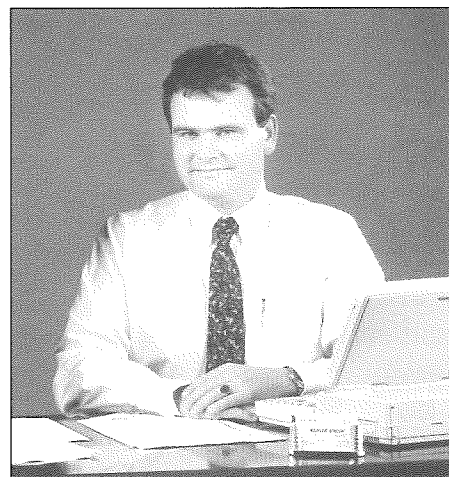
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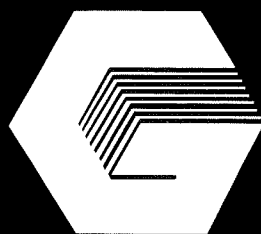
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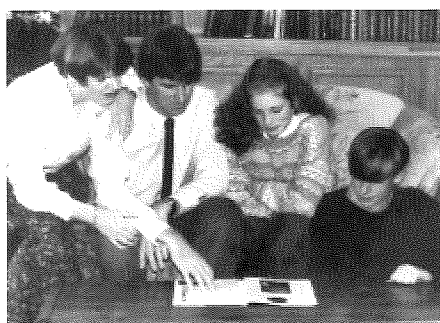
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Diplomacy and Peacekeeping

Part Two

photos and story by Gerald Wright

In the first instalment of this article (bout de papier, Volume 13 No. 2), the author described a visit by Barbara McDougall, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the former Yugoslavia in May, 1993. This was the first and longest leg of an overseas trip taken by the Minister for the purpose of meeting Canadian peacekeepers in the field and doing whatever could be done to help resolve the disputes they were trying to stabilize. The trip also afforded an opportunity to assess whether the UN, injected with renewed energy by the end of the Cold War, was up to the challenge posed by two seemingly intractable conflicts. A week in Croatia and Bosnia had both high and low points. The morale of the soldiers was heartening; the difficulty of penetrating the masks assumed by the interlocutors for the contending parties discouraging. Then the scene shifted to East Africa and a set of circumstances quite different in their evolution but equally harrowing and complex.

Saturday, May 8, Nairobi

Putting off a visit to Nairobi National Park, I sit on the hotel terrace with Colonel Serge Labbé, Commander of the Canadian Joint Force Somalia. We are working on the speech McDougall will give tomorrow in Belet Huen, three hundred kilometres north of Mogadishu near the Ethiopian border. The Canadian Airborne Regiment Battle Group, numbering approximately 850, is based there, having arrived last December and January to participate in the Unified Task Force (UNITAF). UNITAF, as Colonel Labbé pointedly reminds me, has conducted an enforcement operation intended to provide a secure environment for the delivery of relief supplies throughout a "Humanitarian Relief Sector". Now it is giving way to a revived peacekeeping force (UNOSOM II) and, as the government has repeatedly had

to make clear to the UN, almost all the Canadians will be leaving.

The Colonel ticks off the Force's accomplishments: regenerating the police force in Belet Huen; efforts to establish a local judiciary; mine awareness training; use of our Hercules in a humanitarian airlift; two schools reopened and work going forward on a third and fourth. A lot of ingenuity has been shown in devising ways with NGOs to stretch pitifully small funds. "We went to the World Food Program (WFP) and CARE to get money for labourers. We went to UNICEF to get vocational training for teachers." At the same time, there is a litany of horror stories about dealing with the Somalis, which is why the record of accomplishment cannot help but leave a residue of scepticism.

crystallized the desert and the freshness staves off thirst, at least for the moment.

Croatia and Bosnia confronted us with a scene of primitive morality where history hung heavily on the actors but, even in besieged Sarajevo, it took time for the sights and sounds to shape a coherent impression in our minds. By contrast, Belet Huen floods the senses all at once and prompts the immediate realization that we have stepped into a different century and social order. As our vehicles commence to rumble down the main road bisecting the town, blinding sun gives way to cool, dark oases where the tall trees have grown over the road and puddles still remain from the last torrent of rain. We encounter serried ranks of shacks of corrugated metal and flaking whitewash, punctuated by crumbling Italian arches,



Entering Belet Huen

Sunday, May 9, Belet Huen and Mogadishu

The guard drawn up to greet the Minister at Belet Huen includes members of the local police force reestablished by the Canadians. We have been joined by reporters, including Martin Seemungal of the CBC, whom press secretary Scott Mullin has taken under his wing. The morning sun has not yet

with parts of their pompous Latin inscriptions still visible. Despite being grotesque, they lend the convoy an imperial aura. What must be a large part of the town's population crowds the side of the road to watch us pass.

Where Belet Huen tries, ever so pathetically, to accommodate the West, it succeeds in reaching an apotheosis of gimcrackery. Mystifying are the precise functions of the "Vancouver School of Languages and Science" and of its close-by competitor, the

"Oxford School of Languages and Science", which, in turn, stands next to a "Farmashi" with a microscope painted on the wall. The rickety nature of some of the structures reminds me of a scene in one of the "Ma and Pa Kettle" comedy films of the fifties in which "Pa" lofts a small stone at a barn, which is enough to bring it crashing down in ruins.

There are, however, signs of a community that springs from indigenous roots and exhibits a kind of dignity that is more compelling when you encounter it among the dispossessed. The thatched houses that have been built out of local materials are aesthetically pleasing. So too are the swaths of fabric in which many of the Somali women have clothed themselves. The mix of colours is so stunning that it would make a Paris couturier jealous! The women exhibit a striking self-

possession as they pick their way through the mud puddles and try to avoid getting splashed by the tiny vehicles, the ramshackle buses and the trucks overloaded with people that are manoeuvring around our convoy.

Almost sub-consciously, these images create a glimmer of understanding that, despite the mendicancy of which we have heard a lot already and the whimsical shoddiness apparent all around, a native culture persists, an invisible wall separating Belet Huen from outsiders. There must be the remnants of a once proud society that clings to its own values and recoils from the imposition of alien mores. Does that explain the hostility that seems to be coming in waves from the streets? From our latter-day chariots we look down on a populace that is silent and unsmiling. At periodic stops soldiers quickly interpose themselves between our group and the spectators, fingers hovering over the triggers of their weapons. It would hardly be surprising to hear that the locals regard us as overbearing.

The teachers and medical workers who witnessed the good works the Canadians have done will, of course, think otherwise. Our convoy stops at two schools and a hospital so that McDougall can meet those involved and, in addition, get Canadian press coverage for the projects. From the road we can hear the schoolchildren chanting their lessons, memorization by rote being, out of necessity, the favoured teaching method. Inside the schools the children sit

on dirt floors, the shutters double as blackboards and it is almost pitch black.

Leaving Belet Huen, the maple leaf flag shows up on the horizon, flying over the drab tents of the Canadian camp. There is a green scrub that stops the desert from becoming relentless. The parade is drawn up when we arrive, phalanxes of red berets ready for McDougall's address. Out comes the speech, every word of which has been assiduously massaged. All for nought, however. On the spur of the moment, she decides to jettison it, delivering instead an off-the-cuff morale booster, telling the troops that they can go home with their heads held high.

Doubtless a morale booster is needed. Everyone's mind is on the incidents in which Somalis appear to have met their deaths at the hands of Canadian soldiers. As the parade is dispersing, a young lieutenant takes a few of us aside and angrily demands to know why the press at home has come down so hard on the Somalia force "all because of a few bad apples".

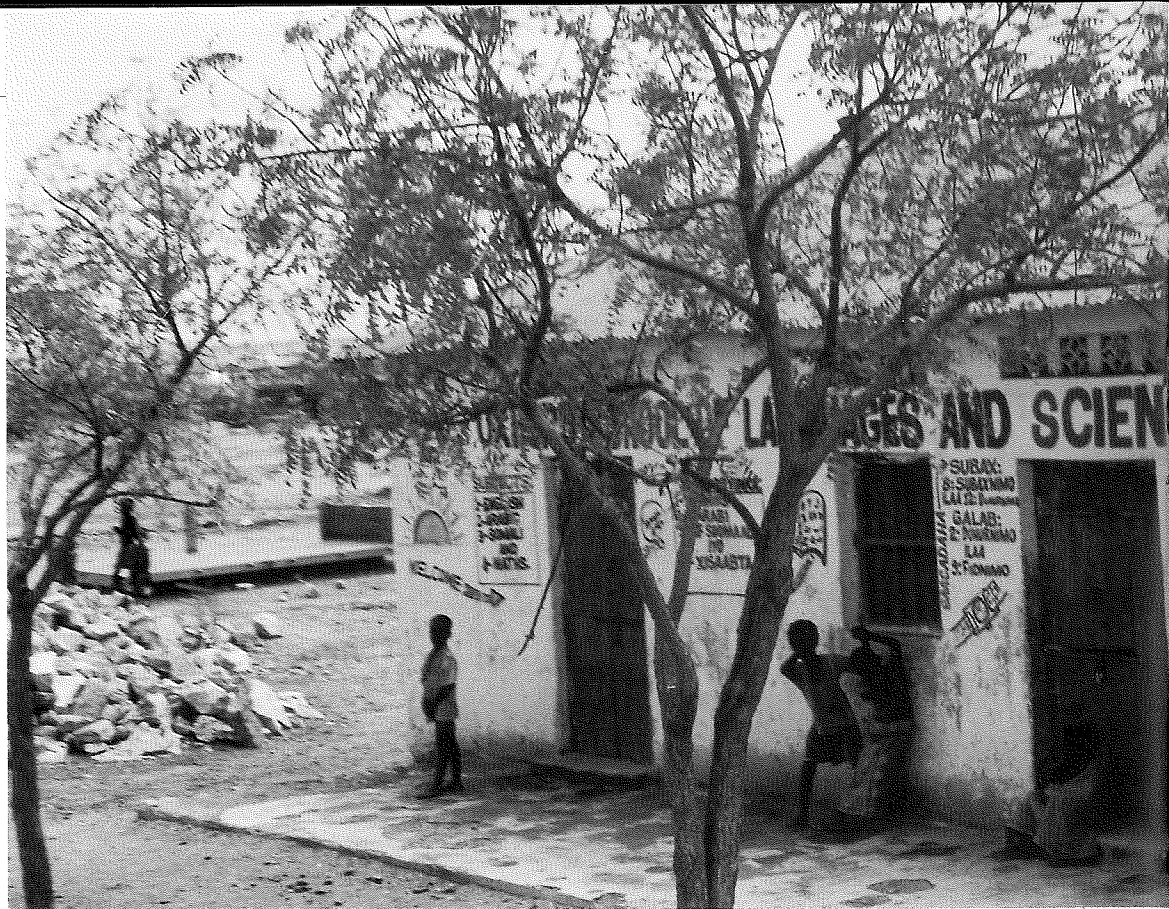
Lunch is on! The only discernible preparations have been to boil a large pot of water under the shade of a canvas awning. Our hosts are relishing the chance to make their hot, dusty and somewhat disoriented visitors see what it's really like out here. The menu offers a choice between five aluminum foil packages of field rations, one of which, ham omelette, is especially recommended or, more accurately, is particularly notorious. Twenty or thirty packages bob around in the water and soon I have lost track of mine

The Oxford School of Languages and Science, Belet Huen

but I snatch one out anyway and proceed to digest the glutinous mess inside.

Eating with soldiers, as I have already discovered, is a good way to take the pulse of a unit. A couple of corporals and a private join me but eat nothing themselves. Months ago, their appetites evaporated, they explain. They have hang dog expressions to go along with a rendition of the woes of service in Somalia: the blistering heat (to their evident disappointment, the temperature is a balmy 100 degrees Fahrenheit today); the venomous snakes and the enormous insects. Sure, they can get away on leave — the older ones head for Nairobi whereas the younger are lured to Mombassa — but that only helps a bit. The worst privation is the behaviour of the Somalis. Thievery is endemic. Just hours after its completion, the Bailey Bridge constructed for the benefit of the community was vandalized! Shovels are regularly snatched from APCs! Such flagrant ingratitude, they say, is hard to swallow.

The return trip to the Belet Huen landing strip takes us by a camp for Ethiopian refugees. They live in makeshift houses of sticks and twigs, with colourful sheets stretched over the top to protect them from the rain. In a long low shed a CARE worker dishes out a gruel of diet supplement to masses of children. Some appear more interested in stirring than eating the contents of their bowls. The kids will no longer be nourished





this way once they attain a certain weight. By and large the refugees are expected to fend for themselves.

Last stop is the cantonment where the clans' armaments are stored. The sight of rusting guns, APCs and tanks, many of ancient vintage and non-western origins, parked at every possible angle and with parts missing or half off, is as macabre as the most gloomy graveyard. One thing is sure. The longer the weaponry stays here, the less useful it will be.

On board a Hercules for the flight to Mogadishu on the Indian Ocean, the final item on the Minister's working agenda. Last week's tour of Sarajevo demonstrated the ravages of war; by contrast, Mogadishu is a scene of rampant vandalism. Two single-engine jets that used to frame the entrance to the airport are drunkenly propped against their former pedestals, their cockpits looted. Our APCs make their customary racket navigating dirty streets of smashed homes on the way to the former finance ministry, which now houses the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, the sole authority in this ill-starred land.

Admiral Jonathan Howe, the Special Representative and a former Deputy Assistant for National Security Affairs to US President George Bush, is both engaging and pro-consular. He scoops up the Minister for a private talk, which renders Scott Mullin apoplectic at the thought of what might be going on outside our ken. Waiting to be admitted, we encounter a young political analyst, late of the US Government, who is trying his hand in the field before settling in at Washington's Center for Strategic and International Studies. A whiff of the Bush Administration-in-exile.

No sooner has the meeting started than Admiral Howe says he would like to introduce us to his political deputy. The deputy turns out to be April Glaspie, the onetime US Ambassador to Iraq who, according to some (disputed) accounts, gave Saddam Hussein the impression that he could invade Kuwait with impunity. "April knows how to dialogue and strategize", affirms Howe. She will commence the political reconciliation initiative next week.

Refugee camp, Belet Huen





L to R: Scott Mullin, Gerald Wright, Rita Mezzanotte, Vaughan Johnston and the Hon. Barbara McDougall

Howe can't say enough in praise of the Canadian troops and what they've done for humanitarian relief. He enters a plea for them to stay beyond their intended departure date of the end of July. As he knows she will, McDougall turns him down. Undaunted, the Special Representative presses on with his plans for Somalia's economic recovery. Economic assistance must complement a process of reconciliation. "We've got to show that it pays off to have peace." His language conveys a mixture of optimism and urgency.

The most pressing requirement is for infrastructure. "We're moving away from food aid. We want crops to be the source of food, but we need police forces, health and education facilities. We have teachers all over the country and the only ones being paid are the fundamentalists." He is battling the UN bureaucracy for flexibility in budgets and trying out ideas for getting governments to come up with additional funds. What if cities of the world were to sponsor Somalia's municipal fire departments? Would Canada adopt Belet Huen and help build its infrastructure? McDougall says she will look at the idea.

When the talk turns to security we get a presentiment of an aggressive approach. UNOSOM II is by no means a standard UN peacekeeping mission. "We're Chapter Seven people. (Chapter Seven of the UN Charter authorizes the use of force). I won't

tolerate attacks on our people, on NGOs and expatriates. We're taking on extortionists, bandits, criminals" and, regarding murders already committed, "We're going to get the killers."

Admiral Howe professes confidence that the UN can leave Somalia in a position to sustain itself. Moreover, Cambodia, where the UN has just supervised elections, is in rocky shape. Yugoslavia is a mess. The UN badly needs a success.

Tuesday, May 11, Casablanca to St. John's

Yesterday evening in Casablanca we started to unwind. The travelling party arranged itself on cushions around platters of lamb in a small blue-tiled restaurant that managed a hint of snake charming and intrigue. This morning, back out to the airport and on our way to the next touchdown in Newfoundland. On the plane McDougall is reading John le Carré's *A Small Town in Germany*. One of le Carré's characters, speaking about diplomatic life in fifties Bonn, makes a remark that has stuck in my mind: "They're about the only ones left who still believe in it all, the Canadians. They're like the British in India."

No denying that our diplomats and soldiers are, like the British in India, relishing engagement with large issues and the chance to tap reserves of mental and physical energy they hardly knew they had. They are buoyed by any success and it is hard not to get caught up in their bouts of enthusiasm. Throughout this trip we have been constantly asking ourselves whether it is the

successes or the setbacks that show where events are leading. Though rarely would we have admitted as much, we have been dogged by the fear that deep-seated enmities and ambitions might ratchet up the violence and mortally endanger belief that the international community can keep its house in order. It is the very fact that the portents are conflicting, that sometimes it looks possible that what we're doing now may work, that goes far to explain why governments cannot be more assertive, either in restraining internal conflicts or in pulling out of them altogether. Will that be understood when judgements about western indecisiveness begin to ring out confidently?

Not much chance for reflection on this last leg of the journey, though. On board the Challenger decorum has crumbled altogether, due to McDougall's choice of taped music that forces the hilarity to a level of half-feigned hysteria. Somewhat later, a soporific blanket envelops the cabin as we soar back into a blander world. ☺

Gerald Wright was Special Advisor to the Secretary of State for External Affairs (1992-1993). He is currently employed by Industry Canada. The views expressed in this article are his and not necessarily those of Industry Canada or the Government of Canada.

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Growing Up in the Foreign Service

The Ups and Downs of Being a Teenager on the Diplomatic Circuit

photos and story by Liza Linklater

Life in the Foreign Service has its ups and downs, and who is better qualified to talk about these trials than the children of Foreign Service officers?

*In preparing this feature article, in which Jake Hirsch-Allen and Mariana Henry (both aged 13) talk about their life on postings with their parents and the strains of returning to Ottawa, longtime **bout** contributor Liza Linklater met and spoke not only with Jake and Mariana but with older children.*

*All responded to her questions with great honesty and frankness, and a number of the older children (now adults) discussed the particular problems posed by sudden immersion as 16 or 17 year olds (after some years at school in tranquil Ottawa) into the sometimes more sophisticated, usually more cosmopolitan settings of first and third world capitals, where schoolmates may be drawn from the international teenage jet set and where the strongest of family units may be put under strain. For reasons which parents of adolescent children may understand and for privacy considerations, an editorial decision was made not to run this commentary but we do invite **bout** readers, especially those who have served on postings with their children or who were themselves children of the Foreign Service, to comment on the challenges of raising — or being — children in the Foreign Service.*

Mariana Henry

Right now I'm 13 and in grade 8. I've been on three posts. I was born near San Francisco and we lived there until I was four. Then we moved to Ottawa for

two years and I went to kindergarten. When I was 6 we moved to Russia and I entered grade one. I lived there for three years until we moved to Turkey for three more years. We've been back in Canada for one year.

I have an older brother who was born in Ottawa.

* * *

Russia was not very nice. It was muddy and dirty. The winters were really bad, because when it snowed it turned into slush right away. The people were pretty rude because it was so crowded. The drivers were really bad and nobody felt safe letting their kids go out on the streets. I didn't really like living there. It was icky.

When we arrived I was introduced to an Australian girl who lived in my apartment building and we became best friends and classmates. The one thing that I liked there was the school. It was fun because for the whole three years I had the same friends.

I was happy to leave Russia, but sad about leaving my friends. My Australian friend wrote to say she was moving to China, which was exactly when I was moving back to Canada, so we haven't been in touch since.

When the plane landed in Turkey, we had to go down the stairs onto the tarmac. It was dry and hot and everything was brown. I didn't love it there, but I liked it a lot better than Russia. Everything except the driving was better than Russia. They drove so fast and went through red lights. When the people weren't driving they were very polite.

It was harder to make friends at that school. At first I thought I didn't fit in but I really did. It only took a few weeks to make friends and eventually I had five close friends.

I travelled a lot with my family. Every spring break we took a week off and went to a different part of Turkey. They have all of these ancient ruins and that stuff really fascinates me.

We didn't get MTV, but we had British TV and every Friday night it had a music show. We got CNN, NBC news, and a lot of German TV. My brother and I would watch

a lot of cartoons in German even though we didn't understand it because they had the best cartoons and kids' shows.

It was even harder to leave friends when we left Turkey because they were the closest friends I'd ever had. Now I'm not upset about it, but I still miss them. I write to them.

But I was happy to come back here. I missed Canada, and it was like my favourite place in the whole world. Home means here, this house and this country. If I stay in another country for a long time I may start to feel like it's home, but this house is my real home.

I was sort of nervous the first day of school here, but I figured I'd been to so many new schools that I shouldn't worry about not knowing anybody. I can make new friends. At lunch I made my first friend, and I started hanging out with her and one other person and then we got into this bigger group. Now my closest friends and I are in a group of 8 or 9.

I have a lot more freedom and there is the opportunity to do more things here. My parents have to know where I'm going, but I can go off on my own here.

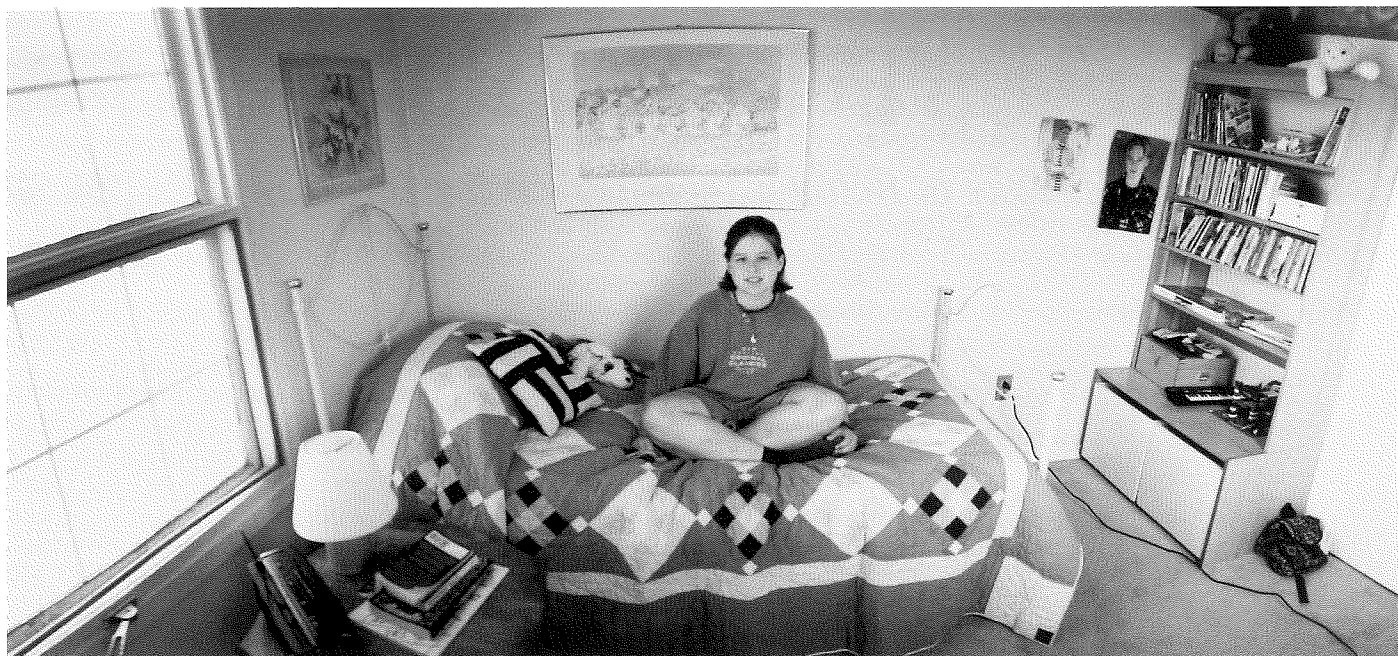
I'm having more fights with my parents here in Ottawa because I'm freer. My parents are putting limits on my freedom; I know it's for my own good, but still. I always want to do more things. I want to stay out late but I'm not allowed to and I get really mad.

I've always done well in school. This year I got my lowest grades on my report card but I did better in the second term. I was adjusting to the new environment, and school is always easier in the second year.

Most kids here want to hear about my experiences. In French class we talk a lot about the news and I can always tell them about my trips and things I've seen.

I don't feel special because of these experiences, because some of my friends are from other countries and they have interesting things to tell too. I figure that I'm just a person who has been a lot of places and I'm not special because of that.

I was always brought up to think that everybody is equal; seeing other parts of the world has made me believe that even more. I think that everybody is completely



equal and everybody is special in their own way.

In Turkey my school was an American school and the students were mainly Americans. In Ottawa my school is more multicultural like the Russian school was. I gravitate to kids from other countries. I think people who have seen the world are more interesting than people who have lived in one place their whole lives. Except for my best friend who has lived here her whole life — she's fun, smart and nice.

Right now if I had to move I'd get really mad because I'm happy here. I want to finish high school here. I don't want to move again.

Jake Hirsch-Allen

But it's a yes and no sort of thing. I like seeing new things, but I hate leaving my friends.

Jake Hirsch-Allen

Right now I'm 13 and in 8th grade. I was born in Ottawa. I've been on two postings. We left on our first posting to Mexico before I was one, and returned two years later. My brother was born in Mexico.

I was five when I started kindergarten. We were in Ottawa for four years before we went away again. I think I was six and a half when we left for India for three years. We've been in Ottawa for four years now.

* * *

Mariana Henry

I was half way through first grade when I heard we were going to India. I started doing a project on India. I remember we were in our basement cutting up a huge number of magazines on India. I was quite little and I thought India was full of native Indians and then I got reoriented after I looked through all the articles.

I had quite a few friends in Ottawa but they weren't good friends. I hadn't known them for long enough because I'd only been in that school for two years and I'd switched classes a lot. It wasn't hard leaving and I'd always anticipated it. My brother doesn't like the idea of moving and leaving his friends.



When we arrived in India, I remember a huge bowl of fruit in the hotel. I tried mangos for the first time in my life, which was pretty neat.

My first impressions involve moving into the house and meeting all the people who worked for us. Our Indonesian cook had a son and a daughter and we became good friends. Later on our cook and the person who looked after us took us around the city, to the market, and to the villages nearby to see the snake charmers and stuff.

Most of my life I've been at school or with someone taking care of me, so I didn't notice them being around much. After we returned to Ottawa, I looked back on that as quite a large privilege. They were really nice people and we were lucky to have them.

The school buses were a bit rickety and one thing I really remember was that the gear shift was a screwdriver. Our school was called the International School but it was American. It was a great multicultural school and the kids spoke over a 100 different languages.

Because it was an American school when they were in history class they talked about Columbus and here we talk about Jacques Cartier.

School was definitely more difficult there. I was upgraded here before we left and I was downgraded there because the school year

was almost a year ahead of us here. By second grade they were doing complicated multiplications. I was astounded. So I went back to first grade for another year. I think I was given the option of being bumped up again but I wanted to stay with my age group.

We travelled through a lot of India. Ladakh and Nepal were also amazing. We hiked in the mountains in Nepal and it was really fun and a bit scary. My parents didn't realize what it was going to be like. We had a three-foot-wide path to walk on and it was straight down, 11,000 feet on one side, and straight up on the other.

Once we were on a train during a festival of coloured water and a girl threw a bucket of water through the window. We were completely soaked. Luckily it wasn't coloured. Everything gets stained, even cars. We'd go out with our worst clothes on and take little water guns. It was fun. It took days to get all the stains off our skin.

I remember another festival, Divali, the festival of lights. We'd be on our flat roof watching the fireworks. The people put firecrackers in coke bottles and would shoot them off. It was sometimes scary because there were a lot of accidents, but it was a lot of fun too. Our parents probably kept us inside more than most Indian parents did.

My first school back in Ottawa was a terrible one. The next year I switched to

another school and went into Middle French Immersion one year late. You're supposed to start in fourth grade, but I came in fifth grade. I was a little behind but I caught up.

It was difficult leaving the kids in India, but it would be a lot harder leaving my friends now. I don't want to leave the house and my friends, and the tennis courts are right across the street. For the first time in my life I actually know a city. But I also want to go and have more experiences. We'll probably go next summer because I'll be finishing middle school and my brother will be finishing elementary school so we'd be switching schools anyway.

There are a few places I'd like to either visit or live in. Anywhere that has a lot of forests. I like to be in nature and to get away from the city. I'm not a real city person. You see movies about the ape lady; I'd love to live in the rain forest and do studies like a botanist.

As for moving, the experiences of living abroad are the best part, and the hardest part is the leaving of friends and places. If you've been here for three years and it doesn't look like you're going to leave, often you want to leave more than if you have to leave the next year after you arrive. ☺

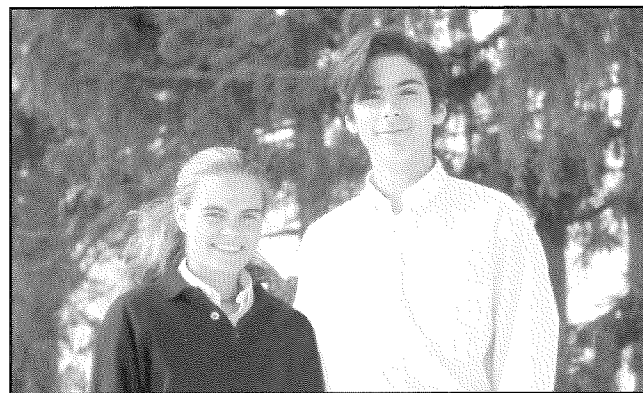
Liza Linklater is an Ottawa-based writer and photographer. She has been on postings to Bangkok and New York City.

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1996 FS Awards



L to R: Kerry Buck, Eduardo del Buey, Anne Arnott, Dominic Scott

On June 12, 1996 PAFSO took pause to salute its own. As it has done for the past six years, the 1996 PAFSO Awards banquet was a celebration of the best that the foreign service has to offer. And once again we were not disappointed. The four winners spanned the spectrum of foreign service activities. But they had one quality in common — Excellence.

Anne Arnott, Deputy Director, Eastern Europe Division, International Region in Citizenship and Immigration, received an Award in recognition of her consistent and exceptional performance in delivering Canada's Immigration programmes throughout her career. **Kerry Buck**, Second Secretary at the Canadian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York, received an Award for her exemplary work, superior negotiating skills and major contribution to Canada's leading role at the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women held in Beijing in September, 1995. **Eduardo del Buey**, Counsellor in Charge of the Cultural, Media and Academic Relations Section of the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City, received an Award for his outstanding, innovative and imaginative efforts in building, developing and enhancing cultural and academic relations between Canada and Spain and Canada and Mexico. **Dominic Scott**, an Officer with the Canadian Trade Office in Taipei, received an Award for his exceptional leadership role in conceiving, planning, financing and implementing "Festival Canada", a six-week integrated series of business, cultural, educational and immigration-related activities in April-May 1996, which significantly raised Canada's profile in Taiwan.

All four of these Officers have acquitted themselves with distinction and are the

embodiment of dedication to public service. Each one of them is "Canada" to the international community in which they work. They have done us proud and we all benefit from their enduring contribution. PAFSO looks forward to presenting its 1997 awards for excel-

lence at its Awards banquet in June 1997.

Also presented on June 12 were the Retired Heads of Mission Awards for Best Article by an FS officer published in **bout de papier** magazine. The Award for 1994 was presented to David Edwards for his article, "Travelling the Trans-Siberian in Troubled Times". The Award for 1995 was accepted by Bryan Burton on behalf of Terry Greenberg for his article, "China's Wall". ☺

PAFSO Dinner, June 1996

It was the first time I had attended the Annual Awards Dinner — I hadn't realized what I had been missing all these years. I didn't know what to expect: such a crowd in such a convivial setting — a warm evening in June on the terrace of the Arts Centre; catching up with colleagues whom I hadn't seen in years. Those in attendance came from all streams, from the newest recruits to those who have been around as long as I have (and some who've been around longer). The hubbub of conversation was silenced only when the awards were being presented to the four outstanding recipients. I was pleased at the diversity being recognized — from consistent excellence throughout a career to those who give their whole souls for a specific event at their respective missions. Those recognized for their achievements represent the dedication of

the foreign service as a whole, in Canada and around the world.

The Awards evening also afforded me the chance to catch up with friends I hadn't seen for years — friends from my first posting in Athens and from my days as a personnel officer in Foreign Affairs — all at my table. Whether this was accidental or deliberately arranged by the Awards committee members, I don't know to this day. Suffice to say that my impressions of the dinner were made even more memorable by this happy occurrence, and our table more than contributed to the laughter heard around the room throughout the evening.

Such a success doesn't happen without hours of careful planning, I know — and if there were any last-minute crises I certainly wasn't aware of them, nor were any of my dinner companions. The PAFSO Awards Committee devotes many hours to this one night a year — not only in the actual arrangements but also in selecting those nominees who will receive the Awards. Determining the recipients is both an enviable and unenviable task — how can they possibly make what must be such difficult decisions? Even more difficult is keeping a committee member in the dark about her own nomination for an award, but the Committee wasn't fazed by this challenge either.

I congratulate all the winners of awards, past and present. You are truly deserving of recognition by your peers and serve as inspiration to others in PAFSO and in the civil service as a whole. I was honoured that I could participate in this year's celebration and look forward to future Awards Dinners. ☺

Jeff LeBane
Director General
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L to R: André Couvrette, Bryan Burton and David Edwards with RHOMA Awards





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Venezuela's Aborigines Seek a New Way

Canadians Lend Support to an Amazon Eco-adventure

by Stephen Woollcombe

In the past three years a little-known but remarkable story has been unfolding in the tropical jungles of Venezuela. The central actors are the aboriginal tribes of that area. Canada, however, has played a vital support role. It is the story of how some native peoples, culturally uprooted, divided and marginalized, started to take charge of their own situation.

First, some background: Venezuela's Amazon State is located in the upper basin of the Orinoco River and the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon River. It is a vast area of spectacular natural beauty, mainly rain-forest. Its 180,000 square kilometers, however, have only 90,000 inhabitants. It is thus somewhat comparable to northern Canada. More than half of this population are Indians, comprising nineteen distinct ethnic groups. They subsist largely in tiny,

semi-nomadic communities, as they have for millennia, through hunting, fishing, and collecting edibles, useable stones and wood. Virtually no agriculture ever developed, given the infertile soil.

Very sporadic contacts with the outside world from the early days of Spanish colonization were followed, in the past fifty years, by increasing intrusions of the white man: missionaries (Catholic Salesians and evangelical "New Tribes", vying with each

Left: Angel Falls, Venezuela

Right: Paddling in the Amazon jungle in a dug-out canoe

other for the Indians' loyalty), soldiers (in desultory efforts to control cross-border smuggling); gold miners, especially small, illegal operators from Brazil who destroy the forest, poison the rivers and often fight with and kill the tribesmen. There is also a smattering of government officials, interested scientists and anthropologists, as well as the occasional groups of adventure tourists. This latter activity, tourism, is a key element of the present story, as we shall see later.

In recent years there has been, inexorably, some movement of indigenous people away from their traditional forest environment towards the margins of more "modern" activities: petty commerce, river transportation, some limited government or missionary services, a little tourism but, mainly, unemployment and poverty.

At the political level, the Amazon Indians up to now have had no effective voice at all in government. The country's political tradition from the beginning was to give them, theoretically, the same legal and constitutional status as any other citizen. That meant, however, consciously rejecting any distinct collective status or identity at all. This has contributed to their disintegration as communities, to their marginalization as individuals and to widespread violation of their basic human rights.

Such was the prevailing situation when, in 1993, an unheralded event occurred. It was in effect an historical turning point. In September of that year, organized by a small group of activists, representatives of all the Venezuelan Amazon tribes met together in a congress of indigenous peoples for the first time ever. They came from the most distant reaches of the State by foot, dugout canoe, motor boats and a small plane provided for the occasion. Funding was given by the Canadian Embassy as well as the Dutch. The German technical assistance agency, on this initial occasion, handled most of the conference logistics. The central and state governments were not directly involved, but offered no opposition.

In their three-day meeting the Indians debated the issues most affecting their lives, agreed on directions to pursue and most important, founded their own permanent body, the Organización Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de Amazonas, or ORPIA. The congress democratically elected ORPIA's officers for a two-year period with respective responsibilities

for issues of human rights, education, environment, health, economic development, health, administration, as well as general coordination. The incumbent of the latter portfolio, Guillermo Guevara (his Indian name means "eagle") became the effective chief of ORPIA. A new board was elected at the second congress in September 1995 (also partly funded by the Canadian Embassy). Guillermo was reelected. In the meantime ORPIA consolidated its reputation among the Indian communities as their advocates, defenders and leaders. It systematically undertook various projects, took up vital causes (such as suing the state legislature before the Supreme Court for having passed a bill that would undermine the Indians' own traditional social organization) and, in short, started the long struggle to establish the indigenous people's rights.

In the course of this political awakening, the leaders of ORPIA, and those of us on the Canadian side following the phenomenon, thought a lot about what longer-term economic options the Indians had. We also asked ourselves how Canadian cooperation might help. We reached the conclusion that tourism, and to be more specific, ecologically oriented tourism, or "ecotourism", is one of the only sectors open to the Amazon Indians that:

- a) would not destroy their fragile physical environment — the rivers and the rain-forest,
- b) also would not destroy their traditional culture, but rather allow it to evolve, and
- c) would nonetheless

allow them to survive and develop in the modern economic world.

The conviction that ecotourism held great potential for the Indians was partly founded on the obvious natural beauty and cultural interest of the region. In my own case, my eyes had been opened by a three-day

Photo: Stephen Woolcombe





Photo: Stephen Woolcombe

A walk through the Rain Forest

eco-adventure I had earlier undertaken with my eighteen-year old daughter. We travelled up a river in the deepest jungle in a dug-out canoe with Indian guides. The flora and fauna were spectacular. At times we had virtually to chop our way through the dense lianas, at other times we watched kilometre-high cascades falling off table mountains, called "tepuys", that rise out of the forest like colossal geological mushrooms. We saw crocodiles lolling on mud banks, a six-metre long anaconda (the largest snake species in the world), iguanas, turtles, playful freshwater dolphins literally teasing us as they swam around us, screaming gangs of monkeys swinging overhead through the forest canopy, piranhas caught by our Indian guides, as well as legions of colourful birds. Luckily, very few mosquitoes breed on the particular copper-coloured type of water of our river. We were also invited to visit Indian forest

settlements and saw a little of their way of life. At night we slept at the river's edge in hammocks slung between trees. Believe it or not, it was the most comfortable type of bed imaginable.

In considering ecotourism, the leaders of ORPIA realized that the Canadian connection was highly relevant. In fact the experience of the Canadian Native Peoples in tourism, which by any standard is much broader and more advanced than that of the Amazon Indians, offered a useful model. Thus ORPIA's discussions with the Canadian Embassy led to a plan for a joint workshop/seminar for the last week of March 1994 in the Amazon state capital of Puerto Ayacucho. Through countless phone calls and faxes and a number of trips, we worked on one hand with the ORPIA leaders in Puerto Ayacucho and on the other hand with interested people in Canada. Officials in various Ottawa departments became involved: Environment (mainly the Canadian Wildlife Service), Industry, Indian

Affairs, IDRC, and CIDA. These bodies, plus the Embassy, shared in the funding of the project, some \$140,000. The most notable Canadian participant however was the Canadian National Aboriginal Tourism Association — CANATA.

In the end, a special team of aboriginals from different parts of Canada was selected, each having a separate experience in the area of tourism: a Mohawk Métis from near Montreal, an Ojibwa from Manitoulin Island, another Ojibwa from Lake Nipigon in northern Ontario, a Plains Cree from northwestern Alberta, a Haida, two Denes from Norman Wells, NWT (who fell ill just before the trip and couldn't make it) and the leader of the group, Barry Parker (his Indian name means "strong arm"), a member of the Okanagan Nation and President of CANATA. Accompanying the Canadian Indians were a small number of officials from the International Development Research Council (IDRC), the Embassy as well as professional interpreters.

On the Venezuelan side some seventy Indians from different tribes and areas came to the pow-wow. Their leader was the head of ORPIA, Guillermo Guevara. What then occurred was a real coming-together of brothers and sisters from two completely different worlds.

The essence of the dialogue was Amazonians' airing of doubts and questions on how to handle incoming tourism, and Canadians telling about their experience. The Canadian side was well prepared: with CANATA, we had produced a 17-minute video and a 100-page manual, both translated into Spanish. They offered guidance for indigenous peoples embarking in ecotourism — based on case studies. The main themes the Canadians dwelt upon were the need for native peoples to unite and organize themselves; to plan their activities, with a business plan; to have clear rules for tourism and ensure they are enforced; to make their "product" attractive to tourists by offering controlled access to their areas and settlements and involving themselves in the process as guides; and to ensure they participate in the benefits, i.e. the profits of the tourism business. In broader terms, the two sides talked about coping with governments and societies that were dominated by non-natives. The basic idea of empowerment as a goal kept re-emerging. The fact that half the Canadian aboriginals there were young, educated and articulate women made a strong impression.

As the Amazonians explained to us, their experience with tourism had often been very negative. Some tourists, we were told, came into their territories without permission, treated their sacred places with disrespect,

walked into their villages and their homes, uninvited, to take photos, left their rubbish, introduced alcohol to the communities and even abused Indian girls and young women. The Canadian Indians were not surprised and recounted some of their own stories. They made the point the Amazonians' unhappy experiences only showed how imperative it was for the Indians to stay united, so that with their new strength they be strong enough to insist on proper rules for tourism and effective controls.

To enrich the week-long event, we arranged a cultural and recreational side. In the evenings there was native music and dancing. Groups from different Amazonian tribes showed us religious and communal folk dance rituals, usually in large circles, and then would invite the visiting Canadians to join them. The Plains Cree and the Manitoulin Ojibwa, both young ladies trained in their communities' traditional dances and wearing their spectacular native dress, treated us to wonderful performances. The West Coast Haida had his colourful painted drum which he beat to accompany his booming Haida songs. The Lake Nipigon Ojibwa had brought his communal pipe which he passed around several times in solemn ceremony to invoke the good spirits of the Creator. Guillermo Guevara, the

"Eagle" of ORPIA, gave us all necklaces of beads, as is the custom.

We also shared many meals of typical forest food such as cassava root, which is the Amazonian staple. As the culmination of our visit, we all travelled up the Orinoco River for several hours in small boats (drenched, incidentally, by tropical rains) and then walked for half an hour through thick jungle to spend the night (in hammocks) as the honoured guests of a small Indian community. The village elders had decided they would like to start up a small tourism enterprise and sought the Canadians' advice, and any other kind of assistance that might be in the offing.

Were there any lasting effects of this dramatic encounter of northern and southern indigenous peoples? Apparently so. The ORPIA leadership were already persuaded that tourism, properly managed, could be of great benefit to their people, notwithstanding the reluctance and fears of many Indians. However Guillermo, the ORPIA chief, told me later that those who attended the workshop were decisively influenced by the Canadians. Physically remaining behind after the Canadians went home, moreover, were the video and the manuals.

Guillermo realizes that there is a great deal to do: not only to develop the

attitudes of his people receptive to ecotourism, but also for them to get the training required — in guiding, in running businesses, in dealing with outside tour operators and government officials. (Of course underlying it all, profitable participation by the Indians in ecotourism requires progress in both political empowerment and education. ORPIA devotes its main efforts to these broader challenges.) After the March 1994 event, Guillermo and his colleagues were determined to pursue their tourism plans. With the help of the Embassy and IDRC officials, ORPIA requested and now has received IDRC funding for its ecotourism training project. Moreover, Barry "Strong Arm" Parker and CANATA, as well as the writer of this article, are participating in the project as advisors.

Will the whole idea really work? I believe so, but stay posted. ☺

Stephen Woolcombe, after thirty years in the Department and postings in Yaoundé, Paris, Jakarta, Washington, Bonn and Caracas, was this year visiting professor at the Universidad de los Andes in Mérida, Venezuela and is now a sessional lecturer at Carleton University, Ottawa. He is also advisor to the IDRC project in the Amazon that is mentioned in this article.

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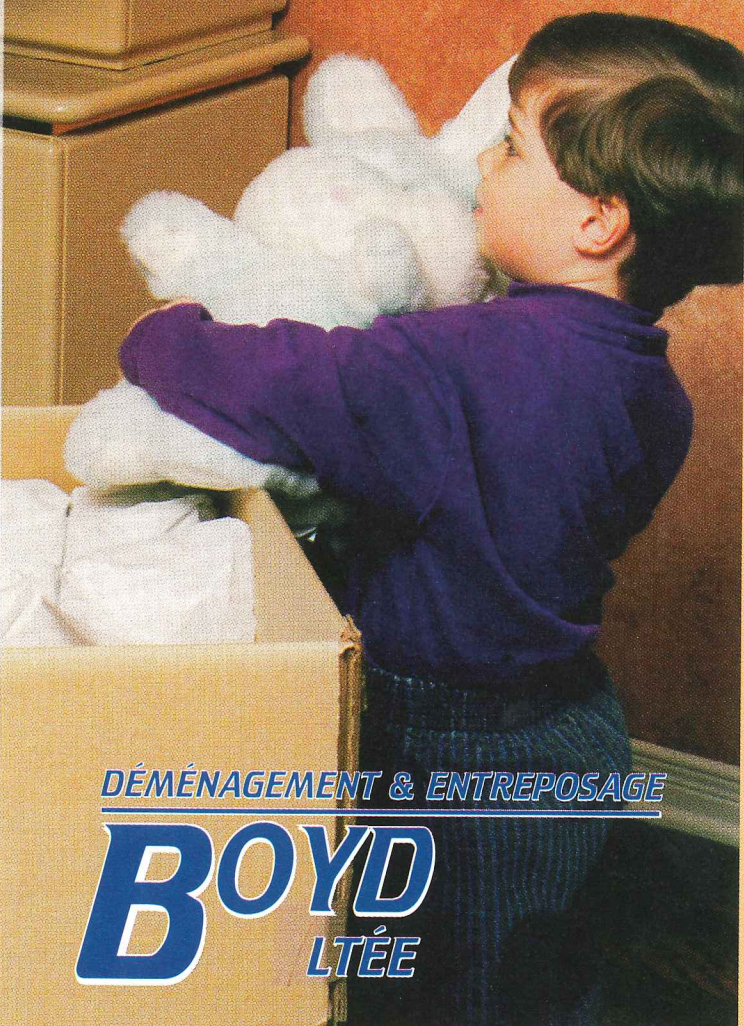
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Lyon Weidman

Lyon Weidman, a former departmental officer, died in Ottawa on July 13, 1996 at the age of 62.

Lyon joined the Department in 1960 and in 1961 was posted as Vice-Consul at the Consulate General in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa). His next assignment, in 1964, was an unusual one at the time and testified to his ability. He was, if I remember well, the Department's first officer posted to the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in Paris. He had studied in France, at Montpellier, and his French was superb.

I had met him on and off during the 1960s, but it was in Washington where we both served in the late 1970s that I got to know him well. He was Minister-Counsellor at our Embassy, in charge of its administration and finances. This was a highly complex assignment and he fulfilled it with competence and dispatch. At the same time, he ran my administration and budget — minuscule affairs compared to his — but it was reassuring to know that in his hands the Permanent Observer Mission to the OAS had really nothing to worry about administratively.

Lyon was extremely conscientious and thorough about everything he understood. He was a perfectionist. No detail was so small as to escape his attention. Many perfectionists can be testy with lesser mortals, but not Lyon. Although demanding, both of himself and others, he was always patient, courteous, and polite. He drove himself hard, but was invariably kind-hearted and well-disposed towards his staff.

He wrote beautifully, both in French and in English. His style was elegant and the vocabulary at his command impressive. From time to time, for a book I was working on, he would show me some of his studies on Federal-Provincial relations. This was one of his last assignments in the Department before his move to the Office of the Official Languages Commissioner and later to the Treasury Board. He had a knack for presenting complex problems succinctly and clearly. If departmental analyses were primarily literature, these could be described as classics.

Lyon died as he lived: with grace and dignity. With his passing, many of us have lost a good friend. ☹

Arthur Blanchette

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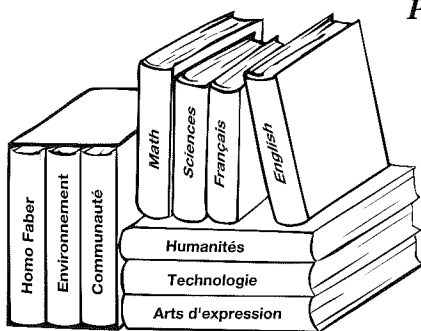
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Competitive Boycotts: An Olympic Event

Contrary to the impression fostered by some journalists and the preferences of most sports organizations, politics and diplomacy have always played a part in international sports. In the modern Olympic Games that role has tended to increase with the financial and logistical demands, the assurances and cooperation required from all levels of government in the host country as well as the tremendous publicity and attendant emphasis on national performance.

In 1976, as the scheduled opening of the Olympic Games in Montreal drew nearer, a dispute between the Government of Canada and the International Olympic Committee over the participation of Taiwanese athletes escalated. The President of the IOC, Lord Killanin, threatened to move the games or to withdraw IOC sanction from the competitions in Montreal. Killanin employed pressure from sports organizations to try to get Canada to reverse its stance and comply with what he interpreted as a firm Canadian pledge to accept IOC criteria for national representation and participation. For the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan MacEachen, and his advisers in the Department of External Affairs, however, the more important consideration was Canada's relationship with the People's Republic of China. That priority was reflected in a brief for the Prime Minister, which we reproduce below.

One anxiety cited in that memorandum was that failure to respect the PRC's position might lead to a full or partial boycott of the Montreal Olympics by nations sympathetic to the PRC. That concern prompted a series of meetings with Lord Killanin and IOC officials in the days and weeks before the Opening Ceremonies. When the representatives of the "Republic of China" in the IOC scorned compromises suggested by Canada and by the IOC, the issue of Taiwan finally receded. Unfortunately, that controversy was eclipsed by a boycott inspired by the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, to protest at sporting links between New Zealand and South Africa.

Students of drafting at CFSI and elsewhere will note that, not for the first or the last time, the third of three options was recommended and endorsed.

This copy of the memorandum, which is now declassified, comes to us from Ted Kelly of the Historical Section of

DFAIT, who discovered it on DEA file 55-26-Olymp-1976-3 PRC part 2 (National Archives of Canada, Record Group 25, Accession 1994-95/086, volume 66). On that file is a memorandum which indicates that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau commented "I agree."

Hector Mackenzie

CONFIDENTIAL

May 21 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

SUBJECT: The problem of participation of the "Republic of China" (Taiwan) and the People's Republic of China in the 1976 Summer Olympic Games

Purpose:

To advise you of the course of action that has been approved by the Secretary of State for External Affairs [Allan J. MacEachen] in dealing with this question, namely, to allow participants from the "Republic of China" to enter Canada and to take part in the Games under a designation other than "Republic of China" or one that includes the word "China".

Background:

Taiwan, that is, the "Republic of China" Olympic Committee, is a member in good standing of the International Olympic Committee. The People's Republic of China is not a member. For some time certain National Olympic Committees, for example those in Iran, Japan and Algeria, have been pressing the IOC to resolve this problem of membership by ejecting Taiwan, or the "Republic of China" as it is officially designated by the IOC, and making the PRC a member in its place. The last clear opportunity for the IOC to resolve this question before the Olympic Games in Montreal was at the IOC sessions during the Winter Olympics at Innsbruck in February. The IOC in fact did not come to grips with the problem. In discussion with officials of my Department at Innsbruck, Lord Killanin, President of the IOC, expressed the view that the PRC would not participate at Montreal.

The Issue:

Lord Killanin with considerable support from the IOC expects Canada to admit the "Republic of China" to take part in the Games on the basis of assurances from Prime Minister Pearson in 1965 and from yourself and myself in 1969 (see letters attached). To refuse to admit the "Republic of China" altogether would provoke a very strong reaction from the IOC which would claim that by this action Canada was not living up to its "word" and its obligations as the host country and was undermining the IOC.

But the PRC, although it is unlikely now to participate in the Games, expects Canada to oppose the entry of participants from the "Republic of China" and thus to live up to what the PRC would regard as the obligations Canada assumed in recognizing and entering into relations with the PRC. To allow in the "Republic of China" as such could produce a sharp reaction from the PRC and also from many of its supporters. This point was put by the All China Sports Federation to our Embassy in Peking in November 1975 in these terms: "while PRC participation in the Olympics is a small problem, it would be a very large problem in our bilateral relations if the Chiang clique were allowed to march into the stadium with their phony flag — surely the people of our two countries and participants from many countries would be outraged and relations between our two countries would be seriously damaged." The Chinese Ambassador presented a Note to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs on May 17, 1976 requesting that the Canadian Government refuse entry to any Taiwanese Olympic Team, whatever it might be called.

The Options:

- (a) to take no action and by doing so to allow the entry of a team designated "Republic of China";
- (b) to refuse entry to a "Republic of China" team; or
- (c) to allow entry to a team on condition that it is designated as something other than "Republic of China" or "China", and that it will not use the flag, anthem or symbols of the "Republic of China".

Analysis of Options:

Option (a) would be welcomed by the IOC. But this position would expose Canada to the risk of an adverse reaction from the PRC which could possibly take the form of threatened or real boycotts of certain events or of the Games as a whole at the last minute by PRC supporters in the Olympic movement. This could hamper the successful holding of the Games, and could lead to damage to Canadian commercial and political relations with the PRC.

The Austrian authorities chose option (a) for the 1976 Winter Games and there is no evidence that, despite mild Chinese protests, there has been any damage to PRC/Austrian relations. This precedent strengthens the case for this alternative. However, the Austrian situation differs from the Canadian in two important respects. First, the PRC's Third World supporters will be much more fully represented at the Summer Games than at the Winter Games, thereby increasing the risk of boycott if the PRC decides to draw on this support. Second, Canada's bilateral relations with the PRC are far more extensive than Austria's and the PRC probably expects more of Canada because of Canada's relatively forward position on developing relations with the PRC.

Option (b) would strengthen Canada-PRC relations by indirectly helping the PRC in its efforts to participate in the International Olympic movement. Such a decision would be consistent with Canada's policy of making special efforts to reduce Chinese isolation and bringing the PRC into international institutions, and as well would eliminate the risk of pro-PRC boycotts at the Games. However, the IOC and many international sporting elements would see this as serious interference with the Games and it is conceivable that the IOC might threaten to cancel them.

With either Option (a) or (b) the successful holding of the Games could be jeopardized. In either case the Government could be subject to criticism at home and abroad for bringing this situation about.

Option (c) is a compromise formula. The fundamental argument in its favour is that it represents the application to the Olympics of our existing policy of dealing with the Taiwanese. We do not restrict people-to-people contacts between Canadians and Taiwanese for humanitarian and commercial reasons. We permit the entry of persons from Taiwan including sportsmen to take part in conferences, sports events, and other gatherings provided they do not proclaim themselves as representatives of the "Republic of China", display "ROC" flags or other emblems, or propagandize on behalf of the "ROC".

The PRC authorities know from experience that we refuse entry to Canada to Taiwanese government officials and discourage contacts in Canada or in Taiwan between Canadian and Taiwanese authorities because such contacts can lead to compromising the Canadian Government policy of non-recognition of Taiwan and of recognition of the PRC. But they also know that we do not refuse entry to other Taiwanese who are prepared to abide by our conditions. This position would meet Canada's obligations to the PRC in the matter of recognition and the PRC authorities have acquiesced in it in the past though grudgingly.

Though they would protest, we believe the Taiwanese in the end would probably agree to this sort of conditional entry; if they do not it would be necessary to deny their entry to Canada.

As for the IOC this position allows the Taiwanese to participate in the Games but it may not meet that body's basic concern about their members being allowed in unconditionally to take part. Precedents do exist for "Republic of China" participation in the Olympics under a designation such as Formosa, and the "ROC" did not have unrestricted use of the name "Republic of China" until the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968. The concession on nomenclature is

the least the IOC could do for Canada which must meet not only the obligations of host country to the Olympics but also its obligations in international relations. But the possibility of a strong reaction from the IOC and from some international and Canadian sports organizations cannot be discounted.

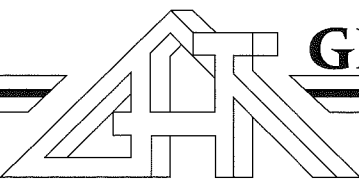
Conclusion:

Taking these arguments into account the Secretary of State for External Affairs has selected Option (c). It assigns equal weight to the importance of maintaining reasonably good relations over this issue with both the IOC and the PRC, and for this reason it is the most defensible position whatever happens this summer. The final consideration supporting this Option is that if we alter our policy towards the "Republic of China" for the sake of the Olympics what are we left with as a policy after the Olympics?

I plan to meet on May 26 with Mr. James Worrall, representative of the International Olympic Committee in Canada, to inform him of this decision and to request the cooperation of the IOC in carrying it out.

M[itchell]. S[harp].

[Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs] ☉



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Books in Review / Critiques de livres



Sport and Canadian Diplomacy
reviewed by John Coghlan

SPORT AND CANADIAN DIPLOMACY by Donald Macintosh and Michael Hawes; McGill-Queens University Press, Montreal, 1994. 234 p. \$34.95

Reviewed by John Coghlan

John F. Coghlan, M.B.E., lately Deputy Director-General and Director of International Affairs, The UK Sports Council and Vice-President of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education, is the author of Sport and British Politics since 1960 (1990) Falmer — New York; U.K.

In 1956, when six nations withdrew from the Melbourne Olympic Games in protest at military aggression by the USSR in Hungary, and by the UK, France and Israel in Egypt, Avery Brundage, the long-time President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) said:

"By their decisions these countries show that they are unaware of one of

our most important principles, namely that sport is completely free of politics."

Twenty years later, in 1976, the age of political boycotts in sport had arrived with a vengeance with the "black" boycott of Montreal, the USA-led boycott of Moscow (1980) and the USSR tit-for-tat boycott of Los Angeles (1984). Additionally, running from the early seventies until 1991, the international sports boycott of South Africa engulfed many nations, international sports federations, and the IOC. All of these events are covered in depth in this admirable book. As the title makes clear, they are viewed from Canadian sporting and diplomatic perspectives, but a much wider international view is offered. This is a valuable contribution to the history of the period and highlights the dilemmas all of us who have been directly involved in these affairs have had to face.

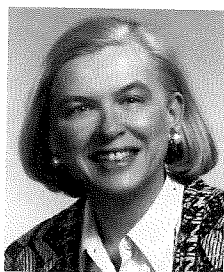
In a democracy are the politics of international sport the province of the diplomats, or do they belong to the voluntary national

sports organizations? The diplomats have the professional skills of negotiation, presentation and the feel for compromise; the national sports bodies have the detailed knowledge and expertise in sport. The diplomat must serve national interests, the sportsmen or women must serve their sport. The end-game for each of these parties is often not the same, as we saw with, for example, Canada and UK at the time of the USA-led boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games. The authors, with the assistance of many first-hand sources who were close to the action, draw out areas of conflict but do not take sides; but it was a pity that so many sources had inevitably to be "confidential".

The international boycott by many Western countries of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, inspired by President Carter to punish the USSR for their invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979, was a political muddle of the highest order. The President needed a spectacular international coup to boost his flagging fortunes in advance of his looming re-election bid. At home he was taking flak for not being able to secure the freedom of the many American diplomats held hostage by Iran. Focussing on the USSR and Afghanistan offered a chance to deflect public opinion and obtain good publicity. Sadly, a fair number of friendly countries felt they had to follow this lead and therefore sacrifice their sportsmen and women. Clearly it worried Canada, and it worried West Germany where the words "West Berlin" were spoken quietly. In the UK, Prime Minister Thatcher eagerly allied herself with President Carter and set about achieving a British boycott with great zeal. Parliament debated widely, but she met her match in Sir Denis Follows, Chairman of the British Olympic Association who, despite frequent onslaughts at No. 10, noted "I hear what you say Prime Minister", but continued to point out that the Association was a non-governmental voluntary sports organization, over which government had no control. He repeatedly said that each of the national Olympic federations would decide the issue for themselves in an open democratic fashion, and they did. Seventeen decided to go to Moscow and four decided not to. All commercial and business links remained in place and were never under threat; this "war" was to be fought with expendable athletes in a manner that did not threaten the economy.

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There is a feeling that comes through in reading this book that the image of Canada suffered internationally over the Trudeau-Taiwan-IOC affair prior to the 1976 Olympics. If it were so, it was certainly short-lived as within days the Ordia-led 'black' boycott dominated the situation in the far wider context of South Africa and apartheid. Michael Killanin's *'My Olympic Years'* is interesting to re-visit, to compare his version of these events with the Canadian perspective. This was a classic case where national politics and international sport politics were irreconcilable.

The Canadian Cabinet's policy of 1987 committing the Department of External Affairs to the notion that sport could play a positive role in meeting the country's diplomatic goals was a recognition of the de facto situation in international sport. In the UK the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has never declared that international sport may be used as an instrument of HM Government foreign policy; they have preferred to operate ad hoc.

However, the UK Sports Council does have a clause in its Royal Charter which makes governmental intervention possible. This reads as follows:

"The Council in the exercise of its functions shall have regard to any

general statements on the policy of Our Government that may from time to time be issued to it by Our Secretary of State."

In effect, this has meant that the British Government has instructed the Sports Council in the matter of South Africa, the former Rhodesia, China and Taiwan, Argentina (during the Falklands war), and Moscow, forbidding it to grant aid sporting contacts in accord with foreign policy, and, in the case of South Africa and Moscow, pressing for boycotts.

The Canadian involvement with the Commonwealth is illuminating. The policy of encouraging programmes of sport-aid, as a component of foreign policy, is a direction many of us have urged should be more widely followed. Macintosh and Hawes point out that this initiative arose from a guilty conscience when the Commonwealth Games were awarded to Victoria. This may well be so but it is good to see that these programmes are continuing under a committee comprising the Commonwealth Games Association of Canada, the Coaching Association of Canada, Fitness and Amateur Sport and the Canadian International Development Agency.

There is no doubt that the Commonwealth Games are the most visible activity

of the Commonwealth to most citizens, and it would be good to see the old Commonwealth countries doing more in this field to help the developing countries that form the bulk of the organization.

The "black" boycott of the Commonwealth Games (Edinburgh; 1986), spearheaded by Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, was a futile attempt to punish Mrs. Thatcher for refusing to join the general economic boycott of South Africa. She and the British Government were in no way involved with the Games (they never are), and therefore the only casualties were the Games themselves and the many athletes from the boycotting countries who lost their chance to take part. I was alarmed to learn that Canada had considered joining the boycott as a diplomatic gesture; this would have produced a head to head conflict with the sports organizations. Wisely, cool heads prevailed; sport and politics in Canada were well served at this time by Clark and Jelinek.

The Canadian national sports federations appear to have accepted not only the principles of the Gleneagles Agreement in 1977 but also the fact that it had been negotiated without reference to them. In the UK, this was not so. Not only did the national governing bodies of sport actively resent the lack of consultation but some actually

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disapproved of such a statement, arguing that sport is not controlled by government and that they will play against whomever they wish. For the majority it was not the sentiments enshrined in the Agreement but the principle that government was deciding for them which raised their hackles.

To the sports historian, the blow by blow account of how the various sports events were influenced by politics will be enough, but to those of us who work in this field the opening and closing chapters of this book are fascinating, pointing as they do to the political power trans-national organizations such as the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and SANROC wielded on the apartheid issue, and the power the IOC exercises today. In days gone by governments could use international sport to promote national goals and purposes; the USSR and its friends openly used sport as an instrument of Socialist propaganda. Today governments are more constrained by IOC decisions, and yet the IOC itself is constrained in its actions by the political positions taken by nation states, and indeed by coalitions of states. Macintosh and Hawes remind us that though the IOC led the world in accepting South Africa back into international sport, it was much more cautious about accepting Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia before diplomatic

recognition had been given by Western governments. Likewise, the acceptance of Croatia and Slovenia into the IOC was not offered before the European Union and others (including Canada) had recognised these countries.

Today international sport is used as a tool for diplomatic recognition, as a vehicle for ideology and propaganda, as a means for gaining prestige, and for furthering international understanding and peace. It can be, and is — as this well researched book makes clear — used as an instrument of foreign policy. The authors describe in considerable detail the role Canadian diplomacy has played in the major and often traumatic international sports events of the last forty years.

Sport and politics are inextricably linked today, and it is naive to believe or wish it to be otherwise. The question that those close to the scene should always be asking in a democracy is not "whether" sport should be linked to politics, but rather "how" should it be so? This book helps us to do this. Well written, jargon free, authoritative, *Sport and Canadian Diplomacy* is a valuable contribution to the debate.



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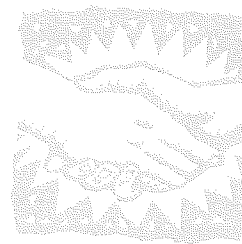
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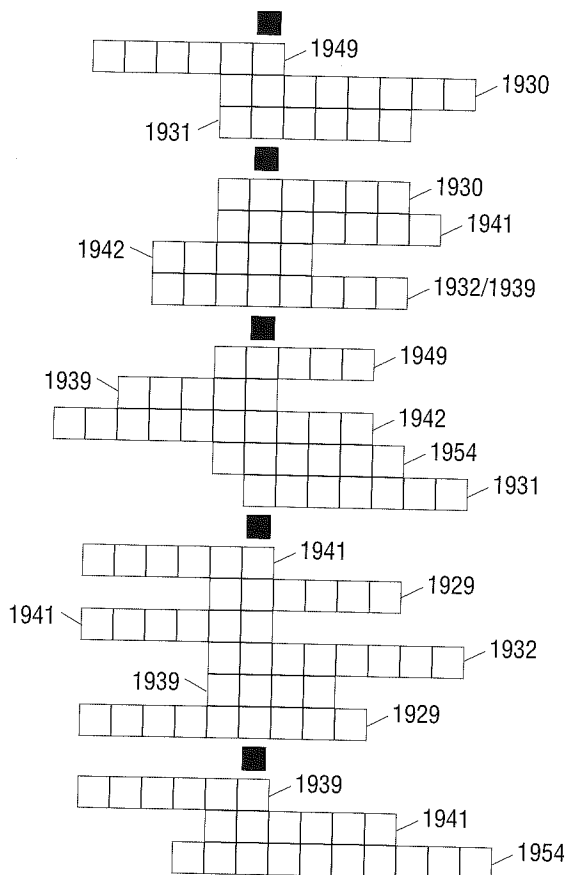
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Un Ballo in Maschera

Another noteworthy puzzle by A Aalto

Liebnitz was in the recently renamed Rialto Sleazewagon Pre-memorial Concert Hall, enjoying a stirring program of Tuvan throat-singing, when his cell-phone went off. It went off loudly, and of course he couldn't remember which of the 43 hiding-places it occupied in the multi-layered Tuvan ceremonial garb he had worn as a tribute to the visiting troupe. He shifted frantically in his seat, trying to act inconspicuous as he wedged his fingers into one pocket after another, but to no avail. Since the phone was set in Executive Emergency mode, it got more and more strident the longer it was left unanswered, and PEOPLE WERE LOOKING. Desperate, he sought a quiet way out, but he was in the middle of the row, flanked on one side by a delegation from the local Sumo association (two seats per person and a tight fit at that) and on the other side by a group of regional Mafia dons and their families, already looking daggers at him (real ones). Realizing that his only option was a Gypsy Rose Lee imitation, he stood up and began peeling off his clothes. Soon a veritable geyser of colourful garb was erupting from his seat.

The audience was aghast, but the musicians cheered and begun to play louder and faster as he stripped down, still searching himself. Two of the burlier performers came down from the stage, leaned over and lifted him bodily from his seat. By this time, he was down to a Tuvan loincloth and muklucs, plus his glasses and a nervous smile. And the bloody thing was still ringing! As the throat-singers harmonized to its piercing sound, he staggered back and forth across the stage, supported by a line of ecstatic Tuvan dancers convinced he was one of their legendary ballet-berserkers. Finally, by hopping up and down on one foot, he was able to pull off his left mukluk and hold it to his ear. It stopped ringing. A voice said, "I wanna order a pizza to go? Like, no anchovies, eh? Beauty."



He was still fuming as he stomped into the office the next morning, to find the Chief waiting for him with another mangled report from Jimmy the Turk.

SWEENEY GUARDS THE GATE – ANSWERS

- A:** Julio Cazador Tétrico, bartender, Argentine, "reads Eliot".
B: Juan Sirio, waiter, Spanish, "heavy eyes".
C: Diego Parca y Cuervo, painter, Mexican, "dressed in brown".
D: Esmeralda Rossignol, singer, Peruvian, "Spanish cape".
E: Raquel Rossignol, dancer, French, "eats grapes".
F: Eduardo Sweeney, detective, Chilean, "ape-necked".
Lies: Julio #3, Juan #5, Diego #1, Esmeralda #2, Raquel #4.
Murderer: Esmeralda. Thief: Raquel. Has the reliquary: Esmeralda.

EXPLANATION: The part based on Stearns' notes is a standard logic puzzle. To work out which of the 25 statements are lies, first isolate the internal contradictions, then work out the pattern of lies that leaves only one per suspect. Finally, use the other 20 statements (which must be true) to work out a timeline for all five suspects. The thief must be Raquel, since she is the only one who was out of the room for the necessary space of 20 minutes.

To determine the murderer, look at the coffee. Sweeney must have died between 3:50 (when he paid the waiter for his last cup) and 4:00 (when he fell over dead). Since it takes 20 minutes to work, he must have swallowed the poison between 3:30 and 3:40. The coffee he got at 3:50 was therefore too late to be the fatal cup, and besides there was no poison in it; the cup he got at 3:00 was replaced by 3:25, so it was too early. The 3:25 cup might have gone untasted until 3:30 or so, but it was the one spilled on the table and the spill had no poison, so this was not the fatal cup either. So it had to be the cup that Esmeralda went and got him at 3:35 or so — after she herself had knocked over the one he was working on. No-one else is known to have gone near him during the crucial period, and he certainly would have noticed someone doctoring a cup on the table in front of him. So Esmeralda it is.

This deduction is reinforced by the fact that only Esmeralda could have spirited the reliquary away after Raquel had stolen it. It was never found in the cafe, and the only suspect who left the building after Raquel's return (Julio) stated truthfully that he had never seen or touched the reliquary. Before she went back into the main room of the cafe, Raquel must therefore have passed it through one of the small windows in the men's washroom to Esmeralda standing in the alleyway, taking care not to disturb the dust on the sill. Two supporting facts: Esmeralda was seen going past the front window after leaving the cafe's front door, but the map shows that way to be a dead end, except for the Convent gates (an unlikely destination) and the side windows of the cafe. (She must have ducked under the front window on the way back.) Secondly, the doodle that Sweeney drew on the tabletop was the "astrological" symbol (Mars) for a men's washroom — with a question mark indicating puzzlement why a woman should have gone in.

Esmeralda and Raquel were clearly in league. They faked a fight to suggest otherwise, then Esmeralda went over to distract Sweeney's attention while Raquel went down the corridor into the storeroom rather than the women's washroom (something Sweeney would otherwise have noticed). Since Sweeney would now be on his guard, the conspirators couldn't pull a stunt like that again, and they had to assume that he might notice how long Raquel took or what she did when she got back, so Esmeralda poisoned him. By the time Raquel returned, he did in fact notice something wrong but was too groggy to put it all together. A few minutes later, he was dead.

The mastermind behind the plot: RIALTO SLEAZEWAGON, who (you will recall from an earlier puzzle) did indeed gamble his heart away and now needs it back to woo Mabel Stanley. He didn't get it, though. The Rossignols sang.

Winner of Sweeney Guards the Gate:
Demasiado Difícil

"Jimmy has been working on a case involving the Governor of Massachusetts," MacBannoch began, "who you will recall has just been found to be the long-lost heir to the Swedish throne. There are rival heirs, however, and one of them has hired the famous Italian musical assassin Joe Green to take the Governor out before he makes it to Stockholm. We know that the killing is to take place at the masked ball the Governor is holding as a farewell party tonight. We have no idea where Green is, so we will have to arrest him at the ball before he strikes. His mask will hide his face, so we need to know the costume he will be wearing. Everyone is supposed to be dressed as a musician of some kind, and Green will come disguised as a famous singer — but who? We have narrowed the possibilities down to five, but have no idea which one he will use. Jimmy apparently found out, but all we have by way of a report is one of his stupid puzzles. He himself bogged off to a one-day crash course in David Cronenberg films and isn't expected to recover for weeks." So saying, he handed Liebnitz a piece of paper reading as follows.

The following are lines of dialogue from 25 years of classic movies. They are listed by the year of the movie's release, from the earliest to the most recent (some years have more than one entry). From the list of anagrams after these quotes, find the surname of the actor or actress who spoke the line and a word from the title of the film in which it appears. (Note that one actor or actress is quoted twice, but his or her name only appears once in the anagrams, so there are 21 anagrams for 11 lines.) Then put the unscrambled words into the chart, each one beside the year the movie was released. Finally, read down the column linked by heavy dashes to come up with another famous movie line.

LINES: (a) "If you want to call me that, smile." (b) "Mother of mercy, is this the end of Rico?" (c) "Listen to them — children of the night. What music they make!" (d) "It took more than one man

to change my name to Shanghai Lily." (e) "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn." (f) "See what the boys in the back room will have, and tell them I'm having the same." (g) "I run a couple of newspapers. What do you do?" (h) "The stuff that dreams are made of..." (i) "Round up the usual suspects!" (j) "Made it, Ma — top of the world." (k) "I coulda been a contender."

ANAGRAMS: four letters — NIWD; five letters — WEITH, BAGEL, SARIN; six letters — PROOCE, GARBOT, GULOIS, AGENCY, ABNORD, SEWELL, CARESA, NOCALF, STYRED; seven letters — LUCARAD, ZINCTIE; eight letters — BISONNOR, GHANASHI, CHRETIDI; nine letters — ARIVINING; ten letters — TERNTWOFAR, ABACLANSAC.

"Well, said the ace logician finally, "that is actually one of his easier ones. Who are the famous singers that Green might be impersonating?" Replied MacBannoch, "Enrico Caruso, Al Jolson, Gilles Vigneault, Mick Jagger and Frank Sinatra." "In that case, the answer is obvious," declared Liebnitz. "Now about this phone you make me carry..."

Can you duplicate Liebnitz's feat by filling in the chart, reading off the hidden quote, determining what movie it is from and deciding which costume the assassin will be wearing? The first to send in a correct answer to **bout de papier** will win a fine CD of **Tuvan throat-singing** (no joking). Send answers by end of Feb. '97.

Free-lance prestidigitator A Aalto claims Tuvan ancestry and recommends the CD — alternately stimulating and haunting music. Giuseppe Verdi wrote an opera called "Un Ballo in Maschera" about the assassination of the king of Sweden. Royalist censors forced him to change the setting to Boston. Nothing to do with this puzzle of course.....

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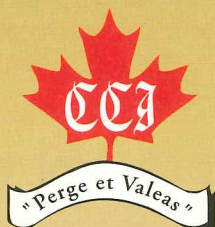
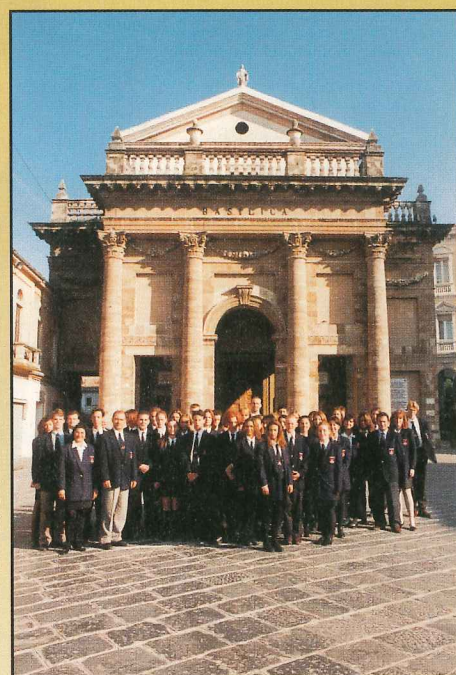


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