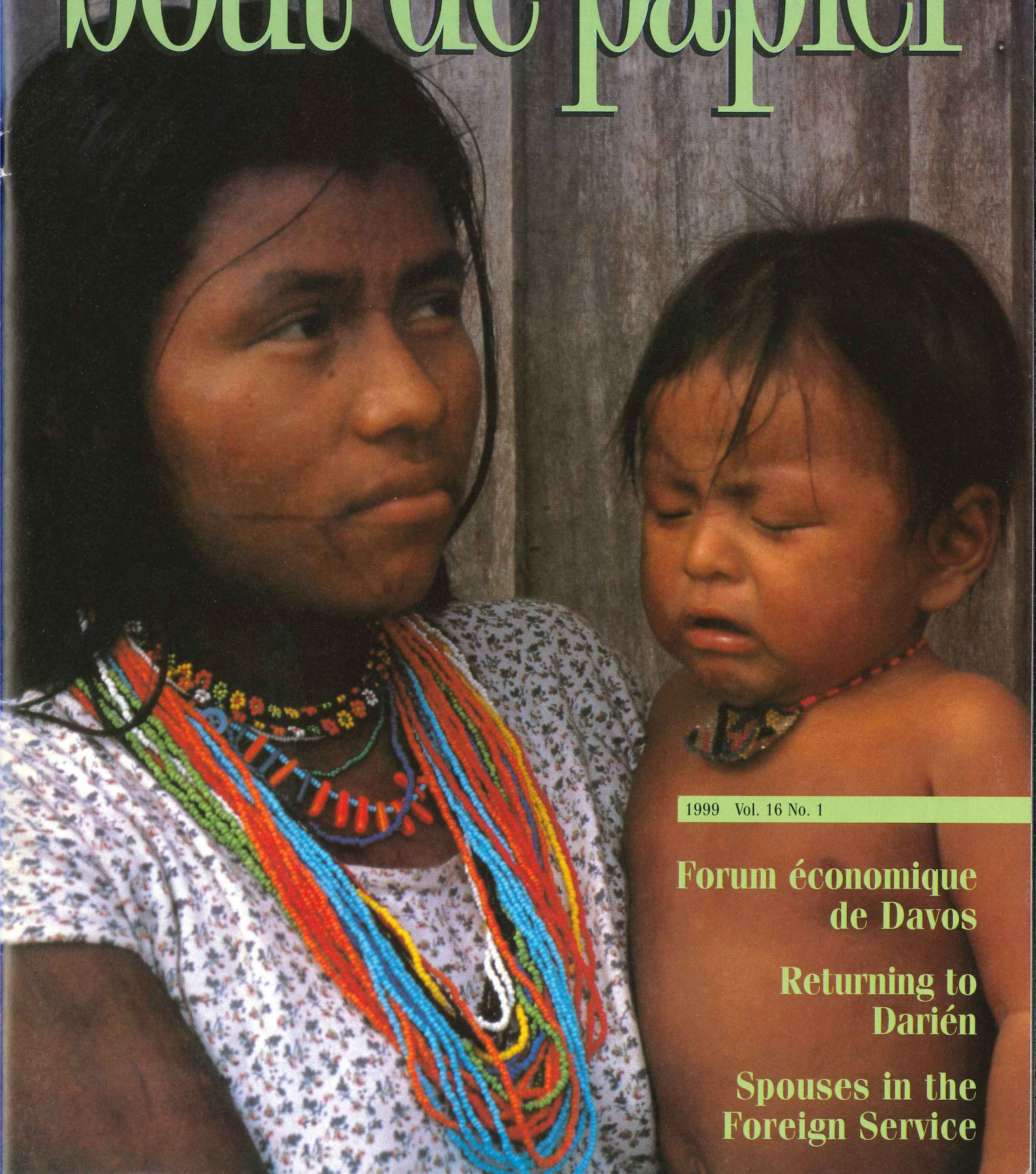


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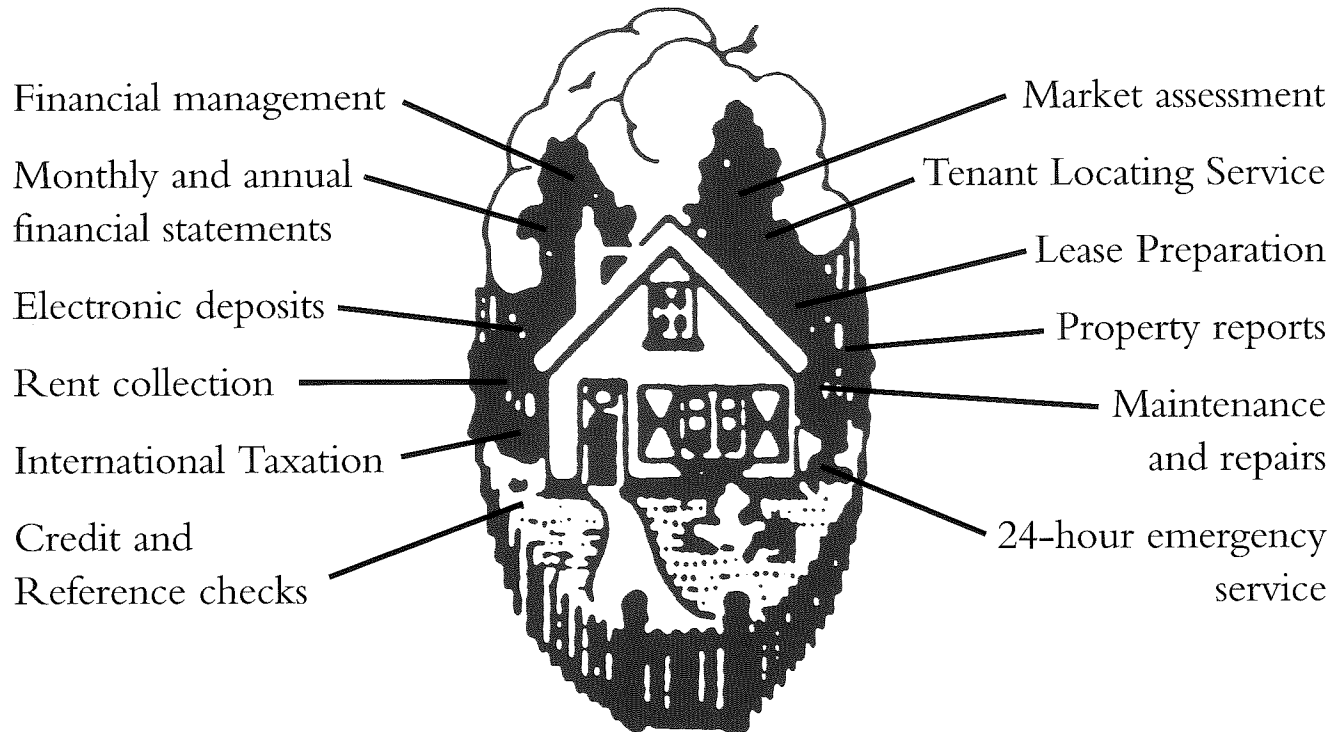
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Le magazine canadien de la diplomatie et du service extérieur

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Hommage à Fulgence Charpentier

Nadia Burger et Julie Couture racontent les exploits d'un témoin de plus de cent ans d'histoire du Canada

Open House — Part II

Four former Heads of Mission review 25 years of Canadian diplomatic history at the DFAIT Open House

Excerpt from "A Stubble Jumper in Striped Pants: Memoirs of a Prairie Diplomat"

A poignant reflection by Earl Drake on 37 years in the foreign service

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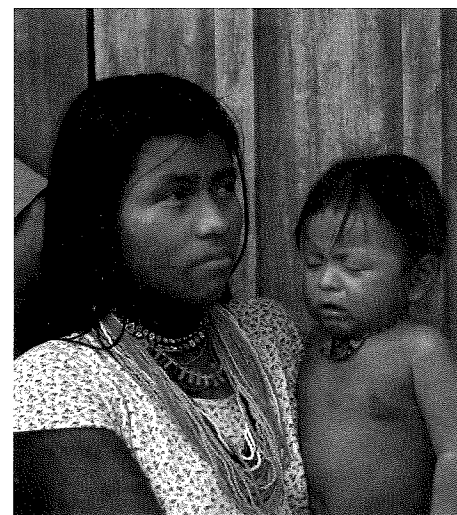
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Our cover photo, taken by Nicholas Coghlan, is of Katio Indians.

As Editor of **bout** one sometimes feels a bit like the kid in the candy store — you want to savour the moment, with so much good to choose from and every choice bound to make you happy. In the **bout** business, this translates into a rich flow of innovative story ideas, often-unsolicited written submissions from both current and former Foreign Service officers, intellectual feasting at **bout** editorial board meetings, and the freedom to pick and choose themes and highlight issues affecting the contemporary Foreign Service that we believe **bout** readers need to be aware of.

Thus "PAFSO Forum" this issue highlights the work of the Foreign Service Community Association (FSCA) in addressing a range of issues relating to spousal opportunities in the Foreign Service, including the frequent career and financial disruption for the 'significant other' in a rotational Foreign Service. The FSCA recently sponsored a spousal life conference involving DFAIT and representatives from a large number of diplomatic missions in Ottawa, where the most important spousal issue identified was financial — the lack of continuity in employment opportunities while on posting, which entailed a significant loss of second income and pension earnings. As Nancy Fraser points out in "PAFSO Forum", these are issues of increasing salience for Foreign Service couples where financial imperatives are such that for many, a two-income family is no longer the exception but the norm.

The Nordic countries, Great Britain and the US are all addressing these concerns in various ways, which may contain lessons for the Canadian foreign service. DFAIT, meanwhile, has set up a Task Force with the FSCA to explore a number of these issues, including the possibility of employment insurance and pension benefits for rotational spouses when abroad, and a requirement for Heads of Mission to aggressively promote spousal employment at post. This issue must be given high priority by PAFSO and DFAIT management or we risk seeing the rotational Foreign Service become less and less attractive, particularly from a financial remuneration point of view in a two-income world.

Au nombre des articles de fond dans le présent numéro figure un hommage à Fulgence Charpentier, l'ainé des membres du service extérieur, retraités ou actifs, et le doyen des représentants de la presse de langue française au Canada. Nous présentons également un enrichissant extrait des nouveaux mémoires d'Earl Drake, «A Stubble Jumper in Striped Pants: Memoirs of a Prairie Diplomat». Un autre article de fond, par Réjean Frenette, guide les lecteurs dans

les coulisses du Forum de Davos, une des réunions annuelles les plus exclusives des dirigeants politiques et d'affaires au monde.

Nous présentons aussi des perspectives actuelles des anciens chefs de mission Geoffrey Bruce, Paul Lapointe, Marc Faguy et Ted Lee sur l'évolution d'AECI et du programme international au cours des 25 dernières années. Dans «Housing in Brunei», Richard Belliveau examine l'architecture et les modes de vie variés à Brunei, tandis que l'article de Roger Lucy, «Team Byzantium» donne un dynamique aperçu des traquenards de la négociation diplomatique et du développement d'un pays sous l'Empire romain.

Sous la rubrique «Commentaires» du présent numéro, Arthur Blanchette, membre du Conseil de rédaction sénior de **bout**, évalue les missions commerciales d'Équipe Canada, sous la direction du Premier ministre, en Asie et en Amérique Latine. Dans «Travel to Far and Wide», Nick Coghlan nous emmène faire la connaissance de paysans et de paramilitaires dans le golfe de Darien entre le Panama et la Colombie.

Pour marquer le cinquantenaire de la fondation de l'OTAN et au moment où la guerre du Kosovo ramène carrément cet organisme dans les manchettes, Hector Mackenzie, membre de l'Équipe de rédaction, a compilé pour la rubrique «From the Archives» une série d'échanges diplomatiques qui explorent le rôle de Hume Wrong, ambassadeur du Canada aux États-Unis, dans l'élaboration du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord.

For "Books in Review", we thank Kurt Jensen for his examination of Bill MacDonald's "The True Entrepid and the Unknown Agents", which looks at the life of Bill Stephenson, the Canadian-born head of British intelligence activities in the United States during the Second World War. "In Memoriam" recognizes the passing away of Margaret Meagher and Saul Rae.

A Aalto, who "welcomes the coming of spring from his yurt in Tuva", again graces our pages with "Liebnitz and the Double Helix: A Diplomaniac enigma". Good luck in wrapping your mind around this one...

The posting season and new HQ assignments will mean fresh faces in Ottawa and abroad. If you are returning to Ottawa this summer and wish to be part of the **bout** editorial team, please let us know. If you are about to leave Ottawa and embark upon the exotic, bear in mind **bout**'s unquenchable thirst for good copy, and keep your camera handy!



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DFAIT and Team Canada

by Arthur Blanchette

The idea of Team Canada originated with senior officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and at the Privy Council Office (PCO), not long after the current government came to power in 1993. Initially, the intention was to propose a mechanism that would approach federal-provincial relations in a radically different way. It was hoped that, by aiming at unusual, indeed novel and creative, settings outside Canada the Prime Minister and his provincial colleagues could get to know one another better and also be able to discuss issues less formally than was possible during their rather structured meetings at home.

The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) showed immediate interest in the idea and, when the discussions that ensued between DFAIT, the PCO and PMO came to the

Prime Minister's attention, he accepted the initiative enthusiastically. He displayed a continuing and lively interest in the project as it evolved. It was he who proposed that it be given trade and marketing objectives and that Canadian businessmen should be invited to take part. He considered that this would provide the missions with a practical focus that would appeal to the premiers, while being of direct interest to the Canadian business community as well. In later stages of the planning process, education, culture, science, technology and tourism came to be added to the mandate, particularly on the marketing side.

And, thus, as baptised by the Prime Minister, Team Canada was born.

One of the earliest decisions taken was that the Premiers and their parties would be the guests of the Federal Government, while businessmen would be asked to contribute a fee for their participation in the

missions. This would vary with the length of the tour, the number of countries scheduled to be visited, the living costs prevalent there, and so on. For the Latin American mission in January 1998, for example, it was set at roughly \$10,000 per business participant, depending on the number of countries they visited on the tour. Another early decision was that preference would be given to media participation from outside Ottawa.

While many government departments and agencies would eventually become involved in the Team Canada missions, particularly the PMO and PCO, it was decided early on that DFAIT would be the lead department in the planning, organization and conduct of the tours; it had the basic infrastructure and resources — administrative and personnel — both at home and abroad, for the purpose. Team Canada missions would require a tremendous amount of concentrated effort on its part if each one was to be carried out successfully. Indeed hundreds of departmental personnel, across Canada and abroad, were eventually called

upon in one way or another, either full-time or part-time, to assist with the missions. The resources of just about every departmental branch and bureau, whether political, trade, administrative, cultural, technical, academic relations, communications, media relations or protocol, would be involved.

Embassies abroad, in the countries to be visited, would of course have to be heavily engaged in the preparation and actual carrying out of each mission. Advance teams from DFAIT were sent out periodically to assist them during the preparatory phase. In this respect, special briefing sessions were held at each mission. A particularly pressing issue facing both Ottawa and the posts was the need for secure communications with the premiers' offices across Canada. In addition numerous contracts would have to be negotiated by each post in such specialized areas

Left to right: Kapil Madan, Lisa Rice, Minister Marchi, Peter McGovern and Michael Kergin.



as simultaneous interpretation, translation, transportation, and so on. Lodging would have to be arranged and stand-by provisions for handling possible health problems would also have to be in place.

Thus post personnel would have to be fully mobilized to deal with the sudden mass of visitors descending upon them. All

entrance on Sussex Drive. The suite carries a large sign "Team Canada Inc." over its entrance which reflects the department's view that trade promotion is basically team work. It does not come under the direct jurisdiction of the Team Canada Task Force as such; its primary purpose is to provide a handy on-site focal point at headquarters

The largest Team Canada mission was to Latin America from mid-to-end January 1998. It became known familiarly as "The Tango Tour". All premiers accepted the Prime Minister's invitation and about 500 companies — many of them small and medium-sized — accepted that of the International Trade Minister. This brought



Celebratory dinner at the end of "The Tango Tour"

reports indicate that, despite the complexities and difficulties, particularly on the representational and social side, they did so effectively, considering the numbers involved. Luncheons for a thousand guests, for instance, signing ceremonies bringing together similar numbers of participants, and large-scale press conferences, are not the easiest gatherings to hold.

In the department a new division — the Team Canada Task Force — came into being in the International Trade Branch to ensure that a central point of planning, organization, coordination, and general reference would be available at all times; also to ensure continuity between tours.

As a focal point for businessmen interested in trade promotion the department also set up a complex of attractive offices with specialized staff and equipment on the main floor of the Pearson Building near the

for trade promotion purposes. It also offers a convenient means of contact for appointments, meetings, etc., with departmental officials and it is in this way that it is most useful to the Task Force.

The first Team Canada missions took place in the Far East and South and Southeast Asia in 1994 and 1996. The basic objectives of the South and South East Asia tour, for instance, were: (1) to promote trade and investment between Canadian and South and Southeast Asian partners; (2) to demonstrate Canada's commitment to sustainable development through support for Canadian development projects and Canadian-designed technologies; and (3) to market Canadian educational services in such a way as to attract more international scholars to Canadian educational institutions. With variations taking into account local conditions, these objectives were basically the same for the Far East and Latin America tours.

the business total to more than 550 participants, including 64 women. The tourist industry was strongly represented this time and also the education sector, which had 56 participants with seven university presidents present. Including federal officials and advisors, the Premiers and their parties, academic and media representatives, well over 600 people took part.

The problems connected with transporting, lodging, feeding, so many people can well be imagined, to say nothing of the many meetings, interviews, press conferences, social functions at the highest levels of business and government, that had to be organized if mission objectives were to be achieved. Moreover, pleasant and useful weekend activities had also to be arranged and special programmes were organized for spouses and other accompanying tour members. In all, a tremendous logistical challenge.

Advance planning for the mission to Latin America started about 10 months

before the proposed departure date. This dealt mainly with the selection of countries to be visited, the invitations to be extended, the objectives to be aimed at, the preparation of country studies, market reports, and other briefs, particularly as regards Canadian exports, the first drafts of the many statements, speeches, and press releases required on the tour.

The final preparations for the mission, that is, the actual game plan on the ground when the early planning was refined and pretty much put into final shape, took some six months of concentrated daily work. Under the responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of Latin America and with direct PMO and PCO participation, and that of other departments and agencies as required, the detailed arrangements for the mission were carried out by a range of committees and sub-committees under the leadership of the Director General of the Latin America Bureau and Director of the Team Canada Task Force. Apart from the broad objectives to be achieved, as outlined above, sectors of prime focus for Latin America included: agri-food, energy, health and the environment, telecommunications, transport, and tourism.

As the departure deadline approached, the pace of work quickened of course, and long hours were the rule, week-end assignments normal. In particular, the department's communications facilities were placed under heavy stress owing to frequent exchanges with the provinces, participating businessmen, media representatives, the transportation companies, the posts abroad, the local embassies of countries to be visited, e.g., for visas, if necessary, health regulations and other useful information.

Special briefings for the premiers and their parties took place the day before departure. Briefings for business representatives were also held. Incidentally, to brief a group of 500 business persons proved to be not quite as smooth a process as the organizers would have liked! As the mission became airborne, huge sighs of satisfaction and relief could probably be heard echoing along Sussex Drive.

Assessment: Team Canada's initial objective — its Federal-Provincial aspect — was reached. All premiers appear to have found their participation in the missions constructive and useful in one way or another, particularly in their exchanges and dealings with their federal, as well as their provincial colleagues. Also, most seemed of the opinion that the missions were generally advantageous for their provinces, especially in the education sector, if not as fully profitable economically as some might have hoped. As a fringe

benefit on the political side, the jurisdictions and interests of the provinces within the constitutional complexities of Canada were brought directly and personally to the attention of their foreign hosts in ways that would otherwise have been difficult or at least time-consuming to achieve: a kind of crash course on Canadian constitutional affairs!

That being said, as luck would have it, the visits to the Far East and Southeast Asia took place not long before the profound and widespread economic crises that beset the area, the so-called "Asian flu". Also, the mission to Latin America preceded by a few months the severe fiscal and monetary problems that Brazil has had to cope with recently. These developments have of course affected the final Team Canada business results in those areas. On the other hand, for the long haul, the missions brought Canada's reputation and business accomplishments in fields such as education, science, transportation and technology, tellingly to the attention of important countries of the world with eventual benefits for us as they overcome their economic difficulties. In particular, the scholarship and education programmes resulting from the Team Canada missions will certainly produce a range of positive benefits.

Current economic difficulties around the world have cut into the sites and possibilities for future Team Canada missions and have already resulted in a down-scaling of the size and objectives of one of them: the recent tour of Eastern Europe. It was led by the Prime Minister, but was not called a Team Canada tour as such. It was described as a Business Development Mission, with both federal and business participation on a smaller scale and no separate provincial delegations as such. This format could well prove to be the Team Canada pattern for some time to come.

In conclusion, it can be said with no fear of contradiction that never before in its long and varied experience had the department been called upon to undertake a task of such size and complexity. As models of organizational prowess, the Team Canada missions were without parallel in its history. ☺

Arthur Blanchette's last two diplomatic postings were as Canadian Ambassador to the Organization of American States and Ambassador to Tunisia and Libya. He also served earlier as Canadian Commissioner to the International Control Commission in Cambodia. Carleton University Press has published three of his books documenting Canadian foreign policy since the 1950s. He is currently working on a fourth.

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Spouses in the Foreign Service

The Foreign Service Community Association looks at issues affecting Foreign Service spouses around the world.

by Nancy Fraser

A generation ago new employees of the Canadian Foreign Service assumed a lifelong commitment and loyalty to "the department", and expected the same in return from their employer. Their families were similarly expected to be part of the team. From the spouse who graciously entertained people she barely knew (there were very few male spouses) to the children whose grubby faces automatically broke

into polite if strained grins as they greeted adults whose language was unfamiliar in environments they didn't recognize. If spouses had been employed outside the home while they were in Canada, it was expected that overseas allowances would mitigate any loss they felt on losing personal income and individual identity. It was also assumed that the employee and, by extension Canada, would lose face if his spouse was employed, or even if it became known she was unhappy not to be working.

We all had expectations, and it seems those of Foreign Service families changed faster in the past thirty years than did the institution they serve. However, the women who led the 'officers wives associations' of the early seventies realized it was time to fold their largely social groups into one democratic association that would actively work for the changes that would be necessary for the future of all members of the Canadian Foreign Service. The result of their ruminations is the Foreign Service Community Association, an organization with a voluntary paid membership of rotational employees and their spouses and partners. Since its inception in 1975, the FSCA has lobbied for improvement in policies and services that affect Canadian Foreign Service families. Among its most notable successes are many of the briefings and workshops that are available through SERV, both before posting and on return, the community coordinator programs at many posts, and the change in the Citizenship Act that allows foreign-born spouses who are posted internationally with government employees to count that overseas time toward their residency period before applying for Canadian citizenship.

Working sometimes with the unions and sometimes with DFAIT, the FSCA has been

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On November 7, 1998, the Foreign Service Community Association, with the support of DFAIT, hosted a one-day conference in Ottawa to discuss and compare issues and policies that affect Foreign Service spouses around the world and the operation of the foreign ministries to which they are attached. The importance of these topics was reflected in the participation of representatives of 26 diplomatic missions together with members of the Canadian Foreign Service to total 100 participants. In addition, representatives of DFAIT management, other ministries of the Canadian Foreign Service, Treasury Board and the

*Great Britain
is paying tax-free
compensation
to spouses...*

Various combinations of compensation and pension benefits are being implemented

The topics of health maintenance and family impact are constant concerns of internationally mobile families. The Austrian spouse's association successfully lobbied to stimulate changes in the onerous academic demands made on Austrian children on return to Vienna. Similarly, participants recounted methods to assist their children in adapting to repeated change during various developmental stages in their lives. Our rapidly aging populations guarantee that the normal pressures on families to care for their aging members are exacerbated by the additional pressures

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exerted by the distances involved in living internationally. The expected stages of change were listed, as were the support services provided by the Canadian Foreign Service, and suggestions for change and for personal preparation.

In March 1998, a letter outlining suggestions regarding policies that affect spouses was sent by the FSCA to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. An important element in the letter was a request for the formation of a Task Force to address these issues. In July, Mr. Campbell responded in the affirmative, and stated that the Task Force would meet after the Spousal Life Conference. In December the Task Force, consisting of eight representatives of DFAIT, CIC and CIDA and eight members of the FSCA, met twice. Since then the Task Force meets monthly and so do three sub-committees. Marc Lortie, the Champion of Spousal Employment on the Human Resources Strategy group, sits on the Task Force and is formulating recommendations to the Deputies. Issues that are being addressed are changes in Employment Insurance for rotational spouses, accrual of pension benefits for spouses while they are on posting, and improved policies to ensure

accountability of heads of mission for fostering spousal employment opportunities within and outside Canadian missions. It has also been suggested that the possibility or impossibility of spousal employment be factored into hardship levels.

Spouses and partners must be able to earn salaries and accrue pension benefits while posted with employees overseas. If they cannot, the attrition rate among employees will continue to increase, and marital stresses will force couples to make difficult decisions regarding their personal relationships in or out of the Foreign Service. The Foreign Service Community Association continues to press management for the changes that will allow and indeed foster a truly representative Foreign Service that includes Canadian couples and families at our missions overseas without imposing impossible financial disadvantages on them. ☺

Nancy Fraser is a member of the executive of the Foreign Service Community Association, and the spouse of a recently retired Foreign Service officer of 31 years experience. She chaired the Foreign Service Spousal Life Conference.

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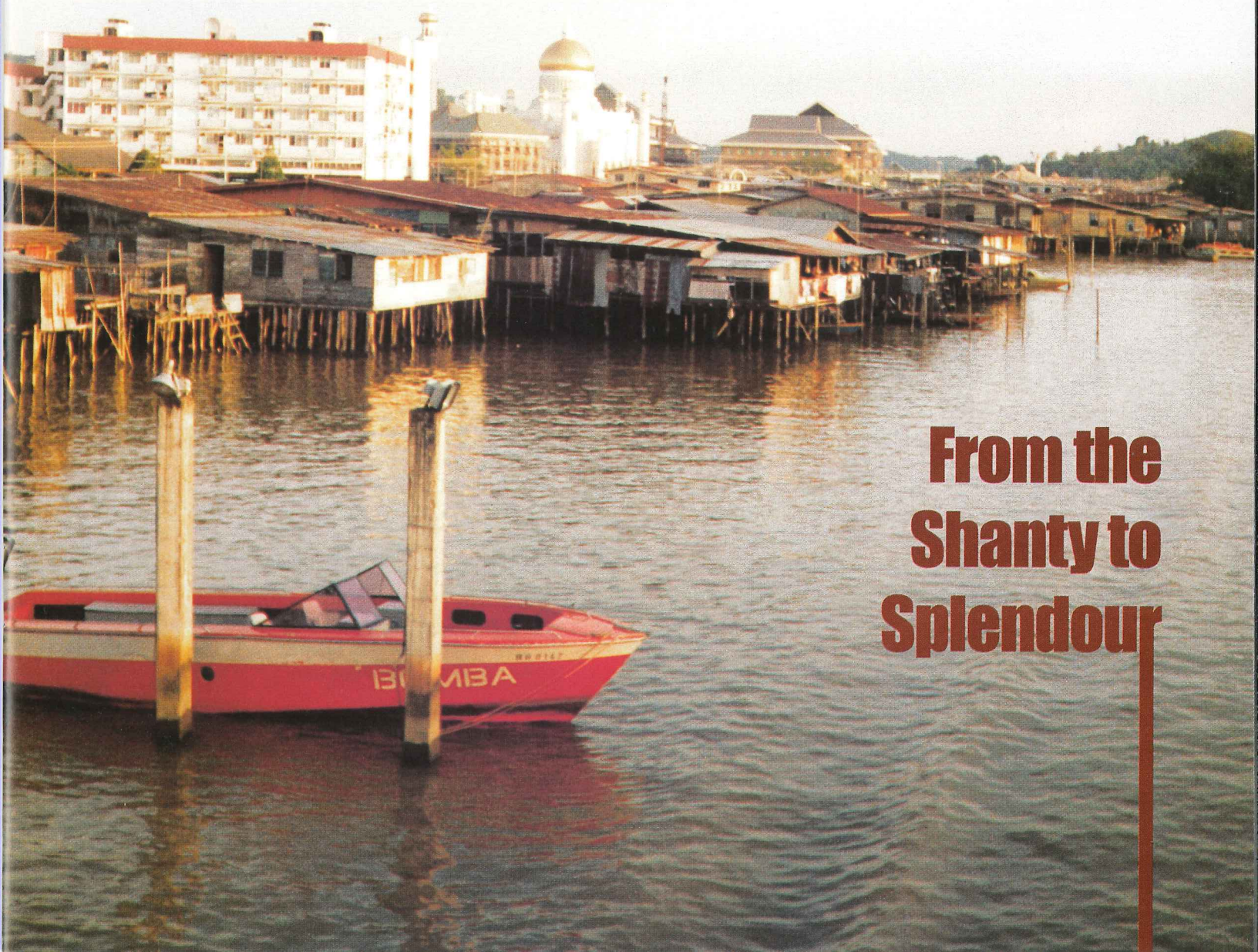
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Housing in Brunei



**From the
Shanty to
Splendour**

photos and story by Richard Belliveau

Brunei, one of the world's tiniest countries, is known for two extremes in architectural phenomena — its "water village" of stilt houses and the Sultan's palace of over 1700 rooms. With many examples in between to demonstrate that, like biological species, housing too evolves in Darwinian progression.

The water village is the old town, built entirely on stilts over the Brunei River. It is ancient, and typical of the north coast of Borneo from Sarawak to Sabah.

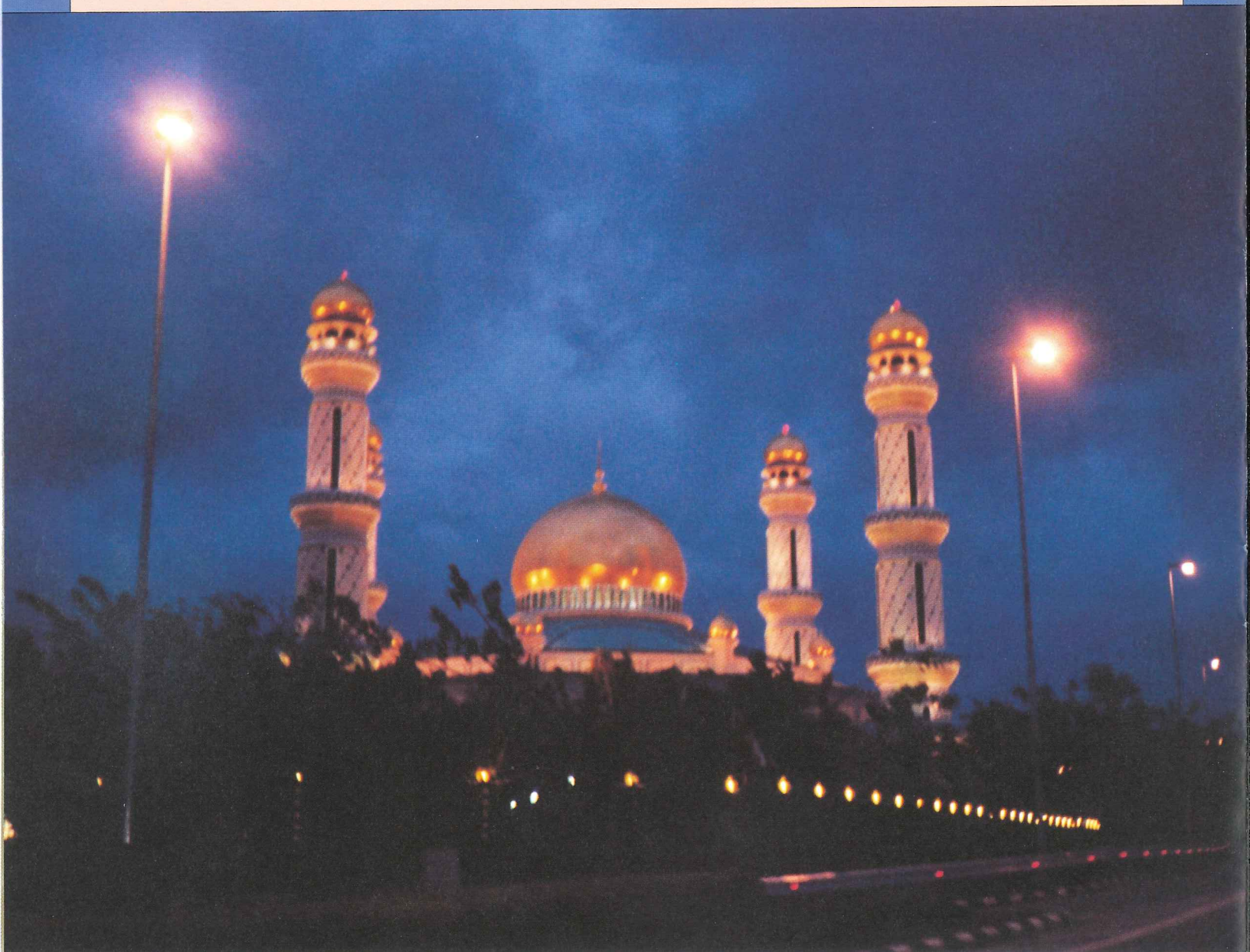
The official name of the country is "Brunei Darussalam", or "Brunei, Abode of Peace". The name "Brunei" is a cognitive of Borneo, the immense equatorial island that is shared by three countries — Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei (with parts of it sometimes claimed by the Philippines). In its history, the Sultanate of Brunei has ruled over most of the northwest coast of this island, under the same ruling family

(the Bolkiahs) for over four hundred years. They increasingly came on hard times in the 19th century and ceded territory, piece by piece over a century, to the Brooke family, the "white rajahs" of Sarawak, until eventually after the Second World War most of North Borneo (Sabah and Sarawak) were British colonies that were eventually folded into the Federation of Malaysia.

The Sultans of Brunei held out against this federation because the tiny territory that remained to them was rich in gas and oil.

The Bruneian hegemony in Borneo was founded on sea and river power — and the brass cannons mounted on their praus, which enabled them to subdue the fiercer, more primitive tribes, including the famous Iban headhunters, who lived up the long rivers that flooded down from the mountains of Borneo. They were able to control piracy, or rather they dominated piracy along the coast, and controlled trade — much of it then as now run mostly by Chinese traders.

Borneo is not agriculturally rich. The mountains are great limestone peaks, covered with fairly impenetrable forests cut by rushing rivers that flow to the sea creating huge coastal deltas of steamy mangrove swamps and muddy rivers, wonderful for crocodiles and shrimp, not so hot for human habitation. Houses built on stilts over the water proved an excellent solution for settlement by a boat people. These Malay people did not have to subdue an inhospitable coastal zone by clearing forests for land that was mostly sand or rocky hillside. Wood for construction was plentiful. Building over the water was easier and more convenient. It was cooler in a tropical climate to have breezes blowing under as well as around the home. Sanitation was easy — all waste went directly into the river and was washed away with the twice-daily tides. Stilt houses were safer from indigenous pests like snakes and crocodiles. Families could fish for dinner if the men at sea did not return early. Trading with



sea-going travelling salesmen who brought rice, oil and textiles was easy — they rowed right up to your door. And stilt houses were impervious to the variations in water levels caused by tides and high waters rushing down from the hills in monsoon season.

So that was the Brunei Town (now called Bandar Seri Begawan) before the second World War. The main part of the city was a “water village”, of quite sophisticated development. A population of perhaps 30,000-50,000 people lived over the water on the Brunei River, seven miles inland from the sea where the river crooked into a wider bay and branched into smaller tributaries. Stilted suburbs attached themselves to several different shores. Houses were connected by a vast system of elevated walkways. The communities contained schools, mosques, market halls, police and fire stations — and marinas. They were served by a busy fleet of water taxis, zippy motor-propelled longboats.

But the land beckoned increasingly. Brunei had become a British Protectorate in 1906, and the British were not in the habit of going native. They preferred to live on land, and increasingly the modern city was moving landward.

In reading histories of modern Brunei, I was struck by the observation that as late as 1946 the Sultan of Brunei, who ruled in name only while his sultanate was governed in fact by the British Resident, had to beg the Resident for enough money to buy his own car. This seems horribly mean of the British inasmuch as the Sultan was merely asking for access to the funds of his own state (modest oil revenues had been building up since the 1920s). On reflection, of course, a car was hardly a necessity before the war. Travel was by water, there were hardly any roads, certainly none connecting the main towns. A colleague in the Department tells the story of travelling from Brunei Town to Miri in Sarawak in the 1970s by bus along the beach for much of the way.

But clearly the march landward had begun in earnest. Like great beasts emerging from

the sea, Brunei's houses were moving on to the land, and like all hydrophilic, marine-bred, amphibious creatures, they had to adapt when they left their marine environment.

As species evolve, they can of course evolve in many different directions, and



frequently they do so simultaneously. So did Brunei's houses as the state edged toward modernization. The branches of evolution of species are known as phyla or “streams”. In contemporary Brunei, there are several phyla in evidence. The least radical phylum, it might be said, was the development of new, improved water villages. Where old sections of the town may have burned down (a danger as present to Brunei's water village as it was to old wood-built St. John, N.B.), or when expansion was required, the government has built new, water-borne Levittowns up the river — suburbs over the water, in neat rows, on concrete pillars, with indoor plumbing, but otherwise with all the advantages and disadvantages of the traditional water village.

The more vigorous evolution has been landward. Along the roads closer to the river, it is common to see houses in the wood-frame style similar to that of the water village, but entirely on land — and still on stilts. Even on land, apparently, it is agreeable to have breezes from beneath, and night crawlers are still a reality. Besides which, one can always park the car under the house. But the occupants have to learn new methods of hygiene and waste removal.

Colonial-style housing introduced new building materials, principally concrete and white-wash, and this led to other variations. The standard British colonial style used by officials, soldiers and foreign business families looked a lot like the high-roofed Malay bungalows on concrete blocks. They also began to build solid white-painted walls, elegantly framed and roofed, but more often than not the lower levels might be half filled in and resembled concrete stilts with walls. Good for storage space, and the living quarters above were still well out of the reach of rising waters — always a seasonal threat.

The so-called OPEC oil crisis of 1972 proved a huge boon to a tiny country whose principal revenues were realized from exports of oil and gas. Brunei turned fabulously wealthy, per capita. Because of the structure of ownership and the tradition of a Malay sultanate, some heads were richer than others. The Old Sultan (Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, father of the current Sultan) lived much of his life

in a modest royal bungalow at the edge of the water village, but with increasing wealth, he started to build larger and more conspicuous royal lodges partly as symbols to demonstrate the ability of Brunei to resume independence and partly to lead his people into new prosperity. One of the most beautiful landmarks in current Brunei is the gleaming white Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque built on land reclaimed from a section of the water village. Its graceful gilt dome and minaret are virtually symbolic of Brunei.

The big jewel and symbol of modern, rich, self-reliant Brunei was to be the royal palace, planned as a lavish national statement to be ready for the resumption of Brunei's independence in 1984. It is not built on stilts.

Left: The Jame 'Asr Hassanal Bolkiah Mosque
Above: The Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque



As to the ostentation of the palace, called the Istana Nurul Imam, the young Sultan, Hassanal Bolkiah, was quoted in an interview, "the new palace is a big one. But it was meant to be around for future generations as a landmark. ... When a person is rich, he doesn't buy a mini car, he buys a Rolls Royce."

The palace is estimated to have cost between \$350 and \$600 million. It features acres of white marble and gilt, the best ornate furnishings, a throne room that can accommodate more than 2,000 people seated, and an indoor parking lot for 300 cars (many of them the Rolls Royces which are imported for the exclusive use of the royal family). The two large domes of the Istana are coated in 22-karat gold leaf.

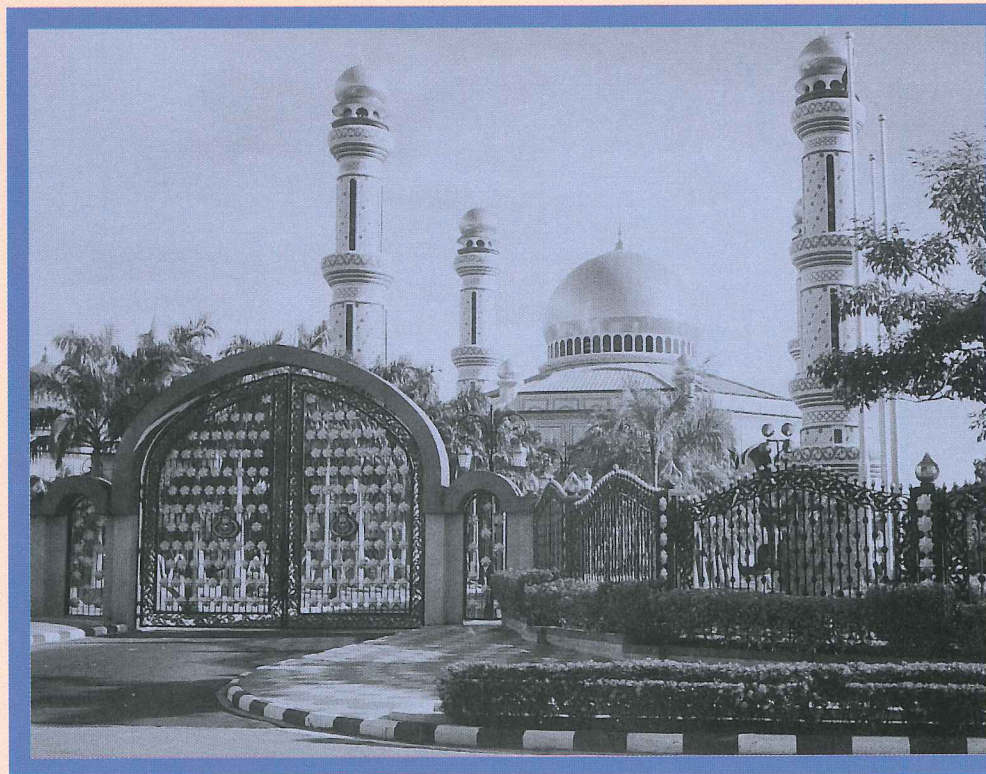
The Istana is certainly an impressive fixture, but it is also the centre of a working sultanate. The offices of the Prime Minister (the position is held by the Sultan himself) are located there. Many stately royal functions take place there, and perhaps the most lavish in recent years were the many events over a period of two weeks celebrating the marriage of His Majesty's eldest daughter in 1996. During Ramadan, the male

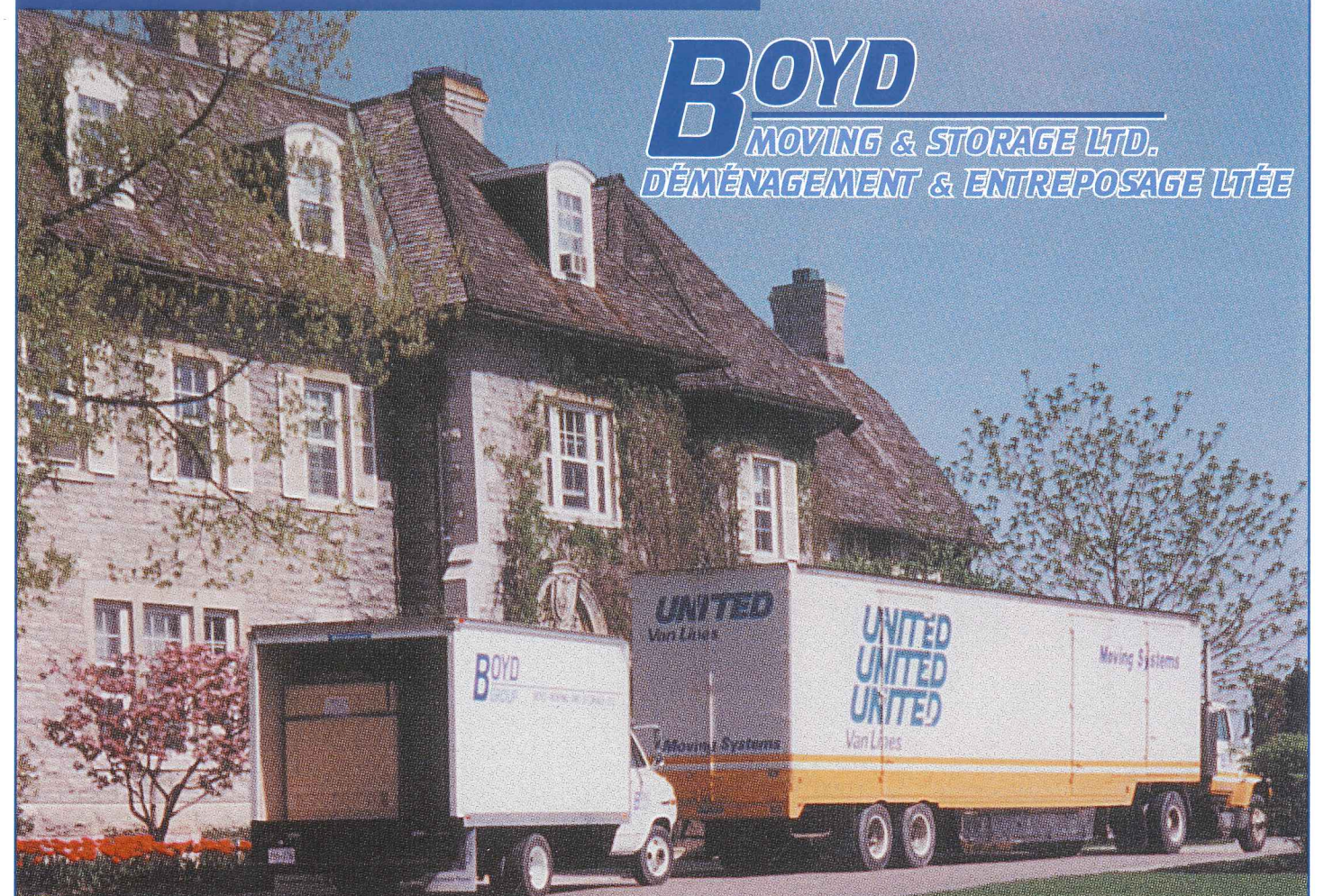
population of the country is welcomed to join in evening prayers at the mosque within the Istana (and the men and boys are given a cash envelope on departure). During the feast of Idul Fitri, the Sultan will personally receive a seemingly endless stream of visitors over three days. Everyone is welcome.

The Istana sits astride the Brunei River within view of the water village. Housing

in Brunei has moved up from the mud banks and evolved in spectacular fashion, but it has not moved far from its seaside home. ☺

Richard Belliveau was Canada's first resident High Commissioner in Brunei Darussalam. He is currently Director of DFAIT's Security and Personal Safety Division.





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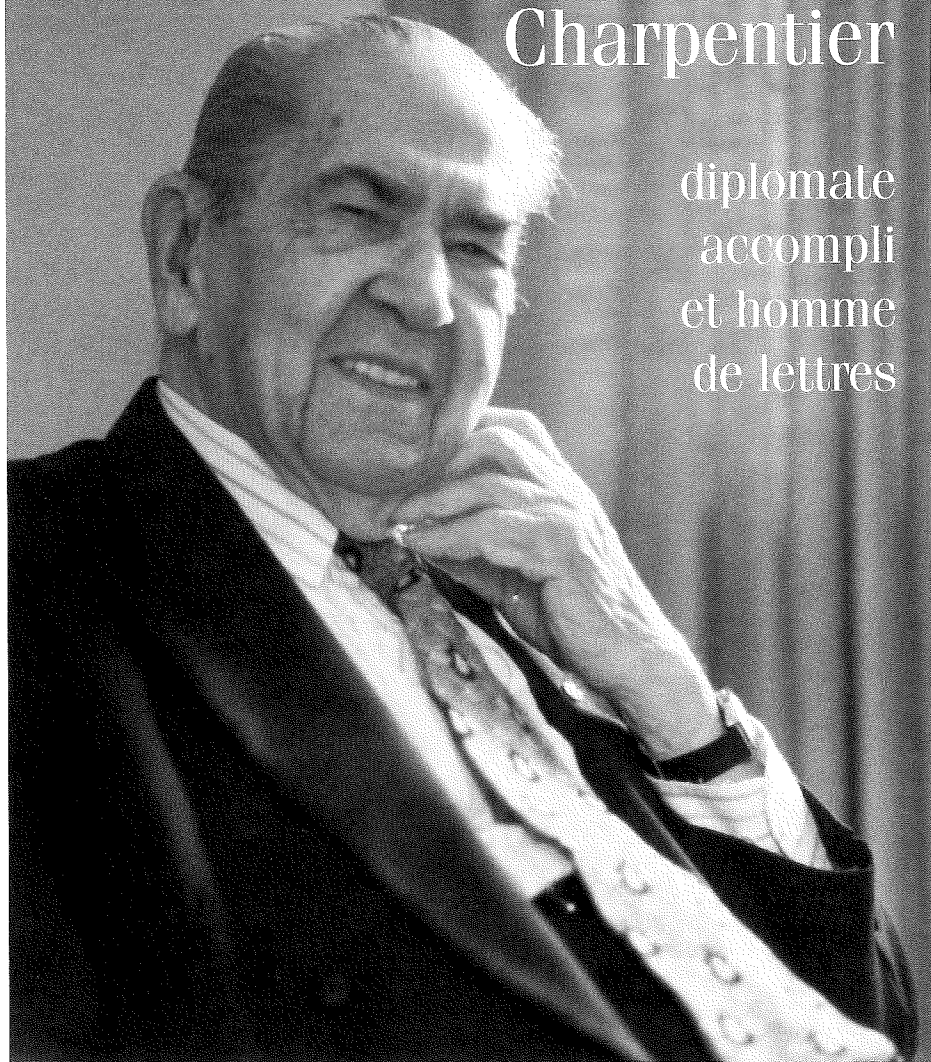
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Hommage à Fulgence Charpentier

diplomate
accompli
et homme
de lettres



par sir Wilfrid Laurier lors d'un discours électoral en 1910. Dès lors, il est transporté par le bouillonnement qui entoure le développement du pays.

Pendant la Première Guerre mondiale, Fulgence fait ses études collégiales à Joliette chez les Clercs de St-Viateur. Déjà, il démontre de la facilité à rédiger des textes et à en faire l'analyse. Il est passionné par la nouvelle. En 1913, il remporte le deuxième prix d'un concours littéraire au quotidien *Le Devoir*, ce qui l'encourage à offrir ses services pour la période estivale. C'est ainsi qu'il entame sa carrière de journaliste au *Devoir* durant les vacances d'été. En 1917, il s'enrôle dans l'armée canadienne. Il n'aura jamais l'occasion de combattre outre-mer car, étant donné sa connaissance de l'anglais, le Corps expéditionnaire canadien le recrute à Montréal comme interprète attiré au soin des blessés Canadiens. «*C'est la providence*», dit-il. Après la guerre, il entame des études de droit à Osgoode Hall à Toronto afin de mieux comprendre l'aspect juridique du travail de la Chambre des communes. Trouvant le droit trop «ennuyeux», il revient à Ottawa et reprend son travail de journaliste au *Droit*. Il occupe par la suite divers postes à la Chambre des communes, tout en poursuivant sa profession de journaliste.

En 1922, il est journaliste à la Tribune de la Presse du Parlement et, successivement, secrétaire (1924), vice-président (1925) et président des correspondants parlementaires (1926). De 1926 à 1930, il travaille à titre de secrétaire particulier de l'honorable Fernand Rinfret, secrétaire d'État. Il est affecté aux Archives nationales de 1931 à 1932. C'est à cette époque qu'il manifeste, par une lettre adressée directement au sous-ministre des Affaires extérieures, son désir de joindre le Service extérieur. Cette lettre ne portera fruit que vingt ans plus tard lorsque Louis St-Laurent devient premier ministre. Entre-temps, il occupe simultanément plusieurs autres fonctions dont celles d'échevin du quartier St-George à Ottawa (1927-1930), de commissaire responsable des finances à la ville d'Ottawa (1930-1934), et chef des Journaux français (compte rendu des débats de la Chambre des communes).

Pendant la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, Fulgence est responsable du Bureau de Censure du Gouvernement canadien. «*On ne censure pas les idées*», dit-il, «*seulement les informations*». Il se souvient que plusieurs nouvelles exclusives ont avorté à cause de la censure mais, dit-il, «*cela était nécessaire afin de ne pas renseigner l'ennemi sur nos progrès*». À titre de Chef de la censure, il participe donc à plusieurs conférences historiques pour les Alliés, dont

par Nadia Burger et Julie Couture

«*J'ai toujours hautement estimé les valeurs véhiculées par le Canada et c'est pourquoi j'ai consacré ma vie à son édification*»

Témoin de plus de cent ans d'histoire du Canada, Fulgence Charpentier est la mémoire vivante de la politique étrangère canadienne du XX^e siècle. Par le truchement de la diplomatie et du journalisme, il a su contribuer à l'émancipation du Canada à une époque où l'environnement international était constamment redéfini. Il a consacré dix-sept années de sa vie au Service extérieur pendant lesquelles il travaille au sein de neuf missions canadiennes à l'étranger. On se souvient de Fulgence comme étant le premier ambassadeur canadien nommé dans les pays francophones d'Afrique. Aujourd'hui âgé de 101 ans, il poursuit sa passion pour l'in-

ternational en signant une chronique hebdomadaire au journal *Le Droit*.

bout de papier a retracé les motivations qui l'ont poussé à consacrer sa vie à servir son pays ainsi que les points chauds de sa carrière diplomatique.

Né en 1897, Fulgence Charpentier s'émerveille très tôt de l'ouverture de son pays vers le monde. Le début du siècle est une véritable époque d'effervescence pour le Canada qui connaît une expansion territoriale, une explosion commerciale et d'importantes vagues d'immigration en provenance de l'Europe. À cette époque, il voue un respect particulier aux Clercs de St-Viateur venus de France pour enseigner aux jeunes Canadiens la littérature française. «*Leur message avait un tel impact sur les foules*», affirme-t-il. Le jeune Fulgence est impressionné par leurs discours qui savent influencer et convaincre. Il se souvient encore du ton solennel et déterminé déployé

la célèbre Conférence de Québec (1945) où il côtoie Winston Churchill et Franklin Roosevelt. Il assiste également à la Conférence de Londres (1946).

La période suivant la guerre reste une époque d'effervescence des relations extérieures du Canada puisque le premier ministre, Louis St-Laurent, et son secrétaire d'État des Affaires extérieures, Lester B. Pearson, en font alors une priorité nationale. Ceci se traduit notamment par l'ouverture d'un nombre important de missions à l'étranger créant ainsi un besoin accru en matière de ressources humaines qualifiées afin de représenter le pays sur la scène internationale. Les habiletés de fin stratège à la tête du Bureau de la censure de Fulgence attirent l'attention des architectes de la politique étrangère canadienne. En 1948, Lester B. Pearson le convoque afin de lui offrir un poste d'agent du Service extérieur. «*Dans ce temps, le recrutement des diplomates ne s'effectuait pas de la même façon.*»

Fulgence Charpentier consacre dix-sept années de sa vie à l'édification de la politique étrangère canadienne. Sa première affectation l'amène à Paris en 1948. Au terme d'un long voyage de sept jours en bateau, Fulgence, sa femme et ses enfants s'installent sous les feux de la Ville Lumière en pleine reconstruction de l'Europe. À titre d'attaché de l'information et des relations culturelles à Paris, sous les ordres de l'ambassadeur et général Georges Vanier, Fulgence participe aux grands moments historiques de l'après-guerre. Il assiste à de nombreuses conférences, dont celle de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (1949) comme attaché

et conseiller de la délégation canadienne, ainsi qu'à celle de l'UNESCO (1950). Par ailleurs, Fulgence occupe un poste de délégué du Canada auprès de l'UNESCO de 1948 à 1950. Pendant son séjour à Paris, il se lie d'amitié avec M^{me} LaRocheffoucault qui est la propriétaire de l'édifice qui abrite l'ambassade. Cette dernière lui présente d'ailleurs le célèbre pianiste et docteur Schweitzer qu'il reverra en Afrique dans les années 60. Pendant son séjour à Paris, Fulgence s'implique activement auprès de la communauté artistique canadienne. Il développe une affection particulière pour l'écrivaine Gabrielle Roy avec qui il passe de longs moments à discuter de littérature, de poésie et «d'histoire drôles d'ambassades».

À la fin de son affectation à Paris, il revient au Canada et est nommé délégué à la Conférence de Montevideo en 1954, ce qui lui vaut le poste de chargé d'affaires de la toute nouvelle ambassade en Uruguay un an plus tard. En 1956, on lui demande de remplacer l'ambassadeur à Rio de Janeiro qui est alors en congé de maladie. De 1957 à 1960, il est envoyé comme consul en Haïti où François Duvalier impose une sanglante dictature au peuple haïtien marqué par la répression policière des «tontons macoutes».

La diplomatie permet de faire un pont entre des cultures et des modes de vie différentes. Fulgence se rappelle qu'une grande part de son travail était d'accompagner les visiteurs canadiens dans la découverte de ces différences. Il se souvient d'un comédien montréalais très connu qui voulait à tout prix visiter les bidonvilles de Haïti. Accompagné par Fulgence, ils rencontrèrent une jeune fille de huit ans qui préparait la

nourriture pour un bébé dormant dans un petit hamac. À l'étonnement des deux hommes qui lui demandèrent : «*Mais où est ta maman?*», elle répondit : «*Maman est aux champs et c'est moi qui s'occupe du bébé.*»

En 1962, il remet les lettres de créances lui permettant de procéder aux accréditations multiples de cinq missions canadiennes en Afrique, soit au Cameroun, au Gabon, au Congo (Brazzaville), au Tchad ainsi qu'en République centrafricaine. La composition linguistique du Canada explique son attirance naturelle vers ces pays d'Afrique francophone neufs à l'indépendance. Il avoue que son métier de journaliste a bien servi sa carrière diplomatique. «*La majeure partie du travail d'un ambassadeur consiste à rédiger des rapports politiques de la situation des pays. Mes antécédents journalistiques m'ont très bien servi.*» Après l'Afrique, il revient au Canada âgé de 70 ans, et il accepte le poste de chef du protocole d'Expo 67 où il déploie ses fins talents de coordonnateur d'événements. Ainsi prend fin sa carrière au sein du service extérieur. Il retourne à ses premières amours pour le journalisme en travaillant pour le compte du journal *La Presse* et devenant puis revenant comme éditorialiste au *Droit*.

Fin observateur des mouvements sociaux, ce véritable «géant de l'information» est actuellement le doyen des journalistes francophones au Canada, sinon de par le monde. À l'aube du troisième millénaire, il poursuit sa profession de journaliste au *Droit* où il signe une chronique hebdomadaire sur l'actualité internationale. Son principal cheval de bataille: le conflit en ex-Yougoslavie. Il s'y intéresse particulièrement en raison de toute la complexité découlant de la cohabitation entre diverses ethnies vivant sur un même territoire.

Ceux qui veulent en savoir plus sur la vie captivante de Fulgence Charpentier auront bientôt l'occasion de lire ses mémoires (*Fulgence Charpentier, mémoire d'un siècle*) rédigés par Denyse Garneau et François Xavier Simard qui s'affairent depuis déjà cinq ans à reconstituer sur papier sa vie bien remplie. En hommage à ce diplomate et journaliste accompli, **bout de papier** salue le travail de ce grand homme qui a consacré sa vie à l'édification de son pays. ☺

Nadia Burger est en poste à l'Ambassade du Canada à Paris. Julie Couture est adjointe aux relations avec les médias à la Division des relations avec les médias, AECl.

Cérémonie de présentation de lettres de créance, Yaoundé, juin 1962



OPEN HOUSE

Part II

*As a follow-up to the DFAIT Open House article in the last issue of **bout**, following are excerpts from the media round-table with former HOMs that took place at the Open House on November 2, 1998. Panelists were former Heads of Mission Marc Faguy, Geoffrey Bruce, Edward Lee and Paul Lapointe. The moderator of the panel was the Ottawa-based journalist Clyde Sanger.*

MR. CLYDE SANGER: Thank you very much. My name is Clyde Sanger. I am an author and ex-diplomat. Actually I did have three months in this building, ending ingloriously by losing 12 MPs in Europe. (laughter). All right. One minute to tell you this story. I am the only one who has done foolish things there. John Crosbie was on this tour. We went to OECD, SHAPE, and Strasbourg, and so on. It was in 1980 and John Crosbie was keen to bring down the government, the new Trudeau government.

And when we got back to Strasbourg he was due to talk to everybody in the European Parliament about seal hunting and when I knocked on his door that morning to get him to go to the European Parliament he wasn't there, nor were two other Tory MPs. They had flown the coop that morning, headed off to Paris and were flying back to try to bring down the government. Well that set all the six Liberals in a terrible tremor, and they booked flights back and so did the two New Democrats, instead of pairing like that.

So I was left with two Senators and a whole lot of Euro MPs, and I had to tell this tale when I came back. Of course, they were still in flight at the time when the vote was taken, so it was all rather foolish. And that was the end of my career in this building.

Anyway, as a journalist, welcome to the age of transparency. Our panelists will talk about how the world looked like to them in 1973, when this building was opened, and how the world maybe has changed since then, and consequently, how Foreign Affairs has changed to meet the changing world. Let's start with Paul Lapointe.

MR. PAUL LAPOINTE: All right. Well, in 1973, as far as I was concerned we were devoting all our efforts to getting ready for the third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference which started officially in December 1973, and the first substantive session in Caracas in 1974. But you can imagine that in '73, already, we were quite active trying to convert people to some of our basic theories.

You will recall that at that time there was no such thing as a 200-mile economic zone, the statute of the continental shelf was rather vague and required a lot of work. So we spent quite a lot of time, as a matter of fact not too much in this building, I must admit, because we were on the road quite often touring the world, trying to get allies in preparation for what became a 10-year effort

to produce a major convention which we now have and which means that nowadays we, as far as the oceans are concerned, are certainly in a much better legal situation that we were at that time.

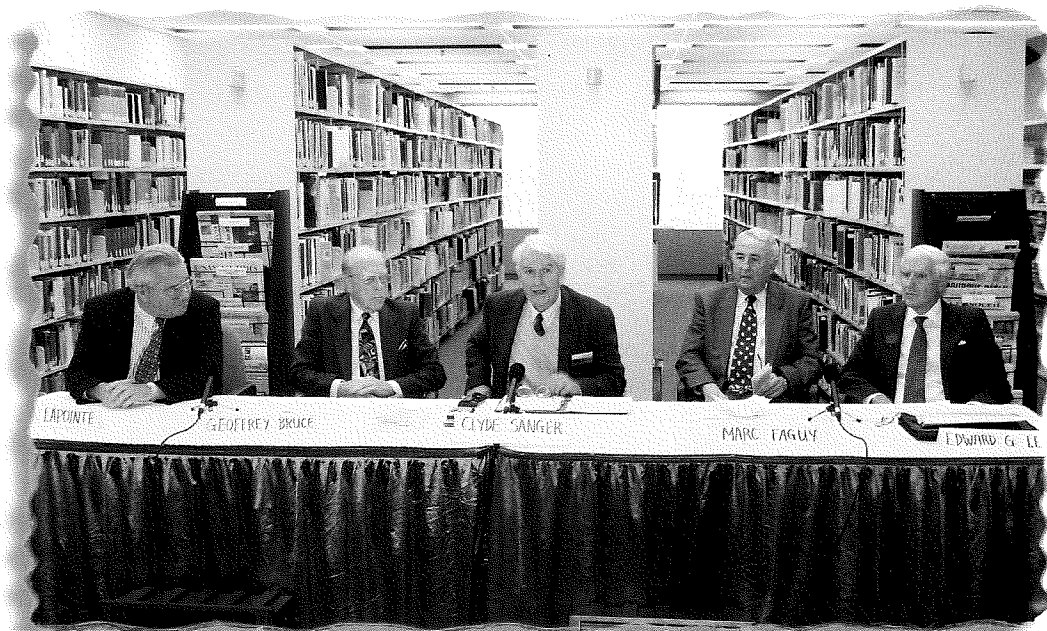
So, that for me, 1973 was the year of the sea. That is what kept me busy.

MR. GEOFFREY BRUCE: I would like to provide a picture which can only be a snapshot in the time available, of some of my impressions of Canadian foreign policies in the early 1970s. Canada, which had not been damaged by World War II and, indeed, emerged with a healthy economy, entered the 1960s and 1970s as one of the leading middle powers in a growing world community of independent nations. Which were the more important developments with which Canada was concerned in those years?

First, the Cold War forced Canada and other Western countries to design their foreign policies to respond to the threat from the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. It influenced deeply not only Canada's defence policies, but also its relations with Third World countries which were exposed to Soviet influence and domination.

Second, there continued to be a number of sources of violence and potential war throughout the world — in the Middle East, Cyprus, Asia and Africa which were of great concern to the UN and thus to Canada. The Vietnam war had ended and it opened the way to bring the USA and China into a modest dialogue which was indispensable to the development of a more peaceful and secure world.

Left to right: Paul Lapointe, Geoffrey Bruce, Clyde Sanger, Marc Faguy and Edward Lee



Third, the population explosion continued with its unrelenting force on Third World countries which were trying desperately to build their economies and societies.

Fourth, foreign aid became an increasingly important element of Canadian foreign policy, as was the case in most other developed countries. The aid target was set at 0.7% of GNP. Canada reached about 0.5% in the 1980s.

Fifth, international trade and investment continued to expand and, consequently, became an important element in Canadian foreign policy and its participation in the development of international institutions to regulate trade and commerce.

Sixth, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies continued to expand, which had its impact on Canada and other nations around the world.

Seventh, a parallel and closely related development was the continuing evolution of international law and the negotiation of new conventions designed to guide, regulate and systematize international relations in many fields of national and international interest.

Eighth, and this as an innovation of tremendous importance, was the addition to the agenda of governments and the international community of a wide range of challenges concerning the preservation of the world's natural environment and the conservation of its resources. The Stockholm Conference on the Environment in 1972 was the UN's first major global step along that road.

Ninth, and this is a rather negative feature, Canada paid very little attention to its Latin American neighbours, and it was some years before its relations with these countries became a foreign policy objective. Canadians and their successive governments were content, for a number of reasons, to stay out of this region in which the Americans had such a dominant interest.

There were, of course, other important elements in Canadian foreign policy, but that, in essence, is an account of my recollections of the early 1970s.

M. MARC FAGUY : Si j'ai bien compris le thème de cette journée anniversaire du Ministère des Affaires «étrangères» — il y a 25 ans nous parlions encore du Ministère des Affaires extérieures — le thème de cette journée est celui du «changement». Et bien, en ce qui me concerne, j'ai l'impression très nette que mes différentes affectations au sein des Ministères du Commerce et de l'Industrie, des Affaires extérieures et de l'Aide ont accompagné de près ces changements profonds.

Des changements profonds et nombreux ont en effet eu lieu depuis 25 ans. A mon avis, les deux domaines où ces changements

d'idée se sont surtout fait sentir sont ceux de l'environnement et des droits de l'homme. Dans ce dernier domaine en particulier j'ai vécu, encore tout dernièrement, une expérience très spéciale avec les Nations Unies au Burundi, en Afrique Centrale. C'est à ce moment que j'ai pu mesurer la place importante qu'occupe cette idée relativement nouvelle des droits de l'homme au sein de la politique internationale. La présence même des Nations Unies au Burundi était, par exemple, entièrement fondée sur le thème de la sauvegarde et de la promotion des droits de l'homme. La poursuite de ces objectifs est devenue la principale «raison d'être» des Nations Unies dans la région.

Il est intéressant de noter également que le concept de respect des droits de l'homme en politique étrangère constitue l'un des points forts de l'opinion politique canadienne. En un sens, ceci reflète ce que disait Mitchell Sharp ce matin lorsqu'il soulignait l'importance d'intégrer les préoccupations et intérêts de la politique domestique canadienne dans la politique étrangère du Canada.

Par ailleurs, dans ce domaine très controversé des droits de l'homme, il nous faut bien constater que les Nations Unies et la communauté internationale en général n'ont pas encore tout à fait réussi à implanter ou

intégrer cette grande préoccupation de l'opinion publique dans leur gestion quotidienne des affaires internationales.

J'aimerais en terminant ajouter que d'autres changements d'idées sont survenus depuis le début des années 70, que certains n'aiment pas. Je pense entre autres à l'idée d'aide ou de coopération entre pays développés et pays en voie de développement qui semble, depuis une bonne douzaine d'années, en perte de vitesse. La chose est regrettable.

MR. CLYDE SANGER: Thank you very much, indeed. As we go on to the Security Council in January, there are some challenging leads there. And also Burundi. Burundi gets forgotten doesn't it? With all the concentration on Rwanda, but it was as hellish a time for the people there as the people further north. Ted Lee.

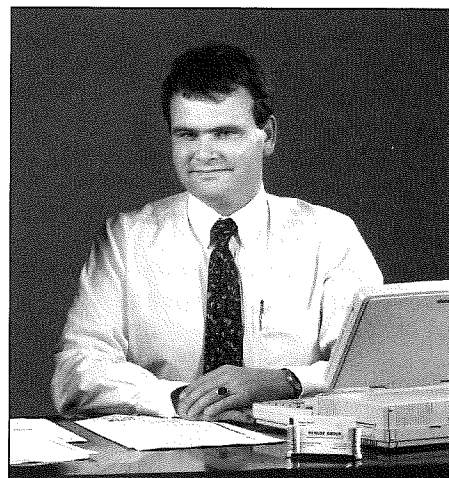
MR. EDWARD (TED) LEE: To help my memory, I looked up in the Canadian Yearbook of International Law for 1973 — there is a whole section at the back which reports on all the questions and answers in the House of Commons for that whole year that relate to Foreign Affairs.

And it is true, as Mitchell Sharp mentioned this morning, that there were very

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few debates *per se* on international affairs, but there were a tremendous number of questions that were raised in Question Period — British entry into the Common Market and how Canada, thereafter, moved away from its Commonwealth connections to some extent, and put a little more of its efforts into the institutionalized relations with “francophonie” countries. The momentous rise of Japan from its total defeat in 1945 — by 1973 it was the second industrial power in the world which it still remains but we all know the problems they are facing now.

But over all, living with the United States, as Geoff mentioned, was and is the most important single source of anxiety in our foreign relations. There were debates in 1973 on foreign ownership and investment from the U.S.; on the impact on Canada's cultural integrity — and here we have it again, now, with protection of Canadian magazines. There were questions raised about the economic vulnerability of Canada to U.S. decision-making.

Some of that has been ameliorated by the NAFTA. We now share more information with the United States via NAFTA as to what they are planning and what some of their economic concerns are — and we do have a dispute resolution mechanism that

modifies, to some extent, the potential destructive unilateral action that the United States can take at any time against us. Then there were questions of Arctic sovereignty. Rather quiescent now, but in 1973 we were engaged in a tremendous battle with the rest of the world attempting to gain international recognition for our Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act which created a 100-mile pollution zone north from the land into the Arctic waters. Nuclear testing in the atmosphere. Big issue in those days, now we have the Test Ban Treaty, but the French were exploding bombs in the atmosphere, testing bombs near Tahiti, we had that whole Greenpeace III problem and Captain McTaggart being beat up by the French, and we were laying claims against the French. That was a big issue in the House of Commons. The Vietnam War was going strong then, and that sure raised a lot of issues for Canada because we did not back the United States 100 per cent. Arab-Israeli conflict. The Yom Kippur War was in 1973. When I left Israel after serving four years as Canadian Ambassador, in 1979, you always sent in a valedictory message to headquarters, sort of predicting what you see for the future. And I said then, in 1979, that we were engaged in a 100-year war and we were just halfway, that we had had,

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since 1922, Arab-Israeli conflict. Well, so far I have been proven right, unlike in South Africa, where when I left I said this is a hopeless situation. Because when I left there in 1986, P.W. Botha had declared himself President for life, and it was at the depths of apartheid. I would never have guessed then that this man de Klerk, whom I knew, I could not believe he turned out to be the man who gave up apartheid, or that Mandela would be released from prison.

Human rights — a much bigger issue now than then. We weren't talking about an international criminal court. We had the UN declarations on human rights but we had no convention that you could actually enforce. And it was in 1973 that we were just drafting the first international convention on human rights. We had never thought of separate conventions for women or children or anything like. Great developments since in that area.

And Law of the Sea. We were fighting then with the Americans about fishing in the Fraser River, there were negotiations going on just as now, and we were worried about depletion of fish stocks in the North Atlantic. We were worried about tankers, American tankers coming down through the inner passage of British Columbia bringing the oil into mainland United States because 1973 was the year that OPEC also brought in its

drastic restrictions and price increases on oil, which had a devastating effect on the economies of the industrialised countries.

Lastly, international terrorism: We had aircraft hijackings practically every month — another aircraft was being hijacked somewhere. We embarked in 1973 on the drafting of several conventions that have been quite effective against national terrorism and aircraft hijacking.

CLYDE SANGER: Thank you, Ted. Now let's turn to the audience for a few questions.

Q. Can the panel see any one supreme achievement, one abject failure (in the past 25 years?)

MR. PAUL LAPOINTE: Well, I would certainly rate the Law of the Sea Convention as one of our great successes. There are roughly a million square miles of jurisdiction — that is about a third of Canada, and it is a massive thing because it not only includes the continental shelf, it has the environment, as Ted Lee mentioned, where we did get the blessing of the international community for our anti-pollution legislation in the Arctic.

We won on the salmon. We may still have trouble with our neighbour over salmon,

but vis-à-vis the rest of the world we won. Nobody is challenging the rights of the coastal states to it too. So I think that was a major victory.

MR. TED LEE: I think on the minus side is the Arab-Israeli problem. Canada is in a very difficult position there, and as a result of that I don't think we can say that we have helped very much to settle the problem. It is a very huge problem. We were far more successful in South Africa where we did take a lead position. Not as much a lead as we did on Law of the Sea, but the Mulroney government took a strong stand, particularly on sanctions, which many criticized — I was brought home to go across the country and talk to editorial boards. All the editorials were against the imposition of sanctions and I tried to show why it made sense, and that it would help the black community. We were really the champions of the black community.

The Americans were suspicious. The British — South Africans wouldn't pay any attention to the British because of their past history, and we were one of the few western countries left in Pretoria that could get to the black community in a big way and bolster them, try and keep up the morale, get some aid into them, which we did quite effectively, and I think that was certainly an achievement.

MR. MARC FAGUY: As I was saying earlier, there is one question that the international community has not come close to tackling, and this is the question of human rights, especially in developing countries. The UN is paralyzed on the issue, probably because the Security Council is paralyzed. You have, at the present time, in Africa, extraordinarily violent situations which are not really addressed at all. You have, for instance, the President of the United States going to Rwanda and saying, perhaps we were wrong in not moving earlier. You also have the Secretary General of the United Nations going to Rwanda and saying, well perhaps we could have done better.

But at the same time as these mistakes are recognized by many leaders of the international community, we are witnessing, 50 miles away, major genocide. There are tens of thousands of people being killed now in the Congo, for instance, and nobody is doing anything about this. The same in other parts of Africa or even Europe.

MR. GEOFFREY BRUCE: In response to your question about "abject failures and supreme achievements" in the 25-year period of our review, there have been many failures. One obvious great failure has been

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the inability of the countries in the Middle East to reach a peace settlement in the Arab-Israeli conflict. As we look back over the 51 years since the creation of Israel, we see so much violence and war that have caused so much suffering and destruction in the region. The continuing hostility between these states and the indoctrination of hatred and mistrust among their peoples will remain for generations.

As for "supreme achievements", there have been many in the 25 years we are reviewing, but two or three stand out. The first "supreme achievement" was the fact that the Cold War remained a *cold* war. We can be profoundly thankful, especially when we recall the confrontations between the massively armed countries of the East and West over nearly 40 years. The peaceful ending of that war was a "supreme achievement".

Another important achievement, and it may appear supreme in 25 years, is the recognition by many governments and their countries around the world that we now face serious challenges to the preservation of our natural environment and the preservation and management of our natural resources. Governments and their peoples are beginning to respond with effective national and international policies and programs.

MR. CLYDE SANGER: Just to pick up on what Paul said earlier about the Law of the Sea, I think there is a lesson in how we gathered the group of like-minded states together, in that to transpose it to today when Foreign Minister Axworthy talks about soft power which, as I see it, is a coalition of middle powers that haven't got big military power. You see, in the Law of the Sea we were not with the maritime powers who wanted freedom of navigation, we were with the coastal states, we were with people worried about pollution, and we were with the copper producers for that matter. And we made these different coalitions of special interests like that, and I think that is what foreign policy is heading towards.

We have talked soft power with land mines, with small arms and with child labour. So, personally, as a journalist I welcome the resurgence of this idea.

Q. I would like to know the opinion of the members of the panel on why the morale in the foreign service is so low, it is alleged to be so low today, and what steps should people take, should the government be taking, or the foreign service itself be taking to improve morale?

MR. PAUL LAPOINTE: Well I think that (in 1973) resources didn't seem to be too

much of a problem. We were opening up new embassies, we were joining all kinds of new clubs. There seemed to be enough money for us to travel quite substantially, we made more contacts, saw more people, and so on, and so forth. We were relatively well paid. There was no hiatus like the last six or seven years, when nobody got anything at all. The system seemed to allow for promotions after so many years, whereas now there seems to be a blockage, an absolute blockage at the FS-2 level and nobody can seem to go beyond this.

MR. TED LEE: I was just going to add a balance to that to say that we also grumbled about the low salaries. We managed but we grumbled. Also we had a lot of officers leaving, going to Québec, a lot of the francophone officers were going to the new Québec after the quiet revolution. We were quite worried about that at one point. I was Director of Personnel in the early '70s, and there was lots of grumbling then too. I would mention one thing: we didn't dare go to the media in those days, but now it seems like everything is more open, and the media likes that kind of a story, so it is maybe overplayed a bit too.

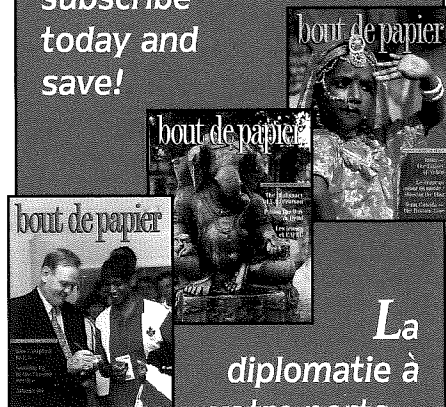
From the viewpoint of the work, the young officers I talked to, I get the impression that they really like the work. It is interesting, and when you get 5,000 people applying for 65 jobs, there must be some reason why even today they are interested in the work.

I think one of the problems about salaries is that we never thought of taking in people at 32 years of age, 35 years of age who had already had several children. So of course, they can't live on the beginning salary. But the salaries were darn low for us as beginners too. It is just that we didn't have the same kind of family responsibilities.

Q. Mr. Bruce you mentioned the intrusive influence of the U.S. policy on Canadian foreign policy. Could you elaborate on that?

MR. GEOFFREY BRUCE: The United States has had, and continues to have, a profound influence on Canadian foreign policies; in, for example, the development and the operations of the international trading and financial organizations, in its leadership in the Cold War, and in many dimensions of Canada's relations with the Third World. Certainly in the pursuit of Canadian interests in the Cold War, our government generally walked in step with Americans because it and the Canadian people held much the same view about the potential threat of USSR influence in the Third World. ☺

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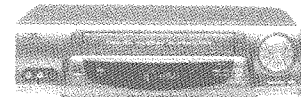
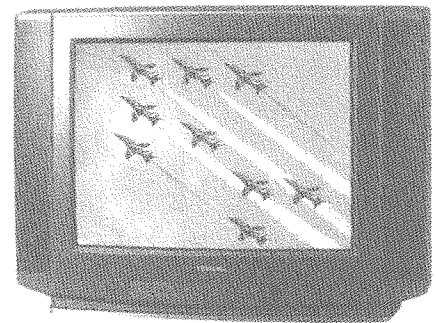
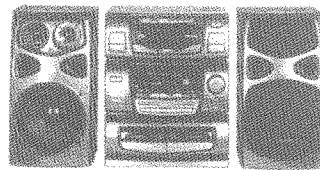
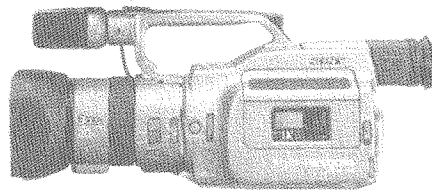
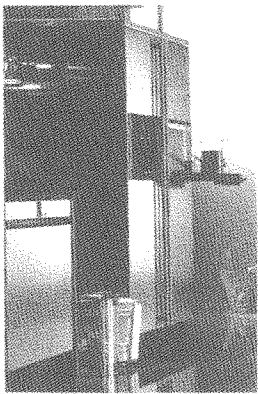
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Excerpt from A Stubble Jumper in Striped Pants: Memoirs of a Prairie Diplomat

For Earl Drake, his last posting, to Beijing, was likely his most memorable and it was certainly the one which brought him the greatest attention from the press and public. It was also, as this extract from his memoirs makes clear, an experience which confirmed his judgment that it was time for the Prairie boy to return to Canada.

Earl Drake was born and educated in Saskatchewan, graduating from the University of Saskatchewan in 1951 with an M.A. in history. His career as an historian — and his studies towards a doctorate at the University of Toronto — were halted when he joined the Department of External Affairs in 1955. Before Beijing, Drake had been posted to Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Paris (at the OECD), Washington (as Executive Director of the World Bank) and Jakarta (as Ambassador). In Ottawa, his assignments had included stints with the Glassco Commission and at CIDA as well as progress through the ranks to Assistant Deputy Minister for Asia and the Pacific in External Affairs and International Trade Canada. But the focus of this book is on his service overseas.

Too often, diplomatic memoirs can be self-serving chronicles of encounters with the great and carefully phrased demonstrations of the intelligence and prescience of the author, with occasional asides about the cultural and/or social milieu at a post to prove how worthy of preferment, whether obtained or not, was the unquestionably distinguished and sophisticated member of the foreign service. Unfortunately, such selective renderings of the entrails of diplomatic careers tend to distance authors from readers — except for those who aspire to be memoirists themselves — helping to mystify but not to inform or to educate those who ultimately pay the bills and whose interests and values are supposed to be upheld.

A Stubble Jumper in Striped Pants: Memoirs of a Prairie Diplomat is an exception to that rule. With wit and clarity, Earl Drake conveys the trials and tribulations as well as the occasional triumphs of diplomatic life and the considerable toll it exacts from the diplomat and the diplomat's family. Between these covers, there is humour (usually at the author's expense) and sadness, but not affectation or pretension. For most readers, the subject which will attract their interest initially will be Drake's account of the events in Tiananmen Square in 1989. However, there is much more in this book. The most obvious argument in favour of the foreign service, which is extracted below with permission from the publisher, occurs as a postscript to the autobiography, but the memoir generally can be read as an eloquent testimonial to Canada's need for representatives abroad.

A Stubble Jumper in Striped Pants: Memoirs of a Prairie Diplomat, by Earl Drake, will be published later this year by University of Toronto Press (Cloth: ISBN 0-8020-4464-6; \$35.00).

Earl Drake is currently an adjunct Professor at Simon Fraser University and Project Director, China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development.

Hector MacKenzie

a straight face that I would have to rent striped pants and a long-tailed coat from some head waiter and learn to bow deeply and kiss the hand of the Ambassador's wife. I was appalled and apparently betrayed my feelings. My colleague relented in his teasing and assured me that I would not have to rent striped trousers until I had become a lot more senior in the service but I would have to kiss the lady's hand. I was still suspicious of his advice and my prairie soul was deeply opposed to kissing anyone's hand. So I sought a second opinion from my landlord, Morris Levy. He seemed worldly wise and had operated in several cultures. He was a Central European Jew happily married to an Irish Catholic and had lived in several European capitals and in Egypt before moving to Ottawa where he now prospered as an eccentric scientist. He pondered my question before delivering the following advice: "When it comes to kissing women, one must make a basic choice. Either they are worth kissing enthusiastically on the mouth or cheeks or they are not worth kissing at all. Forget hand-kissing." As I waited anxiously in the receiving line at the French Embassy, I watched carefully what others were doing. Some kissed the hand of the hostess, others simply shook it but no-one kissed her enthusiastically. I decided to follow Morris Levy's advice and my own prairie instincts and avoid hand-kissing. I have done so ever since.

I did eventually have to relent on striped trousers. As I became more senior, I had to attend functions where gray striped pants, a long morning coat, gray vest and tie were the official uniform. So I bought a complete outfit but never overcame the feeling that it was pretentious and symbolic of the foppish side of diplomacy. Like most Canadian Foreign Service officers, I thought of myself as a civil servant working for Canada abroad, not as a member of a privileged class wearing fancy clothes.

* * * *

In my experience, a sense of humour is indispensable to survival in diplomatic life because it enables one to retain a healthy perspective — for example, to distinguish between those protocol rules which are necessary for managing civilized intercourse among national representatives and those which are simply pompous and absurd. Moreover, one who has to live in countries dominated by a zealous political or religious dogma soon learns that the ability to enjoy the amusing side of life is a rare and precious gift. One of the things I hate most about the blind faith of either a Communist or a Muslim Fundamentalist is that the true believer has absolutely no tolerance for

When I joined External Affairs, I was worried that I would have to do things which would make me look silly back in Saskatchewan, like kissing women's hands and wearing tails and

striped pants. In my first year in Ottawa, I was invited to my first diplomatic reception by the French Ambassador and his wife. I asked my office-mates what was expected. A colleague from Quebec advised me with

humour. I suspect that they fear the wise words of the Earl of Shaftesbury: "Twas the saying of an ancient sage that humour was the only test of gravity and gravity of humour. For a subject which would not bear raillery was suspicious." One thing I find heartening about the human spirit is that after years of methodical political indoctrination in China and stern religious teaching in Pakistan, so many people of those countries have retained a wonderful sense of humour.

When I speak of the importance of humour, I do not mean the ability to communicate facetiousness as an entertainer; I mean the quiet capacity to perceive and appreciate what is comic or droll or absurd or pretentious in everyday life. The best humour is neither cruel nor crude; it is an irreverent commentary on the endless paradoxes in the human experience. It is from that perspective that I have tried to preserve a sense of humour in writing these pages. The foregoing personal recollections were not intended to be funny but to inform and occasionally amuse the reader.

These memoirs are not intended for diplomats but for the lay public. They do not purport to be a critique of the Canadian Foreign Service or a history of postwar Canadian foreign policy. They do not deal with the serious social problems inherent in such a career: the stress on children repeatedly uprooted from friends, familiar school systems and cultural settings; the problems of alcoholism or exotic disease for some; and the strain on marriages. All these problems have been largely ignored by the Department of External Affairs (now called Foreign Affairs and International Trade) which, in my time, never had a sensitive or sensible personnel policy and was notorious for its indifference to the social, psychological and physical welfare of its employees. No-one should ever contemplate joining the Department of External Affairs under the illusion that they can expect support from a sensitive or compas-

sionate employer. The only attractions are to work on interesting problems with intellectually stimulating colleagues and to serve one's country abroad.

Fortunately, my children emerged as strong, adaptable and internationally-minded individuals but our gypsy lifestyle was frequently very hard on them. Luckily also, I have outlasted my tropical bugs and have never been attracted by liquor, although I have managed to down some dreadful stuff for Queen and country! But the Foreign Service was a contributing factor to the failure of my first marriage. Nor do these tales give a balanced account of work in the Foreign Service. Memoirs are always selective. One likes to recall the incidents that were pleasant, amusing or stimulating.

One glosses over the majority of time spent on routine or unpleasant things. I have devoted few pages to that half of my career which was spent in Ottawa because there is little that is unique about my experiences there. But, in recent years, time in Ottawa has been the most important for ambitious Foreign Service officers. That is where the power game is played and it is based on pleasing Ministers and top civil servants rather than advancing Canada's interests abroad or, Heaven forbid, working in unhealthy places where one might get sick or spat upon. Some recent Deputy Ministers of External Affairs had spent little, or no, time on foreign assignments before they were appointed.

I have dealt only tangentially with the changing nature of the Foreign Service. In my lifetime, its role and importance have been affected in major ways by improved methods of travel and communication, by Canada's changing priorities, and by the lowered esteem in which the whole Civil Service is held by politicians and the public. I am nostalgic about the passing of the old days when we were sent on month-long steamer trips to remote assignments and told that, although we would receive the occasional message from Headquarters, basically we should use our own judgment in looking after Canada's interests. Those

days seem fanciful to modern diplomats who know that nowhere on Earth is more than 24 hours' flight from anywhere else and only seconds away by telex, fax, e-mail and CNN television.

Similarly, I recall fondly my early years when Canada's proclaimed priorities were helping the Western Alliance maintain international peace and stability and promoting international economic development and social justice. Now they seem to be reduced to scrounging contracts for politically-connected exporters and "photo opps" for Ministers. But I must be realistic and objective. Modern telecommunications and insecure Ministers have rendered the old-style Foreign Service obsolete and it must adapt. It no longer needs romantic generalists with a taste for adventure: it needs computer-literate technocrats, trade negotiators and media "spin doctors".

What does trouble me is the recent denigration of the whole Civil Service by politicians and the media. Diplomats have been figures of ridicule and envy in every country and every age because their objectives and their lifestyle are so remote from everyday experience. It is an occupational hazard that we diplomats will never be understood, much less appreciated. Until recently, however, we could take some comfort from the



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belief that our image would improve if only the public realized that we were simply civil servants working abroad. We believed strongly that the Civil Service was an honourable career dedicated to serving the public and making a positive contribution to the commonweal. For generations, the ideal of serving one's country has attracted some of the best and brightest Canadians. In recent years the whole Civil Service has been singled out, quite unfairly, for criticism as a bloated bureaucracy indifferent to public concerns and a principal source of Canada's deep-seated debt and economic problems. I hope that this is a temporary phenomenon because, if it continues, it will discourage the dedicated and high-minded from serving their country either at home or abroad. What I miss most are the days when Ministers trustingly turned to civil servants for advice on "what is good for the country" instead of the prevailing mood where politicians make bureaucrats the scapegoats for their declining party fortunes.

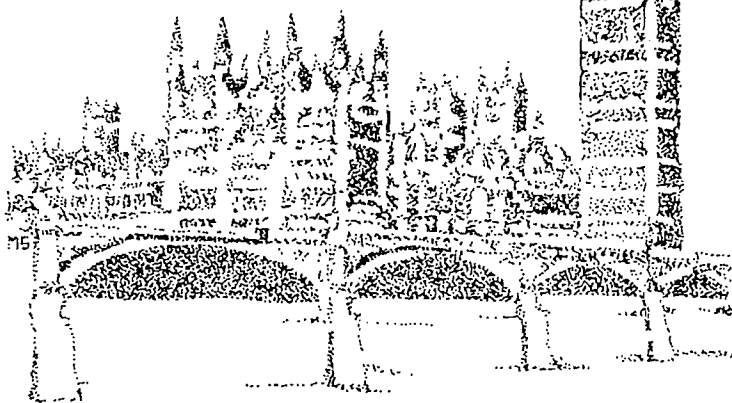
Toward the end of my stay in Beijing, I attended a formal banquet in my honour at the Great Hall of the People. As I sat in that huge monument to an alien revolution in a strange country, I thought to myself that I had come a long way since leaving Saskatchewan on my quest to become a history teacher. I was even enjoying all the food which kept coming, in dish after dish, each more exotic than the last. In China I had long ago learned never to ask what I was ingesting, just to concentrate on the conversation and not even think about the food.

My host observed me smiling to myself. "I am delighted to see you enjoying your food," he said to me solicitously. "Most foreigners do not appreciate that dish. But roast dog is delicious and is particularly beneficial for someone of your advanced years." My host meant to be courteous and complimentary: I had shown good taste in enjoying a Chinese delicacy and his reference to old age was a sign of respect. I received a different inner message, however. When an aging son of the prairies starts enjoying roast dog in the Great Hall of the People, he has been away from home too long! External Affairs had given me a fine career for more than three decades, but the Foreign Service was changing and so was I. It was time to retire, return to Western Canada and restore my roots.

Soon after that dinner, I returned home and asked to be assigned to a University in Western Canada prior to retirement from the Canadian Foreign Service exactly 37 years after entering it. I then joined the David Lam

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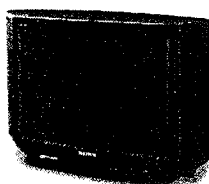


Centre for International Communication at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver as an Adjunct Professor. This Centre is dedicated to improving two-way communication between Canada and East Asia. This position has given me a comfortable eyrie from which to survey Asian-Canadian relations with lofty detachment and, at my discretion, swoop down and involve myself in them. It has also given me the time and the congenial environment in which to do some writing. After so many years of brainwashing by the Department to express myself in a balanced, cautious, anonymous and soulless way on paper, it is a distinct pleasure to write what I damn well please.

With the new luxury of writing freely, I decided to devote some spare time to record these memoirs. In them, I have tried to describe the mutli-faceted life of a Canadian diplomat, to comment on the rising importance of our economic relations with Asia, and to argue that people of character can make a difference in the conduct of national and international affairs. If I succeed in broadening the horizons of a few readers, I shall be pleased. In any event, I intend to carry on writing and working in the belief that a combination of prairie common sense and an historical perspective are useful attributes in promoting international understanding. ☺

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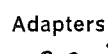


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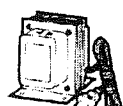


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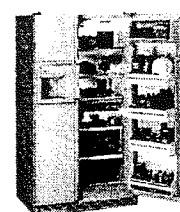
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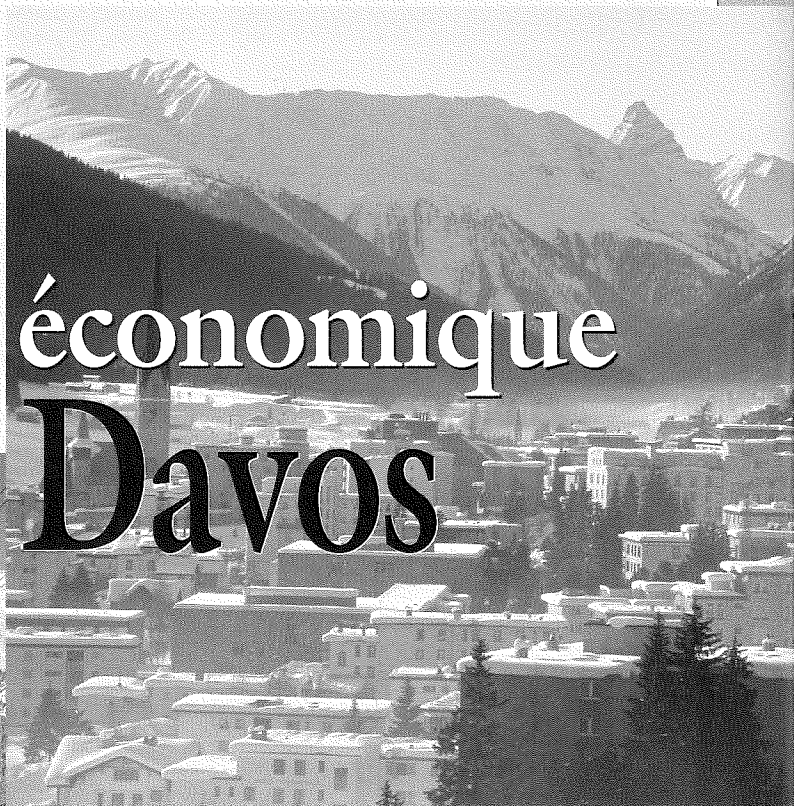
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Le Forum économique de Davos



par Réjean Frenette

Vous avez probablement entendu parler de la Conférence économique de Davos ou regardé à la télévision une entrevue avec une personnalité qui y participe; peut-être suivez-vous tout simplement les débats des grandes conférences annuelles, ce qui bien sûr vous a amené à attacher une attention toute particulière à celle-ci. Si par contre vous n'en n'avez jamais entendu parler, ne désespérez pas; vous n'êtes pas les seuls.

À vrai dire cet événement annuel, puisqu'il s'agit véritablement d'un événement, n'est pas très publicisé, malgré sa grande importance comme d'ailleurs plusieurs choses qui se passent en Suisse, et pour lesquelles la discrétion est toujours préférée à une publicité tapageuse.

réunion privée pour les membres d'un club très sélect.

Conçu il y a bientôt 30 ans par un professeur d'origine allemande, le Dr Klaus Schwab, le World Economic Forum, puisqu'il s'agit bien de son nom officiel, se veut essentiellement un forum de réflexion sur les grands problèmes politiques, économiques et sociaux de l'heure. Le but est de regrouper dans une association les principaux intervenants mondiaux dans ces différents domaines, de les alimenter régulièrement d'information et surtout de les réunir au moins une fois l'an pour leur permettre de dialoguer, échanger, présenter des points de vue personnels sur une foule de sujets, sans que leurs propos ne soient rapportés dans la presse ou se traduisent immédiatement en politiques nationales. Au cours des rencontres, la convivialité, le manque de

formalisme et surtout la compétence personnelle doivent en effet produire un niveau de discussions pouvant déboucher sur un meilleur traitement des questions et une plus grande appréciation de leur interdépendance.

Toute l'organisation de la réunion annuelle va donc dans ce sens. On a d'abord choisi un magnifique village au centre d'une vallée des Alpes, particulièrement renommé pour sa quiétude, la beauté de ses paysages et la qualité de son accueil. On a aussi tenu compte du fait qu'il est à deux heures du premier aéroport d'importance, Zurich, qu'on y accède que par une route ou une ligne de chemin de fer. Les plus pressés, sinon les plus fortunés (ou ceux davantage préoccupés de leur sécurité) peuvent faire le trajet par hélicoptère. Comme il se doit, la vallée est bien gardée et il faut montrer patte blanche pour accéder au village. Le centre des congrès, les principaux hôtels et un certain nombre de points stratégiques de la station sont sous la haute surveillance d'officiers équipés de façon à dissuader toute tentative terroriste. Ceci n'est sans doute pas une préoccupation superflue compte tenu de la présence de plusieurs personnalités fortement contestées dans leur milieu respectif et permet à chacun de circuler en toute quiétude.

Vient ensuite la partie plus difficile, soit l'accès au centre des congrès, réservé aux détenteurs de badge c'est-à-dire chef d'État, chef de gouvernement ou ministre à vocation économique, p.-d.g d'une corporation

ayant un chiffre d'affaires annuel d'au moins un milliard de dollars, professeur émérite d'une grande université, penseur reconnu ou grand journaliste. Une présence ministérielle permet généralement à son ambassadeur l'accès au centre. Tous les autres accompagnants (sauf les conjoints des participants) doivent attendre dans les hôtels et suivre les débats en circuit fermé. Donc n'entre pas qui veut. L'application de cette politique a pour effet de réduire l'accès à environ 1 000 personnes et à forcer celles-ci à se débrouiller seules une fois à l'intérieur, situation avec laquelle certains ne semblent pas trop familiers. Il y a pour les aider dans le centre des congrès, à part un grand nombre de gentilles hôtes, une multitude de terminaux électroniques permettant de prendre contact avec toute personne inscrite, simplement en y scannant son badge et en laissant un message; j'ai connu des gens qui se sont parlés pendant deux ou trois jours sans jamais d'ailleurs se rencontrer. Le centre lui-même est particulièrement déroutant; accroché à flanc de pente, il est construit sur plusieurs niveaux interconnectés les uns aux autres mais dans lesquels il est particulièrement facile de se perdre; les gens arrivent peut-être en retard à leurs rendez-vous mais ils ont eu l'occasion de demander leur chemin à plusieurs personnes en cours de route.

La journée commence tôt, avec une première série de conférences à 8 h 30. Le participant se voit offrir cinq ou six thèmes de discussions simultanément environ toutes les heures, auxquels il faut s'inscrire au moins la veille. Chaque salle recevant généralement 75 à 100 personnes (à part la plénière qui peut tenir 1 200 personnes), les débats sont limités à des groupes assez restreints. Les conférences sont d'ailleurs toujours présentées de la même façon, soit un panel de trois ou quatre interventions de sept minutes chacune permettant par la suite d'ouvrir le débat. À la fin des sessions, chacun se dirige rapidement vers une autre salle de son choix ou en profite pour avoir une rencontre sur place ou à l'un des vingt-cinq hôtels du village. Les repas du midi offerts dans les différents hôtels de la station, ainsi que ceux du soir sont toujours à thème et encore là il faut s'inscrire la veille si l'on veut y participer. Ceci fait appel à un sens d'organisation et de prévision. Le samedi soir, un élégant dîner dansant, cravate noire et robe longue, est offert, suivi d'un spectacle musical toujours très apprécié. Le dimanche, ceux qui ne peuvent résister au ski ont la possibilité de se rendre sur les pentes, puisque les sessions ne recommencent qu'à 16 h.

Il y a bien sûr toutes ces discussions informelles dans les corridors, les petites salles qu'on peut retenir à volonté, dans les bars et les suites des différents hôtels; il y en a des centaines chaque jour, et c'est sans doute le point le plus fort du forum. Combien de partenaires, d'adversaires ou même de belligérants se sont rencontrés ici, loin des regards indiscrets ou hostiles. Nous assistons ici à de la haute diplomatie politique ou économique qui ne pourrait sans doute pas avoir lieu dans un autre genre d'enceinte. Vous pouvez facilement imaginer ce qui peut se passer si vous réunissez une demi-douzaine de chefs d'État, davantage de chefs de gouvernement, quelques douzaines de ministres, le patron des Nations unies et ceux de la Banque mondiale, du FMI, de l'OCDE, de banques centrales, de Boeing, Siemens, Microsoft, Intel et AFL-CIO, des prix Nobel, etc.

La conférence commence toujours le dernier jeudi de janvier, pour se terminer le mardi soir suivant. Bien sûr, les personnes les plus occupées ne peuvent pas y demeurer pour toute la durée, mais la plupart y sont au moins jusqu'au dimanche après-midi; la seconde partie du forum est davantage consacrée aux grandes préoccupations industrielles ou de gestion, généralement très suivie des grands chefs d'entreprises. Certains réussissent à y ajouter quelques jours d'excellent ski dans l'une des meilleures stations du monde.

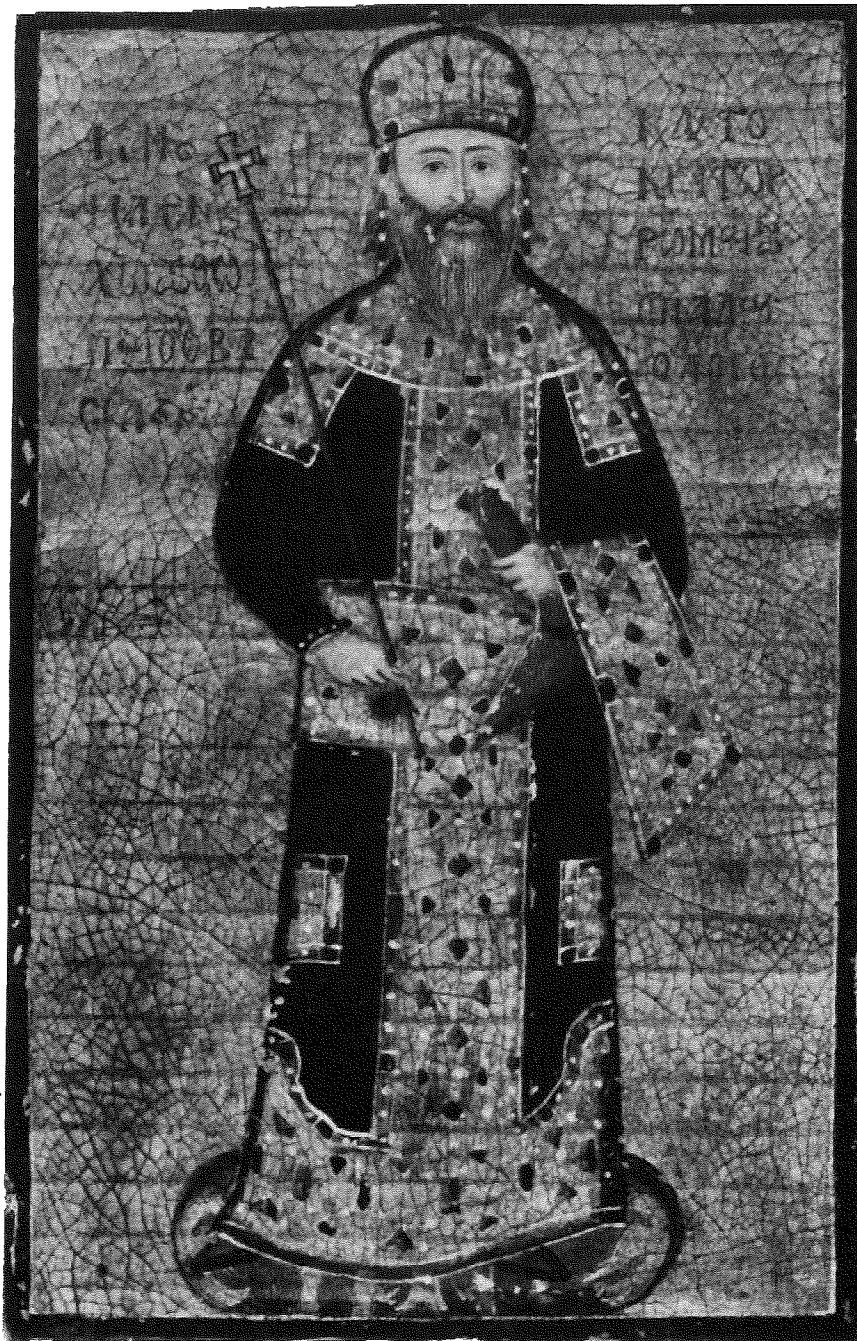
Les thèmes sont toujours d'actualité. Par exemple cette année, après avoir constaté que ce qui était apparu l'an dernier comme une crise dans les pays de l'Asie du Sud-Est pouvant être soignée par quelques remèdes du Fonds monétaire et une stricte conformité aux rigueurs d'une discipline du capitalisme global, l'on s'est rendu compte qu'il s'agissait plutôt d'une crise systémique de l'économie mondiale, faisant apparaître les faiblesses et vulnérabilités du système financier international. On a également dû constater que les espoirs exprimés l'an dernier de voir la Russie entrer dans une phase de stabilité financière et économique s'étaient plutôt changés en déconfiture totale au cours des mois d'été. On a également noté que la libéralisation des marchés financiers et la grande mobilité du capital, qui avaient été tant vantées, avaient plutôt donné naissance à une extrême volatilité dans les flux de capitaux à court terme et que de telles activités, si elles n'étaient pas contrôlées, pouvaient devenir particulièrement dangereuses pour l'économie globale. L'on est maintenant arrivé à la conclusion qu'il était nécessaire d'assurer le contrôle du processus de globalisation qui avait son existence en soi et à la constatation que nous avons été

tellement absorbés par le processus que nous n'avions pas porté suffisamment attention aux directions vers lesquelles il nous amenait et le genre de structures devenues nécessaires pour gérer cette nouvelle globalité. Les principales zones géographiques du monde ont été étudiées avec soin, une attention particulière étant portée à ce qui se passe aux États-Unis, en Europe et en Asie, notamment la Chine et le Japon. Tous les sujets traités ne touchent pas nécessairement les grands enjeux géopolitiques ou la crise financière mondiale puisque tous les aspects de la vie personnelle ou en société y ont été traités. Par exemple une série de panels ont été présentés sur les dernières découvertes en sciences et en médecine, d'autres avaient des préoccupations beaucoup plus culturelles ou artistiques, certains décrivaient les dernières mises au point dans les techniques de gestion, enfin d'autres traitaient de priorités régionales ou nationales. J'ai compté 182 panels au total. Les Canadiens sont toujours bien présents à ce forum, une soixantaine de personnes à chaque fois. Cette année notre premier ministre y a assisté, mais c'était une première depuis Trudeau qui s'y rendait régulièrement. Il en a profité pour participer à certains panels et surtout pour offrir une magnifique réception à laquelle plus de 400 personnes sont venues. Les ministres Marchi et Manley l'accompagnaient. Le vice-premier ministre du Québec, Bernard Landry, y vient régulièrement et en profite pour monter une vigoureuse campagne de promotion des investissements pour sa province. Le premier ministre Filmon y est allé dix ans de suite. Nos grandes banques et principaux groupes industriels y sont également bien représentés ce qui leur permet de rester «bien branchés» aux grandes questions et décideurs de ce monde.

J'ai eu la chance de participer à quatre forums et j'ai toujours dit que chacun d'eux valait la moitié de mon année en poste. Nulle part ailleurs, ai-je trouvé une aussi grande concentration de talents, puissance et convivialité rassemblés autour d'enjeux aussi cruciaux. C'est sans doute la raison pour laquelle autant de gens influents acceptent de s'isoler quelques jours tous les hivers pour réfléchir sur ceux-ci. ☺

Réjean Frenette est maintenant à Industrie Canada, directeur exécutif pour la région du Québec. Il a fait sa carrière aux Affaires étrangères et Commerce international où il a eu de nombreuses affectations à l'étranger, notamment comme ambassadeur en Suisse au cours des quatre dernières années.

TEAM BYZANTIUM



by Roger Lucy

Head of Government (HOG) visits are a cornerstone of today's international relations; if nothing else, they serve to concentrate officials' minds on finding "deliverables". However, like permanent embassies, they are a feature of modern era diplomacy, their popularity reflecting, to a great extent, the growing ease and speed of travel, and the ability to remain in real

time contact with home base. Today most HOGs can go off on an official visit confident that while they are away, they will not be overthrown, or their country overrun.

It was not always thus. Roman emperors expected foreign rulers to visit them, not vice versa. If they visited a foreign capital, it was at the head of their army, and the deliverable was the city's capture and sack. This fate befell the Persian capital, Ctesiphon no less than five times between

the second and the seventh centuries. "Summit Meetings", such as they were, took place along the border or on the battlefield. There was always the risk of treachery; several emperors barely escaped with their lives when a parley turned out to be an ambush. One, Valerian, was less lucky, being captured by the Persians in 259, and ending his days as a living footstool to the Shananshah.

By the mid-14th century, the Roman (Byzantine) Empire could no longer maintain this fiction of primacy. Its dominions, which had once extended from the Tyne to the Tigris, were reduced to Constantinople, a chunk of the Morea (Peleponessus), and a clutch of islands and seaports on the Aegean and Black Sea coasts. In less than a century, civil war and Serbian and Ottoman Turkish incursions had reduced it from a still respectable middle power to an impoverished client of Venice and vassal of the Turks. The crown jewels had been pawned to Venice, whose traders and their Genoese rivals maintained sovereign enclaves in Constantinople and fought private wars on Imperial territory.

By the 1360s Emperor John V, one of the longest reigning and least effective incumbents ever to sit on the Imperial throne, was forced to face the fact that the only way out of the Empire's death spiral was to enlist massive western support, even a crusade, to drive back the Turks. John persuaded himself that the King of Hungary, the most powerful monarch in the Balkans, could be induced to organize such a crusade. In 1366, without any prior preparation to test this hypothesis, John took the unprecedented step of setting out to visit the Hungarian court, despite the fact he had to traverse a hostile Bulgaria. The mission was a fiasco. The Hungarian king had little interest in crusading, and on his way home John was stranded for several months at the Bulgarian/Hungarian frontier. He had to be rescued by his cousin Amadeo of Savoy, who arrived with a small fleet and persuaded the Bulgars to release John.

Amadeo persuaded John not to give up his attempts at summit diplomacy, and convinced him that he could gain the Pope's support and blessing for a crusade, by arranging a reunion of the Greek Orthodox and Roman Churches. From 1366-69 teams of ecclesiastical "sherpas" attempted to thrash out the modalities of such a union, the goal being an ecumenical council to bless its terms. The process was very slow, as the Papal side demanded, in effect, the unilateral submission of the Greek Church. This would be a very hard sell in Constantinople, where popular

sentiment was "better the Turk's turban, than a cardinal's hat."

Amadeo, impatient at theological wrangling, finally browbeat John into going directly to Rome to make a personal submission. John arrived in October 1369, the first "Roman" emperor to set foot there in over 700 years. While John did make his submission to the Pope, he could not do so on behalf of his subjects. Nonetheless the Pope wrote to various Catholic monarchs asking them to provide material and financial assistance to the beleaguered Empire. After 5 months in Rome, John moved on to Naples, where he received a cordial reception but no concrete assistance, and then to Venice, where he found himself stranded for lack of funds. The Venetians threatened to sell off the Imperial crown jewels, but, after fraught negotiations, allowed themselves to be persuaded to forgive the Empire's debt, promise to return the jewels, pay John's onward passage to Constantinople and even to provide additional funding and some warships. All this in exchange for the island of Tenedos, which lay strategically athwart the mouth of the Hellespont. To John this seemed a small price for bringing some tangible results home, after two years abroad. It was not to be; his son Andronicus, whom he had left as regent, belonged to the anti-Venetian faction, and besides had a grudge against his father, who had partly blinded him after an abortive *coup d'etat*. Andronicus not only refused to hand Tenedos over to Venice, worse he gave it (*gratis*) to Venice's bitter foe, Genoa. So at the end of the day John's mission to Rome yielded no crusade, no crown jewels, no galleys, no money. He had surrendered his faith and, worse still, had lost Tenedos. This was not Byzantine diplomacy's finest hour!

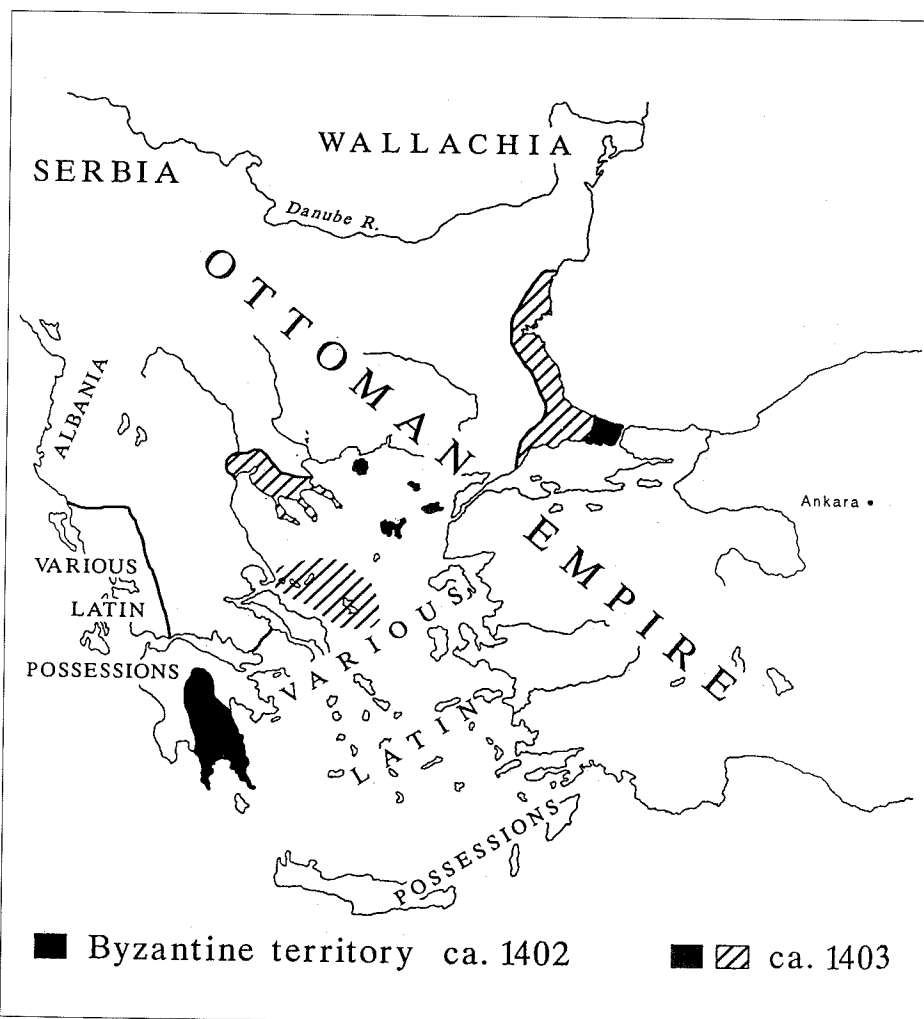
Succeeding him in 1391, John's son Manuel II was a far more impressive figure; a soldier, statesman, and theological scholar of no small repute. For several years before it was finally lost to the Turks, he had energetically defended the Empire's second city Thessalonika. As crown prince and then as emperor he had to tolerate the excesses of his Turkish liege Bayazid II, who had forced Manuel to join Turkish military expeditions (including one in 1390 to reduce Philadelphia, the Empire's last Asiatic stronghold). Bayazid also had the disconcerting habit of mutilating Manuel's senior officials during his forced visits to the Ottoman court. In 1394, fearing the next such visit would be his last, Manuel refused to answer Bayazid's summons. In retaliation, Bayazid laid siege to Constantinople and failing to

take it by storm, closely blockaded it for the next eight years, causing great distress and hardship.

The West, however, had finally woken to the Turkish threat. In the 1360s, the Ottomans were a distant menace in the eastern Balkans. Thirty years on, Bulgaria and Serbia had both fallen (bringing Kosovo to the world's attention for the first time), and the French and Italian principalities in Greece were threatened. In 1396 the long awaited crusade was launched. Led by a somewhat reluctant king of Hungary, various other Balkan princes, and the (undisciplined) flower of French nobility, it got as far as Nicopolis in Bulgaria, before it was finally destroyed. The crusade did momentarily lead to an easing of the Turkish blockade of Constantinople, and some survivors drifted in to shore up its defences. One of these, the French Marshal Boucicaut, was to return with a few hundred more reinforcements and a small fleet which successfully harassed the Turks, but Boucicaut could see the cause was hopeless without massive outside help. He persuaded Manuel that another appeal to the West was needed.

This time there was no talk of church reunion; Manuel was a staunch defender of his faith, and besides the papacy was now split with rival popes in Rome and Avignon. The kings of Europe were likewise split in their allegiances and an appeal to one pope and his adherents would only alienate the supporters of the other. Manuel and Boucicaut therefore undertook a far more ambitious scheme by which Manuel would visit, in turn, the leading Italian city states and the two most powerful monarchs in the West: Charles VI of France and Henry IV in England. Envoys were sent out to canvass these monarchs and other princes; the results were encouraging. Manuel described his objectives as follows:

It seemed good to both me and to my advisors, and to the most prudent of my allies to betake myself to Italy and then even to transalpine Gaul and to Britannia ...to persuade in person those who have the power to defend us, to be willing to use their strength and not give way to further delay and neglect, as was the accustomed thing for them to do.



Leaving his nephew John as regent — a courageous move, as John had been plotting with the Turks and had even vainly offered to sell his claim to the Byzantine crown to the King of France — Manuel set out on December 10, 1399, with a delegation of some 60 officials and clergy. They would not return for over three years. Manuel did not entrust his wife and children to John's care, but left them with his brother Theodore, who, as Despot of the Morea, controlled the Empire's last substantial territorial block.

Manuel's reception in Venice was much warmer than his father's had been. He got the usual tour of the pawned crown jewels, the Venetians promised to evacuate the Emperor's family should the Turks threaten the Morea, and talks about military aid were described as promising. That said, Venetian contingency plans for preserving their trading interests with the Turks, should Constantinople fall, were well advanced. Manuel then proceeded to Milan, whose Duke also promised aid and made generous provision to see the Emperor and his entourage safely to France.

The Imperial party reached Paris in June 1400. They received an exceedingly warm reception, again all costs were borne by the host country, and Manuel was lodged in the Louvre (then a palace). He impressed the French very much; the Renaissance was taking hold and the culture of ancient Greece and Rome, manifest in Manuel's presence, along with his charm and dignity, gave him a great allure. His image, recorded in French miniatures, on gold medallions and even a tapestry, shows a tall, long-bearded figure in long fur-trimmed robes, astride a warhorse. The French King promised to fund another 1200 soldiers for Constantinople's defence, and Manuel was encouraged to believe that even more aid would be forthcoming. In the meantime he despatched envoys, armed with gifts of holy relics (of which the Byzantines still had a considerable store), to the kings of the Iberian peninsula. Promising sounds soon came back from these lands. Manuel now began to negotiate his passage to England, somewhat complicated by the poor state of Anglo-Gallic relations and the newly enthroned Henry IV's preoccupations with Scotland and Wales.

In December, Manuel arrived in London, which, like Paris, became the scene of another royal love-in. Manuel, the first Roman Emperor to visit the island in 1,000 years, made a tremendous impression, and was likewise impressed by England's wealth and prosperity. Henry IV entertained his guest with tournaments, and the lord Mayor of London held a banquet in his

honour. Henry really did want to go on a crusade, a real one, his only previous experience, one of the Teutonic Knights' package-tour expeditions to smite the "heathen" Lithuanians was soured by the fact that the Lithuanians had recently, and inconveniently, converted to Catholic Christianity. He gave Manuel £4,000 and also promised to trace another £2,000 sent by Richard II, which had been embezzled by the Genoese. Full of hope, Manuel returned to Paris in February 1401 where he was to remain for another 18 months, keeping up a voluminous correspondence with Europe's princes and prelates, and waiting for their aid pledges to materialize. He saw himself returning home leading a large and well-funded crusading army, but as 1401 slid into 1402, the tone of Manuel's letters started changing from optimism to disillusion.

What finally set him on a homeward course was the advent of Timurlane with a Mongol horde, from the depths of Central Asia. In July 1402 he massacred the Ottoman army near Ankara. Bayazid ended his days in an iron cage, and his sons fell to fighting over the succession to his shattered empire. News of this reached Manuel in Paris in October, with urgent appeals from the Venetian Senate that he get back to Constantinople as quickly as possible. Manuel was slow to respond and did not get home until the summer of 1403. In the meantime his untrustworthy nephew, John, had done a deal with one of the Ottoman pretenders, Suleiman. Given the Empire's weakness, Suleiman's concessions were astounding, he returned the city of Thessalonika and its environs, several cities along the Black Sea coast, portions of Thrace, and some islands. John had won the Empire a 50-year life extension, while Manuel came home with nothing but unfulfilled promises, although he was quick to consolidate the gains that his nephew had won.

There was to be one last "Team Byzantium" mission. By the time Manuel died in 1425 a new, unfriendly sultan, Murad, ruled in Edirne. Manuel's son and successor, John VIII, was persuaded to pursue again the chimera of church unity, in hope of securing Western aid. After years of ecclesiastical negotiations, the Papacy finally agreed to a general church council, to be held in Italy, but meeting the expenses of the Byzantine delegation. In February 1438 John landed in Venice accompanied by the Patriarch of Constantinople, and some 700 other Byzantine notables and clergy, including 30 bishops. John made almost as fine an impression on his hosts as Manuel had, his theological team was likewise well received, and their presence

in Italy gave even greater impetus to the revival of interest in classical antiquity. The next two years were spent arguing the terms of union, agreement finally being achieved in Florence early in 1440. In the end however, John and his prelates could not deliver the people of Constantinople, who rejected the union. Despite that, one last Crusade was mounted in 1444. It got as far as Varna on the Black Sea, before being crushed by the Turks.

The Roman Empire lasted nine more years, and at the end was not wholly abandoned by the West. On 29 May, 1453, Constantinople became Istanbul, bringing to a close the twenty-two hundred year history of the Roman state. Both Genoese and Venetians stood and died with the last Emperor, Constantine XIII, defending the breach that Mehmet the Conqueror had blasted in the City's thousand year old walls. ☺

Roger Lucy is a Political/Economic officer who has served in Chicago, Tehran, Oslo and Trinidad. He is currently Deputy Director in the Export Controls Division at DFAIT.

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Margaret Meagher 1911-1999

The following letter to the Editor of the Ottawa Citizen was published on March 4, 1999:

Margaret Meagher, who died last week in Halifax at 88, was a true pioneer, and although she was too modest to make much of it, a role model for a whole generation of women in the Canadian Foreign Service.

Her achievements were extraordinary. She was the first Canadian woman Ambassador to Israel at a time when most other countries had no women diplomats at any level whatever. (In fact, highly qualified for the work, she may have been the first female career diplomat anywhere in the world to have reached this pinnacle, since the two or three early examples from the USA and USSR were political appointees, something quite different.) She then continued to break ground as first woman Ambassador to Austria, to Sweden, and High Commissioner to Kenya.

In Vienna, she also ably represented Canada on the Board of Governors of the Atomic Energy Agency, and eventually chaired their sessions, no easy task in the 1960's (when, let us face it, scepticism about women in high places was not unknown) or anytime.

But it was in Stockholm in 1969 that she took on her most historically significant task, by her own admission the high point of her career: that of leading negotiations with China (initiated earlier by Ambassador Arthur Andrew), which were to result after thirteen months of difficult discussions in the establishment of diplomatic relations. There were special tensions involved because it was a major foreign policy initiative not altogether pleasing to some of Canada's major allies. And as she later wrote "there were times when I was rather discouraged. I was not sure we were ever going to get a successful conclusion to it... but the negotiations were carried on always in a very civil manner. There were no raised voices, no pounding tables, nothing like that." It was a tribute to Ambassador Meagher's diplomatic skills that all ended well, without fanfare, and that her Chinese counterpart and his wife years later called on her in friendship at her Halifax home where she lived in active retirement.

She was intellectually astute, but she combined a very human side with a sense of dignity, well illustrated by her joy of driving the official car at her postings to spots of interest out of town or even on long trips from Nairobi to Kampala, with the

official chauffeur in the back seat (he was more than happy there) but carefully switching places as they returned to the capital. She understood the need to treat all her staff well, and did so. Some even asked to accompany her as she moved on to new assignments.

Although sadly she always declined to write her memoirs, she did recognize that she had played a unique role as a woman, at times almost alone out there on the international diplomatic scene. As she told an interviewer not long ago "It was, I suspect, one more reason why I was determined to do a good job. I was, after all, blazing a trail, and whether I performed well or fell flat on my face might have had some influence, at least for a time, on the appointment of other women. In retrospect, I like to think that my record made some small contribution to the cause of equal opportunities for women in the Canadian Foreign Service". There is no doubt that it did. We are immensely proud of her, and all of us who have been privileged to serve Canada abroad honour her memory. ☺

Dorothy J. Armstrong
Canadian Ambassador (retired)

Saul Rae 1914-1999

The following are excerpts from a eulogy by Jake Warren, retired Ambassador, at a Memorial Service for Saul Rae on Wednesday, January 13, 1999.

Saul was a dear friend, and a valued and admired colleague. A bigger-than-life human being whose outreach was extraordinary and whose work and presence touched so many, here and in other countries. Complementing the intelligence and charm of this man, to say nothing of his capacity through music to captivate and entertain, lay a deep commitment to Canada, its Foreign Service and notably, through the United Nations, the building of a more secure, more equitable and peaceful world. That commitment and belief were given particular expression in the mid-fifties when he served, successively, as Special Assistant to the SSEA, Mr. Pearson, as Head of the United Nations Division in External; again as our Permanent Representative to the UN at Geneva for four years in the sixties; and as Ambassador to the United Nations, New York 1972-1976. Within the UN framework of those years Saul put his shoulder to many wheels, not least when serving on the 1956 UN Disarmament Commission

and later as Deputy Head, with General Burns, of the continuing Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva in the mid-sixties.

1955/56 saw Saul, a keen, cool and careful observer, the Alternate Delegate to the Vietnam Commission (Hanoi) and Advisor to the Canadian element of the Indochina International Supervisory Commission. Befitting a graduate of University College Toronto, the University of London and of Balliol College, Oxford, Saul Rae cherished the beauty of the English Language and defended its proper usage. In this he was a gifted, but not undemanding mentor. Vernon Turner, himself of meticulous mind, tells me that Saul was the only chief with whom he served whose corrections to his drafting were invariably improvements! (I fear Jake Warren has to be numbered amongst the "also rans".)

But Saul's peregrinations and preoccupations were not confined to these locales and priorities. I envy his first posting to London during World War II, then, under General Vanier, being accredited in Algiers in 1944 to the French Committee of National Liberation, leading to the reestablishment of the Canadian Embassy in Paris in 1946.

In was in London, from '49 through '51, where first I fell under the spell of the Raes. Their warm and joyous hospitality and his clear minded professionalism and diplomatic skills were important elements in the learning curve for this young officer and the enjoyment of my first posting abroad. In my mind's eye I can still see Saul, the consummate and costumed Master of Ceremonies of the High Commission Christmas party, marshaling Frederic Hudd, the Official Secretary, (Santa Claus), and his two clowning reindeer (John Halstead and Jake Warren) to the delight of the multitude of moms and children present.

Saul was Minister at the Embassy in Washington for six years from '56 to '62 — a central focus of Canada's diplomatic efforts because of the vast economic impact of the United States on Canada and because, as the leading NATO country, the US was critical to the prosecution of the Cold War. Ed Ritchie recalls Saul as a first-class colleague both in London and when, later, as Economic Minister, he was Saul's opposite number in Washington. They and their families became the closest of friends. Had Ed's physical shape permitted he would, of course, have been here today. That could not be, but Gwen is here to represent the family.

Embassies in Mexico and the Netherlands were also blessed with the Rae touch, including on the tennis courts; — the Hague being his last Head of Mission posting (1976-1979).

John has spoken of his father's deep love, concern and pride in family. I would like to add a word about Lois whose central role as wife and mother was always, and remains, at the heart of the Rae relationships. Two points only — one that hers is one of the finest no-nonsense minds that I have ever known, male or female; secondly her person is illuminated with passion and compassion and with love-filled loyalty to Saul, not only through his recent more difficult times but for all their nearly sixty close and productive years together. We, your friends, share, Lois, your great sense of loss and in the time ahead we will be there to offer you some comfort and to help, as best we may, as you adjust to the absence of your brilliant star.

We wish his health had permitted him to continue for a longer period his contribution to Canada and its diplomacy. But alas that was not to be. We salute you Saul for what you so generously gave in your time to country, to international life, to family and to friends. If by chance you are still able to keep track (perhaps when the mists are rising off Big Rideau) we hope you will see that your legacy lives on, not just through your dear family but in all those you touched with your lively mind and giving spirit. ☺

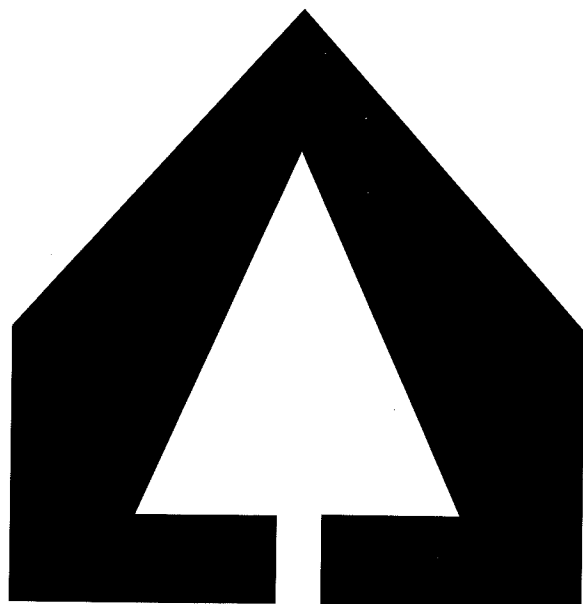
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SHAWNIGAN LAKE SCHOOL

photos and story by Nicholas Coghlan

My ancient copy of the *South American Handbook* had been brief and to the point in describing the charms of the Colombian banana port of Turbo: "This is the worst place in the world".

Since arriving here by air from Medellín fifteen hours earlier, I had spent tense moments facing down an armed, possibly drugged and certainly megalomaniac member of the security police in a seedy back street restaurant. Then a short, hot and sleepless night swatting mosquitoes in the parish

priest's house while Padre Santi, one of my travelling companions, snored deafeningly. Now, — at 7 in the morning — I had already been squashed uncomfortably for a hour, with eighteen others, into a tiny launch that bobbed on the foulest-smelling and blackest waters imaginable, while we waited for The Man From the Ministry of The Interior. So far, Turbo was living up to its billing.

At the invitation of the 2500-strong community of Displaced Persons ("desplazados") that had been living in squalor in Turbo since their forcible expulsion

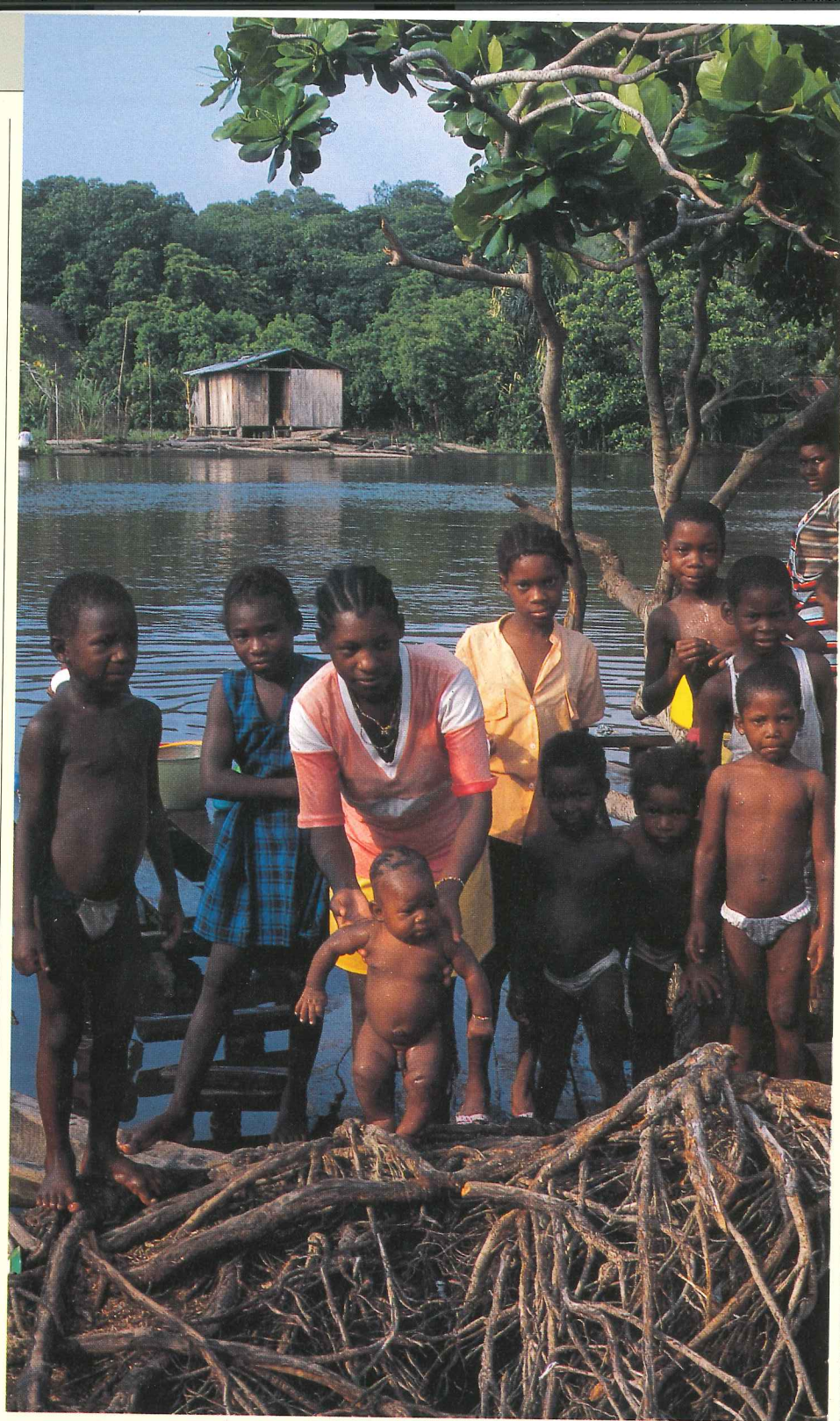
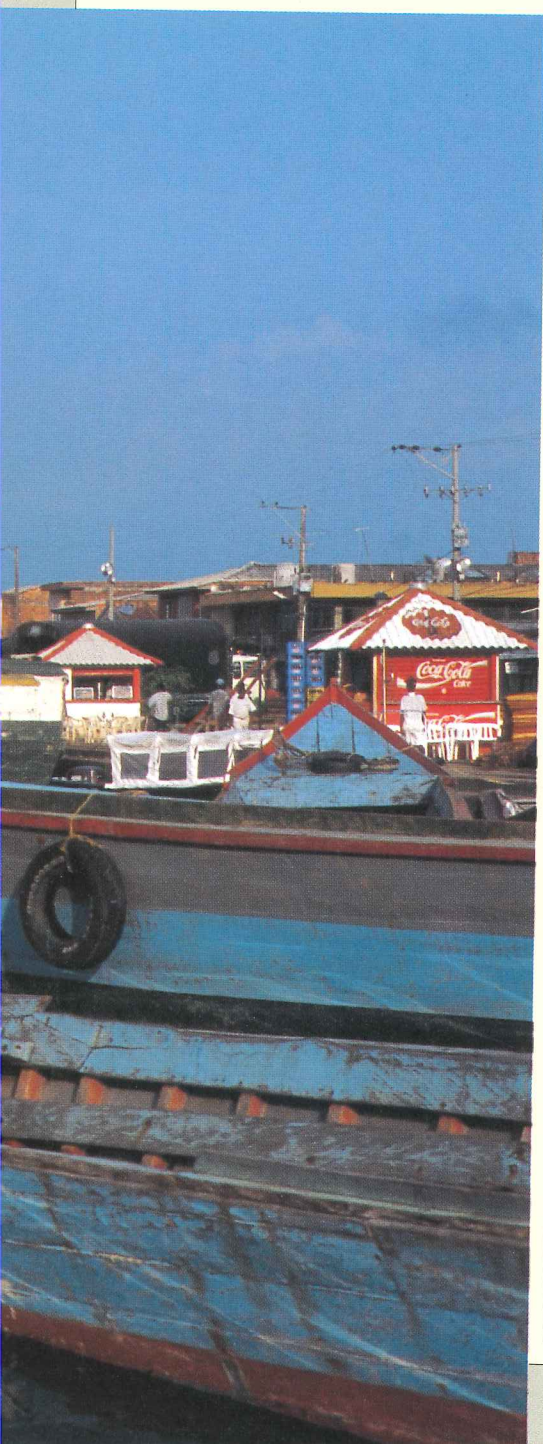
fifteen months earlier from their farming lands in the Darién peninsula by illegal right-wing paramilitaries ("Paras"), I was taking part in a multi-agency Verification Commission, charged with looking at whether the time might now be right for the desplazados to return. In that both the Paras and their enemy, the 57th Front of the rebel FARC, were both thought still to be active in Darién, my real role was that of a kind of unarmed bodyguard for the desplazados, the theory being that the presence of a Foreign Diplomat would deter "the actors" (as the rebels and the Paras are

RETURNING TO DARIÉN



euphemistically known in this country) from any hostile action. The Bogotá papers were still full of the kidnapping, one month earlier, of four American birdwatchers and an Italian restaurateur by another branch of the FARC, so I was not confident of the soundness of this theory. But it seemed churlish to point this out to my hosts at this late stage.

The Man From the Ministry of The Interior finally arrived, grinning sheepishly, having overslept. There was no sign of The Man from the Ministry of Communications, The Woman from The Welfare Department nor of The Red Cross. After much impatient clucking, shrugging and expressions of disappointment from the desplazados,



we set off anyway, the first stop being a full body search by grim-faced Navy personnel at the harbour mouth.

As our two launches thudded across the Gulf of Darién, heading for the low mangroves that mark the mouth of the Atrato River, Adán — one of the desplazado leaders — recounted briefly to me the events of February 1997. Early one morning,

five Army Hueys had swept low over his village, located on the Perranchito River, close to the border with Panama. Minutes later, the village was overrun with uniformed, heavily armed Paras. The entire population of the village was assembled and told that, on account of their “collaboration with the FARC”, they had three days to get out — for good. Over a period of several days, the same scene was repeated throughout the twenty or so remote riverside communities of the Cacarica watershed.

Left: The harbour — Turbo

Above: Desplazado children at Bocas del Atrato

In some communities, the Paras did more than threaten: from behind my seat in the launch, a grizzled old black man broke in to tell me how his fifteen-year old son had been shot dead, in front of him.

The effect of the Para incursion was immediate: entire communities were evacuated in a matter of hours. Women, children, the old men — everyone fled down narrow jungle paths and waterways taking with them only what they could carry, piling into dugouts and onto home-made rafts. It took some families several days to drift down the Atrato then paddle their way in rough seas to Turbo.

Even in Turbo, where most crowded for shelter into the ramshackle sports stadium, safety was only relative: some forty of the desplazados were killed or simply “disappeared” during the displacement itself, but in the fifteen months of exile in Turbo, another thirty were forcibly dragged off, never to be seen again. A makeshift monument on a wooden fence outside the stadium tells the story: carefully typed on

separate scraps
of paper are
the names
of the
dead



or disappeared, some with Polaroid photos attached, others with laboriously penciled notes composed by their children or wives.

Three hours out from Turbo, we reached our initial destination, the tumbledown waterside settlement of Puente América, located at the strategic point where the Cacarica flows into the much wider Atrato. In spite of the settlement's name, there is no bridge here; the community is optimistically named in the supposition or hope that when the Panamerican Highway is eventually pushed through from Panama into northwestern Colombia, then it will cross the Atrato at this point. While some attribute the arrival of the Paras in the region to a kind of idealism (i.e. a determination to cleanse the region of the guerrilla by depriving them of their supposed peasant support base, the legitimate Army having failed in this task), others say it is because this is a region of great strategic value to certain “powerful interests”: it is a principal route for the smuggling of arms, drugs and people between the Americas and, as and when the Highway is eventually put through, then land prices will presumably rise dramatically, the more so if that land is conveniently devoid of peasants.

At Puente América, the recent passage of Paras was evident — Death's heads and slogans were scrawled in paint on many of the buildings: “Death to Subversion”, “Collaborators die”, all signed with the initials of Colombia's principal Para

organization. Half of the community's thirty or so shacks-on-stilts had been burned but lush growth already covered most of the devastation. Two miles up the Cacarica, in a semi-ruined building on a hill commanding the river, there was worse. The ground around the building was littered with spent cartridges, its walls covered with crude paintings that ranged from the satanic to the obscene, AK-47s as phalli. The most recent artwork was dated one month prior to our visit. Evidently, this served as an occasional Para base.

As evening fell, there was an uneasy discussion. Given what we were seeing, shouldn't we make a special effort to have the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with us? Several members of our group were delegated to take a fast dugout to the headquarters of the long-closed but still manned Los Katíos National Park, one hour away, to see if we could use the radio and call them up. The delegation came back at nightfall with good news and with bad. The good: the ICRC hoped to catch us up next day. The bad; there were some 30 Paras encamped at the National Park dock, who had blithely informed the delegation that their main force of 170 or so was close by, encamped at the Cienaga de Tumarado lagoon.

We spent our first night camping out on the floor of Puente América's abandoned schoolhouse, black skulls painted on the doors, hornets nesting in the rafters. As the

moon set over the Atrato, an unlit high-speed launch roared upstream and disappeared into the blackness. The howler monkeys growled restlessly from their tree-top perches and the mosquitoes bit mercilessly. It was another uneasy night for me.

Next morning at dawn, we transferred from our light but speedy launches to a much bigger, heavier craft, known as a Chalupa. We would need this for, at this time of year, much of the upper Cacarica is choked with floating weeds through which only a Chalupa, with its great weight, power and pointed bow can drive. While the bow man pointed wordlessly to left and right, our equally taciturn "motorista" in the stern would deftly steer around the densest clumps of weeds, hoisting up his twin outboards whenever we needed to ride over them. Sloths watched us motionless from the trees and, as the sun came up, kingfishers and river hawks swooped under our stern.

We were coming near and nearer to the homes of the desplazados and, as the morning wore on, the feeling of impending doom that had seemed to hang over us the previous evening melted gradually away. Doña Rosalba — black, five feet tall and weighing 300 pounds — got things going with an initially tentative but rapidly more confident rendition of a song the desplazados had made their own during the long fifteen months in Turbo: "No nos moverán", more or less to the tune of "We shall not be moved". The men in the boat followed suit with an hour of "coplas", a kind of informal

song contest by which, without hesitating, you must stand up and add an improvised four-line verse to an ever-lengthening narrative saga. The saga the men were singing today was no less than our own adventure, beginning with a meeting the desplazados had successfully sought with President Samper in Bogotá, carrying on through episodes such as the tardiness of The Man From the Ministry Of The Interior, and including the previous evening's encounters with the Paras. There was even a verse for the Embajada de Canadá.

The mood was jovial, the humour increasingly ribald and yet I had the feeling I was involved in something of near-mythical proportions. Who could tell? If all went well, these verses might be sung again in fifty or a hundred years' time by the descendants of the little girls sitting in the bottom of the Chalupa. Entranced, they were now clapping out the copla rhythm. Might The Great Displacement of 1997, by then, be a memory to be recalled in song, a sad but transitory moment in the collective memory of these brave people?

For two 40-degree days, we trekked along overgrown jungle paths and poked around in dilapidated wooden shacks, notebooks in hand. In one abandoned settlement an old man tugged me by the sleeve and asked me to take his photograph: I had not realised, but we were standing on the site of his burned home. The man who had seen his son killed made a formal request to the Commission, as we sat around the fire one

evening, for permission to search for his child's grave site. Firmly but kindly, his friends said there was no time. He nodded meekly and fell silent.

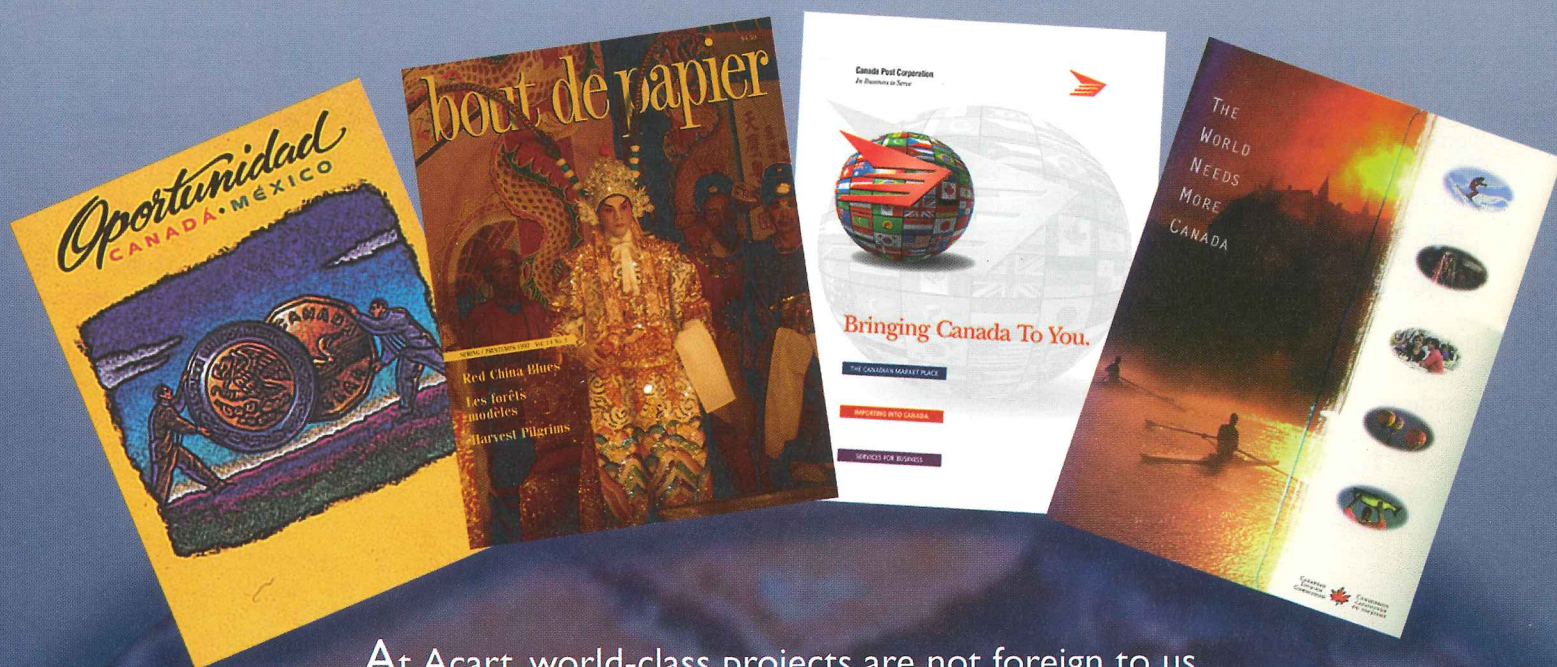
For two 40-degree days, we trekked along overgrown jungle paths and poked around in dilapidated wooden shacks

At La Virginia we met with the Indians — a dozen or so Katío women and three or four men. They had been in the Cacarica forever and clearly had every intention of staying here forever. In a pattern I had seen elsewhere, they had successfully negotiated with both the Paras and the guerrilla, deals by which, if one side suspected the Indian community of "dealing with" the other, then the community must "discipline" itself internally. I dared not ask, in this case, what that "discipline" might mean. The Katío women were painted head to foot in a deep blue natural dye. As they fingered their bright beads and the desplazados, — brandishing titles, maps and letters — confidently explained that they intended to return and take back "their land", the women said not a word. The men just nodded nervously. Then, abruptly, the meeting was over. The Katíos slipped off into the bush; the desplazados were left to shuffle their papers. I had the feeling that I had witnessed the meeting of two irreconcilable worlds.

Back in The Worst Place in the World when — sweaty, mosquito-bitten and tired — we finally returned, a welcoming multitude packed the dockside. They had no way of knowing when we would arrive and I supposed they had been waiting all morning. As our two launches sat slowly back from their bow waves and nudged the dock, the desplazado band struck up. One by one, every member of the Commission was feted in verse, and the special guests presented with traditional wooden canoe paddles. I am not ashamed to say that I had a tear in my eye as "El Diplomático" was called forward to accept his gift and a cheer went up for Canada. Turbo wasn't so bad after all. ☺

Nicholas Coghlan is First Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Bogotá, Colombia. The ceremonial paddle presented to him by leaders of the displaced community in Turbo has a place of honour on his apartment wall.

A World of Ideas

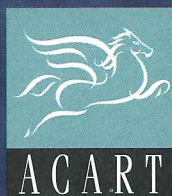


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Wrong Minutes, Right Advice

Fifty years ago, on Monday April 4, 1949, the Canadian Ambassador to the United States, Hume Wrong, signed the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on behalf of Canada. That role was singularly appropriate as Wrong had been involved in the negotiation of that accord from the beginning and his personal contribution to the successful conclusion of the defence pact was considerable. "Without your skillful and experienced help," his minister, friend and former colleague, Lester Pearson, observed, "we would certainly not have had as satisfactory a Treaty as that which you will be signing for Canada." In his reply, Wrong shared the plaudits with two members of his staff, Tommy Stone and Louis Rogers.

Wrong and Pearson had participated in the highly secret tripartite (United States, United Kingdom and Canada) talks in March 1948 (when Pearson was still Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs) that preceded the formal negotiation of the treaty. When the minutes below were written, however, there was still considerable doubt about how the United States Government would commit itself to the defence of Western Europe. To avoid alienating Congress, the tripartite talks were kept under wraps (though a British participant, Donald Maclean, undoubtedly informed the anticipated adversary, the Soviet Union) and the draft outline of a treaty was attributed to the State Department. Eventually, on 11 June 1948, the U.S. Senate approved by a vote of 60 to 4 a resolution sponsored by the Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Arthur Vandenberg, which endorsed "association" by the United States with "such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its national security." As Wrong warned Ottawa afterward, the passage of the Vandenberg Resolution still left significant and unfortunate room for interpretation and qualification in the months which followed. Even so, it was a vital political milestone on the road to the North Atlantic Treaty. While this often obscure process for developing bi-partisan support for the pact was under way, Wrong exchanged views with some of the key participants. The minutes would then be used by Wrong and his staff as the basis for messages to Ottawa, which kept Pearson and a few others there informed of the twists and turns in American policy (including questions within the State Department). The various stages in the negotiations have been covered in some detail in volumes 14 and 15 of the series, Documents on Canadian External Relations.

Wrong and Pearson had both taught history at the University of Toronto before joining the foreign service in the late 1920s. In addition to representing Canada at the League of Nations, Wrong had twice served in Washington before succeeding Pearson as Ambassador to the United States in September 1946. In addition to negotiating the North Atlantic Treaty for nearly seven momentous years Wrong dealt ably with issues as varied as bilateral free trade, assistance for the reconstruction of Europe, the Korean War, North American defence co-operation and numerous other questions. Though historians and other scholars identify Hume Wrong most closely with the definition of the 'functional principle' for the representation of Canada in international organizations, his involvement in the elaboration of the North Atlantic Treaty was arguably more representative of his approach to international relations and of his diplomacy. The documents are from the Hume Wrong Papers at the National Archives of Canada.

Hector Mackenzie

**Minute (to Thomas Stone) by Hume Wrong, [Wednesday] 5 May 1948.
Top Secret.**

My conversation on the Atlantic Pact with [John D.] Hickerson [Director, Office of European Affairs, Department of State] was for the most part conducted on the understanding that I should not even make a note of what he told me. I said that I would only record the general impression.

He made light of any differences inside the State Department, saying that they could deal with them and that they should not be regarded seriously. He commented that both [George F.] Kennan [Director, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State] and [Charles E.] Bohlen [Counsellor, Department of State] thought that the signature of a formal pact would have very little effect on the Kremlin on the ground, that they were always signing themselves mutual assistance pacts and so on to which they paid little attention. They both believed that the adoption of selective service here and the beginning of staff talks with European countries would be much more deterrent.

They have, however, encountered difficulties in working out a program for rapid action with the congressional leaders, and Hickerson said that in his judgment it was unlikely that they would be prepared to enter into an Atlantic Pact until after the presidential election. In the interim Senator Vandenberg is expected shortly to introduce a resolution in the Senate which would in effect promise aid by the United States to those in Europe which resisted further aggression by the Soviet Union and would include references to Article 51 of the Charter. The President [Harry S. Truman] would issue a statement endorsing this resolution. In the meantime, discussions with some of the Western European countries could take place, but no invitation to a conference was to be expected nor was it likely that there would be an early meeting between [Ernest] Bevin [Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, United Kingdom], [Georges] Bidault [Minister of Foreign Affairs, France] and [George C.] Marshall [Secretary of State, United States].

I gathered that the slower timetable was caused by political jockeying in an election year rather than by any firm objection to

the conclusion of a treaty of alliance. Hickerson is still strong for the Atlantic Pact and regrets the delay. He thinks, however, that the price of preventing it becoming a partisan issue is to delay action.

I said that it would be far more difficult for Canada to collaborate in planning defence against Soviet aggression on the basis of a unilateral U.S. assurance than it would be if both countries were parties to an Atlantic agreement.

You are, I think, preparing a letter to Pearson, and you might incorporate in this part of this note.

I pointed out to Hickerson that the present agitation in Congress for the revision of the Charter so to make the United Nations more effective for preserving peace could easily be used to support the conclusion of a treaty under Article 51 embracing the Atlantic powers. I said that a pact of this sort seemed to be gaining a great deal of popular support and that it would be a pity not to make the most of this. He agreed that this was the case, but still stuck to his point that the politics of a presidential year created too many difficulties for them to succeed in getting a formal commitment. Perhaps the explanation is that the popularity of the idea is itself an obstacle to its being put into effect, since each party might wish to claim the credit for itself and not to share it with the other party.

If you are getting something ready, we might send it up in Saturday's bag as I should rather like to go over it with you Saturday morning.

HHW

**Minute (to Thomas Stone) by Hume Wrong, [Wednesday] 19 May 1948.
Top Secret.**

I talked briefly with Hickerson yesterday about the Vandenberg resolution and security pact. He said that [Robert A.] Lovett [Under-Secretary of State, United States]

had been before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Vandenberg resolution, and that it is expected that the Committee will report the resolution today. He thinks it is a good resolution, the adoption of which and its endorsement by the President should help to keep the issue out of party politics.

I commented that I was concerned over the slow rate of progress, and referred to the military discussions in London between the Defence Ministers of the parties to the Brussels Treaty reported in [Maj.-Gen. Georges P.] Vanier's [Canadian Ambassador to France] telegram 295 of May 15th. He agreed that progress abroad was satisfactory and appeared to approve of the results of these talks.

I then said that I was more convinced than ever that a formal commitment by the United States was necessary if the object was to be achieved. I was glad that he cordially agreed with this. He said that this was still the aim of the Department of State. It was, however, essential that the pact should be kept out of domestic politics, and this involved considerable delay before any conference could be called or public announcement made. Probably it would have to wait until after the election, although he thought that there was some possibility that when the conventions were over and the candidates chosen the candidates might agree to go ahead before the elections. They intend in the State Department to try to bring the candidates together soon after the nominations in the hope that during the campaign there will not be a serious divergence on questions of foreign policy. I remarked that if Vandenberg was the candidate it should not be impossible for Truman and him to agree on the convocation of a conference of the Atlantic powers this summer.

In any event, he said that the preliminary talks envisaged in the Pentagon proposals could go on after the adoption of the Senate resolution and its endorsement by the President. I have some doubts about this myself, since these talks must envisage the negotiation of a treaty and a leak would bring the danger that the issue would be injected into inter-party politics.

Our conversation was hurried as Hickerson was tied up in connection with the Stalin-Wallace open letters [a highly publicized exchange between Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and former American Vice-President Henry Wallace]. I am sending this note to you as you may be able to get more out of [T.C.] Achilles [Chief, Division of Western European Affairs, Department of State] before we submit a report to Ottawa.

HHW

**Minute (to Thomas Stone) by Hume Wrong, [Wednesday] 19 May 1948.
Top Secret.**

In continuation of my note of this morning, I discussed with Kennan today the advantages of an Atlantic Pact, saying that I was firmly convinced in my own mind that a formal commitment was necessary fully to achieve the purpose in mind. He said that they were still debating this in the State Department, and left me with the impression that he was opposed to a formal commitment. He argued that the United States would inevitably be involved from the first in war against the Soviet Union if there was Soviet aggression anywhere in Western Europe. The only exception he would admit was the possibility that they might not be involved from the beginning in the defence of Italy against an attack by Yugoslavia, provided that the Yugoslavs left the Trieste territory alone. He thought, therefore, that the same results would be achieved whether or not there was a pact.

An Atlantic pact would go a long way towards curing our split personality in defence matters by bringing the U.S., the U.K. and Canada into regular partnership.

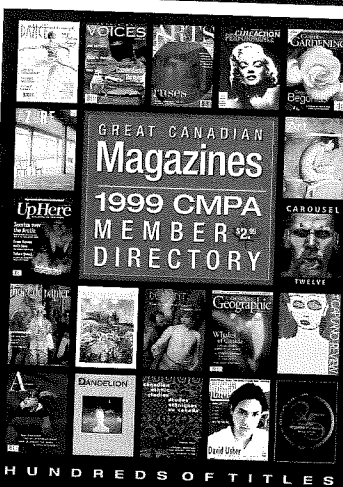
I opposed this view on two main grounds. I said that many people in the European countries and also in Canada would not be content with a unilateral assurance of U.S. policy, which might be changed if there was a change in the Administration. They wished something to build on which would span a presidential term at least. Even if it were true that they were as much assured of U.S. support now as they would be under an alliance, plenty of people would not think that this was the case, and would therefore refrain from running risks which it was in our interest that they should run. This was a political rather than a military argument, but I was sure it had political validity.

My second point related to the position of Canada. I said that it would be far more difficult for Canada to collaborate in planning defence against Soviet aggression on the basis of a unilateral U.S. assurance than it would be if both countries were parties

to an Atlantic agreement. Furthermore, under such an agreement the joint planning of the defence of North America fell into place as part of a larger whole and would diminish difficulties arising from fears of invasion of Canadian sovereignty by the U.S. It would become easier to advocate a policy of Canadian aloofness if the present state of affairs was maintained. An Atlantic pact would go a long way towards curing our split personality in defence matters by bringing the U.S., the U.K. and Canada into regular partnership.

Kennan said that he was much impressed by this latter argument, which had not occurred to him before, and that he would think it over carefully. He admitted that there was some force in my first argument, but seemed to think that this might be met by measures short of a treaty commitment. He was rather more optimistic than Hickerson about the prospects of getting on with discussions with the Brussels powers, and thought that there was a real possibility that, if the pact idea was maintained, progress might be made after the nominations, by agreement between the candidates.

HHW ☉



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Books in Review / Critiques de livres

THE TRUE 'INTREPID' AND THE UNKNOWN AGENTS by Bill Macdonald, Timberholme Books Ltd., Surrey, B.C., 1998, 432 pp. \$34.95

Reviewed by Kurt F. Jensen

Kurt F. Jensen is currently Deputy Director, Office of Current Intelligence, DFAIT, and is working towards a Ph.D in history. He has served in Stockholm, Bonn, Port of Spain and Boston.

Bill Stephenson, the Canadian-born head of the British Security Coordination in the United States during World War II, was a genuine hero. He also appears to have been something of an enigma who was not always well-served by those who have written about his exploits. That he may have fully cooperated with some of these biographers merely adds to the mystery. It may be difficult to cut to the core of the Stephenson story today. Suffice it to say that myths have arisen around his very real contribution to the Allied war efforts.

Stephenson headed British intelligence efforts in the United States during the Second World War. He arrived in New York in June 1940 and was initially listed at the British Consulate as the Passport Control Officer, the traditional cover for the Secret Intelligence Service. In the years that followed, the actions of this quiet, unassuming man became the stuff of which legends are born. Regrettably, the subsequent embroidery of the facts may have done a disservice to the memory of a man who genuinely achieved great things during World War II. The author, Winnipeg journalist Bill Macdonald, has performed a remarkable job of detective work in finding the true Bill Stephenson as well as in recording the stories of some of his assistants, mostly young Canadian women, who carried out the many daily routines of intelligence work.

Bill Macdonald's book is an excellent contribution to the literature about the "Quiet Canadian". Chiefly, Macdonald starts the story about Stephenson exploring his origins and presents some startling revelations. Macdonald makes the case that much of what is known about Stephenson's youth as portrayed in the earlier literature is far from correct. Stephenson was not the Scots-Canadian that earlier books portrayed. He was born William Stanger, the son of an Orkney labourer and an Icelandic woman.

When his mother was widowed, young Bill was given to her best friend for raising. This was not an unusual occurrence for

impoverished folk but may have scarred young Bill who now became a Stephenson. Certainly, he did not make much of his antecedents in later years and seems to have limited his ties with both his natural and adoptive families. He allegedly attended a school in Winnipeg which was subsequently found not to exist.

The book is not without errors. Macdonald justifiably questions much of what has been written about Stephenson, although he, himself, occasionally accepts an interesting anecdote even though logic might suggest that he should do otherwise. For example, on page 38 he comes close to accepting a story first presented in William Stevenson's *A Man Called Intrepid*. The story details an alleged accidental meeting in 1916 between Stephenson and Bill Donovan, the later American head of the OSS in World War II, and the man portrayed as the "founder" of the CIA. Macdonald accepts the meeting between Stephenson and Donovan in England during the First World War as being conceivable. The statistical odds of the two first meeting in 1916 and then becoming close collaborators a generation later, having had no contact in the interval, would have presaged a profitable future in the lottery business. Although Macdonald lists CIA employee Thomas F. Troy's *Donovan and the CIA* among his sources, he seems to discount Troy's polite but clear and credible refutation of this apocryphal story (at least in the declassified version of the Donovan biography which Troy prepared for the CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence).

But Macdonald's greatest service to the Intrepid story may be his recounting of the memories of a host of young Canadian women (and some men) who came to New York to work with Stephenson in the British Security Coordination office. Macdonald provides texture to what has too often been portrayed as the crusade of a single individual, occasionally assisted by a small number of equally enigmatic individuals such as Ian Fleming, later famous as the creator of James Bond/007, and "Cynthia" (Elizabeth Pack), an American-born British agent who used sex as a tool of espionage the way that James Bond used fast cars.

Macdonald has recorded the stories and achievements of Molly Phair, Ruth Ferguson, Marjorie Ferguson, Pat Bayly, Dolores Hogg, Charmaine Manchee, Helen Wooley, Janet FitzGerald, Gwen Rollaston, Nancy Thompson, Dorothy Evenson, Jean

Peacock, Grace Garner, and others. As well he recounts the story of Marion de Chastelain who became a Canadian after the war and is the mother of John de Chastelain, one of Canada's leading soldiers and former ambassador to Washington.

Macdonald's *The True 'Intrepid'* does a great service in recording the story of some of the many Canadians who served with the British intelligence services in the United States during the war. Little had previously been done to record their memories of, and perspectives on, what were great events. These young people had been hired rather informally, mostly because they were British subjects and lived relatively close to New York, the hub of BSC activities in North America.

*It remains a
good book well
worth reading...
Macdonald should
be commended
for unveiling some
of the facts about
Stephenson's
early life.*

Perhaps understandably, Macdonald often serves as an oral historian, simply recording the views of his subjects. Clearly missing is an evaluation and filter of what these participants are saying. This in no way suggests that they are seeking to mislead. However, recollections of events which transpired a half century earlier may be hazy and may blur what was experienced and what has been heard or read in the interval.

Take, for example, the portrait Macdonald paints of Stephenson's involvement in the Gouzenko affair. Macdonald presents a transcription of an interview with Benjamin de Forest [Pat] Bayly, a University of Toronto professor and BSC communications wizard, covering Stephenson's involvement in the Gouzenko defection. According to the text, Bayly presents Stephenson as driving to Ottawa in a borrowed Buick, arresting Gouzenko [a military arrest — whatever that is], and telling W.L.M. King, Canada's Prime Minister, that Stephenson would take Gouzenko to

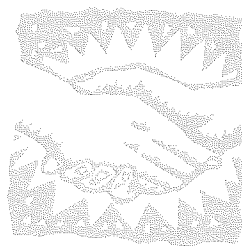
Britain if King did not protect him. King is quoted as replying, "No, I don't want that." Anyone familiar with the wily ways of Canada's wartime Prime Minister would want some corroborating evidence. And there isn't any. Nor, indeed, would Stephenson, a sophisticated operator, ever have been likely to have approached a Canadian Prime Minister in quite such blunt language. Nor would Stephenson have been likely to have arrested Gouzenko [militarily or otherwise] since he had no legal standing to do so. Furthermore, the Prime Minister, a man who could be prickly and was bent during these years on affirming Canada's sovereignty and international stature, would have been highly unlikely to have accepted such strident interventions from an individual who, after all, was the representative of a foreign, albeit allied, intelligence service. Stephenson would hardly have been one to threaten Canada's Prime Minister. Dr. Bayly is certainly not intending to mislead but may be simplifying a very complex story of Stephenson's involvement in the Gouzenko affair. Some of the events described did happen, but not quite as portrayed.

There are similar lapses elsewhere in the book. Again on the Gouzenko defection,

Macdonald states (p. 112) that Stephenson "controlled the overseas distribution of Gouzenko's revelations and the documents he took with him following his debriefing." No, Stephenson did not control distribution of the Gouzenko story. He correctly states that the BSC communications links were used because the Department of External Affairs cypher room and the British High Commission had been compromised by possible Soviet agents. Stephenson's staff maintained communications between Britain and Canada on the Gouzenko affair at the early critical point using the BSC link. Stephenson may have seen the communications traffic but he was not involved.

While *The True 'Intrepid'* contains some flaws it remains a good book well worth reading. And Macdonald should be commended for unveiling some of the facts about Stephenson's early life. His effort to collect and record the memories of a group of Canadians who served in British intelligence during the War is a step towards "bringing Stephenson back to Canada". But, much as I enjoyed Macdonald's book and his quaint organization of the information, I was not convinced that this is the final story of the true *Intrepid*. ☺

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Liebnitz and the Double Helix

A diplomaniac enigma by A Aalto

Chief MacBannock couldn't find his hearing aid. A Scot to the core, he still used an early model, with an earpiece wired to an external box receiver. Today, the earpiece dangling unconnected from his ear, he was subjecting his office to a creditable Category 7 search ("maximum brouhaha") as Liebnitz ushered someone in with the words, "Chief, I think we have a breakthrough on the Third Generation crisis. May I present Baron Rüdiger von Sneezewagon?"

The broad expanse of MacBannock's trouser seat was suddenly replaced by his alarmed countenance as he straightened up from an assault on his hassock and turned around. "A ruder Sleazewagon? Whatever did you bring him in for? Isn't the one we've got bad enough?" The tall, aristocratic visitor glowered. "Sneezewagon, my good man, a distinguished family of yarrow merchants going back to the Middle Ages. The Sleazewagons are a black-sheep cadet branch that we sawed off the family tree over thirty years ago, when I caught young Rialto mixing LSD into our top-of-the-line sinus spray. Wanted people to blow their nose and their mind at the same time."

Meanwhile, MacBannock found a small black box under a kipper on his desk, plugged in his earpiece and turned expectantly to his ace logician. "Now what's all this about?" Liebnitz replied, "You remember the weird results we've been getting on the Third Generation diplomatic cloning project? The cell cultures that reverted to slime when we added gin? The embryos that started charging rack rent to their siblings in the womb? The blastocyst with a pencil-thin moustache? Well, I believe the Baron here has the key to explaining the problem."

MacBannock smiled broadly and replied, "*Nong rao yahk bpai. Chai way-lah tao-rai?*" Liebnitz looked non-plussed for a second, then strode over to look at the box in the Chief's hand and shouted into his free ear, "That's not your hearing aid, that's the tape recorder for your language lessons. And that's a terrible thing to say about your brother, even in Thai." Luckily, the Baron found another small box behind a six-foot Venus flytrap. The Chief accepted it gratefully.

"As I was saying," the logician continued, "the Baron has news for us." Picking up his cue, von Sneezewagon set off. "Rialto visited us a year ago for the first time in

decades. I was suspicious, but he seemed sincere in seeking reconciliation and even expressed an interest in visiting the family chapel to pay his respects. Impressed, I unlocked the doors and left him to what I thought would be his devotions. Imagine my horror when I returned later to find Rialto gone and with him a dozen reliquaries containing locks of hair from the most distinguished Sneezewagons through the years.

"Rushing upstairs, I cornered him trying to sneak quietly out carrying a clanking five-foot carpetbag full of heavy ecclesiastical silver. When I confronted him, he admitted the theft, claiming that he needed the samples in order to bring the family to new greatness by using their DNA to take over the foreign ministry of a well-known power. I called him mad. He told me to smile when I said that and tossed a handful of the firm's own sneezing powder in my face. I had to admire his style, but by the time I recovered, he had made his escape. I dismissed the whole thing as a prank until I heard about your problems in one of my Internet chat groups — alt.scitech.genetics.gesundheit, as I recall. Then it all fell into place and I got in touch."

While the Baron was talking, the Chief looked increasingly perplexed and kept adjusting his earpiece. As silence fell, he started tapping randomly at the new black box. Suddenly the room got very busy. A panel slid down on the north wall to reveal a television playing Norman Schwartzkopf

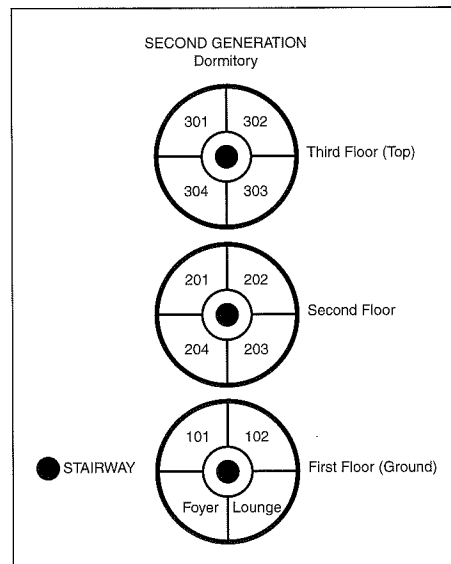
videos. A bar slid out of a hidden closet and a robot arm began pouring drinks. Transparent bulletproof shutters appeared over the windows, while outside men with bazookas emerged from the building and calmly took up position submerged in the Japanese fishponds. From the ceiling descended what looked suspiciously like the Cone of Silence.

Liebnitz cried out, "Chief, stop! That's your Ultramax Remote Control! For God's sake, don't hit the red button!" But MacBannock's finger was already there, Liebnitz and the Baron could only stare in horror as the barrels of twin 50-caliber machine gun emerged from a large credenza and tracked pitilessly to target them. But just as the guns opened fire, MacBannock's flailing fingers touched the black button on his remote and the two visitors dropped with a shrill scream as a trap door suddenly appeared beneath their feet. Passing just over their heads, the bullets punched out the full text of "Tam o' Shanter" in the wall beside the office door before the Chief finally found the "Off" key, slumped in this chair and accepted a Scotch from the robot bartender.

Eleven stories down, Liebnitz and von Sneezewagon came to a sudden stop in a huge pile of crumpled paper, which broke their fall. "Thank heavens for the Business Plan," said the logician, dusting himself off. "Interesting ride," replied the Baron, "but in future I believe I will stick to research and the Web. Have I told you about my plans for virtual hay fever?"

Some days later, Liebnitz explained this conversation to his aides, Inspector Wa and Felix Africa. "The Third Generation project is the latest phase of the Centre's research program to create the perfect diplomat by extracting DNA from famous statesmen and combining them through genetic engineering. Development of the resulting embryos is accelerated through massive doses of growth hormones and education is force-fed through direct synaptic stimulation."

"The First Generation was graded as 'an instructive first step' (ie an unmitigated disaster that certainly identified some wrong directions). The goal was to produce a diplomat with the infectious cheerfulness of Lester Pearson, the ideological commitment of Leon Trotsky, Henry Kissinger's keen analytical sense of historical flows, Prince



Talleyrand's sophisticated instinct for compromise and Attila the Hun's ruthlessness hidden under Neville Chamberlain's self-effacing modesty. Unfortunately, mistakes were made: the result was a series of dark-suited figures with the infectious cheerfulness of Leon Trotsky, the ideological commitment of Prince Talleyrand, Neville Chamberlain's keen sense of historical flows, Attila the Hun's instinct for compromise and the ruthlessness of Lester Pearson masked by the self-effacing modesty of Henry Kissinger."

"Good heavens, Liebnitz," said the horrified Inspector. "Whatever did you do with them? What sort of useful life could they hope to lead?" The ace logician repressed a shudder as he remembered his last meeting with Treasury Board analysts. "Actually, they were snapped up rather quickly by another agency..."

"In any event," he went on, "The Second Generation was more successful. They are now in a special facility undergoing careful testing, while doing much of the work on the Third Generation. That phase is supposed to take the most successful man and woman of the Second Generation, cross their genetic material and clone the resulting embryo to create as many perfect diplomats as the Government could want. We weren't in fact sure that Cabinet would agree to the plan, but then someone in Finance convinced his Minister that since all the clones had identical genetic material, they were in fact all the same person and so the Government would only have to pay out one salary, one benefits package and one retirement option. They say the Minister hadn't laughed so hard since he confiscated our pension surplus."

"But we quickly ran into some very peculiar problems while the embryos were still in the early stages of development. With the Baron's information, we now know the problem: Rialto Sleazewagon has somehow managed to "turn" one of the Second Generation scientists and substituted DNA from his own family in the Third Generation program. He's using our research project to clone a whole panoply of Sleazewagons. But we're onto him now. And you two are just the ones to identify the double agent."

On the following Monday morning, a bedraggled-looking pair were back in Liebnitz's office. Felix spoke for them: "Well, we solved the problem for you. Found the traitor. At least I think we did. We carried out a full inspection at the Second Generation dormitories and wrapped things up on Friday." He paused in embarrassment. The inspector gulped and continued for him. "Jimmy the Turk came over on Friday night and we celebrated. I'm afraid our finding

got scrambled by alcohol." Liebnitz asked, "You mean you got so drunk you can't remember what you found out?" "Worse," replied the Inspector. "Felix accidentally dropped all of our notes into a blender of ugly-fruit daiquiris and turned it on before he noticed. We've spent all weekend putting things together. Jimmy was a lot of help — even said the result looked like his own reports." The ace logician closed his eyes and muttered a small malediction as Wa timidly handed over this paper:

The twenty Second Generation officers, ten men and ten women, are housed two to a room in a special dedicated dormitory (see map). The building has three floors with identical floor plans of four rooms each. The first floor has two unnumbered common rooms plus two private rooms (101-102), while each of the other two floors has four private rooms (201-204 and 301-304). Rooms with the same last number are directly above/below each other. Of the ten rooms, eight are assigned to mixed pairs (one male and one female each), one is assigned to a pair of men and one to a pair of women. Of the mixed pairs, six are sleeping with their own roommates, while two pairs have recently had a falling out and are sleeping with each other's roommates.

Each of the twenty officers has a dominant genetic heritage from one of six famous diplomats (eg Metternich). As an external marker, each also has a facial characteristic from that diplomat (eg Metternich's nose). No two officers within the twenty have the same facial characteristic. No pair of roommates has a facial characteristic that derives from the same heritage personality or is reflected in the same part of the face. Other than the above general notes, the following facts are known. (Note that each of the officers is identified by a single name and that they refer to a male lover as an "ami" and a female lover as an "amie".)

- (1) Nansen's room number and the room number of Cecil's amie are different exact multiples of the room number of the woman with Bismarck's eyes.
- (2) The men in room 203, Kellogg and Jouhaux, are the only gay couple. They have Zhou's hair and Talleyrand's lips respectively.
- (3) The people with Metternich's features are Gobat in room 101 (lips), the man in room 302 (eyes) and Brandt's amie (nose).
- (4) Rotblat's roommate in 304 is the woman with Zhou's lips, but his amie has Zhou's eyes.
- (5) The three people with "heritage" ears are the woman in 301 (Kissinger's),

Sato (Pearson's) and the unattached female in 102 whose name comes earlier in alphabetical order (Bismarck's).

- (6) The man with Pearson's chin, Mr DeKlerk, Ms Ignarro and the woman with Kissinger's eyes make up the four people in two adjacent rooms.
- (7) Esquivel's ami is the man in 303, but her roommate is the man with Kissinger's nose.
- (8) Three women live on the ground floor.
- (9) Ossietzky (the man with Bismarck's chin) and Tutu are roommates on the third floor.
- (10) Pauling is the ami of the woman with Talleyrand's nose.
- (11) Fried is roommates with Hume and lives next door to Lange.
- (12) Addams, Mott's ami and the unattached woman with Talleyrand's chin live directly above/below each other on different floors.
- (13) The man with Bismarck's nose shares a room with the woman with Pearson's hair.
- (14) Cecil and Mott share a room directly across the stairway from Brandt's room on the same floor.
- (15) Quidde is the roommate of the man with Kissinger's hair.

Felix coughed gently as the ace logician finished reading and said, "The Turk had a look at what we could piece together and said we should give you this clue to the traitor's name: [302-304-302-202-304 303-301-204-304-101 304-X-202-304-302-301-201-301-303]." Liebnitz replied, "His clue clearly spells out words using the room numbers to represent letters — the first initial of one of the people who live there, or I miss my guess. You'll have noticed that everyone's name starts with a different letter, but that no-one's starts with an X — which is why he had to write that letter out plainly. Of course that means that each number could always represent either of two letters."

As they were finishing, Chief MacBannock trudged by their open office door. Poking his head in, he asked, "Did I just hear you say you wished you had a pencil-thin moustache, the Boston Blackie kind? It seems in pretty bad taste, after what we've been going through. And what does it mean, anyway?" The ace logician sighed. "No, Chief, I didn't say it. I expect it was Jimmy Buffett. And what it means is that you've got your hearing aid plugged into your pocket radio again. You really should stay away from those 'Golden Oldies' stations."

Liebnitz then reconstructed the scrambled report and identified the villain. Can you duplicate his feat by working out the

two occupants of each room and the name of Sleazewagon's mole? **bout de papier** will decide the winner by drawing from a box containing all correct entries received by August 3. The winner will receive a book prize autographed by A Aalto.

Free-lance prestidigitator A Aalto welcomes the coming of spring from his yurt in Tuva. He notes for the devotees of Trivial Pursuit that (a) eugenics is not the study of Oregon university towns, no matter what Chief MacBannock thinks; (b) yarrow-root is the

basis for old-fashioned sneezing powder; and (c) Nong rao yahk bpai. Chai way-lah tao-rai? actually means something like "I want to go to the swamp. How long does it take?", so even Leibnitz doesn't always get it right.

MURDER BY CUISINE: ANSWERS

Igor was hired by Mariko Mitsuhamma.

O'Tomsk was killed by Toxins C and F. Igor knew that one of the dishes O'Tomsk would be eating was to be fugu and polar bear liver paté (see Igor's verified testimony) which produces lockjaw after 11 minutes. O'Tomsk was planning to cheat by taking a universal antidote at Minute 10 to counter the various toxins he had ingested, but Igor made sure he got antidote Anti-E at the 7:05 serving. The side-effects of this antidote accelerated the lockjaw so that it took effect at Minute 8 instead. This meant that O'Tomsk couldn't consume the universal antidote at the 7:10 serving and so died.

For the record, the full list of diners and what they consumed is as follows:

DINER	COUNTRY	DISH #1	DISH #2	TAKEN AT 7:05	TAKEN AT 7:10
McKenzie	Canada	Cod lips	Poi	ANTI-F	ANTI-G
Mitsuhamma	Japan	Poi	Durian-natto	ANTI-F	ANTI-C
Gödel	S Africa	Duck feet	Haggis	ANTI-D	ANTI-G
O'Tomsk		Durian-natto	Fugu paté	ANTI-E	ANTI-D (not taken)
Picante	Argentina	Fugu paté	Limburger	ANTI-A	ANTI-C
Hallows-Barking	UK	Haggis	Cod lips	ANTI-E	ANTI-B
Yee	China	Limburger	Duck feet	ANTI-A	ANTI-B

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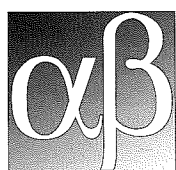


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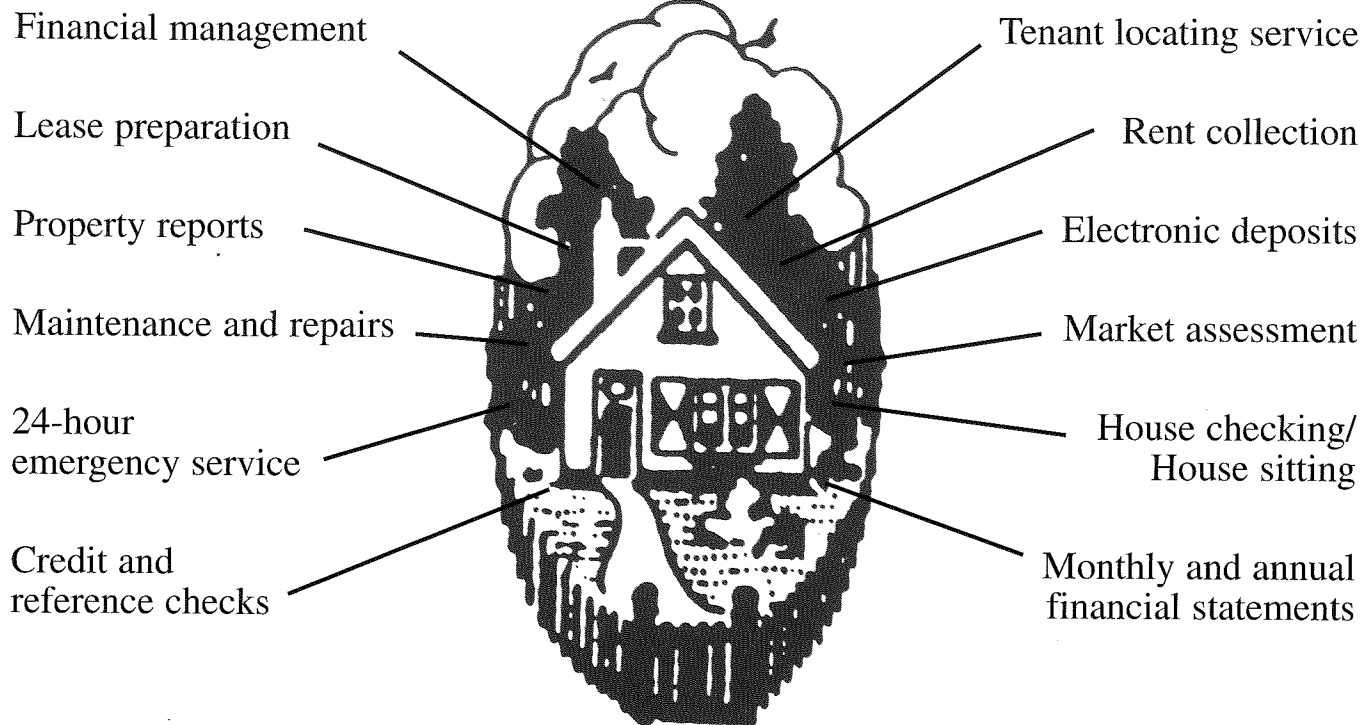
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- ▶ Low introductory 5.9% annual interest rate for cash advance cheques and balance transfers†
- ▶ High credit line, up to \$100,000 with the MBNA Platinum Plus™ MasterCard® credit card
- ▶ Common Carrier Travel Accident Insurance at no additional cost—up to \$1,000,000 for Platinum Plus Customers*
- ▶ Toll-free MBNA Canada™ Customer satisfaction, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year
- ▶ Fast credit line increase decisions within one hour
- ▶ Immediate cash access at more than 325,000 ABMs worldwide
- ▶ Optional MBNA Platinum Plus Coverage Protection can provide extra security (subject to certain costs)
- ▶ Around-the-clock fraud protection
- ▶ Privacy Protection
- ▶ A contribution to PAFSO will be made by MBNA Canada each time you use the card to make a retail purchase
- ▶ Automatic purchase protection for up to 90 days

**Call 1-800-328-0535 to request your
PAFSO MBNA Platinum Plus credit card
or 1-613-742-3543 for collect calls from abroad.**

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ANNUEL DE LANCEMENT DE 5,9 %†**

LA CARTE APASE PLATINE PLUS DE MBNA^{MC}

- ▶ Aucuns frais annuels
- ▶ Taux d'intérêt annuel de lancement de 5,9 % sur les avances de fonds par chèque et les transferts de solde†
- ▶ Ligne de crédit élevée pouvant atteindre 100 000 \$ avec la carte de crédit MasterCard^{MD} Platine Plus de MBNA^{MC}
- ▶ Assurance accident véhicule de transport public sans frais supplémentaires, pouvant atteindre 1 000 000 \$ pour les titulaires de la carte Platine Plus de MBNA
- ▶ Service à la Clientèle MBNA Canada^{MC}, accessible par le biais d'un numéro sans frais 24 heures sur 24, 365 jours par an
- ▶ Décisions rapides pour l'augmentation de la ligne de crédit, rendues en une heure ou moins
- ▶ Accès à plus de 325 000 guichets automatiques partout dans le monde
- ▶ Plan de protection optionnel MBNA Platine Plus, pour plus de sécurité (sujet à certains frais)
- ▶ Protection contre la fraude, 24 heures sur 24, à l'échelle mondiale
- ▶ Respect de la vie privée
- ▶ MBNA Canada versera un don à l'APASE pour chaque achat effectué avec votre carte
- ▶ Protection d'achat automatique allant jusqu'à 90 jours

**Du Canada, composez le 1 800 506-6338 pour demander
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De l'étranger, appelez à frais virés au 1 613 742-3544.**

Please mention priority code AGAU / Veuillez indiquer le code prioritaire AGAU

† The current annual interest rate for cash advance cheques and balance transfers is 5.9% through your fifth statement closing date, commencing on the month after your account is opened. Thereafter, the annual interest rate for both new and outstanding cash advance balances (consisting of cash advance cheque and balance transfer transactions) will be 16.9%. For purchases and other cash advances, the annual interest rate is 16.9%. At a 5.9% annual interest rate, a \$100 balance would accrue a monthly interest charge of \$0.50. At 16.9%, the monthly interest charge would be \$1.44. Some transaction charges may apply. MBNA Canada may allocate your payments to balances (including new transactions) with lower annual interest rates before balances with higher annual interest rates.

* Certain restrictions apply to these and other benefits described in the benefits brochures sent soon after your account is opened. Benefits for other types of cards may differ. MBNA, MBNA Canada, MBNA Platinum Plus and Platinum Plus are trademarks of MBNA America Bank, N.A., used pursuant to licence by MBNA Canada Bank. MasterCard is a registered trademark of MasterCard International Inc., used pursuant to licence. ©1999 MBNA Canada Bank

† Le taux d'intérêt annuel actuel sur les avances de fonds par chèque et les transferts de solde est de 5,9 % jusqu'à la date de clôture du cinquième relevé, à compter du mois suivant l'ouverture du compte. Par la suite, le taux d'intérêt annuel s'appliquant aux nouveaux soldes, de même qu'aux soldes impayés (soit les avances de fonds par chèque ou les opérations de transferts de solde) sera de 16,9 %. Le taux d'intérêt annuel s'appliquant aux achats et autres avances de fonds est de 16,9 %. À un taux d'intérêt annuel de 5,9 %, un solde de 100 \$ entraînerait des frais d'intérêt mensuels de 0,50 \$. À un taux de 16,9 %, les frais d'intérêt mensuels s'élèveraient à 1,44 \$. Des frais de transaction peuvent s'appliquer. MBNA Canada peut imputer vos paiements aux soldes (y compris les nouvelles transactions) faisant l'objet de faibles taux d'intérêt annuels avant de les imputer aux soldes à taux d'intérêt annuels élevés.

* Certaines restrictions s'appliquent à ces avantages ainsi qu'à tout autre bénéfice, tels que décrits dans les dépliants envoyés après l'ouverture de votre compte. Les avantages associés aux autres cartes peuvent différer.

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