

bout de papier

\$4.50

Vol. 20, No. 1

A visit to the 'stans



2003 PAFSO AWARDS

"In Pursuit of Excellence"

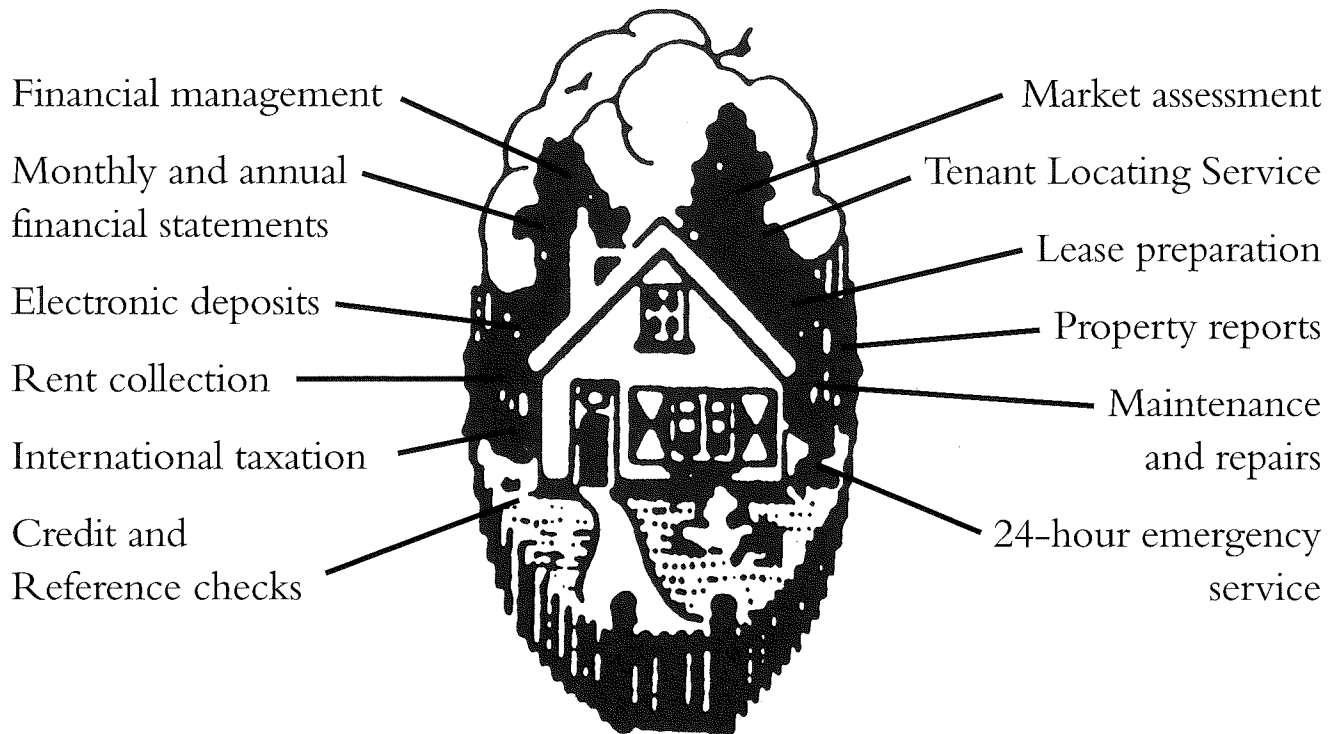
En marchant à Boston avec Tocqueville
(après le 11 septembre)

Message from the President



The Thomas Group Ltd.

Residential Property Management
Personalized Service



The founding partner of TMS West and TMS Associates continues to provide the high level of professionalism and integrity of service appreciated by TMS clients since 1985.

*The Thomas
Group Ltd.*

RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY
MANAGEMENT

Phone: (613) 728-7000 • Fax: (613) 728-0071 • www.thomasgroup.ca

bout de papier

Canada's Magazine of Diplomacy and Foreign Service
Le magazine canadien de la diplomatie et du service extérieur

SPRING/SUMMER 2003
PRINTEMPS/ÉTÉ 2003

Vol. 20, No. 1



PHOTO: GORDON KING

À la poursuite de l'excellence — page 9

Features / Reportages

- 4 Message from the President —
Whither the Foreign Service
BY MASUD HUSAIN
- 6 Bubble, Bubble, Toil and Trouble:
Thoughts on Canada's World in 2003
BY DARYL COPELAND
- 9 2003 PAFSO AWARDS —
"In Pursuit of Excellence"
- 17 En marchant à Boston
avec Tocqueville
(après le 11 septembre)
PAR BRUNO HAMEL
- 30 A visit to the 'stans of Central Asia
PHOTOS AND STORY BY DAVID EDWARDS

Departments / Chroniques

- Editorial / Éditorial 3
- Books in Review /
Critiques de livres 19
- From the Archives /
Extrait des archives..... 25
Homeland Security (1938)
- In Memoriam /
En mémoire de 38
Gerald Edward Shannon
- Entertainment /
Divertissement..... 40



A visit to the 'stans of Central Asia — page 30

Discover BCS

Meet Zarek and Natasha...

He's from the French West Indies.

Her family's with the Canadian Foreign Service,
so she's from everywhere! They are each off to
study at top universities in the UK.

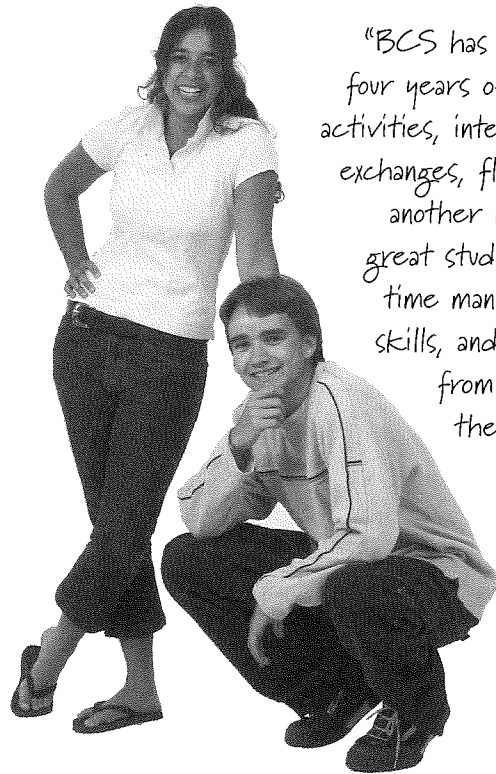
Bishop's College School

Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada

Independent Boarding and Day School for Grades 7-12

Tel.: 819-566-0227 • Fax: 819-566-8123

www.bishopscollegeschool.com



"BCS has given us
four years of sports,
activities, international
exchanges, fluency in
another language,
great study habits,
time management
skills, and friends
from all over
the world".

MYERS CAR RENTALS

1200 Baseline at Merivale
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 0A6
Direct Line Phone (613) 225-8006

Fax: (613) 225-6005 or 225 2231
email: rentals@myerschevolds.com
www.myers.ca

PETER W. LAWTON

DIRECTOR OF DAILY RENTAL SALES AND LEASING
plawton@myerschevolds.com

DAILY ▼ WEEKLY ▼ MONTHLY ▼ LONG TERM

We Have...

- ▼ Special Government Rates for Business or Pleasure
- ▼ All Sizes of Cars, Vans, Minibuses
- ▼ Pre-arranged Airport and City Pick-Up
- ▼ Courtesy Baby Seats Available

VISA ▼ MASTERCARD ▼ AMERICAN EXPRESS ▼ enROUTE

Editorial Board / Équipe de rédaction :

Alan Bones
 Editor / Rédacteur en chef

Debra Hulley
 Managing Editor / Advertising
 Directrice-rédactrice en chef / Publicité

David Anido
David Bullock
Susan Courville
Felicity Garrard
Harold Hickman
Laird Hindle
Lynda Joyce
Hector Mackenzie
Norman Morgan
Kevin O'Shea
Ulric Shannon

**Senior Editorial Board /
 Conseil de rédaction sénior :**

Bill Barton
Arthur Blanchette
Georges Blouin
Ross Campbell
Randolph Gherson
George Grande
John Hadwen
Jim Langley
Arthur Menzies
Jim S. Nutt
Alfred Pick
Pauline Sabourin
Douglas Small
John Starnes
Si Taylor

**Technical Consultants /
 Conseillers techniques :**
Acart Communications Inc.

All contents © PAFSO, 2003.

bout de papier is published quarterly by the Professional Association of Foreign Service Officers, Suite 412, 47 Clarence Street, Ottawa, Canada K1N 9K1 (613) 241-1391, FAX (613) 241-5911. E-mail: boutdepapier@pafso-apase.com. Opinions expressed in **bout de papier** are not necessarily those of PAFSO.

Tout contenu © APASE, 2003.

bout de papier est une publication trimestrielle de l'Association professionnelle des agents du Service extérieur, pièce 412, 47, rue Clarence, Ottawa, Canada K1N 9K1 (613) 241-1391, Téléc. (613) 241-5911. Courriel électronique : boutdepapier@pafso-apase.com. Les opinions exprimées dans **bout de papier** ne sont pas nécessairement celles de l'APASE.

Articles

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

Subscriptions / Abonnements :

One year, \$16; two years, \$30; Overseas add \$6 per year; USA add \$4 per year. Please advise of change of address. / Un an, 16 \$; deux ans, 30 \$; outre-mer, ajouter 6 \$ par année; É.-U., ajouter 4 \$ par année. Prière d'avertir de tout changement d'adresse.

ISSN 0833-9864

A Governor-General of New Zealand was once mired in controversy for having publicly called a prominent parliamentarian a very rude name that implied that, well, he probably wouldn't be much of an asset on a Reach For The Top team. When called upon to apologize, the Governor-General refused categorically, on the grounds that the characterization was demonstrably accurate. It is in that spirit that we present a number of the features prominent in this issue of **bout**.

PAFSO President Masud Husain makes some pointy observations about the state of the Canadian foreign service in his Message From the President. Though the level of morale in the foreign service is arguably not as bad as it was a few years ago, it is also a reasonable contention that much that has been done by management over the last years appears to be at cross-purposes. Management deserves credit for supporting to a degree PAFSO's aggressive bargaining position that was long overdue in addressing the poor-morale poor-pay equation. However, DFAIT has undermined the good will this has generated by the establishment of what Masud refers to as a 'parallel foreign service;' by downloading Departmental administration onto foreign service officers already struggling to keep up with their real 'value-added' of policy analysis and advice, and by instituting a promotion process which minimizes the value of much of the work foreign service officers contribute to the Department. If our appraisals no longer figure in the promotion process, what incentive, aside from professional pride and self respect, do we have for taking on the hard assignments and 'going the extra mile'? Sounds more like a recipe for burnout. The point of Masud's message — and this editorial — is not to whine, but to highlight that there remain a broad range of issues relating to the fundamentals of foreign service, and Canada's role in the world, which deserve more than tinkering with machinery which is clearly beyond its 'best-before' date.

Similarly, Daryl Copeland's article on Canada's role in the world is meant to provoke debate and response (which **bout** always welcomes): though it is a bit of a truism that the global system has changed dramatically in the last dozen years, it is also true that we are still in the adaptation stage in adjusting

to these new realities. Daryl offers some observations on the process that are well worth considering.

À titre de rédacteur en chef de **bout**, j'ai le grand privilège de vous présenter notre reportage annuel sur les lauréats des Prix que l'APASE décerne aux agents du service extérieur canadien. Les membres du jury de sélection de cette année, qui ont généreusement consacré leur ressource la plus précieuse — leur temps — à l'examen d'une brochette fort impressionnante de candidats et candidates, ont choisi des lauréats reflétant le vaste éventail de responsabilités que les agents du service extérieur assument : l'établissement de relations durables avec des partenaires clés; la gestion — défi de taille — des programmes d'immigration dans des missions à demande élevée; et la facilitation d'activités de maintien de la paix pour toute une gamme de ministères et organismes du gouvernement du Canada dans des secteurs comptant peu de soutien ou d'infrastructure. Des félicitations bien méritées s'adressent aux lauréats ainsi qu'aux organisateurs et commanditaires qui rendent cette remise de prix possible.

Particularly noteworthy in this issue of **bout** is Bruno Hamel's article presenting an innovative perspective on US policy, and Jim Gould's review of John Esposito's book *Unholy War: Terror in the Name of Islam*. And, to round out our theme of challenging conventional wisdom, we are pleased to offer two viewpoints, from John Starnes and Allan Bowker, of Andrew Cohen's controversial book *While Canada Slept: How We Lost Our Place In The World*.

Two of our most popular regular features, Hector Mackenzie's trawl through the Department's archives, and the Aalto head-scratcher, are supplemented by a remarkable photo essay by David Edwards on his travel through the remoter bits of the former Soviet Union. As always, both cheers and jeers are welcome: we can be reached by e-mail at boutdepapier@pafso-apase.com, or by standard mail at the address on our masthead.



Whither the Foreign Service

by Masud Husain, President, PAFSO

The book *While Canada Slept* by Andrew Cohen has generated a certain amount of interest in the arms of Canada's foreign policy (defence, development assistance and diplomacy). From the point of view of diplomacy, the book provides an opportune occasion for all those who care about Canada's place in the world to reflect on the Foreign Service, what has happened to it and where it is going.

The book describes what is plain to many who work or are associated with the Foreign Service — there has been a sharp decline in Canada's ability to project a diplomatic presence both abroad and in Ottawa. It can be felt in many ways: from other government departments conducting their own specific foreign affairs without central coordination, the large amount of vacancies in the Foreign Service that force the remaining officers to work large amounts of overtime, accumulation of attrition most often occurring between the 5th and 10th year of service without enough new hiring, poor salaries in comparison with the responsibilities and sensitivities involved in the work and in comparison with others who are hired to fill in the gaps.

En résumé, le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international et Citoyenneté et Immigration Canada ont permis que les rangs du service extérieur se dégarnissent sans régler les vrais problèmes. Au lieu d'avoir une vision claire de l'avenir, les ministères en sont venus, au fil du temps, à prendre des mesures de dotation provisoires pour pourvoir les postes vacants. Le service extérieur professionnel a été réduit à ce qu'un grand nombre de personnes appellent la « mince ligne rouge ». Dans un grand nombre de missions à l'étranger, on trouve de moins en moins d'agents du service extérieur et de plus en plus d'agents d'autres groupes professionnels et d'employés recrutés sur place (ERP).

These pressures and failures cumulate in the answers given by Foreign Service officers to the last public service survey. 61% plan on leaving the public service in the next five years (one of the highest planned departure rates in the public service). Most damning of all, 42% of Foreign Service Officers at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade feel that the organisation does not treat them with respect (compared to 14% of the public service).

Overall, many share the general impression that the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade is not what it could be, that it has declined, its influence has waned. In all, the sum is less than the total of its parts. This is the result of years of neglect both within the bureaucracy and the political level.

Il semble que le reste du gouvernement remette de plus en plus le Ministère en question, exige de lui qu'il fasse la preuve de sa pertinence dans une période où nombreux sont les autres ministères du gouvernement qui mènent leurs propres affaires étrangères particulières. Et, parallèlement à cette remise en question de la pertinence du Ministère, la notion même de service extérieur de carrière est contestée. Il en va de même à CIC où de plus en plus de postes à l'étranger sont occupés par des agents de groupes professionnels autres que celui du service extérieur. Le fondement du service extérieur professionnel de carrière est gravement affaibli, mais pas irrémédiablement.

All this leads to the fundamental question underlining Cohen's book: Do we want or need a professional career diplomatic service or should the Foreign Service be subsumed into the larger public service?

Cohen soutient avec raison qu'un virage aussi fondamental mérite au moins un débat public, car les réponses pourraient fort bien influencer sur la manière et la mesure dans laquelle le Canada poursuivra ses objectifs en matière de politique étrangère.

It may seem perplexing to most Canadians outside of the Ottawa bureaucracy that, in these days of globalization and uncertain international circumstances, the relevance of a career foreign service would even be questioned.

However, neither the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade nor Citizenship and Immigration Canada nor the government as a whole has articulated a coherent vision of the future for the Foreign Service. As one former senior manager put it somewhat glibly, is the Foreign Service to remain separate and special or does it become just another occupational group within government? Behind these brief words lies an enormous choice: can Canada conduct an effective and activist foreign policy without career diplomats? Will Canada produce the Paul Heinbecker who can "punch above their weight" internationally if there is no real career in the diplomatic service? Is diplomatic experience valuable (and if so is it properly valued)?

For those in the FS community, we have seen a number of changes and proposals for change that would appear to push the Foreign Service in the direction of integration into the public service. Actual changes are the undeniable large increase in "non-rotational" officers filling FS positions over the last few years both at headquarters and abroad on a single assignment basis, continued conversion of FS positions to non-rotational positions and the increasing use of locally engaged staff (LES) employees. These changes have created a quasi-parallel Foreign Service without the same rules on entry requirements, bilingualism, probation, training, appraisals and promotion imposed on the FS. Such actions have of course undermined FS morale and risk creating an "us v. them" mentality in the Department that is unhealthy for any organisation. But they have also falsely reinforced or created the idea that FS and other occupational groups are generally "interchangeable" (which begs the question as to why new FS recruits must undergo all the specialised training).

Proposed changes include a large lateral entry process at the FS 2 level to fill upwards of a 165 positions and the idea of opening EX 1 promotions to all occupational groups which have to date been restricted to the FS officers who have international work experience in Canada's 162 Missions abroad. This too begs the question as to whether international work experience in Canadian missions is relevant in order to perform at the ambassador level. Are our ambassadors to be mainly public service managers or should we expect something more from them as Canada's face abroad?

Le plus déroutant, c'est qu'un si grand nombre de changements aient été apportés ou soient proposés sans vision ou objectif clair et net pour l'avenir du service extérieur comme carrière. En continuant à recourir à ces mesures provisoires, les ministères alimentent ceux et celles qui croient qu'un service extérieur de carrière est redondant. Le forum des cadres qui devait avoir lieu au printemps a été remis à l'automne afin de donner aux nouveaux sous-ministres l'occasion de se familiariser avec la situation. Les changements ne s'en poursuivent pas moins et, dans l'intervalle, le service extérieur du Canada continue de voguer à la dérive, sans vision. Ce sont cette incertitude et cette négligence qui ont incité les agents du service extérieur de carrière à remettre en question leur fidélité et leur place

dans une organisation qui semble ne pas avoir de vision pour eux et qui continue de permettre que leurs rangs se dégarnissent.

Foreign Service officers continue to be paid less than other professional occupational groups in the Public Service as well as in other Foreign Services, and international organizations, both private and public as the \$300,000 compensation study conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers attested. One has only to look at the daily competition posters to see the money being offered to the non FS to do FS work (with starting salaries often well above what officers with 10 years of experience are making) to see that the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade is undervaluing the FS officers. The Department has basically recognized that it cannot pay others what it pays its FS officers to do this work. We believe that maintaining these differences will put further pressure on the FS attrition rate, especially on the junior and middle ranks. Why stay an FS when you can get more pay as an ES, continue to do international work, get foreign assignments and possibly next year have access to the EX 1 promotion process all without having to write appraisals or go through the inconvenient training program.

In this context, it is not surprising that so many FS feel that the organization does not treat them with respect.

Les ministères préconisent la restructuration presque comme une panacée pour tous les maux qui affligent le service extérieur. Cependant, nous voyons mal comment la création d'une structure pyramidale classique à partir du système relativement horizontal actuel, au moyen de la reclassification à la baisse d'un certain nombre de postes FS-2 actuels, pourrait remonter le moral ou améliorer le maintien des effectifs. Nous craignons que le moral et le maintien des effectifs ne soient même pires si nous aboutissons à des

gels au nouveau niveau FS-2 à FS-3 proposé. Les ministères ne nous ont communiqué encore aucune donnée qui apaiserait ces inquiétudes.

Cohen states that his book is not just about what we lost but also about what we could become again. It is about choices.

PAFSO agrees.

The Foreign Service community needs a vision of hope for the future. The government is going to have to decide if it wants a professional career Foreign Service or whether it is happy to go with another model of a public service that has people going on single assignments to foreign postings. If the latter, it will have to address issues of getting people to go to the hardship posts rather than New York, London, Paris and Geneva. It will have to consider how it will develop Asia specialists, Middle East experts, and Africa hands. Or how it will explain its inability to have expertise in these areas when crises hit in our age of potential clash of cultures.

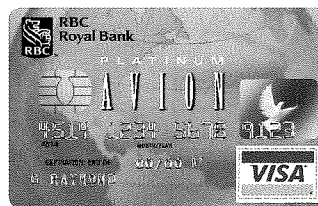
Foreign Service officers are a stubborn lot but they are not stupid. They joined a service where they thought loyalty, pride, professionalism and acquired experience meant something and were willing to fight for the Service. But if the Departments and the government as a whole want to follow a 1990s paradigm of quick mobility and no permanent engagement to an employer, let them tell us honestly that the loyalty that we have continued to bestow on the Foreign Service is misplaced and unwanted. ☹

Masud Husain joined the Foreign Service in 1991. He has served in Amman and Damascus and is currently a Deputy Director of the United Nations, Human Rights and Economic Law Division at DFAIT. Mr. Husain was elected to the PAFSO Executive in 2001 and President of PAFSO in 2002.



THE WISDOM OF HAVING CHOICES

Why get stuck with one airline when you can redeem points on over sixty?



Apply now and get 2500 bonus points

Redeem on over 60 airlines in Canada and around the world with the new RBC Royal Bank Visa Platinum Avion Card. And with no travel blackout periods you can travel where you want, when you want. Earn one point for every dollar you spend, plus redeem points through RBC Rewards™ for holiday packages, car rentals and more. Shouldn't your travel card give you this kind of flexibility?



RBC Royal Bank

A member of RBC Financial Group

To apply call 1-800 ROYAL® 1-1 or visit www.rbcroyalbank.com.

Get an additional 2500 bonus points each year upon renewal.

Bonus points will be awarded on your first statement. Welcome bonus is contingent upon credit approval. ™Trademark of Royal Bank of Canada. RBC and Royal Bank are registered trademarks of Royal Bank of Canada. ®Registered trademark of Royal Bank of Canada. *Registered trademark of Visa International Services Association. Used under license.

Bubble, Bubble, Toil and Trouble.

Thoughts on Canada's World in 2003

by Daryl Copeland

The setting ...

In the wake of wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, in the early years of the twenty-first century we seem to have reached a defining moment, a moment characterized by extraordinary flux and uncertainty. The post Cold War era is over, with the peace dividend unpaid, and something quite different is emerging. Tectonic plates are shifting, altering the geo-economic landscape and strategic climate. All players at the level below that of the sole remaining superpower, and particularly those countries determined to remain at the high end of the new international division of labour across an increasingly polarized international spectrum, are scrambling for position. Even for the most favoured countries, the costs associated with blowback, poor performance or failed governance have grown exponentially — ask any Russian, Thai, Argentine ... or Iraqi.

Though the outline is vague, and the precise contours remain unformed, first indications of the emerging paradigm are unsettling. The conflict in Iraq has divided the free trading North American community, stalling progress on resolving trade irritants, and on border and immigration issues. The same dynamic has riven Europe, which though prosperous, integrated economically and enlarged institutionally, is fractured politically. So, too with the North Atlantic alliance. Latin America is regressing, while Africa — NEPAD notwithstanding — is again slipping from view. With half the world's population and strong growth prospects, Asia is set to emerge as the dynamic centre of the global economy ... some day. While China will likely overtake the USA in terms of total economic activity by mid-century, the wake of the 1997–98 economic meltdown unsettles still. Japan's continuing economic stagnation, India and Pakistan's re-invention of regional nuclear deterrence, unchecked drift in ASEAN, roiling instability in Central Asia, missile testing and WMD development in North Korea, the SARS scare ... even the most ardent boosters have for now withdrawn their bets.

... is complex

In fact, the erstwhile global village looks these days more like a patchwork of gated

communities surrounded by a vast and menacing hinterland of shantytowns. From the prosperous precincts of North Toronto to the rutted Six Nations reserve, from the comfortable suburbs of San Diego and the sprawling maquiladoras, we see sharper edges, deepening divides, and widening chasms. Dreams of trickle-down notwithstanding, allocative efficiency has translated into anything but distributional equity or social justice. Large swathes of the planet are grappling

to information; special interest groups, of both corporate and NGO provenance, lobby skilfully, while citizens exercise their right to be heard. The monopoly of governments has been broken, hierarchies everywhere have been subverted, and authoritarian control is diminishing accordingly.

So, why now?

It seems fair to say that public policy in contemporary Canada is being conditioned, and to some extent determined by the powerful historical current of globalization, in tandem with two closely related aspects — unipolarity/unilateralism and the transformed international security environment. Each of these requires a closer look. Whether the issue is the side-swiping of the national econ-

omy or a run on the dollar due to a financial crisis elsewhere, the effect on trade of the closure of the frontier with the USA, climate change altering patterns of land use and settlement across the north or the impact of SARS on incoming tourism and investment decisions, there is no doubt that Canada is exquisitely vulnerable and exposed to events elsewhere. All of this carries profound implications for Canadian sovereignty and governance, about which more in a moment.

Globalization is an irresistible historical process working at the supranational level to produce the appearance of a single world society — much to the distress of its discontents, who are many. This phenomenon has been expedited by greater economic interdependence and technological capacity; increased mobility of most factors of production; higher levels of market integration and liberalization; deregulation, privatization, and a reduced role for government, all of which in combination have reshaped the world political economy. Interconnections between networks have compressed time and space and increased both volatility and vulnerability, while obscuring the lines between national and international, domestic and foreign. The rules, players, and games have changed, and that process continues full bore.

Although in large part a product of the activities of multinational corporations, globalization relies as well on a complex of political institutions and conditions such as regional integration, international trade negotiations, and the continuing conviviality

“...the vested interests of acquired knowledge and conventional wisdom have always been bypassed and engulfed by new media...”

Marshall McLuhan

with fragmentation, immiseration, and disintegration. The clans are rising as failing states splinter into razor-like shards.

In many instances the alienated and marginalized seek shelter, or succor, or meaning in extremism, religious fundamentalism and a variety of virulent forms of ethnonationalism. Deprived of the crude disciplines imposed previously by competition for client states and East-West bipolarity, the falling away of bloc affiliation and ideological fetters has unleashed the malevolent genies of identity politics, religious strife, ethnic war and opportunistic plunder. The blood of ethnic politics is boiling, while a narrow, vengeful and exclusionary politics is ascendant at many of the world's key crossroads.

The good news?

Like the sword of Damocles, globalization has cut all ways. Civilization and progress continue, democracy and human rights have made real gains, the apocalypse is not in the offing. The industrial age is giving way to the information age, and this bodes well for the health of the ecosphere. Moreover, the intensification of interdependence, a reduced gap between domestic and foreign policy, the increased speed and greatly diminished cost of processing and transmitting information, and the growing reach of global news media have become near universal characteristics, hallmarks of the contemporary international policy environment. So, too, is wider public participation in international affairs. The internet has democratized access

of multilateral organizations. Globalization has created new and sharper divides between haves and have-nots, winners and losers, within and between states. Free trade, cultural homogenization, structural adjustment, market liberalization, and service and welfare reductions, combined with the imposition of policy conditionality and deep cuts in development assistance spending, have engendered a significant backlash. While conferring substantial gains upon the beneficiaries, the underside of globalization produces insecurity and encourages transnational turbulence. This is a challenge for all states, who seem increasingly too small to do the big things — even as more and more of the world's problem's require global solutions — yet too big to do the small things.

The nature of international security — and our thinking about it — is at the same time evolving radically. The formerly distinct domains of foreign and defence policy have in large part been subsumed into a new security discourse. With the eclipse of the Communism, the old system of collective security — formal alliances — has withered. Whatever the future of NATO, Afghanistan and Iraq suggest a new trend inclined more towards temporary coalitions of opportunity structured around sets of defined — if constantly shifting — issues. Instability has become chronic and the notion of common security, which underpins the UN and proceeds from the assumption that all states share a common enemy — war — faces challenges at least as acute. Population pressure, resource scarcity and environmental decline have given rise to an explosion of intrastate conflict.

Criminals, terrorists, secessionists and zealots of every stripe, sometimes in partnership with governments or intelligence agencies, threaten one day to brandish chemical, biological or nuclear weapons of mass destruction. As the violent episodes in former Yugoslavia so starkly illustrate, it is failing, more often than rogue or conquering states, which have become most profoundly threatening. Populations, as opposed to governments, have been targeted by a dizzying array of violent non-state actors, of which Al Qaeda is but one. Yet for Canada, none of this has lessened pressures to participate in BMD, which is designed to address a more conventional proliferation threat.

Unipolarity, as suggested above, especially in combination with the vigorous exercise of American unilateralism, has placed Canada on the front line: globalization and the transformed international security environment intersect along the 49th parallel. Well before the events of September 11 or the continuing imbroglio in the Middle East, the world's only superpower was demonstrating a marked tendency to act alone. The

USA had refused to sign on to major international initiatives like the International Criminal Court, the Kyoto Protocol, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Landmines Ban Treaty, and had opted out of previous obligations like the ABM treaty. The September 2002 National Security Strategy, derived in large part from documents published in the late 1990s under the auspices of an ideologically-driven NGO called the Project for a New American Century, sets out the doctrine of pre-emptive defence and is predicated on the indefinite maintenance of global American supremacy.

The controversial intervention in Iraq and pre-occupation with national security at home are direct results, while the weakening of multilateral, rules-based systems and organizations — the Security Council, the UN generally, international law, various dispute settlement mechanisms — is a direct cost. So, too, is the rising tide of anti-Americanism, both in the Arab and Islamic world and beyond. For Canada — a committed multilateralist, a would-be bridge from NAFTA to Europe and Asia, and all the while the USA's closest friend and neighbour — the consequences are immense.

Implications for Canada

While non-state actors — corporations, NGOs, cults, gangs and groups of all

description — have become major players globally, countries and states count, and in Canada's case the bedrock of values and interests which national structures represent remains largely intact. Core Canadian interests — peace, security, prosperity — endure, and are in turn indivisible from core values: democracy, justice and the rule of law, human rights, diversity and tolerance. None of this is likely to change anytime soon.

For a variety of natural and quite understandable reasons, however, Canada today occupies a significantly smaller place in the world than was the case 50 years ago. As chronicled with some conviction by journalist Andrew Cohen in his recent book *While Canada Slept*, this country's power, prestige and influence have waned. More default than design, this trend has also had an element of inevitability, as Europe and Japan rebuilt and China, India, Mexico and Brazil emerged. Nonetheless, the gradual erosion of Canada's place in the world influence has been exacerbated in recent years by resource reductions in all areas of international policy: the aid budget cut in the order of 50%, defence by 40%, foreign affairs by 35%. After years of resting on past laurels and talking the walk, there is now a real need to rethink our strategy, our approach and our position. This seems a minimum requirement if we are to avoid irrelevance and ensure that our



DAVE QUINN, P. ENG., PMP
PRESIDENT AND CEO, KAVAL TELECOM INC.

THE ONLY WAY TO INVEST IN MY
WORLD-LEADING TECHNOLOGY FOR WIRELESS
COMMUNICATIONS THAT CAN PENETRATE ANYWHERE

IS THROUGH CAPITAL ALLIANCE VENTURES.

Kaval Telecom's cutting-edge technology is used around the world for crystal-clear wireless communications in even the most obstructed or remote locations. Kaval is also one of the fastest-growing companies in Canada. But you won't find it listed on any stock exchange.

In fact, the only way to invest in high-potential high-tech companies like Kaval is to invest in Capital Alliance Ventures.

Capital Alliance Ventures is a venture capital fund focusing on early-stage high-tech opportunities that you can't otherwise invest in yet. We specialize in finding pre-IPO companies with good potential for growth. We get our investors in on the ground floor. Then we help move these companies to the next level.

Our investors enjoy RRSP eligibility with the chance to maximize their foreign content, a tax credit of 30% on investments of up to \$5,000 per year, and the benefit of a seasoned, experienced technology sector management team.

For long-term growth, call your broker or financial adviser now and insist on your high-tech fund.

This fund is available to Ontario residents only. Commissions, trailing commissions, management fees and expenses may all be associated with mutual fund investments. Please read the prospectus before investing. Mutual funds are not guaranteed, their values change frequently, and past performance may not be repeated. Redemption of mutual fund shares may result in a recapture of associated tax credits.

CAPITAL ALLIANCE VENTURES.
THE BEST WAY TO INVEST
TODAY IN TOMORROW'S
HIGH-TECH OPPORTUNITIES.



CAPITAL ALLIANCE
VENTURES INC.

(613) 567-3225
(905) 272-8443
1-800-304-2330
info@cavi.com
www.cavi.com

proposals and prescriptions continue to be accorded serious international consideration.

In these straitened circumstances, relying on the past as a guide to the future is both difficult and unwise. The postwar consensus on Canada's role and place in the world, rooted in notions of middle-power diplomacy and a vision of Canada as an "honest broker", "helpful fixer" and compassionate donor, rhetoric notwithstanding, is no longer sustainable. Moreover, the jeopardy is double because Canada has for years been coasting on an international reputa-

tion — as a Pearsonian internationalist, pre-eminent peacekeeper, environmental activist, generous aid donor — derived mainly from circumstances which no longer obtain. This has raised questions about our commitment to Canadian values, has left our interests exposed and rendered our policies and positions vulnerable to attack. This is a liability which might usefully be addressed.

In a way, though not explicitly, it has been. In terms of practice, for example, Canadian foreign policy has embraced soft power and made a virtue of necessity by easing away from the grand, global order projects — disarmament, non-proliferation, environmental advocacy, North-south relations — and moving instead into special project niches. A raft of long term, complex, shoulder-to-the-wheel types of international enterprise, where progress is measured in small increments and often over decades, have in large part been given up. So has it come to pass that certain familiar overarching themes and motifs — sustainable development, poverty eradication, arms control, follow-up on the environmental commitments made at the Rio Summit — have been quietly edged aside.

New patterns and themes emerged forcefully in the early 1990s with Canada's innovative campaigns in Europe defending positions on fur and overfishing, and honed later in the decade by Minister Axworthy in the context of his successes with land mines, the International Criminal Court, children in conflict and the sale of "blood diamonds" fueling civil wars, and the doctrine of humanitarian intervention, and several other files. The retro-fit with the Human Security Agenda was near-perfect. The point here is that our approach to international policy has in fact been changing with the issues; this should be formally recognized and the implications thoroughly thought through.

And Next?

The human security approach — like soft power and a special projects orientation —

is extremely well-suited to Canadian capacities and to the world described above. It emphasizes the safety and well-being of people and communities, appreciates the consequences of intrastate, as opposed to that between states, conflict, and is focused on reducing the toll exacted by modern conflict on non-combatants. It stresses the role

decision-making control, as well as a searching exploration of a variety of new configurations such as shared sovereignty. It will also be necessary to reconcile Canada's need to pursue a nuanced and principled international policy with a declared predisposition on the part of the USA to view the world in black and white.

There is also an upside to globalization, and it takes Canada well beyond the role of New World Orderly, bandaging wounds and cleaning up in the wake of the application of American military power. Trade,

Canadians will therefore have to identify and establish clear priorities regarding those aspects of their independence they most wish to protect ... or salvage.

of civil society and puts a premium on the development and implementation of remedial approaches to a spread of transnational challenges often associated with globalization — ethnic and religious fissures, refugees and mass migrations, environmental collapse, disease, terrorism, crime and narcotics abuse. Canada has emphasized five specific areas in which we possess a particular comparative advantage: protection of civilians in armed conflict; peace support operations; conflict prevention; governance and accountability, and public safety. This is a good start. But the real potential for policy gains have yet to be realized.

With so little by way of hard power resources, and without really knowing it, Canada has begun to embrace what amounts to a public diplomacy approach in much of its international policy activity: project-based virtual networks, joint ventures with civil society, mutual interest alliances with the like-minded, strategic use of the media, leveraging private sector activity, promoting culture and education, and using attraction rather than coercion to make others share your objectives. Though it needs to be codified, and shaped, and expressed organizationally, many of the basics are already all there. This, too, can be built upon.

Last word

The relentless push for maximum efficiency in the global economy, superimposed over exigencies associated with 9/11, has generated enormous pressures to rationalize and harmonize Canadian policies and regulations, especially with those of the USA. This pressure increased exponentially post-9/11, and intensified with the Iraq episode. Canadians will therefore have to identify and establish clear priorities regarding those aspects of their independence they most wish to protect ... or salvage. This has required and may continue to require a substantial surrender of national

travel, and immigration and demographic figures suggest that Canada is among the most globalized countries on earth. A robust and enlightened immigration program has vested in this country a depth of linguistic capacity and cross-cultural skill which in turn contributes enormously to Canada's comparative advantage and competitive edge. That puts Canadians in an excellent position to do business anywhere, and to offer countries with less experience in the ways of globalization — rising Asia, fortress Europe? — the benefit of lessons learned here.

More immediately, though, Canada's decision to trump interests with values and stand aside in the war on Iraq is replete with policy inferences, some subtle, some less so. There is little doubt that the current political and diplomatic chill which has recently pervaded the world's largest and most comprehensive bilateral relationship carries potential to spill over into trade, and perhaps even investment relations. Over the medium term, and as a result of abiding asymmetries, the effective management of Canada's vulnerability is now critical. A generally higher level of political and diplomatic attention to the relationship with the USA, combined with a real effort to find ways to be helpful, could be part of a determined campaign to restore the quality of our continental engagement while redoubling efforts to diversify our dependence by developing new forms of partnership elsewhere. Europe and Asia offer compelling prospects: not continentalism or the world, but hemispheric relations, multilateralism and selective global engagement. ☺

Daryl Copeland entered the Department in 1981, and has served in Thailand, Ethiopia, New Zealand and Malaysia. He was seconded to the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Toronto and is at present Senior Advisor for Public Diplomacy in the Policy Planning Secretariat at DFAIT. Responsibility for the views expressed here is his alone.

2003 PAFSO AWARDS

In Pursuit of Excellence

On June 12, 2003, 250 colleagues, guests and media gathered to celebrate excellence in the Canadian Foreign Service at the PAFSO Award Ceremony and Dinner held in the Panorama Room of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa.

Ian Gray's bag pipes signaled the start of another outstanding evening with a dinner prepared by NAC Executive Chef Kurt Waldele. Each course was accompanied by wines provided by Inniskillin.

Le président de l'APASE, Masud Husain, a souhaité la bienvenue à tous et à toutes et souligné la présence des invités spéciaux, le très honorable Joe Clark et Mme Maureen McTeer, l'honorable Mitchell Sharp et Mme Jeanne d'Arc Sharp, et l'honorable Flora MacDonald.

Mr. Husain welcomed the evening's co-hosts, Kathryn Aleong and Vicken Koundakjian, Co-Chairs of the Awards Committee. Both the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and in particular the Human Resources and Geographic branches, were gratefully acknowledged for their assistance with the costs involved in bringing back to Canada the winners serving abroad.

« ...Ce soir c'est une soirée spéciale pour nous. On est ici pour honorer quelques-uns de nos membres pour le travail excellent qu'ils ont fait. »

MASUD HUSAIN



David Manicom, Christopher Alexander and Ron Willson. Absent: Eileen Olexiuk.

Mme Aleong et M. Koundakjian remercient également la direction des affaires publiques du Ministère de la Citoyenneté et de l'Immigration Canada et le bureau des communications et relations avec les médias du Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce International et ainsi que les amis des médias qui sont au dîner.

Robert Peck, Director of the West and Central Africa Division, hosted the Awards presentations for a second year. Mr. Peck, a recipient himself of a PAFSO Award in 1993, joined the Foreign Service in 1982 and served in Lagos, Bern and Athens.

Jury de sélection pour 2003

The panel which selected this year's Award recipients was composed of people who themselves had achieved distinction in their various fields. The panel included:

The Right Honourable Kim Campbell, former Prime Minister of Canada, and more recently Consul General in Los Angeles. Ms. Campbell is now a Visiting Professor of Practice at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Paul Frazer, Principal in Murphy, Frazer & Selridge, a Washington DC based government relations firm. During 25 years with the Canadian government, Mr. Frazer served as Press Secretary to the Prime Minister and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as Ambassador to the Czech and Slovak Republics.

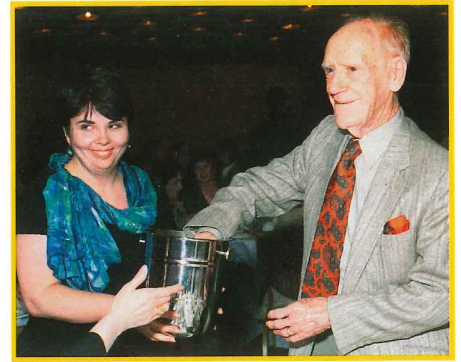
Arthur Perron, directeur des Relations publiques de Bombardier à Montréal, et ancien ambassadeur en Corée et en Thaïlande, et haut-commissaire en Afrique du Sud.

L'honorable Christine Stewart, ancienne secrétaire d'État, Amérique latine et Afrique, et elle est actuellement envoyée spéciale du Commonwealth au Cameroun.

Anthony Wilson-Smith, editor of *Maclean's* magazine and a frequent guest commentator on radio and television.

The panel of judges was chaired by former judge, **John Baker**, a private and public sector consultant, and the former Director General for Case Management at Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Leslie Toope and the Hon. Mitchell Sharp.



“Let me begin by saying what a genuine and frankly unanticipated honour it is to be among tonight’s recipients. As I am sure you will all agree, there are times both in Ottawa and abroad when each of us doubts the worth or efficacy of what we are doing, when our disconsolation is relieved — if only temporarily — by trinkets of thanks and gratitude.

At other times indeed, for a great many of us, most of the time — there is no job we would rather do; ours is truly *le plus beau métier qui soit*.”

But there is no sweeter reward than recognition by one’s peers — these peers. So my thanks go out to all of you, as well as to PAFSO — for organizing another magical evening, and for making the Canadian foreign service stronger. ... The real honour for me has been to work with so many of you on issues fundamental to this country’s future.”

CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER

Christopher Alexander is being honoured with a PAFSO Award this year for his outstanding performance during his three years on posting in Moscow, in what has been a period of intense development of Canada–Russia relations. During this period, the mission has experienced roughly two dozen ministerial visits, the development of closer relations in the war on terrorism and international crime and the creation of the \$100 million dollar per year Global Partnership Program.

En sa qualité de chef adjoint de l’ambassade, Christopher a joué un rôle clé en dirigeant la section politique et en coordonnant un vaste éventail de fonctions de gestion de la mission — programmes d’administration, expansion du commerce, défense, pénal et sécurité et immigration. Son superbe rendement dans ce rôle exigeant a révélé ses talents d’organisateur et de négociateur, qu’il s’agisse d’assurer le suivi de la crise des otages tchéchènes ou la liaison pour la réunion du G-8 à Kananaskis, d’agir en qualité de personne-ressource pour la visite d’Équipe Canada en Russie en 2002 ou d’améliorer de manière radicale les logements et le moral du personnel à Moscou. Son travail exceptionnel et son approche positive font de lui un très digne lauréat de ce prix.

... taken together the “multidimensional” character of the nominations reflect so well the Service as a whole and a remarkable collection of skills and dedication.

JUDGES



The Right Honourable Joe Clark presented the evening’s first award to Christopher Alexander.

Vice-President for Government Relations for the TD Financial Group and a former PAFSO Award recipient, Mr. Scott Mullin presented David Manicom with an Award.

David Manicom a été choisi comme lauréat d'un prix de l'APASE cette année pour son travail exceptionnel depuis qu'il a joint les rangs du service extérieur en 1989, comme en témoigne en particulier sa plus récente affectation à Beijing, où il agit depuis 1999 comme directeur de programme adjoint et de directeur des Opérations à la Section de l'immigration. En sa qualité de directeur des Opérations du bureau des visas du Canada à l'étranger qui vient au deuxième rang en importance et en visibilité, David gère plus de 100 employés recrutés sur place. Il est responsable d'un budget de 600 000 \$, ainsi que de l'émission de plus de 70 000 visas de résidence temporaire et de 25 000 visas d'immigration.

David's outstanding management skills and innovative initiatives have enabled this high-profile post to meet targets, eliminate backlogs and greatly improve processing times. His personal engagement, communications skills and analytical turn of mind have been critical to advancing Canada's political and humanitarian objectives abroad and to the development of new immigration and refugee protection legislation in Canada. And while managing all of this, David has also managed to publish two books of award-winning poetry. This Award is offered in recognition of David's many talents and abilities — the best of what the Foreign Service can offer.



"This is a moment of great pleasure for me this evening, to be among you. I am

honoured and humbled. Looking around this room I have only one thought: there is some sort of mistake, they got the wrong guy.

There are various awards in the civil service, but this is the only one I really want. And now I have it. I'm delighted. I guess I should immediately announce my retirement. Somewhere in the world,

... these nominees make us extremely proud to be Canadian and they would be successes anywhere.

JUDGES

always, the Immigration service is at work. Right now it is 9 a.m. in Beijing. 120 members of the visa section are dealing with hundreds of visa cases involving the fates of hundreds of people. These colleagues are Canadian, and they are Chinese. They are also expats from any different countries. We can find someone on our visa section to provide you with service in 28 languages, including Uigha, Finnish, Arabic, Russian and Tagolog. They are a magnificent team. They are doing the real work. ... All of the honour belongs to them. ... What I really am is a visa officer. Not just a visa officer, because it is a wonderful calling. Our files are people. We deal in dreams and disappointments, ambition and fraud, brilliance and lies, day in and day out. The people want to come to Canada. I sometimes think, and dare to hope, that they want to come to a place where holy warrior is an oxymoron, where there is no city shining on a hill, where the truths aren't black and white, and where perceptions have some explaining to do."

DAVID MANICOM

"I sincerely want to thank Jim Fox, the Director General of the South Asia Bureau and Jim Junke the Director of the South Asia Division who nominated me for this Award.

I am grateful as well to my High Commissioner, Konrad Sigurdson and my colleague, Brian Burton, who supported the nomination and who have been a constant source of encouragement of my work on Afghanistan. A very special thanks to my fellow PAFSO members and the panel who selected me as one of this year's recipients. For me, it felt peculiar to be recognised in this way for doing something that I love. There are many colleagues, friends and family members behind the scenes who make it possible for us to do our best in the Foreign Service."

EILEEN OLEXIUK



Monsieur Claude Laverdure, conseiller diplomatique du Premier ministre.

Eileen Olexiuk has been selected for a PAFSO Award in recognition of the exceptional initiative, analytical skill and unflagging dedication she has demonstrated in her work in Afghanistan since September 2002. Until Eileen's arrival in Islamabad in September 2002, Canada had only dealt with that country remotely from Islamabad. Eileen undertook to develop a rich network of contacts on the ground in circumstances of extreme difficulty.

Sa capacité d'ouvrir des portes lui a permis d'interagir avec les dirigeants futurs de l'Afghanistan et a abouti à l'élaboration de nouvelles initiatives dont font partie de multiples organismes et ministères du gouvernement du Canada. Ce degré de coopération sans précédent se reflète dans la décision du Canada de lancer son plus vaste programme d'aide bilatérale au développement et d'envoyer quelque 3 000 soldats à la mission de la Force internationale d'assistance à la sécurité (FIAS). Bref, Eileen a joué un rôle crucial pour que toutes les parties en cause travaillent en collaboration et contribuent à ce que l'avenir de l'Afghanistan soit riche de promesse.

Efforts were made by the Awards Committee to reach Ms. Olexiuk, by phone, in Kabul. Mr. Peck read the following e-mail message from Ms. Olexiuk:

"Bob, I am just on the way to Kabul where phone calls are virtually impossible. Landlines are totally dysfunctional. I have a hand-held satellite phone for emergencies (but I have to be outside with the antenna pointing in a southerly direction in order for it to receive and transmit). While in Kabul I use a mobile and my office is the back seat of a car. OK, OK, I know that sounds bad but it is true. Mobile phones rarely work indoors there because the network is so oversubscribed it is difficult to get a signal. No one I know has ever been successful in receiving a call from Canada."

Wendy Gilmour, DFAIT Peacekeeping, accepted the award from Claude Laverdure on Eileen's behalf. Before reading Eileen Olexiuk's acceptance speech, Ms. Gilmour made the following remarks:

"I feel somewhat of a fraud standing up here tonight. In particular, and I haven't told this to Eileen, it is partly my fault that she is not here. It is our insatiable appetite for her reporting, the fact that the Minister of National Defence will be going to Kabul in less than two weeks, that we have approximately 1800 Canadian troops who will be landing in Kabul in less than two months and any other number of demands on her time that both my division and the Asia Pacific Branch have said, 'I'm sorry Eileen, you can't come back'. So, I'm sorry Eileen.

I had the great pleasure to observe Eileen in action when I visited Afghanistan in March of this year. She is really a phenomenon to behold. I could only have hoped that I might have had some pictures here tonight to really demonstrate what I mean but you have to imagine Eileen with a scarf over her head and around her shoulders, clutching about 14 briefcases, sending some of the most insightful and excellent reporting that I think we see on any type of a basis in the foreign service."



The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) Strategic Recce Team in Kabul, Afghanistan. Left to right: Wendy Gilmour, DFAIT Peacekeeping; Major-General Andrew Leslie, Commander LFCA, Rolando Bahamondes, CIDA, Canadian High Commission, Islamabad; Eileen Olexiuk, Counsellor, Canadian High Commission, Islamabad; Hafeez Yakoooba, Interpreter; and Lieutenant Colonel Dennis Thompson, NDHQ Peacekeeping.

“Receiving this award has made me reflect a little on the meaning of morality in foreign policy. And if there’s one point I’d like to make tonight, that would be it. Most people think of morality and diplomacy as being nodding acquaintances at best. How much more moral can a diplomat be than the country he or she represents.”

Diplomacy is supposed to be all about real politics. Certainly the penalty for naïveté is high out there in the real world. Yet our great privilege is to represent a country which is profoundly decent and caring. The International Criminal Court, for example, represents the coming together of our values and our diplomatic skills. While not religious myself, I’ve found that growing up in Canada, and being



The Hon. Flora MacDonald

a Canadian, is just about all the moral compass I’ve ever really needed. ... My first job when I came to Ottawa many moons ago was for Public Works knocking ice and snow off the roofs of the Parliament Buildings. So you could say I’ve come down in the world. But tonight I feel on top of the world.”



Robert Blackburn (right), Senior Vice-President, Government and Development Institutions, SNC-Lavalin, presented an Award to Ron Willson.

... [the nominations were] extraordinary in breadth and depth of achievement and it was excruciatingly difficult to choose the final recipients from this field of extremely distinguished and strong nominees who provided a sense of the great talent and the quality of people in the foreign service.

JUDGES

Ron Willson, actuellement en affectation à Abuja, au Nigéria, se voit décerner un prix de l’APASE pour l’ensemble de sa carrière exceptionnelle de 27 ans au sein du service extérieur et, plus particulièrement, pour son travail exceptionnel dans des circonstances extrêmement difficiles au Zimbabwe, de 1999 à 2002. Durant son affectation à Harare, Ron a dû relever de nombreux défis, des inondations aux élections en passant par la guerre civile, une situation politique qui allait de mal en pis, la pauvreté toujours grandissante, l’écroulement des services gouvernementaux et les ravages du SIDA. Ron a su relever ces défis grâce à son expérience, à son jugement infallible et son impressionnante faculté d’adaptation.

His work throughout the three-year period was outstanding, whether covering meetings of the Abuja group and the G-8, organizing and directing Canadian observer teams both at parliamentary and presidential elections, or dealing with potentially explosive consular cases. His concern for the people of Zimbabwe was always evident and the broad range of contacts he developed gave him a perspective “unique among his peers”. Ron is described as “an exceptional political officer, a nurturing mentor and a compassionate human being”. For all of this he is being honoured with a PAFSO Award this year.

RON WILLSON

**Retired Heads of Mission
Association (RHOMA) Prize/
Prix de l'Association des chefs
de mission à la retraite (ACMAR).**

"I applaud RHOMA for having established this prize, which is designed to encourage more and better writing by Foreign Service officers.

I urge all officers on posting, in particular political officers, to take time out from their busy schedules of preparing ministerial visits, of squaring the PIF

budget, of answering e-mails that ask about their mission's contribution to the greenhouse effect, to get back to the basics: meet with people, talk to them, observe; think about things carefully; and then pen your uniquely Canadian perspective.

I would appeal above all to the policy shapers back in Ottawa to give those reports from the field the attention they deserve. By all means give CNN, the BBC, Donald Rumsfeld and the Ambassador of the USA (no offence meant, if by any chance either of them is in the room tonight...) a careful hearing, but put them firmly into second place, behind our own foreign service officers. In a word, let our foreign policy be made in house, by Canadians. ... In conclusion, my warmest congratulations on tonight's winners of the Canadian Foreign Service Officer Award. I don't know who they are, but if past performance by the PAFSO Awards Committee is anything to go on, they are surely deserving of tonight's recognition. Let them be an inspiration for the rest of us."

NICHOLAS COGHLAN

Marc Faguy, President of RHOMA and Carol Markham, former editor of *bout de papier*. Ms Markham accepted the award on behalf of Nicholas Coghlan.



Chaque année, lors de la cérémonie de remise, l'ACMAR décerne un prix pour le « meilleur article » dans bout de papier par un agent FS ou son conjoint ou sa conjointe. Le lauréat ou la lauréate reçoit un exemplaire encadré de son article, accompagné d'un prix en espèces de 500 \$. Le prix a pour objet de promouvoir le maintien de l'excellence en rédaction dans le service extérieur et se veut un incitatif supplémentaire aux contributions à bout de papier.

President of the Directing Group of RHOMA, and former High Commissioner and Ambassador to 10 African missions during his career, Marc Faguy announced this year's award recipient Nicholas Coghlan. The winning article "In Arabia Felix" appeared in Vol. 19-4. Former *bout de papier* editor, Carol Markham accepted the prize on Nicolas' behalf and read his acceptance speech.

Honourable Mention went to Denise Jacques for her article "Hunting Hemingway" that appeared in Vol. 19-1. The Selection Committee was comprised of retired ambassadors, George Grande, John Harrington and Bob Clark.

Remerciements spéciaux à nos commanditaires

Nous tenons à remercier nos **commanditaires, ministres, ambassadeurs et diplomates** qui jouent un rôle important dans le succès constant du programme de prix de l'APASE. Nous savons gré en particulier aux commanditaires suivants qui ont fournis des prix pour les tirages : Albert at Bay Suite Hotel, Allan Bonner Communications Management, Dominique Levesque designer-couturier et VIA Rail Canada. Les succulents et irrésistibles chocolats à chaque table étaient une gracieuseté de Tradex Mutual Funds.

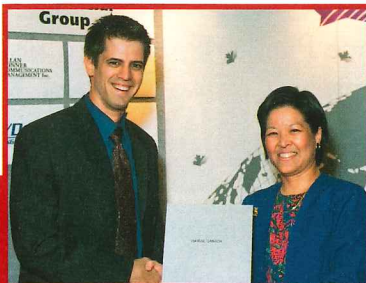
We would also like to acknowledge the sponsorship of Inniskillin. Leona Tanko, Export Manager for Vincor International, made the special presentation to the PAFSO Award recipients of a magnum of Inniskillin Ice Wine, hand-signed by co-founders Donald J.P. Ziraldo and Karl J. Kaiser. Inniskillin, also provided wines for each course of the special menu prepared by NAC Executive Chef, Kurt Waldele.

2003 PAFSO Awards Sponsors

Minister / Ministre	SNC-Lavalin TD Bank Financial Group / Le Groupe Financier Banque TD
Ambassador / Ambassadeur	Allan Bonner Communications Management Inc. Bombardier Boyd Moving & Storage Ltd. / Boyd, déménagement et entreposage ltée CAE Canadian Commercial Corporation / La Corporation commerciale canadienne Chicken Farmers of Canada / Les Producteurs de poulet du Canada Great-West Life Assurance Company / La Great-West, compagnie d'assurance-vie Inniskillin Reed Mather Insurance Group / Le Groupe d'assurance Reed Mather Royal Canadian Mint / La Monnaie royale canadienne Traders General / L'Assurance générale Traders
Diplomat / Diplomate	Albert at Bay Suite Hotel Dominique Levesque Designer-Couturier William M. Mercer Tradex Mutual Funds / Les Fonds mutuels Tradex VIA Rail Canada



Dominique Levesque, Couturier, and retired Head of Mission, Jim Nutt.



Via Rail Canada draw prize winner Olivier Jacques and FS Awards Co-chair Kathryn Aleong.

Menu du dîner

2002 Inniskillin Pinot Grigio
Niagara Peninsula VQA

Boston Lettuce, Crispy Artichokes,
Grilled Asparagus, Oven-reduced Tomatoes

*Laitue Boston, tomates cuites au four,
fanes d'artichauts et asperges cuites*

2000 Inniskillin Founders Reserve Pinot Noir
Niagara Peninsula VQA

2000 Inniskillin Founders Reserve Chardonnay
Niagara Peninsula VQA

Poached Pacific Salmon with a Dill Remoulade
Seasonal Vegetables and Roasted Potatoes

*Saumon du pacifique étuvé, servi avec rémoulade
à l'aneth et accompagné de légumes de saison
et de pommes de terre rôties*

2001 Inniskillin Gold 'Oak Aged' Icewine
Niagara Peninsula VQA

Tangy Lemon Tart with Soft Caramel

Tarte au citron acidulée, coulis de caramel



Award winners with Leona Tanko, Export Manager, Vincor International.

The full text of the Award recipient's speeches can be found on the PAFSO Website: www.pafso-apase.com. Follow the link to PAFSO Awards.

Pour obtenir le texte des allocutions d'acceptation, voir le site Web de l'APASE : www.pafso-apase.com et cliquez sur le bouton « Prix de l'APASE ».

Check Cochez Here... ici...

*For Improved
Coverage and
Better Rates.*

*pour une meilleure
couverture et
de meilleurs taux.*

Our Basic Term Life Insurance plan has been designed to provide a level of coverage which meets the varying needs of our members. The plan provides for high amounts of low cost coverage.

- The Term Life Insurance Plans provide improved levels of coverage combined with competitive rates.
- The Group Auto and Home Insurance plan provides an excellent product with the convenience of monthly payments.

To receive more information about the plans available to you, please complete the coupon below or call us directly.

Notre Régime d'assurance-vie de base a été conçu de manière à offrir un degré de couverture adapté aux besoins propres à nos membres. Il prévoit une couverture étendue avec primes très modiques.

- Les Régimes d'assurance-vie offrent une couverture plus étendue avec primes concurrentielles.
- Le Régime d'assurance-automobile et domiciliaire collective assure une excellente couverture et vous permet de pratiques versements mensuels des primes.

Pour obtenir des renseignements complémentaires au sujet des régimes qui vous sont offerts, il suffit de remplir le bon ci-dessous ou de nous appeler directement.

TO/À: PAFSO Group Insurance Plan/Programme d'assurance collective de l'APASE
412-47 rue Clarence Street, Ottawa, Canada K1N 9K1 (613) 241-1391

Please send application forms for/Prière de me faire parvenir les formulaires suivants:

- ☐ Term Life/Assurance-vie
- ☐ Auto and Home Insurance/Assurance automobile et propriété

Toll Free Hot Line/Ligne directe sans frais d'interurbain: 1 800 268-3336

Name/Nom:

Address/Adresse:

.....

Code/Code postal:

En marchant à Boston avec Tocqueville (après le 11 septembre)

par Bruno Hamel

Aura-t-il fallu le 11 septembre pour nous rappeler que les États-Unis ne sont pas ceux que l'on croit? Ceci dit, il y a bien peu de choses plus risquées que de prétendre écrire au sujet de ce qui nous semble (si) familier. Et pourtant. Alors que nombreux sont ceux et celles qui s'interrogent sur le devenir de nos relations avec les États-Unis, tant comme voisin que comme membre de la communauté internationale, j'ai pensé que de partager mes rêveries d'un samedi après-midi à Boston pourrait sinon éclairer cette réflexion sur le développement de nos relations avec les États-Unis, au moins divertir et intéresser le lecteur de *bout de papier*.

La complexité et la multiplicité des transformations induites à la suite des attaques terroristes du 11 septembre soulèvent évidemment le besoin de renouer avec une certaine essence des États-Unis. En d'autres termes, au-delà du « rien-ne-sera-plus-jamais-pareil », encore faut-il savoir qu'est-ce qui a changé et par rapport à quoi. Ce retour sur une certaine Amérique *originelle* n'est pas qu'un impératif logique. Ce retour même est rendu nécessaire par une certaine mouvance politique, dont l'influence ne se dément guère à Washington, et qui se proclame ouvertement néo-conservatrice, peu importe la contradiction dans les termes. Ainsi, avant de parler de retour ou de conservation de l'Amérique, il importe de se rappeler de quelle Amérique parle-t-on.

Autant pour les fins de la justesse de l'analyse que pour les plaisirs de l'ironie de s'en remettre en 2003 à un aristocrate français pour mieux découvrir les États-Unis, pourquoi ne pas retourner sur les traces de Tocqueville à Boston afin de renouer avec cette Amérique fondatrice?

Dire que, aux yeux de Tocqueville, l'essence de l'Amérique tient beaucoup dans cette Nouvelle-Angleterre que forgèrent les Puritains tient presque du truisme. (Tocqueville [1992], *De la démocratie en Amérique [tome I]*, Paris, Gallimard [Édition de La Pléiade] : 34. « C'est dans les colonies anglaises du Nord, plus connues sous le nom d'États de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, que se sont combinées les deux ou trois idées principales qui aujourd'hui forment les bases de la théorie sociale des États-Unis. ») Par ailleurs, le fait que la lecture de Tocqueville, malgré son enthousiasme évident pour la

nouvelle république qui s'érigait sous ses yeux, continue aujourd'hui encore de rassembler autant d'analystes de la société américaine est sans doute une des meilleures cautions intellectuelles qui puisse se trouver.

Peut-on résumer cette pensée de Tocqueville? A plusieurs égards, il me semble juste que de prétendre ramener son analyse de l'Amérique comme à une société qui aurait réconcilié, surtout à l'esprit d'un Européen, ce qui pourrait très bien sembler être l'irréconciliable : l'esprit de liberté et l'esprit de religion.

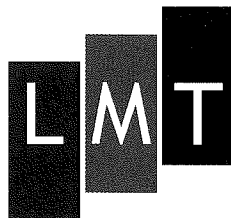
J'en ai déjà dit assez pour mettre en son vrai jour le caractère de la civilisation anglo-américaine. Elle est le produit (et ce point de départ doit sans cesse être présent à la pensée) de deux éléments parfaitement distincts, qui ailleurs se sont fait souvent la guerre, mais qu'on est parvenu, en Amérique, à incorporer en quelque sorte l'un dans l'autre, et à les combiner merveilleusement. Je veux parler de l'*esprit de religion* et de l'*esprit de liberté*. Les fondateurs de la Nouvelle-Angleterre étaient tout à la fois d'ardents sectaires et des novateurs exaltés. Retenus dans les liens les plus étroits de certaines croyances religieuses, ils étaient libres de tous préjugés politiques. De là deux tendances diverses, mais non contraires, dont il est facile de retrouver partout la trace, dans les mœurs comme dans les lois. (Tocqueville (1992), op.cit. : 47.)

On est immédiatement frappé par la justesse et l'actualité d'une telle analyse. Comprendre les États-Unis, c'est beaucoup

comprendre ce rapport complexe entre l'esprit religieux et le *libéralisme*, au sens profond du terme. Il m'a souvent semblé que ceux qui pointent trop facilement à l'hypocrisie des différentes mœurs américaines ont occulté ce rapport fondamental dans l'essence américaine. À cet égard, on ne dira jamais assez comment est grande la tentation de faire dans l'anachronisme et de rejeter sur les analyses du passé l'avantage que nous confèrent l'actualité et les siècles qui se sont écoulés.

Je ferme les yeux, je repense à Tocqueville et je serre mon parapluie un peu plus fort.

« Deux tendances diverses, mais non contraires »... Peut-on en être si sûr? Il m'arrive parfois de penser l'actualité américaine comme un récit de ces tentatives de renouer avec un esprit religieux qui n'existe plus sinon comme une sorte de réminiscence du passé. Mais il reste que les tiraillements entre ces deux pôles formidables de l'âme américaine restent les meilleurs accès à la compréhension de ce qui définit l'Amérique, actuelle ou originelle. Tocqueville avait bien raison de croire que la liberté et la religion ne sont pas *nécessairement* contraires. Mais cette complémentarité entre les deux, ce que nous connaissons beaucoup comme la « liberté religieuse », et ce qui a longtemps fondé les États-Unis, commande un immense respect de l'Autre, tant dans ses croyances que dans ses façons d'être, de vivre. Ainsi, Tocqueville nous rappellerait sans doute non seulement les dangers ou la futilité d'imposer à autrui cet esprit de religion, voire même celui de liberté, mais aussi qu'un tel projet risquerait même de miner l'essence fondamentale et constitutive de l'âme américaine.



Lemire + Morin
Tremblay

S.E.N.C. ■ General Partnership

Compables agréés ■ Chartered Accountants

Jacques Morin, c.a., Associé ■ Partner

765, St. Joseph, Hull (Québec) J8Y 4B7 ■ Tél: (819) 775-3306 ■ Fax: (819) 775-3396

Nous continuons de marcher en silence dans Boston près du tombeau de Benjamin Franklin. J'aurais voulu demander à Tocqueville si avec les années on se sentait floué. Son regard serait-il le même sur cette Amérique de l'après-11 septembre? Que reste-t-il de cette Amérique qu'une multitude assimile à la Babylone des temps modernes, que reste-t-il de cet esprit de religion qu'il croyait si fondateur? Quelle serait la moue de ces Puritains dans l'Amérique de tous les Enron, WorldCom et autres Arthur Andersen? Et que reste-t-il de cet esprit de liberté dans cette nouvelle Amérique que l'on veut si sécuritaire?

J'aurais aimé m'attabler avec Tocqueville à Boston et lire avec lui Daniel Bell : « Bien que l'on continuât à utiliser le langage de la morale protestante, la culture américaine dans les années cinquante est devenue fondamentalement hédoniste, elle s'intéressait surtout aux activités ludiques, aux amusements, au plaisir qu'elle rendit même obligatoires — fait typiquement américain (...) Cet abandon du puritanisme et de la morale protestante reste sans morale ni éthique transcendante. Il témoigne non seulement de la rupture entre les normes de la culture et celles de la structure sociale, mais aussi de l'extraordinaire contradiction inhérente à cette structure sociale. » (Daniel Bell (1979), *Les contradictions culturelles du capitalisme*, Paris, PUF : 80-81.)

Mon cousin français aurait probablement été médusé par ces guerres nouvelles qui ne visent plus à défendre des valeurs, puisqu'elles auraient été perdues, ni ne cherchent la justice, puisqu'il n'y aurait plus de morale. Non, ces guerres du XXI^e siècle prétendent plutôt, et à défaut de mieux, défendre et protéger un « style de vie ». Que nous reste-t-il de ces étendards avec lesquels le XX^e siècle a été construit? Plusieurs pans de nos relations à l'Amérique, ne serait-ce que de façon conjoncturelle, doivent ainsi être repensés à l'aune de ce retour, comme une résurgence, du religieux dans la politique américaine. L'avenir dira si ce retour n'aura été qu'une gymnastique électoraliste ou le dernier soubresaut d'une certaine droite américaine qui n'en finit plus de disparaître.

Au fond, le 11 septembre nous force tous à retourner en nous-mêmes afin de nous reconnaître, ce qui nous fonde comme citoyens et comme être humain, partie plus prenante que jamais à une communauté internationale de plus en plus serrée. Il est bien trop tôt pour dire si l'Amérique réussira ce retour sur elle-même. Cette quête de soi-même n'est jamais chose aisée, ni indolore. Alors que l'Amérique, et le Canada, du siècle passé ont été ceux d'une certaine candeur et d'une exubérance que l'Histoire et le terrible hasard des guerres ont largement rendu possibles, ce retour vers l'essence nous est

cependant tellement familier au Canada. Nous en connaissons le prix et les inquiétudes. Ainsi, et au-delà des précieuses contributions au maintien de la paix et à la ré-institution de la sécurité publique dans les pays ravagés par la guerre, il est possible que la plus grande contribution que puisse apporter le Canada à cette communauté internationale empreinte de tensions croissantes est précisément de partager cette expérience de tolérance et de *construction politique* dans le respect des diversités.

À plusieurs égards, il est donc vrai que le 11 septembre, tout en nous révélant la face la plus hideuse de la mondialisation, se pose comme un formidable défi à composer avec les insatisfactions des autres, leurs craintes, leurs déceptions et leur exclusion de la communauté internationale. L'ère de la mondialisation souriante est donc terminée. Voilà maintenant venir le moment de composer avec les inconvénients et les corollaires de la libéralisation du commerce et des capitaux entreprise il y a plusieurs décennies : la « gestion » des flux migratoires et le maintien de la sécurité nationale, la poursuite d'un développement durable et la redistribution de la richesse mondiale ne sont que quelques uns des « enjeux » pour lesquels l'entêtement national est le gage le plus sûr de l'échec.

Plusieurs intellectuels qui foulent les mêmes trottoirs de Boston se plaisent

maintenant à réactualiser Kant, à cause d'un certain libéralisme qu'il y trouverait, parce qu'il aurait, entre autres, chapeauté son ordre cosmopolite et universel d'une hégémonie unique. Par contre, ce que l'on tait souvent est que, pour Kant, cette hégémonie ne pourra émerger qu'à condition de faire montre de compassion dans la régulation des rapports entre les états, entre les peuples. Une hégémonie qui serait incapable de démontrer une telle compassion ne ferait que répéter l'Histoire et le destin des autres empires.

Plus que jamais auparavant, le 11 septembre nous a donc rappelé l'importance de la compassion et de (re)découvrir aussi les autres. À commencé par nos amis blessés. Cela est une consolation bien dérisoire que de savoir que faillir à ce devoir primordial, qui est celui de notre temps, équivaldrait à perpétuer cette logique éternelle de l'Histoire. Mais cette logique est aussi aveugle parce qu'elle est celle de la guerre.

J'aurais tellement aimé que Tocqueville m'accompagne dans ce Boston gris de pluie. Mais ses silences m'ont éclairé dans cette Amérique au code orange. ☹

L'auteur s'est joint au Ministère en 1997 et a été Vice-consul à Milan (Italie) de 1998 à 2001. Bruno Hamel est Consul et Délégué commercial à Boston depuis septembre 2001.

Pour vos besoins financiers

SI VOUS DÉSIREZ

- ◆ améliorer vos rendements
- ◆ diversifier votre portefeuille
- ◆ des stratégies profitables
- ◆ planifier votre retraite



**FINANCIÈRE
BANQUE
NATIONALE**

For your financial needs

IF YOU WANT

- ◆ better investment returns
- ◆ to diversify your portfolio
- ◆ profitable investment strategies
- ◆ financial planning



**NATIONAL
BANK
FINANCIAL**

Votre partenaire financier / Your financial partner

JACQUES FILION

50 O'Connor, Suite 1602, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6L2

Tel. : (613) 236-0103 / Fax : (613) 236-5916

e-mail: jacques.filion@fbn.ca

- ✓ RER autogérés ✓ Abris fiscaux
- ✓ Fonds d'investissement ✓ Actions
- ✓ Obligations ✓ PNG ✓ REE
- ✓ Gestion de portefeuille

- ✓ Self-directed RSPs ✓ Tax shelters
- ✓ Mutual funds ✓ Stocks ✓ Bonds
- ✓ GICs ✓ ESPs
- ✓ Portfolio management



Books in Review / Critiques de livres

Unholy War: Terror in the Name of Islam

Reviewed by James F. Gould

While Canada Slept: How We Lost Our Place in the World

In this issue *bout de papier* presents two viewpoints on Andrew Cohen's discussion of the Foreign Service

UNHOLY WAR: TERROR IN THE NAME OF ISLAM, by John L. Esposito, Oxford University Press, 2002, 208 pp., \$29.95

As of writing, James F. Gould has been a Foreign Service Officer for 27 years and ten months, less four days (but who's counting?). The Department has, with five postings — four in the Muslim world — and several appropriate assignments to Ottawa, allowed him to indulge his passion for the Middle East and matters Islamic. All great preparation for his much anticipated (at least by him) second career — laying about and thinking thoughts regarding the Middle East.

Since it was "discovered" by the West some twenty years ago, Islamic fundamentalism — now more commonly and accurately termed extremist or militant Islam — has been the focus of a myriad of books, articles, lectures and documentaries. Still it remains a subject of endless fascination and there always appears to be yet another "take" on the subject. John Esposito has become one of the best known among those who have taken on this topic, with good reason. His obvious knowledge, based upon a remarkable depth of scholarship, and his ability to present information in an approachable and readable style are clearly on display in the text under review.

In this book, Professor Esposito begins with Usama bin Ladin (a purist, I will argue with him regarding his spelling: Osama bin Laden) and sets out the path that bin Ladin followed on his way to becoming the most famous terrorist of the new century. While the chapter may very quickly become dated (it is possible, if not probable, that bin Ladin will be killed or captured before this review is published), the underlying arguments that have supported Usama and his colleagues will remain valid for his successors. They (the underlying arguments as well as the successors) will, thereby, continue to plague both the West and those progressive Muslims who wish to modernize their countries.

Perhaps the most valuable thing that Professor Esposito does, and it is the dominant theme throughout the book, is to work

the concept of *jihad* into the history of modern Islam's confrontation with the West and modernism. *Jihad* has been an intensely important word in Islamic theological debate for centuries; each school of philosophy, each teacher and each community has developed its own meaning of the word and each meaning must be understood in its own context. Esposito develops the idea of *jihad* in the time of Muhammad in the seventh century, focussing on the actions of the Prophet and passages from the Qur'an, and then he touches on thinkers and movements that have prepared the way for the militant excesses of today.

Professor Esposito places the modern concept of *jihad* squarely in the context of the Muslim response to Western colonialism and cultural expansionism. He looks at mod-

ern movements throughout the Muslim world. He touches on the development of national movements in Egypt, Palestine and Algeria and gives the history of the expansion of Wahhabi Islam from its Arabian origins into Central Asia and Afghanistan. It is these movements, now in the forefront of Islamic political activism, that have evolved into the primary vehicles for the Islamic revolution and created a supranational movement. Spurred on by their success against the Soviets in Afghanistan, the advocates of the new spirit of *jihad* have created a global movement. The events of 9/11 have brought this movement to the West.

Finally Professor Esposito takes on those questions that have been so prominent since 9/11. Do we really face a clash of civilizations? Why do they hate us? Is there a direct

Salon de la Mariée,

Mères et Filles d'honneur

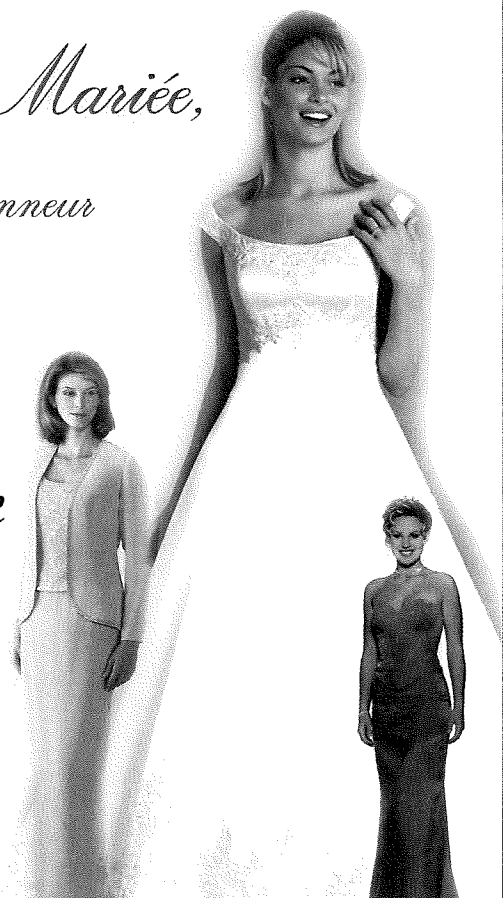
Robes de bal

Dominique Levesque
DESIGNER COUTURIER

(819) 643-1166

305 Notre-Dame, Gatineau,

dominique.designer@qc.aira.com





Rental
Management
for the
Foreign Service
Community

Our services include:

- market analysis
- preparation of documents
- reporting
- maintenance
- regular inspections
- simplified & competitive fees

We've been there...we care!

Mary Ellen Boomgaardt
Representative
Tel: 1-613-746-2367
Fax: 1-613-746-3050
E-mail: boomgaardt@synapse.net

390 Rideau Street E.P.O.
P.O. Box 20118
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9N5

NOW AVAILABLE THROUGH TRADEX



These are just a few of the top-rated mutual funds now offered through Tradex Management Inc. And with Tradex there are no commissions or deferred sales charges of any kind. This allows complete flexibility in tailoring your portfolio to your needs and objectives.



Call us at 1-800-567-3863 or visit us at
50 O'Connor Street, Suite 1120, Ottawa or at www.tradex.ca

Commissions, trailing commissions, management fees and expenses all may be associated with mutual fund investments. Please read the prospectus before investing. Mutual funds are not guaranteed, their values change frequently, and past performance may not be repeated.

Permission to use logos was obtained from fund companies and no cooperative funding was provided.

connection between Islam, anti-Americanism and global terrorism? Are Islam and modernity incompatible? There are too many possible answers to these questions for one to be comfortable in saying that Professor Esposito has it right. He does, however, provide answers that help the reader cope with the many unknowns that seem to be dominating the news. He emphasizes that Islam is not monolithic; the faithful are as diverse in their debate and their beliefs as any other major religion. He provides insight into the love-hate relationship between America and the Muslim world and the difficulties faced by Western governments, especially that of the US. All are challenged to find a balance between their longstanding support for certain regional regimes and the principles of democratization, human rights and self-determination for which they claim to stand.

A few minor complaints aside (an explanation of the Deobandi movement would be useful and I continue to disagree with some of the transliterations), I recommend this book. As he sets out in his preface, Professor Esposito has written for the majority, the educated masses that want to know more about the threats that seem to face them. *Unholy War* is a readable and intelligent attempt to pass on an intuitive understanding that can usually only be obtained through years of research.



Su Casa

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Offering a complete range
of property management
services tailored to
meet the needs of the
Foreign Service community.

Services include:

- ☼ locating qualified tenants
- ☼ determining rental price
- ☼ negotiating leases
- ☼ referral for buying and selling
- ☼ English, Spanish and French

Marta de Hughes
100 Second Avenue
Ottawa ON K1S 2H5
613-232-3648
(phone and fax)
marta@magma.ca
(email)

WHILE CANADA SLEPT: HOW WE LOST OUR PLACE IN THE WORLD by Andrew Cohen, McClelland & Stewart Ltd. 2003, 220 pp., \$32.99.

John Starnes is a former Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs who later became the first civilian Director-General of the RCMP Security Service from 1970 until 1973. He has published five works of fiction. In 1998 his memoir Closely Guarded: A Life in Canadian Security and Intelligence was published by University of Toronto Press.

Andrew Cohen has written in clear, well-crafted prose about the gradual decline in Canada's ability to project itself abroad and to exert any real influence on other countries and groups of countries, such as the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Nations and NATO. At times he describes events in almost allegorical terms. It is a sad account which, unfortunately, accurately describes what has happened to us without ascribing blame to particular individuals or political institutions, such as Parliament, except to make the devastating general criticism that we all are to blame!

Cohen's analysis of the unwelcome situation in which we now find ourselves is cleverly presented within the framework of Canada's activities in defence, trade, foreign aid and diplomacy, astutely comparing what we have done in the past 60 years with the present. Particularly trenchant are his comments about Pearson, Robertson and Wrong, their quite different characters and abilities and the extraordinary relationships they created, which contributed so much to our achieving a truly remarkable position in world affairs during and after World War II. Cohen wisely makes clear, however, that what he has written isn't an elegy for Canada and that "decline doesn't mean despair or disintegration" but rather that the real issue is "to know the kind of country that we will be in the world — with what means and what ends, with what authority and what ambition, with what self-image and what self-respect."

I think the author is right. Canadians have been deluding themselves for many years but I am not optimistic that the weaknesses he describes can be corrected quickly or effectively. For example, I am struck by the fact that even if we were able to rebuild our diplomatic service and armed forces to something approaching their former glory and usefulness there wouldn't be much point in doing so if those responsible at the highest level of government for using them effectively were so obviously incapable of devising fresh foreign and military policies to fit

the needs of our time or of having those policies properly implemented.

Andrew Cohen's comments about the former Department of External Affairs and many of those who then worked in it are interesting and generally fair, although on a few matters I disagree with his judgements. For example, in January 2003 Cohen very kindly sent me a copy of the draft section of the book dealing with the vexed question of homosexuality in the Canadian Foreign Service. In a letter dated 12 February 2003, thanking him for the material, I offered a few comments about what he had written about Norman Robertson in particular and more generally about homosexuality in the foreign service.

I wrote, in part: *"I think the statement that 'the Department was hostile to homosexuals' is far too general, untrue and thus misleading. It leaves the impression that those responsible for administering External Affairs — the minister, the deputy minister and his senior officers — were hostile to homosexuals. To my knowledge this is simply not true. 'Hostility' (if that is the right expression), however, is clearly enunciated in a [security] directive by Cabinet (Cabinet Directive CD35), which applied throughout the public service and not simply to the Department of External Affairs. The directive*

was introduced by Louis St. Laurent while Minister of Justice and had the backing of his colleagues in Cabinet.

When it comes to the brief quotations from my autobiography, Closely Guarded, A Life in Canadian Security and Intelligence, I would be happier if they included the context or at least some of it, which would make it quite clear that Norman Robertson went to unending lengths to protect those with homosexual tendencies caught in the toils of CD 35 and far from forcing them out he protected them and, no less important, their families from the fear, pain, anguish and humiliation which inevitably seems to accompany these human tragedies (pages 93–94 of Closely Guarded). It wasn't simply that homosexuals were considered to be vulnerable but the certain knowledge that in some cases they would be rendered very vulnerable."

Unfortunately, however, the word *hostility* appears on page 146 of the recently published version of the book, together with some of the comments to which I took exception, leaving readers with the distinct and wrong impression that those administering the Department handled such problems harshly and with a singular lack of compassion. Alas, what has

ART LENDING of OTTAWA

Independently operated • 30 Years

Local Professional Artists

Rent or buy original art

Monthly rental from \$10

The third Tuesday of the month 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

and the preceding evening 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

closed July, August, December

Unitarian Church Hall

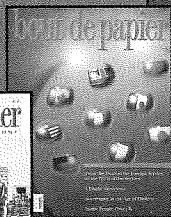
30 Cleary Avenue, Ottawa

call Art Lending of Ottawa

594-8513

**Put diplomacy at
your doorstep...
subscribe
today and
save!**

bout de papier



**La
diplomatie à
votre porte...
abonnez-vous aujourd'hui
et économisez!**

Simply fill in the coupon below
and mail to us with your
cheque or money order
payable to
bout de papier.

Veuillez
compléter
le coupon ci-dessous
et le retourner avec votre
paiement à bout de papier.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ 1 year \$16.00/
1 an, 16 \$* | ☐ 2 years \$30.00/
2 ans, 30 \$* |
| ☐ New/
Nouveau | ☐ Renewal/
Renouvellement |
| ☐ Mr./Monsieur | ☐ Mrs./Madame |
| ☐ Ms | ☐ Miss/Mlle |

*International + \$6.00/yr/année *USA + \$4.00/yr/année

Name/Nom: _____

Address/Adresse: _____

City/Ville: _____

Prov.: _____

Code: _____

Mail to: bout de papier
412-47 Clarence Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9K1

Adresser à : bout de papier
412-47, rue Clarence
Ottawa (Ontario) K1N 9K1

Discover why PAFSO considers MKI to be the
experts for postings and family reunions

2121 Carling Avenue, Ontario
Fax: (613) 233-7813 Tel.: (613) 234-1395

Coordinator / coordinatrice : Radhika Sekar e-mail / courrier électronique : rsekar@mkitravel.com	Coordinator / coordinatrice : Nader Ibrahim e-mail / courrier électronique : nibrahim@mkitravel.com
---	---

2121, avenue Carling, Ottawa (Ontario)
Télécopie : (613) 233-7813 Tél. : (613) 234-1395

Découvrez pourquoi l'APASE nous
considère comme les experts en affectations et
réunions de famille

ALGONQUIN TRAVEL
& **MKI** conference management

PAGIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT INC. GESTION IMMOBILIÈRE PAGIC INC.

BILINGUAL SERVICES / SERVICES BILINGUES

WE OFFER / NOUS OFFRONS

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (ONTARIO/QUÉBEC)

rental/lease
maintenance/renovation
regular inspections
pre-departure counselling
resident/non-resident
monthly & annual
financial statements

GESTION COMPLÈTE (QUÉBEC/ONTARIO)

location/bail
entretien/rénovation
visites régulières
conseils avant départ
résident/non-résident
états financiers
mensuels & annuels

C.P. Minto Place P.O. 56015
355 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7Z1
Tel & fax: (613) 860-0959
pagic@sympatico.ca

been published cannot be erased. It remains on the record.

Cohen has told me he had wished to take account of my comments, but unfortunately this proved impossible to do given the advanced stage which production of the book had reached by February 2003. One hopes that, at least for the record, eventually these unfortunate impressions can be corrected by means of *errata* or in some other suitable manner.

These regrettable faults aside I think it is a good book and the average reader not only will find it enjoyable, but will benefit from the author's shrewd analysis of the true state of our realm and the extent to which Canadians have been able to delude themselves. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) would have recognized the unreality of our pretensions so artfully described in his delightful poem *Jabberwocky*:

*'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.*

Alan Bowker is a career foreign service officer at present Director of International Academic Relations, DFAIT.

Last year Canadians were shocked when foreign service officers picketed for higher pay and the media reported soldiers visiting food banks. Most Canadians had believed that Canada led the world in peacekeeping, aid, and international policy. Andrew Cohen attacks this belief head-on. "Canada," he writes, "is in decline in the world today. It is not doing what it once did, or as much as it once did, or enjoying the success it once did." In contrast with Canada's "golden age" in the 1940s and 50s (personified for him by Hume Wrong, Norman Robertson, and Lester Pearson), Canada today has a military which can no longer sustain peacekeeping operations; it is 20th out of 22 OECD donor nations in development assistance; its foreign service "no longer attracts or keeps the best; pays poorly and promotes slowly; emphasizes too much commerce and not enough conscience; and employs more foreigners abroad than it does Canadians". This neglect of the 3 Ds (defence, development, diplomacy), in Cohen's view, reflects the decline of Canada itself into a parochial nation without vision, grit, or greatness.

Throughout Cohen's discussion there runs a fourth "D" — iDentity. For Cohen, as for a long line of writers throughout the last century, foreign policy for Canada is not about "vital interests" and *realpolitik*. It is about defining and expressing who we are and what we would like to be as a nation. Wrong,

Robertson, and Pearson believed strongly that Canada should play a role in the world worthy of our aspirations and our destiny. Cohen continues this tradition by insisting that the achievements of the "golden age" must be "our standard." For Canada, excellence must be the norm. We must punch above our weight, all the time.

Not everyone will agree with everything in this book. Some will dispute its basic premise. Certainly there is much to be proud of in Canada's international policy during the past thirty years and I am proud to have been part of it. We were not asleep, like Rip Van Winkle. There were many reasons for disillusionment, decline and budget cuts in foreign affairs, defence and aid, not least of which was the realization that we could not endlessly finance our social idealism on a credit card. But Cohen's main concern is to stimulate a public debate. In this he has succeeded. If his description of the illness is at times more convincing than his prescription for the cure, what rings most true is his passionate conviction that rediscovering the internationalism of the past is a first step to doing more, and being more, in a world that needs us.

Cohen's discussion of the decline of foreign policy from the 1960s to the budget cuts of the 1980s and 1990s makes gloomy reading. As tools rusted and resources dried up, international policy became a conjuror's compulsion to pull a continuing series of rabbits out of a hat, as long as it cost little and continued to reinforce the illusion that Canada remained a key player in the world. Sometimes brilliant, sometimes self-indulgent, this diplomacy was increasingly built on sand. Foreign service morale declined as successive governments tinkered relentlessly with the department, attacked its "relevance", and seemed obsessed with destroying all vestiges of the special status it had once enjoyed. The department faced unprecedented challenges of administration, of information management, of new issues, roles and functions, and of the changing needs of diplomats and their families. This picture is probably overdrawn and in any case we are now moving in a more positive direction. The foreign service of the future will not be, and should not be, that of the "golden age". It will have a different face, perform different roles, have different partners, be in different places, and draw on different skills. But job one in its renewal must be to ensure that pride, professionalism, and excellence are as central to its future as they have been to its past.

Cohen well recognizes that the Canada and the world of the "golden age" are no more. Then, "when the stars were aligned and the men and the moment in harmony", Canada could play a role well beyond its size. The brilliant renaissance men — always men and mostly "anglos" — of the foreign

service were "very atypical Canadians, an élite in an age of élitism" when the public trusted their governments, their public servants, and their experts. Cohen believes we can regain a high level of international engagement (though not everyone would agree with him that \$4-5 billion more a year is easily affordable), but some of his specific proposals for how a changed Canada should address the challenges and opportunities of a changed world have a certain "back to the future" quality.

Particularly evident is Cohen's ambivalence toward trade. In my view, economic liberalism is as much an expression of Canadian values as human rights; helping establish market economies which can integrate with the world trading system is a major objective of development assistance; and rules-based international trade is essential to global as well as Canadian prosperity. Cohen acknowledges that trade is "the brightest face of Canada's internationalism." But he appears to share the prejudice of some old-time gentleman diplomats that commerce is inferior to the high-minded pursuit of internationalism. While accepting free trade, he is uneasy about our "emotional dependence on America" and advocates a new Third Option to dilute it "in a positive, useful way — by pursuing other opportunities in other places". Sound familiar?

While few would disagree with Cohen that military spending must be increased if we are to effectively perform as peacekeepers or peacemakers, hard choices will have to be made. The days are past when peacekeeping usually meant small numbers of soldiers deployed into relatively low-risk operations, perhaps to win diplomatic kudos. Peacemaking missions will put Canadian men and women in harm's way, and they may defend themselves or even be the attackers, not always with blue helmets on and sometimes with ambiguous outcomes. Canadians will need to be clear on the objectives and risks of each mission and will expect continuous accountability as they unfold.

Increasing our aid budget to .36 per cent of GDP would also be welcome but Cohen's proposals to define our priorities, address the poorest of the poor, enter fewer sectors and fewer countries, and reduce tied aid, are also *déjà-vu*. As he acknowledges, we've been there, tried all that, and we still face the same daunting dilemmas as before. There are no easy answers.

Everyone is fond of saying that Canada has changed and Cohen is no exception. But I am not sure whether the magnitude and impact of that change has been fully reflected in foreign policy discussions. Canada has become one of the first truly post-modern nations. Our history is not an unbroken saga

of wisdom or success, but in our own quiet way we have created a prosperous, democratic, transcontinental nation, a bilingual, multi-cultural society with aboriginal roots, with liberal values and progressive social policies, a place where people can have multiple identities and loyalties in the most decentralized federation in the industrialized world — all during a century when nationalism and ideology destroyed nations and empires and too often engulfed the world in war. According to Michael Adams, we are now less deferential to authority, less religious, less interested in history and institutions than before, and more willing to espouse flexible gender identity, ethical consumerism, and global consciousness. As we have become more economically integrated with the United States, we have also become more innovative, productive, and confident. A northern tiger with post-modern values wants prosperity, security and fulfilment. Canadians will want an international policy that reflects their values and ensures their security and prosperity but does not threaten core values like the open border with the United States, or social programs. They would never defer to a Wrong, Robertson, or Pearson.

The new world is dominated by a hyper-power and faces very different security challenges from the days of the Cold War. Crime, the environment, terrorism, religious and cultural conflict, disease, poverty, and human rights have become issues essential to our security but they can only be effectively addressed through international cooperation. What is really new is the information revolution of the last two decades. People are more mobile and better educated. As Marshall McLuhan foresaw, information technology has blurred the distinction between the human and fibre-optic neural net. Ideas travel at the speed of light (as does money) and shape human consciousness and behaviour in a way incomprehensible to those who think in terms of economic determinism or rational thought. In this post-modern world, identity — individual, group, and national — has taken on a new meaning. The diplomat of the future will have to understand religion and culture, poetry and psychology, MTV and the internet, even as she understands political analysis and trade rules.

All this points to the importance of the fourth 'D' — defining our identity and projecting it abroad. Cohen believes there should be more public discussion and education about foreign affairs, more "public diplomacy" abroad (meaning information and culture), and measures such as Michael Ignatieff's idea of Canada as the "governance state", exporting and defending our values; but these and other proposals are confined to the last few pages of the book and I wish they were better developed. I think the fourth 'D' should be a centrepiece of our international engagement. Canada is seen by many other countries — both well-established democracies and newly emerging nations — as having addressed many problems they are only beginning to wrestle with. They want to know more about us. The world does need more Canada, but not only what we make, say, teach, and do. It needs more of what we are. The fourth 'D' means encouraging others to encounter us, and opening Canada to the world, not only through information and culture, but through youth exchanges, scientific cooperation, connectivity, broadcasting on the internet, scholarships and student recruitment, Canadian studies abroad, and much more. When others begin to see us in three dimensions as a diverse and sophisticated people with values they admire, we will have more influence, we will sell more goods and services, we will attract people, investment and ideas to our shores. Canadians with experience of other cultures and ideas will have the global outlook and skills to succeed in a globalized, knowledge-based economy. A Canada that knows itself better, that has "a particular idea of itself in the world", that can see itself reflected in the perceptions of others, will worry less about the influence of its neighbour. It will approach the world with confidence and purpose, offering not only its exertions, but its example. ☺

"Cohen's contribution is invaluable.

A book full of such rich detail, written with passion and engaging prose, should grace every Canadian history curriculum. It is also a must-read for all those, of any generation, who wish to understand the roots of Canada's global outlook."

— *Globe and Mail*

WHILE CANADA SLEPT

HOW WE LOST OUR PLACE IN THE WORLD

ANDREW COHEN



"This is clearly a must-read for all Canadians interested in our glorious past and in Canada having an influential voice in the world again."

— *Montreal Gazette*

"A trenchant critique of modern Canadian foreign policy."

— *Time Magazine.*



McClelland & Stewart Ltd.
The Canadian Publishers

www.mcclelland.com

Homeland Security (1938)

Sixty-five years ago the peace of the world and the security of North America were jeopardized by the expansion of Nazi Germany in Europe and of Imperial Japan in Asia. Both Canada and the United States had long taken comfort in their distance from the most likely battlegrounds, as well as the advantages of sharing a continent that was separated by vast oceans from the most dire threats to international order and stability. After the extraordinarily costly Great War, both countries had attempted to stand aloof from the crises that other nations less fortunately situated and more directly threatened could not avoid. For Canada, however, its relationship with Britain through the Empire and Commonwealth was increasingly likely to entangle it in overseas difficulties. Even so, the foundation of Canada's position in world affairs, then as before and since, was a continental partnership with the United States, frequently celebrated with predictable references to "the longest undefended border in the world" and "more than one hundred years of peace" in bilateral relations.

Perhaps no leaders in the twentieth century personified that close relationship better than Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who became President of the United States in January 1933, and William Lyon Mackenzie King, who returned to office as Prime Minister of Canada in October 1935. Though it is easy to exaggerate the length of their association and the depth of their personal friendship, there is no doubt that both Roosevelt and King possessed a sympathetic understanding of their respective countries and political positions, as well as an appreciation of the

importance to policy-making of reliable bilateral contacts to advance mutual interests.

Apprehension about the wider world on both sides of the border had prompted concerns about the defence of North America from foreign threats. In this context, Roosevelt used the occasion of the acceptance of an honorary degree from Queen's University as a Canadian platform for a firm declaration of the common needs and implications of continental defence. This affirmation was even more remarkable because it was given when the broad thrust of American policy was simply to defend the neutrality of the United States. Moreover, the reciprocal pledge by King was a realistic response that demonstrated how Canada's national defence was in the interests of both countries, whatever the disparity in power between the neighbours.

The speeches by King and Roosevelt which are reproduced below were published as a pamphlet in 1939 by the King's Printer under the overall title "The United States and Canada: Reciprocity in Defence." King and Roosevelt also spoke at the dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge later on the same day. The Diary of William Lyon Mackenzie King, from which two extracts are taken below, is available on-line at <http://king.archives.ca> (the original and typescripts are preserved in the King Papers at the Library and Archives of Canada, formerly the National Archives of Canada).

Hector Mackenzie

**Extract from Diary of
William Lyon Mackenzie King,
Thursday, August 18, 1938.
On board Car 100.**

... I was up at 7.30. The day looked very threatening, much the same kind of a day as when I was at Kingston last. Went over the speech [which King would be giving at the dedication of the Thousand Islands International Bridge] once, and a little after ten left my car to go into the President's car, it having arrived at Kingston via Niagara Falls and Toronto about half an hour before. The Lieutenant-Governor [of Ontario Albert] Matthews went in first, and had a word with the President [Franklin Delano Roosevelt]. When I came to the car, he greeted me by saying: "Hello Mackenzie". I remarked to him at once how much thinner he was looking but also how well. He told me that he had lost weight largely by eating about one-third of what he had formerly done. I spoke

appreciatively of his visiting Canada again, and how glad I was to see him. I also spoke of how sorry [Baron] Tweedsmuir [Governor-General of Canada] was of not being able to be present. We talked of his health for a short time. A little later, I presented [Norman] Rogers [Minister of Labour and Rector of Queen's University] and [C.D.] Howe [Minister of Transport] to the President, the latter having formally [sic?: formerly] met him. Also some of the Kingston officials and the Mayor [Harry A. Stewart], and he left by open car in company with the Lieutenant-Governor to drive to the Stadium at Queen's University. Rogers and I with [Major-] General [C.F.] Constantine [Adjutant-General of Canada] followed in another car. The streets were well lined with people all along the route.

A great crowd was assembled at the Queen's Stadium. The proceedings there passed off very well. The President's Address was a most significant one. He promised Canada that the United States would not stand idly by if an effort was made to "dominate" this country by any foreign power. He referred, in his Address, to our both

being from Harvard using, in this connection, the expression "Mackenzie King and myself". After the President had received the degree, we drove together with the Chancellor of the University [James A. Richardson] back to the College where an informal luncheon with the Governors and members of the Faculty and others was arranged in one of the halls.

The President was given a splendid reception all along the way. At luncheon, I sat to the President's right and had Jim MacDonald [sic: Macdonnell, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Queen's University] to my left. The latter made a very good speech on behalf of the University. There was no other speaking. After the luncheon, the President and I drove from the University to the Thousand Islands Bridge, a distance of some 20 miles. While in Kingston, we were taken through different streets crowded with people on both sides; cheers were given for each of us along the way. I felt very proud with the appearance of the city and the behaviour of the crowds. The evident good-will on all sides was a striking and memorable feature. On the way, I directed the President's attention to Fort Henry, and told him of the proceedings there a few days before, and also of the incident of the Battle of the Windmill, and of my mother's birth in the United States during the period of exile of her father [William Lyon Mackenzie] in this country.

**Declaration by
Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
at Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario,
August 18, 1938.**

To the pleasure of being once more on Canadian soil, where I have passed so many of the happy hours of my life, there is added today a very warm sense of gratitude for being admitted to the fellowship of this ancient and famous university. I am glad to join the brotherhood which Queen's has contributed and is contributing not only to the spiritual leadership for which the college was established, but also to the social and public leadership in the civilized life of Canada.

An American President is precluded by our Constitution from accepting any title from a foreign prince, potentate or power. Queen's University is not a prince or a potentate but it is a power. Yet I can say, without constitutional reserve, that the acceptance of the title which you confer on me today would raise no qualms in the August breast of our own Supreme Court.

Civilization is not national — it is international — even though that observation

— trite to most of us, is today challenged in some parts of the world. Ideas are not limited by territorial borders; they are the common inheritance of all free people. Thought is not anchored in any land; and the profit of education rebounds to the equal benefit of the whole world. That is one form of free trade to which the leaders of every opposing political party can subscribe.

In a large sense we in the Americas stand charged today with the maintaining of that tradition. When, speaking recently in a similar vein in the Republic of Brazil, I included the Dominion of Canada in the fellowship of the Americas, our South American neighbours gave hearty acclaim. We in the Americas know the sorrow and the wreckage which may follow if the ability of men to understand each other is rooted out from among the nations.

Many of us here today know from experience that of all the devastations of war none is more tragic than the destruction which it brings to the processes of men's minds. Truth is denied because emotion pushes it aside. Forbearance is succeeded by bitterness. In that atmosphere human thought cannot advance.

It is impossible not to remember that for years when Canadians and Americans have met they have light-heartedly saluted as North American friends, without thought of dangers from overseas. Yet we are awake to the knowledge that the casual assumptions of our greetings in earlier times today must become a matter for serious thought.

A few days ago a whisper, fortunately untrue, raced round the world that armies standing over against each other in unhappy array were to be set in motion. In a few short hours the effect of that whisper had been registered in Montréal and New York, in Ottawa and in Washington, in Toronto and in Chicago, in Vancouver and in San Francisco. Your business men and ours felt it alike; your farmers and ours heard it alike; your young men and ours wondered what effect this might have on their lives.

We in the Americas are no longer a far-away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or no harm; instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. The vast amount of our resources, the vigour of our commerce and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we choose or not.

Happily, you and we, in friendship and in entire understanding, can look clear-eyed at these possibilities, resolving to leave no pathway unexplored and no technique undeveloped which may, if our hopes are realized, contribute to the peace of the world. Even if

those hopes are disappointed, we can assure each other that this hemisphere at least shall remain a strong citadel wherein civilization can flourish unimpaired.

The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire.

We are good neighbours and true friends because we maintain our own rights with frankness, because we refuse to accept the twists of secret diplomacy, because we settle our disputes by consultation and because we discuss our common problems in the spirit of the common good.

We seek to be scrupulously fair and helpful not only in our relations with each other, but each of us at home in our relations with our own people.

But there is one process which we certainly cannot change and probably ought not to change. This is the feeling which ordinary men and women have about events which they can understand. We cannot prevent our people from having an opinion in regard to wanton brutality, in regard to undemocratic regimentation, in regard to misery inflicted on helpless peoples, or in regard to violations of accepted individual rights.

All that any government, constituted as is yours and mine, can possibly undertake is to help make sure that the facts are known and fairly stated. No country where thought is free can prevent every fireside and home within its borders from considering the evidence for itself and rendering its own verdict; and the sum total of these conclusions of educated men and women will, in the long run, become the national verdict.

That is what we mean when we say that public opinion ultimately governs policy. It is right and just that this should be the case.

Many of our ancestors came to Canada and the United States because they wished to break away from systems which forbade them to think freely and their descendants have insisted on the right to know the truth — to argue their problems to a majority decision, and, if they remained unconvinced, to disagree in peace. As a tribute to our likeness in this respect, I note that the Bill of Rights in your country and in mine is substantially the same.

Mr. Chancellor, you of Canada who respect the educational tradition of our democratic continent will ever maintain good neighborhood in ideas as we in the public service hope and propose to maintain it in the field of government and of foreign relations. My good friend, the Governor General, in receiving an honorary degree in June at that university of Cambridge, Massachusetts,

to which Mackenzie King and I both belong, suggested that we cultivate three qualities to keep our foothold in the shifting sands of the present — humility, humanity and humor. All three of them, imbedded in education, build new spans to re-establish free intercourse throughout the world and bring forth an order in which free nations can live in peace.

**Extract from Diary of
William Lyon Mackenzie King,
Saturday, August 20, 1938.
On board Car 100.**

Had concluded, before reaching Toronto, I should speak at North York on Roosevelt's two speeches. Fortunately, had telephoned Ottawa for some material, and spent the morning trying to throw what I received into shape. [O.D.] Skelton [Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs] had given me excellent material. It was really an answer to prayer to have had this come at the time, as I really could not bring myself to prepare any general review of the Government's work, at the afternoon's picnic. Worked all morning in the car. Had a little rest after luncheon, and, at three, motored with Mrs. Mulock and Mr. [J.E.] Lawson [MP, York South] to the Fair Grounds at Woodbridge. Had I been feeling well and prepared, I should have enjoyed the day immensely.

There were many old friends present at the gathering who seemed glad to renew

associations. I missed, however, the representation there should have been from the Government of Ontario. Morgan Baker [MLA, York North] was present, along with another of the Ontario members, each of whom spoke showing in no mistaken fashion their loyalty to myself, and indignation at the attitude of the Ontario Government. Baker said he was quite prepared to face, as he would have to, the bitter hostility of [Mitch] Hepburn [Premier of Ontario] for being present at the gathering. It is perfectly outrageous that Hepburn should seek, as he does, to destroy our Party, and be permitted to do so by his own following.

Tonight, at Sir William [Mulock]'s, Baker told me that [William Limburg] Houck [Minister without Portfolio and Vice-Chairman, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario], a member of the Government, had told him that when Peter Heenan [Minister of Lands and Forests, Province of Ontario] had returned from Ottawa and was speaking kindly of the reception he had received, Hepburn had been most offensive in the language he had used in the Cabinet toward myself and the Government. That at a more recent meeting of the Cabinet, he had instructed his Ministers to do nothing to embarrass Dr. [Robert James] Manion [Leader of the Opposition], and that he was planning to help Manion in the campaign by seeing that two Liberals were put in each constituency. I was not in good shape for speaking at the picnic. There was a very large

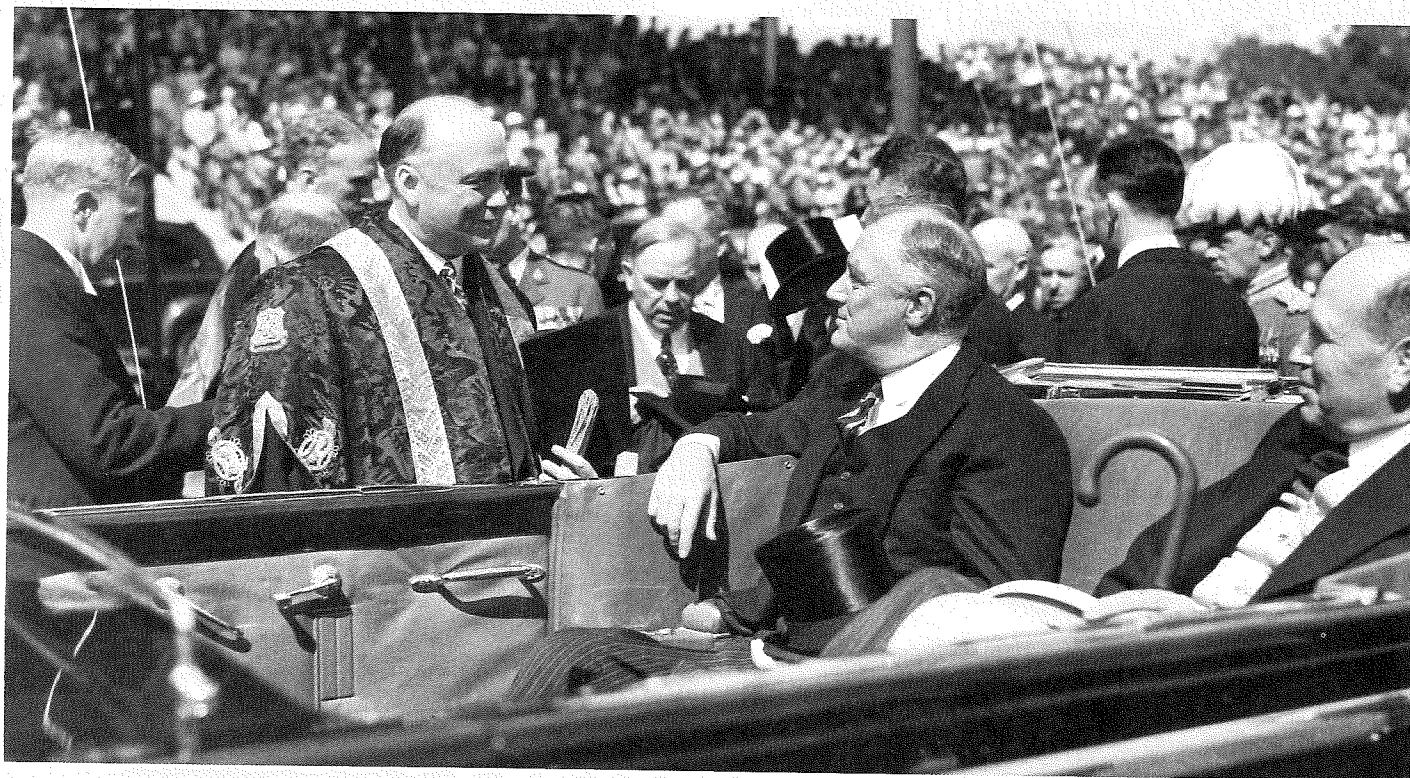
crowd which Willie [W.L.] Mulock [MP, York North] said was an answer to Hepburn, and they were most enthusiastic.

**Acknowledgment of
President Roosevelt's Declaration,
by Right Honourable
W.L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
in a Speech at Woodbridge, Ontario,
August 20, 1938.**

I am sure the people of Canada will wish me to take this opportunity to say a word about the visit paid to us this week by the President of the United States. I had the privilege of welcoming Mr. Roosevelt on their behalf, and everything that happened during the visit, and everything that has been said since, has shown how warm and sincere our welcome actually was.

Our people will particularly expect me to say how deeply we appreciated the friendliness and import of the President's great speech at Kingston, which, a little later in the day, I said would meet with a warm response in the hearts of all who love liberty, justice and peace. The press cables show that the speech has already been noticed abroad, and its international significance duly appreciated.

The President spoke of the deep concern felt by his people in the face of the tragic events troubling other parts of the world. He spoke of their hopes that pathways might be



Queen's University Chancellor James Richardson Greets President Roosevelt at Richardson Memorial Stadium, 18 August 1938.

PHOTO COURTESY: QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, QUEEN'S PICTURE COLLECTION, LOCATOR #V28.

developed to contribute to the peace of the world; of the resolve, even if those hopes are disappointed, that this hemisphere shall remain a strong citadel of the ideas and civilization which we hold in common. He described the way of democracy; how public opinion ultimately governs policy and how, in the end, the national verdict arises from the sum total of the conclusions of free men who are allowed access to the facts, and to discuss them freely. These are our concerns, and our ways in Canada as well, and we greatly value this confirmation.

But our people will expect me to express their warm appreciation of the assurance which the President has given directly to them that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened. Every utterance by the press and others throughout Canada during the past two days has testified how greatly we value this assurance, and how well we understand it. We know that these words of assurance are the words of a friendly people and neighbour. We are glad that our common affairs have been so managed, and our mutual confidence so established, that such words can be frankly spoken and received without reserve. We realize that there is here no thought of military

alliances, which are not a part of the tradition of the people of the United States nor of our own. We recognize the President's words as fresh evidence of the special neighbourly relations which have grown up between Canada and the United States, and we are glad that we are valued as a neighbour.

And, as Mr. Roosevelt has said, we are good neighbours and true friends because we maintain our own right with frankness. As I have already said, the people of Canada deeply appreciate all that is implied by the President's visit. At the same time, they know they have their own responsibilities for maintaining Canadian soil as a homeland for free men in the western hemisphere. They will recognize that there is no room today for shirking these responsibilities. Indeed, the times being what they are, they will be quick to see that the assurance given by the President has, if anything, increased rather than lessened our responsibilities.

We, too, have our obligations as a good friendly neighbour, and one of them is to see that, at our own instance, our country is made as immune from attack or possible invasion as we can reasonably be expected to make it, and that, should the occasion ever arise, enemy forces should not be able to pursue

their way, either by land sea or air to the United States, across Canadian territory.

During the past two years, we have been making special efforts to put our own means of defence in order. The country has approved the many measures taken to this end, and I am confident that, within the limits of our capacities and responsibilities, the country intends that we shall keep on going forward on that course. In that way, I am equally confident, we shall best play the part of a good neighbour.

This policy, I might add, accords wholly with that agreed to by Canada at the Imperial Conference held in London, last year, and which set forth that each Dominion was responsible for its own defence. Our defence, as well as the defence of all other parts of the British Empire, we believe, is further to be secured by consultation and co-operation with the other members of the British Commonwealth. The common concern which each part would be expected to have for the whole was recognized by the President, when, in conveying the assurance he did, he prefaced his words by explicitly pointing out that the Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. ☺

Spruceholme Inn

...a return to traditional elegance



FINE DINING
AND LUXURY ACCOMMODATION
IN A HISTORICAL SETTING

Only 75 minutes from Ottawa
Ideal for small conferences and seminars

**For reservations call
1-888-263-1575**

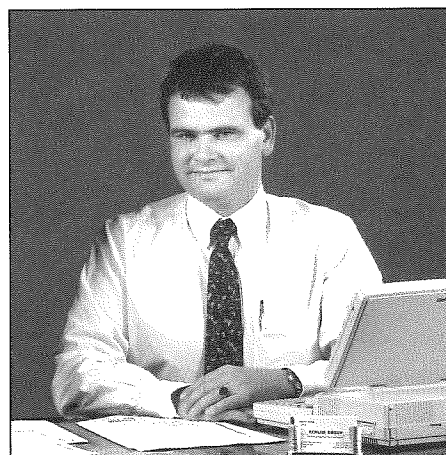
204, rue Principale
Fort Coulonge PQ J0X 1V0
Tel: 819-683-5635 Fax: 819-683-2139
email: spruceholme@renc.igs.net

www.spruceholmeinn.com

WHO IS LOOKING AFTER YOUR CONCERNS WHEN YOU'RE ABROAD?

WE OFFER...

- PROPERTY
MANAGEMENT
- REAL ESTATE
PURCHASE & SALES
- RELOCATION
PLANNING



ALL OF OUR SERVICES ARE INDIVIDUALLY TAILORED TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

Andre de Loë

1131 Newmarket Street
Ottawa, ON K1B 4N4
(613) 742-0221 Fax: (613) 742-7855

KENLOE REALTY CORPORATION

He may lose some friends in the move...

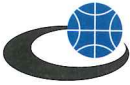


How long should he wait for a new one? He won't. If you're insured with Clements International, household effects claims are handled immediately, with personal attention to what really matters—people.

Ask about the unique coverage provided under our MissionsAbroad® program.



Should he lose his bicycle too?

Clements  International
Global Insurance Solutions

1-202-872-0060

www.clements.com

A visit to the

'stans

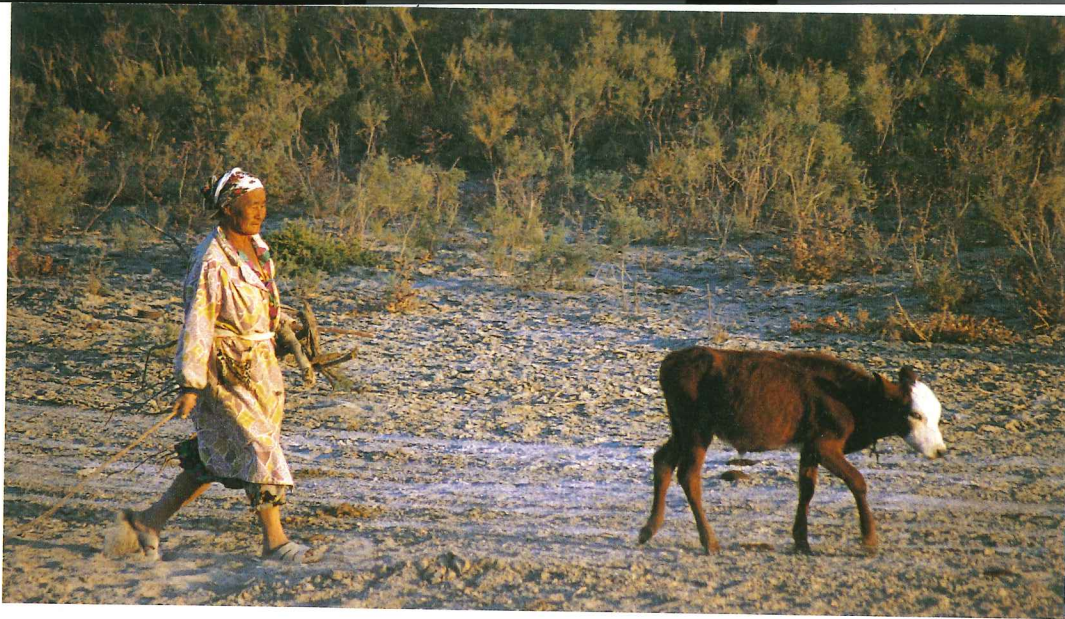
of Central Asia



Photos and Story by David Edwards

Central Kyrgyzstan





For many centuries Central Asia constituted the heart of the “Silk Road”, the most important path of commerce linking Asia with Europe.

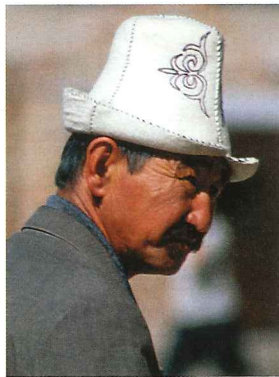
In the early twenty-first century, however, it remains one of the least visited parts of the planet. Hostile to outside visitors in the nineteenth century, the various countries of Central Asia fell under the dominance of the Soviet Union between 1919 and 1923. While there were some opportunities for travel during the Soviet period, price structures were prohibitive for backpackers. Large swathes of the region were totally off limits to travellers for security reasons related to the Cold War. The Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, ushering in five new countries in Central Asia, each ending with the four letters “stan” and joining the already existing Afghanistan and Pakistan to the South and East. Having never been there before, and thinking that the place might be an intriguing spot to visit scarcely more than a decade after they came into existence, a friend based in Hanoi and I decided to embark on a holiday into the ‘stans of Central Asia.



Zenkov Cathedral

Our route took us from Delhi to Almaty, capital of Kazakhstan. We then continued to Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan, did some hiking in the Ala Archa Canyon and stayed with Kyrgyz families in yurts next to the high altitude lake of Song Kul.

We crossed to Uzbekistan, heading out to Nukus and Moynaq in the erstwhile Aral Sea area of Karakalpakstan, then back through the famous Silk Road cities of Khiva, Bukhara and Samarkand and finally back to Tashkent.



Yurt next to Song Kul

The main logistical obstacle in travelling to Central Asia is the requirement for visas for each country, combined with the relative paucity of diplomatic missions. There were also additional registration requirements within countries, which could be facilitated by travel agencies, but it still took time. We always seemed to be forking out more money to the respective governments for the privilege of being there. This has been exacerbated in recent years as each country has implemented an increasing number of border checks and as the "three-day transit rule", by which you could transit one country in the former Soviet Union without a visa if you had a valid visa for a nearby country, has effectively collapsed. However, once past that, Central Asia offers some extraordinary variety and scenic beauty in one of the least touristic parts of the world.

The countries of Central Asia are ostensibly Muslim in religious orientation, yet the long period of communist rule and, to a certain extent, Russian domination in urban centres has changed the social dynamic over the last 80 years. Alcohol is available everywhere. It is rare to hear the call of the muezzin. We generally felt very safe travelling throughout the region, save for being in buses and taxis where the drivers often travelled at recklessly fast speed.

Our stay in Almaty was restricted to visiting the city, arranging the additional visas and hiking beyond the nearby mountain centre resort of Chembulak. Our first impressions of Almaty (as well as Bishkek and Tashkent) were surprisingly positive. The cities are green and generally quiet. Central Asian cities face opposite challenges to those of urban centres in South or Southeast Asia. In the latter, urban crowding and rapid economic growth are overwhelming infrastructural capacity, turning many Asian cities into environmental disaster areas. The former Soviet Union and central planning brought forth planned cities with parks, apartment buildings and wide streets. Economic retrenchment has, on a *de facto* basis, limited urban and vehicular growth. Many ethnic Russians have left the newly emerging countries. The archetype of a South Asian road journey is of an unending procession of trucks, buses, cars, motorcycles, bicycles, animal-pulled conveyances and pedestrians. The archetype of a Central Asian road journey is travelling along a somewhat bumpy paved road the width of an airport runway with either no traffic or just the occasional vehicle visible in the distance.

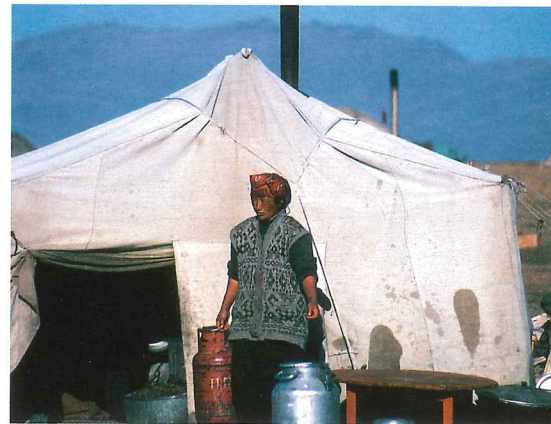
Our trip had three components. The first was to enjoy the topographic and cultural dynamic of the northern spur of Asia's highest mountain chains — the Tien Shan of southern Kazakhstan as well as northern and central Kyrgyzstan. The second was to explore

the trail of the environmental catastrophe related to the diversion of the Aral Sea by the Soviet Union in the 1950s. The third was to follow the spur of the Silk Road trail through the three major towns in Uzbekistan where this is most manifest — in Khiva, Bukhara and Samarkand. All exceeded our expectations.

Both Almaty and Bishkek have extremely impressive mountain skylines. We spent a day each hiking beyond the ski resort of Chembulak in Kazakhstan and in the Ala Archa Canyon of Kyrgyzstan, both accessible within an hour of the respective capitals. Peaks visible from the capital cities exceed 4500 metres. In some ways, the topography of dry grassland sweeping up to high mountains resembled the Rockies in Alberta.

After we reached Bishkek we arranged for a driver to take us for a few days to Song Kul, an isolated lake at more than 3000 metres in the centre of Kyrgyzstan. Our driver was an ethnic Russian who spoke English. I asked him if in his assessment the collapse of the USSR and the demise of communism was a good or a bad thing. He replied that while that was a complicated question, his view is that the situation for the majority of the population had become significantly worse over the past decade. Kyrgyzstan is mountainous and the road journey was quite spectacular. The route took us through Khochkor where we arranged through local Kyrgyz contacts to stay with a local family at a yurt next to Song Kul. We climbed over a 3600-metre pass, where we could see herds of yaks next to the

With hosts at Song Kul

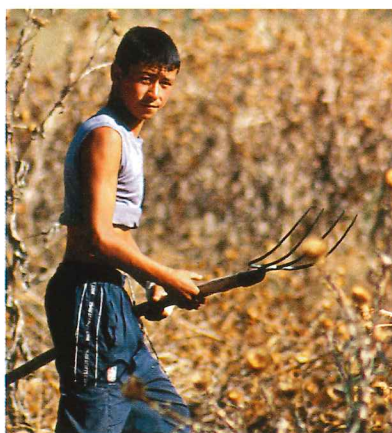


road, and then gradually descended to the lake. Through my binoculars, I was able to discern perhaps two dozen yurts scattered distantly along the edge of the lake. The Kyrgyz people in this area are nomadic, tending their animals (predominantly sheep, goats and yaks) in the high valley during the summer and autumn, then descending to the Khochkor area in winter and spring. The dry rounded hills with a thin layer of snow on the peaks and razor sharp clarity of air was typical of the Tibetan plateau. Temperatures at that altitude varied dramatically from day to night. Temperatures were comfortable in the sun, usually around +15 to +20 during the day, but rapidly dropped to well below freezing as soon as the sun slipped below the hills. Our Kyrgyz hostess served us **khoumis**, a fermented alcoholic beverage made from yaks' milk. It tasted slightly grainy, but was otherwise delicious.



Another diversion typical of a South Asian road journey

Later, we flew to Nukus, capital of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, an autonomous region within Uzbekistan. Here the gentle veneer of the rest of urban Central Asia came off completely. Two hotels were

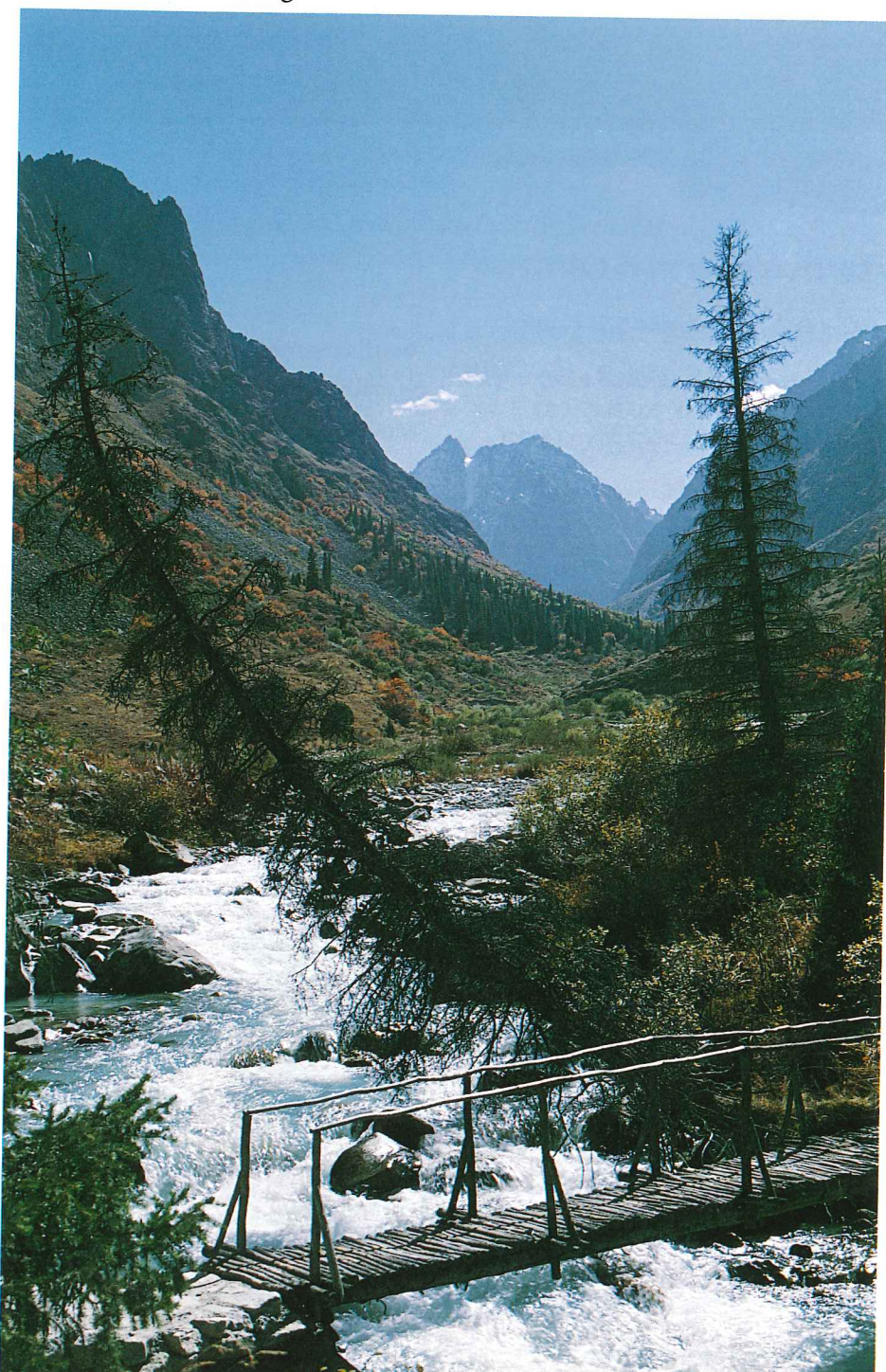


listed in our **Lonely Planet** guide. The first, across from the bus station, was closed for renovations. The second was the Hotel Tashkent. The hotel represented a fascinating example of just how far an old Soviet hotel could decline before the building totally collapses. There was no running water at all in the hotel, various wires dangled down from the ceiling, my room had a shattered window and there was a fairly thick coating of dust everywhere. Only a handful of the two hundred or so rooms appeared to be used at all, so we had been given the best of what was left. One of the

two elevators was broken and the other taking us up to our rooms on the tenth floor was just on the verge. We realized if the tiny elevator actually got stuck again, probably nobody would bother trying to rescue us for the next few days. Most of the hotel was empty, save for a few drunks boisterously arguing and occasionally breaking things on the floor below us. And so I slept soundly through the night.

The following day we negotiated for a vehicle to drive us to Moynaq, which used to be the main port city of the Aral Sea. Soviet tourists once flocked to Moynaq to swim in the Aral Sea's salty waters, famed for healing skin diseases, and to sunbathe on pristine beaches. Driving into the edge of the town you can see the welcome sign to Moynaq with images of water and fish. From being a showpiece of Soviet central planning in the 1950s and 1960s, Moynaq is now a shattered shell in a backwater of Uzbekistan. The Aral Sea

Ala Archa bridge



has shrunk by close to 75 percent of its volume and by half of its surface area since 1960, as a direct result of the Soviet government's diversion of its source rivers to irrigate Central Asia's cotton fields. Perhaps the greatest tragedy is that the Soviet planners knew that the diversion would result in the drastic reduction in the size of the Aral Sea. The edge of the sea is now over 70 kilometres to the north of Moynaq. The Soviet Union continued to dig a channel to allow the boats access to the shrinking sea before finally giving up completely in 1982. From a monument on the edge of town, where citizens used to sit on benches and watch the fishing ships head out along the sea, you look over sand dunes and abandoned hulks. Most of the factories have closed and many houses have been abandoned to the advancing sand. Scores of old metal ships are rusting away in the sands around the town. Rates of environmentally related diseases are among the highest in the world, as are those for tuberculosis. Ironically, the yields of cotton in the area, the reason for diverting water away from the Aral Sea, are declining owing to increasing salinity and degraded soil.

Later we continued to the famed Silk Road cities of Khiva, Bukhara and Samarkand. Khiva is the most well preserved, while Bukhara appears to be the most authentically lived in. Samarkand is a large Soviet city with a series of impressive Islamic monuments, in particular the Registan, which is among the most impressive architectural sights in the world. It was also the only place in Central Asia where we met other travellers, and even there the numbers were small.



Scores of old metal ships are rusting away in the sands around Moynaq

The tradition of hospitality to travellers in Central Asia has historically been “mixed”.

For example, Bukhara gained international notoriety when, in 1839, its leader, Emir Nasrullah Khan, imprisoned British envoy Arthur Conolly in a pit of flesh-eating vermin for failing to show him proper respect. British officer Charles Stoddart was sent to rescue Conolly but, because the Emir was upset that Stoddart was not carrying a letter signed by Queen Victoria, he was instead also thrown into the pit. In 1842 the two men were forced to march out of their cell and dig their own graves in front of a huge crowd before being beheaded. Fortunately our reception as foreign visitors was

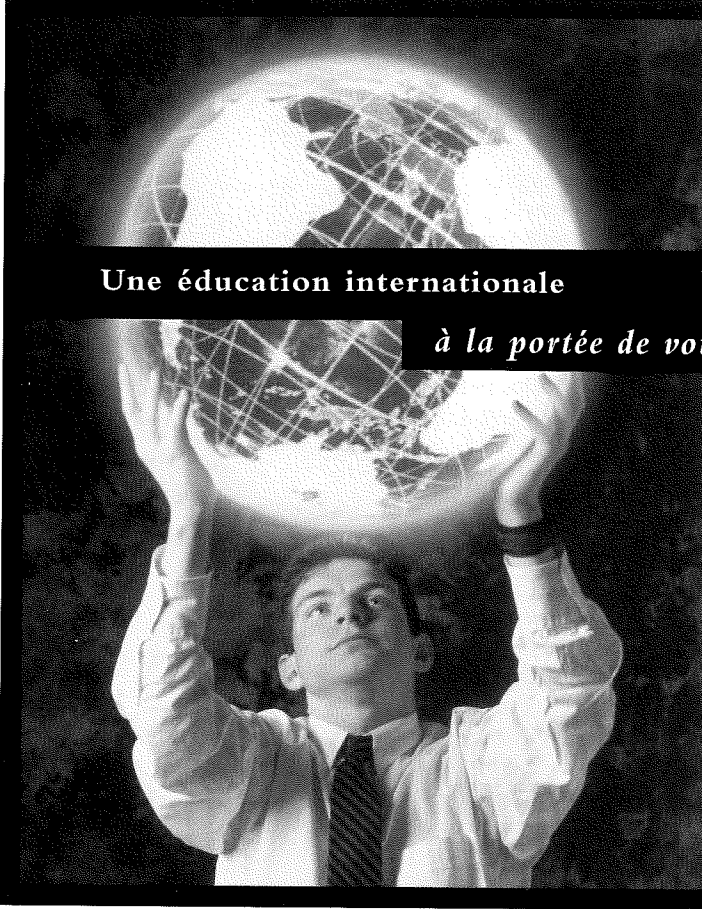
considerably warmer and we managed to stay in pleasant private bed and breakfast accommodations for between US\$7 and US\$25 per night.

Samarkand, despite its evocative name, is the most modern and industrialized of the Silk Road cities in Uzbekistan. By road it is only five hours from Termez and the border with Afghanistan. We thought that a trip down through Mazar-i-Sharif to Kabul, back through the Khyber, up the Karakoram Highway to Kashgar and across the Torugart to Naryn and Bishkek would be a nice adventure excursion, assuming things settle down a bit in the region.

Maybe next year. ... ☺

David Edwards joined the Department in 1981 and has served in New Delhi, Lusaka, Harare and Yaounde. An inveterate traveller, he continues to scour isolated parts of the planet for adventure and photography.





Une éducation internationale

à la portée de votre enfant.

Le collège international L'ODYSSÉE est une école privée de langue française offrant un programme d'études international complet dès la Maternelle. L'ODYSSÉE offre une expérience éducative unique. Notre personnel enseignant vise à sensibiliser les élèves à l'internationalisme et à promouvoir une excellence académique tout en favorisant le développement d'une personne active et responsable. Au collège international L'ODYSSÉE, nous savons que l'éducation c'est pour la vie.



L'ODYSSÉE collège international

Campus Ottawa

339, rue Wilbrod, Ottawa (Ontario) Canada K1N 6M4

Tél. : 613-562-4710 Fax : 613-562-4711

Email : Info@lodysee.ca

Site web : www.lodysee.ca

MATERNELLE • PRIMAIRE • SECONDAIRE

Marsh Private Client Services

PERSONAL INSURANCE COVERAGE WHILE ABROAD

We at Marsh Private Client Services, in partnership with Chubb Insurance Company of Canada, have a range of programs specifically designed to meet your overseas personal insurance needs.

At Marsh Private Client Services we think you're special.

Marsh Private Client Services

ENCON Group Inc.
Suite 700, 350 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 1A4
Tel: 613-786-2100
Facsimile: 613-786-2121
Toll Free: 888-234-7397

INSURE
YOUR
WORLD
WITH



Gerald Edward Shannon 1935–2003

Recollections delivered at a service to commemorate Gerry Shannon on May 3, 2003, by former Minister of Finance, Marc Lalonde. Mr. Lalonde is currently Partner, Stikeman Elliott, Montréal.

I am deeply touched by Anne's request to me [Anne Park Shannon] to say a few words at this service in commemoration of our friend Gerry Shannon.

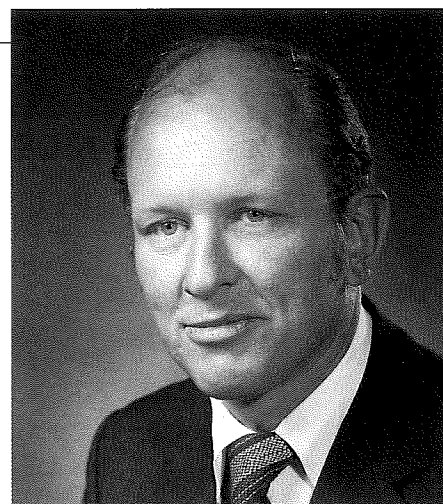
I believe that I first came across Gerry when he was at the Canadian Embassy in Washington — during the time when the poor man was called upon to explain and vigorously defend before more than sceptical American audiences the National Energy Program, for which, as Minister of Energy, I was responsible. Little did we know at the time that our paths would continue to cross. Lo and behold, no sooner had he left Washington as Minister (Economic Affairs) then, in 1982, he joined me at the Department of Finance as my Assistant Deputy Minister, International. His contribution to the Department was so remarkable that, within a few months, he was promoted to Senior Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for overseeing taxation policy, economic policy and international affairs. I quickly came to know and appreciate Gerry; we worked together on many files. After I left politics, Gerry, like so many others with whom I had the privilege to work in Ottawa, went on to bigger and better things, which many of you will know very well: Deputy Minister of International Trade in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade from 1986–90, at the time of the negotiation of Free Trade Agreement with the United States — that is, for almost five years, a record in that function in Ottawa that has not yet been surpassed.

Then, on to Geneva, as the ambassador to almost everything that moved in that city — thank God that city does not move very fast. But there he was, Ambassador to the United Nations Organization in Geneva and Chief Negotiator for the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations, which led to the creation of the World Trade Organization and major liberalization of International Trade; in addition to being Chief Negotiator, he also had the title of Ambassador to the GATT and later became Canada's first ambassador to the WTO. And, to occupy his leisure time, he was also Ambassador to the UN Committee on Disarmament, where he was instrumental in the completion of the Chemical

Weapons Treaty and the launch of a process on fissile materials. There was no way all these functions could fit on a single business card and one can imagine Gerry digging in his various pockets trying to find the right business card for his interlocutor, depending on the hour of the day and the particular place Gerry happened to be storming through. Geneva was never a sleepy town for Gerry. Nonetheless, Gerry could take it all in stride with admirable concentration and sharpness, and always with his well-known strong personality. Yet he could also find the time to be a charming and stimulating host. I remember fondly a very pleasant dinner one evening in his residence with Anne and a couple of my Swiss friends. Gerry always knew the value of good food and good wine but many of you will no doubt remember that he also loved the cut and thrust of a vigorous intellectual debate. I remember leaving his home quite late that night, having enjoyed every minute of the evening. I am sure I am only one of thousands of others who, over the years, shared a similar experience with Gerry.

After some 32 years of loyal service in the Government of Canada, Gerry decided, in 1995, not to retire, but rather to experience life in the private sector and to try to work at a somewhat reduced pace. He started Shannon & Associates, International Trade Consultants and he never stopped, even after he moved to Victoria last summer. You will not be surprised if I tell you that, even in that period, I could not resist calling upon the services of Gerry. This was in connection with a CIDA project in Vietnam and Gerry was of immense help in familiarizing the Vietnamese official about all the pitfalls of trying to negotiate a trade agreement with the United States — which they did successfully — and what you have to go through before you could be admitted into the WTO — which they hope to achieve.

I would not be telling the truth if I were to say that Gerry and I were close friends; we were just too busy, living our respective lives to the full, he in all the functions and places I just mentioned and I in politics and then the legal profession. But I can truly say that I had the greatest admiration and respect for Gerry and that we had all the marks of being very good friends. We had together what we call in French "beaucoup d'atomes crochus". I recognize such friendship in a quality of relationship which neither time nor distance will destroy. I could go for months and sometimes years without meeting Gerry; then we would come across each other and it was as if we were merely continuing a conversation — or as often happened with Gerry, an argument — that had been interrupted long ago.



There were many things I loved about Gerry.

First, his frankness and his forcefulness. You did not have to go through a lot of intellectual fog to find out what Gerry thought on any subject; I certainly never was left wondering what he could have meant when I received one of his memos or asked him to participate in a discussion in my office. There it was: clear and precise. You could like it or not but were never left in doubt. As to its forcefulness, it is legendary. But it was only in the last few days that I discovered that these qualities were not a late acquisition in Gerry's life. I was told for instance that Gerry's father, also called Gerry, was one

IAN H. WARREN
Barrister & Solicitor

•
Personal Service
at a Fair Price

•
Real Estate
Wills & Estates
Business Law

•
Suite 2000-150 Metcalfe St.
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 1P1

(613) 565-3813

of the early NHL hockey players, who played for Montréal and Boston among others — and I can tell you that in those days these two teams were not for sissies. I was even more surprised when I learned that our Gerry himself was offered a trial by the Boston Bruins. Fortunately for us, after a brief stint as a journalist for the *Sudbury Star*, Gerry ended up opting instead for the rough and tumble of life in the senior public service. I still vividly remember him arguing in my office, with what I will graciously call vigour, with other officials and, sometimes, myself. However, once the debate was over and the decision was taken, Gerry would not hesitate in allowing me to be wrong and he would go out to fight as a solid member of the team in support of the conclusion that had been reached.

Another of his great qualities was his impatience with sloppy work and sloppy thinking and with bureaucratic foot-dragging. I suspect his earlier training at the Carleton School of Journalism had something to do with it. I recollect a meeting one morning in my office with Mickey Cohen, my Deputy Minister at the time, after I had spent part of the night reviewing and correcting an enormous Cabinet document that my Department wanted me to sign on an urgent basis. Let us say that I was not in a

good mood; after having pointed out to Mickey that the miserable document was covered by a green slip which about half a dozen officials all the way up to the Deputy Minister had initialled as “read and approved”, I asked him whether anybody ever bothered to look at those documents once they were drafted by a junior official. Mickey smiled in his inimitable way and told me: “Minister, why should we read them? We know you will.” Well, let me tell you that no such document ever came out of Gerry’s side of the shop and I should add that I never got a similar document from anywhere else in the Department after that incident. Many junior officials have burnt the midnight oil under Gerry, but he contributed to training a large number of rigorous and vigorous thinkers inside the public service and we should be grateful for his role in that respect. If he could be demanding, I am also told that he was also capable of great sympathy and sensitivity and he helped many a young person along in their careers.

But Gerry was surely no stern and dull taskmaster. All those who had the privilege to be in contact with him recognized his infectious enthusiasm and his unfailing sense of humour. Gerry loved the issues, he loved the players and he relished what I will call “the game” — it was a perpetual source of

fun for him even if the underlying objectives were serious.

The French language is very inadequate, in my view, in its description of the people who labour in the public sector. We talk of “la fonction publique” and “les fonctionnaires”; in my mind, those terms have always projected a static and bureaucratic image. I prefer the English words “public service” and “public servants”, which have a much more dynamic and positive connotation — that is, to search for and to serve the common good. Canada has been extremely privileged to be able to count on generations of people like Gerry Shannon who were passionate about their country and serving the interests not only of its citizens but also those of the rest of the world. And on this day, sad as it is, let us express our gratitude for the shining model that Gerry has been and let us hope that Canada will be able to continue to count on new generations of public servants, like Gerry, for whom technocracy will never be a substitute for passion and ideals.

Let me conclude by expressing, on behalf of all of us, our sincere condolences to his wife, Anne, his two sons, Michael and Steven, and the other members of his family. You have lost a husband, a father, a close relative; we have lost a good friend. We share your grief. ☹

Lakefield's mission is “to challenge and enable students to reach their individual potential in mind, body and spirit”.



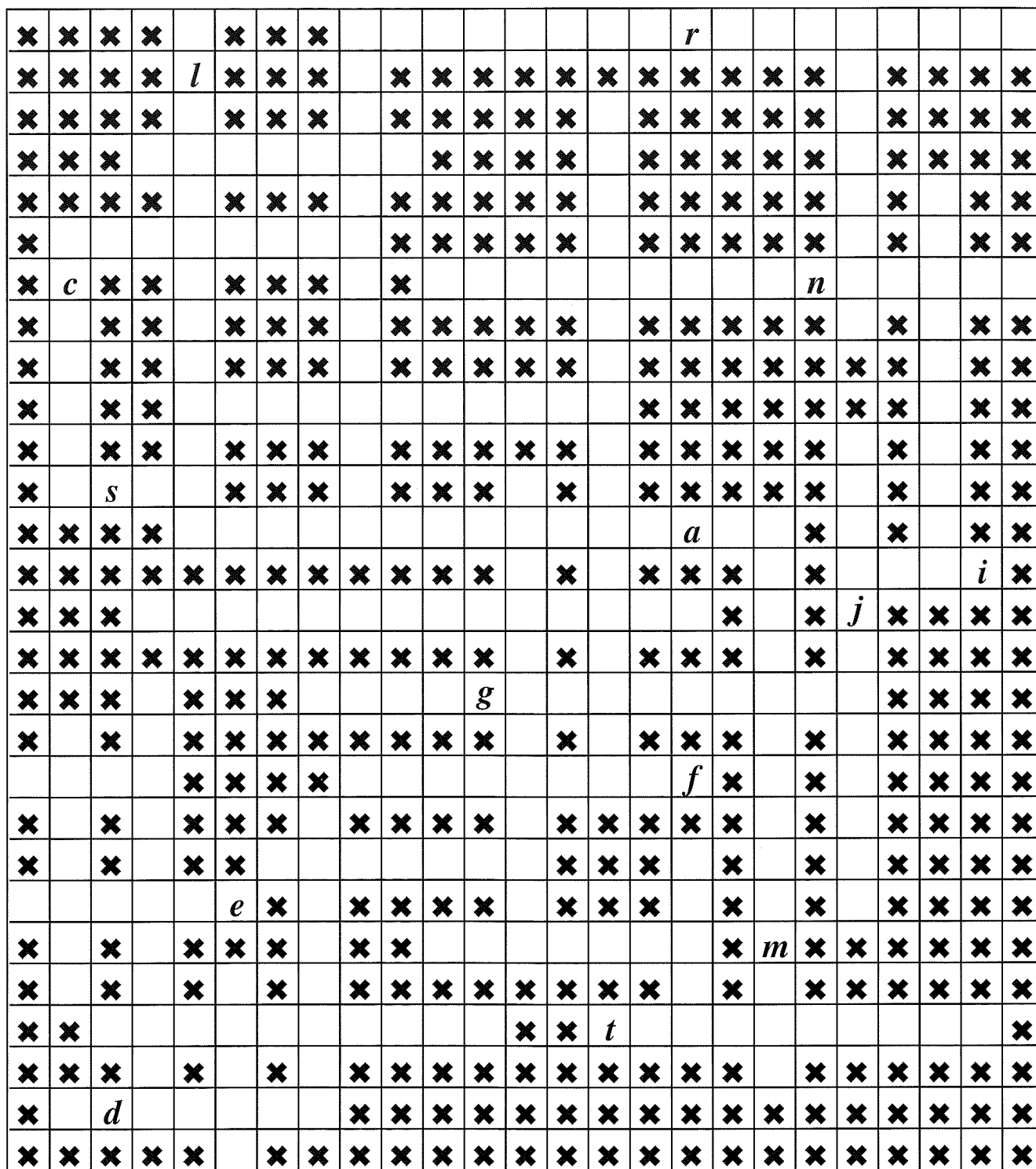
Lakefield
COLLEGE SCHOOL

This mission, and the School's motto of “**a healthy mind in a healthy body**”, express the **holistic** nature of the learning experience. At Lakefield, individuals are inextricably connected in a seamless web with each other and **nature**. In its natural setting of fields, forest and **lakes**, Lakefield expresses this connection through its **balanced** program of academics and co-curricular activities, **nurturing** and supportive school life programs, **outdoor** and environmental programs, and even through the architectural design of its facilities.

For more information, please contact the Admissions Office:
Lakefield College School, Lakefield ON K0L2H0
Phone: 705.652.3324, Fax: 705.652.6320
Email: admissions@lakefieldcs.on.ca
web: www.lakefieldcs.on.ca

Souza on 7even

Piracy at the UN, as told by A Aalto



"Missing?" cried Chief MacBannock. "How can the UN be missing?" The nondescript man across the table shrugged and said, "We believe that certain member states lost patience with how we treated their proposals. The whole complex on First Avenue is gone, leaving only a new inlet of the East River and a note in a bottle saying, 'What part of YES is it that you don't understand?' As far as we can tell, the disappearance took place on the weekend, certainly before Monday, when the President came to address the General Assembly, stepped up to the podium and sank without a trace."

MacBannock blanched. "I'd better call in reinforcements." Minutes later, they were joined by ace logician Ludwig Liebnitz and his top analyst, Esmeralda Beluga. The Chief explained, "United Nations headquarters has disappeared. This is the top remaining UN official, Gordon San Ytère." The visitor summarised the situation. Questioned by Liebnitz on possible motive, he added, "Our best guess is that the vanishing act was organised by Defence Secretaries Ginsfeld and Loon after the Secretary General refused to sign international letters of marque allowing their ships to stop and search any ship on the high seas without regard for international law. They wanted such letters as backing for the President's new privateering security initiative. I was involved in the debate as head of the United Nations Intergovernmental Centre for Responsible Action on Piracy. (It's the only UN agency without an acronym.)"

Liebnitz nodded sharply. "That would fit in with intelligence just received from one of our agents. An unknown man with a thick Texas accent recently applied to Rialto Sleazewagon's Scoundrels-A-Us outfit for the clone of a famous dead pirate — we don't know which one. Sleazewagon also supplied the clone with an unusual mix of equipment — heavy-duty mining lasers, four hundred zeppelins and the sternwheeler *Robert E Lee*. My guess is that the pirate crew cut off the entire UN complex from its foundations, suspended it from the balloons and towed it away." Esmeralda sputtered, "And nobody noticed?" San Ytère shrugged, "New Yorkers, you know? But it would explain the unscheduled fireworks display and old ships parade reported by a few tourists. To say nothing of the dents in the Brooklyn Bridge. But where is the complex now? If we could only find it, we could force its return — its not as if the pirates or their employers could pretend it was some *other* UN headquarters."

Liebnitz looked thoughtful. "As it happens, we have an agent in place at the secretariat building — Ms Beluga's husband, Attila McGee. And we haven't seen him since Friday." Esmeralda gasped, "When he didn't come home, I just assumed he got lost in the elevator again!" "What was he doing at the UN?" the Chief asked his ace logician. Liebnitz replied, "Working on a secret project to

revitalise its debates, especially the problem of delegates drowsing off. As you know, UN meetings are simultaneously interpreted in six languages, but the earpieces have lots more channels. So we are programming channel seven to play a continuous loop of music with the volume control stuck at VERY LOUD. Delegates who fear they will pass out can cut to that channel for a jolt. We started with the marches of John Philip Sousa but have received many other suggestions — the *1812 Overture* with cannonfire actually trained on the orchestra, selected battle scenes from Chinese opera performed on the didgeridoo, *In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida* by Iron Butterfly (no way to increase the volume of the original), *The Ride of the Valkyries* played by the massed bagpipe bands of the Glasgow school system. As a wrinkle, we were considering putting an antisocial 14 year old boy in a glass booth over each meeting room and giving him control of a remote control button that would allow him to switch any delegate's earpiece to channel seven if they had actually fallen asleep."

"That would certainly liven things up," admitted San Ytère, "but how does it help us?" Esmeralda replied, "It explains the strange MP3 download I got this morning by e-mail. It was a music file containing all the pieces you just mentioned — but with the addition of a long piece by Erich Wolfgang Korngold — the greatest composer of background scores for pirate films. It must be a message from Attila." Sure enough, MacBannock's technicians found that McGee had used a steganographic algorithm to hide a complex message in the Korngold score by altering the notes slightly. "That explains the flat C# in bar 17 of the oboe part," murmured Liebnitz, as the decryption printer spat out three sheets of paper.

Liebnitz studied the first one — which bore the text "TSCG MCRDJJS: LCICNCEACF" — and said, "a cyphertext, probably simple letter substitution, but not enough letters to do a frequency analysis." Esmeralda studied the other two sheets, a list of clues on a pirate theme and a matrix half-filled with crosses. "The matrix is a skeleton puzzle — how appropriate. Attila has added 14 small letters in italics. According to standard cypher procedure, if we fill in the matrix with the answers to the clues, then the letters written

Who Killed LeBreton Fats? (Vol. 19 No. 3)

**Winner — MARGO SCHWARTZ,
London, England**

The murderer was Courgette Zabaglione (Box N). The rest of the boxes are as follows:

- Astarte's children are A, C and F.
- A: Balthazar Lumbago (deceased) married B: Minerva Lumbago, adopted son G: Sal Mimeo Lumbago and daughter H: Calliope Lumbago Zabaglione (biological parents B and F).
- C: Terpsichore Zabaglione, married D: Wilberforce (LeBreton Fats) Zabaglione (deceased), son I: Zarathustra Zabaglione (deceased) and daughter J: Arachne Zabaglione (disinherited by her mother).
- F: Melchior Lumbago, married E: Myrtle Radicchio Lumbago (divorced), daughter K: Wilma Lumbago Sassafras (biological father D) and son M: Suppiluliuma Lumbago (missing).
- H and I married each other, daughter N: Courgette Zabaglione.
- K married L: Newton Figg Sassafras, twin sons O: Orville and P: Wilbur Sassafras.

Courgette has been working to ensure that Astarte's entire estate falls into her hands:

- Since Balthazar is already dead, his share will pass directly in equal shares to Sal and Calliope (Courgette's mother, with no other heirs). Eliminating Sal is therefore a necessity for Courgette.
- If Astarte dies before the ailing Terpsichore, then Terpsichore's share would have been distributed, at her death, half to LeBreton Fats and a quarter each to Arachne and Courgette (the only child of her late son Zarathustra). So LeBreton Fats is killed and Arachne's disinheritance is engineered. If Astarte died after Terpsichore, then it is Astarte's will that would take precedence, which means Arachne would get half of Terpsichore's share. Hence Courgette's solicitous attention to Terpsichore.
- Melchior's share would normally go to his wife and children, but Myrtle is divorced, Suppiluliuma is about to be declared dead (at Courgette's backdoor instigation) and Wilma is not Melchior's biological daughter (which means she can't inherit if Melchior remains intestate). Melchior's share would therefore go on his death to Calliope, who is his biological daughter and Courgette's mother. Courgette therefore is in line to receive all of Astarte's estate either directly or through her mother, Calliope. The next victims would be Sal (before Astarte dies) and Melchior (after Suppiluliuma is declared dead but before Melchior remembers to make a will). Once Astarte is dead, Terpsichore's days are numbered; the last victim would be Calliope (as soon as Melchior is safely dead and his money in her hands). The murderer could theoretically also be Calliope herself, on the assumption that she would inherit if her daughter died, but Courgette is "the younger one" of the two.

EXPORT DEPOT

1619 Transcanada Highway,
Dorval, QC H9P 1J5
Tel: 514.421.1655

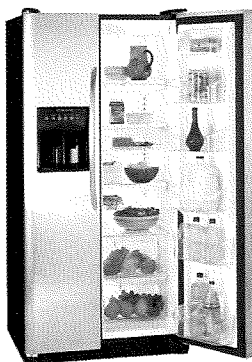
2782 Dufferin St.,
Toronto, ON M6B 3R7
Tel: 416.787.2990

SUPPLYING THE WORLD WITH QUALITY 220V APPLIANCES & ELECTRONICS

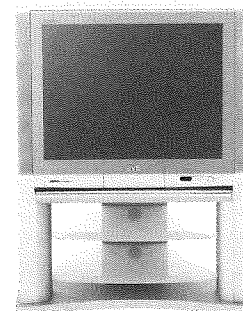
TOSHIBA  **MAYTAG**  **FRIGIDAIRE** **SONY** **JVC** 



220 VOLT / 50 Hz MULTI SYSTEM



Worldwide Container Service



www.ExportDepot.com

into the squares with the italic inserts set up one-to-one substitution linkages." "What?" said MacBannock and San Ytère in stunned unison. Liebnitz explained, "If for example we write an O into a box that already contains an italic P, then that means we replace O with P whenever it appears in the cypher-text, to get a clear message." "Oh right, of course," mumbled the Chief.

The following clues all relate to matters piratical (broadly defined). The numbers at the end of each clue indicate the number of words in the answer and the number of letters in each word (e.g. [5,7] would mean an answer of two words with five and seven letters in that order). The answers come out in alphabetical order according to a key word in each answer; this key word is usually but not always the first word in the answer. There is at least one key word beginning with each letter of the alphabet.

- (1) Captain Kidd's most famous ship [9, 6]
- (2) Caribbean pirate, name derived from the French slang of the time for "barbeque" [9]
- (3) A winch used to raise the anchor [7]
- (4) Mediterranean pirates, especially North African [8]
- (5) He plays Jack Sparrow in "Pirates of the Caribbean" [6, 4]
- (6) Spanish coins: when they are broken up as intended, "two bits" of them makes a quarter [6, 2, 5]
- (7) Surname of the man who played "Captain Blood" and many other movie pirates [5]
- (8) Sir Francis Drake's ship [6, 4]
- (9) Peter Pan's opponent [7, 4]
- (10) Island groups in East and West versions, both pirate haunts [6]

- (11) Robert Louis Stephenson novel [8, 6]
- (12) The pirate banner [5, 5]
- (13) Captured by pirates in 75 BC, he talked them into demanding a higher ransom for him because he considered the first one demeaning [6, 6]
- (14) A privateer from New York, he preyed legally on French ships but was hung as a pirate after his biggest prize turned out to belong to the East India Company [4]
- (15) A Chinese Ming general opposing the Qing takeover, he captured Taiwan in 1661 and used it as a base for piratical raids [7]
- (16) A pirate with a parrot and crutches, played by Robert Newton on 50s TV [4, 4, 6]
- (17) Strands someone on a desert island, colourfully [7]

Liebnitz at the Chixculub Club (Vol. 19 No. 4)

Winner — URSULA HOLLAND, Ottawa

The metal flower was an **ANTIMONY ANTIRRHINUM** or **SNAPDRAGON**.

The rest of the words, all likewise starting with **ANTI**, are indicated in the chart.

The three anagrams and the number spell out **ROSALIND RUSSELL** FILM 1958, which refers to the movie **AUNTIE MAME**.

1	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	B	A	L	L	I	S	T	I	C
2	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	D	O	T	E	■
3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	O	C	H	■	■
4	■	■	A	N	T	I	C	L	I	M	A	X	■	■	■	■
5	■	■	A	N	T	I	C	O	M	I	N	T	E	R	N	■
6	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	G	O	N	I	S	H	■	■	■
7	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	B	E	S	■	■
8	A	N	T	I	P	A	T	H	Y	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	L	L	E	S
10	A	N	T	I	L	E	B	A	N	O	N	■	■	■	■	■
11	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	E	T	A	M	■
12	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	P	A	S	T	O
13	■	■	A	N	T	I	C	H	R	I	S	T	■	■	■	■
14	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	F	R	E	E	Z	E	■	■	■
15	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	H	E	R	O	■	■	■	■
16	■	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	C	O	S	T	I	■	■
17	■	■	A	N	T	I	G	O	N	E	■	■	■	■	■	■
18	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	Q	U	E	■	■	■	■	■	■
19	■	■	■	■	A	N	T	I	M	A	C	A	S	S	A	R

- (18) Jules Verne submariner, a pirate to many navies if not to himself [4]
- (19) River on the north coast of South America, a pirate haven [7]
- (20) Gilbert and Sullivan operetta [7, 2, 8]
- (21) Aftermost and highest deck of a sailing ship [4]
- (22) Blackbeard's ship [5, 5, 7]
- (23) Daniel Defoe's novel, based on the experiences of Alexander Selkirk, victim of 17 above [8, 6]
- (24) North coast of South America and the Caribbean, to pirates of the golden age [7, 4]
- (25) Blackbeard's surname [5]
- (26) Pirate haven off the north coast of Haiti; its name means "turtle" [7]
- (27) Anglo-French war settlement of 1713 that put a lot of privateers out of work — and into piracy [6, 2, 7]
- (28) Northern sea-raiders who destroyed the monastery of Lindisfarne in 794 [7]
- (29) Leave the ship at sword-point without a boat [4, 3, 5]
- (30) Traditional instructions on finding the location of treasure on a map [1, 5, 3, 4]
- (31) The ends of spars hung horizontally across a mast to support the sails [8]
- (32) Pirate haven and East African sultanate [8]

The answers will also fit into the attached skeleton chart — and only one way will work.

Esmeralda and Ludwig worked assiduously and quickly solved the clues, the skeleton matrix and the cypher, to provide the UN official with the name of the pirate clone and

the former pirate haven to which he had towed the UN complex. Soon it was back in place on the East River, with Attila at work on a new revitalisation proposal — adapting the principles of reality TV to UN negotiations. You see, at the end of each week, the negotiators get to vote on eliminating the most obstreperous delegation ...

Can you duplicate Liebnitz' and Esmeralda's feat by naming the pirate and his haven? **Not necessary to enter the contest**, but can you also provide answers to the 32 clues and place them in the matrix? (The Internet site at www.piratesinfo.com may help.) **bout de papier** will decide the winner by drawing from a box containing all correct entries received by September 30, 2003. The winner will receive a book autographed by A Aalto — George MacDonald Fraser's *Pirates*, which *inter alia* provides interesting background on one of Don Gordo's direct ancestors. ☺

Free-lance prestidigitator A Aalto gets seasick in a bathtub but has always loved pirate stories. He recently survived a UN conference and is most grateful to Mrs Aalto for her ingenious collaboration on the best use to make of channel seven.

Elizabeth Antiques Appraisal Service

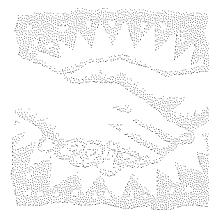
FINE ARTS & ANTIQUES
SINCE 1969

Ken Mayhew

68 Pine Glen Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario
K2G 0G8

(613) 226-5915

**Support
our advertisers**



**Appuyez
nos annonceurs**

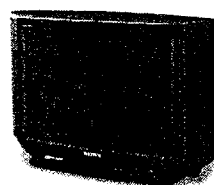
List of Advertisers

Algonquin Travel and MKI Conference Management	p. 22
Art Lending of Ottawa	p. 21
Bishop's College School	p. 2
bout de papier subscription	p. 22
Capital Alliance Ventures	p. 7
Clements International	p. 29
Dominique Levesque	p. 19
Elizabeth Antiques Appraisal Service	p. 44
Export Depot	p. 42
Greentree & Company	p. 20
Group Services Insurance Brokers Ltd.	OBC
Kenloe Realty	p. 28
Lakefield College School	p. 39
Lemire Morin Tremblay	p. 17
L'Odyssée Collège International	p. 37
Marsh Private Client Services	p. 37
McClelland & Stewart	p. 24
Myers Chev Olds	p. 2
National Bank Financial	p. 18
Overseas Electronics	p. 44
PAFSO Insurance Plan	p. 16
Pagic Property Management Inc.	p. 22
RBC Royal Bank	p. 5
Spruceholme Inn	p. 28
Su Casa Management Services	p. 20
The Thomas Group Ltd.	IFC
TMS Associates (East) Ltd.	IBC
Tradex Management Inc.	p. 20
Ian Warren, Barr. & Sol.	p. 38

OVERSEAS ELECTRONICS WORLD WIDE COMPATIBILITY

✿ PAL~SECAM~NTSC Television Systems ✿ PAL System Camcorder ✿

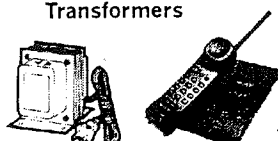
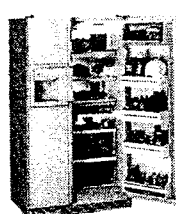
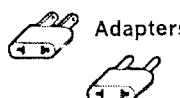
⊗ 110~220 Volts 50/60Hz ⊗



Multisystem VCR's



✿ 220 Volt 50 Hz Appliances ✿ 110~220 Volt Transformers ✿



Telephones

✿ Mini Hi Fi Stereos ✿ We Do Video Conversions & Copies ✿

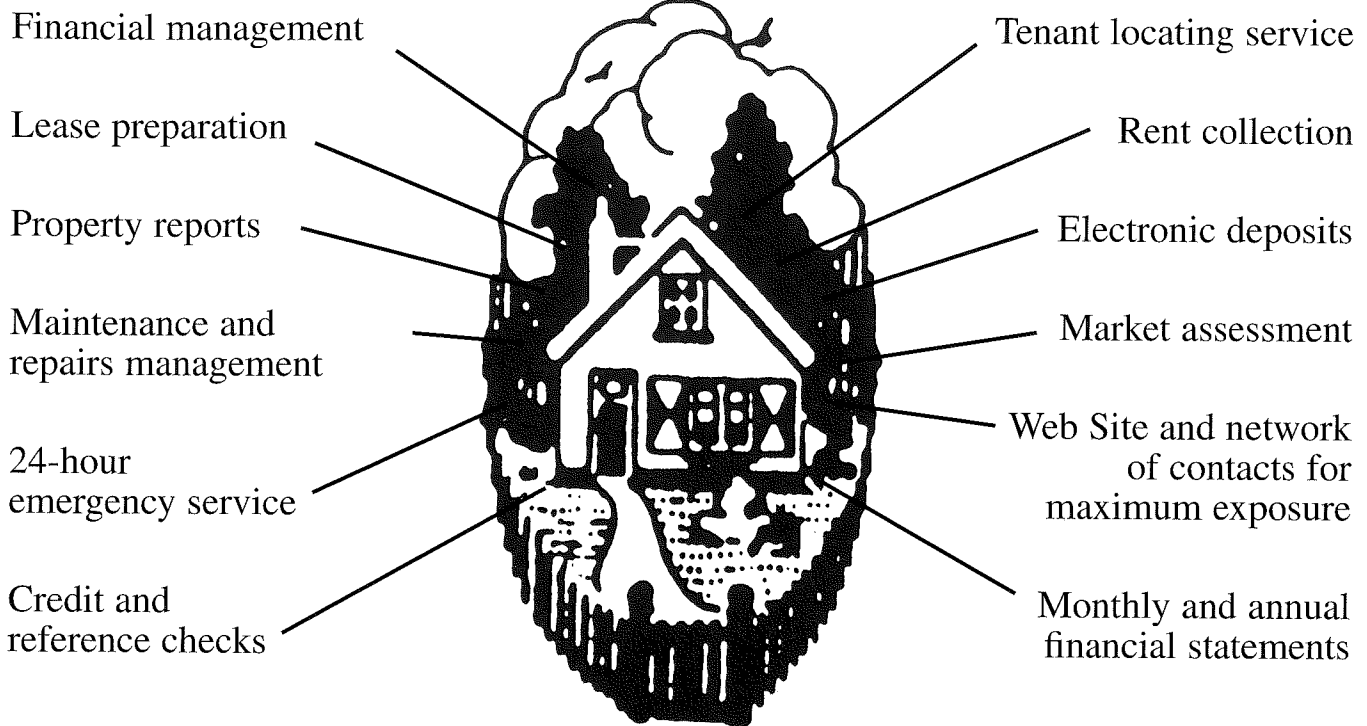
Tel: (613) 235-4414 Fax: (613) 235-2485
584 Gladstone Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5P3

TMS Associates (EAST) Ltd.

Residential Property Management

GUARANTEED RENTS

COMPETITIVE RATES



TMS Associates (EAST) Ltd. continues to provide the high level of professionalism and integrity of service appreciated by our clients nearly two decades.

TMS
ASSOCIATES
(EAST) LTD.

RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY
MANAGEMENT

TMS Associates (EAST) Ltd.
Phone: (613) 288-1500
Fax: (613) 224-7427

E-Mail: tmseast@homes-for-rent.com
Web Site: www.homes-for-rent.com

Est. 1985

YES

**PAFSO
Members
Deserve
Special
Rates!**



Another PAFSO member
benefit providing strength,
reliability and experience
through partnership.

CALL NOW & SAVE
1-800-268-3336
in the Toronto Area (416) 441-7000
You'll be glad you did!



PAFSO **Auto/Home** Group Insurance Plan

Auto and Home Insurance Benefits designed specifically for the unique
needs of members of the Professional Association of Foreign Service Officers

- **Great group rates**
- **Personal service**
- **Road side assistance**
- **Instant claims response**
- **Accident forgiveness**
- **Convenient payment plans**
- **5-10% Multi policy *discount***
- **10% Multi vehicle *discount***
- **20% Mature driver *discount***
- **Special landlord protection**



Group Services
Insurance Brokers Ltd.