

The Chair presented the goals of the day:

- to share ideas,
- to help build a network,
- to help connect policy makers with key thinkers in the academic community,
- to test the understanding of human security and globalisation.

2. *Academia and Foreign Policy Makers*

In his key-note presentation John English (University of Waterloo) explored the history of the links between the academic community and the policy makers at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade in Canada. He pointed out that at its foundation, the Department was virtually run by academics with strong links to Queen's University, almost exclusively. Under the leadership of Dr. O. D. Skelton, who served as the head of the Department of External Affairs for more than 15 years under Prime Minister Mackenzie King, some of the best minds in the country were recruited to define and develop a distinct Canadian foreign policy. The recruits created an exclusive group of "mandarins" in which virtually no women nor Francophones were included. Intellectually, they were drawing on British tradition and scholarly work, with Oxford, Cambridge and London at the centre. Rarely would they consult a Canadian text. The role of External Affairs in the federal government was large.

The connection between the Department and the rest of the Canadian academic community was very weak. While most academics were largely impoverished in the 1920's (through to the 1950's), those on the Department staff enjoyed privileged and well paid positions.

The outset of the Cold War and a change in the Department's leadership altered the academics' relationship with the foreign service. Policies were designed to strengthen ties to the United States. Meanwhile, the academic community developed and prospered. Universities were swept up in anti-Vietnam protests and objections to Canada being a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation were raised.

During the government of Prime Minister Trudeau, the Department was seen and criticised for being exclusive and elitist. The Trudeau Foreign Policy Review tried to address these factors through "Foreign Policy for Canadians." Canadian society continued to change, including the participation of women, immigration and demographics.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security (CIIPS) provided a forum for Department officials, academics, and NGOs, until it was closed by the Conservative government. In more recent times, the Department has involved the academic and NGO communities more. It is also the role of the CCFPD to bring outside ideas and recommendations to the development of foreign policy. A closer link between the Canadian academic community and the Department is developing. An opportunity exists to rejuvenate the Department by bringing new people and opening up to expert public input.