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Canada World View

ISSUE 22 • SUMMER 2004

Work in Progress Canada and the new EU

- Canadian Culture on the Continent
- War Bonds: Sacrifice and Celebration



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About *Canada World View*

Canada World View provides an overview of Canada's perspective on foreign policy issues and highlights the Government of Canada's international initiatives and contributions. *Canada World View* is published quarterly in English and French by Foreign Affairs Canada.

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Our cover

The European Union flag is unfurled on a background of metal scaffolding. The addition to the EU of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta has integrated Europe in an unprecedented manner, while providing a final chapter for both the Second World War and the Cold War.

photo: European Community, 2004

This page

Fireworks and blue light illuminate Berlin's Schauspielhaus theatre and a choir of children from the 25 EU countries sings to mark the Union's historic enlargement.

photo: CP (Fritz Reiss)

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A FOREIGN POLICY AGENDA FOR CANADA

Michael Ignatieff, the award-winning author, historian and Carr Professor of Human Rights Policy at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, in March presented the annual O.D. Skelton Memorial Lecture at Foreign Affairs Canada. His address was entitled *Peace, Order and Good Government: A Foreign Policy Agenda for Canada*. The following are excerpts.

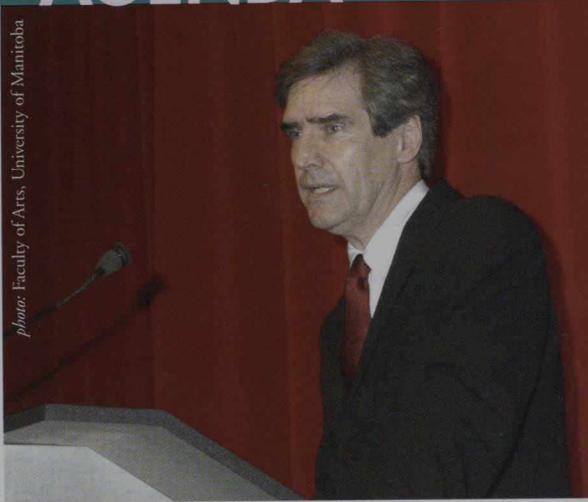


photo: Faculty of Arts, University of Manitoba

Professor Michael Ignatieff: Every country has to focus on what it does best.

For better—and sometimes for worse—peace, order and good government, and the institutions that anchor this creed in our national life, have been the guarantor of our national independence and our national distinctiveness. The success of this creed makes our country one of the most sought-after destinations for migration in the world. Our capacity to resolve our conflicts peacefully means that we have survived where many other multinational, multi-ethnic, regionalized societies have failed. For all our justified concerns about corruption in government, by the standards of Transparency International, Canada remains one of the best governed countries in the world. Our commitment to human rights, tolerance and diversity is not abstract and it is not optional: given how diverse we have become, it is the very condition of our survival as a distinct people. These ideas—peace, order and good government—are not just a cluster of values. They define our national interest. They are the precondition of our national independence.

If this way of reading our national interest and our values is correct, what are the implications for the public policy of our country overseas? How should these values and interests drive our engagement with the external world?

To answer this question, we need to identify the global trends that most deeply impinge upon our interests as a country and to specify the particular skills we can bring to the solution of the problems that threaten peace, order and good government in the world at large.

Every country has to focus on what it does best, where its comparative advantage lies. My suggestion is that Canada needs to do something about the long-standing—but

now decisive—crisis in state order that is sweeping the world, undermining peace, order and good government in as many as 30 of the world's states.

As long as ordinary people are misruled—whether in states collapsing into chaos or rigidifying into tyranny—they cannot benefit from globalization, technology, science and progress. Without states that work—states that deliver real security and real services to their people—the promise of globalization will remain a cruel sham. Without capable states, global governance is a fiction.

If this diagnosis of the vital security challenge before Canada is correct, then what policies do we need to develop to meet it?

The focus of our foreign policy should be to consolidate peace, order and good government as the *sine qua non* for stable states, enduring democracy and equitable development. Other countries will always have larger development budgets than we do, but few countries know as much as we do about the intimate causal relation between good government and good development. Just as other nations—like the Norwegians—have specialized in peace-making, through the Oslo process and the Sri Lankan processes, so we should specialize in a policy framework that brings all our “governance” activity together in a single powerful program of action.

“As long as ordinary people are misruled—whether in states collapsing into chaos or rigidifying into tyranny—they cannot benefit from globalization, technology, science and progress...Without capable states, global governance is a fiction.”

I prefer “peace, order and good government” to “governance” as an organizing frame for Canadian activities simply because it articulates a specifically Canadian expression of what governance ought to be about: democratic institutions, federalism, minority rights guarantees, linguistic pluralism, aboriginal self-government and a positive, enabling role for government in economic and social development.

In democratic societies that are stable and capable of development, Canadian policy can assist with improving

“We need to shed the Canadian sense of immunity and impunity, that deeply rooted belief that we are safe from history’s dangers. Our sense of national interest could use a certain sober measure of fear.”

the institutional design and operation of governance. Where societies, in political theorist John Rawls’ phrase, are “burdened” with ethnic conflict, religious hatred or a bitter memory of civil war, we need to perfect a tool kit of preventive intervention: conflict resolution at the village and community level, political dialogue at the national level, constitutional change in the form of devolution to empower disenfranchised regions or groups, and minority rights guarantees to end discrimination and injustice. No country has managed to put all of these elements of prevention—conflict resolution, political dialogue, constitutional change, together with economic assistance—into a coherent stand-by capability, bringing together non-governmental organization, government and professional capacities. That is a challenge we should seize as

a country, since, as I have argued, we have comparative advantage in the politics of managing divided societies.

This is muscular multilateralism. Developing these capabilities would help the UN raise its own capacity to deploy to prevent conflict before it starts and rebuild after it is over. Such a program would demonstrate that Canada is prepared to make a serious investment in sustaining and developing the capacity of states to shoulder the burdens that globalization has placed upon them. “Global governance” and “international community” are empty slogans as long as the states that compose our global order lack the capacity to protect their citizens and enhance their lives. If Canada fails to help solve the growing global crisis of state order—in the 20 to 30 states that are burdened, failing or failed—our commitment to “global governance” will be hollow, for global governance means nothing unless states have the capacity to take part in global solutions to our common problems.

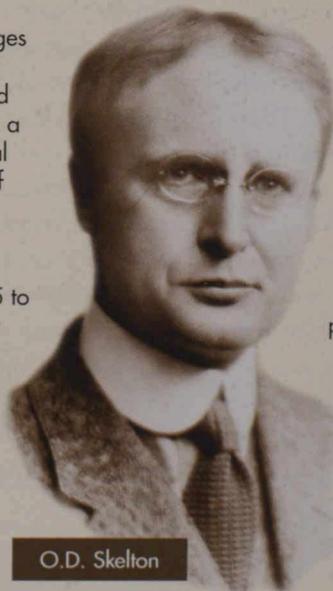
A focus upon peace, order and good government helps us meet a vital national interest. Just as we want to maintain our own national independence, to safeguard the land we care about, so we want to help others to do the same. If we love our own land, we have good reasons to help others create political orders that deserve the same fierce attachment.

Finally, we need to shed the Canadian sense of immunity and impunity, that deeply rooted belief that we are safe from history’s dangers. Our sense of national interest could use a certain sober measure of fear. A global order in which states are no longer able to protect their own people and their own territory presents Canada with real and growing danger. But we have the resources—and most of all, the political memory—that gives us a unique ability to turn danger into opportunity. 🍁

The Lecture

The O.D. Skelton Memorial Lecture encourages a scholarly examination of topics related to Canada’s international relations. Inaugurated in December 1991, it honours O.D. Skelton, a prime architect of the Department of External Affairs (now Foreign Affairs Canada) and of Canadian foreign policy.

Skelton, a prolific scholar and the author of several major books, was appointed by Prime Minister W.L. Mackenzie King in 1925 to succeed Sir Joseph Pope as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Until his death in January 1941, Skelton served as the principal adviser to the Prime Minister, sometimes called the “deputy prime minister.” Mackenzie King described Skelton’s death as “the most serious loss thus far sustained in my public



O.D. Skelton

life!” One Canadian historian has called him simply the most powerful civil servant in Canadian history.

As head of the Department of External Affairs, Skelton helped to define a distinct Canadian foreign policy. He also was responsible for the recruitment of a remarkably able group of officers, highlighted by two governors general (Georges Vanier and Jules Léger) and one prime minister (Lester B. Pearson), as well as numerous senior mandarins.

For more information about O.D. Skelton and the lecture series, as well texts of this and past lectures, see www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/skelton/lectures.

CANADA AND THE NEW EUROPE



New levels of cooperation on security and foreign policy, the transatlantic movement of people, goods and services, and closer trade and investment links are bringing Canada and the European Union closer.

It is a relationship four centuries in the making. From the earliest arrival of French explorers on the shores of a small island in the mouth of the St. Lawrence River in June 1604, Europe and Canada have forged close ties. As the EU undergoes the largest enlargement in its 47-year history, Canadians and Europeans are marking a similar milestone in relations, with new levels of cooperation on security and foreign policy, the transatlantic movement of people, goods and services, and closer trade and investment links than ever before.

"We've taken the strategic relationship between Canada and the EU to another level," remarked Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern, the EU's current president, at the close of a bi-annual summit between Canada and the EU held in Ottawa in March. The summit between Mr. Ahern, European Commission

President Romano Prodi and Prime Minister Paul Martin marks an era of reinforced cooperation between Europe and Canada, the most complex relationship between the EU and any non-member country.

The leaders adopted a Partnership Agenda intensifying links between Canada and the EU on a wide range of issues of joint interest. They also set the framework for a future trade and investment agreement that will make doing business between the two progressively easier. It is

a landmark in the long cross-Atlantic history that will "move our relationship up a rung," Mr. Prodi declared.

EU-25

There is some irony that on May 1, the great workers' holiday in central Europe's not-so-distant Communist past, three countries that had been part of the old Soviet Union and five more that had been under tight Soviet control were formally welcomed into the EU. The addition of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, along with the five former Soviet satellites—the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia—as well as the Mediterranean island states of Cyprus and Malta has integrated Europe in an unprecedented manner, while providing a final chapter for both the Second World War and the Cold War.

Though historic and dramatic, it will be some time before the impact of the EU enlargement is felt in Canada. The 10 new members (see "In Brief: The New EU Countries" on page 19) boost the EU's population by 20 percent to 450 million people, but they are have-nots in the developed world. Their average per-capita income is less than half of that among the original 15 EU countries, and their combined national economies are roughly equal in size to that of the Netherlands. This provides little



A girl waves the flags of EU countries during an EU enlargement party in Zittau, Germany, marking the official entry of bordering Poland and the Czech Republic into the EU.

prospect for great leaps forward in the trading relationship either with the newest states or with the EU as a whole. However, there is considerable investment potential for Canadian companies, particularly for those that have already established trade and investment relationships or branch operations in the region. The new EU members offer well-educated populations, particularly in science and engineering, lower costs of labour and, in some cases, favourable corporate tax rates.

Enhancing trade and investment

The EU is Canada's second-largest trading partner, albeit a distant second to the United States, with two-way trade equal to less than 10 percent of that between Canada and the U.S. However, these statistics do not accurately reflect Europe's economic importance to Canada. Direct investment in Europe as of December 2003 represented 29 percent of total Canadian outward investment, up from 25 percent a year earlier. The share represented by investment in the U.S. fell from 46 percent to 41 percent in the same period.

Many well-known Canadian firms are household names in Europe: Alcan Inc., Bombardier Inc. and Magna International Inc. each have 10 plants in Germany alone. Some 50 percent of Alcan's business is in Europe, compared with 35 percent in North America. Bombardier and Nortel Networks Corp. are the largest employers in Northern Ireland. A vast amount of EU Internet traffic is carried on Nortel equipment.

Siegfried Wolf, Vice-Chairman of Canadian auto parts giant Magna International, says the company has built

seven new facilities in Eastern Europe in the past seven years. The company anticipates a continued shift eastward of vehicle production to the new EU states of Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic. Eastern European vehicle production is forecast to grow by 57 percent through the rest of the decade. "This is an excellent base for future markets," Wolf says.

In an effort to improve access to markets and bring considerable benefits to companies and consumers, Canada and the EU have agreed to a framework for a Trade and Investment Enhancement Agreement, or TIEA. An ambitious bilateral initiative, the agreement is designed to prevent and eliminate unnecessary barriers to trade and investment while ensuring better quality and efficiency of regulations. The TIEA would also look to address diverse areas such as trade and investment facilitation, competition, financial services, science and technology, and the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

The Canadian advantage

Canada is increasingly seen by Europe as among the leaders in such diverse areas as fiscal responsibility, governance, the integration of immigrants into society and technological innovation, particularly in the emerging biotechnology and nanotechnology sectors. Europe also looks to Canada as the model to follow in wireless technology and e-government.

A report published in May by Accenture Inc., an international technology consulting firm, named Canada as the world's most electronically advanced government—ahead even of the U.S.—for the fourth consecutive year, and noted that Canada is increasing its advantage every year. Of the EU countries, only Denmark made the survey's top five. Canadian wireless technology developed for far-flung northern communities is also of keen interest to Europeans, particularly those new EU members looking to skip a generation in telecommunications development as they rid themselves of antiquated Communist-era equipment.

Geography and membership in the North American Free Trade Area are also important advantages, particularly for European firms looking to Canada as a gateway to the U.S. "If you're a French investor, for instance, you might see Quebec as a more friendly environment because of the common language," says Fen Hampson, Director of Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs. "Or if you're an investor who is concerned about who is going to pay for your employees' health care, Ontario may be attractive. Because of NAFTA, Europe is seeing more than just the U.S. when they see North America."



photo: Brigitte Bouvier, PMO

Close relations: (left to right) EU President, Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern, Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin and European Commission President Romano Prodi at the Canada-EU Summit in Ottawa on March 18.

Close relations and global challenges

The increased visibility for Canada in Europe is also a function of the similarity of positions of the two on global issues. While inextricably linked with the U.S. at the geographic and economic levels, Canada has voted with the EU on 50 out of 52 United Nations General Assembly security resolutions in which the EU members had a common position last year, while the U.S. voted with the European bloc only 21 times.

Canada was shocked and saddened by the terrorist bombings in Madrid. Effective, consistent and coherent international action and cooperation is essential to prevent further attacks and to eradicate situations that foster poverty and inequality. That is why Canada and the EU will continue to work together for a revitalized UN system, and to seek agreement on rules to protect people from civil conflict and state failure. Canada and the EU continue to develop deeper relations and cooperation in justice and policing, working to increase the legitimate movement of people between Canada and the EU to encourage mobility among our citizens, while at the same time enhancing safeguards to combat illegal migration.

Jeremy Kinsman, the Canadian Ambassador to the EU, says that Canadians and Europeans need to show the international community that they can deal with “hard” as well as “soft” security challenges. “The fact that today’s great and destabilizing dangers—poverty, diseases, trafficking in humans and drugs, environmental change, terrorism and the proliferation of weapons—have no regard for borders requires us to work within common international strategies,” he says. “We can perhaps provide a model for a more collective, multilateral approach.”

The importance of protecting the natural environment is also a key shared concern. Canada and Europe are cooperating in researching alternative energy sources and taking steps to combat climate change. In addition, there is a need to explore all means to conserve fish stocks. Canada is undertaking measures to curb overfishing in the area off Newfoundland and continues to work closely with the EU to pursue improvements in the behaviour of fishing fleets.

The Canada-Europa dialogue

Canada’s economic and political relationship with the EU is comprehensive and long-standing. In 1976, Canada was the first non-European country to sign a framework agreement on political cooperation with what was then the European Economic Community. Over the years, the Canada-EU relationship has been strengthened by a host of other agreements in areas such as education, customs, competition, science and technology, and nuclear matters.



photo: Artita Kisbenedek/Agence France Presse

Fireworks are seen over a monument to Hungarian kings at the Hero’s Square of Budapest as Hungary celebrates the EU enlargement.

In the context of globalization and the new world order, the relationship between Canada and Europe faces new demands and offers new opportunities. Government of Canada delegations visiting Europe last fall and again this spring met with government, business and civil society contacts to explore the building of new bridges between modern Canada and an expanded Europe. “Canada is committed to cooperating closely with Europe to achieve our common goals in a number of areas, from business and international security to trade and culture,” says Paul Dubois, the Assistant Deputy Minister for Europe at Foreign Affairs Canada. “We have struck an ambitious road map for future cooperation.”

People-to-people links

Canadians and Europeans have a long history of connections. This year, Canada and France are marking 400 years of continuous relations, dating back to Pierre Du Gua de Monts’ arrival at Sainte Croix Island, with famous cartographer Samuel de Champlain, to establish the first French settlement in North America.

There is much that we have in common. Indeed, a recent poll by Pollara Inc. showed that 85 percent of Canadians want to develop even deeper ties with the region. Canada has long recognized the inherent value of exchange between Canadians and Europeans, and continues to encourage more opportunities for cross-Atlantic connections—be they academic, cultural or professional. There are opportunities to broaden the scope of Canadian and EU exchange programs for young people, to reinforce and expand cooperation on higher education and training, to support more business-to-business contacts and to encourage discussions among parliamentarians.

Canada is projecting a stronger image than ever before as a technologically modern country with sound economic fundamentals and as something of a global cultural power. “Europeans are reading Margaret Atwood,” says Hampson. “Europeans are reading Mavis Gallant. Everybody knows who Celine Dion is. So, in some ways that we have not in the past, we have some major global cultural symbols, and

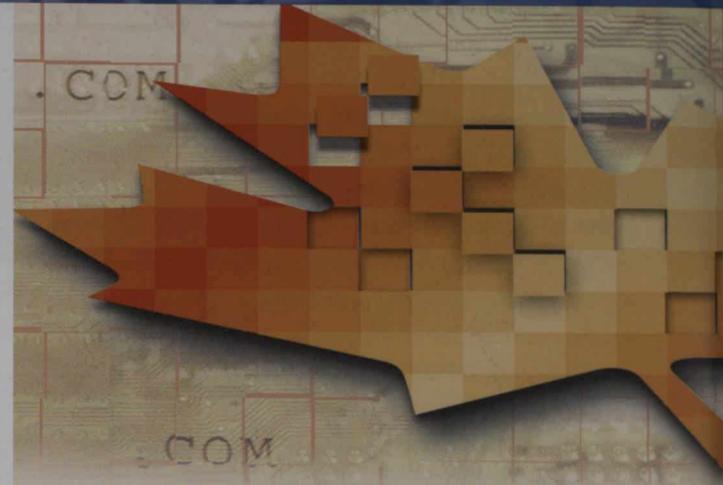
there is no question that that helps you in terms of your global image.”

The Partnership Agenda

The new Partnership Agenda adopted at the summit in Ottawa marks a qualitative leap in Canada’s relationship with the EU. The Agenda represents a commitment to working together, to strengthening ties between the two regions, to translating shared values of political pluralism, democracy, rule of law and human rights into concrete action on the ground, and

to making multilateral institutions more effective.

Recognizing that the Canada-EU bilateral relationship, though in place since 1976, has often been more form than action, the Agenda sets out more than 50 initiatives intended to strengthen contacts at the political level. The Agenda is a reflection of the shared commitment to secu-



CanadaEuropa Cyber-diplomacy

Canadians and Europeans are meeting cybernetically through an extensive Web site that builds relationships and bridges across many cultures.

Abbie Dann, Director of European Business Development and Connectivity at Foreign Affairs Canada, says that www.canadaeuropa.gc.ca is designed not only to provide service and information to Canadians, but also to present an image of Canada that resonates with audiences in Europe. “This is a conceptual place on-line that celebrates and builds on cross-Atlantic connections,” she adds. “It simply represents a new way for Canadians to engage in diplomacy with Europe.”

The name “Europa” was chosen because it evokes linguistic roots that cross many languages, and “pushes the boundaries for those who may sometimes only think of Western countries when they think of Europe,” says Dann.

Today, www.canadaeuropa.gc.ca welcomes more than 3.3 million visitors and receives more than 77 million hits a year. It represents partnerships with Government of Canada departments across the country and Web teams in more than 20 countries.

rity and multilateral institutions, global economic growth, cooperation on governance, action on global challenges and greater opportunities for people-to-people connections.

Looking to the future

That the EU has named Canada one of its six key strategic partners, ranking it with the U.S., Russia, China, Japan and India, is an indication of the significance Canada has for Europe. Observers say that Canadians have a stake in the Europeans’ success in the historic act of achieving lasting peace and democracy in their expanding mass of land. There are many challenges—but also opportunities—ahead. “Succeeding in Europe isn’t a strategy of choice,” says Mr. Kinsman. “It’s a Canadian imperative.” 🍁



photo: CP (Sven Kaestner)

A Polish woman and a child look out of a window under the European flag in the city of Slubice as the country enters the EU.

PRESENT AT THE CREATION

As Canadian Ambassador to the European Union, Jeremy Kinsman sees opportunities for Canada in Europe's changing landscape.

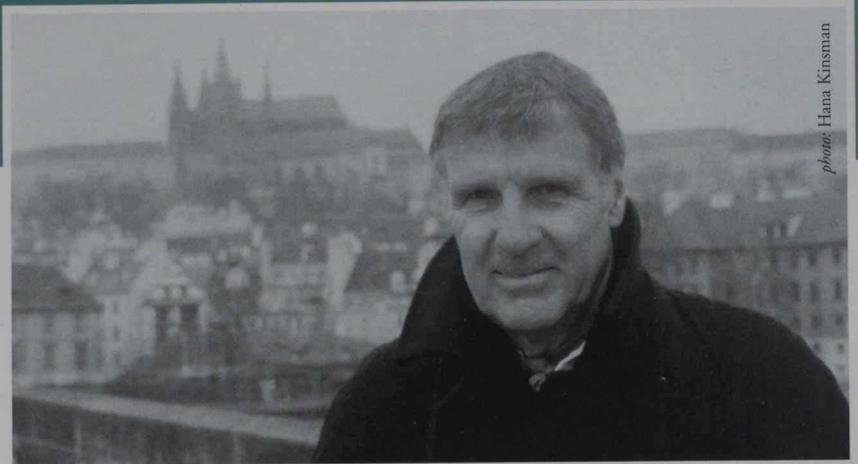


photo: Hana Kinsman

Europe had a different shape when Jeremy Kinsman took his first foreign posting in 1968 as a political officer in Canada's start-up mission to what was then the European Economic Community in Brussels. The maps on the office walls were of the six founding members of the EEC, but, reflecting a post-war idealism, among them were Tuscany and Bavaria and Normandy; not Italy, Germany and France. Canada, meanwhile, was trying to use Britain's renewed interest in joining the EEC to gain profile on the continent. It was, he says, an "unrequited love."

Nearly four decades later, Mr. Kinsman's career has come full circle, as Canadian ambassador to a greatly expanded and much more powerful European Union in Brussels. And Canada's voice is not only being heard, but is being sought by the Europeans in dealing with issues ranging from immigration and human rights to relations with the United States.

Mr. Kinsman, 62, says it was his belief in Pearsonian idealism, "a sense that you could make the world better," that inspired him to join the Canadian foreign service at 24. Those values continue to shape him and his beliefs about Canada's global role in the 21st century.

"I'm an international humanist, with a concern for the world community, which is what Canada is all about," says the Montreal native. "I believe in a multilateral approach to dealing with the world's problems. Those problems have changed since I first came to Brussels in 1968, but there remains the same need to find a global system, a global strategy and global instruments that work."

Mr. Kinsman's approach has trickled down to his everyday interactions in his assignments to Algeria, New York and Washington, and for the last 12 years as a representative in Europe, as Ambassador to Moscow and to Rome and as High Commissioner to London. In Moscow, where he served in the tumultuous post-Soviet period from 1993 to 1996, he instituted a new openness in relations with the Russian population by overturning a Cold War policy that had banned locals who were employed by the

mission and even Russian spouses of Canadian citizens from the Canada Club in the embassy basement.

"We had to show the Russians, on a human level, that this was not a master/slave relationship," he says. "We didn't have to give them access to secret files, but surely we could let them have a drink with us."

Reinforcing his determination to demonstrate Western openness were the experiences of his wife Hana, a refugee from Soviet-dominated Czechoslovakia who admits to "crying at night for two months" when Mr. Kinsman was posted to Moscow, but who had a warm and binding experience with the new Russia once they were there. Those connections to the Czech Republic are helpful now in providing insight into the 10 newest members of the EU, primarily countries of the former Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Kinsman calls the EU "a work in progress—like living in a changing landscape." He is convinced that the expanded union, with its 450 million people, creates enormous opportunities for Canada, both because of the wealth of Europe and because of the new light in which Canada is perceived. He sees his main job as a communicator for Canada, with the goal of trying to win a bigger share of EU investment in North America.

"When I first came here, Canada wasn't really noticed. Today it is because we have earned a reputation in Europe through our economic performance, through our fiscal performance and through our commitment to multilateralism."

Canada's entrepreneurial and social development are seen in the EU as attractive compromises between Europe's sense of social responsibility and the drive for all-out market-supremacy Europeans see in the U.S.

"Europeans are looking to Canadians for insight into how we manage," he says, "because increasingly they see we're managing pretty well." ♣

**For more information about
Canada's mission to the EU, visit
www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadaeuropa/EU.**

Ambassador Jeremy Kinsman on the Charles Bridge in Prague: "Living in a changing landscape."

AS OTHERS SEE US

From the paintings of lakes and mountains by The Group of Seven to the avant-garde staging of Robert Lepage, Canadian culture portrays and promotes Canada to a continent steeped in the arts.

When first-time Canadian novelist Lilian Nattel was ready with her debut manuscript six years ago, Dutch, German and British editions hit the presses at the same time as those for Canada.

Evoking the village life of Torontonians, Nattel's Eastern European forebears, *The River Midnight* rapidly became a literary success in the European Union based on a formula that was both highly personal and distinctively Canadian.

Nattel's work is typical of a wide range of Canadian culture that has proven highly resonant across the Atlantic. Filmmaker Atom Egoyan, multimedia director Robert Lepage, visual artist Jeff Wall and author Margaret Atwood have made waves in Europe with individual, even quirky visions that are resolutely made in Canada.

Such cultural figures are important elements of Canada's global brand, one that garners recognition all over the world but particularly in Europe. On a continent so deeply steeped in the arts, Canada's credibility in the cultural arena strengthens all aspects of our country's international relations.

"Most foreigners have a very positive view of Canada, often based on an image of lakes and mountains," declares Michael Brock, Director General of



Marie-Josée Croze is Celia and David Alpay is Raffi in Atom Egoyan's *Ararat*.

International Cultural Relations for Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) in Ottawa. "Showcasing our sophisticated, innovative and cutting-edge artistic achievements provides a much deeper understanding of our country."

Europeans are clearly finding a number of intellectually useful resources among Canadian cultural products. Multiculturalism, for example, is a leading social and political concern today in many rapidly changing EU countries. Canada is widely acknowledged as a significant mentor nation on the issue, and the evidence is on view with practically every Canadian urban novel and dance company that reaches Europe.

"Canada is a country where people are consciously trying to develop and accommodate others in a civilized, humane manner," says Harmut Lutz, Chair of North American Studies at the University of Greifswald in Germany and currently a visiting scholar at the University of Ottawa.

Academic exchanges, conferences and educational forums are important means by which Canadian culture becomes known and discussed. There are approximately 2,700 European "Canadianists" and some 108 European universities that feature Canadian Studies programs. Yet ordinary European spectators marvelling at a performance of Quebec's Cirque Éloize also generate awareness and respect.

"It benefits everyone when we're known through our artists, and not just our big stars," comments John Lambert, the Montreal agent who represents Cirque Éloize and others such as the Ronnie Burkett Theatre of Marionettes. "It gives a feeling of who we are."

Lambert can look at the eclectic performers he favours and see the messages communicated through them. "Canada is a young country and we're not so tied to



photo: courtesy of Big Picture Media Corporation

Mark Achbar and Jennifer Abbott's *The Corporation*

traditional definitions of form," he observes. "The kinds of work we produce as Canadians are often mixed form, mixed expression, and make a kind of cocktail which is Canadian."

Lepage, renowned Canadian designer-director of opera, theatre, film and other media, is a model of the form-mixing artist; he's also the winner of some of Europe's most prestigious honours, most recently Denmark's Hans Christian Andersen Award for his play based on Andersen's fairy tale, *The Dryad*.

The Man Booker Prize, one of the most prestigious literary awards in the English-speaking world, has especially smiled on Canada. Twelve books written by Canadians have made its short list and three have won: *The English Patient* by Michael Ondaatje, *The Blind Assassin* by Atwood and *Life of Pi* by Yann Martel.

Such recognition is valuable not only to individual artists, but also to Canada's broader foreign policy, trade and security interests. "Other countries judge us by our culture and values," observes Renetta Siemens, Director of Arts and Cultural Industries Promotion for FAC. "This assessment in turn has an impact on our political, business and security relationships."

Canadian publishing has been a big European story in recent years, making a splash in high-profile settings like the Turin and Belgrade book fairs. Of course, novelists such as Rohinton Mistry and Anne Michaels have an established overseas presence. Yet even Canadian non-fiction on themes like the environment has made remarkable inroads, says Rob Sanders, publisher of Greystone Books in Vancouver. "There is an increasing confidence, a maturing in this non-fiction work."

Sales of cultural products are vital yet often a limited measure of influence. Canadians are proud of their international superstars in popular music, including performers Celine Dion, Shania Twain and Diana Krall. But a distinctive impact by Canadian artists often involves far smaller revenues.

"It's our most artistic filmmakers who travel really well in Europe," observes Cam Haynes, a director of the

Toronto International Film Festival. "They're not the box office successes, they're the critical successes."

Egoyan, whose esoteric work has earned him the title Chevalier des Arts et Lettres from the French government, is an obvious example, although even a relatively big-budget director such as David Cronenberg can bring far more esthetic influence than earnings. Other internationally recognized Canadian filmmakers include Denys Arcand, whose *Les invasions barbares* won an Oscar, and Mark Achbar and Jennifer Abbott, who won a Sundance Documentary Award for *The Corporation*.

Canada's traditional art also plays an important role and still has an iconic value in projecting an image of Canada internationally. The Group of Seven, with their "lakes and mountains" paintings, remain Canada's best-known artists, generally fetching the highest prices on the auction block. Yet a range of contemporary work by artists like Vancouver's Jeff Wall, Lethbridge, Alberta native Janet Cardiff and Montreal's Tom Hopkins, whose work was recently featured at EUROPE'ART 2004 in Geneva, speaks strongly to new generations of Europeans.

Says Olga Korper, the owner of a Toronto art gallery representing such internationally emergent talents as installation artist Angela Grauerholz and photographer Lynne Cohen: "The fact that excellent contemporary art is made in Canada makes us a civilized country, a cultured nation."

A cultured nation—and one that has seized imaginations across the Atlantic. "Our films can be distinctly Canadian," says Haynes, "and also say something significant to Europeans." ♦

Read about Foreign Affairs Canada's Arts and Cultural Industries programming at www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/arts.

Margaret Atwood

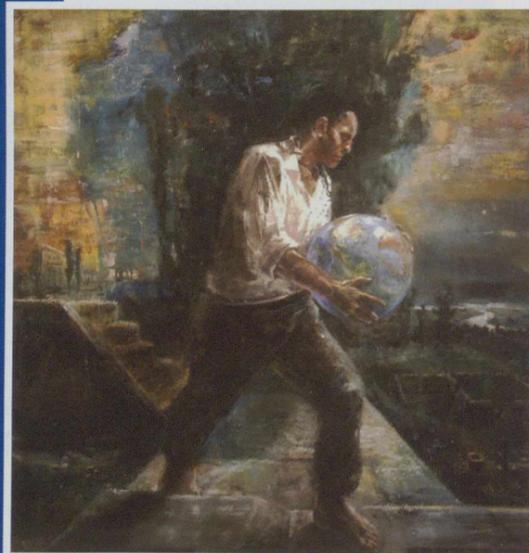


photo: Nigel Dickson

Cirque Éloize's *Nomade*

photo: courtesy of Cirque Éloize

painting: courtesy of Tom Hopkins



Tom Hopkins's *Delicate Balance*: Contemporary work speaks strongly to new generations of Europeans.

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW BORDERS

photo: courtesy of Guy Gendron



Guy Gendron in Paris: "Canada is seen here as something better than an ally—a brother."

Guy Gendron is the European correspondent for Radio-Canada's "Le Téléjournal." Gendron, 47, has been a television reporter since 1979, with postings in Sherbrooke, QC, Regina, Toronto, Ottawa, Washington, D.C. and, since 2001, in Paris. As the European Union undergoes its historic expansion, *Canada World View* asked Gendron for his observations about the future of Canada's relationship with Europe.

It's something I wasn't expecting when I arrived in Paris three years ago. I had known, of course, about the historic ties linking France and Canada—Quebec in particular—but I had not realized just how much they had become forward-looking bonds of friendship.

My last interview reminded me of this again. It was with a woman born during World War II to unknown parents, one of the 200,000 supposed "Children of the Boches" or children of German occupiers that France had ignored—for the luckiest of them—and most often despised. "It's really because you're from Canada that I accepted the interview," she told me, before adding "because in your country, you are still compassionate."

Obviously, no country has a monopoly on "compassion," but how many times when travelling across Europe have I encountered this same "prejudice" that plays in our favour? Lacking a colonial past and ambitions of domination, with a history of selfless solidarity illustrated by its participation in the two major wars of the last century, Canada is seen here as something better than an ally—a brother.

As Europe pushes its borders toward the East with its enlargement from 15

to 25 member countries, what does this represent for Canada? First—and this is cause for celebration—it is the result of what so many of our soldiers sacrificed their lives for. Canada's Ambassador to the EU, Jeremy Kinsman, is in a good position to talk about this. He began his diplomatic career in 1968 in Brussels. He remembers that era's builders of the European dream, whom he rubbed shoulders with every day, people who were 40 or 50 years old, witnesses to or actors in the horrors of the war that had torn their continent apart. They had vowed, as had others, "never again."

"They succeeded," Mr. Kinsman told me in an admiring tone a few days before the 10 new members joined the Union. "People say that with enlargement comes the end of the Cold War. That's true. But above all, it's the end of the wars of the 20th century in Europe."

One can readily suppose that it will take a number of years before the large European family learns to operate with 25 members. Not to mention that there is already talk of lengthening the list, pushing still farther to the East. Isn't Europe risking isolation by becoming preoccupied with managing the internal

tensions that will surely crop up? Undoubtedly so, especially since, with its 20 official languages, the EU will have a hard time speaking with a single voice!

And from a trade perspective, in creating a bloc of 450 million inhabitants, isn't Europe running the risk of withdrawing into itself to better manage the economic integration of its new members, which are on average twice as poor? Perhaps, but Canada would be mistaken if it didn't also see this opportunity. Think of what Italy, Spain or Ireland was like before they joined the Union. Those who believed in them at the time and invested in them are today reaping the rewards of prosperity.

Does the future hold the same fate for Lithuania and Poland? There are no guarantees, of course. But the opportunity is there and our friendships in "old Europe" may open many doors, especially as we benefit from that favourable prejudice that continues to be applied to us.

Former prime minister Jean Chrétien often liked to say when promoting Canada abroad that "we are North Americans but we are not Americans." And in Europe, particularly these days, that's a considerable asset. ♣

THE NEW TRADE WINDS

Canadian and European firms moving into each other's territory are gaining market access and creating synergies.

When their German employer set up a plant in London, Ontario, in 2001, Jochen Bohlander and Stefanie Weeber were offered a chance to expand their horizons. The company, Keiper Ltd., sent the couple to check out the new location one frosty week in December to make sure they would commit to the minimum of three years away from home. "It was cold and grey, and we weren't too impressed," recalls Bohlander. Nevertheless, they made the leap. Two years later, like Keiper itself, the two haven't looked back.

A contract to provide seat structures for DaimlerChrysler's North American models brought Keiper to London. When it is fully operational early next year, the company expects to employ 375 people, almost all Canadian, and will generate millions of dollars of work for Canadian suppliers. With a foothold in North America, it can pursue contracts on this side of the Atlantic more efficiently.

"We found a lot of suppliers, good infrastructure and well-educated people in London," says Uwe Schorpp, General Manager and Vice-President of Operations for Keiper. "There is a great base to support us."

Keiper is one of about 650 German firms with operations in Canada. While these companies bring some German staff with them, they employ more than 100,000 Canadians in about 1,500 locations across the country, from field offices and production sites to research and development centres. Many, such as communications giant Siemens, have been in Canada a long time. However, some 200 have

opened their doors in the last decade, part of a growing trend toward European companies setting up and selling within rather than simply exporting products to Canada.

Rick McElrea, Director of Investment Programs for International Trade Canada, says that Keiper exemplifies why many companies come to Canada: to pursue linkages with key clientele or to build on an existing export base. McElrea's job is to encourage investors in Canada to expand their operations and to attract new firms to the country. "We don't sell Canada as a cheap location, but rather as an ideal location to take advantage of the North American Free Trade Agreement and to set up a business."

Detlef Engler, Senior Investment Officer at Canada's embassy in Berlin, points out that the trend toward foreign direct investment flows both ways across the Atlantic, creating synergies that transcend borders and sectors. "European companies are successfully competing against North American companies in their own backyard, and vice versa," he says.

While Canadian firms export some \$19 billion worth of goods to the European Union annually, sales in Europe by Canadian-owned affiliates are four or five times greater. Through its plants in Quebec and Germany, for example, Canadian aluminum giant Alcan Inc. supplies most of the metal required by European automakers BMW and Audi. The expansion of the EU from 15 to 25 countries creates an even bigger marketplace. Indeed, Canadian auto parts firm Linamar Corp. has already established five

plants in Hungary, one of the new EU members.

Meanwhile, back in London, the move to Canada has been nothing but positive for Jochen Bohlander and Stefanie Weeber. They've bought a house and hope to extend their stay here. 🍁

To read the latest news on investment and trade with Europe, see the July 2 and July 15 issues of *CanadExport*, International Trade Canada's biweekly investment and trade publication. See the issues and search the *CanadExport* archives for more Europe trade news at www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadexport.



Cross-Atlantic investment: European companies come to Canada to pursue linkages with key clientele or to build on an existing export base.

Enhancing Trade and Investment

To build on their close relationship, Canada and the EU have agreed to a framework for a modern Trade and Investment Enhancement Agreement (TIEA), an ambitious and forward-looking initiative that responds not just to current issues but also anticipates future challenges and creates opportunities to broaden and deepen trade and investment.

The TIEA, in combination with the results of the WTO's Doha Round of multilateral negotiations, will offer concrete results to Canadian and European business communities as well as consumers. Negotiations on the TIEA will begin later this year.

For more information on the TIEA and an update on negotiations, see www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac/EU-en.asp.

PROTECTING PEOPLE AND BORDERS

Security challenges from human trafficking to international terrorism are drawing Canada and Europe closer together.

It is a fine balance being struck by authorities on both sides of the Atlantic: how to increase security measures to combat terrorism and organized crime, while upholding and promoting human rights and civil liberties.

With their discussion particularly poignant in the wake of the Madrid

bombings, Canada and the European Union pledged at the recent summit in Ottawa to cooperate more closely in areas related to international security, from promoting global governance and

combatting terrorism to collaborating on issues of justice and home affairs.

Security forces in Canada and Europe are grappling with how best to stop human trafficking and other illegal movements of people, while promoting and encouraging the legitimate movement of people between countries.

"We have to make it difficult for people and goods to illegally

cross borders, while facilitating the movement of legitimate people and goods," says Peter Bates, Deputy Director of the International Crime and Terrorism Division for Foreign Affairs Canada.

Authorities are collaborating in particular on efforts to stop both human smuggling, where people are illegally brought into countries in exchange for payment, and international human trafficking, where people are deceived to move, legally or not, to countries where they will be subjected to various forms of sexual exploitation or forced labour.

Canada, through organizations like the RCMP, works with domestic and international partners to stop this illegal human flow by gathering and sharing information and developing intelligence to detect, prevent and investigate offences.

"Human trafficking is recognized as a growing global crime," says Superintendent John Ferguson, Director of the RCMP's Immigration and Passport Branch, which is involved in border security and the fight against organized criminals involved in the smuggling and trafficking of people into Canada. "It has a tremendous human element. We are talking about people who are physically intimidated or assaulted or threatened. We must protect them against further victimization."

Because human smuggling and trafficking involve secreting people across borders, the fight against these activities goes hand in hand with the fight against terrorism, Ferguson explains.

"The illegal migration of people around the world poses an opportunity for tremendous profits for organized crime and creates a great risk for every country affected," he says. "Those who may be looking at it from a terrorist point of view can use these routes to illegally enter other countries undetected... We have to shut down those routes."

Canada is involved in a number of domestic and international agreements and protocols and has undertaken initiatives such as information campaigns in countries where human trafficking victims come from, including a striking advertisement noting that there are "people for sale" in Canada.

The Canada-EU Partnership Agenda sets out a number of areas of closer cooperation on security between forces on both sides of the Atlantic, including improving the exchange of strategic, tactical, technical and operational information with a view to combatting illegal and irregular migration.

"Crime thrives between jurisdictions," says Peter Bates. "International terrorism, human smuggling and many other forms of transnational crime are global in scope and they require global solutions." 🍁

For more information about security and related issues addressed in the Canada-EU Partnership Agenda, see www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/canadaeuropa/EU/partnership_agenda-en.asp.

To read about what the RCMP is doing to safeguard security, go to www.rcmp.gc.ca.

People for sale in Canada?

THE ANSWER WILL SHOCK YOU.

Every year, people like Sandra are deceived or lured into a life on the street. Sold into the sex trade, locked up in restaurants, made to work for little or no pay. They are victims of human trafficking.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS A SERIOUS CRIME.

SHARED SCIENCE

Researchers in Canada and Europe are collaborating on leading-edge science.

Some 50,000 Canadians suffer every year from stroke, a crippling affliction triggered by the rupture of blood vessels or the reduction of blood circulation in the brain. Now scientists in Canada and Germany are working together to better understand why.

Through an international partnership between Canada's National Research Council (NRC) and Berlin's Institute for Molecular Pharmacology, a team of researchers is looking for new ways to prevent and manage the damage caused by strokes.

Dr. Danica Stanimirovic, a neurologist at the NRC Institute of Biological Sciences, says that the scientists are combining their expertise in proteomics and genomics, technologies used to follow changes in genes in a diseased state, in order to establish the properties of brain blood vessels in strokes. Their findings could be used to avert strokes or to apply therapies that allow blood vessels affected by strokes to start functioning again.

"Together we can create a more complete picture of the dynamic changes in the brain," she explains. "It's an exchange of technological capabilities and very specific expertise, so it's a nice marriage."

David Stevenson, senior advisor in NRC's International Relations Office, says that Dr. Stanimirovic's research is an example of the explosion of teamwork between leading scientists in Canada and Europe. These partnerships strengthen research on both sides of the Atlantic, avoiding dupli-

cation while combining expertise, knowledge and equipment.

"When you bring people together, there's a doubling or tripling or even quadrupling of your investment and your results and a shortening of time-frames," he says. "It furthers scientific knowledge and speeds up the commercialization process. And of course, good scientific relations often lead to enhanced business opportunities for Canadian companies."

The NRC has negotiated five research agreements with the U.K., France, Germany, Spain and the Czech Republic, encompassing 42 jointly financed research projects. They include collaboration with scientists in France on a new generation of semiconductor materials and work with researchers in Spain on bioinformatics, the merging of computer sciences and biotechnology.

The Partnership Agenda agreed to at the Canada-EU Summit in Ottawa last March cited the importance of raising awareness of collaborative opportunities and of creating new science and technology partnerships.

Through International Trade Canada (ITCan), Canada has struck four science and technology agreements with France, Germany, Japan, and the EU. Since 1996, Canada has had an agreement with the EU that encourages teamwork between Canadian and European scientists for multi-year, multinational research projects.

Key areas of study between Canada and Europe include biotechnology, specifically health and genomics applications such as the area where Dr. Stanimirovic works; information technologies; intelligent materials and new production processes; aeronautics

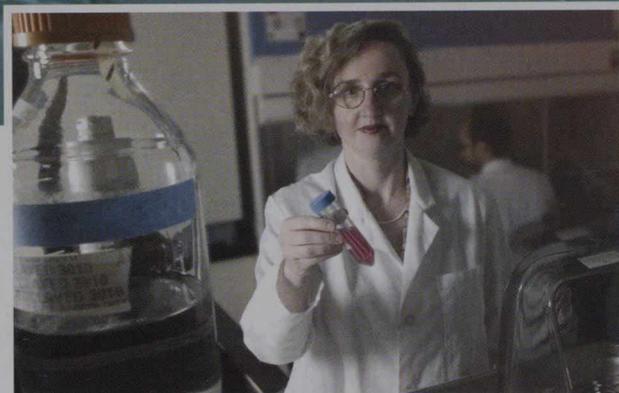


photo: Maria Moreno and Tom Devcseri/NRC-IBS

photo: Tom Devcseri/NRC-IBS

and space; food safety and health risks; and sustainable development.

The program at ITCan strengthens Canada's science and technology capacity, helping collaborators in universities, research institutes and science-related government departments and agencies reach the point where they can commercialize their work. Science and technology counsellors at a number of Canadian missions in Europe learn about science projects in their host countries and promote research partnerships with Canada.

"We have to get the message across that Canada is not just a resource-based economy," says Walter Davidson, a nuclear physicist and administrator at NRC, who recognized the value of cross-Atlantic collaboration as a Science and Technology Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Germany in the 1990s. "The bottom line for me was to present Canada as an advanced science and technology-based nation with whom one could have cooperation and partnerships." ♦

For more information on the National Research Council, see www.nrc.gc.ca.

Visit www.infoexport.gc.ca/science to learn about International Trade Canada's Science and Technology Division.

Neurologist Danica Stanimirovic: Exchanges of expertise and technological capabilities "can create a more complete picture of the dynamic changes in the brain."

WAR AND REMEMBRANCE

The sacrifice and celebration of last century's definitive conflicts continue to reverberate in Canada's close relations with Europe today.

Aboard the ships headed for the Normandy coast that night, rough waters and anticipation of a beach landing under heavy artillery fire churned stomachs and minds.

No soldier among the 15,000 troops in the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division could miss the enormity of the hour. They belonged to the largest amphibious invasion in military history, with more than 5,000 vessels approaching the dawn of D-Day to reclaim Europe from Nazi Germany.

"You felt you could almost jump from one ship to another, they were so close," recounts Bruce Evans, 81, a farm boy from Woodbridge, Ontario, and an artillery

specialist with the 1st Hussars Armoured Regiment at the start of the campaign on June 6, 1944, known as "Operation Overlord."

Evans, who to this day carries shrapnel in his shoulder from a German mortar blast that morning on Juno Beach, recovered in time to join subsequent European battles where Canada played an instrumental role, especially in the Netherlands.

It's been a longer healing process for Phil Neis, 82. Among the first wave to hit the beach, he for many years could not speak even to his children about the carnage that took the lives of 359 Canadians that day, including a number of Winnipeg Rifles for whom his unit had provided artillery support, who were captured and summarily executed.

"It's something that you didn't want to remember, although you couldn't get it out of your mind," says Neis, a 12th Field Regiment veteran from Fort Saskatchewan outside of Edmonton. At the urging of his family, he returned to Normandy in 2000, "something I should have done years before."

Sacrifice and celebration, personal loss and national victory are the opposing yet fused themes attending the conclusion of last century's definitive conflict, one that continues to reverberate in Canada's close relations with Europe today.

The 60th anniversary of the D-Day landings and the Battle of Normandy, marked by major commemorations in France, Canada and around the world, will be followed by ceremonies noting such Second World War milestones as the Italian campaign and the liberation of the Netherlands.

Many among the one million enlisted Canadians played critical roles in all of these events. A deeply ingrained sense of gratitude thus still colours how Canada is seen in France, Belgium, Britain and particularly the

D-Day landing: No soldier could miss the enormity of the hour.



Corporal Bruce Evans in December 1944, at age 21.



photo: Veterans Affairs Canada



Canada's newly created Juno Beach Centre at Courseulles-sur-Mer, Normandy.

Netherlands, where Canada's Lieutenant-General Charles Foulkes accepted the surrender of the occupying German forces on May 5, 1945.

While their contribution to the Allied campaigns in Normandy, Sicily, the Rhineland and elsewhere was vital, it is the Dutch who have a particularly strong bond with Canadians.

Dutch schoolchildren born half a century after the war can name the Canadian regiments that liberated their towns, says Martin van Denzen, who hosts a weekly Dutch-language radio program in Toronto and lives next door to a Canadian war veteran. This May 5, reports van Denzen, "I went over to my neighbour and gave him a big hug and said, 'thank you very much.'"

Wartime memories remain strong among Canadians as well, and the 60th anniversary ceremonies for D-Day and the Italian and Netherlands campaigns will be the largest ever. "I can't believe these big anniversary events have gone on this long," says Bruce Evans.

Yet there is a general understanding that the commemoration will not be repeated on this scale. "Because of the age of our veterans, this is probably the last big opportunity," says Maude Desjardins, Senior Communications Adviser at Veterans Affairs Canada in Charlottetown.

There's no doubt that living war veterans make the history—and linkages between Canada and

Europe—more vivid. This year's commemorations have included a Veterans Affairs-supported program of the Dominion Institute's Memory Project, which has seen 1,000 Canadian veterans address children in schools across the country about their war experience.

"Our objective is to provide greater knowledge of Canadian history," says Rudyard Griffiths, 34, the Dominion Institute's co-founder. While the Institute works to create educational connections at home, Canada's memorializing of the facts on the ground in Europe includes such landmarks as the Canadian National Vimy Memorial and several others throughout Western Europe.

Canada's newly created Juno Beach Centre at Courseulles-sur-Mer, Normandy, with a significant financial contribution from France, is a major addition to this network of permanent memorials. The Centre anticipates some 60,000 visitors this year, including school groups from Canada, France and across Europe.

"There is no better teaching place," remarks Canadian Xavier Paturel, 28, the Centre's project manager who, with wife and fellow staffer Laura Paturel, was a student guide at the Vimy Memorial and sees the power of memory in the Juno facility. "We have German bunkers right at our doorstep. We have guides who are



photo: Denise Arseneault

A memorial in Wilnis, the Netherlands, to Canadians who died in the crash of a Vickers Wellington bomber shot down by the Nazis on May 5, 1943.

well informed. We use video, film and archives, and allow children to manipulate objects."

So, at the very place on the French shoreline where modern history took its decisive turn toward the triumph of democracy, a Canadian flag flies and Europeans of every generation come to remember the accomplishment and sacrifice of their distant liberators. 🍁

Learn about the Dominion Institute's Memory Project at www.thememoryproject.com and the Veterans Affairs Canada Remembers Program at www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers.



photo: Jan Reuvers

A monument in Rha, the Netherlands, commemorates eight Canadians killed in battle.

YOUTH ON THE MOVE

Exchange programs between Canada and Europe are a hot ticket for young people.

As a teenager growing up in Great Village, Nova Scotia, Bryson Johnson sketched out a “mental map” of his life’s ambitions: get to a Toronto Maple Leafs home game, travel a little in North America and enter politics.

But in 2000, Johnson’s plans took an unexpected turn, when, at 26, he signed up for a year-long Canada-Sweden youth exchange program. Four years later, with a ringside view of the historic European Union enlargement, he teaches at an elementary school in Stockholm.

Johnson marvels at how the experience of living and working across the Atlantic has opened his eyes to the world—and deepened his appreciation of Canada.

“I would love to go back and talk to the guy that I was at 17, and let him know there is so much out there to see,” he says. “It’s an exciting time to be in Europe.”

Indeed, Europe is a well-kept secret that Canada wants to share with 18- to 35-year-olds.

Exchanging Facts

Canada and Europe are eager to expand contacts among youth, using bilateral agreements and improved choices to facilitate opportunities for young people to travel, work and live abroad.

Canada currently supports youth exchange programs with eight EU member countries (with more planned) under four options:

- Working Holiday Program—young people work for a short stint to offset travel expenses;
- Student Work Abroad Program—Canadian university and college students work and travel in a European country;
- Young Workers Exchange Program—young professionals gain experience through overseas training; and
- Co-op Education Program—post-secondary students gain work experience in Europe in their field of study.

“Back in the 1970s, it was a rite of passage to stick a knapsack on your back for a couple of months and go over to Europe,” says Abbie Dann, Director of European Business Development and Connectivity Initiatives at Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC). However, costs have more recently dimmed the youthful dream of a summer in Europe, she adds. “In terms of the development of future leaders and enlightened citizens, it is just not a good thing... We need to be a country that’s out there seeing the world.”

That’s why the approximately 270 international youth exchange programs offered by governments and non-profit groups across Canada are suddenly a hot ticket.

In 2003, through some 55 programs offered by FAC, more than 16,000 Canadian and European youth between 18 and 30 years of age signed up to work and travel in each other’s countries. There are plans to further expand the programs in the next year



Lights of London: Out there seeing the world.

to 18,000 youth through new arrangements with France, Ireland, Norway and more countries expected to join.

Many of the programs are designed to be accessible and affordable. For example, 120 students from Canada and Europe take part every year in a simulation of the European Parliament, with students acting as “members” to debate a topic. Students pay only the cost of getting there.

Hugo Sierra, a Master’s student in international business at Montreal’s École des Hautes Études Commerciales, says the \$1,500 he spent to attend debates in Barcelona and Krakow paid back unexpected dividends.

“You have to go away and be confronted with situations that require you to develop an appreciation for the cultural and political life,” says Sierra, who had to work across time zones and language barriers to help organize parliamentary debates. “When you appreciate what you have in common with other countries, you discover it is more important than the differences,” he adds.

The people-to-people contacts, further enhanced by ease of communication via the Internet, offer a new form of diplomacy for Canada, Dann says. “The more young citizens



Alison Clement’s internship with the Canadian Red Cross on landmine issues taught her about international issues and left her with “marketable skills that will last a lifetime.”



photo: courtesy of Tania von Schellwitz and Tim Blokland

Link to the current issue of *Canada World View* on-line at www.dfaic-maeci.gc.ca/canada-magazine/menu-en.asp for new features for youth and to search the International Events Calendar for up-to-the-minute events.

Rite of passage: Travel opens young eyes “to the possibilities out there.”

can see the world, the more they can think internationally and act locally.”

That’s just what happened to Alison Clement of Russell, Manitoba, when she joined the Youth International Internship Program in 1998. She worked with the Canadian Red Cross in Winnipeg on landmine issues, travelling to the Balkans and visiting schools in North America to promote knowledge of Canada’s role in negotiating the 1997 ban on anti-personnel mines. The experience changed students’ perceptions—and hers as well.

“International issues were not at the forefront” when she began her 10-month internship, Clement says. “It opened my eyes up to the possibilities out there.” Now 29, she says the position also helped her hone her

abilities in fundraising, recruitment and public speaking. “These are marketable skills that will last a lifetime,” says Clement, who now works with Canadian Heritage in Ottawa.

As for Bryson Johnson, who did finally get to a Maple Leafs game, his “mental map” still includes returning home—and a career in politics, with a newfound appreciation for Canada’s links with the EU. “It’s important to have strong ties with the United States,” he says, “but it’s a good time for Canada to be involved in Europe.”

For more information about youth exchange programs offered by Foreign Affairs Canada, visit www.youthonthemove.gc.ca.

For global international youth programs, go to www.canada123go.ca.

In Brief: The New EU Countries

CYPRUS Capital: Nicosia
Total Area: 9,250 km² Population: 854,800
Cyprus and Canada: Canada was a major contributor to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus from 1964 to 1993.

CZECH REPUBLIC Capital: Prague
Total Area: 78,866 km² Population: 10.2 million
Czech Republic and Canada: Canada accepted almost 12,000 former refugees who fled after the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

ESTONIA Capital: Tallinn
Total Area: 45,226 km² Population: 1.4 million
Estonia and Canada: The second-largest Estonian diaspora in the world is in Canada, with 22,000 people.

HUNGARY Capital: Budapest
Total Area: 93,030 km² Population: 10 million
Hungary and Canada: Hungary has been the largest recipient of Canadian investment in central Europe since 1990, amounting to \$1 billion. Two-way trade in 2003 was \$293 million.

LATVIA Capital: Riga
Total Area: 64,589 km² Population: 2.4 million
Latvia and Canada: The President of Latvia, Vaira Vike-Freiberga, is a former Canadian who lived in Canada for 44 years after fleeing her homeland during the Second World War.

LITHUANIA Capital: Vilnius
Total Area: 65,200 km² Population: 3.5 million
Lithuania and Canada: Canadian investment in

Canada world view. --

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Remembering Mitchell Sharp

Born May 11, 1911. Died March 19, 2004.

Civil servant, businessman, politician, internationalist, adviser, patron of the arts. Member of Parliament from 1963 to 1978. Minister of Trade and Commerce. Minister of Finance. Secretary of State for External Affairs. President of the Privy Council.

I was able to deal with foreign affairs with greater understanding and better judgment as a result of visiting many countries and areas of the world and meeting their leaders. All these encounters were interesting, at least to me, and they provided insights into motivations that can only be obtained through personal encounters. The very fact that national political leaders meet more frequently does modify their approach and their behaviour—it modified mine—particularly when they appear together on TV screens observed by an increasing proportion of the world's population. Slowly but surely, I believe, the human race is learning, through modern communications, that it has common goals and common problems that for their attainment or solution require cooperation and often joint action by national governments.

—Excerpted from *Which Reminds Me: A Memoir*, by Mitchell Sharp, University of Toronto Press, 1994.

photo: CP (Russell Mant)

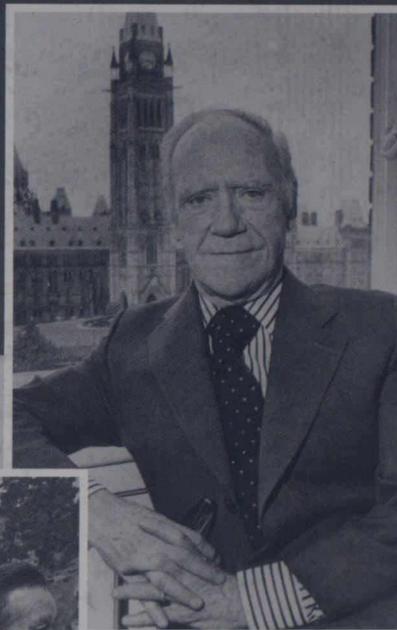


photo: CP (Fred Chartrand)

▲ Elder statesman:
Mitchell Sharp

◀ Secretary of State
for External Affairs
Mitchell Sharp and
Chinese Ambassador
Huang Hua share a
laugh in the minister's
office in Ottawa in
July 1971.