

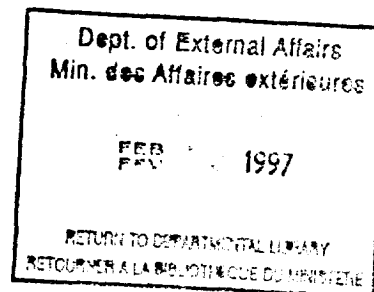
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**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE
CANADA / THE NETHERLANDS
CULTURAL CONSULTATIONS
OTTAWA
1994**

**COMPTE RENDU
DES CONSULTATIONS CULTURELLES
CANADA / PAYS-BAS
OTTAWA
1994**

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AGENDA

CANADA/NETHERLANDS CULTURAL CONSULTATIONS

WEDNESDAY, 27 APRIL

LESTER B. PEARSON BUILDING, OTTAWA

- 10:00 Opening Remarks by the Head of the Canadian Delegation
- 10:15 Response by the Head of the Netherlands Delegation
- 10:30 International cooperation in Higher Education
- 11:30 Coffee Break
- 11:45 Exchange of views on cooperation in the context of the
European Union: Higher Education, Research and Training
- 12:15 Exchange Programs and Banque de Missions
- 12:30 Lunch
- 14:00 The Changing Environment: Recent policy developments
and government priorities in both countries with
respect to arts and culture
- 15:30 Coffee Break
- 16:00 Cultural Industries: policy developments
- 16:30 Overview of on-going activities
- 17:00 Concluding remarks

ORDRE DU JOUR
CONSULTATIONS CULTURELLES CANADA/PAYS-BAS

MERCREDI, LE 27 AVRIL

ÉDIFICE LESTER B. PEARSON, OTTAWA

- 10:00 Mots de bienvenue par le Chef de la Délégation canadienne
- 10:15 Réponse par le Chef de la Délégation néerlandaise
- 10:30 Coopération dans le domaine d'enseignement supérieur
- 11:30 Pause-café
- 11:45 Échange de vues sur la coopération dans le contexte de l'Union européenne: Enseignement supérieur, Recherche et Formation
- 12:15 Programme d'Échanges et Banque de Missions
- 12:30 Déjeuner
- 14:00 Environnement en transformation: développements politiques et priorités gouvernementales dans les deux pays dans le domaine des arts et de la culture
- 15:30 Pause-café
- 16:00 Industries culturelles: développements politiques
- 16:30 Survol des activités en progrès
- 17:00 Résumé des discussions

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CANADIAN DELEGATION

MORNING SESSION

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Mr. Alain Dudoit	Head of Delegation Director General Cultural Affairs and Higher Education Bureau
Mr. Guy Plamondon	Counsellor Canadian Embassy, The Hague
Mr. Brian Long	Director International Higher Education Division
Mr. Tony Advokaat	Deputy Director and Head of Music
Mr. Bernard Etzinger	Desk Officer - Public Affairs Western Europe Relations Division

Provincial Governments and National Agencies

M. Marc-André Beaulieu	Conseiller, Direction Europe du Nord-Ouest Ministère des Affaires Internationales Gouvernement du Québec
Mr. Yves Bernard	Liaison Officer, International Division Association of Universities and Colleges, Canada
M. Claude Girard	Conseiller auprès du Directeur général Direction Europe Ministère des Affaires Internationales Gouvernement du Québec
Mr. Alain Guimont	Executive Director International Canadian Studies
Ms. Alida Stevenson	External Cultural Activities Ontario Ministry of Culture Tourism and Recreation
Ms. Nina Stipich	Senior Policy and Planning Analyst Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

CANADIAN DELEGATION

AFTERNOON SESSION

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Mr. Alain Dudoit	Head of Delegation Director General Cultural Affairs and Higher Education Bureau
Mr. Guy Plamondon	Counsellor Canadian Embassy, The Hague
Mr. Tony Advokaat	Deputy Director and Head of Music
Mr. Bernard Etzinger	Desk Officer - Public Affairs Western Europe Relations Division

Other Federal Departments

Mr. Robert Tritt	Director, International Relations Heritage Canada
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Provincial Governments and National Agencies

Mr. Brian Anthony	Acting Director Canada Council
M. Marc-André Beaulieu	Conseiller, Direction Europe du Nord-Ouest Ministère des Affaires Internationales Gouvernement du Québec
M. Claude Girard	Conseiller auprès du Directeur général Direction Europe Ministère des Affaires Internationales Gouvernement du Québec
Mr. Keith Kelly	National Director Canadian Conference of the Art
Ms. Alida Stevenson	External Cultural Activities Ontario Ministry of Culture Tourism and Recreation

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Netherlands Delegation

Mr. J.A.F.M. Förster

Head of Delegation
Ambassador for International
Cultural Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. J. Hesseling

Deputy Head of the
Cultural Cooperation Division

Mrs. M.E. Leegwater-van der Linden

Senior Policy Advisor of the
Directorate for Scientific Education
Ministry of Education and Science

Mr. R. van der Lugt

Head Cultural Affairs Department
Royal Netherlands Consulate General
New York

Mr. J.C.W. Kruishoop

First Secretary of Embassy
Royal Netherlands Embassy Ottawa

Mrs. J. MacPherson-Spaargaren

Royal Netherlands Embassy Ottawa

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CANADA/NETHERLANDS CULTURAL CONSULTATIONS

OTTAWA, 27 APRIL

OPENING REMARKS BY THE
HEAD OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

ALAIN DUDOIT

Ambassador Förster, I would like to extend a warm welcome to you and your delegation. I am sorry that your stay in Ottawa will be so short and that we have little time to show you what our city has to offer, but I hope that this visit will not be your last one, and that I will have an opportunity to welcome you back in the future.

Since our time is so limited, we will try to use it as efficiently as possible, and I look forward to an interesting and productive discussion to-day. I think we are in full agreement that the old format for cultural consultations does not serve us very well any longer, and that we must move away from a project-oriented discussion to a thematic approach. From the preliminary exchanges we have had it appears that we were thinking along similar lines, and you will see from the agenda that we are suggesting a thematic approach and proposing to devote most of our time to-day to an examination of broad issues.

Our last cultural consultations took place in The Hague in 1990 at a time of great optimism and hope. Europe seemed on the brink of a united, peaceful and prosperous future in which cultural exchanges would play a major role in bringing people together. Canada, as a long-time participant in European affairs, looked forward to playing a part in this process.

Since that time, however, many changes have taken place on both sides of the Atlantic and there have been many profound developments in all areas of our respective societies. The end of a bi-polar world has removed a threat that had hung over mankind for more than 40 years. And, I think, when we feel a bit gloomy about the state the world is in, we must remind ourselves that that is a great benefit.

It is clear, however, that the end of bi-polarity and the erosion of borders have resulted in a number of very complex and difficult problems that seem to defy resolution. However, I will not try to-day to address these international political problems, but rather outline some of the other, to a considerable extent domestic, developments that have an impact on how we conduct international cultural and higher education relations.

Some of the key elements I see are: the communications and technological revolution that, I would almost say is engulfing us; the human dimension of economic restructuring - which to a large extent is a result of this revolution; and the fiscal realities that our governments are facing. In Canada, all government activities are now influenced and often determined by these realities, and our International Cultural Relations and Higher Education Program, like other government programs, must adapt to this situation. Very directly, this means declining budgets; more profoundly, it means a complete re-thinking of our programs and activities. Exchanges of views with like-minded countries, and international linkages are a high priority in this process of re-thinking, and this is the framework in which I would like to place our discussions to-day.

High on the agenda of the Canadian government are : job creation and human resource development. Both these issues have an important international element. We are moving into a knowledge-based world economy, in which information and all products of the human mind will flow freely across borders. Computer-based information networks, inter-active television, the 500-channel universe, the electronic information highway are all developing at a rapid pace, and will determine how economies are shaped. The challenge for governments is to guide these developments for the benefit of all their citizens.

In this new economic situation, knowledge will be the key to success. Already, only 15 percent of the active population physically touches a product - the other 85 percent add value through creation, invention, management and the transfer of information. Less than 25 percent of current technology will be competitive by the year 2000, but close to 90 percent of the workforce which will then be active, is already in place. The conclusion is obvious: learning and training and re-training is a national priority. In Canada, much of whose prosperity has traditionally rested on the exploitation of natural resources, this requires a fundamental change in our approach.

Institutions of higher learning have traditionally been the instruments for developing the human capital that is essential to a competitive and prosperous economy. They still are. But more than ever before, they must look across national borders, and plug into international networks. I see it as one of the important tasks of our Higher Education programs to help our universities and research institutes to develop international linkages, and to be connected to international networks.

The Canadian government expects us to demonstrate that our ICR activities are relevant to overall government objectives, and that, to put it bluntly, we can provide a return on investment. International higher education and human resource development have become strategic questions that must be seen in a context

that goes beyond the traditional socio-economic approach. We are now in the process of re-positioning our ICR activities to respond to these questions. Later this morning I will report on a meeting we had a few weeks ago in Louvain with representatives of the European Union, which fits into our approach of ensuring that higher education, research and training in Canada take place with an awareness of, and linkage to, the international community.

Perhaps it is paradoxical, but it seems to me that as borders become more porous, and as the economy, and the entertainment industry, become more internationalized, people yearn more than ever for a sense of cultural identity. People want a sense of their own values and their own place in the world. Through our International Cultural Relations program, which attempts to project Canadian culture abroad by supporting international manifestations of our performing and visual arts, as well as literature, we also help to define and strengthen our cultural sovereignty. I see such cultural sovereignty as perhaps the last frontier for a distinct national presence on the world stage. Our bi-cultural and bi-lingual status is both a blessing and a challenge in this regard. We have a natural affinity with, and entrée into the many English- and French-speaking countries in the world - at the same time our artists do not have the protection of a linguistic barrier which would assure them of a unique audience. In stead, they are open to the winds of competition from some of the most dynamic and creative societies in the world. Thus, in Canada, the concept of cultural sovereignty has many challenging aspects. For this, and many other reasons, we particularly value our contacts with non-anglophone and non-francophone countries. Particularly in the development of our cultural industries, such as film and television, we would like to facilitate linkages that can be given concrete expression in the creation of joint productions. Later on this afternoon, we can explore this topic in some greater depth.

The cultural sector in Canada is important. It represents almost 3 percent of our Gross Domestic Product and it comprises more than 425,000 jobs. The growth rate of the cultural labour force over the past 10 years has been 122 percent, more than twice the pace of the Canadian labour force as a whole. This development has taken place despite some considerable difficulties. Because of the size of Canada, cultural markets are fragmented and local audiences too small in many places to support a thriving cultural sector. Cultural jobs are often low-paid, and there is not much job security. Even our largest cultural organizations such as symphony orchestras and ballet and theatre companies are feeling the pressure. Both to grow artistically, and to expand their audience base, they must tour domestically and internationally to survive. For them, the International Cultural Relations program is not a luxury, but an essential element of their continued existence.

Our societies are in flux and the old ways do not work any more. There is no money to expand our programs, and we must find different and better ways to maximize the impact of our International Cultural Relations and Higher Education activities. The government has made it clear that it regards ICR an essential element of foreign policy, but expects us to re-define the program and bring it in line with government priorities.

It was therefore with great interest that I examined the policy document that was published by your Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1992, in which a number of similar questions were addressed. Likewise, we have now embarked on an internal review of our international cultural and education activities for the purpose of translating general objectives into specific programs. We have received the input from about 20 key missions abroad, and we consult closely with our colleagues in the geographic branches to ensure that our programs will be precisely focussed, and designed to achieve the maximum impact. From your document I can see that you have already travelled along this road, and I am very interested in hearing about the experiences you and your colleagues have had in this policy development exercise. Our agenda item at 2 o'clock this afternoon "The Changing Environment" will give us an opportunity to explore this topic in some depth.

Dans une allocution qu' a fait avant'hier le Ministre des Affaires étrangères, l'Honorable André Ouellet à Montréal à l'occasion du lancement de la chaire Jean Monnet à l'Université de Montréal il a souligné l'importance des liens internationaux pour l'enseignement supérieur et pour nos activités culturelles. Il a dit, et je cite "Les institutions d'enseignement supérieur apportent une contribution essentielle à l'évolution de la société canadienne et sont des partenaires clés dans l'effort national visant au maintien de notre compétitivité. À ce double titre, le secteur de l'enseignement supérieur joue un rôle de premier plan dans la poursuite des intérêts du Canada à l'étranger".

Parlant plus spécifiquement au sujet de nos liens avec l'Europe, il a ajouté "Nous avons la volonté ferme de maintenir notre présence et notre rayonnement culturel en Europe. La présence du Canada à l'étranger ne peut se mesurer simplement par la somme de ses exportations. Elle se mesure par le rayonnement de nos artistes, de nos créateurs, de nos penseurs. Elle se mesure par l'écho de ses langues à Paris, Londres, Rome et Bruxelles (et je voudrais bien ajouter à Amsterdam). Nos musiciens, nos cinéastes, nos écrivains, nos penseurs forgent des liens humains, tangibles et directs".

The Netherlands, which in so many ways is a gateway to Europe, is certainly one of our key partners in Europe. Thus, before

concluding my remarks I wish to express my great pleasure at the excellent bilateral cultural and education relations that exist between our two countries. Our relations have traditionally been friendly and close, and they were given a strong impulse when Canada's performing and visual arts, as well as literature were highlighted at the Holland Festival in 1985. At that time many links were created that have endured and that are still active. A number of Dutch impresarios regularly visit Canada, and are familiar with Canada's cultural scene. They have been instrumental in presenting Canadian dance and theatre companies, as well as musical ensembles, not only in The Netherlands but also in other European countries. Canadian authors are now frequent visitors in The Netherlands, and quite a wide range of Canadian literature is available in Dutch bookshops, both in English or French and in translation.

The presentation in Toronto and in Ottawa of "The Boulevard of Broken Dreams" gave Canadian audiences an opportunity to familiarize themselves with some aspects of Dutch culture.

At the moment there are talks between The Netherlands Opera and the Claude Vivier Foundation about the presentation of his opera "Marco Polo" in Amsterdam in 1996. Claude Vivier died at a tragically young age, but his music is becoming better-known and I hope that the "Marco Polo" project will bring his music to an even larger audience.

Ambassador Förster, we have much to talk about and I look forward to our discussions.

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**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE
CANADA/NETHERLANDS CULTURAL CONSULTATIONS**

HELD IN

OTTAWA, 27 AND 28 APRIL, 1994

On 27 and 28 April representatives of Canada and The Netherlands met in Ottawa for the purpose of reviewing their respective exchanges and programs in the field of post-secondary education, the arts and cultural industries, and for discussing future activities in these fields.

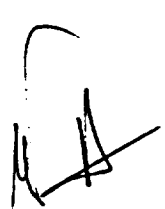
The Canadian Delegation was led by Mr. Alain Dudoit, Director General, Cultural Affairs and Higher Education Bureau, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; the Netherlands Delegation was led by Mr. Hans Förster, Ambassador for International Cultural Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Lists of the full delegations are attached.

The Head of the Canadian Delegation welcomed the Netherlands Delegation to Ottawa and tabled a proposed agenda for the day. In his remarks he referred to the changing domestic and international environments as a result of recent policy developments and new government priorities, which will necessarily influence the discussions. Conditions had changed considerably since the last consultations in 1990, and it was important to adjust their thinking and their activities to new realities.

The Head of the Netherlands Delegation responded to the words of welcome and indicated the agreement of his delegation with the proposed agenda. He went on to say that the 50th. anniversary of the liberation of The Netherlands would be widely celebrated in 1994/95 in both The Netherlands and Canada with many events. The major role played by the Canadian Armed Forces played during the liberation, for which The Netherlands is still extremely grateful, will be one of the focal points during this commemoration period.

The Netherlands side handed over a copy of a policy note "International Cultural Relations" in which it is stated that views on the pursuit of international cultural relations are changing and that it is the government's task to create conditions in which individuals and institutes are encouraged to act independently in seeking and establishing contacts abroad ("Government at a distance").

The Netherlands side then noted the intensive cultural cooperation between The Netherlands and the Flemish Community in



Belgium, and their intention to carry out joint projects in third countries.

The two delegations then moved on to a discussion of the specific agenda items and agreed on the following:

I. COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. Higher Education and Research

Both Parties expressed pleasure with the growing cooperation between Netherlands and Canadian universities, colleges and research institutes. They will continue to encourage and facilitate this process as much as possible. In this connection, the Canadian side drew attention to the "Program of International Research Linkages" (PIRL) under which grants are available to support meetings by researchers. The two Parties exchanged statistics on linkages between the two countries in higher education and research.

The Canadian delegation explained the priorities and geographic focus of Canadian policy as outlined in the "Collaborative Policy Framework", stressing that this was a working document, and indicated interest in the corresponding Dutch policy paper "Widening Horizons". The Canadian delegation further provided a copy of the "Vancouver Communiqué".

The Netherlands delegation responded by drawing parallels between the policy challenges faced by Canada and those being faced by The Netherlands with regard to common key issues.

2. Scientific Cooperation

Both Parties indicated their interest in continuing scientific cooperation. Details will be discussed directly between the competent authorities.

3. Post-Secondary Education in Applied Sciences

The Netherlands delegation expressed its interest in stimulating cooperation between institutes of Post-secondary Education in Applied Sciences and counterpart institutions in Canada. In The Netherlands this activity will be channeled through the Pedagogisch Technische Hogeschool Nederland (PTHN) in Eindhoven.

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4. Scholarships and Bursaries

The two parties would encourage the institutes mentioned in Article 3 to promote the exchanges of staff and students.

5. European Union

The Canadian side reported on the results of the roundtable discussions which had been held in Louvain in mid-April between representatives of Canada and the European Union Task Force on Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth to exchange information on education, research and training in Europe and Canada. The discussions had been devoted to the need for improved human resource development and to identifying policy challenges in these areas, such as the need for training innovation, the use of distance education technologies and data bases. Existing programs were reviewed and the potential parameters of collaborative action between Canada and Europe in these areas were also discussed. The Netherlands delegation welcomed this form of cooperation and noted that within the framework of a European Union-Canadian agreement fruitful relationship could be established.

6. International Academic Mobility


The Netherlands Ministry of Education and Sciences also provides special funds to stimulate the international mobility of students and faculty for the purpose of promoting international cooperation between institutes of higher education. The Canadian Delegation indicated that a proposal for a pilot program [to be known as "Canadian Program for International Academic Mobility" (CAPIAM)] is under discussion, and that such a program would enable Canadian institutes of higher education to participate in international academic mobility programs.

7. Administration of Scholarships

On the Netherlands side, administration of scholarships will continue to be handled by the "Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation in Higher Education" (NUFFIC); on the Canadian side the responsible body is the "International Council for Canadian Studies" (ICCS).

8. Equivalence and Recognition of Diplomas

Referring to the "Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the



States belonging to the European Region (UNESCO)", signed in Paris, 21 December 1979, both Parties underlined the importance of reciprocal equivalence and recognition of diplomas, certificates and degrees. Both Parties expressed their willingness to exchange information with regard to these matters.

9. Student Work Permits

Both Parties agreed to encourage their respective authorities to issue "student authorizations" to enable students to accept employment within the framework of their program of study.

10. Canadian Studies in The Netherlands and Netherlandic Studies in Canada

The Netherlands Party would welcome the establishment of a centre at a Canadian university, similar to the Centre for Canadian Studies at the State University in Groningen. The AUCC undertook to provide the Netherlands Embassy with information on those universities with a developed interest in Netherlandic Studies.

The Canadian side noted the leading role being played by Dutch Canadianists in encouraging synergy on the part of Canadian Studies specialists throughout Europe through the European Task Force on Canadian Studies and added that it hopes that the existing Canadian Studies network in Europe could be used as a "springboard" to facilitate the development of collaboration between Canada and the European Union as a whole.

11. The Netherlands Language Union

The "Nederlandse Taalunie" (Netherlands Language Union) is responsible for the encouragement of the study of Dutch language and literature in Canada. The Union is henceforth responsible for the organization of the summer course for Dutch language and culture in Breukelen and will make two scholarships available to Canadian students. The Canadian Party thanked the Netherlands delegation for this offer and the AUCC indicated that it would inform its member institutions of this offer.

II EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

12. Banque de Missions

Both parties will make available 120 days to facilitate the exchange of professionals in the fields of culture and the arts and/or scholars for visits of approximately 7 days each. The sending side will pay the costs of international travel, and the receiving side will bear the costs of reasonable accommodation and per diems. Arrangements for such visits will be made through normal diplomatic channels. Both parties noted that this program is underutilised, particularly for cultural exchanges.

13. Youth Exchanges

The two Parties agreed on the benefits of youth exchanges. The Canadian side, referring to the Working Holiday Program, noted that it has a quota of 120 participants and the Young Workers Program a quota of 100 participants on a reciprocal basis. The Canadian side stated that there is some imbalance in actual participation rates and that if greater reciprocity in actual participation cannot be achieved, Canadian authorities may have to reduce these quotas in 1995.

III ARTS AND CULTURE

14. The Changing Environment

The two Parties had a useful exchange of views on recent policy developments and government priorities with respect to arts and culture and their projection abroad. The Canadian side outlined the discussions that were underway to bring more coherence to the field of international cultural relations and higher education to increase its impact and effectiveness. These discussions took place against a background of great changes in the domestic and international environment, including the end of a bi-polar world, financial constraints, and the impact of rapidly changing technology. The Netherlands delegation responded by a description of the development of a cultural policy in The Netherlands based on a four-year planning cycle, and tabled a number of policy documents.

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15. Performing and Visual Arts and Literature

Both Parties will encourage direct contacts between individuals, institutes and organizations in the fields of culture and the arts within the framework of their respective international cultural relations policies.

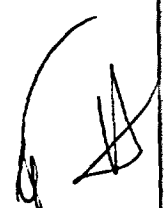
16. Cultural Industries

Both sides noted that cultural industries represent a strategic area for job creation and play a pivotal role in the development of national identity at home and abroad. Both sides provided an overview of policy developments in their respective countries with respect to film and television, sound recording and book publishing, and agreed that bilateral cooperation in these sectors has the potential to generate economic returns.

The Canadian side indicated its interest in regulatory developments in the context of the European Union and expressed concerns about the impact that revisions to European audiovisual policy could have on the status of Canadian co-productions with European partners, including The Netherlands, further to the recent publication of the Green Paper on European Audiovisual Policy. The Netherlands delegation took note of these concerns and indicated that it would bring the Canadian position to the attention of the competent Dutch authorities.

17. Technology and the Arts

The Canadian Party drew attention to the "6th. International Symposium on the Electronic Arts", which will be held in Montreal in September 1995 and expressed the hope that there would be strong participation from Dutch experts in this field. This year the Department of Canadian Heritage is hosting an international three-day symposium "Crossing Frontiers: Issues of Heritage, Culture and Identity in a Comparative Context" 13-15 June in Ottawa.



IV SOCIAL POLICY

18. Welfare

The Netherlands side indicated that it would welcome the exchange of information, documentation and experts in the field of welfare policy and expressed its interest in sending a delegation of experts to Canada to become familiar with Canadian policy in this field. The Canadian delegation undertook to convey this request to the appropriate Canadian authorities.

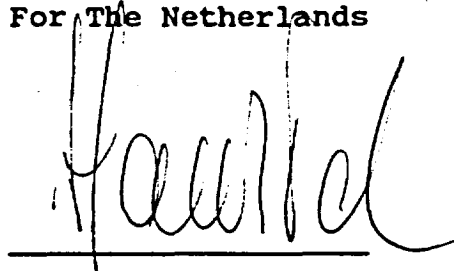
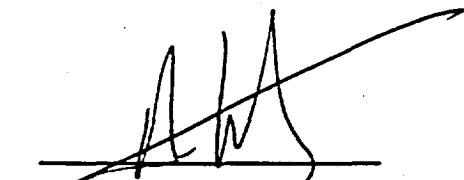
V PLACE AND DATE OF NEXT CONSULTATIONS

It was agreed to hold the next consultations in The Netherlands in approximately four year's time, and to decide the exact place and date through the usual diplomatic channels.

Done in Ottawa on 28 April 1994 in English

For Canada

For The Netherlands



Alain Dudoit
Head of the Canadian
Delegation

Hans Förster
Head of the Netherlands
Delegation

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**COMPTE RENDU SOMMAIRE DE LA
RÉUNION CONSULTATIVE CULTURELLE
TENUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES PAYS-BAS
À OTTAWA, LES 27 ET 28 AVRIL 1994**

Le 27 et 28 avril, des représentants du Canada et des Pays-Bas se sont rencontrés à Ottawa pour examiner leurs programmes d'échanges respectifs dans le domaine de l'enseignement postsecondaire et des industries des arts et de la culture ainsi que pour discuter de futures activités dans ces secteurs.

La délégation canadienne était dirigée par M. Alain Dudoit, directeur général des Affaires culturelles et de l'Enseignement supérieur au ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international, et la délégation néerlandaise, par M. Hans Förster, ambassadeur de la coopération culturelle internationale du ministère des Affaires étrangères. Les listes complètes des membres des délégations sont jointes.

Le chef de la délégation canadienne souhaite la bienvenue à Ottawa à la délégation néerlandaise et propose un ordre du jour pour la journée. Il mentionne les changements qui se sont produits dans notre pays et dans le monde à la suite des récents événements politiques et des nouvelles priorités gouvernementales et qui vont forcément influencer sur les entretiens. La situation a bien changé depuis la dernière réunion consultative de 1990, et il a fallu adapter sa façon de penser et ses activités aux nouvelles réalités.

Le chef de la délégation néerlandaise répond à l'allocution de bienvenue et annonce que sa délégation accepte l'ordre du jour proposé. Il ajoute que le 50^e anniversaire de la libération de son pays sera marqué en 1994-1995 par de nombreuses manifestations, aux Pays-Bas comme au Canada. Le rôle important joué par les Forces armées canadiennes au moment de la libération, pour laquelle les Pays-Bas éprouvent toujours une grande reconnaissance, sera l'un des aspects centraux de cette période de commémoration.

La partie néerlandaise remet un document d'orientation sur les relations culturelles internationales selon lequel la manière de les envisager évolue et le gouvernement a la responsabilité de créer un climat qui encourage les particuliers et les organismes à chercher à établir par eux-mêmes des relations à l'étranger (le gouvernement n'intervient pas directement).

La partie néerlandaise fait ensuite remarquer l'active coopération culturelle entre les Pays-Bas et la communauté

flamande de Belgique, lesquels ont l'intention de mener des projets communs dans des pays tiers.

Les deux délégations passent ensuite à l'étude des points particuliers de l'ordre du jour et s'entendent sur ce qui suit :

I. COOPÉRATION DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT POSTSECONDAIRE

1. Enseignement supérieur et recherche

Les deux parties se réjouissent de la coopération croissante entre les universités, les collèges et les instituts de recherche néerlandais et canadiens. Elles continueront d'encourager et de faciliter ce processus autant qu'il leur sera possible. À ce propos, la partie canadienne mentionne le Programme d'aide aux réseaux de recherche internationaux (PARRI) dans le cadre duquel des subventions sont accordées pour financer les rencontres de chercheurs. Les deux parties échangent des statistiques sur les relations entre les deux pays dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche.

La délégation canadienne explique les priorités et l'axe géographique de notre politique tels qu'ils sont exposés dans le Cadre d'action commune, en rappelant qu'il s'agit d'un document de travail, et fait part de son intérêt pour le document d'orientation néerlandais correspondant Widening Horizons. Elle fournit également un exemplaire du Communiqué de Vancouver.

La délégation néerlandaise répond en établissant un parallèle entre les défis d'orientation que doit relever le Canada et ceux auxquels sont confrontés les Pays-Bas en ce qui concerne les grandes questions communes.

2. Coopération scientifique

Les deux parties expriment leur désir de continuer la coopération scientifique. Les détails seront discutés directement par les autorités compétentes.

3. Enseignement postsecondaire en sciences appliquées

La délégation néerlandaise souhaite encourager la coopération entre les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire en sciences appliquées et leurs homologues canadiens. Aux Pays-Bas, cette activité sera canalisée par le Pedagogisch Technische Hogeschool Nederland (PTHN) qui se trouve à Eindhoven.

4. Bourses spéciales et bourses d'études

Les deux parties encourageront les établissements énumérés à l'article 3 à faciliter les échanges d'enseignants et d'étudiants.

5. L'Union européenne

La partie canadienne rapporte les résultats de la table ronde qui a eu lieu à Louvain à la mi-avril entre les représentants du Canada et le groupe de travail de l'Union européenne sur les ressources, l'enseignement, la formation et les jeunes, dans le but d'échanger des données sur l'enseignement, la recherche et la formation en Europe et au Canada. Les discussions ont porté sur la nécessité d'améliorer le perfectionnement des ressources humaines et de déterminer des objectifs de politique dans ces domaines, comme le besoin d'innover en formation ou l'utilisation des techniques de télé-enseignement et des bases de données. Les programmes existants sont passés en revue et les paramètres éventuels de collaboration dans ces secteurs entre le Canada et l'Europe font également l'objet d'une discussion. La délégation néerlandaise se réjouit de cette forme de coopération et fait remarquer que des relations fructueuses pourront être établies dans le cadre d'un accord entre le Canada et l'Union européenne.

6. Mobilité universitaire internationale

Le ministère néerlandais de l'Éducation et des Sciences consacre aussi des crédits spéciaux pour faciliter la mobilité des étudiants et des professeurs et promouvoir la coopération internationale entre les établissements d'enseignement supérieur. La délégation canadienne annonce qu'une proposition de projet pilote [qui doit porter le nom de Programme canadien pour la mobilité universitaire internationale (PROCAMUNI)] est à l'étude et qu'un tel programme permettra aux établissements canadiens d'enseignement supérieur de participer aux programmes internationaux dans ce domaine.

7. Administration des bourses d'études

Du côté néerlandais, les bourses d'études continueront d'être administrées par l'organisation néerlandaise de la coopération internationale en matière d'enseignement supérieur (NUFFIC); du côté canadien, c'est le Conseil international des études canadiennes (CIEC) qui en est chargé.

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8. Équivalence et reconnaissance des diplômes

Se référant à la Convention sur la reconnaissance des études et des diplômes relatifs à l'enseignement supérieur dans les États de la région Europe (UNESCO), signée à Paris, le 21 décembre 1979, les deux parties insistent sur l'importance de l'équivalence et de la reconnaissance réciproques des diplômes. Elles se déclarent prêtes à échanger des renseignements sur ces questions.

9. Permis de travail pour les étudiants

Les deux parties conviennent d'encourager leurs responsables respectifs à délivrer des permis pour étudiants afin de permettre à ceux-ci d'accepter des emplois dans le cadre de leur programme d'études.

10. Études canadiennes aux Pays-Bas et études néerlandaises au Canada

La partie néerlandaise apprécierait la création dans une université canadienne d'un centre similaire au centre d'études canadiennes qui existe à l'université d'État de Groningue. Le représentant de l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada (AUCC) promet de fournir à l'ambassade des Pays-Bas des renseignements sur les universités qui manifestent un vif intérêt pour les études néerlandaises.

La partie canadienne fait remarquer que les spécialistes néerlandais des questions canadiennes jouent un rôle déterminant pour encourager la collaboration de leurs homologues dans toute l'Europe par l'intermédiaire du groupe de travail européen sur les études canadiennes. Elle espère, en outre, que le réseau européen actuel des études canadiennes pourrait servir de point de départ pour faciliter l'établissement d'une collaboration entre le Canada et l'Union européenne dans son ensemble.

11. Union de la langue néerlandaise

La Nederlandse Taalunie (Union de la langue néerlandaise) est chargée d'encourager l'étude de la langue et de la littérature néerlandaises au Canada. L'Union se charge donc d'organiser des cours d'été de langue et de culture néerlandaises à Breukeler et va offrir deux bourses à des étudiants canadiens. La partie canadienne remercie la délégation néerlandaise de cette offre et le représentant de l'AUCC annonce qu'il va en informer les établissements qui font partie de l'association.

II PROGRAMMES D'ÉCHANGE

12. Banque de missions

Les deux parties vont consacrer 120 jours afin de faciliter les échanges de professionnels et de spécialistes dans les domaines de la culture et des arts. Ces échanges prendront la forme de visites qui dureront environ 7 jours chacune. Le pays d'envoi paiera les frais de voyage et le pays d'accueil assumera les frais d'hébergement raisonnables et versera le tarif quotidien. Les dispositions pour organiser ces visites devront être prises par les voies diplomatiques habituelles. Les deux parties font remarquer que ce programme est peu utilisé, en particulier pour les échanges culturels.

13. Échanges de jeunes

Les deux parties s'entendent sur les avantages que présente l'échange de jeunes. La partie canadienne rappelle que le Programme d'emplois d'été a un quota de 120 participants et le Programme d'échange de jeunes travailleurs, un quota de 100 participants, et que ces quotas sont soumis au principe de la réciprocité. Elle déclare qu'il existe un certain déséquilibre dans les taux réels de participation et que, si on ne peut obtenir une plus grande réciprocité dans le nombre des participants, les autorités canadiennes devront peut-être réduire les quotas en 1995.

III ARTS ET CULTURE

14. Environnement en mutation

Les deux parties ont un échange de vues fructueux sur la situation politique récente et sur les répercussions à l'étranger des priorités gouvernementales dans le domaine des arts et de la culture. La partie canadienne expose les grandes lignes des discussions qui sont en cours afin d'apporter plus de cohérence au secteur des relations culturelles internationales et de l'enseignement supérieur et d'augmenter son impact et son efficacité. Ces discussions ont lieu dans un climat de grands changements à l'échelle nationale et internationale, lesquels comprennent, entre autres, la fin d'un monde bipolaire, les restrictions financières et une technologie en rapide évolution. La délégation néerlandaise répond en décrivant l'élaboration aux Pays-Bas d'une politique culturelle fondée sur un cycle de planification de quatre ans, et dépose un certain nombre de documents d'orientation.

15. Arts visuels, arts du spectacle et littérature

Les deux parties encourageront les relations directes dans le domaine de la culture et des arts entre les personnes, les instituts et les organismes, dans le cadre de leurs politiques respectives sur les relations culturelles internationales.

16. Industries de la culture

Les deux parties font remarquer que les industries de la culture constituent un secteur stratégique de création d'emplois et qu'elles jouent un rôle essentiel dans l'établissement d'une identité nationale, à l'échelle nationale et à l'étranger. Elles donnent une vue d'ensemble de l'évolution des politiques dans leur pays respectif, dans le domaine du cinéma et de la télévision, des enregistrements sonores et de l'édition, et conviennent que la coopération bilatérale dans ces secteurs pourrait présenter des avantages économiques.

La partie canadienne fait part de son intérêt pour l'évolution de la réglementation dans le contexte de l'Union européenne et s'inquiète des répercussions que pourrait avoir sur le statut des coproductions canadiennes avec des partenaires de cette région, notamment les Pays-Bas, la publication récente du livre vert modifiant la politique audiovisuelle européenne. La délégation néerlandaise prend bonne note de ces inquiétudes et déclare qu'elle portera la position canadienne à l'attention des autorités néerlandaises compétentes.

17. Technologie et arts

La partie canadienne mentionne le «6^e symposium international des arts électroniques», qui aura lieu à Montréal en septembre 1995, et espère que les spécialistes néerlandais du domaine y seront largement représentés. Cette année, le ministère du Patrimoine canadien est l'hôte d'un symposium international de trois jours, «Sans frontières - perspectives comparées du patrimoine, de la culture et de l'identité», qui se tiendra à Ottawa du 13 au 15 juin.

IV POLITIQUE SOCIALE

18. Aide sociale

La partie néerlandaise annonce qu'elle serait heureuse d'échanger des renseignements, des documents et des spécialistes dans le domaine de la politique d'aide sociale

et qu'elle souhaiterait envoyer au Canada une délégation d'experts pour qu'ils se familiarisent avec les programmes canadiens dans ce secteur. La délégation canadienne s'engage à transmettre cette demande aux autorités canadiennes concernées.

V DATE ET LIEU DE LA PROCHAINE RÉUNION CONSULTATIVE

Il est convenu de tenir la prochaine réunion consultative aux Pays-Bas dans environ quatre ans et de décider de la date et du lieu exacts par les voies diplomatiques habituelles.

Fait à Ottawa le 28 avril 1994 en anglais

Pour le Canada

Pour les Pays-Bas

Alain Dudoit
Chef de la délégation
canadienne

Hans Förster
Chef de la délégation
des Pays-Bas

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CULTURAL COOPERATION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE NETHERLANDS

Minutes of the discussion held in The Hague
The Netherlands, 13 - 15 March 1990

From 13 to 15 March 1990 talks were held in The Hague between the delegations representing the Netherlands and Canada during which educational and cultural cooperation program for 1990, 1991 and 1992 was agreed.

The Canadian delegation was headed by Mr. J.P. Juneau, Director General of the Western Europe Bureau of the Department of External Affairs.

The Netherlands delegation was headed by Mr. P.R. Brouwer, Ambassador for International Cultural Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The lists of members of both delegations are attached.

The Head of the Netherlands delegation opened the consultations with words of welcome and spoke of the broad longstanding political, economic and cultural relations with Canada. It goes without saying that the Netherlands is still deeply thankful for the major role the Canadian armed forces played during the liberation in 1945. A feat that accounts for the uniqueness of the close Canadian-Dutch relations. This year, from 1 to 8 May, the 45th anniversary of the liberation will be widely commemorated. Within the cultural sector he mentioned a memorable highlight in the past three years of the Cultural Program, the "Boulevard of Broken Dreams" theatre festival. Also an explanation was given of the organizational changes which have occurred in the field of international cultural policy in the Netherlands. At the end of the introduction the importance of educational and cultural ties between both countries was once more underlined.

Responding to the words of welcome the Head of the Canadian delegation recalled the close and special links since the Second World War between Canada and the Netherlands. He also noted the contribution by Canadians of Dutch origin to Canadian society and the growing economic partnership between the Netherlands and Canada. Within the cultural sector he underlined the steady development and broadening of cultural and educational exchanges between the two countries since the previous consultations. In this context, he emphasized the interest and willingness of Canada to participate in the new Europe of 1992.

During the discussions both parties agreed to the following educational and cultural cooperation program.

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I. EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC RELATIONS

HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Article 1

Cooperation in Higher Education

Both parties expressed pleasure with the growing cooperation between Netherlands and Canadian institutions of research, universities and colleges for higher vocational education. They will encourage and facilitate this process as much as possible.

Article 2

Scientific Cooperation

The Netherlands party indicated its willingness to increase scientific cooperation. Details will be discussed directly between the competent authorities.

Article 3

Scholarships and bursaries

The Canadian party will grant 4 scholarships annually for a period of up to 12 months each within the Government of Canada Awards Program and up to an additional 3 scholarships for a maximum of 10 months each within the Canada Studies Graduate Student Awards Program.

The Netherlands party will grant 8 scholarships to graduate students for a period of 10 months each.

If necessary the Netherlands scholarships can be divided into scholarships for shorter periods with a minimum duration of 5 months. The maximum age of the grant-holders for the Netherlands grants is 36 years.

The Canadian party also offers a number of scholarships within the framework of the Canadian Studies Faculty Enrichment Awards and the Canadian Studies Faculty Research Awards Programs.

The scholarships and bursaries shall be given under the conditions and regulations valid in the relevant country.

Article 4

International Academic Mobility

The Netherlands Ministry of Education and Science also provides, such as within the Erasmus Program, special funds for promoting international cooperation between universities and other institutes of higher education and research by stimulating the international mobility of students and faculty.

Article 5

Netherlands Organization for International Cooperation in Higher Education (NUFFIC)

The Netherlands delegation informed the Canadian delegation that the NUFFIC administers the scholarships and scientific exchange programs as of November 1st, 1988.

Article 6

Equivalence and Recognition of Diplomas

Referring to the Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees, concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the European Region (UNESCO), signed in Paris December 21, 1979, both parties underline the importance of reciprocal equivalence and recognition of diplomas, certificates and degrees. Both parties are willing to exchange information with regard to these matters.

Article 7

Student Visas

Both parties shall encourage their appropriate authorities to expand and develop the possibility of "stages" in their respective countries.

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SECONDARY EDUCATION

Article 8

Exchange of Specialists

Both parties would welcome the exchange of specialists in the fields of secondary and vocational education. Such an exchange could take place within the next three years and consist of a maximum of three experts from each country. The duration of each visit shall not exceed two weeks.

Article 9

Exchange of Teachers

Both parties agreed that the exchange of primary and secondary school teachers is mutually beneficial for a better understanding of each other's culture and can stimulate the development of new ideas in each other's educational system.

Efforts will be made to ensure that teachers in both countries are informed of the opportunities available to them in this area.

Article 10

Exchange of Students

Both parties noted with pleasure that there is an increased interest in the exchange of students at the secondary level and will work towards ensuring that this growth will continue.

CANADIAN STUDIES IN THE NETHERLANDS AND NETHERLANDIC STUDIES IN CANADA

Article 11

Both parties noted with pleasure the establishment of the Canadian Studies Centre at the State University of Groningen.

The Netherlands party would welcome the foundation of a similar institution at a Canadian University.

Article 12

Both parties will continue to support the Association for Canadian Studies in The Netherlands and the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies. They welcome the initiative of the Canadian Studies Association in the Netherlands to mount the first All European Canadian Studies Conference "Canada on the Threshold of the Twenty-First Century - European Reflections upon the Future of Canada" to be organized in the Hague, October 24-27, 1990.

Both Governments will contribute towards the costs of this conference.

Article 13

Both parties will continue to donate books to university and institutional libraries in each other's country to promote Netherlandic and Canadian Studies.

Article 14

The Netherlands party informed The Canadian party that De Nederlandse Taalunie (The Dutch Language Union) is responsible for the support of the pursuit of the Dutch language and culture in Canada.

Article 15

The Canadian party expressed a desire to develop the foreign language holdings in the Termium Terminology Bank and indicated a particular interest in French-Dutch and English-Dutch records. The Canadian party offers the Netherlands English-French terminology records in fields of interest to its experts and has an interest in receiving from the Netherlands terminology bodies an equivalent number of records in fields of interest to the Canadian department of the Secretary of State.

The Netherlands party will examine possibilities of following this up.

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SUMMER COURSES

Article 16

The Canadian party will reserve a minimum of 3 places annually for its summer courses in Canadian studies.

The Netherlands party will grant annually two scholarships for the summer course for Netherlands language and culture in Breukelen and one scholarship for the summer course at the Academy for International Law in The Hague.

SEMINARS

Article 17

In Cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium the Netherlands party organises an annual Lowlands seminar for Canadian Educators.

Article 18

Both parties will organize an annual seminar on professional development for educators in each other's country.

Subjects, location, time and funding will be negotiated between the relevant partners.

II. CULTURE

PERFORMING ARTS

Article 19

The Canadian party provides financial assistance for Canadian performers in music, dance and theatre, to undertake tours to Europe, including the Netherlands.

The Netherlands party will continue its financial support of Dutch artists and groups for performances in Canada. The Netherlands party informed the Canadian party that it intends to pay special attention to projects showing contemporary developments in the performing arts.

Article 20

Both parties will encourage exchanges in the field of contemporary music such as those that have been initiated by "De IJsbreker", Amsterdam, and the Canadian Music Centre. The purpose of these and other organizations involved is to establish a long-term cooperation in order to explore important developments in both countries, to bring into contact musicians and composers of both countries and to promote the musical works of their own country. The project will start with a presentation of Canadian music in "De IJsbreker" in 1991, followed by various Dutch activities in Canada.

VISUAL ARTS

Article 21

Both parties noted with pleasure the participation of Canada in the International Biennale of Photography, to be held in Rotterdam in August-October 1990. Both parties will contribute to the funding of this project

Article 22

The Netherlands party noted with interest the large number of Canadian exhibitions to be held in the Netherlands and will examine the possibilities of sending Dutch exhibitions to Canada.

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Article 23

Following the preliminary exchanges between the Musee de la Civilisation (Quebec) and the Museon (The Hague) during the ICOM Convention in August 1989, both parties encourage exchanges in the field of training and general museum experience through the appropriate mechanisms.

Article 24

The Canadian party would welcome the collaboration of the Netherlands in the area of design during the development process of Canada's new policy for this area of activity.

LITERATURE

Article 25

Both parties express their intention to continue the promotion of their literature in the other country by subsidizing the cost of translation of literary works.

Article 26

The Netherlands party appreciates the opportunity to participate yearly in the Poetry Festival of Harbourfront, Toronto, and is willing to continue its financial support of this participation.

FILM

Article 27

Both parties expressed satisfaction with the signature of an agreement on film and television co-production. They will encourage further cooperation in the film and television sector, mainly by furthering direct contacts between professionals.

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Article 28

Both parties welcome the exchange of information, documentation and experts in the field of cultural industries, performing arts and museums particularly with respect to policies, research, comparative studies, reports on training in the arts and related documentation.

III. EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

Article 29

BANK OF MISSIONS

Both parties agreed to exchange experts from the cultural and academic communities to give lectures, exchange expertise, or explore opportunities for bilateral institutional cooperation, for a period of 120 days. Should the demand exceed the days in the bank both parties, on an ad hoc basis, may agree to increase the number of missions up to a maximum of 180 days.

Each visit shall not exceed two weeks in the case of Canadian missions to the Netherlands and three weeks in the case of Netherlands missions to Canada.

The sending party will be responsible for air travel expenses to and from the most distant point while the receiving party will be responsible for local living expenses.

The Netherlands party indicated that the use of their contribution to the Bank of Missions is broadly divided in such a way that two thirds of the days are intended for academic exchange and one third for cultural exchange.

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IV. WELFARE

Article 30

Both parties welcome the exchange of information, documentation and experts in the fields of welfare, in particular concerning the following subjects

- policy for minorities concerning education, culture and work participation;
- policy for immigrants and refugees;
- policy for the elderly, namely education and training of attendants, case-management, nursing and care at home, the development of geriatrics and experimental programs;
- policy for the disabled, concerning all relevant developments, e.g. the effects of deinstitutionalization and changes in insurance policies.

Article 31

Both parties welcome the exchange of documentation, information and experts in the fields of youth policy. In this respect, both parties welcome the exchanges of Canadian and Dutch experts in the framework of the Canada World Youth Program.

V. FINAL PROVISIONS

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

Article 32

It was agreed that the next meeting will be held in Canada in three years time. The recommendations of the present discussions will be valid until the next meeting has taken place.

Article 33

If considered necessary, representatives of both parties may meet to review the implementation of the present recommendations.

Either party may suggest such a meeting, which should preferably take place in the middle of the period between two sessions.

ANNEXES

Article 34

The Canadian party indicated that for the implementation of the projects discussed during the consultations fiches prepared by the Canadian party are attached to these minutes.

Done and signed in two equally authentic copies, in the English language, in The Hague on 15 March 1990.

For the Canadian Party



(J.P. Juneau)

Director General Western
Europe Bureau
Department of External Affairs

For the Netherlands Party



(P.R. Brouwer)
Ambassador for International
Cultural Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE

PREPARATORY MEETING

THURSDAY, 7 APRIL

FOR BILATERAL CULTURAL CONSULTATIONS

WITH

THE NETHERLANDS AND GERMANY

Alain Dudoit opened the meeting with a brief overview of Canada's cultural relations with The Netherlands and Germany, noting in particular that:

- relations with both countries were excellent;
- especially Germany has a well-developed and dynamic Canadian Studies program, supported by an active scholarly association, while on a smaller scale Canadian Studies in The Netherlands are also doing well (with some interesting initiatives aiming at a pan-European approach);
- both countries are key markets for Canadian artists and offer a jumping-off point for the penetration of other European markets;
- our approach to academic relations vis-à-vis Europe is changing in the direction of a more multilateral approach;
- Germany remains the economic powerhouse of Europe and even much smaller Netherlands is Canada's 6th. largest export market.

With respect to the impending bilateral cultural consultations, he stressed that we wanted to move away from a project-by-project to a more thematic approach, and requested all participants to suggest strategic issues that could usefully be discussed with either or both countries. In this connection he noted that political and economic conditions on both sides of the Atlantic had changed considerably since the last talks in 1990, and that we were operating in a new, and more difficult environment. Obvious points were the problems that Germany was encountering in the process of re-unification, the loss of momentum in moving towards a truly unified Europe, and the economic problems that everyone was facing.

He also alluded to a review of international cultural relations in the context of a broader foreign policy review, and in response to questions indicated that NGO's would be consulted. On timing he said that we hoped to complete the first phase of internal consultations by about the middle of May, and that the scope of the review would then be enlarged to other players. The results of those consultations should be known by June/July. One important aspect of these consultations is the concept of

Canada's international competitiveness in the context of linkages in higher education.

Against the background of the defeat of Bill C-93, and in response to a question By Ms. Stipich (SHRCC) whether it was a reasonable expectation that ICR would remain within the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, he replied that we had no mandate to discuss this question, as this was a decision for the government to make. Our job was to look at the broader issues, and to report the results of our consultations.

Ms. Egron-Polak (AUCC) observed that her organization, and perhaps others, were preparing briefs to the Parliamentary Committee on cultural questions, and that it would be useful to know the terms of reference of the more specilaized cultural review, which would be helpful to the AUCC in preparing their submission on the role of universities in Canada's foreign policy to the Joint Senate/House of Commons Committee to review foreign polciy. M. Dudoit thought we could provide such information, based on the questions we had put to key Canadian missions abroad. In conclusion he drew attention to the fact that Minister Ouellet had made several public references to the importance of ICR as part of foreign policy, and had associated himself personally with the Canada/Mexico/USA tri-lateral exchange program recently concluded in Washington.

Mr. Long (FAIT) then introduced the morning agenda, observing that this was a good time for bilateral discussions in terms of policy developments (almost everything was under the loupe), but a difficult time in program terms (budget cuts). He described the Canadian Studies program, which in Germany was:

- dynamic and effective, covering a wide range of disciplines;
- securely installed at a number of West-German universities;
- supported by a large and active association (650 members - also including members from other German-speaking countries);
- productive in terms of leveraging - our investment went a long way;
- being extended to universities in former East Germany, which, however, were struggling with quite severe problems of adjustment.

With respect to The Netherlands, the program was

- effective and gradually expanding;
- economically efficient, with 1:4 leveraging factor, giving us a good return on our investment;
- benefited from a dynamic centre at Groningen University;

- generating Europe-wide activities (a Canada/Europe research project; graduate seminars; a European task-force initiated by the President of the Dutch association).

Budget cuts may force reductions in the program in The Netherlands, but we hope that the "seeding" has been sufficient to have led to a self-sustaining program. We will try to increase "leveraging", and activities may be strengthened by Canada-Europe cooperation.

Ms. Stipich asked how much and what quality research was being done. The answer was that we have no direct control over that, since professors and other scholars and students have their own agenda in this respect, but that in general we could be satisfied with both the quantity and quality of Canada-oriented research. Mr. Guimont mentioned that there had been over 3000 books and articles on Canada published in German-speaking countries in the last 10 years.

Ms. Egron-Polak thought it would be useful if we could cross-reference the links that exist between Canadian universities and universities abroad, and those that have Canadian Studies programs. It was agreed that this could be done before the bilateral meetings. She asked about the existence of links between Canadian Studies associations in Canada and abroad.

Mr. Long replied that the ICCS provides an umbrella for all Canadian Studies associations at the executive level, and that we were trying a pilot project to try and expand the links. M. Guimont added that in addition to the formal links, there are many individual contacts. Ms. Stipich added that more emphasis on collaborative research, and the inclusion of the natural sciences in our bilateral discussions would be useful.

Mr. Stansfield (FAIT) asked to what extent we tried to market Canadian educational services in Europe. Ms. Egron-Polak pointed out that marketing in Europe was very different from marketing in Asia, and that since in many countries in Europe higher education is essentially free, we are at a grave competitive disadvantage. She also made the point that it is difficult for European students to obtain reliable and complete information on study in Canada. M. Dudoit pointed out the need for a concerted marketing strategy for Canadian educational services, while keeping in mind the repercussions on the provinces.

M. Girard (Afinter/Québec) asked whether we had specific goals with our Canadian Studies programs: what questions do we address. M. Long replied that in the case of the Hydro-Québec-ICCS link there are some specific objectives. M. Dudoit added that we could and should not attempt to direct research, since this would be seen as an attempt at propaganda and we would lose credibility.

Ms Young said that nevertheless the idea of "specific goals" is not without interest since there are research topics of common interest (such as ethnicity, adaptation of migrants/immigrants, relations between the state and national and religious minorities) and inter-ethnic relations in general. Canada is often looked upon as a model and Canadian academic expertise is often sought in these areas. This theme could help to promote significant work done in this field by Canadian scholars.

As a follow-up, M. Girard asked whether Canadian Studies was conducted in a bilateral rather than a European context. M. Dudoit replied that the president of the Dutch association was trying to set up a European network.

Mr. Long then introduced the scholarship programs by admitting that we had suffered considerable embarrassment with respect to The Netherlands because of our unilateral cancellation of our program, and that we might be moving in the same direction with respect to Germany. It was also pointed out that Germany remained unhappy about Canadian taxation policy (taxing German recipients of Canadian scholarships studying in Canada, and also taxing recipients of German scholar- or fellowships who are studying or doing research in Canada).

There was a discussion about different approaches, such as shorter scholarships, but what is gained by a shorter term is lost on higher air fares. Greater mobility might be achieved by expanded institution-to-institution links. To Ms. Egron-Polak's question on AUCC's proposal (actually under discussion with HRD) to develop a Canadian Program for International Academic Mobility (CAPIAM), Mr. Long mentioned that it was a good idea to mention it during the consultations. A high-prestige award is the Diefenbaker fellowship for a senior researcher (counterpart to the Adenauer award). Ms. Stipich asked how interested industry is in these scholarships, and whether they help to finance them.

M. Asselin (ACCC) explained their exchange program with Germany, involving Community College teachers on the Canadian side and technical trainers (often working in industry) on the German side. Because of the quality of the German training system (with its network of "apprentices"), this has been seen as a very useful linkage. Unfortunately, there is no funding mechanism on the Canadian side, and Canadian participants must pay to help host the German visitors, as well as to cover the administrative costs. This makes it very expensive for Canadian participants, and the program may be coming to an end. No solution seems to be in sight.

The meeting took note of the invitation by the European Union to Canada to take part in the Louvain round-table discussions (in mid-April), which will look at the parameters of possible cooperation in higher education.

Mr. Long briefly noted the existence of some youth exchanges and a "Banque de Missions" of 120 days with The Netherlands.

M. Guimont outlined the "Program of International Research Linkages" (PIRL) that has existed for 4 years, funded by Foreign Affairs. Grants of up to \$10,000 are available to support meetings by researchers (not research *per se*)

Ms. Young (Canadian Heritage) asked whether Canada supported the academic relations and cultural programs of The Netherlands and Germany in Canada. The answer is: only indirectly, insofar as such programs benefit from Canadian infrastructure and institutions. The same is true for our programs abroad.

She also noted that the Canadian Ambassador in Germany had conveyed to Mr. Friedman of Canadian Heritage his interest in fostering exchanges in multi-culturalism. His office had organized meetings with officials of Hessen and Brandenburg and the latter had expressed particular interest in organizing One- or two-day sessions involving German-speaking Canadians with expertise in areas of multi-culturalism (e.g. culture and pluralism, multi-culturalism in education, police/minority relations, etc.). This could take place in the fall of 1994 or the spring of 1995.

Mr. Clark (Canadian Heritage) concluded the morning session with a brief discussion of the "Jean Talon" project and its objectives. Funding may be confirmed within the next few months, and there may be scope for international cooperation in the development of, for instance, software, but no specific proposals can be made yet.

The meeting resumed at 14:00 hours with an introduction by M. Granger (FAIT) on the role of the arts in Canada's cultural relations with The Netherlands and Germany. Germany is a country of concentration for our program, and we maintain a high level of activities in all disciplines. The recession in Germany had a somewhat depressing effect, but the worst seems to be over. Still, Germany, compared to its optimism 4 years ago, tends to be pre-occupied with its own problems, and the up-coming bilateral talks are a good opportunity to focus attention on Canada's cultural program. We will be looking to the German delegation for advice on how to expand our activities to the former East Germany, where market conditions are still difficult.

The Netherlands is important not only as a market in its own right, but also because it has impresarios who operate in a number of European countries. The key operators are very familiar with the Canadian scene, having visited here frequently (initially with our financial support, later at their own expense), and the atmosphere, for historical reasons is very

welcoming. We encounter no real difficulties in either country, and the only limits are those posed by our own priorities and resources.

Mr. Anthony (Canada Council) then summarized the results of a two-week tour of Germany which he had undertaken in the fall of 1993 at the invitation of the German government (a full account is available in his written report). German cultural institutions are also dealing with declining resources, although they started at such a high level that they are still very much better off than their Canadian counterparts. Still, this is a shock in a country that had become used to almost continuously expanding affluence. In the Eastern part of the country the situation is complex: disappointment that progress has not been faster, difficulty in adjusting to a market economy, and some resentment of "Wessis". There is a great need for a number of technical services: marketing expertise, conservation and restoration, security, environment control for *objets d'art*. Tactfully handled, there might be scope for bilateral cooperation, drawing on Canadian expertise in some of these areas.

Mr. Tritt (Canadian Heritage) suggested a discussion not only on arts policy, but also on policies affecting the cultural industries (film and television, publishing, sound recording) would be fruitful, given the fact that both countries are having to adjust to new circumstances. This was welcomed as fitting in with our proposed thematic approach to the bilateral talks.

Mr. Kelly (CCA) suggested that a discussion on electronic linkages between artists would be of interest. Rapidly evolving technology is revolutionizing the way people, including artists, communicate, and in every country discussions are under way how to deal with this phenomenon. In Canada there is a great deal of discussion about the "Information Highway", an arts TV channel, and the regulation of telecommunication. How is this being dealt with in The Netherlands and Germany. Ms. Drisdell (Téléfilm) suggested a reference should be made in the talks with Germany to our interest in a slight amendment to our bilateral film and television agreement with respect to increasing Canada's minimum participation from 20 to 30 percent. Mr. Tritt noted that a recent request from The Netherlands for minor changes to the Film and Television Agreement could be handled by diplomatic note. He also put forward the idea that it would be interesting to obtain the views of both The Netherlands and Germany on the the recent release of the EC's "Green Paper" on audiovisual policies and their proposed implementation of the Television Directive.

Ms. de la Varende provided an overview of our relations with Germany and The Netherlands in the field of film and television. She noted that co-production with both countries had increased over the last two years, especially with respect to television.

She noted that Canada participates actively in key film festivals such as the ones in Rotterdam, Berlin and Oberhausen. Filmmakers such as Atom Egoyan, Patricia Rozema and Guy Maddin have enjoyed both critical and commercial successes in these markets, and the continued presence of German and Dutch buyers at film festivals in Canada is essential to increasing sales of Canadian films to theatrical and television distributors. Ms. Drisdell added that it was important for the Canadian Delegation to request the support from the Dutch and German authorities for Canada's initiatives with respect to the European directives on co-production (in Council of Europe and Télévision sans Frontières). The French government supports Canada, but is sometimes isolated in this regard.

Ms. Stevenson (Ontario) indicated that Ontario would publish in approximately one month the results of a study on cultural industries, and that this paper could be made available to The Netherlands and Germany. She also referred to the privileged exchanges that Ontario enjoyed with Baden-Württemberg as part of the "Four Motors" agreement.

M. Jean-Paul Picard (FAIT) explained our marketing strategies in the performing arts. In Germany, a successful theatre production at a prestigious festival, did not necessarily lead to further engagements. Mr. Advokaat (FAIT) noted that in music Canadian ensembles and soloists had been quite successful, and that several had established a firm foothold in the German market. In a discussion about FAIT criteria with respect to project support, Mr. Kelly noted that the distinction between commercial and non-commercial art was rather artificial. He also stressed the need to look at the human resources development aspect of our activities.

M. Pépin (FAIT) explained our approach to these two countries in the field of visual arts. It has been difficult to get Canadian exhibits shown in German museums, partly because Canadian museums are not very active in trying to export their shows, or to work with German institutions. We have provided financial support to Canadian commercial galleries to participate in the major German art fairs (principally Cologne, and more recently Frankfurt), but this program was cancelled in the spring of 1993 as a result of budget cuts. The Netherlands, while a small country, is highly regarded in the visual arts field for the quality of its works (traditional and contemporary), and its innovative approach. It has been quite hospitable to Canadian visual arts.

A question was raised about the inclusion of design, and M. Pépin replied that while this fell within our mandate (as did architecture), there has been little demand from the community.

Mr. Tritt noted that he would provide information on a major conference and exhibition in Montreal in 1995 on technology in

the arts, which should be brought to the attention of our bilateral partners.

M. René Picard briefly described our literature programs, and the quite respectable sale of rights to Dutch publishers. We support this "cultural export" by helping to fund tours by authors, book launchings, and, of course, the translation program of the Canada Council. Supported by Ms. Selucky he stressed the importance of Canadian participation in the Frankfurt Book Fair, which is important for marketing throughout the whole world. A recent funding cut to enable Canadian publishers to be present in Frankfurt was therefore highly regrettable.

Mme Comeau (CCN) outlined NCC activities in the context of the 50th. anniversary of the liberation of The Netherlands by Canadian troops, and the opportunities the NCC could offer to artists from abroad on its various stages around the city. The NCC works with many local organizations, as well as with the Dutch embassy to coordinate these various events. Veterans Affairs is, of course, the lead department in the commemorative events, and arrangements are being made for Canadian veterans to travel to The Netherlands next spring.

Mr. Advokaat thanked all participants and closed the meeting just before 17:00 hours.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Alain Dudoit
Director General
Cultural Affairs and Higher Education Bureau

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS DIVISION

Mr. Pierre Granger	Acting Director
Mr. Tony Advokaat	Deputy Director and Head of Music
Mr. René Picard	Senior Policy Coordinator and Head of Dance and Literature & Publishing
Mr. Yves Pépin	Head, Visual Arts
Mr. Jean-Paul Picard	Head, Theatre/Impresarios
Ms. Sheila de La Varende	Head, Film & Video

INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION DIVISION

Mr. Brian Long	Director International Higher Education Division
Mr. Jean Labrie	Deputy Director International Higher Educations Division
Miss Susan Winch	Program Manager Canadian Studies

WESTERN EUROPE RELATIONS DIVISION

Mr. Randy Stansfield	Desk Officer - Germany
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ALL DAY

M. Marc-André Beaulieu

Conseiller,
Direction Europe du Nord-Ouest
Ministère des Affaires
Internationales
Gouvernement du Québec

M. Claude Girard

Conseiller auprès du
Directeur général
Direction Europe
Ministère des Affaires
Internationales
Gouvernement du Québec

Ms. Alida Stevenson

External Cultural Activities
Ontario Ministry of Culture
Tourism and Recreation

Mrs. Judy Young

Director, Heritage Cultures and
Languages Multiculturalism
Heritage Canada

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CALENDAR OF CULTURAL EVENTS 1990 - 1994

7/16

(I) Performing arts**(A) Music**1990

July 2

Louise Bessette
Middelburg1991

May 10

Louls Lortie
Amsterdam

May 11

Nijmegen

May 12

Utrecht

May 23

Rodney Sharman
Confrontations, Rotterdam, commissioned piece

July 10

Oscar Peterson Trio
The Hague

September 17, 18, 19

Louls Lortie
Rotterdam (with Rotterdam Philharmonic)
Rotterdam (solo-recital)

October 25

1992

February 6,7,8

Chantal Juillet & Charles Dutoit
Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra
Amsterdam

June 16

OSM
Holland Festival, Amsterdam
Rotterdam

June 17

October 2, 3 and 4

Glenn Gould Festival
Groningen

2/16

1993

October 2, 3 & 4

Le Nouvel Ensemble Moderne
Concertgebouw, Amsterdam & De IJsbreker

December 2

Oliver Jones, pianist
Jazz Club, Laren

1994

January 20

Chantal Juillet, violinist
Residentie Orchestra,
A. Philipszaal, The Hague

January 20

Charles Dutoit, guest director
Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra
Concertgebouw, Amsterdam

January 21

Charles Dutoit, guest director
Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra
Concertgebouw, Amsterdam

January 26, 27

Charles Dutoit, director
Chantal Juillet, violinist
Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra
Concertgebouw, Amsterdam

January 29

Charles Dutoit, director
Chantal Juillet, violinist
Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra
Concertgebouw, Amsterdam

Popmusic

1990 - 1994

Roch Voisine, Daniel Lavoie.
The Tragically Hip, Barenaked Ladies.
Jeff Healey Band, Brian Adams, Cowboy
Junkies, K.D. Lang and others

5/16

(B) Theatre/Dance**1990****June 7****Royal Winnipeg Ballet
Arnhem****June 12 - 16****Théâtre Repère
Le Polygraphe****Amsterdam, Groningen, Arnhem****1991****April 27****La La La Human Steps
World Première Infante, Springdance Festival,****Utrecht****July 10 - 13****Amsterdam****April 28, 29****Marie Choulnard
World Première States of Grace, Utrecht****1992****May 8****Le Carré des Lombes
Springdance, Utrecht****May 11****Rotterdam****1993****May 7****Lynda Gaudreau/Lina Malenfant
Springdance, Utrecht****May 11****O' Vertigo Danse
Arnhem****May 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9****Edouard Lock
Bread Dances, Het Nationale Ballet, Amsterdam****August 18, 20, 22****Robert Lepage
Three Shakespeares
Amsterdam****July 7, 8, 9 and 10****La La La Human Steps
Julidans, Amsterdam**

10/16

August 27
September 17/18

Carbone 14, Café des Aveugles
Eindhoven
Arnhem

October 27
October 29
October 31
November 2
November 3
November 7
November 10
November 12
November 14

Tour Dynamo Théâtre
Déséquilibre/le défi
Groningen
Alkmaar
Den Bosch
Roermond
Leiden
Arnhem
Terneuzen
Enschede
Amsterdam.

November 3 to 28
December 2, 3, 4
December 7, 8, 9
December 10, 11
December 13, 14
December 17, 18
December 20
December 21, 22, 23, 24

Glenn, production of Toneelgroep Amsterdam,
translation of Glenn, the unheard music.
Theater Bellevue, Amsterdam
Schouwburg, Rotterdam
LAK theater, Lelden
Plaza Futura, Eindhoven
't Stuc, Leuven
Het Kruithuis, Groningen
Theater a/h Vrijthof, Maastricht
Toneelschuur, Haarlem

1994

April 7
April 8
April 10
April 11
April 12
April 13
April 16
April 17

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens,
The Hague
Arnhem
Sittard
Amsterdam
IJmuiden
Den Bosch
Terneuzen
Nijmegen

June 3, 4

The National Ballet of Canada
The Hague

11/16

(II) Visual Arts

1990

18/8 - 30/9

Ian Wallace
Middelburg

28/9-27/10

Kryn Taconis
Veere

1/9-14/10

Mark Lewis, Carole Conde & Karl-Beveridge,
Kati Campbell, Donigan Cumming, Ken Lum.
Fotografie Biënnale Rotterdam

1991

June 15 - July 21

Jessica Stockholder
Witte de With, Rotterdam

October 27

Michèle Waquant
Kijkhuls, The Hague

November 2 - 24

Noel Harding
Show curated by Harding at Appollohuls

November 15

Noel Harding
Sculpture Nassauplein, Amsterdam

1992

February 9 - March 29

Royden Rabinowitch
Gemeentemuseum, The Hague

April 9 - May 24

Geneviève Cadieux
ICA, Amsterdam

1993

April 19 - 25

David Rokeby
World Wide Video Festival, The Hague

June 17 - July 18

Stan Douglas
World Wide Video Centre, The Hague

September 5 - October 31

Pierre Dorlon
Exhibition in Het Kruithuis, Den Bosch

12/16

(including catalogue)

October 17 - November 18

Shelagh Kealey
Rotterdam

Film

1990

July 25

Atom Egoyan
Speaking Parts, Amsterdam

1991

August 12

Patricia Rozema
White Room, Amsterdam

September 14

Michael Snow, Richard Kerr
Middelburg

1992

January 23 - February 2

Atom Egoyan
The Adjuster, Rotterdam

1993 & 1994

January

Participation at Rotterdam Film Festival

(III) Literature

1991

May 26

Publication by the Embassy of its first Bibliography on translated CDN literature in cooperation with BOEKBLAD, the weekly magazine of the Dutch booktrade (circ. 5500).

1993

September 27

Publication by the Embassy of its second Bibliography on translated CDN literature in cooperation with BOEKBLAD, the weekly magazine of the Dutch booktrade (circ. 5500).

1990 - 1994

Matt Cohen, Margaret Atwood, Marie-Claire Blais, Nicole Brossard, Deirdre Kessler, Mordecai Richler, Carol Shields, Douglas Coupland, Yann Martel and other CDN writers came to The Netherlands in the past four years to promote the translations of their work and to lecture.

24/16

ANNEX II

CALENDAR OF ACADEMIC EVENTS 1990 - 1994**1990:****October 24-27**

First All-European Canadian Studies Conference, The Hague, 'Canada on the Threshold of the 21st century European Reflections upon the Future of Canada'. The papers presented at this conference were published in 1991 by John Benjamins Publishing Company Amsterdam.

1991:**March 18-20**

Canadian Studies Centre, Groningen organised an international colloquium in collaboration with the University of Laval: 'Approches méthodologiques du roman canadien-français depuis 1960.'

October 10-12

Scope on the Globe, first educational fair at Amsterdam, organized by various Dutch and foreign universities and partly subsidized by the Dutch Ministry of Education and Sciences. Embassy present with an information counter shared with the Association for Canadian Studies in the Netherlands (ACSN).

November 29

ACSN' annual seminar: 'Canadian dilemmas' held in Hilversum. Issues discussed were aboriginal people, the environment, the constitution. Experts from both Canada, the UK and the Netherlands participated.

1992:**May 6-7**

English-Canadian literature seminar at the English Faculty of Nijmegen University, with Dr. Howells, Reading University UK, on Alice Munroe and ethnic voices in Canadian literature.

September

Scope on the Globe, second educational fair at Amsterdam congress centre, organized by various Dutch and foreign universities and partly subsidized by the Dutch Ministry of Education and Sciences. Embassy present with an information counter shared with the Association for Canadian Studies in the Netherlands (ACSN).

15/16

October

Studiebeurs 92, first international student information fair held in congress centre in The Hague, organised by the Exhibition Dept. of the Netherlands Congress centre in cooperation with student magazine SUM ('Students' University Monthly').

1993:

September 17 & 18:

Scope on the Globe, third educational fair at Amsterdam congress centre, organized by various Dutch and foreign universities and partly subsidized by the Dutch Ministry of Education and Sciences. Embassy present with an information counter shared with the Association for Canadian Studies in the Netherlands (ACSN). Good attendance, wide media coverage. Participation of Scarborough College, Ontario.

September 30,

Studiebeurs 93, international student information fair October 1 and 2: held in congress centre in The Hague, organised by the Exhibition Dept. of the Netherlands Congress centre in cooperation with the student magazine SUM ('Students' University Monthly'). Participation of Scarborough College, Ontario.

December 2 -4:

European Association for International Education annual conference in The Hague entitled: *'Europe and Beyond'* Coordinator: Ms. Eva Egron-Polak, director international relations AUCC, Ottawa, and Dr. F.B. Taylor, director Carleton International (approx. 1200 international participants).

December 10:

Annual seminar: Association for Canadian Studies: *"Canadian Elections 1993 and the consequences"*, Inaugurated by HOM. Speakers: president ACSN, director Canadian Studies Centre Groningen, Dr. J. Meisel (Sir Edward Peacock professor political science, Queen's University, Kingston): *"Issues and results of the elections"*. Hugh Dyer (University of Leeds): *"Consequences of elections on foreign policy"*. Reception and first lustrum of Centre for Canadian Studies In Groningen (1988-1993)

16/16

1994

Spring 1994:

European Taskforce meeting in the Netherlands and preparatory workshop for the Pan-European conference in autumn 1995.

Here you are, Tony



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ANNEX 1

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION

- Public Affairs -

Regular Program and preparation of Special Projects

1994

The Hague, February 17, 1994

P R E S SFollow up:

- Current subjects: Federal Budget, Bosnia, Clayoquot Sound, upcoming Québec election, etc..

Preparation for liberation projects:

- Visits of Ambassador to Chief Editors of major newspapers: NRC (Rotterdam), Volkskrant (Amsterdam), Elsevier (periodical, Amsterdam);
- Visit to the Dutch Broadcasting Foundation (NOS, Nederlandse Omroep Stichting, Hilversum)
- Coordination of the visits to Cda of Dutch journalists (see list of special projects for 1995).

I N F O R M A T I O NFollow up:

- * - reprint of several Cdn publications:
 - "Canada a Portrait" (Canada Statistics), English and French updated version for distribution to secondary schools in the Netherlands. Bulk printing;
 - "Canada an overview" (Foreign Affairs), English and French updated version for wide distribution. Bulk printing;
 - "Canada-Netherlands 1944-1945 Remembrance" (Foreign Affairs), English, French and Dutch version. Bulk printing;
- - Updating and reprinting of "Canada 1945-1990" (Ministry of Supply and Services);
- - Translation project:
 - "Maple Leaf, liberation of Holland by the Canadians", Hen Bollen/Paul Vroemen (see 1995 special projects).

Promotional Material:

- * - Acquiring through MRMP: pins and flags.

Exhibition project:

- Follow up on the idea of putting together two light travelling exhibitions on Canada today, to be handled by professional organization for countrywide booking (see 1995 special project).

- * Dargen op Zeem, Cultural Program:
 - October. A month long program of Cda related cultural activities.

- * Official Residence booklet
 - Design and printing of brochure on O.R. An historical residence which housed the first Cdn Ambassador immediately after the war.

- * Special gifts:
 - Cdn coins presentation box (normal and deluxe versions);

 - Dutch commemoration stamp (presentation box);

 - Books on Cda: example "Extraordinary Lights" a vision of Cda by Sherman Hines; (french or english version)

 - Compact Discs;

 - Books of Cdn literature translated into Dutch.

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Fall:

- ACSN (Association of Canadian Studies in The Netherlands): regular activities including their annual seminar, a one day gathering on English-Cdn literature, organized by the ACSN members of the Free University of Amsterdam and the University of Leiden;

- Canadian Studies Centre (University of Groningen): regular program.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Theatre/Dance/Music:

- Ground work preparation on possible tours by music groups. Preliminary talks with several Dutch institutions: Holland Festival, De IJsbreker, Spring Dance Utrecht...;

- Sept. 15-16 Fondation Jean Pierre Perrault (to be confirmed) Centennial of the Stadsschouwburg of Amsterdam;

9/15

- Robert Lepage, *Les Alguelles et l'opium*.
 Oct. 21, 22 Arnhem
 Oct. 24 Groningen
 Oct. 28 Leiden
 Nov. 1, 2 Den Haag
 Nov. 8 Turnhout

Visual Arts:

- * - Ground work preparation on possible Cdn exhibitions. Preliminary talks with: Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, Centraal Museum Utrecht, Bonnefanten Museum Maastricht, Van-Abbemuseum Eindhoven, De Kunsthal and Witte de With Rotterdam;
- Totempahl project, Museon.

Film:

- Preliminary discussions with Emile Fallaux, Director of the Rotterdam Film Festival (see special projects 1995);
- * - Oct. 10-13 Québec Cultural Week, in cooperation with the Canadian Studies Centre, Le Centre Culturel Français in Groningen and the Délégation Générale du Québec in Brussels.

Literature:

- Follow up on our discussions with Martin Mooy, Director of International Poetry Festival (see special projects 1995);
- Ernest Hillen, John Adams Institute Amsterdam.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION

- Public Affairs -

Regular Program and carrying out of Special Projects

1995

The Hague, February 17, 1994

P R E S S**March-April 1995**

- - Visit to Cda of journalists from NRC, Volkskrant, Elsevier.
Purpose: obtain overview articles on Cda today:
 - political and economic situation,
 - international relations
 - Cdn culture (scientific research, literature, architecture, design, performing arts, visual arts).
- - Travel to Cda of TV crew from NOS television (Dutch Broadcasting Foundation)
- Coordination of potential official visits (Princess Margriet to Cda, Governor General, Prime Minister, Ministers);
- Press coordination with different Dutch and Cdn liberation committees.

I N F O R M A T I O N

- **Special booklet:**
listing all the events taking place during the jubilee, to be distributed before and during the liberation ceremonies;
- **Design of promotional material** (logo, postage meter, stickers, letterhead, etc.)
- **Coordination of distribution** of all other material (books, brochures, reprints, flags, pins etc.) to various contacts (press, government, schools etc.);
- **"Maple Leaf, liberation of Holland by the Canadians":**
 - book by Hen Bollen/Paul Vroemen. The writers have been preparing for the last six years a complete history of the Cdn involvement of the liberation of the Netherlands. The book (only in Dutch) will be in the book stores in fall 1994. Were we able to help with translation costs, publisher could make available the reprint in English to coincide with Liberation ceremonies. Bulk purchase of final edition.
- **Canada Today, travelling exhibitions:**
 - Hope to have available 2 light exhibitions on the various facets on the life in Cda today. Travelling schedule should include in priority cities directly linked with major war events and be coordinated by professional organization for countrywide booking.

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Spring 1995:

- Special seminar. "Cdn economy and Cdn competitiveness", University of Tilburg. (ACSN funding).

Fall 1995:

- ACSN annual seminar. Cda social Geography, University of Utrecht;
- Cdn Studies Centre Groningen. "La Représentation de l'identité culturelle dans le roman Nord-Américain depuis 1960: Cda/Etats-Unis/Mexique".
- Organizing Diversity: "Migration, policy and Practice - Canada and Europe". Pan-European conference organized by the European Task Force on Cdn Studies, 50 speakers (venue to be confirmed);

* Essay competition:

- project pitched at Dutch High Schools. Organized and monitored by an independent team, specially selected for the task;
- Special seminar on Cda-Europe relations: organized by the Netherlands Atlantic commission;
- Creation of a chair of Cdn Studies (Groningen University);
- Book donation, Cdn Studies Centre (Groningen).

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Performing arts: music:

- * - We hope to interest the Holland Festival, the IJsbreker, The Rotterdam orchestra, The Residentie orchestra The Hague with a Cdn music program that could include Cdn composers and performers;

Performing arts: Theatre/dance:

- * - **La La La Human Steps:**
 - Febr. 24 Dordrecht
 - Febr. 26 Amersfoort
 - Febr. 28 Arnhem
 - March 2-3-4 Amsterdam
 - March 7 Maastricht
 - March 9 Sittard
 - March 11 Eindhoven
- (promotion)

13/15

- DynamO Théâtre, Mur Mur

March 18 Venlo
 March 19 Amsterdam
 March 22 Leiden
 March 24 Sittard
 March 26 Rotterdam
 March 31 Breda
 April 1 Leeuwarden
 April 2 Arnhem
 April 7 Tiel
 April 8 Eindhoven
 April 9 Den Bosch
 April 12 Roermond

* (promotion)

Popmusic:

- Roch Voisine, Daniel Lavoie.
 The Tragically Hip, Barenaked Ladies.
 Bruce Cockburn, Bryan Adams.

Visual arts:

- - Kunsthall, Rotterdam
 Preparation of an exhibition of Canadian contemporary art in cooperation with the Winnipeg Art Gallery and the Rotterdam Arts Foundation;
- * - Special projects: with either the Centraal Museum Utrecht, the Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, the Bonnefanten Museum Maastricht, Witte de With Rotterdam.

Film:

- January Film Festival Rotterdam
 Special Cdn participation.

Video:

- - World Wide Video Festival
 Special Cdn participation, Het Kijkhuis Den Haag;
- Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam
 Possible Cdn exhibitions curated by Jean Gagnon, National Gallery of Cda.

Literature:

- * - Special projects with:
 - . John Adams Institute, Amsterdam
 - . Maison Descartes, Amsterdam
 - . Athenaeum and other book stores: window display.

Concept-program for a Dutch-Canadian cultural manifestation 1994-1995, marking the fiftieth Anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands by the Canadian Army (september 1944 - May 1945).

MUSIC

- October / November 1994 The Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra tours three weeks in the USA and Canada. Canada venues still to be decided.
- April 1995 The Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra tours in the USA (Boston - Chicago - New York - Washington DC). Extension possible to Toronto and Ottawa venues.
- June / July 1995 Several jazzfestivals all over Canada. Dutch ensembles will participate.
- Throughout the year Mondriaankwartet, Nederlands Blazersensemble, Schönberg Ensemble plan tours in the USA and Canada in the season 1994-1995. Canadian venues still unknown.

DANCE

- October 1994 The Netherlands Dance Theater tours four weeks in the USA and Canada. Performances in Montréal, Ottawa and Toronto (optional October 4-14).
- January - April 1995 Two Dutch contemporary dance companies: Studio's Independent Theater and Dancecompany Truus Bronkhorst tour along four US cities. Both companies have performed in Canada before. We try to extend their 1995 tours with Canadian venues.

THEATER

- 1994 / 1995 Stuffed Puppet Theatre and Huis aan de Amstel (youth theater) have been invited for several festivals, mainly in Québec.

VISUAL ARTS

- October / November 1994 - Winnipeg Art Gallery presents solo show of Dutch artist Willem Oorebeek.
- With several museums (like Vancouver Art Gallery, Musée d'Art Contemporain de Montréal, Powerplant - Toronto) we are discussing to program Dutch artists.

15/15

- May / June 1995

In relation to the Tullpfestival in Ottawa we like to discuss with the National Gallery a major show of seventeenth century Dutch flower still life paintings. A history (in paintings and drawings) of the Dutch tulip cultivation can be added as well as a show on contemporary tulip vases.

FILM

- February / April 1995

A retrospective of Dutch documentary cinema (1920 - 1995) will be presented at several cinemathèques all over Canada, in coordination with the Canadian Filmboard.

ARCHITECTURE

Because of the high interest in Canada for contemporary Dutch architecture we plan a travelling show of young Dutch architects. Possible venues: architecture schools and universities.

PHOTOGRAPHY

'The Hidden Camera', an exhibition of photographs, made by amateurs and professional photographers during the five years that the Netherlands were occupied. Venues still under discussion.

APPLIED ARTS

Some smaller shows of contemporary glass, jewelry and ceramics will travel in the USA in 1994-1995. We try to extend these tours with Canadian venues.

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Natural Sciences and Engineering
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en sciences
naturelles et en génie du Canada

Scholarships and International Programs

Bourses et programmes internationaux

350 Albert Street
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Information on NSERC's Canada International Fellowships

Canada International Fellowships are prestigious awards offered to foreign doctoral graduates who wish to carry out research in a Canadian university. Candidates must hold a doctoral degree in science or engineering from a foreign university. The annual value of the fellowship is currently \$29,000. NSERC also provides a travel allowance (average value \$3500) for the fellow and his or her spouse and dependent children from their country of residence at the time of nomination.

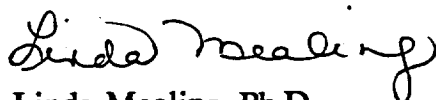
The table below shows the names and location of tenure of fellows whose country of origin is either Germany or the Netherlands.

1993-1994 Competition	
Germany Kaupp Krause Peldzus Stangier	Tenure University Université de Montréal Mount Allison University University of Waterloo University of Alberta
Netherlands Helmens Lucasius Tromp Van Den Heuvel	University of Lethbridge Dalhousie University University of Waterloo Simon Fraser University
1992-1993 Competition	
Germany Hollander Luttgen Van Wingerde	Tenure University École Polytechnique University of Toronto
Netherlands Van Kreveld	McGill University

1991-1992 Competition

Germany Blanckenhorn Dahms Heineking Kriele	Tenure University Concordia University University of Waterloo University of British Columbia University of Waterloo
Netherlands Van de Weygaert Van het Hof Welbergen	University of Toronto St. Francis Xavier University York University

Prepared by:



Linda Mealing, Ph.D.
International Fellowships
Officer

**NATURAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA
BILATERAL EXCHANGES**

SENDING COUNTRY			HOST COUNTRY			Paid by NSERC
Visitor	Department	Institution	Department	Institution	Location	
<u>TO GERMANY</u>						
Grants for Research Abroad						
1993-1994						
Dobosiewicz, W	Computing Science	Alberta		U. Paderborn	Paderborn	\$3,500
Lipkowski, J	Chemistry	Guelph		Max-Planck Institute	Berlin	\$1,300
Marsland, TA	Computing Science	Alberta		U. Paderborn	Paderborn	\$1,800
1992-1993						
Lipkowski, J	Chemistry	Guelph		Max-Planck Institute	Berlin	\$1,200
Bilateral Exchange						
1993-1994						
Atkins, MS	Computing Science	Simon Fraser		Deuthces Krebsforschungszentrum	Heidelberg	\$2,249
Green, DB	Redpath Museum	McGill	Human Genetics	U. Wurzburg	Wurzburg	\$1,272
Machel, HG	Geology	McMaster	various institutes			\$1,470
Schreibler, HP	Chemical Engineering	Ecole Polytechnique		Institut fur Polymerforschung	Dresden	\$2,592
Lynn, DH	Zoology	Guelph	Cell biology	U. Tuingen	Tuingen	\$1,900
1992-1993						
Polka, L	Communications disorders	McGill		Christian-Albrechts U.	Kiel	\$1,247
Hall, F.L.	Civil Engineering	McMaster		U. Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	\$1,942
Boczar-Karakiewicz, B.	INRS-Oceanologie	Rimouski	Franzius-Institut	U. Hannover	Hannover	\$1,744
Jandi, S	Physics	U. Sherbrooke		Max-Planck Institute	Stuttgart	\$1,577
Green, HJ	Kinesiology	Waterloo	Biology	U. Konstanz	Konstanz	\$1,358
Peterson, CA	Biology	Waterloo		U. Bayreuth	Bayreuth	\$1,656
<u>FROM GERMANY</u>						
NSERC Foreign Researcher Award						
1993-1994						
	none					

**NATURAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA
BILATERAL EXCHANGES**

SENDING COUNTRY		HOST COUNTRY			Location	Paid by NSERC
Visitor	Department	Institution	Department	Institution		
FROM GERMANY (suite)						
NSERC Foreign Researcher Award (suite)						
1992-1993						
Kozlov, MM	Free University Berlin		Rand, RP	Biological Sciences	Brock U.	\$11,900
Noll, D	U. Stuttgart	Stuttgart	Borwein, JM	Mathematics	Waterloo	\$11,400
Erker, G	U. Munster	Munster	Fryzuk, MD	Chemistry	U.B.C.	\$1,900
Mosenthin, R	U. Kiel	Kiel	Sauer, WC	Animal Sciences	Alberta	\$11,400
Bilateral Exchanges						
1993-1994						
M. Mahner	Institut fur Zoologie der	Frelen Universitat Berlin	Bunge, M.	Philosophy of Science Unit	McGill U.	\$15,739
H.J. Jacobasch	Institut fur Polymerforschung	Dresden	Schreiber, HP	CRASP	École Polytechnique	\$1,988
T. Weimar	Institut for Biophysical Chemistry	U. Frankfurt	Pinto, M	Chemistry	Simon Fraser	\$20,810
H. Vierheilig	Botanisches Institut		Piche, Y	Foresterie	Laval	\$17,568
1992-1993						
C. Mrestani-Klaus	Institut fur Festkorpertheorie	Martin-Luther-Universitat	Schiller, PW	Clinical Research Unit		\$9,992
F. Lederer	Physikalisch-Astronomische	Jena	Duguay, M	Genie électrique	Laval	\$1,774
M. Mahner	Zoology Institute	Free Univ. of Berlin	Bunge, M	Philosophy of Science Unit	McGill U.	\$3,083
TO NETHERLANDS						
1993-1994						
	NONE					
1992-1993						
	NONE					
FROM NETHERLANDS						
NSERC Foreign Researcher Award						
1993-1994						
	NONE					
1992-1993						
Walstra, P	Wageningen Agricultural U.	Wageningen	Dalglish, DG	Food Sciences	Guelph	\$5,400

NATURAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING Research Council
 PAYMENTS DURING 1993-94 FISCAL YEAR

GERMANY

NAME	TYPE & YEAR OF AWARD		AMOUNT	PLACE OF TENURE
BÉRUBÉ LAUZIÈRE, Y.	PGS	1993	\$11,577.69 \$1,000.00	UNI. OF BONN
BIEGER, S.C.	SES	1992	\$7127.31	MAX PLANCK SO. ADV. OF SCIENCE
BROOK, WILLIAM	PDF	1993	\$9592.31 \$2500.00	EUROPEAN MOL. BIOLOGY LAB.
BURROW, BURKHARD	PDF	1993	\$9592.31	UNIV. OF HAMBURGH
COORSSEN JENS	PDF	1993	\$9592.31	MAX PLANK SO. ADV. OF SCIENCE
CYR, ANDRE	PDF	1991	\$586.00	DUISBURG UNIV.
DE BELLE, JOHN	PDF	1991	\$2300.00	UNIV. OF WURZBURG
FROESE, KENNETH L.	PGS	1992	\$5822.31 \$2500.00	UNIV. BAYREUTH
PROSSER, R. SCOTT	PDF	1993	\$9703.85 \$19,296.16	UNIV. OF STUTTGARD
PHAN, TAI D.	PDF	1992	\$9703.85 \$1899.00	MAX PLANCK SO. ADV. OF SCIENCE
REEDER, JOHN A.	PDF	1993	\$19407.70 \$9592.31	MAX PLANCK SO. ADV. OF SCIENCE

NETHERLANDS

NAME	TYPE & YEAR OF AWARD	AMOUNT	PLACE OF TENURE
ROULESA, F.	PDF 1993	\$19296.16 \$723.00	UNIV. OF LIEDEN

APRIL 15, 1994

P.K.

**Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Support for Research on
The Netherlands and Germany**

Research Grants

1989

Name: John Sey Conway
Institution: University of British Columbia
Project Title: The legacy of the Holocaust
(1) \$27,000

Name: Robert Gellately
Institution: Huron College
Project Title: Racism in wartime Germany: The fate of Polish foreign workers
(2) \$54,499

Name: Karl Wegert
Institution: Bishop's University
Project Title: The State and popular behaviour in the German Southwest, 1760-1850
(2) \$12,630

Name: Thomas Saunders
Institution: University of Victoria
Project Title: The culture of the motion picture in Weimar Germany
(2) \$17,502

Name: Christina Rathgerber
Institution: Ontario Private Scholar
Project Title: The Rosicrucian order: Esotericism, the aristocracy and moral regeneration in Germany, 1770-1792
(2) \$63,700

Name: Rebecca Comay
Institution: University of Toronto
Project Title: Technology, art and politics in Heidegger and the Frankfurt school
(1) \$27,000

Name: Jutta Goheen
Institution: Carleton University
Project Title: Poetry of peasant culture: Heinrich Wittenwiler's "Der Ring"
(1) \$11,400

Name: Hans-Herbert Sie Rakel
Institution: Université de Montréal
Project Title: Le problème du rythme dans la poésie lyrique allemande et française au XIIe siècle et la théorie générale du vers
(3) \$79,011

(1) \$27,670
Name: Y. Michal Bodemann
Institution: University of Toronto
Project Title: State, ethnicity and ideology. The construction of the Jewish community in the Federal Republic of Germany

1990

Name: Robert-Jan van Pelt
Institution: University of Waterloo
Project Title: Designing the new order: the history of the S.S. Architectural Office
(2) \$39,569

Name: Leon Hub Ploegaerts
Institution: University of Ottawa
Project Title: Les mémoires de Henry Van de Velde
(2) \$54,880

Name: James Retallack
Institution: Carleton University
Project Title: Right-wing journalism and propaganda in Germany, 1780-1920.
(1) \$27,000

Name: Jutta Goheen
Institution: University of Toronto
Project Title: Poetry of peasant culture: Der Ring.* Heinrich Wittenwiler's style
(3) \$30,380

1991

Name: Kenneth Hull
Institution: University of Waterloo
Project Title: Brahms's Fourth Symphony: a Norton Critical Score, and a comparative study of its reception in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, England and France
(2) \$6,225

Name: Brett Fairbairn
Institution: University of Saskatchewan
Project Title: The politics and social basis of co-operatives in Germany, 1848-1933
(3) \$42,375

Name: Holger Herwig
Institution: University of Calgary
Project Title: Modern Germany: a critical reevaluation
(3) \$47,070

Name: Martin Kitchen
Institution: Simon Fraser
Project Title: Germany at war: A political, social and cultural history of a German town 1939-1945.
(3) \$35,975

Name: David Dyzenhaus
Institution: University of Toronto
Project Title: Jurisprudence and public law theory in pre-war Germany: a study of Carl Schmitt and Gustav Radbruch
(3) \$5,550

Name: Leonard Guelke
Institution: University of Waterloo
Project Title: Land, economy and society in early Dutch South Africa, 1652-1756: a study in historical geography
(3) \$20,000

Name: Adrian Hsia
Institution: McGill University
Project Title: From the Manchu conquest to the Chinese orphan: the intercultural reception of China in European, especially German literature
(1) \$23,291

Name: Robert Gellately
Institution: Huron College
Project Title: The German people and the Nazi police
(3) \$27,259

Name: Robert Keyserlingk
Institution: University of Ottawa
Project Title: Post-WW II immigration of Germans to Canada
(3) \$21,628

Name: Ivo Lambi
Institution: University of Saskatchewan
Project Title: Research in former East German archives in Potsdam and Merseburg and in Soviet foreign archives in Moscow and completion of manuscript
(1) \$15,011

Name: Rosemarie McWhorter-Schade
Institution: Concordia University
Project Title: German feminism, legal reform, and access to the law, 1894-1933
(3) \$33,400

Name: Irmgard Steinisch
Institution: York University
Project Title: German national unification and the American Civil War: a comparative study in national ideology and the legitimacy of the Nation-State
(3) \$18,800

Name: Robert Taylor
Institution: Brock University
Project Title: Rebuilding the castles of the middle Rhine: a 19th century German heritage movement
(1) \$9,341

Name: George Di Giovanni
Institution: McGill University
Project Title: A history of German idealism: 1781-1807
(3) \$34,000

Name: William Chandler
Institution: McMaster University
Project Title: German unification and its political consequences
(3) \$25,778

Name: Kathryn Brush
Institution: University of Western Ontario
Project Title: Adolph Goldschmidt, Wilhelm Voge and German scholarship on gothic sculpture, 1885-1914: an investigation into the foundations of medieval art history
(1) \$35,175

Name: Mark Boulby
Institution: Private scholar
Project Title: Nietzsche's later writings
(3) \$13,950

Name: Sigfrid Hoefert
Institution: University of Waterloo
Project Title: Gerhart Hauptmann and the cinema
(3) \$30,060

Name: Josef Schmidt
Institution: McGill University
Project Title: Overt and covert Catholic anti-semitic jargon during the kulturkampf. On the genealogy of the national socialist Anti-Jewish vocabulary
(2) \$18,933

1992

Name: Michael Kater
Institution: York University
Project Title: Youth, women, and social conflict in Nazi Germany
(3) \$56,395

Name: Bernd Maurach
Institution: University of Ottawa
Project Title: Publication of correspondences of literati and publishers, German classical and romantic period
(1) \$6,312

Name: Karl Zaenker
Institution: University of British Columbia
Project Title: Study of saints' legends and cults popular in the regions of the Hanseatic League (Northern Germany and Scandinavia) before the Lutheran Reformation
(3) \$12,150

Name: C. Arnold Snyder
Institution: University of Waterloo
Project Title: Women and commoners as religious reformers: the case of Swiss and South German Anabaptism
(3) \$26,111

Name: Manfred Kuxdorf
Institution: University of Waterloo
Project Title: Hans Reimann (1898-1969); werk und wirkung
(3) 25,693

Name: Paul Létourneau
Institution: Université de Montréal
Project Title: La politique extérieure et de sécurité de la République fédérale d'Allemagne depuis 1969
(3) \$31,000

Name: Michael Batts
Institution: University of British Columbia
Project Title: The history of the academic discipline of Germanistik, the study of the Germanic languages and literatures (other than English) in Canada from the beginnings through the 1980s
(1) \$14,150

Name: Frans Jozef Schryer
Institution: University of Guelph
Project Title: Dutch Canadians in Ontario agriculture: a study of culture and economics
(1) \$18,520

Name: Cyril Levitt
Institution: McMaster University
Project Title: German Jews in Israel: ethnicity, community, identity
(3) \$46,450

1993

Name: Gary Waite
Institution: University of New Brunswick
Project Title: Radical reformation; witchcraft and the rise of religious toleration in the Netherlands
(3) \$41,000

Name: James Deaville
Institution: McMaster University
Project Title: New-German music criticism: history, issues and resources
(3) \$48,594

Name: Alan Walker
Institution: McMaster University
Project Title: The Carl Lachmund archive: its relation to Liszt research
(1) \$10,155

Name: Leonidas Hill
Institution: University of British Columbia
Project Title: Nazis and Jews 1933-1939, autobiography of Walter Gysling and his anti-nazi (1922), the Zundel trials, German unrestricted submarine warfare 1915-1917
(3) \$13,389

Doctoral Fellowships

1991

Name: Virginia Nixon
University to Award: Concordia University
University at Time of Application: Concordia University
Project Title: The Anna Selbdritt image in German art

Name: Geoffrey Atherton
University to Award: Princeton University
University at Time of Application: Princeton University
Project Title: The Reception of Vergil in German Literature during the Eighteenth Century

Name: Joel M. Hecker
University to Award: New York University
University at Time of Application: New York University
Project Title: Pietism and Theosophy of the German Hasidim

Name: Paola Mayer
University to Award: Princeton University
University at Time of Application: Princeton University
Project Title: J. Boehme and German Romanticism

1992

Name: Talbot Imlay
University to Award: Yale University
University at Time of Application: Yale University
Project Title: British and French planning and preparation for war against Germany

1993

Name: Annette Timm
University to Award: University of Chicago
University at Time of Application: University of Chicago
Project Title: Doctors & the German welfare state: Interventionism in curriculum & practice

Name: Michael Driedger
University to Award: Queen's University
University at Time of Application: Queen's University
Project Title: The Hamburg-Altona Mennonites: A social history 1600-1815

Name: Kenneth Reynolds
University to Award: McGill University
University at Time of Application: McGill University
Project Title: A history of the German supreme court during the second Reich

Name: Kyle Jantzen
University to Award: McGill University
University at Time of Application: McGill University
Project Title: Comparative analysis of resistance among German protestant congregations 1933-1945

Postdoctoral Fellowships

1993

Name: Rafael Newman

Place of Tenure: German University - Not specified

University at Time of Application: Princeton University

Project Title: The poets in exile; Heine's classics

Name: Warren Breckman

Place of Tenure: German University - Not specified

University at Time of Application: University of California - Berkeley

Project Title: The German science of politics, 1789-1848

Evaluation and Statistics Division, 11-04-94

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This policy document of 1992 provides an explanation of a new approach of the Netherlands government to international cultural relations. It gives an indication of central government activities in relation to international cooperation in the fields of education, science, cultural activities and welfare. The international dimension is coming to occupy an increasingly important place in national policy in these areas and the government is making more and more use of such multilateral organisations as the EC and the Council of Europe.

The way in which the government implements policy has also changed placing more emphasis on arm's length control and creating the conditions whereby autonomous agencies and organisations can achieve the goals set for them under their own steam. The government retains responsibility for encouraging and coordinating such activities where necessary.

The policy document also discusses the connections between bilateral and multilateral forms of cooperation, and looks at the Treaty on European Union which states that Member States shall step up cooperation in the fields of education and culture. The Treaty continues to safeguard national education systems and cultural policies.

The political upheavals in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe call for new types of cultural cooperation, for example exchanges of experts who can help to construct a new educational and cultural infrastructure which will facilitate democratisation.

Lastly, the document examines culture and development cooperation and stresses the importance of cultural cooperation and information work, since these determine the image of the Netherlands abroad.

Published by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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1. New developments

The development of international cultural policy is gathering momentum. The internationalisation of society is surging ahead. Increasingly, institutions and individuals are in direct communication with other countries. Wherever possible and expedient, the government is making more intensive use of multilateral rather than bilateral frameworks.

These trends are bringing about greater interaction between national and international policy. More and more, international policy must be consistent with national policy priorities, requiring ever closer contact between specialist ministries in different countries. This may give rise to the formulation of new policy, cooperation within multilateral frameworks or the promotion and support of direct cooperation between institutions.

Similarly, the government has introduced changes in the implementation of policy, basing it more on longer-range management and on the creation of conditions allowing autonomous institutions and organisations to achieve their goals independently. The government will continue to encourage and coordinate their mutual cooperation wherever necessary. This will have the indirect effect of highlighting the language and culture of the Netherlands in other countries. There is accordingly a growing need for experts and field agencies to be involved more closely in the development and implementation of policy.

It was agreed at the Maastricht summit on European Political Union to broaden cooperation within the European Community and to insert in the treaty additional sections on culture and education, which implies greater cooperation between the member states in the fields of cultural affairs, education and training. The member states will retain responsibility for the substance and organisation of the policies in question. The treaties will have consequences for bilateral cooperation between the member states, for instance in education, which will increasingly be regulated by the EC. The Community's powers in the area of research have been widened to cover new areas, in line with the provisions of other treaty articles.

The changes in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe make it necessary to pursue a more specific approach to cultural cooperation. This point is discussed below. So, too, the changes in North-South relations have repercussions on cultural cooperation and on the cultural dimension of development cooperation, as discussed in the 1990 policy document, «A World of Difference» (Proceedings of the Lower House of the States General 21 813, 1990-1991).

New approach

All these developments demand a new approach of a much more anticipatory nature. If the Netherlands is to continue to play a significant role, cooperative relations with other countries must be encouraged. It is important that its limited resources be deployed with the maximum efficiency, and that by pursuing an active international policy it should create conditions enabling institutions active in education, science, culture and social welfare to work together with foreign institutions, and in so doing to reach a still wider range of sectors in those countries.

Close cooperation between the relevant ministries is a prerequisite for a coherent international cultural policy. Because of the international

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aspects, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs traditionally has a coordinating role here. Effective coordination of the various ministries' activities, in line with the basic premises of foreign policy, allows the cultural activities of the Netherlands to be thrown into sharper relief. A flexible policy framework for the long term is thus of essential importance. International cultural cooperation is shaped in interdepartmental consultations in which cultural activities are coordinated, and in the Coordinating Committee on International Cultural Relations, whose terms of reference were modified in 1980.

This document presents a framework for a coherent policy. It is based on the following overall objectives of international cultural policy:

1. the development of education, science and culture in the broadest sense through international contacts and the creation and elaboration of methods and instruments for that purpose;
2. the propagation of Dutch culture abroad, with special emphasis on the Dutch and Frisian languages, and support for the presentation of other national cultures in the Netherlands;
3. the provision of support for such Dutch endeavours as «Holland Promotion» in collaboration with other ministries;
4. the promotion of greater understanding of, and better relations between, individuals, groups and nations of diverse cultural origins.

These basic premises have received an added impulse from recent developments. This is discussed in the following pages, outlining a framework for a coordinated government policy which is in line with recent developments, and which places in sharper focus a cohesive contribution of Dutch culture in the broadest sense to the international community.

The government appreciates the fact that cultural cooperation and the information made available in other countries determine the image of the Netherlands in those countries. This being the case, particular care must be devoted to achieving the above objectives

2. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation are based on the same approach to international cooperation. Nonetheless, they each retain their own distinctive character. One of the principal differences lies in the scope they offer. Whereas in the bilateral variant the form and substance of specific projects are determined in consultation with the partners concerned, in multilateral cooperation projects are planned and implemented under the auspices of a multilateral organisation with its own system and its own specific powers. The large number of countries working together in this way limits the scope available to individual countries. On the other hand, multilateral channels make it possible to evolve policies focusing on cross-border problems.

Bilateral and multilateral cultural cooperation are nevertheless becoming more interconnected. Efforts are being made to arrive at a more integrated approach. The same policy criteria apply to both. As stated in previous policy documents, they should be mutually reinforcing, which means integration wherever possible and the avoidance of overlapping and duplication.

For reasons of efficiency, the present tendency is to implement projects and programmes by way of multilateral channels. Projects and programmes of this kind should be on a sizeable scale, such as the

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**THE AMERICAN CONTINENT
IS NOT A PRIORITY**

Erasmus and Lingua education programmes, and activities in the audio-visual field such as the EG media programme and the «Eurimages» film fund. Conversely, some parts of multilateral programmes can be implemented bilaterally. Projects undertaken with UNESCO, for instance, are sometimes carried out in this way.

3. Bilateral cooperation

3.1 Partners in cooperation

This section sets out the principal elements of the new policy and its implementation. As the priorities drawn up by the various ministries have been taken as a guideline, some of the countries with which the Netherlands maintains good cultural relations are not mentioned specifically.

3.1.1 EC countries

The approaching European integration and the results of the EPU and EMU conferences will influence various aspects of bilateral relations in the fields of education, science, culture and social welfare. Government policy is aimed at creating the conditions needed to enable national institutes and organisations to participate in European cooperation projects.

The EC lies at the heart of the internationalisation policy of the Ministry of Education and Science, which accords priority to intensification of the existing cooperation between national institutions in the member states. The ministry devotes special attention to the countries bordering on the Netherlands, as exemplified by its cooperation with Belgium in the GENT action programme relating to language and higher education, and with North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony.

The abolition of controls on the EC's internal borders creates the same potentially wider market for culture as for other commodities. Cultural manifestations will more readily find their way across borders. The intensive contact already existing between many national institutions and organisations has fostered collaboration and exchanges by way of platform meetings, seminars and joint projects. These contacts will be strengthened still further by the EC cultural programmes currently being evolved.

Cooperation within the EC is likewise a priority for those concerned with social welfare. The relevant international policy will be elaborated in a national social welfare plan to be produced each year.

All such initiatives aimed at effecting structural changes in a wider interinstitutional context will be encouraged and supported wherever necessary. At the same time, however, sufficient scope must remain for government contacts of a bilateral nature.

3.1.2 Flanders

The Netherlands' relations with Belgium differ in a number of respects from those with other countries. Flanders and the Netherlands have their language and part of their history in common. This bond can help to strengthen the position of the Dutch language and the Dutch-speaking regions in Europe. The government seeks to promote sound cooperation and the joint presentation of cultural events. The cooperation envisaged would cover education, the arts, science and social welfare. The part played by the Dutch Language Union is discussed in section 5.

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The bond of a common language is of particular importance in literature and the theatre, where language is the central element. There is good cooperation between Dutch and Flemish playwrights and theatre companies. Thanks to their high standards and the absence of a language barrier, many Flemish productions are staged in Dutch theatres and are eligible for Dutch subsidies. The same applies in respect of Dutch productions in Flanders. Close cooperation also exists in the visual arts and literature, and there have been several instances of joint presentations abroad.

More intensive cooperation with Flanders will be promoted in education and science, based on specific action plans such as GENT. Educational institutions in both countries will take part in the organisation and execution of the plans, which will make full use of the opportunities offered by EG programmes.

Owing to the differences between the powers of the Belgian and Dutch authorities and between the departmental structures of the two countries, youth and adult education projects will henceforth be treated separately from amateur activities in the arts and the library sector. Prior interdepartmental consultations between Belgium and the Netherlands will help to ensure that cultural exchanges are geared more closely to the priorities of government policy, which will be established anew each year. In the Netherlands, these priorities will be incorporated in the annual national social welfare plan.

All in all, cooperation between the Netherlands and Flanders is more intensive than ever before, and many cultural exchanges are now arranged without the aid of the government. In some areas, however, it is still in need of further study and development.

In August 1990, acting on the advice of the Joint Commission for the Implementation of the Cultural Agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs appointed a committee to review the aims, purview and working of the cultural agreement. The committee presented its report to the Commission in June 1991. In response to the recommendations contained in the report, the Commission set up working groups to examine the following points:

1. Cooperation in cultural consultations with other countries, joint activities conducted through institutions and the coordination of positions adopted in international organisations in regard to education, science, culture and social welfare.
2. Cooperation within the Dutch Language Union.
3. The feasibility of establishing a Dutch-Flemish cultural institute in Brussels.

The report and an account of the steps taken by the Commission were presented to Parliament by the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs in November 1991. The government's views are expected to be made known in the course of 1992.

3.1.3 Central and Eastern Europe

In the countries of Central and Eastern Europe the 1990s will be dominated by their transition to multiform democracies based on a market economy. While responsibility for the process rests with the individual countries, the West can contribute to the stability of the region by providing the necessary support. Due to the changes taking place,

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cooperation with the countries in question has been accorded a higher priority.

A substantial proportion of Western aid is provided in a multilateral context (the EC or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the IMF, the World Bank, etc.), to which the Netherlands contributes. The bilateral aid provided by the Netherlands is aimed primarily at creating conditions facilitating contact between individuals, business concerns, organisations and institutions in the Netherlands and in Central and Eastern Europe. It is based on specific programmes and on the Eastern Europe Cooperation Programme.

Over the next few years cultural cooperation will focus on the establishment of infrastructures in the education, science, cultural, health and social welfare sectors. The new authorities in those countries are in urgent need of information on the management of cultural affairs. So in consultations and contacts with individual countries special emphasis is placed on the exchange of experts and on the provision of information and support for management and the development and implementation of policy in both the public and the private sectors. Partly because of its extensive infrastructure, the Netherlands has proved to be an attractive partner for Central and East European countries seeking cultural cooperation.

In education and science there is a particular need for the acquisition of knowledge and skills, and for assistance with the establishment of educational systems which will help the present and next generations to benefit from the reforms now being introduced. Projects are promoted in close cooperation with the appropriate partners in the countries concerned. A possible area for cooperation of this kind is the modernisation of vocational education and secondary teacher training. Institutional cooperation will ideally be of a long-term nature.

The process of transformation is inevitably accompanied by many social problems; and in this area the need for assistance is particularly pressing. The countries in question are especially interested in social welfare provisions, training facilities and working methods in the Netherlands. They are also greatly interested in the role of the private sector and the relationship between private and governmental institutions.

Each of these countries requires an approach geared to its specific needs and to its own cultural identity. Greater coordination of the existing bilateral and multilateral aid programmes will render them more effective. The Netherlands will take account of this fact. Cooperation with the new states which hitherto comprised part of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will meanwhile be based on a pragmatic approach.

3.1.4 Other countries

Priorities in the cultural cooperation with other countries are determined in part by their past relations with the Netherlands, the priorities of foreign policy and other policy considerations. On these grounds, special attention is devoted to the following countries.

Indonesia

The most recent of the cultural discussions held regularly with Indonesia took place in June 1991. On that occasion Indonesia stated that the history it shares with the Netherlands will henceforth play a

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diminishing part in cultural relations. Both parties confirmed the autonomous role of cultural and educational institutions in the implementation of the cultural programme, as set out in the cooperation protocol. Emphasis was placed on the exchange of knowledge and skills. Erasmus House constitutes an important link in cultural exchanges with Indonesia.

Suriname

The cultural agreement with Suriname that was suspended in 1982 was reactivated in 1988. Cultural consultations were held in Paramaribo in October 1990. Suriname welcomed the resumption of cultural relations, and after a period in which no new initiatives were taken cultural cooperation was resumed following a conference on the island of Bonaire in November 1991.

The agreement emphasizes the importance of the transfer of knowledge and the exchange of expertise. A financial contribution from the Minister for Development Cooperation has helped to open the way to structured long-term activities relating to the cultural heritage and welfare of Suriname. The language shared by the two countries endows cooperation with Suriname with a special character. This will be expressed in joint efforts in the field of language and literature to be initiated by the Dutch Language Union, which is also to investigate the possibility of concluding an association agreement with Suriname.

China

At a meeting in Luxembourg in October 1990, the EC Foreign Ministers voted to ease the restrictive measures imposed on China by the Madrid Declaration of 1989. Present efforts are directed toward the gradual resumption of cultural, scientific and technological cooperation programmes. Cultural consultations were held in June 1991. The cooperation programme now in operation places special emphasis on the exchange of knowledge and skills, and provides more scope for direct contact between organisations and institutions.

South Africa

With the repeal of the apartheid laws, the process of fundamental constitutional change would now seem to be irreversible. Though there is as yet no question of a new cultural agreement, the way is open to communication between autonomous cultural institutions in the two countries, it being assumed that Dutch institutions will not seek contact with South African institutions still practising apartheid. The Second Track Programme will be continued. Resources to be made available by the Minister for Development Cooperation will assist in the implementation of cultural projects, preferably projects carried out in South Africa itself. In addition, the Netherlands will work together with integrated sports organisations in the training of coaches and officials.

Mediterranean countries

In cooperation with these countries special attention is currently devoted to the education available to ethnic minorities, and notably on minority language and culture teaching. Efforts are being made to integrate first-language education in primary and secondary schools in the Netherlands. Fluency in Dutch is considered to be of vital importance for the integration of ethnic minorities into Dutch society, as noted in «First-Language Teaching in Integrated Language Education», a policy

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document issued by the Ministry of Education and Science which has recently been approved by Parliament. The document describes the way in which the teaching of Dutch can be integrated with lessons in children's original languages. This policy is explicated and discussed in consultations on the cultural agreements concluded with the various countries concerned.

3.2 Instruments

3.2.1 Cultural agreements

Recent developments necessitate a review of the policy instruments used to date. They include cultural agreements. Consultations are held with the countries with which cultural agreements have been concluded (see Appendix 1), and with Denmark, Austria, Sweden and Canada, every three or four years. The protocol drawn up on each occasion is based on the concept of culture in the widest sense. Some agreements contain sections dealing with the social and economic aspects of culture and with health and social welfare, and these are accordingly included in the protocol. The social welfare section generally covers such aspects as youth, sport and adult education, and, if desirable and feasible, may also extend to other aspects like the care of the elderly and the handicapped.

The present agreements provide for the following forms of cooperation:

a. Regular consultations and a protocol as referred to above. This type of consultation is held with centrally governed countries with which cultural exchanges could not otherwise be arranged.

b. A form combining cooperation with the central authorities and cooperation with individuals and organisations. Specific policy objectives and projects are set out in the protocols, and regular bilateral consultations are held. Direct contact between individuals and institutions in the Netherlands and the countries concerned is increasing, as is the part played by multilateral interinstitutional cooperation programmes.

c. A minimal form of cooperation with the central authorities and consultations focused on the exchange of information on policy matters and evaluation of cultural relations. The actual exchange of information takes place either directly between the parties concerned or in a multilateral context. Consultations are less frequent than those under b).

d. Dormant agreements and the non-occurrence or termination of consultations for such reasons as a low foreign policy priority. In such cases the actual cultural exchange is minimal. Consultations may be arranged or resumed if there is occasion to do so.

e. Consultations but no agreement. Consultations are held from time to time with a number of Western countries with which cultural relations are extensive but not based on agreements. The forms of cooperation described in a), b) and c) above also apply in respect of these countries

In the past the protocols contained a detailed specification of the projects to be carried out. This was of importance in agreements with Central and East European countries in that no contacts would otherwise have been possible. Each project had to be listed separately in order to ensure that the necessary finances would be forthcoming. This is still the case in respect of a number of countries.

In recent years a change has occurred in the implementation of cultural agreements with some West European countries. The contact maintained with individuals, institutions and ministries in those countries now tends to be more direct. In addition, projects are more often

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conducted in a multilateral framework. The implementation of policy is entrusted wherever possible to persons and organisations «in the fields», where a fund of expertise, knowledge and experience is to be found. Moreover, cooperation of this kind facilitates timely adaptation to changing circumstances. This is the form of cooperation outlined in c) above. The government is in favour of adopting the same approach to its cultural relations with the member states of the EC and the European Free Trade Association. Whether or not this will be possible depends on the attitude of the various partners to such a change. No changes are envisaged in the cooperation with countries outside the EC and EFTA

In the approach to individual countries coordination is essential if a cohesive international cultural policy is to be ensured. To this end the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will regularly consult the relevant ministries on the maintenance of cultural relations with other countries. The nature of the consultations will depend on the way in which specific cultural agreements are implemented. Consultations with EC and EFTA member states will focus on evaluation of their cultural relations and the exchange of policy information with the Netherlands, which will include the texts of Memoranda of Understanding and other agreements, and details of action programmes. These texts will be appended as annexes to the protocols of the consultations. The ministries concerned will provide information on proposed contacts involving government support and on the financial commitments into which they have entered.

By and large, it may be stated that the principle of financial reciprocity as laid down in the protocols cannot always be observed as a point of departure. If a partner country is unable to meet its commitments on projects to which the Netherlands attaches high priority, a more flexible approach may be adopted.

As regards cultural agreements with countries in Central and Eastern Europe, developments in those regions will be closely monitored in order to ensure that rapid and timely action can be taken if necessary. A pragmatic approach will be followed in regard to states formerly comprising part of the Soviet Union. The mid-term consultations held with former Soviet republics in March 1991 represented the first step towards cooperation with each of them separately on the basis of the 1967 cultural agreement with the Soviet Union.

The results of consultations with separate countries will be discussed at regular intervals in the Coordinating Committee on International Cultural Relations.

The secretariats concerned with the implementation of cultural agreements are divided between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Science. In the interests of efficiency, the possibility of bringing them all under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to be considered.

3.2.2 Diplomatic missions

The growth of international cultural cooperation makes ever heavier demands on the specific knowledge and capacities of the staff of the press and cultural sections of Netherlands embassies, which in turn has ramifications for the selection, training and supervision of foreign service officers.

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✓ In the selection process more account will be taken of the capacities required for such a posting. A press and cultural affairs course providing information on education and science, the arts, social welfare, the press and information services is already part of foreign service training. The trainees also visit various institutions and take part in panel discussions with experts.

AN EXAMPLE TO
FOLLOW ...

Special programmes of visits are arranged for press and cultural attachés prior to their posting abroad. This promotes contact with the various specialised departments of other ministries and with the national educational, scientific, cultural and social welfare institutions that will be of relevance to their work. A conference of press and cultural attachés is held every two years in order to bring them up to date with recent developments in the Netherlands and to inform them of the type of information the ministries wish to receive. Such conferences were held in August 1989 and in June 1991, and a regional conference for attachés in Central and East European countries is to be held in Prague in 1992.

Furthermore, press and cultural attachés will be encouraged to pay additional visits to relevant institutions and organisations in the Netherlands which will be organised by the Ministry. Greater interaction is needed between the attachés and the ministries and other institutions whose spheres of activity coincide with their duties. This can be achieved by a more intensive exchange of information on policy matters, so that the attachés, whose duties at present are largely confined to the implementation of policy, can display more initiative and act in a more advisory capacity. For this purpose, they could be attached for a time to the appropriate ministries before being posted abroad.

As indicated in the Foreign Ministry's document on careers policy, it will be determined on what conditions the Ministries of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs and of Education and Science can be involved in the selection and placement of press and cultural attachés, and whether officials can be interchanged between the three ministries.

3.2.3 Cultural events

Prestigious large-scale events like the Frankfurt Book Fair and those held in the annual European Cultural Capitals will continue to occupy a prominent place in international cultural life. To highlight the distinctive features of Dutch culture, it is important for the Netherlands to take part in such activities. In view of the comparatively limited resources available, however, careful selection and clearly established priorities are essential. A Dutch presentation is sometimes possible only through the allocation of extra funds, as sponsoring offers no more than limited scope. So it is necessary to assess the effects of large-scale events, which in many cases cover more than one cultural sector. It may be more effective to confine such manifestations to one particular sector, such as the Dutch film festivals or travelling sculpture exhibitions. Cultural presentations on a wider scale have more impact in other countries if they are organised in an international context. Wherever possible, the Netherlands will join forces with Belgium for such presentations.

In organising cultural presentations abroad, the Netherlands investigates the possibility of combining cultural, educational and scientific activities with trade promotion. This is also the case with bilateral manifestations such as the William and Mary commemoration (1988-1989), the bicentenary celebrations in Australia (1988-1989) and the Abel Tasman celebrations in New Zealand (1992). The Coordinating Committee will devote more attention to this point.

3.2.4 Grants

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs regularly provides grants for cultural projects, most of which tend to be on a small scale. Geographical and foreign policy priorities are important factors in the appraisal of grants applications, as are the general criteria of quality and efficacy, and the more specific criterion of the transfer of knowledge and expertise. The Ministry also seeks to maintain an even balance between the various areas of culture.

The aid of experts is often enlisted in the appraisal of applications for grants. The principle of reciprocity is applied wherever possible. This requires that projects be undertaken in collaboration with partner organisations in the other country, which may constitute a financial contribution from that country.

Ministry of Education and Science

The grants policy of the Ministry of Education and Science is based on careful selection, on promoting the autonomy of institutions, and on the most effective possible deployment of resources. It seeks to create conditions enabling institutions themselves to enter into cooperative relationships with foreign counterparts and to derive the maximum benefit from cooperation programmes. The projects must be partly financed from their own budgets. Additional resources may be allocated from multilateral programmes, funds or projects such as those implemented in the context of development aid for Eastern Europe.

The Ministry plans to support the activities of Dutch institutions through internationalisation programmes complementary to the multilateral programmes. As priority is accorded to certain educational sectors and countries, some of the funds made available under cultural agreements will be reallocated to these incentive programmes. This will also be at the expense of «floating» grants. The extent to which these plans can be realised will depend on the response of the other parties to the various agreements. The Minister of Education and Science has set out his views in the policy document, «Widening Horizons» (Proceedings of the Lower House of the States General, 22452, 4 December 1991).

The bulk of the funds made available for the implementation of projects will be channelled through intermediate organisations. They may establish their own priorities for the disbursement of funds.

Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs

The grants made available by this Ministry are largely aimed at creating the conditions needed for the implementation of cultural exchange programmes, to which end it provides financial and other support for international activities such as festivals, exhibitions, performing artists' tours, «cluster» presentations, study tours, the exchange of expertise and congresses.

A point of particular importance in the grants policy is the benefit that may accrue to Dutch cultural life. «Benefit» is a relative concept that may differ from one area of culture to another. In the area of the arts and literature the benefit to be derived is principally determined by the signi-

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finance an exchange may hold for exponents in the Netherlands. This should not be interpreted as applying exclusively to one side: the value of an exchange depends not only on the quality of what is «imported», but equally on the quality of that which is «exported». This aspect is a key concept in international library policy. Culture management has to do with heightening awareness of the preservation and management of existing manifestations of culture.

Benefit cannot be expressed in terms of figures. That is especially true in respect of international cultural policy, whose supplementary and sometimes corrective effect on a large market is not easily assessed. Nor is the direct impact of a promotion and presentation policy readily quantifiable. An international policy aimed at highlighting and widening the market for the arts and culture of the Netherlands must therefore be based on a scale of priorities for the kinds of activities to be presented abroad.

The criteria for the establishment of priorities are closely interwoven with the way in which the benefit concept is applied to the various culture areas. For instance, policy on the arts will place special emphasis on:

- support for activities of an artistic standard meeting international demands;
- the use of international distribution channels giving access to a wide market;
- wherever possible, placing the selection of artists, works, etc. in the hands of foreign specialists.

Policy on the Netherlands' cultural heritage will focus more on such aspects as:

- activities promoting its appreciation abroad; the exchange of expertise;
- activities aimed at the preservation and management of the global cultural heritage, including membership of international organisations and the exchange of expertise;
- joint projects with countries with close historical ties with the Netherlands.

Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs

As indicated above, the main task of government is the formulation of policy. This includes the promotion of interinstitutional cooperation. The implementation of policy is placed as far as possible in the hands of non-governmental organisations

Grants applications for social welfare projects are appraised on the basis of the Grants Scheme for International Welfare Activities (Government Gazette 1990, 17), which requires such projects to be consistent with the priorities set out in the national social welfare plan.

4. EC and multilateral cooperation

As stated in the introduction, bilateral and multilateral cooperation are based on the same approach to international cooperation. They are becoming increasingly interconnected, which should render them mutually reinforcing. Duplication is to be avoided. Shrinking budgets and competitiveness will necessarily mean more joint projects in multilateral contexts

Greater efficiency can be achieved by transferring existing bilateral

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projects to multilateral programmes. This also applies in respect of the aid channelled through organisations like UNESCO's regional offices. There may also be political reasons for switching bilateral projects to multilateral frameworks for the time being.

In order to prevent overlapping in the work of multilateral organisations, the government will promote coordination of the contributions made by the various ministries to such goals as Human Resources Development, an important factor in all multilateral organisations. In addition, it will urge a more radical division of tasks between the different organisations which will be in keeping with the specific nature of each organisation.

4.1 The European Community

Education and research

In the field of education the EC countries have worked closely together since 1976. Their cooperation has become much more intensive since the introduction of action programmes such as ERASMUS, COMETT, PETRA and LINGUA, and the Framework Programme of Community Activities in the Field of Research and Technological Development. Under the ERASMUS programme, more than 200,000 European students have spent some time studying in other member states over the past four years. The legal basis for these programmes is contained in various provisions relating to vocational education and research laid down in the EC Treaty. One of the main problems of research in this context is the harmonisation of EC and national policies.

The education articles adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference on European Political Union in Maastricht open up new possibilities for joint activities in general education.

An important point here, however, is that the autonomy of the individual states' education systems must be respected. In other words, their education policies must remain in their own hands.

The main object of EC legislation is to create conditions for educational institutions to participate voluntarily in cross-border projects. Cooperation of this kind may be initiated in areas such as the European dimension, the teaching of modern languages, the exchange of pupils, students and teachers, the exchange of information and experience, and innovation projects designed to solve common problems.

There are two aspects to the subject of research. One concerns the activities of the Community itself, which include the implementation of research programmes complementary to programmes conducted by member states, cooperation in Community research, the distribution and utilisation of the results of such research, and measures designed to stimulate the training and intra-Community mobility of research workers. The other aspect is the coordination of research in the member states and the Community so as to ensure the overall cohesion of their respective policies.

Culture

The intensification of the European integration process and the increasing political powers of the European Community have ramifications for its powers in the cultural area.

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During the negotiations on European Political Union, the Netherlands government tabled a proposal for the text of a section on culture. The text adopted at the Maastricht Summit on 9 and 10 December 1991 was partly based on that proposal. It consists of two parts, one of which deals with the possibilities and limitations of an EC cultural policy. Paragraph 4 is of particular importance in that it specifies that the Community must take account of cultural aspects in the implementation of other Treaty provisions.

Furthermore, the proposal specifies, in an addition to Article 92, paragraph III of the EC Treaty, that the member states are to retain the right to pursue and finance a national cultural policy. Such financial measures may not, however, disturb internal Community relations to a degree that is detrimental to Community interests. It is clear from this that restrictions on national cultural policies may be imposed only on weighty grounds.

The thrust of the proposal is that the Community should contribute to the preservation and development of the cultures and languages of the individual states, taking due account of their national and regional diversity. This may be expected to bestow a more balanced quality on Community activities as a whole. The cultural activities undertaken by the Community are expected to remain on a modest scale, concentrated mainly on the exchange of knowledge and experience. Where it proceeds to the harmonisation of regulations and laws, this will be solely on the basis of Article 100A.

It was agreed that in the realisation of promotional measures, the European Parliament will have the right to be consulted in matters pertaining to the Community's cultural policy. Decisions on such matters will require unanimity in the Council of Ministers.

Social welfare

In the absence of a social welfare council, decisions on questions of this nature are mostly taken in the Education Council, the Social Council and the Health Council. The Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs takes an active part in the formulation of policy.

Over the past few years the Ministry has concerned itself with the effects of European integration in 1992. As it looks at the moment, it will have few immediate consequences for policy. One area in which the effects will be noticeable is the treatment of refugees and asylum-seekers. The relaxing of border controls and changes in residence rights will have a direct impact on national policy on these matters.

Indirectly, however, there are many points of contact with Community developments, such as youth work and the care of the elderly, family care, provisions for the handicapped, sport policy, EC poverty programmes and the policy on ethnic minorities.

The Netherlands' contribution to EC social policy contains three principal elements. First, it seeks to ensure that its relatively wide range of social welfare services remains intact. Second, in response to the increasing interest displayed by other member states in the relevant Dutch laws and regulations, the policies underlying them and the methods evolved to implement them, the Netherlands makes available its knowledge and experience in bilateral and EC contexts. Third, it

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advocates much closer coordination of the social policies of the Community and the Council of Europe.

4.2 Council of Europe

The Netherlands proposed in the Council of Europe that the Council for Cultural Cooperation be divided into three sub-committees for education, culture and cultural heritage. The aim of the proposal, which was adopted, was to facilitate implementation of the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers of 5 May 1989. The Standing Committee on University Problems remains attached to the Council. The new sub-committees were officially instituted in May 1990.

Under the new arrangement the Council for Cultural Cooperation continues to organise projects and activities after the budget is approved by the Committee of Ministers. It also coordinates, in broad outline, the work of the sub-committees and, if necessary, arbitrates in disputes between them. The sub-committees may eventually take over part of the planning and administrative work of the Council.

Education

The present tendency is for many minor activities to be amalgamated in a smaller number of major projects, especially in such areas as improved secondary teacher training and the modernisation of foreign language teaching. In addition, a wealth of data on adult education and distance teaching in the member states has been accumulated over the past few years.

Among the advantages of educational activities is the fact that they provide useful instruments for improving the chances of the longer-term unemployed on the labour market. Furthermore, partly at the request of the European Commission, special attention is to be devoted to the European dimension of secondary education in the next four years. This is a major project covering the development of curricula as well as the formulation of policy, and including areas like school exchanges and cooperation between West and East European countries. Coordination of the cooperation with Central and East European countries demands special attention, which the broadly based Council of Europe is well equipped to give.

Culture

The role of the Council of Europe in the cultural sector has assumed greater proportions. Following upon the changes occurring in Eastern Europe, many countries in that region have acceded to the European Cultural Convention of 1954. The significance of the European Community for the cultural sector is also increasing. This requires a new definition of the task and character of the Council of Europe. On this point the government is of the opinion that the role of the Council is in need of review.

More specifically, it must be determined whether the European Convention needs to be amended in the light of these new developments, and whether the Council of Europe and its expertise can play the same role in European cooperation as in the CSCE.

Social welfare

The Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs takes an active

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part in the work of many committees responsible for the preparation of policy and decision-making. One such body, the Cultural Cooperation Committee, concerns itself with non-formal education and development activities relating to social change, unemployment and care of the elderly. Social welfare provisions at various administrative levels, the role of the family in the community and the problem of poverty are discussed in the Social Policy Committee. The European Committee on Migration, which coordinates policy on migrants, also deals with the social aspects of the treatment of refugees.

The Council of Europe has two separate institutes dealing with youth policy, the European Youth Centre and the European Youth Fund, both of which organise exchanges, symposia, seminars and courses for the officials of youth organisations. The Steering Committee on Youth is currently drafting part of an agreement on a European youth card. Besides promoting participation in sport, the Sports Committee is active in such related areas as prevention of the use of steroids and football vandalism, sponsoring and sports for the handicapped. Representatives of various disciplines work closely together in the Committee on the Care of the Handicapped.

4.3 CSCE

In 1991 a CSCE symposium was held in Cracow on the preservation of the European cultural heritage. Reflecting the changed situation in Europe, the discussions progressed with virtually none of the political confrontation which characterised the cultural forum in Budapest in 1985. It brought together many experts in such fields as the conservation of monuments and historic buildings, archaeology, museums and archives. The Netherlands' approach to its cultural heritage as set out in the Delta Plan attracted a great deal of interest.

The CSCE has played an important part in the changes in Central and Eastern Europe. However, the time would seem to have come for it to relinquish its role in the processes now set in motion to the existing governmental and non-governmental organisations.

4.4 UN specialised agencies

UNESCO's importance as an international organisation for multicultural relations is underscored by its designation by the UN as a «leading agency» for the implementation of the World Decade for Culture and Development (WDCD) from 1988 to 1997. After a few turbulent years which resulted *inter alia* in the withdrawal of the United States and the United Kingdom, tranquillity returned to the organisation with the appointment of Director-General Mayor, who has succeeded in restoring some of its lost prestige.

The Netherlands government supports the Director-General's efforts to introduce institutional and programmatic reforms. Proposals for a new Executive Board structure were adopted at UNESCO's 26th General Conference. They are designed to effect improvements in the financial and administrative structure and to increase the efficiency of the organisation as a whole without diminishing its intellectual role. At the conference the Netherlands was elected to the Board for a term of four years and will thus be able to make an active contribution to the effectuation of the proposals.

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The government will continue to encourage the return of the countries which withdrew from the organisation. It recently decided to rechannel development aid in education, culture and communications plus part of its social policy through UNESCO, making use for this purpose of the organisation's regional offices. Consideration will be given to the possibility of increasing this development aid. It will depend in part on the extent to which the current reforms produce greater efficiency and effectiveness.

The National Unesco Committee acts in an advisory capacity to the government, and as a liaison body between professional sectors in the Netherlands and the various UNESCO programmes, a role which is of significance because the Netherlands attaches particular value to the contribution made by non-governmental organisations to the preparation of policy on matters relating to UNESCO.

Special mention must be made of the Netherlands chairmanship of the Inter-governmental Committee on the UN World Decade for Cultural Development. The National Unesco Committee, named as the national committee for the Decade, recently presented a Dutch scenario to the Minister for Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs.

Sport, young people and ethnic minorities are the three principal social elements in the government's collaboration with UNESCO. It takes an active part in the conferences organised by UNESCO on these themes.

The welfare section of the Ministry supports the activities of two UN bodies, the Economic and Social Council and the Social Development Committee. It also works together with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna, which is affiliated to the UN, and with the UN Children's Fund, the World Health Organisation, the UN Research Institute for Social Development and the United Nations University in Tokyo. Similarly, close relations are maintained with two important institutions separate from the United Nations, viz. the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research and the International Council of Social Welfare.

4.5 OECD

The OECD was primarily instituted for the purpose of promoting economic growth and employment in the member states. In recent years, however, there has been greater acknowledgement of the increasing importance of education and science in the social and economic context. The Netherlands is closely associated with the work of the OECD's Education Development Committee, Center for Educational Research and Innovation, and Committee for Science and Technology Policy. In recent years the OECD has placed special emphasis on horizontal activities like structural adjustment, which approaches social and economic problems from a number of different angles, including education and science

Mention has already been made of the need for a more radical division of labour between multilateral institutions. This applies with particular force to the EC and the OECD, and specifically, in the case of the latter, to the analysis of data. The increase in the number of member states, including the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan, offers wider possibilities as regards the education and science sectors of social and cultural policy. This is expressed in the OECD's growing interest in the position of minorities, Human Resources Development, Linguistic Pluralism and similar areas of activity. Comparative country analyses play an important role here

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Regional programmes for Eastern Europe (Centre for Cooperation with European Economies in Transition and Partners in Transition) and the Dynamic Asian Economies are currently being developed. They will incorporate education and science projects.

5. The Dutch Language Union

As its name implies, the Dutch Language Union, which celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1990, is founded on the language spoken in the Netherlands and the Flanders region of Belgium. The Agreement on which it is based is currently under review. The results, together with the recommendations of a special committee, will determine the further course to be followed. The review covers such aspects as the relationship between the work of the Union and the protocols governing the implementation of the Cultural Agreement. Another point to be determined is the extent to which the Agreement should be extended to cover sectors other than language and literature, and thus to focus more on a common cultural policy for Flanders and the Netherlands. The discussions are still in progress.

6. Intermediate organisations

The majority of cultural exchanges take place outside the direct governmental sphere. Intermediate organisations are coming more to the fore in the implementation of international cultural policy. They have accumulated a vast fund of knowledge and experience at both the national and international levels. Many are in receipt of government grants. They are to be entrusted with more responsibilities in the next few years. An evaluation clause will be a feature of all agreements concluded with these organisations.

The Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs plans to delegate part of its work to these organisations. It may include some of the decision-making on grants for cultural projects and part of the responsibility for administrative activities. The final form taken by this projected «government at a distance» will depend on the nature of the various activities and on the organisation of the policy-making aspects.

Much of the administration in the preservation area has already been transferred to the Department for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Monuments, the Visual Arts Department, the Archaeological Field Survey Department and the State Archives. Arrangements will be made with these institutions for the possible intensification of their international activities, which will be brought into line with the work of government departments and non-governmental organisations.

Tasks and funds are to be transferred to organisations representing or promoting the arts both at home and abroad.

Intermediate and other organisations are to be drawn more closely into the organisation of cultural exchanges, and some will be given greater responsibilities. The Ministry's present ad hoc support for their international activities will be replaced by a more structured system on a long-term basis.

In consultation with the various organisations, ways will be sought of interlinking their activities so as to make Dutch culture more accessible to foreigners, to improve coordination and to achieve greater harmoni-

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sation of the conditions in which they work and of the financial support they receive

In the social field a start was made in 1991 with the delegation of activities eligible for grants to the EXIS Centre for International Youth Activities. They include the following:

- implementation of the grants scheme for international welfare activities where such activities relate to youth work;
- evaluation of projects and the drawing up of recommendations in preparation for joint committee meetings;
- the arrangement of programmes for visiting foreign experts;
- identification of possibilities for cooperation projects.

Further possibilities for the delegation of responsibilities have still to be considered

Coordinating organisations will be allotted a greater role in education and science. They are NUFFIC, the European Platform for Netherlands Education (including the Centre for Innovation in Training for Trade and Industry), the Netherlands Council for International Education and Training in Agriculture, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Science and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research. Most individual institutions are not equipped to deal with the problems encountered in the context of institutionalisation. Moreover, institutionalisation programmes engender a manner of executive responsibilities in the different educational sectors which need to be handled centrally

Networks will be set up for the coordination of the various aspects of internationalisation. For greater flexibility, administrators will be appointed in specific sectors or countries, which will promote a timely and adequate response to new developments. They will act on the direct instructions of the government. The intermediate organisations will provide the necessary information and services for those active in the field, while the government will retain responsibility for information on national and international policy developments. The results of international efforts and international publications will be widely distributed. Regular consultations will be held with the organisations, which will include periodical evaluation of their procedures and their effectiveness.

7. Culture and development cooperation

The cultural dimension of development cooperation forms an important part of the new development aid policy, as set out in «A World of Difference». Culture is regarded as a basis for sustainable development. It is defined in broad terms as the mentality and the way of life of a given community, taking account of all tangible and intangible aspects. The policy document provides a firm foundation for the consistent implementation of development cooperation policy.

From the earliest stages of the formulation of the new policy, scope was created for this approach in the form of support for culture-specific projects. Projects of this kind are designed to promote activities and manifestations representative of the culture of a particular group or country. Their goal is to preserve an important cultural heritage and to strengthen the identity or the position of persons central to the cultural development of the group or country in question by such means as offering them the opportunity to discuss their views and experiences with representatives of other cultures.

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A separate Cultural Programme was set up in 1981 for the purpose of enhancing the cultural dimension of development cooperation, which it can assist by identifying developing countries' need for assistance in this area and by providing support for specific activities. It is aimed first and foremost at providing immediate support for projects that can later be incorporated in the bilateral development programme or can be continued on their own.

The Cultural Programme is based on two principal points of departure.

a. Enhancement of the cultural identity and self-confidence of communities in developing countries. Projects relate to the preservation and management of culture, and to activities enabling communities themselves to influence the processes of social and cultural change. The need for assistance must be clearly expressed by the individual communities. If a cultural project forming part of a development process is considered to be of national importance, it may be placed on the agenda for bilateral consultations and financed under the official programme.

b. Promotion of understanding between different cultures.

A major element here is the exchange of knowledge and skills connected with present-day forms of cultural expression. Assistance is provided for cultural cooperation and exchange between North and South and South and South in various fields. This can help the communities concerned to cope with the problems of social change.

In appraising requests for financial aid no distinction is made between the two points of departure. Proposals may contain elements of both, for cultural exchange on the basis of equality between the parties promotes cultural self-confidence. Regular inter- and intra-departmental consultations are held on development-related cultural projects.

In view of the importance of education for development, it is accorded special attention by the Minister for Development Cooperation. The social and cultural functions of education are a central element of the cultural dimension of development cooperation. An education system anchored in the culture of the country provides a basis for its citizens to exercise some influence on their changing circumstances and thus to develop their potential in a changing society. Greater participation in primary education, literacy projects and improved vocational education are given priority. This policy is elaborated in a policy document on education scheduled to appear shortly.

The promotion of participation in sport forms part of the health and welfare dimension of development cooperation. Ways in which it can be incorporated more effectively in development are currently being considered.

8. Institutes

8.1 Cultural institutes abroad

Though the government sympathises with those who would like to see the establishment of new institutes such as a Dutch-Flemish cultural institute in Brussels and a Dutch-German institute in Cologne, it takes the view that this would impose a heavy strain on the limited funds available for cultural activities, as it indicated in its response to the recommendations put forward by the Advisory Council on Government Policy (Proceedings of the Lower House of the States General 20 530, 1987-1988, No. 2, p.7). An institutional infrastructure requires a

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substantial amount of money which can be put to better use in providing support for cultural activities

The situation is explained in the policy document on Dutch cultural institutes abroad of 19 September 1989. The position of the majority of institutes abroad remains unchanged. In December 1990 the Netherlands Institute in Rome was transferred by the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Science to the University of Groningen; and Erasmus House in Jakarta and the Institut Néerlandais in Paris have been placed under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Up to now the funds allocated to these institutes have been barely sufficient to cover the costs of an adequate cultural programme. If no other means can be found to remedy this situation, consideration must be given to allocating funds from the budgets for international cultural cooperation, which will entail scaling down some other activities.

8.2 An institute for international cultural relations

Subsequent to the report of the Advisory Council on Government Policy, the government agreed to consider the feasibility of establishing a separate governmental institute to plan and coordinate the implementation of specific cultural activities. This undertaking was again referred to by the Minister for Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs in May 1991, when Parliament debated the issue of Dutch participation in the Frankfurt Book Fair and voted in favour of such a step (Proceedings of the Lower House of the States General 1990-1991, 22096, No 2). In accordance with the wishes of Parliament, a study of the possibility and desirability of setting up such an institute is to be commissioned by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs. The final decision must take account of the funds available for international cultural relations.

9. Coordination

As a number of ministries are concerned with the implementation of international cultural policy, they must work together for the realisation of a consistent, well-coordinated programme of activities. Under the chairmanship of the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Coordinating Committee on International Cultural Relations draws up general policy guidelines. On 1 March 1991 new terms of reference were laid down for the Committee (see Appendix II). They are roughly as follows:

- coordination of the formulation and implementation of policy by the ministries concerned with international cultural relations,
- assessment of specific activities on the basis of the agreed policy guidelines;
- coordination of cultural events, including their harmonisation with trade promotion projects;
- assessment of the policy plans and annual reports of cultural institutes abroad;
- harmonisation of bilateral and multilateral cultural policy.

The Committee is expected to devote more attention to anticipating policy trends. The regular inter-departmental cultural consultations are also coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which evaluates existing relations in the light of the anticipated future forms of cooperation.

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Multilateral cultural relations are coordinated by the Ministry departments responsible for the overall Dutch contribution to the activities of the various multilateral organisations. In consultation with the Ambassador for International Cultural Cooperation and the Ministry's Cultural Cooperation and Foreign Information Department, the specialist ministries contribute to the formulation of policy through the relevant policy departments of the Ministry. One of the principal tasks of the Ministry is to prevent segmentation and discrepancies in the formulation of policy.

10. Summary

The government proposes to pursue its approach to the implementation of international cultural policy along two principal lines.

First, as emphasised above, it will encourage individuals and institutions to act independently in seeking contacts abroad. The government's task is to create conditions conducive to the establishment of such contacts («government at a distance»), and in so doing it will anticipate social developments wherever possible.

The second line of approach relates to the most appropriate structural framework for international cultural cooperation. The present trend is for bilateral cooperation activities to be incorporated in a multilateral framework. The watchword here will be flexibility.

Given the large number of parties involved in the formulation and implementation of international cultural policy, it is imperative that it be properly coordinated. The new terms of reference of the Coordinating Committee on International Cultural Relations make it possible for this to be consistently effected.

For budgetary reasons choices will be inevitable. The total amount available is clearly insufficient to cover the increasing number of ideas and applications.

Present policy is aimed at achieving the optimal results through closer coordination and the efficient use of funds. Full account will be taken of the fact that the results of international cultural cooperation will continue to determine the image of the Netherlands abroad.

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APPENDIX I

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS

	<i>Responsible Ministry</i>
1. Belgium (1948)	Education and Science
2. Federal Republic of Germany (1961)	Foreign Affairs
3. Brazil (1966)	Education and Science
4. Bulgaria (1974)	Education and Science
5. China (1980)	Education and Science
6. Colombia (1966, not yet operative)	Education and Science
7. Egypt (1960)	Foreign Affairs
8. Finland (1988)	Foreign Affairs
9. France (1948)	Foreign Affairs
10. Greece (1953)	Foreign Affairs
11. Hungary (1968)	Education and Science
12. Ireland (1980)	Education and Science
13. India (1985)	Education and Science
14. Indonesia (1968)	Education and Science
15. Iran (1959)	Education and Science
16. Israel (1975)	Foreign Affairs
17. Italy (1951)	Education and Science
18. Japan (1980)	Foreign Affairs
19. Yugoslavia (1966)	Foreign Affairs
20. Luxembourg (1949)	Education and Science
21. Morocco (1983)	Education and Science
22. Mexico (1964)	Foreign Affairs
23. Norway (1955)	Foreign Affairs
24. Poland (1967)	Foreign Affairs
25. Portugal (1984)	Foreign Affairs
26. Romania (1967)	Education and Science
27. Soviet Union (1967)	Education and Science
28. Spain (1978)	Foreign Affairs
29. Suriname (1976)	Foreign Affairs
30. Czechoslovakia (1972)	Foreign Affairs
31. Tunisia (1964)	Education and Science
32. Turkey (1980)	Foreign Affairs
33. Venezuela, for the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba (1977)	
34. United Kingdom (1948)	Foreign Affairs

Consultations are held with the following countries with which no cultural agreements have been concluded:

Canada	Education and Science
Denmark	Education and Science
Austria	Education and Science
Sweden	Education and Science

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APPENDIX II

Decree Concerning the Coordinating Committee on International Cultural Relations (New Style)

The Minister for Foreign Affairs:

having regard to the report of the Advisory Council on Government Policy, «Culture Without Frontiers» No. 31, 1987, and the response of the Government to the said report in June 1987,

and considering that the promotion of cultural cooperation between the Netherlands and other countries must be deemed to be of importance;

and that the relevant responsibilities of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Education and Science, the Minister for Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs and the ministries likewise concerned with international cultural cooperation are so interwoven as to necessitate their close cooperation in the discharge of those responsibilities;

DECREES THAT:

Article 1

The Coordinating Committee on International Cultural Relations (new style) is hereby instituted. It is hereinafter referred to as «the Committee».

Article 2

The Committee shall be responsible for:

2.1 ensuring coordination of the formulation and implementation of the policies on international cultural relations of the above-mentioned ministers and departments, and determining whether specific activities are consistent with the policy lines laid down;

2.2 the coordination of cultural events and their harmonisation with trade promotion projects;

2.3 the evaluation of policy plans and annual reports drawn up by cultural institutes abroad;

2.4 the harmonisation of bilateral and multilateral cultural policy;

2.5 the compilation of an annual report on the activities of the previous year and, if so desired, of a plan of action for the following year. The annual report, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, shall be presented to the Council of Ministers.

Article 3

3.1 The Committee shall be chaired by the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The following shall be represented on the Committee:

- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the Development Cooperation Department;
- the Ministry of Education and Science;
- the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs;
- the Ministry of General Affairs;
- the Ministry of Finance;
- the Ministry of Economic Affairs;

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the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries,
the Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and the Environment

Civil servants in the Director grade shall be eligible for membership. All members may be represented by a deputy. Members shall be appointed by the relevant Minister. The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall appoint as Secretary the Head of the Cultural Cooperation Section of the Cultural Cooperation and Foreign Information Department of his Ministry.

3.2 The members of the Committee and the Secretary shall be appointed for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Article 4

The Committee shall be empowered to institute sub-committees for specific purposes. It shall specify the terms of reference and the working methods to be employed.

Article 5

The Order of 8 December 1987 instituting the Committee is hereby rescinded.

Article 6

This Decree may be referred to as the «Coordinating Committee Decree», and shall enter into force on 1 March 1991. It shall be published in the Government Gazette and copies shall be sent to the Ministers.

The Hague, 18 January 1991

(Signed) H. van den Broek
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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APPENDIX III

ABBREVIATIONS

- COMETT** EC action programme for technological education and training
- CSCE** Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
- EC** European Community
- EMU** Economic and Monetary Union
- EPU** European Political Union
- ERAS-** European Action Scheme for the Mobility of University
- MUS** Students
- EFTA** European Free Trade Association
- EXIS** Centre for International Youth Activities
- GENT** Action programme for the Dutch language region in Europe
- LINGUA** EC action programme for the promotion of foreign languages
- MEDIA** Mesures pour Encourager du Développement de l'Industrie
Audio-visuelle
- NUFFIC** Netherlands University Foundation for International
Cooperation
- OECD** Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
- PETRA** EC action programme for wider vocational education
opportunities for young people
- UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organisation
- WHO** World Health Organisation

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CANADIAN STUDIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

The Association for Canadian Studies in The Netherlands and the European Task Force:

- The Association for Canadian Studies in the Netherlands, under the directorship of Dr. Hillig van't Land, currently boasts 160 members. Its total budget is \$102,800, including a grant from FAIT of \$27,000.
- In response to the increasing momentum towards unification in Europe, Dutch Canadianists have taken a particularly European outlook in their approach to Canadian Studies, focussing on policy topics in Canada and their parallels in Europe.

A pan-European working group called the European Task Force (ETF) on Canadian Studies, was established in October 1990, under the leadership of Dr. Cornelius Remie, immediate past-president of the Association for Canadian Studies in the Netherlands. Its mandate is the promotion of communication, teaching and research in the field of Canadian Studies on a European scale. Its main priorities are the promotion of teaching and the development of teaching materials in Canadian Studies, the organization of scholarly activities and public relations. It has organized two very successful European Graduate Student Seminars in Canadian Studies. A third such seminar is currently being planned, and the ETF is also involved in setting up a joint Canadian-European Research Project on issues related to Immigration and Refugees.

Groningen Centre for Canadian Studies:

- The University of Groningen is home to a Canadian Studies centre which receives an annual grant of approximately \$8,000 from FAIT.

Canadian Studies Fellowships and Scholarships:

- Last year, Canada awarded to Dutch citizens one fellowship for faculty research and two scholarships for graduate students in Canadian Studies. No fellowships were awarded for faculty enrichment, as no suitable applications were received.

Canadian Studies Library Support Grants:

- The Government of Canada has given \$2,000 in outright grants for library support to two Dutch universities.

PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH LINKAGES

1. The program aims at promoting and facilitating international collaborative research by providing assistance to teams of researchers from Canada and one or more countries where Canadian Studies are represented. Specifically, the *Programme for International Research Linkages (PIRL)* funds research seminars or other forms of research linkages.
2. It is not intended as a program for funding research, but rather for facilitating the exchange of ideas and research results in the framework of already existing research programs. The Program funds primarily activities which are most likely to reinforce international research links.
3. Preference will go to projects in either of the following areas: Management and Trade Relations, Sustainable Development, Tri-lateral Relations with Canada (Canada, USA, Mexico), Social Policy Evaluation, Impact of Technology and Foreign Affairs.
4. The International Council for Canadian Studies also offers, with the financial support of Hydro-Québec, grants to assist in the establishment of international research networks in the area of Environmental Studies, Energy Efficiency, Engineering of the North, Technical Studies of the North and Nordic Studies, between Canada and the following countries: England, France, Germany, United-States and Benelux countries.

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