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Issue 12 • Summer 2001

CANADA

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World View

Allies, partners, friends

EUROPEAN UNION
CANADA 25
UNION EUROPÉENNE



Canada and the European Union
Common cause toward shared goals

Governor General Georges P. Vanier
Profile of an exceptional man

The IV Francophonie Games
Festivities in Ottawa-Hull



Department of Foreign Affairs
and International Trade

Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et du Commerce international

Canada

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ABOUT CANADA WORLD VIEW

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PROMOTING PEACE

John Manley tours the Middle East

In early May, Foreign Affairs Minister John Manley visited the Middle East, going to Egypt, Gaza City, Jordan and Israel. He promoted peace in the region and urged all parties to seek an end to the ongoing violence. "This is a time when there needs to be leadership, there need to be some bold steps," said the Minister. "It would be far preferable to begin talking as a prelude to stopping shooting."

During his tour, he met with Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, Prime Minister Atef Ebeid then Foreign Minister Amr Moussa, Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat and Minister of Planning and International Co-operation Nabil Sha'ath, Jordan's King Abdullah II and Foreign Minister Abdul Ilah Khatib, and Israel's Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

In Amman, Jordan, Minister Manley officially opened the Regional Human Security Centre, to which Canada contributed funding of \$800 000.

photos: CANAPRESS



During his visit to Amman, Jordan, Foreign Affairs Minister John Manley, right, is welcomed by Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdul Ilah Khatib.

The Centre is intended to be a focal point for regional dialogue and co-operation on human security issues. It will identify practical solutions to threats to human security, and will enhance awareness of human security issues.

After meeting Chairman Arafat, Mr. Manley made a joint announcement with International Co-operation Minister Maria Minna: Canada will contribute \$5 million to help create jobs and reduce poverty in the West Bank and Gaza. The funds will be provided by the Canadian International Development Agency. ●

For more information, visit:

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July 7

G-8 Finance Ministers' Meeting
Rome, Italy

July 18-19

G-8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Rome, Italy

July 26-28

Association of Southeast Asian Nations Ministerial Meeting
Hanoi, Vietnam

July 14-24

IV Francophonie Games
Ottawa-Hull region, Canada

July 20-22

G-8 Summit
Genoa, Italy

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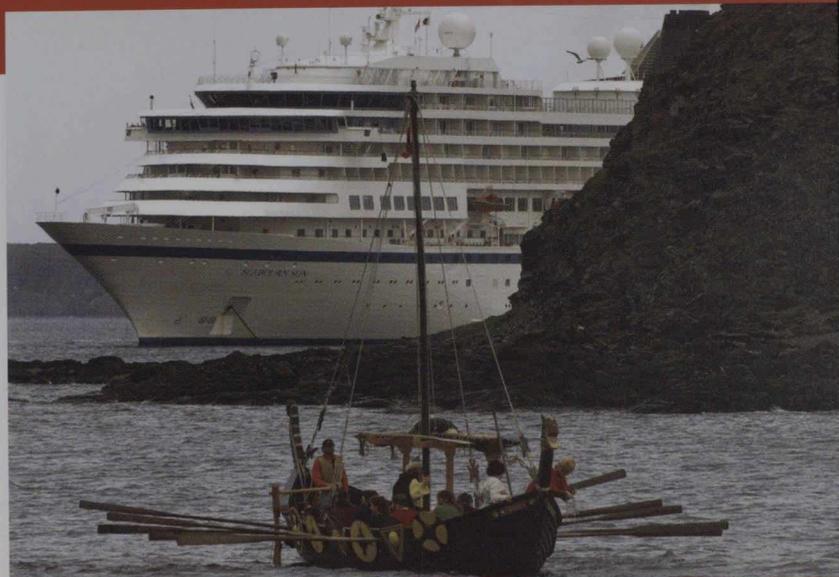
The Canada–European Union relationship

L'Anse aux Meadows is where the transatlantic connection began. A thousand years ago Norse adventurers camped at this windswept spot on Newfoundland's northwest coast. A millennium later, Canada and Europe have a strong partnership based on kinship and shared culture, traditions, history and values. From the 1950s, as European integration took form, the Canada–Europe relationship has grown.

European integration started in 1952 with six countries interested in liberalization of the energy sector. From this beginning emerged the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community—together known as the European Communities (EC). Over the years, the EC gradually turned into the European Union (EU), which now has 15 member states. They have moved toward greater political and economic co-operation, notably with the introduction of a common currency, the euro. Meanwhile another 12 countries have applied to join.

Canada was quick to develop ties with the new entity. In 1959, Ottawa decided to accredit an ambassador to the European Communities, and the first appointment was made in 1960. Initially this was the Canadian Ambassador to Belgium; a separate ambassador to the EC was named in 1973. A diplomatic mission representing the European Commission (the EC's executive) in Canada opened in Ottawa in 1976.

Numerous agreements covering a wide range of activities link Canada and the EU, the earliest dating back to 1959. These reflect only part of the expanding Canada–EU relationship. The EU has evolved from its initial economic focus toward a full range of interests and activities in such key sectors as foreign and security policy, justice and home affairs, and Northern co-operation; and the agenda of Canada–EU dialogue has kept pace, broadening and deepening steadily.



photos: CANAPRESS

Dwarfed by the cruise liner *Seabourn Sun*, the replica Viking ship *Fyrdraca* arrives at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, in July 2000—part of a flotilla retracing Norse voyages from Greenland to the New World 1000 years before.

Dept. of Foreign Affairs
Min. des Affaires étrangères

JUL 20 2001

Global challenges

With their shared commitment to democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the market economy, Canada and the EU often pursue similar objectives internationally. The result is close co-operation, both bilaterally and in multilateral forums, on such issues as combatting small arms proliferation, bringing in a universal ban on anti-personnel mines, and the urgent need of the international community to address the problem of war-affected children. Canada and the EU also pursue extensive dialogue at all levels on trade questions, particularly global trade policy issues being dealt with in the World Trade Organization.

Twice yearly, a Canada–EU Summit brings together Canada's Prime Minister, the leader of the country currently holding the Presidency of the Council of the EU (rotated every six months) and the President of the European Commission. In December 2000, Ottawa hosted a Canada–EU Summit; and this June a summit took place in Sweden, then completing its Council Presidency. Belgium assumed the presidency on July 1.

As the world moves toward greater democratization and economic integration, Europe and Canada are bound to draw still nearer together. At the time of the Canada–EU Summit last December, Prime Minister Chrétien said, "I have no doubt that the seamless ties of family, commerce and values that have made us such close friends and partners are really just a taste of what is to come." ●



Speaking to the media after the Canada–EU summit in Ottawa last December, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (centre) is flanked by European Commission President Romano Prodi (left) and French President Jacques Chirac.

Canada the European Union

2

This year Canada and the European Union mark a milestone in their relationship: the 25th anniversary of the Canada-European Communities Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Co-operation. Since it was signed in 1976, ties—economic, political, cultural and social—have increased steadily in number and scope. Twice-yearly summits punctuate the ever-widening dialogue.

EUROPEAN UNION
CANADA 25
UNION EUROPÉENNE



By their history, Canada and Europe are inextricably linked. As globalization brings them closer together, they must regularly review their contacts to ensure ongoing harmonious development. And as Europe and Canada expand regional linkages, both need to maintain a

transatlantic focus as well. With their shared values, Canada and the EU should continue working together toward common goals.

Economic and trade relations

The European Union is Canada's second-largest trade and investment partner, ranking behind only the United States. That makes it a key contributor to our country's prosperity. The 1976 Co-operation Agreement committed both sides to developing and diversifying commercial exchanges, and it established mechanisms for bilateral consultation. In 1996, Canada and the EU adopted an Action Plan setting out a range of joint objectives in the economic and other spheres. In 1998 they launched the EU-Canada Trade Initiative giving more focus to these objectives, including co-operation on regulations, services, government procurement, intellectual property, competition issues, culture, business-to-business contacts and



At Bonavista, Newfoundland, in 1997, an estimated 20 000 people turn out to welcome the *Matthew*—a replica of the ship that explorer John Cabot sailed to the New World 500 years before, in a voyage that helped open North America to European settlement and trade.

photo: CANAPRESS

electronic commerce. Another innovation is the holding of regular consultations on multilateral trade issues. Canada and the EU have agreed to work together for a new round of World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations, and for revitalization of the Organization to make the multilateral trading system stronger.

The trade and investment picture

In 2000 the European Union had a GDP of just under \$12.0 trillion. This market of 376 million people could expand to over 480 million if negotiations on enlarging the Union conclude successfully.

Five of Canada's top 10 export destinations are EU members: Britain, Germany, Belgium, France and Italy. In 2000 Canadian exports to the EU were valued at \$18.9 billion and were led by machinery and electrical machinery, pulp and paper, metals, aircraft and aircraft parts, and agricultural (including fish and seafood) products. Canadian imports from the EU totalled \$36.9 billion and were led by machinery and mechanical appliances, mineral products, vehicles and transportation equipment, chemicals, and electrical products.

Six of the top 10 countries investing in Canada are EU members. Europe is Canada's strongest investment partner after the United States. Canada-Europe foreign direct investment (FDI) increased in both directions last year. The flow of Canadian FDI—primarily into Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands—reached \$63.6 billion in 2000, while European FDI flows (including from non-EU European states) into Canada totalled \$85.4 billion. The increases were fuelled by acquisitions, such as Bombardier's purchase of European rail car manufacturer Adtranz and the purchase of Newbridge Networks by French communications giant Alcatel.

5

years of co-operation

The bilateral dialogue is helping to move economic and trade issues forward, and the result is that trade is becoming more fair, safe and profitable:

- High-tech Canadian and EU firms should see regulatory burdens and transaction costs reduced with the introduction of regulatory co-operation, which allows products approved in one jurisdiction to be accepted in the other. Implementation of the 1998 Mutual Recognition Agreement on conformity assessment is in a confidence-building phase: regulators on each side are assessing the other's capacity to conform to their regulations.
- The 1999 Agreement on Competition Policy and Law increases the effectiveness of competition law enforcement, reduces the risk of reaching conflicting or incompatible decisions, and provides for enforcement co-operation to deal with illegal activities of multinational corporations.
- Now being discussed is mutual recognition of sanitary measures, with the aim of facilitating trade while maintaining strict protection of human and animal health. The talks are taking place under the 1998 Veterinary Agreement, which covers two-way trade in animals, fish, and animal and fish products.
- The private-sector Canada-EU Round Table is working to enhance the trade and economic relationship on a business-to-business level.

Security and democratic values

Since it was founded in 1949, NATO has been the transatlantic community's collective defence mechanism. Today, however, the Euro-Atlantic security and defence structure is changing: the Cold War is over, the EU is getting bigger, and it has initiated a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).

Despite the changes, the Canada-EU dialogue continues under the 1990 Declaration on Transatlantic Relations, in which both sides agreed to enhance co-operation in foreign and security policy. Though not directly involved in the ESDP, Canada will meet with the EU at least quarterly to discuss ESDP-related issues (including ESDP options that call upon NATO assets and capabilities) and potential Canadian participation in EU-led crisis management operations.

The best example of the Canada-EU security and peace relationship is Canada's role in the Balkans. Since 1992 the region has been the focus of Canada's largest peacekeeping effort, one of our largest refugee programs, our largest civilian police deployment and our largest post-conflict peacebuilding efforts. Canada and EU co-operation in

the Balkans has led to intense diplomatic activity in international and regional forums, including the UN, the G-8, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and NATO.

Throughout the Balkans, Canada is working with local governments and civil society to help normalize relations within countries (e.g., through democratic and economic reform) and across national borders (e.g., through peacebuilding and encouraging regional co-operation).

Canadian and international efforts are making a difference in the Balkans. In Yugoslavia's federal and state governments, progress toward democracy is measurable although still fragile; the same may be said of Croatia; Kosovo is moving toward restored order and institution building; regional co-operation is spreading; the economy is growing; refugees are returning home; and the judicial system is tackling war crimes trials.

• cont'd on page 8

photo: Master Corporal Ken Allan, Department of National Defence



On September 6, 2000, Sam Hanson, Canada's Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina, helps cut the ribbon to re-open a high school, rebuilt with help from Canada and the European Union. From left: town mayor Ivan Damjanovic, Goran Filipovic (representative of the European Union), Captain Phil Baker (Canadian project officer) and Ambassador Hanson.

25 years

• cont'd from page 7

Northern dimension

Canada and the EU both have a geographic link with the Arctic. We also share a commitment to promoting sustainable development and working for human and environmental security among circumpolar countries and adjacent northern regions. Going far to meet this commitment are information exchanges among experts and organizations working in the North.

We place high priority on specific co-operation themes: issues of interest to Arctic Indigenous peoples; transfers of eco-efficient technology; Northern children and youth; education and student exchanges; public health; enhanced co-operation in research and higher education; establishing the University of the Arctic; and fully utilizing information technology and telecommunications in the Arctic.

Northern co-operation projects under way include exploration of the potential use of e-health technology and collaborative technological research in energy, transportation, telecommunications and other fields.

Agriculture and food safety

The European Union is a leading exporter and importer of agri-food products. Access to this market is important to Canada, which exported almost \$1.2 billion worth of agri-food products to the EU in 2000. But it is a difficult market to penetrate. Food self-sufficiency is a central objective of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which for decades has provided generous assistance to farmers. With CAP reforms adopted in 2000, now the EU is changing its support to farmers and reducing its reliance on export subsidies. Further reforms are expected

as the EU prepares for enlargement and WTO negotiations, works to keep its agricultural budget from ballooning, and addresses major food safety crises such as BSE (mad cow disease) and foot-and-mouth disease.

Whenever possible, Canada continues to press for improved access to the EU market. Among recent successes: lowered import duties on medium-quality durum wheat, streamlined import procedures for seed potatoes, and access for Canadian ice wine. In the future, within the multilateral forum of the WTO, Canada and the EU will have to negotiate on agricultural issues—particularly top Canadian concerns such as eliminating export subsidies and substantially reducing financial support to farmers.

Co-operation in science and technology

Co-operation in scientific research and technological development extends across a broad range of sectors—

thanks in part to an amendment to the 1995 Agreement for Scientific and Technological Co-operation, which has expanded opportunities for development exchanges. A priority for Canada was co-operation in biotechnology, now possible under the 1998 amendment. Canada promotes the use of science to help resolve some trade irritants, and we are encouraging regulatory co-operation in biotechnology.

Scientific and technological collaboration benefits Canada and the EU, as well as the researchers and organizations concerned. Co-operation is wide-ranging:

- The CERION Network links Canadian and European researchers working in nanotechnology, a cutting-edge discipline that seeks to manipulate matter at the atomic level in order to build microscopic devices. The Network enables the researchers to share resources, results and risks.

photo: CANAPRESS



On a cold, snowy morning at Hainle Estate Winery near Kelowna, B.C., Peter Glockner picks sweet frozen grapes for ice wine.

of co-operation

- In 1999 Canada and the European Union established a Working Group on Satellite Navigation. Since then Canada has participated in the early stages of Europe's satellite navigation system (the GALILEO program), and may participate in search and rescue activities and industrial co-operation initiatives.

Environment

Canada and the EU hold differing views on how to implement the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Even so, they recognize that climate change is a serious threat, and both are committed to meeting Kyoto Protocol targets.

In negotiations on other multilateral conventions on the environment, Canada and the EU again tend to differ on specifics but agree on the desired outcome. Most recently, Canada was the first nation to sign and ratify the Stockholm Convention on Persistent

photo: CANAPRESS

Organic Pollutants, completed this past May, and both have signed the 2000 Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. While their negotiating positions were not identical, Canada and the EU agreed in seeing these instruments as vital.

The international community is preparing for Rio+10—a review of progress since the 1992 Earth Summit, to be held in Johannesburg in September 2002. Here and in the longer term, there are many ways in which Canada and the EU can work (or are working) together for a better global environment. Annual meetings of high-level environment officials help keep up the momentum toward co-operation within the EU forum as well as the G-8, the Arctic Council and elsewhere.

Education

In education, Canada has a long tradition of co-operation with European countries, formalized by the 1995

Co-operation Program in Higher Education and Training. This promotes transatlantic student exchanges, even allowing students to earn full credit from their home universities. It also facilitates institutional partnerships and training exchanges. Since 1995, over 1000 participants have studied or worked at 83 European and 42 Canadian post-secondary institutions. In December 2000 the program was renewed for five years.

In a complementary initiative, four institutes of European studies have been established at Canadian universities.

Health

Over the last two years, Canada and the EU have substantially enhanced their ties in the health sector. Supporting these are ongoing information sharing, meetings of technical experts and policy advisers, and consultations on how to strengthen and consolidate co-operation. A priority area for future co-operation is health information—specifically, developing indicators for measuring the performance of health care systems, and reporting this information to citizens, health professionals and policy makers. ●—

photo: DFAIT



In Paris on June 21, 2000, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (left, standing) applauds signing of a 10-year co-operation agreement between Canada and the European Space Agency (ESA). To his left: Canadian Space Agency President W.M. Evans. To his right: ESA President Alain Bensoussau (standing) and Director General Antonio Rodotà.

Michèle Jean

Feeling at home in another country is not always easy. But it was no problem for Michèle Jean during her two-year stint at the Canadian Mission to the European Union in Brussels. Her job as Special Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs involved liaising with EU representatives on health, employment and social affairs issues.

She describes the close co-operation between the 15 member nations as inspiring. "What I found," she says, "was a mental attitude, a philosophy, a desire to protect a system of social values much more in tune with ours in Canada than with that of our American neighbours." In the end, she became convinced that Canada and the EU both have much to gain at many levels from their relationship.

Michèle Jean is now Program Development Counsellor at the Université de Montréal's Faculty of Higher Education. Her connection with Europe remains strong. Recently she was invited to Paris to speak to pharmaceuticals industry representatives about European and Canadian viewpoints on cell therapy and medical ethics.



Culture: Canadians make their mark in Europe

On June 9, the jury of the Venice Biennale awarded a Special Prize to artists Janet Cardiff and George Bures Miller for their multimedia work *The Paradise Institute*. On May 20, at the Cannes Film Festival in France, Igloolik-based filmmaker Zacharias Kunuk won the *Caméra d'or* prize for first-time directors; his *Atanarjuat* ("The Fast Runner") is the first feature-length film written, directed and acted in Inuktitut. On May 14, Alistair MacLeod was named winner of the International IMPAC Dublin Literary Award for his novel *No Great Mischief*. And the previous November Margaret Atwood captured Britain's Booker Prize for her novel *The Blind Assassin*.

Across Europe the Canadians are coming in ever-larger numbers. Very often, Europe is where young Canadian artists launch an international career. An example is young Quebec contralto Marie-Nicole Lemieux, who last year took home the first prize from Belgium's prestigious Queen Elisabeth International Music Competition. Her win opened the doors to all the major stages in Europe.

Our cultural ambassadors

For generations Canadian artists have won acclaim abroad, but more than ever before there is a systematic effort to encourage and support a Canadian cultural presence in Europe. The 1996 Canada-EU Joint Action Plan called for "new bridges . . . to be built between the peoples of Canada and the EU," particularly by "strengthening educational and cultural links." Within the past year a long list of projects received assistance from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

Here are some examples:

- In October 2000, Ottawa's National Arts Centre Orchestra toured Italy, Germany, Switzerland, France and Britain, performing to full houses and rave reviews.
- From last August, Robert Lepage has been appearing in *The Far Side of the Moon* in nine countries of Western Europe. The one-man show uses contemporary stage electronics to investigate space and space exploration.
- At the Festival d'Avignon in France last summer, Théâtre Ubu presented *Le Petit Köchel*, by Quebec playwright Normand Chaurette.
- Last fall the Cirque Éloize brought its *Excentricus* to Britain and Spain. This is a stunningly innovative combination of theatre, circus, dance and music.

Promoting Canadian culture in Europe

Canadian missions in Europe play an essential role in helping our artists reach the European public. Cultural attachés create links between Canadian artists and European cultural programmers, and promote Canada's rich cultural diversity in all areas, including voice and instrumental music, film, literature, theatre, and the visual arts. In Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Rome, Madrid and other capitals, embassies develop networks of contacts for our artists and feature them in cultural bulletins carefully targeted at the right audiences.

At the Venice Biennale on June 9, 2001, artists George Bures Miller (left) and Janet Cardiff (right) receive their award from jury member Christov Bakargiev.



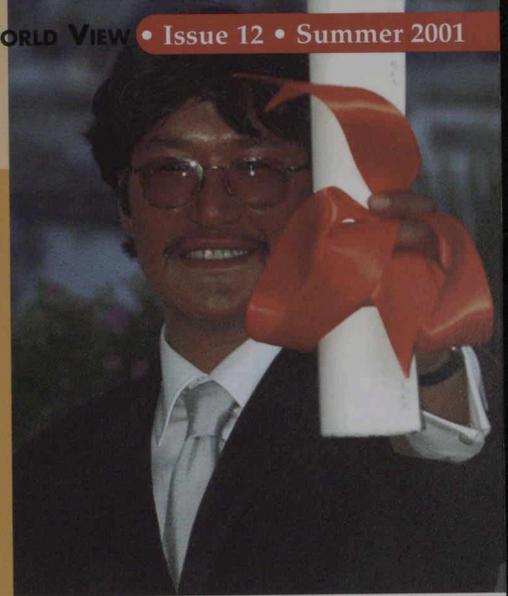
Ottawa's National Arts Centre Orchestra in rehearsal with their music director, conductor-violinist Pinchas Zukerman





Alistair MacLeod,
winner of the 2001
International IMPAC
Dublin Literary Award

On May 20, 2001,
filmmaker Zacharias
Kunuk brandishes his
award from the
Cannes Film Festival
for his film *Atanarjuat*.



The two most active capitals, for obvious reasons, are London and Paris. In central London, Canada House has been a home away from home for Canadians since 1925. From this base, High Commission staff now work to help Canadian arts and creative industries throughout Britain.

The Cultural Affairs Section promotes arts activities and events, gives aid to venues and artists presenting Canadian work in the U.K., and offers logistical support, advice, marketing, promotion and in-kind assistance. It publishes *ArtsNews*, a bi-monthly review of Canadian cultural events in Britain.

The only Canadian Cultural Centre abroad is in Paris. Established in 1970, the Centre:

- enables Canadian artistic creation to find an audience in France;
- supports the work of Canadian creators;
- helps promote Canadian culture in France;
- facilitates relations between Canadian and French artists;
- encourages Canadian–French partnerships; and
- serves as a meeting place and hub of Canadian culture.

It also houses services of Telefilm Canada and the National Film Board. Its bi-monthly program lists events of interest.

Canadian studies in Europe

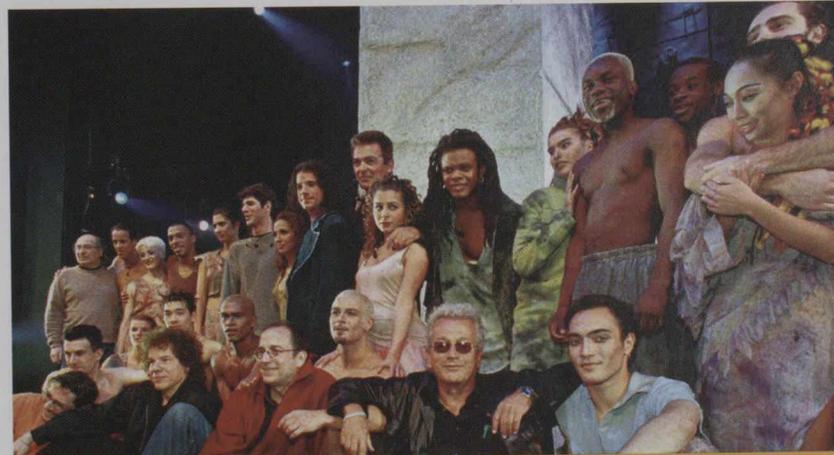
The arts are only part of the story of Canadian culture in Europe. Equally important are Canadian studies programs at European universities. These are under the aegis of DFAIT's International Academic Relations Division. "Canadianists" in Europe can also count on the assistance of the International Council for Canadian Studies, an Ottawa-based federation of 20 national and multinational organizations linking 7000 academics in more than 30 countries.

In Britain, over 90 percent of universities offer some teaching or research on Canada. Subjects include literature, architecture, sociology, history, politics and social programs. The Foundation for Canadian Studies in the U.K. is a partner of the High Commission in supporting the programs. The British

Association for Canadian Studies is a learned society that publishes an academic journal and newsletter, and organizes an annual conference.

In France, a Chair in Canadian Studies was established at the Université de Paris III in June 2000. There are 18 Canadian studies centres in the country, plus the Association française d'études canadiennes, which was founded in 1976. The Association publishes a newsletter and quarterly journal, and facilitates exchanges among over 400 academics engaged in Canadian studies in France.

Operating in Germany, Austria and Switzerland is the Association for Canadian Studies in German-Speaking Countries. Among its activities: an annual conference, scientific publications, bibliographies, lectures and graduate research scholarships. Other EU members with strong Canadian studies programs are Italy, Spain and the Nordic countries; and interest is growing in the former communist states. In October, for example, Romania will host the second International Conference of Central European Canadianists. ●—



The cast of *Notre-Dame de Paris* in March 1999 shortly before the musical's Montréal opening—a repeat of its triumphant 1998 première in Paris. With them is the show's creator, Quebecer Luc Plamondon (seated in front, dark glasses).

Frankfurt Book Fair, October 10–15, 2001

This fall, over 120 Canadian publishers and agents are expected to attend the world's largest book fair, held annually in Frankfurt. They will rub shoulders with other professionals who produce and sell books or electronic media, as well as writers, librarians, agents and journalists. The Association for the Export of Canadian Books is co-ordinating a booth in the English-language section. Co-ordinating a stand in the French-language section is the Association nationale des éditeurs de livres.



The Québec Summit

Ushering in the century of the Americas

The Third Summit of the Americas dominated headlines this past April. Now participants, protesters and media have left Québec City, but the Summit's achievements promise to have a lasting impact.



At the Citadel in Québec City, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (centre) poses with the 33 other national leaders attending the Summit of the Americas.

Democracy

While outside calls were heard for greater democracy, inside the Summit room Canada pressed for very similar goals—and won its case. In the Summit Declaration, a “democracy clause” sets an essential condition for participation in the Summit process and the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA): respect for and maintenance of democratic institutions. This was the most significant outcome of the Summit. By making the clause applicable to the FTAA, leaders indicated that democracy is fundamental to all aspects of hemispheric integration. The Declaration also calls for an Inter-American Democratic Charter to reinforce existing instruments of the Organization of American States for defending representative democracy.

Free trade

A second major Summit outcome was the leaders' renewed commitment to conclude the FTAA negotiations by January 2005 so that the agreement enters into force in December 2005. Equally important, they committed themselves to transparency and greater communication with civil society throughout the negotiations.



During the Summit, workers march for Hemisphere-wide labour solidarity.

Development of human potential

Leaders called for strong social initiatives, particularly in the areas of education and health, co-operative action to combat HIV/AIDS, and poverty reduction.

At Canada's urging, they endorsed gender equality as an objective for the Hemisphere, as well as initiatives to enhance protection of children's rights and action to assist youth.

Canada can also claim credit for the strong section on Indigenous peoples in the Plan of Action; the very acceptance of this term in Summit documents was a breakthrough. The Declaration recognized the importance of input from the Indigenous Conclave and the Indigenous Peoples Summit of the Americas.

Canada worked hard as well for inclusion of concrete initiatives to promote and protect linguistic and cultural diversity in the Plan of Action, and for recognition of the value of cultural diversity in the Declaration.

Connectivity

Leaders endorsed a statement on connectivity, with the aim of promoting the use of new information and communications technologies (ICTs) to build people-to-people connections, strengthen democracy, encourage understanding of our diverse cultures and expand economic opportunities. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien announced that Canada would provide \$20 million to establish an Institute for Connectivity in the Americas. The Ottawa-based Institute will promote the use of ICTs and develop programs to enhance connectivity throughout the Hemisphere.

Civil society

A priority for Canada was to expand the Summit's engagement with civil society. Leaders considered useful contributions from non-governmental experts in developing the Declaration and the Plan of Action, and they showed interest in meaningful and constructive engagement throughout the Summit.

Looking ahead

An outstanding success, the Summit marks the deepening of Canada's relations with the Hemisphere. Now that the meetings are over, the real work starts. As noted in the Declaration, the overall aim is “making this the century of the Americas.” ●

photos: CANAPRESS

The Summit's final documents are posted on the Web:

<http://www.americascanada.org>

<http://www.summit-americas.org>

Georges P. Vanier

A good man, a great Canadian

Georges Philéas Vanier (1888–1967) was a man of courage, integrity and kindness, who served Canada with great distinction. A father of five, he spoke and worked passionately for youth and the family, winning the respect and admiration of all—as did his wife Pauline (1899–1991).

During the First World War, said Vanier, he felt “a deep compassion and an active desire to right, as far as it was in my power, the heinous wrong done.” Leaving his law practice, he helped organize Canada’s first French Canadian volunteer unit—the 22nd Battalion, later to become the Royal 22nd Regiment. In 1918, while leading an attack at Chérisy in France, he was wounded and lost his right leg. He was awarded the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order.

In 1921, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor General Lord Byng. In 1925, he took over command of the Royal 22nd Regiment, based at the Citadel in Québec City.

In 1928, Georges Vanier began his diplomatic career as a member of Canada’s military delegation for disarmament to the League of Nations. In 1931, he was named Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner in London and, in 1939, Canadian Minister to France. When the Germans marched into Paris in 1940, the Vaniers fled to London; there they worked to help the thousands of refugees from the Continent. They also urged the Canadian government to take in the victims of Nazi tyranny.

Returning home in 1941, Georges Vanier was appointed commander of the military district of Quebec; in this capacity he was one of the first to introduce a policy of bilingualism in the armed forces. In 1942 he crossed the Atlantic again when he was named Canada’s Minister to the Allied Governments in Exile in London (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the

Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia), and representative to the Free French in London and Algiers. After the war, he represented Canada at the Paris Peace Conference. In 1944 he was named Canada’s first ambassador to France, where he served until his retirement in 1953.

In 1959, Georges Vanier became Canada’s first French Canadian Governor General. Five years later the viceregal couple organized the Canadian Conference of the Family, leading to the founding of the Vanier Institute of the Family.

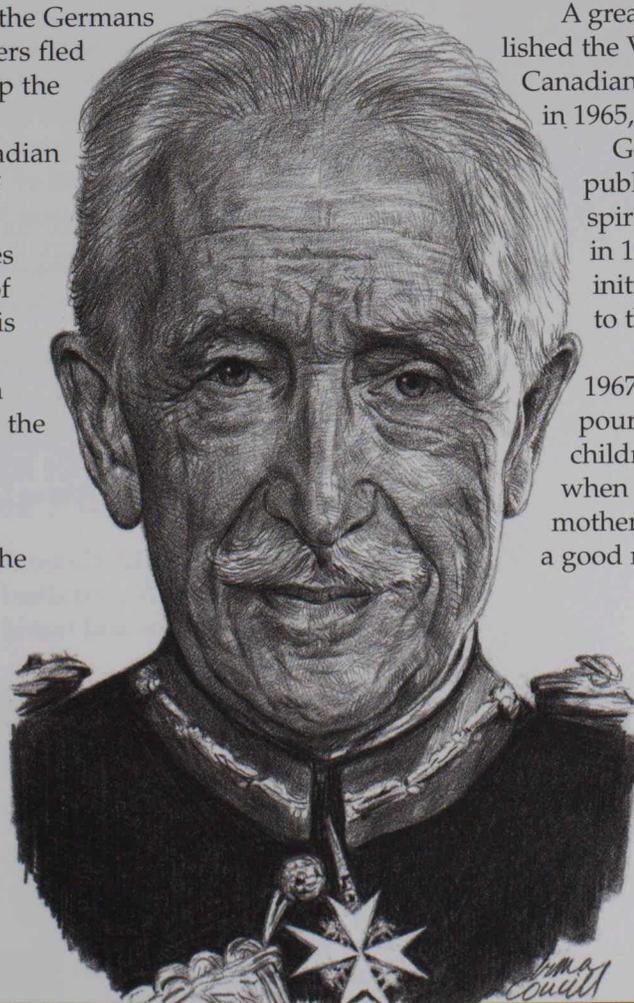
“A deep compassion and an active desire to right, as far as it was in my power, the heinous wrong done”

General Vanier always encouraged young people to work hard and strive for excellence. His commitment to youth could be seen in the enjoyment he brought to his role as Canada’s Chief Scout. In 1967 he initiated the Vanier Awards for Outstanding Young Canadians. He also established the Vanier Medal of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

A great sports enthusiast, General Vanier established the Vanier Cup awarded to the winners of the Canadian university football championship and, in 1965, the Governor General’s Fencing Award.

Georges and Pauline Vanier brought to public life a love of humanity and a deep spirituality. In recognition of these qualities, in 1992 the Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa initiated a process that could eventually lead to their beatification.

When Georges Vanier died on March 5, 1967, over 15 000 messages of sympathy poured into Government House, many from children. Perhaps one young boy said it best when he came home from school and told his mother, “The flags are flying low today because a good man has died. ●—



During the Second World War, Georges Vanier (left) talks with Lieutenant-General A.G.L. McNaughton, then the senior Canadian officer in Britain.



photos: CANAPRESS

On arrival in Ottawa on March 18, 1966, the Queen Mother (left) is greeted by Governor General Vanier and Madame Vanier.

To learn more about Georges and Pauline Vanier, visit the following Web sites:
http://www.gg.ca/history/bios/vanier_e.html
http://www.histori.ca/historica/eng_site/minutes/minutes_online/vanier.html

From July 14 to 24, 2001

THE IV FRANCOPHONIC *festivities in*

From July 14 to 24, the Ottawa-Hull region is hosting the IV Games of La Francophonie. This grand celebration of sports and culture will draw some 3000 participants from 52 states and governments having in common the use of French.

A unique event

The Francophonie Games are the only major international competition with equal emphasis on sports and cultural activities, where medals are awarded to both athletes and artists. It is an opportunity to showcase the distinctiveness of Francophone culture as well as the excellence of athletes from all the member states and governments of La Francophonie.

But the Games are not at all restricted to French speakers. As in the Commonwealth Games, competitors are chosen solely for their outstanding ability, whether they speak French, English or another language. Athletes and artists from all across our country will be on the three Canadian teams: Canada, Canada-Quebec and Canada-New Brunswick.

Of course France and Canada are members of La Francophonie, but so are countries in Africa, the Caribbean, Asia, the Pacific, the Middle East and all parts of Europe. For the first time this year, former East Bloc countries will be at the Games. There's a place in the celebration for all ethnic groups plus a host of languages and religions.

Past venues for the Games were Madagascar in August 1997, France in July 1994 and Morocco in July 1989.

Sports

Athletes will compete in eight sports at the 2001 Games: track and field, basketball, boxing, judo, soccer, table tennis, beach volleyball and handisport (sports for the disabled). Among well-known participants will be Canadian sprinter Bruny Surin and the world's two top decathletes—record-holder Tomas Dvorak and Roman Sebrle, both of the Czech Republic.

Like the Commonwealth Games and the Pan American Games, the Francophonie Games offer excellent training for our athletes who hope to go on to the Olympics and world sporting championships. At the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, countries of La Francophonie won 111 medals (including 32 gold); Commonwealth countries took home 120 medals (including 23 gold).

Bruny Surin (centre, waving Canadian flag) with Donovan Bailey (centre right) and teammates celebrating their gold medal win in the men's relay, at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. Surin is one of the special ambassadors of the IV Francophonie Games.



photo: CANAPRESS



IV Games
of La Francophonie

OTTAWA-HULL CANADA 2001

2001 GAMES

Ottawa-Hull

The arts

Artists will compete in eight categories: singing, storytelling, dance, literature, painting, photography, sculpture and busking. Canada's team will feature Polly-Esther (a singing group from Saskatoon), Quebec storyteller Frédéric Pellerin, DansEncorps (a New Brunswick troupe), poet Stefan Psenak of Joliette, Quebec, painter Phil Irish of Waterloo, Ontario, photographer Geneviève Ruest of Ottawa, sculptor Amanda Schoppel of Barrie, Ontario, and the CORPUS company of Montréal.

Super Francofête

The festivities would not be complete without an ambitious cultural program. To be held in the Ottawa-Hull region from June 24 to July 24, the Super Francofête promises to be a dazzler. Performances, exhibits, food festivals, theme pavilions, plays and many other activities will immerse visitors in the cultures of Francophonie from around the world. The Super Francofête will be the most impressive cultural program that La Francophonie has ever seen.

Luc Plamondon

The Super Francofête will honour Luc Plamondon, the brilliant composer of the rock opera *Starmania*, the musical spectacular *Notre-Dame de Paris* (currently playing to full houses around the world) and dozens of songs, some of which have become international hits. Luc Plamondon composed the theme song for the 2001 Games: *L'un avec l'autre*.

Web and TV coverage

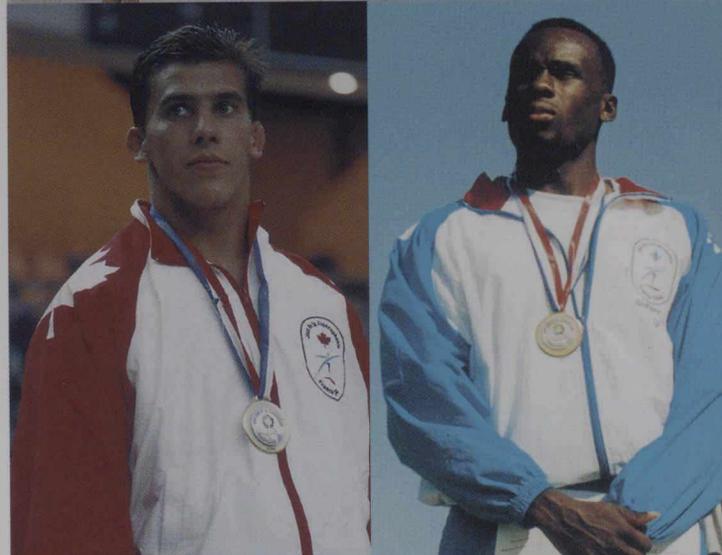
Two Web sites carry detailed information about the Games and the Super Francofête: <http://www.jeux2001.ca> and <http://www.pch.gc.ca/francophonie2001/english.htm>

The official broadcaster of the Games is the French-language CBC television network. In addition, the French-language news channel RDI will devote 6.5 hours of air time daily to the Games, from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. And in a 30-minute broadcast every evening, RDI will interview personalities associated with La Francophonie and the Games. For the programming schedule in your area, consult your local TV listings. ●

Francophonie Summit

The IX Summit of La Francophonie will be held this year in Beirut, Lebanon, from October 26 to 28. This will be the first Francophonie Summit to take place in the Middle East. Here is the line-up of previous summits:

- Moncton, Canada, 1999 (52 states and governments)
- Hanoi, Vietnam, 1997 (47 states and governments)
- Cotonou, Benin, 1995 (47 states and governments)
- Mauritius, 1993 (47 states and governments)
- Chaillot, France, 1991 (45 states and governments)
- Dakar, Senegal, 1989 (44 states and governments)
- Québec City, Canada, 1987 (41 states and governments)
- Versailles, France, 1986 (41 states and governments)



For more information on the history of La Francophonie, outcomes of previous summits, and the importance and role of La Francophonie, visit the following Web sites:

- Organisation internationale de la Francophonie
<http://www.francophonie.org>
- Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie
<http://agence.francophonie.org>
- La francophonie canadienne
<http://www.francophonie.ca>
- La francophonie planétaire
<http://www.cam.francophonie.org>

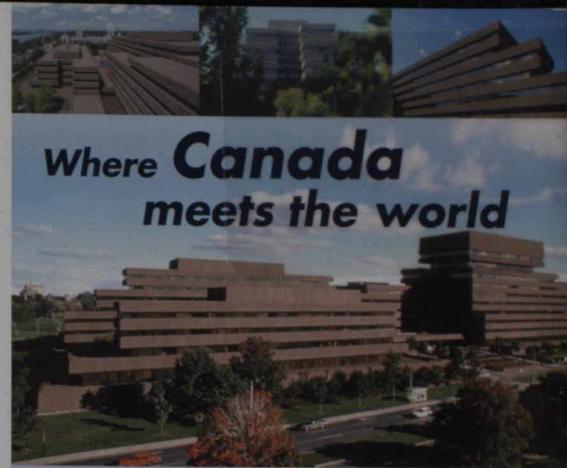
Human Security Network on the Web

At the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network, held May 11 and 12 in Petra, Jordan, Foreign Affairs Minister John Manley launched <http://www.humansecuritynetwork.org>—a new Web site that provides a forum for discussing human security issues.

"This will be more than just an information Web site," said Mr. Manley. "By going on-line, we hope to be better in line with the real, immediate needs of people whose rights, security and lives are at risk."



Initiated by Canada and Norway, the Network now includes over a dozen countries that meet regularly to identify specific areas for collective action against threats to human security. For example, at the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in September, the Network is committed to the participation of children and youth in decisions that affect them, and also to a comprehensive approach to the complex needs of war-affected children.



Where **Canada** meets the world

Please come and visit the Lester B. Pearson Building, home of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, at 125 Sussex Drive in Ottawa, Ontario.

Free guided tours are available yearlong.

For more information or to book a tour:
Maricarmen Charbonneau
Tel.: (613) 992-9541
E-mail: maricarmen.charbonneau@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

In **1840**, Canadian agent **Thomas Rolph** was stationed in England to promote Canada and attract immigrants. In **1854**, the **Agriculture Bureau** (later to become the Department of Agriculture) started sending recruiting missions all over Europe to boost immigration to Canada.

As early as **1860**, **France, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy** and some German port cities had consulates in every Canadian metropolis, including **Halifax, Montréal, Québec City, Toronto** and **Vancouver**.

Canada's diplomatic relations with the European Union date back to **1959**, when Canada decided to accredit an **ambassador** to what was then called the European Communities.

Bjarni Herjolfsson is the earliest European visitor to Canada whose name we know. In about **986 A.D.**, this trader set sail from Iceland for Greenland but was blown far off course to the west, sighting the Atlantic coast of North America. His report of what he had seen inspired explorer Leif Eriksson to make his voyage to Newfoundland.

Canadians make more than **3 million** trips to Europe each year. Approximately the same number of trips are made by **Europeans** to Canada for business or pleasure. The **United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy** and the **Netherlands** are among the **10** preferred destinations of Canadians travelling abroad.

In our **NEXT ISSUE**

Issue 13 • Fall 2001

The coming issue of **Canada World View** will appear in mid-September, shortly before the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children. As a follow-up to the 1990 World Summit for Children, the Session will seek to assess progress so far, and to achieve commitments to actions that improve the lot of children and adolescents in the new decade. We will present an overview of the situation and what to expect from the Session. ●



I n t e r v i e w w i t h

James K. Bartleman

Canada's Ambassador to the European Union

Canada World View

Mr. Bartleman, could you describe Canada-European Union relations in the broader context of Canadian foreign policy?

Mr. Bartleman

Relations between Canada and Europe have a long history. We share a similar culture and values, and very often we hold common ideas on a host of major international issues. That explains why Europe has always had an important place in Canada's relations with the world.

About the European Union specifically, I should note that in 1976 Canada was the first developed country outside Europe to conclude a Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Co-operation with what was then called the European Communities. And in 1996 our relations reached a new high with the signing of a Joint Political Declaration and Action Plan, which further strengthened our ties in all areas of political activity. In 2001 we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of our relations with the European Union. Through the years we have made significant progress. This is a good time for us to think over the current state of our relations with the EU, and where they are headed.

Canada World View

Do you think that we need to re-assess our relations with Europe?

Mr. Bartleman

It's more a matter of adjusting them. Our relations have always been excellent and they will remain so. However, there have been big, ongoing changes over the last 10 to 15 years. On the political and economic front, Canada must take into account new international realities. We are working to achieve the Free Trade Area of the Americas by 2005, and the EU is debating key questions for its future, such as enlarging its membership, institutional reform and the introduction of the euro. But while focussing on our own continent, we must not allow our historic transatlantic links to weaken and must not slow the deepening of our relations with the EU. They offer many reciprocal advantages.

We are living now in a time of economic and commercial globalization. Canada must position itself as a close partner of EU member countries.

Canada World View

How do you expect our economic and commercial relations with the EU to develop in the future?

Mr. Bartleman

We are living now in a time of economic and commercial globalization. For many years until recently the issue of security came first, but now things have changed. The threat of major conflict has lessened in Europe over the last few years, and economic prosperity is the EU's leading concern. Canada must position itself as a close partner of EU member countries. In this context, I am convinced that our respective economies have everything to gain from freer trade between the NAFTA and EU countries. It's also because of our shared interest in trade liberalization that we are working together within the World Trade Organization.

Canada World View

In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge Canada must meet in its trade relations with the EU?

Mr. Bartleman

Canada and the EU benefit from vigorous economic and commercial relations. It's true that we face some trade barriers that are a source of frustration for Canadian exporters.

Nevertheless, the dialogue is open and we are making constant progress in this area. For instance, we have just gained access to European markets for Canadian ice wines.

Our biggest challenge is the struggle against stereotypes and preconceptions, on both sides. Canada certainly has an excellent image in Europe but it is not what we would like it to be. Canadians are viewed as friendly, peaceable people living in a country of wide-open spaces and inexhaustible natural resources. All that is very well but Europeans should also recognize us as an innovative nation at the forefront in many technological fields. For example, we have work to do to better define Canada as a leader in information technology. But what I say applies to both sides. Canadian businesses must change their attitudes toward Europe. They often have the impression that they cannot gain entry to Europe. That is not the case. Greater efforts should be exerted to enter a market that is eager to make purchases in several fields where Canada excels.

Canada World View

Overall, what would you say lies ahead in Canada-EU relations?

Mr. Bartleman

Our relations with Europe do not date from yesterday. They are close but nothing is guaranteed forever. I firmly believe



photo: DFAIT

that our future is promising but that we should put more effort into the relationship. I'm thinking in particular of a quite recent development in Europe. More and more, the well-being of citizens is a central concern of all member countries of the European Union. There's a whole new agenda consisting of issues such as environment, agriculture and healthful food, the Northern dimension and the quality of life of residents of the Arctic, and education and training. These are also priorities in Canada and we have much to contribute to the search for common solutions. In my view, this is a new area for co-operation that will benefit both Canada and the European Union. ●

For more information, visit the Web site of the Canadian Mission to the European Union:
<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/eu-mission>



On January 11, 2001, Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Lyle Vanclief (right) meets with European Agriculture Commissioner Dr. Franz Fischler in Brussels to discuss issues related to agricultural trade.

photo: Canadian Mission to the EU