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## World View

## La Francophonie:

## A Celebration

**I**n early September, 52 heads of state and government are gathering in Moncton, New Brunswick, for the Eighth Summit of La Francophonie. The Moncton meeting has a special significance for several reasons: it honours the Acadian people, and celebrates the tenacity and vitality by which

they have preserved their language and their culture for nearly four centuries.

The Acadian community has survived and flourished. Now it has put out the welcome mat to the world.

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Equally significant is that the Francophonie Summit is being held in a province where two thirds of the population is English-speaking. That says volumes about values cherished by Canadians: tolerance, openness and respect for other cultures. Canada's membership in La Francophonie benefits all Canadians, whatever their language. By hosting the Summit, for instance, Canada can promote its human security agenda and work for a safer and more prosperous world.



Last but not least, the Moncton Summit is the Summit of Youth. Young people from several countries have been consulted and listened to; they have been involved in Summit preparations and all the events leading up to the meeting. Says Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of La Francophonie, leaders want to see this approach adopted more generally. The aim is to make La Francophonie an undertaking for everyone, transcending boundaries and generations. ●—

## This Fall's Other Summits

Canada is participating in two other summits this fall. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum meets September 12–13 in Auckland, New Zealand, and the Commonwealth meets November 12–15 in Durban, South Africa.

### APEC

The major themes of the APEC meeting are:

- expanding opportunities for business;
- strengthening the functioning of markets; and
- broadening understanding of APEC and support for it.

While Canada's priorities fit with the Summit's economic agenda, the Canadian delegation will raise other priority issues. These include the importance of addressing social impacts of the Asian financial crisis, promotion of the integration of women's issues in APEC, and ways of helping the region deal with the year 2000 computer problem.

Preceding the Summit on September 9–10 is the APEC Ministerial Meeting, bringing together foreign and trade ministers. With 50 percent of the world's population and 60 percent of its gross domestic product, the Asia-Pacific region is of great importance for Canada's trade, investment and political relations.

### The Commonwealth

The central theme for the Commonwealth meeting, chosen by the host South African government, is "People-Centred Development—the Challenge of Globalization."

Canada strongly supports the choice of theme as it coincides with key Canadian foreign policy objectives: sustainable development, human security, democracy and human rights. The prosperity and security of Canada, and of our partners, depend on a stable international economic system and a secure environment for our citizens. The Commonwealth offers Canada an excellent forum for working toward these goals.

Among the events preceding the Summit will be a Commonwealth Youth Forum (November 3–9), a Commonwealth NGO Forum (November 6–8), the Commonwealth Business Forum (November 9–11) and a meeting of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (November 11). ●—

## Interview with

To welcome the world to Canada—to display our Francophone side—to showcase our rich culture—to stimulate debate on the major issues of youth, the economy and technology facing La Francophonie today—these are the main objectives of the Moncton Summit, according to Ronald J. Duhamel, Secretary of State (Western Economic Diversification) (Francophonie).

**Canada World View** met with Mr. Duhamel to discuss the issues before the Summit and, more broadly, those facing La Francophonie at the dawn of the new millennium. We also asked him what membership in La Francophonie means for Canada.

### Canada World View

Mr. Duhamel, the heads of state and government of La Francophonie have been meeting biennially for 13 years now. What has the creation of this organization meant, not only to its members but also to the international community as a whole?

### Mr. Duhamel

La Francophonie gradually took shape in the 1960s through ministerial conferences bringing together various countries to discuss education, culture or development. Then in 1970 we created the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, with the participation of 21 governments. At the first Summit in 1986, there were 41 of us. Now in Moncton, 52 governments will be represented. I think those numbers clearly show that La Francophonie has met a genuine need.

To its members, La Francophonie has provided institutions needed to preserve the French language around the world, to raise awareness of our cultures, to influence world affairs, to bolster our economies, to strengthen human security and to carve out a place for us among the major political blocs.

### Canada World View

Can you give us some specific examples of these achievements?



# Secretary of State Ronald J. Duhamel

Ronald J. Duhamel talks to **Canada World View**

## Mr. Duhamel

One is TV5, the television network of La Francophonie. It now broadcasts in over 100 countries on five continents—even in the United States and Latin America—beaming our cultural diversity all over the planet.

We set up a Francophone Information Highway Fund to boost the economies of developing nations, among other things. We also set up FrancoNet in order to give all the countries of La Francophonie Internet access.

Further, in a host of areas our ties are becoming ever closer with the United Nations, the Commonwealth and other international organizations. That gives us greater influence and presence at the international level.

## Canada World View

Let's talk about the theme of the Moncton Summit: youth. Why youth, and what do you expect in terms of tangible results?

## Mr. Duhamel

Throughout the world, young people are most affected by the changes taking place at century's end: the technological revolution, the globalization of markets, environmental problems, the forming of economic blocs, the disappearance of traditional jobs and the emergence of new jobs.

Too many young people feel marginalized these days. They need help to take their rightful place in the world. Over the past few months we have consulted with hundreds of youths in a number of countries. Young people will be present at the Summit. Together we will examine concrete projects—for instance, expanding our scholarship programs and increasing the number of internships in such growth sectors as information technology, science and

administration—in order to help youths acquire hands-on experience. We will adopt and immediately implement an action plan with the participation of young people.

## Canada World View

How do you see the future of La Francophonie?

## Mr. Duhamel

I'm very optimistic. Four years ago, La Francophonie restructured itself and adopted new institutions. We are more efficient than before. With the creation of the Secretary-General position in 1995, we enhanced the political dimension of La Francophonie on the international scene. We are exerting greater influence and making an active, positive contribution to world affairs. For example, in the human security area, La Francophonie co-operates with other international organizations to provide election monitoring missions, as well as mediation and conflict resolution missions where requested by states experiencing conflicts or tensions. We want to expand on that role of La Francophonie so we can better strengthen human security around the world.

## Canada World View

Only a third of the 500 million people of the French-speaking world actually speak French. What does the organization plan to do to increase the use of the French language internationally?

## Mr. Duhamel

First I should say that we don't want



the other languages spoken in our member countries to disappear. We simply want to ensure wider use of French by promoting its teaching as a second language, by taking advantage of new technology to help propagate its use, and by encouraging the use of French in international organizations. In addition, the Journée internationale de la Francophonie, celebrated each year on March 20, helps raise awareness of La Francophonie throughout the world.

## Canada World View

In closing, what does our membership in La Francophonie offer to Canadians?

## Mr. Duhamel

It is of tremendous benefit to Canadians. Look at trade, for example. In 1998, we did nearly \$18 billion worth of business with our Francophonie partners, a rise of about 7 percent from 1997. La Francophonie is now our fifth-largest trading partner, right behind the Commonwealth. That means jobs for Canadians from one end of the country to the other. In the development assistance area alone, businesses and individuals from across Canada are winning contracts that enable them to transfer their skills and technology to some 50 countries. In the final analysis, belonging to La Francophonie means value added for all Canadians. ●



# Canada AND Kosovo

ACTION IN THE AFTERMATH

Canada's armed forces played a prominent part in the NATO military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, leading to the Kosovo peace agreement. With hostilities over, they are now heavily involved in the postwar phase. On the ground in Kosovo are a total of 1300 personnel, including 150 military engineers. These Canadians are helping to implement the peace settlement and to provide a secure environment for returning refugees, displaced civilians and relief organizations.



photo: DND



photo: CANAPRESS



The most urgent task is dealing with the basket of issues arising from the unprecedentedly rapid return of more than 750 000 refugees to their homes in Kosovo. Canada's priority has been to focus on improving safety and security. A pressing issue has been the establishment of a United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK). Canada is providing civilian police to UNMIK. Currently deployed in Kosovo are 38 officers, to be joined by another 17 in September. The Canadian contingent could eventually reach 100 police officers. Meanwhile, 5 police trainers are assisting in the development of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Police Training School, which will train new Kosovar police officers.

Equally urgent is the task of defusing and disposing of tens of thousands of landmines, booby traps and unexploded ordnance (UXO) such as shells and bombs.

Canada is in the forefront of these efforts:

- It is providing up to \$5 million over three years to help with the work of mine clearance, mine awareness and assistance to victims, and with the establishment of an international Mine Action Centre in Kosovo under UN aegis. The Centre assists mine victims, educates civilians on mines, and supports teams that survey and clear mines. A Canadian lieutenant-colonel is serving at the Centre as liaison officer with NATO.
- It is contributing \$200 000 toward the cost of dispatching to Kosovo teams from two Canadian private-sector groups specializing in UXO disposal. One is the Wolf's Flat Ordnance Disposal Corporation, an Alberta-based company owned by the Tsuu T'ina First Nation, with previous experience in Panama. The other is the Canadian International Demining Centre, an NGO based in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Another high-priority task is war crimes investigation by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Sent to Kosovo in June was a nine-member team of crime scene forensic experts, organized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and consisting of police and civilian specialists. They spent six weeks excavating mass graves and five crime sites, and conducting autopsies on 60 bodies; the aim was to collect evidence to support prosecution of those responsible for atrocities committed against ethnic Albanian villagers. The mission was considered so successful that Canada was asked to send another team, to be on site in September. Further, Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy recently announced that Canada will aid in investigations by providing intelligence information to the Tribunal.

In addition to dealing with the immediate humanitarian needs and putting in place the UN Interim Administration in Kosovo, there remains the massive task of rebuilding the Balkans after nearly 10 years of armed conflict. European countries will play a leading role in this effort, acting for the most part through the Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe. This major instrument for Balkan reconstruction was signed in June by the foreign ministers of European Union countries, Canada, Japan, the United States, the Russian Federation and other nations.

Work to implement the Pact will proceed under the auspices of the OSCE. It will cover economic reconstruction, democratization (including the supervision of elections) and support for human rights, plus refugee issues and regional security matters. Canadian participation will focus on providing assistance in selected sectors where Canada is recognized as having the expertise to make a significant difference, while leaving long-term economic reconstruction to others. ●—



photo: DND



photo: DND



# The Office of Protocol: *The fine art* of

## CHOREOGRAPHING AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT

**W**hen a country hosts an international event, it must follow set rules governing honours and precedence. In Canada, this is the responsibility of the Office of Protocol of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT).

Says Chief of Protocol Alain Dudoit, "Protocol consists in ensuring orderly, harmonious interaction among state and government leaders at official events. Our job can be likened to choreographing a full-length ballet."

And what a ballet! At the Moncton Summit, it involves playing host to 52 heads of state and government plus their delegations—nearly 1500 people

the RCMP, which supplies the limousines. Menu planning is another responsibility. Each person's dietary or religious restrictions must be known in advance, and the meals must be varied and easy to digest.

Last, Protocol must ensure that all facilities and equipment are available when needed. That means everything from vehicles to hotel and meeting rooms, tables, chairs, microphones, identification cards and more. Further, arrangements must be made for the media and for medical services. In other words, it's a mammoth undertaking.

To meet this challenge, Protocol has assigned 38 people full-time to the organization and staging of the Summit. Add more than 100 volunteers to all those involved with security, hospitality, food services, maintenance, equipment supply, etc., and the number rises to over 400 workers.

For Alain Dudoit and his team, as well as New Brunswick and Quebec representatives involved in organizing the Summit, the work hours have

been long—but that's the price to pay to ensure that the event is a success. ●—



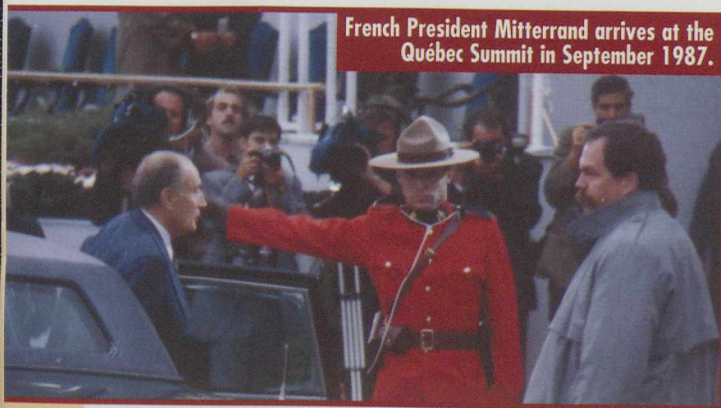
**We want to make our guests happy. If everything goes smoothly, I will be proud to say 'Mission accomplished.'**

CHIEF OF PROTOCOL **Alain Dudoit**

### Some statistics about the Summit:

- Up to 700 Canadian and foreign journalists are covering the event.
- More than 1500 RCMP officers are providing security.
- More than 4000 people are involved in one way or another.
- Some 48 000 meals are being served in eight days.

photos: DFAIT



**French President Mitterrand arrives at the Québec Summit in September 1987.**

in all. If everything is to run smoothly, Protocol needs to know each delegation's arrival time to ensure that limousines are standing by at the airport. But that's just the beginning. Since the guests stay in different hotels and the ceremonies and meetings are held at various locations, detailed plans must be drawn up to ensure that everyone is in the right place at the right time.

In addition, an order of precedence must be followed. Heads of state come first, ranked according to the date they assumed office. Heads of government are ranked in alphabetical order by country name.

The Protocol Office is also responsible for VIP security—a job it shares with



**Even the flags must be displayed in the proper order.**



# Marcel Cadieux

**A** veteran of nearly four decades in Canada's Foreign Service, Marcel Cadieux was a consummately skilled diplomat. But he was also a diplomat by instinct, and his views on the great issues of the day derived not so much from textbook or tradition as direct experience.

An example is his stance on the Cold War. Cadieux was known for his uncompromising anticommunism. This position had its roots in his political and religious convictions, and also in his on-the-job experience as Canadian adviser to the International Control Commission in Vietnam in the 1950s. He was shocked by the brutalities that accompanied the introduction of a communist regime in the North, and by the efforts to block the departure of Catholic refugees for the South.

On the issue of Canadian unity, this native of Montréal was both a committed federalist and a true Quebecker. As Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs during the 1960s, he always encouraged young Quebeckers to consider a career in the Canadian Foreign Service. In a handbook he authored for aspiring young diplomats, he wrote, "French Canadians can play a useful and unique part in the administration while remaining loyal to the spirit of their race. Their Latin background sets them apart in particular to serve as interpreters of Canada in the countries of Latin America and widely in Europe."

He showed the same qualities at other points in his career. In the early 1970s, Cadieux was Canada's first Francophone Ambassador to the United States. A former colleague who served with him in Washington says, "During the Trudeau years, we were always trying to demonstrate to Americans the distinct identity of Canadians. Most Anglo-Canadian ambassadors just blended in with the Americans. He always kept his distinctiveness."

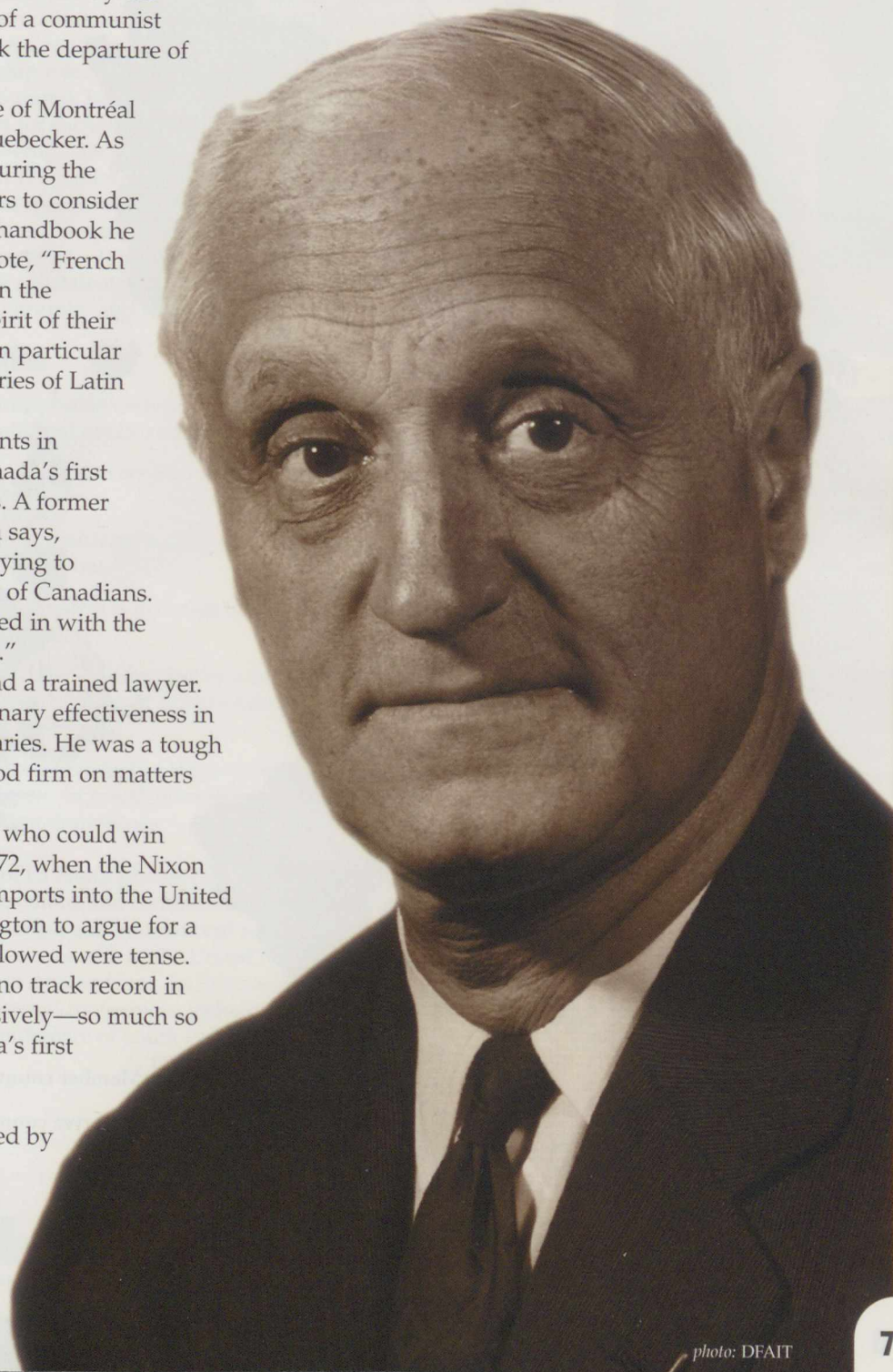
Cadieux was a tough, shrewd diplomat and a trained lawyer. In 1970, he represented Canada with extraordinary effectiveness in negotiations on Canada-U.S. maritime boundaries. He was a tough but common-sense negotiator who always stood firm on matters of principle.

But Cadieux was also a versatile diplomat who could win a game even with an unpromising hand. In 1972, when the Nixon administration slapped a hefty surcharge on imports into the United States, Prime Minister Trudeau flew to Washington to argue for a Canadian exemption. The negotiations that followed were tense. Cadieux was known as a legal expert but had no track record in economics. Despite this, he performed impressively—so much so that his next posting was to Brussels as Canada's first Ambassador to what was then the European Economic Community.

Marcel Cadieux died in 1981. He is survived by his wife Anita and two sons. ●—

*French Canadians can play a useful and unique part in the administration while remaining loyal to the spirit of their race. Their Latin background sets them apart in particular to serve as interpreters of Canada in the countries of Latin America and widely in Europe.*

—Marcel Cadieux

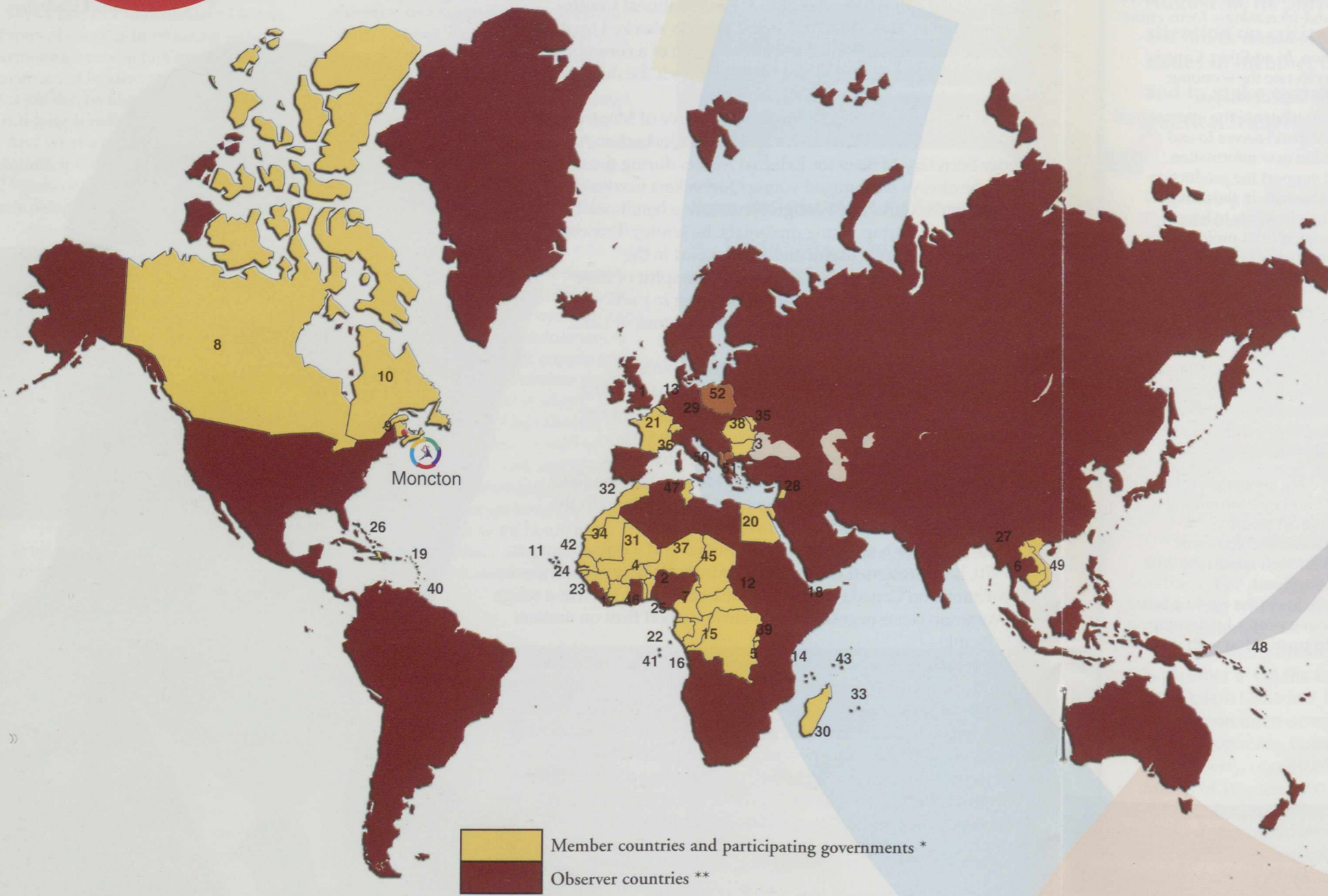




# La Francophonie

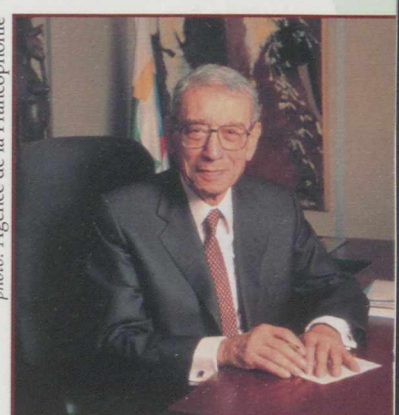


**A community built on sharing and dialogue**



It all started in 1970 in Niamey, Niger, with the founding of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, now known as the Agence de la Francophonie. Canada was one of the original members and continues to play a leadership role.

Since its first Summit, held in Paris in 1986, La Francophonie has become a valuable forum for exchanges and political dialogue. Today it consists of 52 states and governments from five continents representing 500 million people, of whom 170 million speak French. Other languages spoken in member countries include English, Arabic, Vietnamese, Romanian, Flemish and a host of African tongues. The diversity of cultures constitutes an extraordinary source of wealth, creativity and dynamic energy. This is the perfect forum for collectively dealing with the globalization-triggered trends toward uniformity and homogeneity.



**Secretary-General**

Born in Cairo, Egypt, on November 14, 1922, Boutros Boutros-Ghali was elected the first Secretary-General of La Francophonie in November 1997 at the seventh Summit in Hanoi, Vietnam. Previously he had served as the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations, from 1992 to 1996.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali has long been involved in international affairs as a diplomat, jurist, academic, politician and renowned author. As Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, he participated in the Camp David summit in September 1978 and played a role in negotiating the Camp David accords, signed in 1979.

Prior to that, from 1949 to 1977 Mr. Boutros-Ghali was a professor of international law and international relations at the University of Cairo. He has been a member of the International Commission of Jurists, the International Institute of Human Rights and the Académie des sciences morales et politiques (Institut de France, Paris), among other organizations.

**The organization**

In 1995 La Francophonie underwent restructuring, transforming itself into a more flexible, efficient organization. It has several main components:

- The Summit, meeting every two years, is the top decision-making body of La Francophonie.
- The Conférence ministérielle ensures that the decisions taken at the Summit are carried out.
- The Conseil permanent is in charge of Summit preparations and follow-up.
- The Secrétariat général is headed by a Secretary-General, who is elected for a five-year term. Boutros Boutros-Ghali is the first person to serve in this capacity.
- The Agence de la Francophonie is responsible for carrying out the cultural, scientific, technical, economic and legal co-operation programs adopted at Summit meetings.

The programs of La Francophonie cover five major areas: democracy and development; culture and communications; knowledge and progress; economic development; and international relations, including co-operation with other organizations such as the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Organization of African Unity. La Francophonie also organizes standing and sectoral ministerial conferences, including a conference of education ministers and a conference of youth and sports ministers.

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## Previous Summits

### PARIS, FRANCE

February 17–19, 1986

### QUÉBEC CITY, CANADA

September 2–4, 1987

### DAKAR, SENEGAL

May 24–26, 1989

### CHAILLOT, FRANCE

November 19–21, 1991

### MAURITIUS

October 16–18, 1993

### COTONOU, BENIN

December 2–4, 1995

### HANOI, VIETNAM

November 14–17, 1997

## Moncton

Selected to host the eighth Sommet de la Francophonie, Moncton is the ideal location from a geographic, economic and cultural standpoint. The largest city in southeastern New Brunswick, this dynamic urban centre is located in the heart of the Maritimes' Acadian community, close to Quebec, the United States and some magnificent beaches. It is home to the Université de Moncton, Canada's largest French-language university outside Quebec, founded 35 years ago. Moncton is a model of harmonious relations between English- and French-speaking communities, with Francophones accounting for a third of its population of 110 000, including the suburbs.

photo: CANAPRESS



From left: Quebec Premier Bouchard, New Brunswick Premier Frenette and Prime Minister Chrétien at 1997 Hanoi Summit

Over the years, La Francophonie has developed specific tools for better promoting the French language and spreading awareness of the French-speaking world's cultural diversity. A good example is the Montréal-based Agence universitaire de la Francophonie, with a membership of nearly 400 institutions of higher learning; its aim is to foster French-language scientific activities through research, education and training (including distance education), and the promotion of French. The biggest success story is undoubtedly TV5; this international French-language television network is a partnership between Belgium, Canada, France, Switzerland and several African countries. TV5 is one of the world's largest television networks and can reach nearly 100 million households in over 100 countries throughout the world.

Last, the Francophonie Games, first held in Morocco in 1989, bring together French-speaking youth from around the world for a wonderful celebration of sport and culture. The next Games will be held in Canada's Ottawa-Hull region, from July 14 to 24, 2001. Some 2600 athletes and artists will participate.

## Canada's role

Canada hosted the second Sommet de la Francophonie, held in Québec City in 1987. Now, 12 years later, it is once again welcoming its partners. La Francophonie is a leading foreign policy focus for Canada. It is an international forum where we exert strong influence, and where we can defend our interests and promote democratic values. It is also a forum for cultural, economic and scientific co-operation. Canada is particularly interested in promoting democratic development, human rights, peace and human security.

## The provinces' role

Participating government status was conferred on Quebec in 1971 and New Brunswick in 1977. This enables them to make an active, distinct contribution. There are even times when a provincial minister leads the Canadian delegation to ministerial conferences. Both provinces have "interested observer" status on international policy questions discussed at the Summit. For a number of years now,

Ottawa has invited the governments of Manitoba and Ontario to take part in the summits by appointing a representative to the Canadian delegation.

## Canada's objectives

In Moncton, Canada wants to broaden the scope of the political discussions, foster greater co-operation with other international organizations, and increasingly focus efforts on issues related to human security and conflict prevention. In addition, Canada would like to accelerate the economic integration of the least developed Francophone countries into the international trading system, expand access to and familiarity with the new information technology, and support the production of Francophone content. In the area of co-operation, Canada wants to keep development projects from proliferating out of control; instead, it prefers consolidating those already under way.

## Youth

Youth is the central theme of the Moncton Summit. The three traditional areas of discussion—policy, economics and co-operation—will thus be addressed from the perspective of youth interests and concerns. The aim is to:

- safeguard young people's future in the new millennium by contributing to enhanced human security;
- emphasize social and economic integration through familiarity with new technology; and
- take action to make the world a better place for young people by developing programs in partnership with youth.

To learn more about La Francophonie and the Summit, visit the DFAIT Web site:  
[www.dfaif-maeci.gc.ca/foreignp/francophonie](http://www.dfaif-maeci.gc.ca/foreignp/francophonie)





# Parallel NGO Summit:

## Spotlight on human rights of youth in Francophone countries

Coinciding with the meeting of heads of state and government of Francophone countries is a parallel summit of non-governmental organizations. Convening in Moncton on August 30, its purpose is to focus world attention on critical social and human rights issues in member countries of La Francophonie, and to make recommendations to the political leaders.

Organizing the parallel summit is a coalition of six Canada-based NGOs:

- Amnesty International (French Canadian section);
- the New Brunswick Committee for the World March of Women in the Year 2000;
- the Canadian Labour Congress;
- Développement et Paix;
- Oxfam Canada / Projet Acadie; and
- the Maritime Fishermen's Union.

Says Michel Frenette, director general of the French Canadian section of Amnesty International, "The summit of heads of state and government is a closed meeting that does not allow for the participation of the many non-governmental organizations that fight for the rights and welfare of the most disadvantaged people in Francophone nations. The parallel summit will allow us to address issues that will probably not be on the agenda of the official summit."

The parallel summit program runs from August 30 to September 4. On the first day, Développement et Paix and Oxfam Canada / Projet Acadie are jointly hosting a meeting on international development challenges in La Francophonie. Later that day is a meeting on women and poverty, organized by the committee of the World March of Women 2000.

September 1 is the date for a meeting on how globalization is affecting the fishing industry; this is organized by the Maritime Fishermen's Union. Featured on the program is a guest speaker discussing union rights in French-speaking African countries. In the

Même langue  
mêmes droits

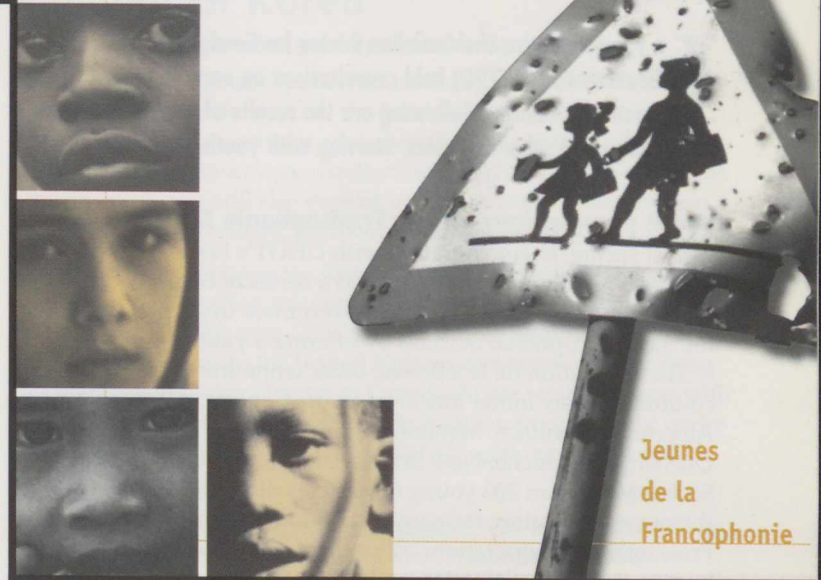


image: Amnesty International

evening, the Canadian Labour Congress and the New Brunswick Federation of Labour are hosting a conference on union rights in the face of globalization; this is followed by workshops looking at union rights and freedoms in New Brunswick and Canada.

On September 2, Amnesty International is holding a conference on human rights issues in Francophone and other countries. The planned main focus of discussion is the drafting of children for military service, sexual slavery and child labour. Amnesty hopes to present a petition to the assembled heads of state and government, requesting them to adopt an optional protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child to prohibit military recruitment of anyone younger than 18. The plan is to spotlight the many human rights violations committed against youth, not only in Francophone countries but throughout the world.

On September 3, at a closing press conference, organizers are to report on results and announce recommendations for the heads of state and government. Also planned is the official launch of a major Amnesty International book on torture, by New Brunswick poet and author Serge Patrice Thibodeau.

The parallel summit closes on Saturday, September 4, with outdoor entertainment organized by Amnesty and featuring groups from two New Brunswick high schools: Mathieu-Martin and Louis J. Robichaud. ●—



# Canadians Get Involved in Foreign Policy Development

**I**n recent months, the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development (CCFPD) held consultations on various subjects across the country. Following are the results of these discussions, roundtables and other activities, starting with youth.

## Youth perspectives on the Francophonie Summit

Last spring, in collaboration with DFAIT's Francophonie Affairs Division, CCFPD organized a series of consultations with young people to assist the government in preparations for the Francophonie Summit by offering a youth perspective.

The Fédération de la jeunesse canadienne-française co-ordinated six initial meetings across Canada in Edmonton, Alberta; St. Boniface, Manitoba; Sudbury, Ontario; Shawinigan, Quebec; Bouctouche, New Brunswick; and Chéticamp, Nova Scotia. More than 300 young Canadians discussed such themes as education, training and socio-economic integration; Francophone co-operation; culture and new media; and human rights, participation and citizenship.

Five representatives from each of the meetings were selected to come to Ottawa to share their ideas with each other and present their findings to government officials. Their ideas and suggestions are being taken under consideration at the Moncton summit of La Francophonie. Among the recommendations:

- The government should foster student exchanges and create a job information network to help youths find employment and gain international experience in other Francophone countries.
- Existing and new development assistance programs should add a youth component to their strategies.
- The government should promote French on the Internet as well as in cultural, scientific and sports events, etc.
- Canada should continue to play a leadership role in promoting human rights through La Francophonie and other international organizations, with particular focus on women, child labour and child soldiers.



Canadian Centre  
For Foreign Policy  
Development

Renée Massicotte from St. Boniface was one of 300 youths who came to Ottawa to meet with Diane Marleau, then Minister responsible for La Francophonie. She said, "I consider myself very lucky to be here and to have had the opportunity to speak on behalf of the young Francophones of Manitoba and Canada. A big big thanks to the organizers!"

## Academic Roundtable

*I would like to say how fruitful the discussions were. It was extremely useful to be able to hear about the various problems experienced across the country and to realize how many of them were widely shared. I would strongly recommend that the Centre maintain this type of gathering as an annual event.*

—Professor Alex McLeod, Université du Québec à Montréal

Leading international relations academics are concerned about the future of university teaching in Canada. On May 7, CCFPD hosted the first annual Academic Roundtable, on the subject of links between the university community and foreign policy needs. To strengthen foreign policy teaching at Francophone universities, the Roundtable recommended the translation from English to French of at least one Canadian foreign policy text or book. Discussions also focussed on opportunities for young scholars.

## Graduate Student Seminar

In the same week as the Academic Roundtable, 14 graduate students met to present their work to DFAIT policy makers for comment and advice. This was the first annual Graduate Student Seminar. Papers were read on a wide range of topics, including trade, culture, gender, peacekeeping and human security. ●

For information on next year's Graduate Student Seminar, visit the CCFPD Web site ([www.cfp-pec.gc.ca](http://www.cfp-pec.gc.ca)). For information on other activities, visit the Web site or contact the Centre by telephone at (613) 944-4150, by fax at (613) 944-0687 or by letter at the following address: Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2.



# NATIONS

IN • THE • NEWS



photos: CANAPRESS



## On the Record

Excerpts from a speech by Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy to the Group of Eight (G-8) Foreign Ministers' meeting, Cologne, Germany, June 9, 1999

Over the past few days, we have, together, brought about the beginning of the end of the Kosovo conflict. Kosovo is a good illustration of the human security crisis that the world is facing at the end of this century, and marks a turning point in global affairs, where the security of people figures prominently as an impetus for action.

Eighty-plus percent of the conflicts in recent years have been intra-state conflicts. Ninety percent of the casualties are civilians—and more often than not, they are the deliberate targets of violence. Consider the impact on children alone of the past decade's violent conflicts: 2 million children killed and 4 million disabled.

As it gains a new weight in international affairs, human security raises contradictions with existing norms. Some are concerned that there is a tension between national security and human security. In fact, the two concepts are complementary, not mutually exclusive. Improving the human security of its people strengthens a state's legitimacy, stability and security.

The norm of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states remains basic to international peace and security. . . . However, in cases of extreme abuse, as we have seen in Kosovo and Rwanda, among others, the concept of national sovereignty cannot be absolute. One obvious standard [for intervening] is the perpetration of genocide or other crimes against humanity.

The point is that times are changing, and the UN Security Council cannot stand aside in the face of the outrages we have seen in a variety of violent disputes—for example, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Angola.

I believe that peace and security—national, regional and global—are only achievable if they are built upon human security. ●—



Minister Axworthy at the G-8 Foreign Ministers' meeting

For the full text of the speech, visit the Department's Web site at [www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca) and click on "Publications," or call the Media Relations Office at (613) 995-1874.

## Republic of Korea

Visit of President Kim broadens and deepens Canada-Korea relations

From July 4 to 6, Korean President Kim Dae-jung paid his first state visit to Canada, reinforcing the ties between the two countries. Several agreements were signed during the visit, particularly in the areas of telecommunications, environment and military co-operation. Canada and Korea will also explore opportunities to collaborate on projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Canadian involvement in the Korean Peninsula began in the late 19th century, when Canadian missionaries played an important role in education and health care. Official involvement began in 1947, when Canada participated in the United Nations commission supervising free elections. A darker chapter in Canada-Korea relations came with the 1950-53 Korean War. In all, 28 000 Canadian troops fought under the UN Command; they formed the third-largest contingent and suffered 516 fatalities.

Canada recognized the Republic of Korea in 1949 and established its first embassy in Seoul in 1973. Since then, relations have steadily expanded. Korea is Canada's third-largest export market in the Asia-Pacific region. By 1997, two-way trade had grown to almost \$6 billion and was roughly in balance. In 1998, however, Canadian exports declined, mostly because of the financial crisis in Asia. There are now signs of some recovery.

In other areas such as education and tourism, the future appears quite promising. South Korea is now the largest single source of students coming to Canada from the Asia-Pacific region. Some 8000 Korean students attend Canadian institutions for long-term study, contributing approximately \$160 million to the Canadian economy. Another 8000 students come to Canada each year for short-term study and specialized training, contributing another \$50 million.

In the tourism sector, South Korea has become Canada's third-largest source of tourists from the Asia-Pacific region, after Japan and Hong Kong. In 1994, Canada lifted visitor's visa restrictions on Korean nationals, and subsequently Air Canada started regular direct service from Toronto and Vancouver to Korea. The result has been an impressive jump in the number of Korean tourists visiting Canada, from about 40 000 before these developments to nearly 200 000 last year.

On the political front, Prime Minister Chrétien expressed Canada's strong support for Korea's Engagement Policy aimed at normalizing relations with the North. He added that the Republic of Korea's pursuit of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is in the interest of the international community. The Prime Minister also commended President Kim for his personal struggle for human rights and democracy in his country. ●—

To learn more about the Canada-Korea partnership, visit the Prime Minister's Web site ([pm.gc.ca](http://pm.gc.ca)) and click on "Publications," or contact the PMO Press Office at (613) 957-5555. You can also visit the Department's Web site ([www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca)) and click on "Asia-Pacific."



# Film profiles the **tragic** fate of a brilliant Canadian diplomat

On April 4, 1957, Herbert Norman, Canada's Ambassador to Egypt, leapt to his death from a Cairo rooftop. What led him to such a tragic end?

Norman was born in Japan in 1909, the son of Canadian missionaries. After growing up there, he studied at the University of Toronto and at Harvard. His doctoral dissertation, entitled *Japan's Emergence as a Modern State*, was such a penetrating analysis of Japanese society that it became required reading, and had a profound influence on the shaping of the postwar Occupation Government and on the new generation of Japanese leaders.

In 1939, Norman joined External Affairs and was sent to Tokyo. Repatriated in 1942, he headed the Department's intelligence unit responsible for analysing intercepted Japanese messages. In 1946, he served on the intelligence staff of U.S. General Douglas MacArthur in occupied Japan. In the 1950s he served in Washington and New Zealand before going to Cairo in 1956.

Despite his successes, there was something haunting Herbert Norman: the accusation that he was a Soviet spy. Canadian authorities cleared him in 1950, but in the United States the FBI pursued its investigation. Although never proven, in 1957 the accusation resurfaced at a hearing of a U.S. Senate subcommittee. Psychologically shattered, Norman took his life.

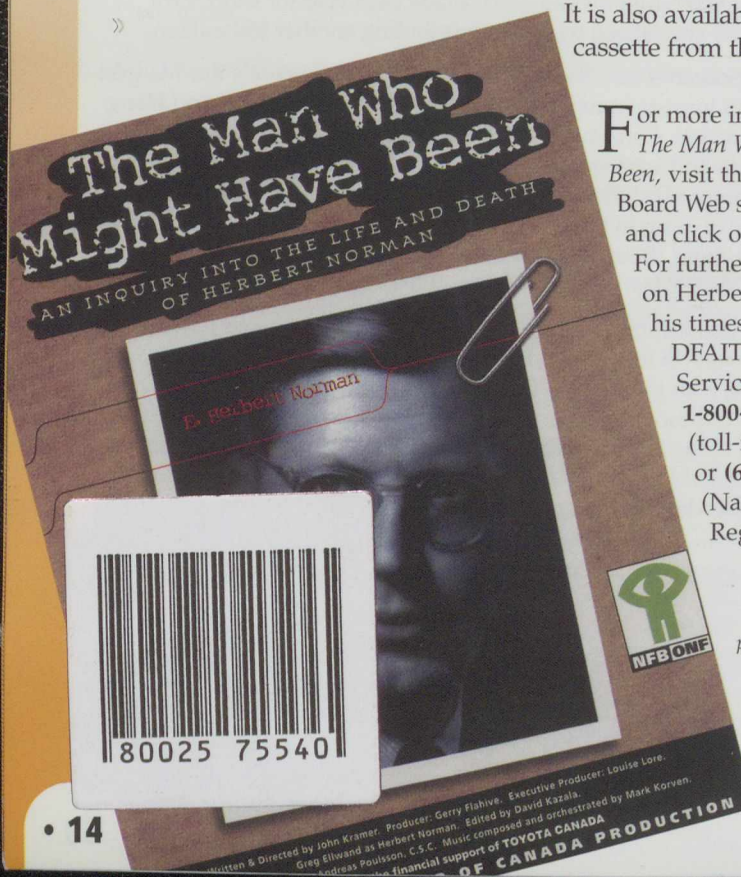
Decades later, Norman's tragic fate awakened the interest of film director John Kramer. The result is his chilling and revealing documentary, *The Man Who Might Have Been*. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada (NFB), the film premiered last fall and will be shown on CBC television in October (check local listings).

It is also available on video cassette from the NFB. ●

For more information on *The Man Who Might Have Been*, visit the National Film Board Web site ([www.nfb.ca](http://www.nfb.ca)) and click on "Titles."

For further information on Herbert Norman and his times, contact the DFAIT Enquiries Service at 1-800-267-8376 (toll-free in Canada) or (613) 944-4000 (National Capital Region).

poster: NFB



## The Upper North Side:

# The Red Maple Leaf waves proudly in the BIG APPLE

What's the Upper North Side? A New York neighbourhood somewhere north of the Bronx? No! It's the packaging label of a highly successful cultural program that the Canadian Consulate General in New York conducts to keep Canada visible in the big city.

New York City's status as a world hub of finance, business and media makes it a place where Canada wants to be noticed. As Public Affairs Consul Kevin O'Shea explains, "Getting visibility is a major competitive challenge. Companies spend millions to get their brand across here. We decided to make use of the vitality of Canada's culture."

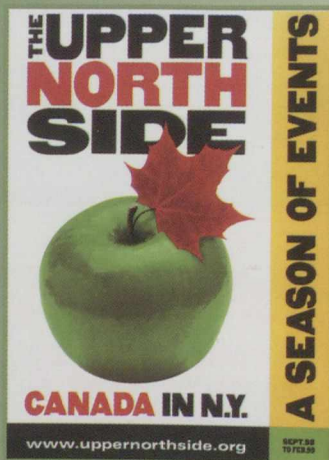
### This year's program featured many highlights:

- Canadian pop groups performed in a series of concerts staged in collaboration with the famed Bottom Line music club in Greenwich Village.
- Rockefeller Center was the site of a Hockey Hall of Fame exhibit co-sponsored with the NHL.
- The best Canadian chefs in New York cooked up a storm at an event organized in collaboration with James Beard House, a centre of the American culinary arts. In addition, the celebrated 57/57 restaurant in the Four Seasons Hotel presented two weeks of Canadian dishes on the menu.
- Canadian films were screened on two weekends at the Cantor Film Center.

A package of direct-mail and other promotional tools was developed, including an Upper North Side Web site ([www.uppernorthside.org](http://www.uppernorthside.org)), and a 24-page brochure was mailed to 70 000 addresses.

This July, Canadians were in the spotlight at Central Park Summerstage, a series of outdoor

performances in the heart of Manhattan. On the schedule were a tribute to Joni Mitchell plus appearances by La Bottine Souriante (a Quebec country-jazz band), Nova Scotia singer Laura Macdonald and the Toronto rock group Estero. ●





## News BRIEFS

### CHILD LABOUR: CANADA WELCOMES NEW CONVENTION

Canada has welcomed the reaching of agreement on a new convention prohibiting and eliminating the worst forms of child labour. The convention emerged from the General Conference of the International Labour Organization, a Geneva-based UN Specialized Agency of which Canada is a member.

The purpose of the convention is to protect children against the worst forms of child labour, such as all forms of slavery or similar practices—for instance, the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom, and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict. It also prohibits the use, procurement or offering of children for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances, or for illicit activities, such as the production or trafficking of drugs; and it bans work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Foreign Affairs Minister Axworthy said he was particularly pleased that the convention refers specifically to the plight of children in armed conflict—a major concern of Canada's human security agenda.

### HUMAN SECURITY CHALLENGE FOR ASEAN

At meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in late July, Minister Axworthy pressed his counterparts to work toward increasing human security in Asia. The Minister was in Singapore to participate in ASEAN's 6th Regional Forum and 32nd Post-Ministerial Conference.

"Now that we seem to be facing a gradual but steady turnaround on the financial crisis in Asia, it is time to turn our focus to other human security issues that may affect peace and stability in Asia," declared Mr. Axworthy.

After the meetings, the Minister proceeded to Bangkok for a series of discussions with Thai Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan and Deputy Prime Minister Bhichai Rattakul. "Thailand recently joined the Lysøen Agreement for joint action on human security issues, and in so doing has become our key partner in the region in advancing this dialogue," said Mr. Axworthy.

### CANADA TO STEP UP FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

While in Bangkok, Minister Axworthy announced that Canada is prepared to ease restrictions on contacts with Myanmar in order to join ASEAN and other countries' joint effort in the fight against the production and trafficking of illicit drugs in the region.

"We've had a pretty tough, restrictive policy against any direct contact (with Myanmar). The major problem.... is that any discussion on drugs here has to involve Myanmar. So we agreed that we would be prepared to engage with the Burmese on this matter."

Myanmar is considered one of the world's top suppliers of heroin. It is part of the infamous Golden Triangle (with Laos and Thailand) known for its production of illegal drugs. "Some 90 percent of hard drugs entering Canada come from that region, so we have a direct interest," said Mr. Axworthy. ASEAN's goal is to have the region narcotics-free by 2020.

### SYMPOSIUM ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Along with China and Norway, Canada co-hosted the Second Plurilateral Symposium on Human Rights, held at the end of July in Qingdao, China.

Discussions covered four topics: implementation of the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights; rights of minorities; labour rights; and freedom of expression. Some 14 countries from the region participated as observers.

Remarked Minister Axworthy, "China's involvement in the Symposium, particularly as co-host, represents progress in mutual efforts to explore and develop initiatives aimed at greater understanding and further implementation of international human rights standards."

### HEMISPHERIC EVENTS

#### PAN AM GAMES

Over 5000 athletes from 42 countries participated in the Pan Am Games in Winnipeg from July 23 to August 8. Pan Am Sports Association President Mario Vazquez Rana described the event as "the best Games ever." Canada certainly had its best Games ever, winning 196 medals. DFAIT's International Cultural Program sponsored a Carnival of the Americas during the Games, featuring the Neville Brothers, First Nations Hoop Dancers, Jane Bunnett and the Spirits of Havana, and Jimmy Cliff. Over 60 000 people enjoyed the performance celebrating the region's cultural diversity.

#### CONFERENCE OF SPOUSES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS

This year's Spouses' Conference is being held in Ottawa from



• cont'd from page **15**

September 29 to October 1. The themes are Childhood Development and Women's Health.

### AMERICAS BUSINESS FORUM

From November 1 to 3, business leaders from all parts of the hemisphere will gather in Toronto to discuss hemispheric free trade.

### FTAA TRADE MINISTERIAL MEETING

Trade ministers of the hemisphere meet in Toronto on November 3 and 4 to discuss the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas. Canada has been chairing the FTAA negotiations during the first critical year and will be pushing to maintain the momentum. ●—

### GUIDED TOURS

Now you can visit the Department. The Lester B. Pearson Building is open to the public for guided tours in both official languages, on Tuesdays and Fridays between 10:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. Just go to the reception desk and follow the signs.

For more information or reservations, call (613) 992-6164.



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### In Our NEXT ISSUE

Our fall-winter issue will focus on Canada's role in international affairs in the 20th century—how Canada's foreign policy developed, and how Canada has

left a strong imprint particularly in the areas of human security, human rights, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT ...



The **first** Secretary-General of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT) was a Canadian. **Jean-Marc Léger** served from 1970 to 1973.

The period from March 20, 1999, to March 20, 2000, has been declared the **Year of Canadian Francophonie**.

Another Canadian, **Jean-Louis Roy**, served as ACCT Secretary-General from 1990 to 1997.

Besides its Paris headquarters, La Francophonie has **regional offices** in Lomé (Togo), Libreville (Gabon) and Hanoi (Vietnam). It has **liaison offices** to the UN Organizations in Geneva (Switzerland) and to the European Union in Brussels (Belgium), as well as a **Permanent Observer Office** at UN headquarters in New York.

The Francophonie Summit is expected to bring an economic windfall of some **\$40 million** to the Moncton area, the province of New Brunswick and the country.

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