



centre for security
and defence studies
carleton university

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norman paterson school of international affairs
carleton university

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Section One – Mission Statement

Mission Statement

The Centre for Security and Defence Studies (CSDS) at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA) seeks to increase awareness and enrich understanding of international and Canadian security, foreign and defence policy issues. The Centre's primary mission is to promote knowledge of, and innovative solutions to, Canadian and global security challenges through a program of interdisciplinary undergraduate- and graduate-level teaching and development of young scholars, research, and outreach to the academic and policy communities and general public.

Relationship between the mission statement and Centre activities

To fulfill its mandate, CSDS engages in three main activities:

- 1. Education.** CSDS promotes interdisciplinary post-graduate, graduate and undergraduate education at NPSIA and other Carleton departments in the fields of conflict analysis, international conflict management and resolution, defence and security studies, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, intelligence studies, and Canadian foreign policy. CSDS provides support for security and defence-related course instruction, course design, teaching innovation, student thesis supervision, and student research and conference travel, as well as support for student-initiatives, such as Carleton's Model NATO conference.
- 2. Research.** CSDS provides support for advanced interdisciplinary research and publication on security and defence-related issues by NPSIA and Carleton faculty, MA and doctoral students, and outside specialists. This includes a doctoral fellows program; visiting senior research fellows program; graduate fellows program; conference participation support for Centre Associates; support for the NPSIA Resource Centre, which affords access to specialized publications that meet the research and teaching requirements of our students and faculty; and the Working Paper Series, which provides a publishing venue for Centre Associates, students and the broader NPSIA and Carleton community.
- 3. Outreach.** CSDS undertakes outreach activities targeting the Carleton University and broader Ottawa-area security and defence community, including Government of Canada departments and agencies, the Ottawa-based foreign diplomatic corps, Ottawa-area high schools and colleges, national and international professional and scholarly associations, non-governmental organizations, the general public, and the security and defence community throughout Canada and internationally. Centre activities include public lectures and seminars, academic and policy conferences, specialized workshops, publications, and interviews with electronic and print media on security, defence and foreign policy issues.

Match between current fiscal-year activities and original five-year funding proposal

All major elements of the CSDS five-year grant proposal were implemented during the past year: CSDS implemented its **education** goals through a variety of mechanisms, as outlined in its grant proposal. Centre Associates taught 32 graduate and undergraduate courses with substantive security and defence content, while CSDS faculty and research associates supervised 97 graduate and undergraduate research projects. In addition, CSDS provided support for students to conduct field research trips and, in part through the ICF and NCF conference funds, to participate in international and national academic conferences. Through its Model NATO Fellowship, the Centre continued its support for the very successful annual Carleton Model NATO Conference, which attracted 150 university students from across Canada. In addition, CSDS provided mentoring and organizational support to the student organizers. CSDS was also pleased this year to support the travel of Carleton's Model NATO team to the US national conference in Washington, DC.

The active, interdisciplinary **research** program of Centre Associates, identified in the CSDS funding proposal, led to the publication of 55 books, monographs, edited volumes, book chapters, scholarly journal articles, reports and working papers. Dissemination of Centre-focused as well as outside research on defence and security issues was facilitated through the CSDS Working Paper Series as well as its continued support for the highly-acclaimed *Canada Among Nations* series.

In keeping with its funding proposal, CSDS also pursued an active **outreach** program engaging a diverse audience on Canadian and international defence and security issues. CSDS organized, co-organized or sponsored nearly 30 events that attracted more than 1,500 people from academia, government (including Parliament, PCO, DFAIT, DND, RCMP, CBSA, PSC, and the Canadian Forces), the Ottawa-based foreign diplomatic corps, NGOs, media, members of the public, and "non-traditional" audiences such as high school students. These events included: the 22nd Annual High School World Issues conference, which brought nearly 500 students from Ottawa-area French and English high schools to Carleton for two days of seminar presentations on international and Canadian foreign, security and defence policy issues; a major workshop on Canadian approaches to International Humanitarian Law, which brought together some of Canada's leading legal scholars, political scientists, and public officials engaged in the development and application of IHL, human rights law, and the regulation of private military companies in increasingly complex military operations; 18 public lectures, roundtables, and seminars held at Carleton University; and five Strategic Analysis Seminar Series meetings held in downtown Ottawa, directed at foreign policy, defence, security and intelligence officials. Centre associates also engaged the broader public through more than 100 media interviews and background briefings, and over a dozen op-eds and commentaries.

Activities planned for next year and their match with the original five-year funding proposal

As proposed in our original five-year grant application, CSDS plans this coming year to once again host the Annual Conference of the SDF Centres of Expertise in Ottawa. We are planning a special event for this year's fall conference that will not only foster interaction of SDF scholars and senior graduate students with Canadian defence and foreign policy officials in Ottawa, but, unlike past SDF conferences, will explicitly engage non-Canadian experts and officials on issues that are of utmost concern to the Canadian security and defence community.

In addition, as per our funding proposal, we will continue to organize the very successful CSDS Speaker Series lectures, the Strategic Analysis Seminar Series, which serves the Ottawa policy community, and the High School World Issues conference. The Centre will also continue to support faculty and student research and publication, participation in domestic and international conferences, Model NATO, and teaching and research supervisions in international security issues.

In addition, we anticipate undertaking a new initiative this year: beginning in the spring of 2009, CSDS will collaborate with the director of NPSIA's Professional Certificate programs and the United States Institute of Peace on the delivery of several short professional certificate programs in international conflict analysis and resolution. This pilot initiative will further enhance the Centre's education and outreach profile, and generate revenue that can be used to strengthen our existing programs.

Section Two – Performance Indicators

2.1 Resident academic research population focused on security and defence issues (i.e. core group affiliated and residing with the Centre)

	2008-2009 Total	Last Year's Total
Number of faculty attached to the Centre involved in research:	15	15
Number of Centre staff* involved in research:	14	10
Number of research associates attached to the Centre involved in research:	8	n/a
Number of graduate students involved in research:	80	80**

* Note: "Centre staff" includes CSDS Ph.D. and M.A. Fellows and Research Assistants.

** Note: this figure was under-reported last year.

Relationship and work of research associates

The Centre's 15 Faculty Associates are full-time Carleton University faculty members drawn from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, School of Journalism and Communication, and the Departments of Political Science, History, and Sociology and Anthropology. Faculty Associates and Senior Research Fellows are engaged in teaching, research, event planning and outreach, and/or student supervisions in the area of Canadian and international security, defence and foreign policy. The Centre's affiliated Research Associates include political science department sessional lecturers (G. Dawson and L. Stovel), a faculty member at the University of Ottawa's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (P. Lagassé), current employees of the Department of National Defence and Foreign Affairs (B. Greene and C. McQueen), a retired senior CF officer and current Carleton Business Professor (K. Pennie), an analyst at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (S. Meharg), a retired DFAIT and PCO official (K. Jensen), and two emeritus professors at Carleton (E. Tepper and M. Rudner). A list of current Faculty and Research Associates is included in Annex A.

2.2 Publications (authored by core group affiliated and residing with the Centre)

	2008-2009 Total	Last Year's Total
External or Academic Press (includes books, book chapters, journals, reviews, etc.):	38	40
Internal or In-House Publications:	17	3

External or Academic Press

1. Carment, David B., Stewart Prest, Yiagadeesen Samy and Jean Francois Gagne. "Small States, Resilience and Governance," in Small States and Governance, Lino Briguglio (ed). (The Commonwealth Secretariat, London, 2008). [Chapter in edited book]
2. Carment, David B., Y. Samy and S. El Achkar. "Mediation and Protracted Conflict," in Empirical Approaches to Mediation, Jacob Bercovitch and Scott Gartner (eds). (Routledge 2008). [Chapter in edited book]
3. Carment, David B., Yiagadeesen Samy and Stewart Prest. "Approaches to Country Risk Analysis and Early Warning," International Economics (Fall 2008). [Journal article]
4. Carment, David B., Patrick James and Zeynep Taydas. "The Internationalization of Ethnic Conflict: State, Society and Synthesis," International Studies Review (March 2009). [Journal article]
5. Carment, David B., Yiagadeesen Samy and Stewart Prest. "State Fragility and Implications for Aid Allocation: An Empirical Analysis," Conflict Management and Peace Science Vol. 25, no. 4 (2008). [Chapter in edited book]
6. Cohen, Andrew. "Extraordinary Canadians: Lester B. Pearson." (Penguin Canada, 2008). [Book]
7. Cohen, Andrew. "Memory and Germany," International Journal (Summer 2008).
8. Cohen, Andrew. "Our Mythology of Values," in American Myths: What Canadians Think They Know About the United States, Rudyard Griffiths (ed). (Key Porter Books, 2008). [Chapter in edited book]
9. Cohen, Andrew. "Imagining Canada's 153rd Birthday," in Canada in 2020: Twenty Leading Voices Imagine Canada's Future, Rudyard Griffiths (ed). (Key Porter 2008). [Chapter in edited book]
10. Daudelin, Jean and Robert Bothwell. "One-Hundred Years of Canadian Foreign Policy: Canada Among Nations 2008," (Montreal, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2009). [Edited book]
11. Daudelin, Jean and Daniel Schwanen. "What Room for Manoeuvre? Canada Among Nations 2007," (Montreal, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2008). [Edited book]
12. Daudelin, Jean. Special Issue on Canada's Relations with Latin America, Canadian Foreign Policy (October 2008). [Special issue of a scholarly journal]
13. Daudelin, Jean. "Managing Empires," in One-Hundred Years of Canadian Foreign Policy: Canada Among Nations 2008, Jean Daudelin and Robert Bothwell (eds). (Montreal, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2009). [Chapter in edited book]
14. Daudelin, Jean. "Joining the Club: Lula and the End of Periphery for Brazil," in Brazil and the Americas: Convergences and Perspectives, Horst Nitschack, Peter Birle and Sérgio Costa (eds). (Frankfurt/M: Vervuert, 2008). [Chapter in edited book]
15. Daudelin, Jean and Daniel Schanen. "Room for Manoeuvre and the Paradox of Globalization," in What Room for Manoeuvre? Canada Among Nations 2007, Jean Daudelin and Daniel Schwan (eds). (Montreal, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, April 2008): 3-31. [Chapter in edited book]

16. Findlay, Trevor. Reviews of "The Atomic Bazaar: the Rise of the Nuclear Poor," by William Langewiesche and "Deception: Pakistan, the United States, and the Secret Trade in Nuclear Weapons," by Adrian Levy and Catherine Scott-Clark, Physics Today, April 2008. [Review essay]
17. Hampson, Fen Osler and Norman Hillmer. (With Brian W. Tomlin) Canada's International Policies: Agendas, Alternatives, Politics. (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 2008). [Edited book]
18. Hampson, Fen Osler. (With Chester A. Crocker and Pamela Aall) "Intractable Conflicts," in Handbook of Conflict Resolution, William Zartman and Jacob Bercovitch (eds). (Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, 2008). [Chapter in edited book]
19. Hampson, Fen Osler. "Global Order and the Future of Regional Security," in Korea: Impossible to Possible: National Growth Seen From Abroad. (Seoul: Korean Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism). [Chapter in edited book]
20. Hampson, Fen Osler. "Peace Agreements in the Post Cold War World," in International Encyclopedia of Peace, Vol. 2, Lester Kurtz (ed). (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008). [Chapter in edited book]
21. Hampson, Fen Osler. "Human Security and International Relations," in Security Studies: An Introduction, Paul Williams (ed). (London: Routledge. 2008). [Chapter in edited book]
22. Jensen, Kurt. "Cautious Beginnings: Canadian Foreign Intelligence, 1939-51." (University of British Columbia Press, 2008). [Book]
23. Lagassé, Philippe. "Canada and Strategic Defence: A Retrospective and Look Ahead," International Journal 63, no. 4 (2008): 917-937. [Journal article]
24. Long, David and Frances Wooley. "Global Public Goods: Critique of an UN Discourse." Global Governance 15, no. 1. (2008). [Journal article]
25. Mendeloff, David. (With Carolyn Straw) "Connecting Students Internationally to Explore Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: An American-Canadian Collaboration." Journal of Political Science Education 5, no. 1 (2009): 27-54. [Journal article]
26. Perry, David. "Canada's Seven Billion Dollar War," in International Journal 63, no. 3 (Summer 2008): 703-725. [Journal article]
27. Perry, David. "Beyond the Afghan Numbers," Vanguard (November/December 2008). [Magazine article]
28. Rojas, Cristina. "Securing the State and Developing Social Insecurities: The Securitisation of Citizenship in Contemporary Colombia." Third World Quarterly 30, no.1 (2009). [Journal article]
29. Rojas, Cristina. "Colombia's Neoliberal Regime of Governance: Securitization by Dispossession," in Post-Neoliberalism in the Americas, Laura Macdonald and Arne Ruckert. (Palgrave-Macmillan, 2009). [Book review]
30. Rojas, Cristina. Review of David D. Laitin. "Nations, States and Violence." (Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2007). International Affairs 84, no. 4 (2008): 6-7. [Book review]

31. Rudner, Martin. "Protecting Critical Energy Infrastructure Through Intelligence," International Journal of Intelligence and CounterIntelligence 21, no. 4 (Winter, 2008): 635-660. [Journal article]
32. Rudner, Martin. "Intelligence Studies and Higher Education: Capacity-Building to Meet Societal Demand," in International Journal of Intelligence and CounterIntelligence 22, no. 1 (Spring, 2009): 110-130; reprinted in World University News, 18 January 2009. [Journal article]
33. Schmidt, Brian C. "International Relations Theory: Hegemony or Pluralism?" Millennium: Journal of International Studies 36 (2008): 295-310. [Journal article]
34. Schmidt, Brian C. "Political Science and the American Empire: A Disciplinary History of the 'Politics' Section and the Discourse of Imperialism and Colonialism." International Politics 45 (2008): 675-687. [Journal article]
35. Schmidt, Brian C. (With Michael C. Williams) "The Bush Doctrine and the Iraq War: Neo-Conservatives vs. Realists." Security Studies 17 (2008): 191-220. [Journal article]
36. Schmidt, Brian C. "Theories of US Foreign Policy," in US Foreign Policy, Michael Cox and Doug Stokes (eds). (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008): 7-23. [Chapter in edited book]
37. Schmidt, Brian C. "The Primacy of National Security," in Foreign Policy: Theories, Actors, Cases, Steve Smith, Amelia Hadfield and Tim Dunne (eds). (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), 155-169. [Chapter in edited book]
38. Sloan, Elinor. "Continental and Homeland Security: From Bush to Obama," International Journal 64, no. 1 (Winter 2008-09): 191-200. [Journal article]

Internal or In-House Publications

1. Butlin, Bonnie. "Transition in American Effects Based Doctrine: Should Canada Be Concerned?" On Track, Conference of Defence Associations Institute quarterly magazine. Vol. 13, no. 4 (Winter 2008).
2. Butlin, Bonnie. Article on the CDA Institute's Graduate Student Symposium, October 31-November 1, 2008 On Track, Conference of Defence Associations Institute quarterly magazine. Vol. 13, no. 4. (Winter 2008).
3. Butlin, Bonnie. Book review of David J. Bercuson's, "The Fighting Canadians: Our Regimental History from New France to Afghanistan," in On Track, Conference of Defence Associations Institute quarterly magazine. Vol. 14, no. 1. (Spring 2009).
4. Carment, David B. (With Stewart Prest, and Yiagadeesen Samy) "Fragile States and Aid Effectiveness," WIDER Research Paper No. 2008/46.
5. Carment, David B. "Handbook on Governance and Democracy Processes," (French, Spanish and English Versions). Available at www.carleton.ca/cifp.

6. Daudelin, Jean. (With Yiagadeesen Samy) "In Praise of Taxes? Fiscal Pacts, Development Policy and Conflict Risk," CSDS Working Paper (Ottawa: Centre for Security and Defense Studies, November 2008) 24p.
7. Daudelin, Jean. (With Sean Burges and Roy Fuller) "Latin America's Energy Infrastructure and Terrorism: A Tentative Vulnerability Assessment." Working Paper, Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection Policy Research Series (Ottawa: Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies, 2008) 35p.
8. Deuille, Brandon. "The Transatlantic Helping Hand: Canada's Active Participation In NATO's 'Other' Non-Combat Operations Outside The Traditional "Euro-Atlantic box," Strategic Datalink, No.4 (September 2008).
9. Deuille, Brandon. "Widening Transatlantic Partnerships: Canada's Contributions to NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative," Strategic Datalink, No. 7 (January 2009).
10. Lagassé, Philippe. (With Paul Robinson) "Reviving Realism in the Canadian Defence Debate," Martello Paper No. 34 (Kingston: Queen's Centre for International Relations, 2008), 128 pp.
11. Littlewood, Jeremy. "Confidence-building measures and the Biological Weapons Convention: where to from here?" Compliance Chronicles Number 6 (July 2008) Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance, Carleton University.
12. Percival, Val. "Collaboration between Health Canada, PHAC and UNAIDS: A Strategic Framework." Working Paper, Health Canada International Affairs Directorate (April 2008).
13. Rudner, Martin. "Protecting Canada's Energy Infrastructure Against Terrorism. Towards a Proactive Strategy." Working Paper, Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection Policy Research Series (Ottawa: Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies, 2008).
14. Sloan, Elinor. "The Role of Aerospace Power 2018 and Beyond," in The International System, Canada, Armed Forces and Aerospace Power, James Fergusson (ed). (Winnipeg: Centre for Defence and Security Studies, Silver Dart Vol. V, 2009).
15. Sloan, Elinor. "Canadian Forces Joint C4ISR: Capabilities, Impediments and Future Options," for General Dynamics Canada, August 2008.
16. Sloan, Elinor. "China's Military Transformation," The Dispatch CDFAI Newsletter (Summer 2008).
17. Sloan, Elinor. "Canada First Defence Strategy," CDFAI Issue Response Paper (June 2008).

2.3 Participation in relevant off-campus external events

	Professors/Associates & Number of Events	Students & Number of Events
Number of resident staff who participated in domestic conferences	18 Associates attended 35 events.	11 Students attended 24 events.
Number of resident staff who participated in international conferences	17 Associates attended 37 events.	14 Students attended 18 events.

Use of the SDF International Conference Fund

1. **Martin Fischer** [Ph.D. Student]: Annual conference of the International Studies Association, "Exploring the Past, Anticipating the Future," 18 February 2009, New York; presented paper entitled "Decision Making in the Security Council: Why Use Force to Protect Civilians," on a panel discussing the role of the UN and regional organizations in the protection of civilians.
2. **Eric Jardine** [M.A. Student]: Dalhousie University 4th Annual Graduate Student Symposium, "Geopolitical vs. Global Governance: Reinterpreting International Security," Halifax, NS, 5-6 March 2009; presented paper entitled "The Weight of the Past in NATO's Future Course: a Critical Analysis of Vertical and Horizontal Danger."
3. **Eric Jardine** [M.A. Student]: 11th Annual Security and Strategic Studies Consortium, Center for Military and Strategic Studies, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, 12-14 March 2009; presented paper entitled "The Binding Effect of Time in the Conduct of Counterinsurgency: a paradoxical inversion of the principle of attrition."
4. **Thomas Juneau** [Ph.D. Student]: International Studies Association Annual General Meeting, 14-18 February 2009, New York, NY; presented paper with Brian C. Schmidt, entitled "Neoclassical realism, power, and influence," on a panel discussing competing theories of foreign policy.
5. **Joseph McDonald** [M.A. Student]: Dalhousie University 4th Annual Graduate Student Symposium, "Geopolitical vs. Global Governance: Reinterpreting International Security," Halifax, NS, 5-6 March 2009; presented paper entitled "'I Don't Want to Hold onto the Umbrella.' The Unfounded Rejection and Necessary Complicity of Canadian Involvement in Ballistic Missile Defense."
6. **Augustine Park** [Junior Faculty]: XV World Congress of the International Society for Criminology, Barcelona, Spain, 20-25 July 2008; presented paper entitled "A Limit Case for Restorative Justice: Sierra Leone in Transition," for workshop panel topic, "Restorative Justice and Peacebuilding in post-conflict situations."
7. **Elisabeth St. Jean** [Ph.D. Student]: Women in International Security Summer Symposium, Washington, DC, 8-13 June 2008; presented paper, "Chicken Little, Crying Wolf and Cassandra: The Use and Utility of Intelligence to Mobilize Public Support."

8. **Elisabeth St. Jean** [Ph.D. Student]: American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, 27 August 2008; presented at an intelligence panel entitled "Chicken Little, Crying Wolf and Cassandra: The Use and Utility of Intelligence to Mobilize Public Support for Military Action," panel run by Professor Loch Johnson, editor of the journal Intelligence and National Security.
9. **Laura Stovel** [Junior Faculty]: International Peace Research Association Global Conference, Leuven, Belgium, 15-19 July 2008; presented paper entitled "Restorative justice after mass violence: Do conflict dynamics matter?" on panel focusing on "Justice, Peace and Reconciliation."
10. **Claire Woodside** [Ph.D. Student]: Annual meeting of the International Studies Association, 14-18 February 2009, New York, NY; presented a paper entitled "Imperialism: How Natural Resources are Leveling the Playing Field," on a panel "U.S. energy security and the growing power of emerging economies."

Use of the SDF National Conference Fund

1. **Ahseea Ahmed** [Ph.D. Student]: The Security and Defence Forum Annual Conference, "Canada and the Changing Strategic Environment: The Canada First Defence Strategy and Beyond," 23-25 October 2008, Vancouver, BC; presented paper, "Rational, Lucid and Predictable? Challenging the Conventional Profile of Suicide Bombers."
2. **Bonnie Butlin** [M.A. Student]: "Workshop for Canadian Women in International Security," GERSI/REGIS, 1-4 May, 2008, Montreal, QC; presented paper entitled "Canadian Counter-Terrorism Efforts through a Counterinsurgency Lens."
3. **John Cadham** [Ph.D. Student]: The Security and Defence Forum Annual Conference, "Canada and the Changing Strategic Environment: The Canada First Defence Strategy and Beyond," 23-25 October 2008, Vancouver, BC; presented paper entitled "The Reserves and Canada First - Minding the Gap," on a panel entitled "The Role of the Canadian Forces Domestically and Abroad."
4. **Grant Dawson** [Junior Faculty]: "Cultivating Military Professionalism," 7-8 November 2008, Fredericton, NB; presented paper entitled "Namibia: Military Professionalism and the Transition in 1978," on a panel focusing on cases from Africa.
5. **Andrew Feltham** [M.A. Student]: The Security and Defence Forum Annual Conference, "Canada and the Changing Strategic Environment: The Canada First Defence Strategy and Beyond," 23-25 October 2008, Vancouver, BC; presented paper, "Spy vs. Spy: Rethinking the Dynamics of CF Intelligence Sharing in Afghanistan," on a panel discussing the ongoing Canadian involvement in Afghanistan.
6. **Martin Fischer** [Ph.D. Student]: Canadian Political Science Association Annual Conference, 4-6 June 2008, Vancouver, BC; presented paper entitled "State Failure, State Break Down and State Collapse in Sub-Saharan Africa: Structural Challenges to Democratizations and Consolidation," on a panel discussing case studies of fragile and failed states.
7. **Laura Stovel** [Junior Faculty]: 43rd Canadian Political Sociological Association Conference, Vancouver, BC, 3-6 June 2008; presented paper entitled "Restorative justice after mass violence: Do conflict dynamics matter?" on panel focusing on restorative justice and transitional justice.

Additional domestic and international conferences not funded by the SDF international or national conference funds

1. **Andrew Feltham:** *Israel Young Scholars Program*, 27 December 2008 – 5 January 2009, Israel; roundtable participation, research on paper, “Did Hamas Miscalculate? Mapping the interests of terrorism strategies.”
2. **Joanna Hruskoci:** “CASIS International Conference 2008”, 30 October- 1 November 2008, Ottawa, ON; conference participant.
3. **Joshua Kilberg:** “SDF Brussels Tour,” 14-20 June 2008, Brussels, Belgium; participated in a series of meetings with NATO staff, European Union staff and the Canadian Ambassador to Belgium.
4. **Megan Kinsella:** 9th Meeting of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty, 24-28 November 2008, Geneva; worked as a student intern for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.
5. **David Mendeloff:** NORAD Familiarization Visit, Colorado, Manitoba, Alberta, 6-7 October 2008.
6. **David Mendeloff:** The Security and Defence Forum Annual Conference, “Canada and the Changing Strategic Environment: The Canada First Defence Strategy and Beyond,” 23-25 October 2008, Vancouver, BC; served as moderator for panel on “New Risks and Threats for Canadian Security Strategy in the 21st Century.”
7. **Ken Pennie:** “Nuclear Strategy Conference,” Dalhousie University, 22-24 May 2008; served as panel moderator.
8. **Brian C. Schmidt:** British International Studies Association, 15-17 December 2008, Exeter, England; panel convener and presented paper on the historiography of IR entitled “The Historiography of IR: Historical and Methodological Reflections, 1998-2008.”
9. **Brian C. Schmidt:** International Studies Association Annual General Meeting, 14-18 February 2009, New York, New York; presented paper entitled “Neoclassical Realism, Power, and Influence,” with Thomas Juneau on a panel discussing competing theories of foreign policy behavior and served as chair of panel on “Re-visiting the Relationship between International Relations and the Philosophy of Science.”
10. **Katherine Simonds:** “Meeting of States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention,” 1-3 December 2008, Geneva, Switzerland; participated as observer at conference proceedings and conducted research interviews.
11. **Katherine Simonds:** “13th Session of the Conference of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention,” 2-5 December 2008, Geneva, Switzerland; participated as an observer at conference proceedings and conducted research interviews.
12. **Sloan, Elinor:** NORAD Familiarization Visit, Colorado, Manitoba, Alberta, 6-7 October 2008.
13. **Elinor Sloan:** US Northern Command Civil Leader Tour, Colorado, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, 9-13 June 2008.
14. **Derrick Vandermeer, Piper Hart, et al.:** 24th National Model North Atlantic Treaty Organization Conference, hosted by Kent State and Howard University, Washington, DC, 19-22 February 2009; six students with the Carleton University Model NATO Team were funded to participate in the conference.

2.4 Courses taught by members of the Centre with significant security and defence content.

Course Name and Calendar Description	Instructor Enrolment	
1. BPAPM 4000: Capstone Seminar in International Politics (Undergraduate)	Carment	12
2. HIST 3304: Canadian-American Relations An examination of diplomatic, economic, cultural and military relations, with particular attention to the twentieth century. (Undergraduate)	Hillmer	39
3. HIST 3306: Canada's International Policies The development of Canadian attitudes and policies toward external affairs, with emphasis on the twentieth century. (Undergraduate)	Hillmer	62
4. INAF 3000: Policy in a Global Context Analysis of international policy processes relevant to governments, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and multinational corporations, drawing upon theories of international relations, Political Science, law and economics. Emphasis on analytical and normative aspects of public policy processes in international relations. (Undergraduate)	Penny	18
5. INAF 4101: Special Topics in Conflict Analysis and International Affairs: International Engagement in Conflict Affected States Selected issues in conflict analysis from an interdisciplinary perspective. (Undergraduate)	Percival	26
6. INAF 5102: Canadian-US Relations The relationship between Canada and the United States from political, economic, diplomatic, military and cultural perspectives. The history of Canada's relations with the United States, as our neighbor, trading partner, ally and sometimes antagonist. (Graduate)	Cohen	14
7. INAF 5108: Conflict Analysis Sources of international and intrastate conflict. Students will gain practical insight and understanding of the causes of conflict by drawing on frameworks from a number of social sciences disciplines, with a focus on diagnostic and analytical skills in the decision making process. (Graduate)	Mendeloff	23
8. INAF 5109: Conflict Management: Theory and Evidence An evaluation of both process and content-oriented measurements of effectiveness in the practice of conflict management with special attention to third party intervention such as peacekeeping, crisis decision-making, the management of terrorism and conflict prevention with applications to regional and intrastate conflict. (Graduate)	Percival	19

<p>9. INAF 5201: Arms Control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation Theoretical and analytical underpinnings of modern arms control, including nuclear non-proliferation issues in the post Cold War era with special emphasis on the impact of political, economic, technological and social-psychological factors on international security. (Graduate)</p>	Findlay	18
<p>10. INAF 5202: International Security since the Cold War This course examines the evolving strategic and security environment in international relations after the Cold war, addressing both traditional and non-traditional concepts of national and international security. Topics discussed include new threats to security such as transnational crime, forced migration and international terrorism. (Graduate)</p>	Findlay	22
<p>11. INAF 5203: International Mediation and Conflict Resolution This seminar explores various approaches to the management and resolution of international economic, political and security conflicts. These approaches may include arbitration, conciliation and mediation as well as less formal mechanisms for third party consultation and collaborative problem-solving. (Graduate)</p>	Carment	15
<p>12. INAF 5204: Intelligence, Statecraft and International Affairs The role of intelligence in foreign and security policy after the Cold War. Evolution of intelligence as regards strategic and policy requirements, the capabilities of selected services, interactions within government and civil society. Particular attention to the structure and functions of Canada's intelligence community. (Graduate)</p>	Littlewood	21
<p>13. INAF 5209: Conflict and Development A critical examination of competing interpretations of conflict in developing countries, with a focus on material conditions, institutional factors, and ideological, or identity-based framing processes. Includes an analysis of the impact of war on development, and the implications for policy. (Graduate)</p>	Carment	14
<p>14. INAF 5305F: International Bargaining and Negotiation: Theory and Practice An examination of bargaining and negotiation in international economic, political and security issue areas, emphasizing case studies as well as theoretical analysis. (Graduate)</p>	Hampson	19
<p>15. INAF 5409W: Special Topics in International Affairs: Civil-Military Relations Examines the theoretical and practical issues of civil-military relations, emphasising the multidisciplinary and multidimensional nature of the relationship between society, political authority and the military, using comparative and global frames of reference. (Graduate)</p>	Mychajlyszyn *	14
<p>16. INAF 5409: Special Topics in International Affairs: Terrorism Terrorism and Counter-terrorism in international security. (Graduate)</p>	Littlewood	19

17. INAF 5505: International Law: Theory and Practice Theoretical perspectives on international law and the role international law plays in the international system. Topics include basis, creation and sources of international law, international dispute resolution, and international law and world order transformation. (Graduate)	Penny	20
18. INAF 5506: International Law: Use of Force How legal constraints govern the use of force in international relations. Topics include legal options available to states and the international community, the use of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, peacekeeping, and humanitarian intervention. (Graduate)	Penny	18
19. INAF 5605: Ethical Dimensions of International Affairs Critical examination of the ethical dimensions of development, global conflict, and international political economy; beliefs and values, rights and obligations, individual and state morality. (Graduate)	Long	25
20. INAF 6100W: Field Seminar in Conflict Management and Resolution Interdisciplinary and policy-oriented research on international and intrastate conflict management and resolution. Topics include Conflict management, peacekeeping, crisis decision-making, the management of terrorism, concepts of security, arms control, peacebuilding and conflict prevention. (Graduate)	Hampson	2
21. PSCI 2601: International Relations: Global Politics Introduction to theories, concepts and issues in global politics. Topics may include conflict and intervention, peace and security, international institutions, norms and ethics, human rights, gender, culture, and globalization. (Undergraduate)	Sloan	180
22. PSCI 3107S: The Causes of War [summer] Alternate theories of the causes of war. Such alternate perspectives as biological, social and comparative historical approaches, including the results of peace research activities of the past two decades, are covered. (Undergraduate)	Dawson	50
22. PSCI 3107W: The Causes of War [winter] Alternate theories of the causes of war. Such alternate perspectives as biological, social and comparative historical approaches, including the results of peace research activities of the past two decades, are covered. (Undergraduate)	Dawson	50
23. PSCI 3607: North American Security and Defence Policy Evolution of Canadian and U.S. security and defence policy as it pertains to North America. Contemporary issues and development. (Undergrad)	Sloan	60
24. PSCI 3702: Peace & Conflict in the Middle East Conceptual and theoretical analysis of contemporary Middle East through exploration of Israeli-Palestinian conflict and peace process. (Undergraduate)	Sucharov	57

<p>25. PSCI 4008A: National Security and Intelligence in the Modern State This seminar examines details of national security and intelligence in the modern state including comparative current and historical structures, how the state protects itself from threats, protection of individual rights and oversight and current issues in intelligence and national security. (Undergraduate)</p>	Jensen	25
<p>26. PSCI 4801W: Selected Problems in Global Politics: Canadian Intelligence Community This research seminar examines the intelligence function in Canadian national decision-making and provides an overview of the intelligence function and national security. (Undergraduate)</p>	Jensen	25
<p>27. PSCI 5805: Foreign Policy Analysis This course explores theoretical approaches and topics of foreign policy including central debates within IR theory, main perspectives in IR theory and analysis of approaches to foreign policy. (Graduate)</p>	Sucharov	12
<p>28. PSCI 5806W: Strategic Thought and International Security Issues Issues in international security include the evolution and boundaries of the field, ideas of key military strategists and political theorists and current international security issues and debates. (Graduate)</p>	Sloan	17
<p>29. PSCI 6600: Theories of International Relations This seminar includes an examination of the principal problems in contemporary international relations theory and research, emphasizing the state of the field and current directions of international politics. (Graduate)</p>	Sucharov	6
<p>30. SOCI 4410E: Theme: Crime, Criminalisation and Violent Political Conflict [winter] This course examines crime and criminalisation in violent political conflict including war, apartheid, and under state-terrorist regimes. Centrally, the course examines the commission of crime in violent political conflict (e.g., genocide, “disappearances,” torture, the illicit drug and diamond trades) with special attention to the most vulnerable victims and to both powerful and weak perpetrators. (Undergraduate)</p>	Park	24
<p>31. SOCI 4410F: Theme: Crime, Criminalisation and Violent Political Conflict [fall] This course examines crime and criminalisation in violent political conflict including war, apartheid, and under state-terrorist regimes. Centrally, the course examines the commission of crime in violent political conflict (e.g., genocide, “disappearances,” torture, the illicit drug and diamond trades) with special attention to the most vulnerable victims and to both powerful and weak perpetrators. (Undergraduate)</p>	Park	12

32. SOCI 5805F: Justice in the Ruins of War The course discusses the criminal accountability for atrocities, the meanings of truth and the process of reconciliation, and the work of memory and task of acknowledgement in the face of forgetting and denial and examines the role of the rule of law in securing peace and the centrality of distributive justice. (Graduate)	Park	15
TOTAL COURSES	32	
TOTAL ENROLMENTS		953

* NOTE: While Mychajlyszyn is no longer a Research Associate of the Centre, CSDS does fully fund the delivery of her course on civil-military relations, and is therefore included in the totals.

2.5 Student research activities on security and defence issues

Student Name	Type of Activity	Activity Description/Title
1. Alger, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Nuclear nonproliferation.
2. Armstrong, D.	PhD (in progress)	"The Militarization of Orbital Space."
3. Babcock, A.	PhD, History (completed)	"The Making of a Cold War Air Force: Planning and Professionalism in the Postwar Royal Canadian Air Force, 1944-1950."
4. Bannerman, S.	PhD (completed)	"Canada and the Berne Convention, 1886-1971."
5. Bonisteel J.	MA-LLB Research Essay (in progress)	ICC Indictments in On-Going Conflicts and the Politicization of the Office of the Prosecutor.
6. Bujeau, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Accountability and Regulatory Issues in the Private Military Industry."
7. Burtch, A.	PhD, History (in progress)	Canadian Civil Defence in the 1950s and 1960s.
8. Butlin, B.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	The SWORD model of counterinsurgency and domestic support in small wars.
9. Butterfield, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"An Integrative Approach to Canadian Peacebuilding."
10. Brunatti, A.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	US covert action and regime manipulation.
11. Cadham, J.	PhD (in progress)	Energy and environmental security issues.
12. Campbell, J.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	"Science and Statecraft: Expanding the Government Role in Trade-Oriented Foreign Intelligence."
13. Chatt, M.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	The Negev Bedouin and Israel: an examination of the causes of terrorism.
14. Copeland, L.	PhD (in progress)	Historiography of Intelligence.
15. de Jong, D.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	American policy towards the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
16. Derks, Maria	Ph.D. (in progress)	Security Sector Reform in Burundi and Kosovo.
17. Desjardins, P.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	"A Comparative Analysis of Defence Procurement in Canada and Australia."
18. Ducheneau, J.	PhD (in progress)	"Aviation Security and 11 September 2001."

19.	Feltham, A.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Institutional tensions between strategic policy and tactical requirements of intelligence operations in Afghanistan.
20.	Fischer, M.	PhD (in progress)	“United Nations Security Council Decision-Making on the Authorization of United Nations Peace Operations to Use Military Force to Protect Civilians: the Case of Darfur.”
21.	Ford, H.	MA Thesis (completed)	“U.S Africom: Enhancing or Protecting U.S. Interests in Africa?”
22.	Frost, A.	MA Research Essay (completed)	“Russia in Central Asia: The CSTO and the SCO.”
23.	Fuller, R.	PhD (in progress)	Epistemic communities and changes to international aid structure.
24.	Green, B.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	“Canada’s Role in Afghanistan and International Humanitarian Law.”
25.	Ippolito, A.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Nuclear nonproliferation.
26.	Hammond, J.	PhD (in progress)	“A Theory of Armed Force for the 21 st Century.”
27.	Harrington, A.	MA/LLB Research Essay (completed)	Private Military/Security Corporations.
28.	Hedayati, M.	MA Research Essay (completed)	International Peacebuilding Reconsidered: The Role of Religious Stakeholders in Post-conflict Peacebuilding Processes.
29.	Herman, K.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	“To “P” or not to “P”? The history and current legal framework of R2P.”
30.	Heide, R.L.	PhD (in progress)	Organizing the RCAF, 1937-1957.
31.	Higgs, L.	MA Thesis (completed)	Gender Equality in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone.
32.	Hulme, M.	PhD (in progress)	Dissertation, “Negotiating Political Space: The Case of Taiwan.”
33.	Husseini, H.	PhD (in progress)	Binational State in Israel/Palestine.
34.	Israel, C.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	Emergency Preparedness for a biological weapons attack in Canada and the US.
35.	Jansen, D.	MA, History Thesis (in progress)	Hesitant Encounters: Canada Confronts the Soviet Union in the 1920s.
36.	Jardine, E.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	“The Conduct of Small Wars for Revolutionary Purposes.”

36.	Jarvis, D.	PhD (in progress)	"Comparative Dynamics of Integration for the Post-9/11 Canada-U.S. Security Paradigm."
38.	Juneau, T.	PhD (in progress)	A neoclassical realist analysis of Iranian foreign policy.
39.	Kilberg, J.	PhD (in progress)	The influence of information technology on the organizational structure, tactics, and success of terrorist groups.
40.	Kinsella, M.	MA/LLB Research Essay (completed)	"Ottawa to Oslo: A Framework for Disarmament Negotiations."
41.	Lannan, M.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	Counter-Narcotics and Peace Operations in Afghanistan.
42.	Lantz, K.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	International Humanitarian Law and Terrorism.
43.	Littlepage, L.	MA Research Essay (completed)	UN Security Council resolutions on WMD and terrorism.
44.	Lutfy, M.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	"Judicial Independence and National Security: Canada's Security Certificate Scheme."
45.	Lulashnyk, T.	PhD (in progress)	Counter-terrorism policy.
46.	Lum, B.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Connections to the Homeland" Assessing the impact of Diaspora Communities in Ethnic Conflict."
47.	Lysons, N.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Northeast Asian security.
48.	Macleane, T.	MA Thesis (in progress)	Sexual Violence in DRC.
49.	Maloney, K.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	Humanitarian norms.
50.	Mangano, L.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	"A Canadian Counter-Terrorism Strategy."
51.	Manulak, M.	MA Thesis (in progress)	"Canada, Multilateralism and Conflict Intervention: The Case of Kosovo, 1998-1999."
52.	Masson, S.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Security and Prosperity Partnership.
53.	McIlwham, A.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	Girl soldiers.
54.	Masaeli, M.	PhD (in progress)	"The Ethics of Recognition in International Relations."
55.	Meester, D.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	"When is partition a valid form of conflicting management in Africa? Lessons from Eritrea and Somaliland for south Sudan."

56.	Michel, T.	PhD, History (in progress)	A Social History of the Nile Voyageurs.
57.	Mingarelli, G.	BA Honours Essay (completed)	"Information Warfare and Counterinsurgency."
58.	Mittleman, S.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	International Court of Justice and State Compliance.
59.	Mohammed, J.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	"Genocide and Canadian foreign policy."
60.	Mohamedali, K.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"State and Nations in an Independent Uganda: A case study of the Acholi in Uganda."
61.	Moore, C.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Crackling Mirrors: Intelligence Extraction From HUMINT Sources in the War on Terror."
62.	Morena, G.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Conflict, Human Security and Oil Extraction in Developing Countries."
63.	Mossman, L.	MA Thesis (completed)	"War and Gender roles in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone."
64.	Mroz, M.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Sexual Violence: The New Kalashnikov? A study of the use of sexual violence as a weapon in war."
65.	Munro, A.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	The International Criminal Court.
66.	Muscant, L.	PhD (in progress)	U.S. foreign policy towards Israel.
67.	Naji, S.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Security and stability in power-sharing among ethically based parties in middle east, Russia and India regions.
68.	Newport, R.	PhD, History (in progress)	Elizabeth MacCallum, the Department of External Affairs, and Canada's Middle-East.
69.	O'Connor, N.	PhD (in progress)	"Civil Military Relations in Peace Support Operations."
70.	Oliver, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Reintegration of Child Soldiers.
71.	Omara, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	The ICC Intervention in the Civil War in Northern Uganda.
72.	Osika, M.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	Canadian Intelligence Requirements for countering terrorism.
73.	Pandya, A.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	US Democracy Assistance to Venezuela: Constructing neo-Gramscian Hegemony.
74.	Peirce, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Segregated Spaces: Gender, Urban Violence and Public Security in Brazil."
75.	Patterson, J.	MA Research Essay	"The Idea and Ideal of Canadian Peacekeeping in the

	(in progress)	1960s.”
76.	Pobjoy, E. MA Research Essay (in progress)	“Community Outreach as a Counterterrorism Strategy.”
77.	Podvornai, A. MA Thesis (in progress)	“Linguistics, discourse and the war on terror.”
78.	Popovic, D. BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	The Bush Doctrine.
79.	Porter, J. BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	The activities of violent Khalistani organizations in Canada.
80.	Rad, S. MA Thesis (in progress)	Iran, nuclearisation, and the media.
81.	Ronson, A. MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	“Political Climate Change: The evolving role of the Arctic Council in managing oil and gas activity and shipping regimes in the Arctic.”
82.	Rosenberg, C. MA Research Essay (in progress)	Israeli Arabs in Israeli Politics.
83.	Roy, N. PhD (in progress)	“Unusual State Behavior: Explaining India’s Great power Aspiration during the Cold War.”
84.	Rozon, D. BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	Military transformation and the Canadian Forces.
85.	Ruban, M. BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	Post-Conflict Peacebuilding.
86.	Russel, B. BA Honours Thesis (completed)	“Environment and Conflict in Darfur.”
87.	Sadler, C. MA Research Essay (completed)	“German Policy and European Integration: the Return of German Europe.”
88.	Sahi, S. MA Research Essay (in progress)	Peace Education.
89.	Simonds, K. MA Research Essay (in progress)	Explaining the differences between the chemical and biological weapons conventions.
90.	Soudek, M. BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	The rise of China.
91.	Stein, M. MA Research Essay (in progress)	“Piracy in Somalia: Understanding the Causes and the Remedies.”
92.	Stringer, C. MA-LLB Research Essay (in progress)	“International Criminal Norms and the Demobilization of Colombian Paramilitaries.”
93.	Swift, L. MA Research Essay	“Paramilitaries, Death Squads and Mercenaries: Contracts between Armed Groups and Governments -

	(in progress)	a Study of Sudan and Columbia.”
94.	Waldman, C. MA-LLB Research Essay (in progress)	Analysis of the intersection between national security and security of the person.
95.	Wilson, W. BA Honours Thesis (completed)	Unilateral military interventions in other states by the United States.
96.	Woodside, C. PhD (in progress)	Transnational corporations operating in the extractive industries operating in zones of insecurity.
97.	Wyjad, K. MA Research Essay (completed)	“The Rise of Private Military Organizations: a Sociological Explanation.”

2.6 Media Contact

Media Interviews (print, broadcast, radio etc.)

Total: 113

Summary of the nature of the interviews

In 2008-09, CSDS Associates provided interviews and commentary to international, national and local print, television, and radio on a wide-range of international and Canadian security, defence and foreign policy issues, ranging from Canada's mission in Afghanistan, the US election and implications of US-Canada defence cooperation, the Colombian counter-insurgency, to Canadian counter-terrorism and intelligence.

CSDS Associates provided interviews to national and local English and French print media, including The National Post, The Globe and Mail, The Ottawa Citizen, The Ottawa Sun, The Toronto Star, The Toronto Sun, Calgary Herald, The Winnipeg Sun, Macleans, The Chronicle-Herald (Halifax), Edmonton Journal, Embassy Magazine, The Hill Times, The Leader-Post (Regina), CanWest News Service, La Presse, Le Devoir, and St Albert Gazette.

CSDS Associates were also interviewed on international and national television news programs such as BBC's "The World," CBC's "The National," CBC Newsworld's "Politics with Don Newman," Global National News, CTV Newsnet, and CPAC's "Outburst," "Primetime Politics," "House of Commons," "Goldhawk Live," and "Public Record," TV Ontario's "The Agenda with Steve Paikin," and Radio-Canada's "Téléjournal."

In addition, Centre Associates provided commentary and interviews to national, provincial and local radio news programs, such as CBC Radio's "The Current," "The World Today," "World Report," "The House," "As It Happens," Radio-Canada's "Maisonneuve en Directe," as well as local and regional radio in Ottawa (CFRA, CHQR, CKNW) and stations across Canada, including Calgary, Windsor, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto.

OpEd Articles Published

Total: 13

Details for each article: author, title, newspaper where published, date published

1. Andrew Cohen: "The political lessons of Lester Pearson." The Globe and Mail, 7 March 2009, p. A.21. [Syndicated column for CanWest newspapers]
2. Andrew Cohen: "Bound by necessity; Despite some rocky recent times, Canada-U.S. relations should continue to warm regardless of who is leading the two countries come January." Ottawa Citizen, 27 September 2008. [Syndicated column for CanWest newspapers]

3. Fen O. Hampson: "How to ensure we're in Obama's tent." Globe and Mail, 10 November 2008. [OpEd]
4. Fen O. Hampson (with D. Burney): "How Harper should approach Obama." National Post, 20 January 2009. [OpEd]
5. Fen O. Hampson: "What 'smart power' means for Canada." Ottawa Citizen, 29 January 2009. [OpEd]
6. Fen O. Hampson: "Economics and politics collide." Ottawa Citizen, 24 February 2009. [OpEd]
7. Fen O. Hampson: "We need super ideas, not a super enjoy." National Post, 10 March 2009. [OpEd]
8. Val Percival (with James Ron): "Brains and Brawn." Ottawa Citizen, 13 August 2008. [OpEd]
9. David Perry: "Is NATO eyeing MacKay for top role?" Globe and Mail, 10 March 2009. [OpEd]
10. David Perry: "Caring for Vets' Diseases, Stress Could Cost Canada \$11.5 Billion: The true price of fighting in Afghanistan." The Tyee.ca (BC online news), 26 March 2009. [OpEd]
11. Elinor Sloan: "Stretched to the Breaking Point." Ottawa Citizen, 17 June 2008, p. A.10. [OpEd]
12. Mira Sucharov: "Teaching the Middle East." Ottawa Citizen, 24 November 2008. [Column]
13. Mira Sucharov: "Talking Politics." Ottawa Citizen, 2 February 2009. [Column]

Media Background Briefings

Total: **14**

Description of the briefing topics and the media outlets receiving them

Centre background briefings and interviews were provided on a range of topics including hostage situations involving Canadians, Pakistan and the war on terror, Militant Islamic groups and Pakistan, U.S. counter-terrorism policies, Hezbollah and Israel, NATO at 60 years, security certificates in Canada, terror networks, CF use of force protection contracts and critical infrastructure protection. The media outlets receiving the briefings included CBC, CTV, MacLean's, Ottawa Citizen, Toronto Star, CBC's "The Fifth Estate" and Radio-Canada.

2.7 Outreach Strategy

CSDS's outreach strategy, as articulated in our five-year funding proposal, centers primarily around the organization of public lectures, conferences and workshops, making Centre Associates available for media interviews and background briefings, the writing of op-eds, and participation in events that explicitly engage the policy and defence communities. Our events are promoted on our website and, most importantly, through our 600+ electronic mailing list, which includes not only faculty and students at Carleton, but members of the Ottawa-based foreign policy, defence, and foreign diplomatic communities, as well as researchers and academics at universities in Montreal, Toronto, and Kingston. This fiscal year, CSDS undertook a complete redesign of our website (which will be up and running by May 2009), and adopted a new electronic contact management system, using a commercial service provider, in an effort to streamline our public outreach activities and improve the targeting of our communications. As a result of this change, our contact list has grown by over 15%. This is especially significant because the new system is a permission-based, opt-in application – subscribers consciously choose to add or remove their names from the distribution list. This growth is thus a result of announcements forwarded within our community of interest. The growth in subscription levels therefore is indicative of the broad interest in the events that CSDS organizes.

Centre-sponsored events on security and defence

Total: **26**

a) All Centre-sponsored events on security and defence

NOTE: All events in Table a) will also likely appear in Table b) **and/or** Table c) **and/or** Table d) below

Event	Number of Attendees	Audience Description
Major Conferences and Workshops (Organized by the Centre)		
1. 22nd Annual Conference on World Issues for High School Students. Workshops on international and security affairs for senior high school students from English and French Ottawa schools. Workshop presenters are from Graduate programs of NPSIA, Dept. of Political Science; NGO's, diplomatic and government agencies including CF. Carleton University. 19-20 February 2009.	450	Anglophone and Francophone senior high school students, teachers.

2.	<p>“Canadian Perspectives on International Humanitarian Law.” A workshop featuring leading academics and policy experts on international humanitarian law, private military companies and international human rights law. Army Officers’ Mess, Ottawa. 16-17 March 2009.</p>	45	Academics from Carleton University, Université Laval, Université du Québec à Montréal, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Dalhousie University, University of Windsor, University of Western Ontario; Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of Justice, Supreme Court of Canada, Library of Parliament, DFAIT, Canadian and International Red Cross, Rights and Democracy, students, members of Canadian government agencies.
CSDS Speaker Series Public Lectures			
<p>The CSDS Speaker Series, brings leading international security and defence scholars and practitioners to Carleton University 1-3 times per month throughout the year. Though targeted to students, the events are open to the public, widely advertised and are in fact well-attended by a wide range of individuals from the Ottawa-area academic, diplomatic and policy communities. Occasionally Speaker Series events are held in cooperation with NPSIA’s other major research centres (the Canadian Centre of Security and Intelligence Studies and the Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance), other Carleton units (European and Russian Studies, Political Science, and the Committee on Asian Studies), and local NGOs (Peacebuild).</p>			
3.	<p>Ambassador Elena Stefoi, Embassy of Romania. "Beyond NATO's Bucharest Summit: Vision and Commitments." 2 April 2008.</p>	22	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments (CIC); and members of the public.
4.	<p>Scott Taylor, <u>Esprit de Corps</u> magazine. "The Afghanistan Conflict: An Unembedded Reporter's View." 11 September 2008.</p>	62	Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U. and St. Paul’s) faculty, McMaster, Concordia faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND/CF, DFAIT, Correctional Service, Public Safety); NGOs (CIC, North South Inst, PPC); community organizations, members of the public.
5.	<p>Philippe Lagassé, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Ottawa. "A Larger 'Footprint' in Ottawa: The Evolution of Canadian Civil-Military Relations." 23 September 2008.</p>	31	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations DND/CF, DFAIT, Library of Parliament; NGOs (CDA, CIIAN, Rideau Inst.); community organizations and members of the public.

6.	Ibrahim (Abe) Soliman . "Middle East Peace: A Negotiator's Perspective." 2 October 2008.	59	Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U. and St. Paul's) faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DFAIT, IDRC, CSIS); NGOs (CIC, Peacebuild, CIAN); community organizations; media and members of the public.
7.	Csaba Békés , Cold War History Research Centre and 1956 Institute, Budapest. "The International Crisis Year, 1956: Poland, Hungary, Suez." 7 October 2008. <i>Co-sponsored with Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies, Carleton University.</i>	12	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental department (DND); NGOs and members of the public.
8.	Coleen Bell , University of Bristol. "The Re-emergence of Counterinsurgency and the Politics of War By Other Means." 9 October 2008.	29	Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U. and St. Paul's) faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DRDC, PCO); NGO (CIAN) and members of the public.
9.	Jalil Roshendal , East Carolina University. "Dynamics of the Iran-Afghanistan Relationship." 20 October 2008. <i>Co-sponsored with Peacebuild.</i>	41	Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U. and St. Paul's) faculty, McGill, faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DFAIT, Library of Parliament, Public Safety); NGOs (CIC, CIAN, Third Sector Research, Peacebuild); media and members of the public.
10.	Grant Dawson , Carleton University. "Canada, UNTAG, and the plans for 'second generation' peacekeeping in Late-1970s Namibia." 3 November 2008.	11	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; NGOs (Peacebuild, PPC); and members of the public.
11.	Capt(N) Serge Bertrand , Canadian Navy. "Canadian Seapower in the 21st Century." 19 November 2008.	20	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental department (DND); NGO (CIAN) and members of the public.

12.	Peter Schmidt , Visiting Professor, Queen's University and Royal Military College. "European Security and Defence Policy: Some Awkward Questions for Germany and France." 20 November 2008.	25	Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U) faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND/CF, DFAIT, Library of Parliament) and members of the public.
13.	Brent Sasley , University of Texas at Arlington. "The Israeli Elections and the Peace Process: Moving Forward or Backward?" 12 January 2009.	34	Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U) researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (Library of Parliament, Justice); NGOs (CIC, PPC); media and members of the public.
14.	Karen Foss , DFAIT, Former Deputy Political Director, Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team. "Canada in Kandahar: The role of the Provincial Reconstruction Team." 14 January 2009.	31	Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U) faculty, Queen's, RMC faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND/CF, DFAIT, RCMP, Library of Parliament, Correctional Services); NGOs (Peacebuild, Sustainable Peace Inst.); media and members of the public.
15.	General Ansyad Mbai , Chief Counter-Terrorism Advisor to the Government of Indonesia, Former Inspector General, Indonesian National Police. "Terrorism as a Special Crime: Perspectives from Indonesia." 3 February 2009. <i>Co-sponsored with Canadian Centre for Intelligence and Security Studies (CCISS) and the Committee on Asian Studies, Carleton University.</i>	39	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental department (RCMP); NGO (CIC); media and members of the public.
16.	Peter Mollema , Former Civil Representative of the Netherlands in Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Col. Kees Matthijssen , Former Commander, Task Force Uruzgan (TFU). "Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan: The Dutch Experience in Uruzgan." 13 March 2009.	28	Carleton, McGill faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND/CF, CIDA, PCO, CBSA, Public Safety); NGOs (Peacebuild, Sustainable Peace Inst.); media and members of the public.

17.	Keir Lieber , University of Notre Dame. "How Much is Enough? Nuclear Deterrence Then and Now." 17 March 2009.	30	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND/CF, DFAIT); NGO (Orbita) and members of the public.
18.	Sabrina Schulz , Consultant; Former Director of Policy, British Association of Private Security Companies (BAPSC). "Private Security Companies: The Good, the Bad, and the Unregulated." 26 March 2009. <i>Co-sponsored with Canadian Centre for Intelligence and Security Studies (CCISS), Carleton University.</i>	29	Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U. and St. Paul's) faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND/CF, CIDA, PCO, Public Safety); NGO (CIC) and members of the public.
19.	Benjamin Zyla , University of Ottawa. "Canada and NATO, Challenging the conventional wisdom." 31 March 2009.	20	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; members of Ottawa-based diplomatic corps; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND/CF, PCO); NGO (Orbita) and members of the public.

Strategic Analysis Seminar Series

The **Strategic Analysis Seminar Series**, held in downtown Ottawa approximately 6-8 times per year, is an invitation-only luncheon meeting that brings together leading scholars and practitioners of international and Canadian security issues to provide off-the-record, closed-door presentations and engage in discussions with members of the Canadian foreign policy, security, defence and intelligence communities and members of the Ottawa-based foreign diplomatic corps based. This year's series drew an average of 27 participants per session, including junior, mid-level and senior policy officials from a variety of federal government departments (DND, PCO/IAS, RCMP, PSC, Transport Canada, DFAIT), government agencies (Immigration, CBSA), Parliamentary staff, Ottawa-area academics and students, members of the Ottawa-based foreign diplomatic community, retired public servants, journalists, representatives from the public sector and NGOs (CIC, CDAI).

20.	BGen (Ret) Dani Arditi , Chairman of the National Security Council, Office of the Prime Minister of Israel. "Israeli Security Challenges in the Middle East." 20 October 2008.	28	Representatives from RCMP, DFAIT, DND, PCO, PSC, CBSA, Transport Canada, Carleton University, and members of foreign diplomatic community.
21.	Omar Samad , Ambassador of Afghanistan to Canada. "The Security Situation in Afghanistan." 16 December 2008.	23	Representatives from RCMP, DFAIT, DND, PCO, Parliamentary Library, CBSA, Transport Canada, Carleton University, St. Paul's University, and members of foreign diplomatic community (Afghanistan, Germany).

22.	Gar Pardy , Former Director General of Consular Services, DFAIT. "Afghanistan." 13 January 2009.	20	Representatives from RCMP, DFAIT, DND, PCO, PSC, CBSA, Transport Canada, Carleton University, and members of foreign diplomatic community (Germany).
23.	Abdullah Al-Malki , Prisoner in Syria. "Iacobucci Commission." 28 January 2009.	25	Representatives from RCMP, DFAIT, Parliamentary Library, CBSA, CDAI, Transport Canada, Immigration, Carleton University, University of Ottawa, St. Paul's University, Exeter University, and members of foreign diplomatic community (Afghanistan, Germany, Poland).
24.	Terry Breese , Charge d'Affaires, US Embassy, Ottawa. "US Foreign Policy Under Obama." 12 March 2009.	39	Representatives from RCMP, DFAIT, DND, Parliamentary Library, CBSA, CDAI, CIC, PCO Transport Canada, Immigration, Carleton University, University of Ottawa, St. Paul's University, Exeter University, legal counsel, members of foreign diplomatic community (Egypt, Russia, Serbia, United States) and journalists from Embassy Magazine and Vanguard Magazine.

Centre-Sponsored Events

CSDS regularly partners with other organizations to support, through in-kind or financial contributions, events that promote our mission. This year, CSDS partnered with the CDFAI on their annual conference in Ottawa and provided financial and administrative support to the student-run annual Model NATO conference.

25.	"Canada and the United States: What Does it Mean to Be a Good Neighbor?" Annual Conference of the Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute (CDFAI), Ottawa. 27 October 2008. <i>Contributing Partners: CSDS, CIGI, CIC, Université Laval, Queen's University, Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars Canada Institute.</i>	200	Canadian academics and students; members of government departments and agencies; NGO's; and members of the public.
26.	8th Annual Carleton Model NATO Conference , Delta Suites Hotel, Ottawa. 22-25 January 2009. <i>CSDS is a core funder of this student-organized event (through the Model NATO Fellowship), in partnership with the Political Science department, Carleton University.</i>	150	Canadian and international university students; academics from Carleton University, University of Ottawa, University of New Brunswick, Royal Military College; CDAI; members of NATO Secretary General; Canadian Forces.

b) Interaction with Government Departments and with Canadian Forces

Event	Number of Govt/CF Reps	Description of Govt/CF in Attendance
“Canadian Perspectives on International Humanitarian Law.” (event 2)	12	Dept. of Justice, Office of Judge Advocate General, Library of Parliament, DFAIT
Ambassador Elena Stefoi (event 3)	2	Citizenship & Immigration
Scott Taylor (event 4)	4	DND/CF, DFAIT, Correctional Service, Public Safety
Philippe Lagassé (event 5)	5	DND/CF, DFAIT, Library of Parliament
Ibrahim (Abe) Soliman (event 6)	6	DFAIT, IDRC
Csaba Békés (event 7)	1	DND/CF
Coleen Bell (event 8)	2	DRDC, PCO
Jalil Roshendal (event 9)	5	DFAIT, Library of Parliament, Public Safety
Capt(N) Serge Bertrand (event 11)	1	DND/CF
Peter Schmidt (event 12)	5	DND/CF, DFAIT, Library of Parliament
Brent Sasley (event 13)	2	Library of Parliament, Dept. of Justice
Karen Foss (event 14)	9	DND/CF, DFAIT, RCMP, Library of Parliament, Correctional Service, RMC
General Ansyad Mbai (event 15)	1	RCMP
Peter Mollema/Col. Kees Matthijssen (event 16)	10	DND/CF, CIDA, PCO, CBSA, Public Safety
Keir Lieber (event 17)	4	DND/CF, DFAIT
Sabrina Schulz (event 18)	6	DND/CF, CIDA, PCO, Public Safety
Benjamin Zyla (event 19)	2	DND/CF, PCO
Bgen (Ret) Dani Arditi (event 20)	8	DFAIT, RCMP, DND, PCO, PSC, CBSA, Transport Canada
Omar Samad (event 21)	14	DFAIT/RTD, RCMP, DND, PCO/IAS, CBSA, Transport Canada, Library of Parliament
Gar Pardy (event 22)	14	DFAIT/RTD, RCMP, DND, PCO, CBSA, CSE, PSC
Abdullah Al-Malki (event 23)	10	DFAIT/RTD, RCMP, CBSA, Library of Parliament, Immigration
Terry Breese (event 24)	25	DFAIT/RTD, RCMP, DND, PCO/IAS, CBSA, CIC, Transport Canada, Library of Parliament

Below are activities of individual Centre Associates that engaged members of government (Canadian and Foreign) and CF (at events *not* organized by CSDS).

D. Carment: Briefing to IDRC on Governance and Democracy processes in conjunction with the release of CIFP Handbook.

D. Carment: Presentation to National Defense University, Pentagon, Washington DC, on “Early Warning for the National Defense,” at the University Human Social Cultural Behavior Workshop, 5 July 2008.

D. Carment: Presentation to Interdepartmental Working Group on “Fragile States and Risk Analysis: The Case of Bolivia,” Export Development Canada, 9 September 2008.

D. Carment: Moderator for panel on “Territorial and Resource Issues,” featuring Brian Flemming, Diddy Hitchins, and Mead Treadwell and Conference co-organizer for “Canada and the United States: What Does it Mean to be Good Neighbors?” CDFAI conference, 27 October 2008.

D. Carment: Presentation “Understanding State Fragility: Perspectives on Policy Relevant Research-What's Next?” at “Fragile States Conference,” Carleton University, November 2008.

A. Cohen: Speech on “The Lives of Lester Pearson,” given to PAFSO, Department of Foreign Affairs, 6 February 2009.

T. Findlay: Briefing to visiting NATO Parliamentary delegation on nuclear energy revival, 8 July 2008.

F. Hampson: Meeting with Prime Minister Harper to present the Report “From Correct to Inspired: A Blueprint for Canada-US Engagement,” January 2009.

F. Hampson: IIASA PIN Steering Committee for CTBTO summer conference, Vienna, Austria, 13-14 February 2009.

F. Hampson: Co-Moderator for IPI “Inter and Intra-State Armed Conflict Task Force,” New York, NY, 11-13 June 2008.

F. Hampson: Advisory committee for United States Institute for Peace Conflict, Analysis and Conflict Prevention, Washington, DC, 16 June 2008.

F. Hampson: Participant for IPI Task Force on Strengthening Multilateral Security Capacity, Long Island, NY, 15-16 October 2008.

N. Hillmer: “Canada’s World, the World’s Canada,” Advanced Leadership Program, The Canada School of Public Service, 10 April 2008.

N. Hillmer: “Stephen Harper and the Reinvention of Canadian Politics,” Royal Military College Civil-Military Relations Seminar, Ottawa, 8 December 2008.

N. Hillmer: “Foreign Policy and the National Interest: Why Skelton Matters,” Fourteenth O. D. Skelton Memorial Lecture, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ottawa, 17 December 2008.

K. Jensen: Presentation to DFAIT on North Korea: politics and nuclear policy.

D. Long: Presentation “Is the EU a Help or a Hindrance in Canada’s Relations with Europe?” at the European Union Centres of Excellence Network Lunch, Sheraton Hotel, Ottawa, 30 January 2009.

S. Meharg: Presentation at the Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI), U.S. Army, on panel “Transitions Workshop.”

S. Meharg: Presentation at Centre of Naval Analysis, USG: Security Sector Reform Workshop in partnership with PKSOI.
D. Mendeloff and E. Sloan: Visit to US NORTHCOM/NORAD HQ for Canada-US Defence Cooperation, Colorado Springs, 1 Canadian Air Division/NORAD Canadian Region HQ, 4 Wing, Cold Lake, AB. 6-7 October 2008.
V. Percival: Presentation at Health and Foreign Policy Workshop, Ottawa.
M. Rudner: Speaker on “Intelligence, National Security and the Administration of Justice,” at the Department of Justice, CSIS Legal Services Retreat, Chateau Montebello, Quebec, 1 May 2008.
M. Rudner: Speaker on “Trends in Terrorism and Counter-terrorism,” at the Center for Asymmetric Studies, Swedish National Defence College, Stockholm, 26 June 2008.
M. Rudner: Speaker at “Police Oversight: An International Comparison,” 20 th Anniversary Conference, Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP, Ottawa, 1 December 2008.
E. Sloan: Participant for Canadian Navy Strategic Advisory Group meetings, June 2008 and January 2009.
E. Sloan: Participant at the Royal Military College Board of Governors meetings, April 2008, August 2008, February 2009 (latter in conjunction with Armed Forces Council).
E. Sloan: US Northern Command Civil Leader Tour, Colorado, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, 9-13 June 2008.
M. Sucharov: Briefing on current developments in Israeli-Palestinian domain followed by a roundtable to discuss latest developments in the Middle East, Ottawa, February 2009. Discussion included DG Policy Planning, representatives of DND, DFAIT.

c) Interaction with Nov-Governmental Organizations		
Event	Number of NGO Reps	Description of NGOs in Attendance
22nd Annual Conference on World Issues for High School Students (event 1)	2	PACT, CHF
“Canadian Perspectives on International Humanitarian Law.” (event 2)	5	Canadian Red Cross, International Red Cross, Rights and Democracy Network and British Association of Private Military Corporations.
Ambassador Elena Stefoi (event 3)	1	CDAI
Scott Taylor (event 4)	9	CIC, North South Institute, PPC
Philippe Lagassé (event 5)	5	CDA, CIIAN, Rideau Institute
Ibrahim (Abe) Soliman (event 6)	6	CIC, CIIAN, Peacebuild
Csaba Békés (event 7)	1	East & West Communication
Coleen Bell (event 8)	1	CIIAN
Jalil Roshendal (event 9)	5	CIC, CIIAN, Third Sector Research, Peacebuild

Grant Dawson (event 10)	2	PPC, Peacebuild
Capt(N) Serge Bertrand (event 11)	1	CIIAN
Brent Sasley (event 13)	2	CIC, PPC
Karen Foss (event 14)	4	Peacebuild, Sustainable Peace Institute
General Ansyaad Mbai (event 15)	1	CIC
Peter Mollema/Col. Kees Matthijssen (event 16)	2	Peacebuild, Sustainable Peace Institute
Keir Lieber (event 17)	2	Orbita
Sabrina Schulz (event 18)	2	CIC
Benjamin Zyla (event 19)	1	Peacebuild
Terry Breese (event 24)	1	CIC

Below are activities of individual Centre Associates that engaged representatives of NGO's (at events *not* organized by CSDS).

D. Carment: Presentation at Otago University, Dunedin, NZ, on "Risk Analysis and Country Monitoring," 26 August 2008.

D. Carment: Participant at Concordia University workshop organized by Frank Chalk, Romeo Dallaire and Kyle Matthews on the "Will to Intervene," 10 November 2008.

M. Fischer: Presenter at the "Implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan" Workshop, organized by Peacebuild, Ottawa, 10-11 April 2008.

M. Fischer: Participant at Roundtable on "German and Canadian Perspectives on Rebuilding Afghanistan: Moving Forward from the 2008 Paris Conference," organized by the Friedrich Ebert-Stiftung and the North-South Institute, Ottawa, 19 June 2008.

M. Fischer: Participant at "The Peacebuilding Roundtable. Bringing Research Perspectives to Inform the UN's Peacebuilding Work," organized by the International Development Research Centre, the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Ottawa, 10-11 December 2008.

N. Hillmer: Presentation on "Canada: A C(c)onservative Country," Centre of Learning for International Affairs and Management, Middle East Study Tour, Ottawa, 30 October 2008.

N. Hillmer: Participant at "From the Canadian Club to Canada First: O. D. Skelton, External Affairs, and the National Interests of the 1920s," Centre for Military and Strategic Affairs, University of Calgary, and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Serving the National Interest: Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 1909-2009," University of Calgary, Alberta, 29 January 2009.

N. Hillmer: Participant at "The Paradox of Partisanship: O. D. Skelton and his Prime Ministers," Retired Heads of Missions Association, Aylmer, Quebec, 18 March 2009.

S. Meharg: Participant at "Mass Atrocities Response Operations Project," Conference in partnership with PKSOI and Harvard University's Carr Centre.

C. Penny: Presentation at International Humanitarian Law Summer Course; University of Ottawa/Canadian Red Cross Panel.

V. Percival: Participant at CIGI, Conference on IGLOO Policy Net.
E. Sloan: Participant and member of Canadian International Council (CIC) Strategic Studies Working Group. Ongoing meetings in 2008 and 2009.
E. Sloan: Member of Advisory Council, Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute. Ongoing meetings in 2008 and 2009.
E. Sloan: Member of Advisory Board, Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance. Ongoing meetings in 2008 and 2009.

d) Efforts to speak to the general public and those beyond the regular audience of the Centre

Event	Number of Attendees	Audience Description
22nd Annual Conference on World Issues for High School Students (event 1)	450	Anglophone and Francophone senior high school students, high school teachers
“Canadian Perspectives on International Humanitarian Law.” (event 2)	45	Lawyers, independent consultants
Ambassador Elena Stefoi (event 3)	12	Embassies of Czech Republic, Japan, Poland Russia, South Africa
Scott Taylor (event 4)	2	Embassy of Russia
Philippe Lagassé (event 5)	2	Embassy of Russia
Ibrahim (Abe) Soliman (event 6)	4	Embassies of Jordan, Egypt
Csaba Békés (event 7)	2	Embassy of Hungary
Capt(N) Serge Bertrand (event 11)	2	Embassies of Japan, Russia
Peter Schmidt (event 12)	1	Embassy of Russia
Karen Foss (event 14)	1	Embassy of Japan
General Ansyaad Mbai (event 15)	5	Embassies of Brunei, Israel, Belgium
Mollema/Matthijssen (event 16)	2	Embassy of Netherlands
Keir Lieber (event 17)	2	Embassy of Russia
Sabrina Schulz (event 18)	1	Embassy of Russia
Benjamin Zyla (event 19)	1	Embassy of Russia
Bgen (Ret) Dani Arditi (event 20)	2	Embassy of Israel
Omar Samad (event 21)	1	Embassies of Afghanistan, Germany
Gar Pardy (event 22)	1	Embassy of Germany
Abdullah Al-Malki (event 23)	1	Embassy of Poland
Terry Breese (event 24)	7	Embassies of Egypt, Russia, Serbia, United States

Below are activities of individual Centre Associates that engaged members of the public and non-traditional audiences (at events *not* organized by CSDS).

A. Cohen: Talk, "Germany and Memory," Speaker's Club, 24 November 2008.

A. Cohen: Speech, "The Lives of Lester Pearson", Rockcliffe Park Community Association, 26 November 2008.

A. Cohen: Lecture, "The Life of Lester Pearson," Library and Archives Canada, 25 February 2009.

A. Cohen: Lecture, "The Life of Lester Pearson," The Canadian War Museum, 26 February 2009.

A. Cohen: Talk, "Memory in Germany," The Wednesday Club, Ottawa, 4 March 2009.

A. Cohen: Lecture, "Lester Pearson and the Suez Crisis," The Nordic Society, Ottawa, 5 March 2009.

A. Cohen: Lecture, "The Lives and Lessons of Lester Pearson," Friends of the Ottawa Public Library, 26 March 2009.

N. Hillmer: "The Francophone Lieutenant in Canadian Politics," Mackenzie King Estate, Kingsmere, Quebec, 30 April 2008.

M. Sucharov: Presenter for "The North American Elections and the Middle East," *Adath Shalom* congregation, 15 November 2008.

M. Sucharov: Presenter for "Talking Politics," at meeting of organization, Peace, Order and Good Governance (POGG), Ottawa, 28 March 2009.

Section 3 – Financial Information

3.1 Overall budget for the Centre

NOTE: includes all sources of revenue, including SDF grant, ICF money, NCF money, Special Projects money, other DND money, funds from other government departments and outside sources of funds.

Name of Awarding Organization	Amount Awarded
Security and Defence Forum Operating Grant	\$140,000
SDF Conference Funds	\$16,000
Carryover funds from prior-year SDF Operating Grants	\$19,620
Carryover funds from prior CSDS Conference Revenues	\$2,100
Total:	\$177,720.00

3.2 Research grants/awards on security and defence issues awarded to the academic and research population within the Centre

Name of Granting Organization and Recipient(s)	Amount Awarded
Bonnie Butlin: SDF Internship (2008-2009).	\$35,000
Bonnie Butlin: Sigmond Shore Memorial Scholarship in Intelligence-Security.	\$500
David B. Carment: Carleton University, Research Achievement Award (with Y. Samy).	\$10,000
Brandon Deuille: SDF Special Projects Grant for Model NATO 2009.	\$10,000
Brandon Deuille: NATO Public Diplomacy Division grant for Model NATO 2009. (Canadian dollar equivalent)	\$8,500
Brandon Deuille: CDAI grant for Model NATO 2009.	\$1,000
Jean Daudelin: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) (with Y. Samy).	\$18,000
Andrew Feltham: SDF H.J. Skynner Masters Fellowship (MA Scholarship).	\$10,000
Trevor Findlay: Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) for nuclear energy futures project.	\$137,000
Thomas Juneau: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) Three year grant.	\$105,000

Joshua Kilberg: Philip P. Uren Award, Carleton University.	\$4,200
Phillipe Lagassé: Department of National Defence, Security and Defence Forum, Special Project Grant.	\$6,000
Brian C. Schmidt: Rockefeller Archive Center, Grant-in-Aid Award.	\$2600
Brian C. Schmidt: SSHRC Institutional Grant, April 2008.	\$10,000
Total:	\$357,800.00

3.3 Complete Financial Information				
Type of Disbursement	Total Budget	SDF Grant Breakdown	Actual Disbursements to Date	Projected Disbursements for Remainder
a) Research				
Faculty Salaries or Top-Ups				
Research Associates			4,829.60	
Research Assistants			29,419.96	
Publication Costs				
Research-Related Travel			3,471.63	
Research Total:	43,000.00	43,000.00	37,721.19	1,420.00
b) Hosting Conferences				
Administrative Personnel			804.88	
Hospitality Costs (i.e. food, beverage, entertainment, gifts)			2,983.84	
Travel Costs (accommodation and per diems)				
Advertising				
Other			5,981.44	
Hosting Conferences Total:	21,000.00	21,000.00	9,770.16	8,400.00
c) Teaching				
Faculty Salaries (full time and sessionals)			5,908.00	
Teaching Assistants				
Course Supplies and Development			454.55	
Other			4,496.97	
Teaching Total:	11,000.00	11,000.00	10,859.52	0.00
d) Student Initiatives				
Scholarship Money				
Student Research Grants			2,031.43	

Student Associations			2,500.00	
Other			4,470.34	
Student Initiatives Total:	9,000.00	18,600.00	\$ 9,001.77	2,023.00
e) Attendance at Academic Conferences (1 st column includes ICF funds, 2 nd column should not)				
Airfare/Hotel/Per Diems			13,589.86	
Registration			2,337.30	
Other			8,027.02	
Attend Conference Total:	5,000.00	25,000.00	23,954.18	0.00
f) Outreach Activities				
Travel			294.15	
Hospitality			7,774.55	
Advertising				
Outreach Activities Total:	10,000.00	16,000.00	8,068.70	1,500.00
g) Miscellaneous				
Administration Salaries (secretarial support)			36,328.96	
University Overhead				
Computer/Technology Purchase				
Software			1,207.35	
Website Maintenance			18.08	
Other			3,889.00	
Miscellaneous Total:	41,000.00	42,000.00	41,443.39	2,615.00
GRAND TOTAL:	140,000.00	176,600.00	140,818.91	15,958.00

3.4 Estimated budget for the next fiscal year

A. Research	\$43,900.00
B. Hosting Conferences	\$21,000.00
C. Teaching	\$11,000.00
D. Student Initiatives	\$18,600.00
E. Attendance at Academic Conferences	\$21,500.00
F. Outreach Activities	\$14,000.00
G. Miscellaneous	\$42,000.00
Total Estimated Budget:	\$172,000.00

Annex A – Centre Associates and Fellows

A. Faculty Associates
Director
David Mendeloff , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs * (On Leave until July 1, 2008)
Deputy Director
Chris Penny , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs * (Acting Director through July 1, 2008)
Faculty Associates
<p>David Carment, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs *</p> <p>Andrew Cohen, School of Journalism and Communication and Norman Paterson School of International Affairs*</p> <p>Jean Daudelin, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs * (On Leave July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009)</p> <p>Trevor Findlay, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and Canadian Centre on Treaty Compliance (CCTC)</p> <p>Fen Hampson, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs *</p> <p>G. Norman Hillmer, Department of History</p> <p>Jez Littlewood, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies (CCISS)</p> <p>David Long, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs</p> <p>Augustine Park, Department of Sociology and Anthropology</p> <p>Val Percival, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs</p> <p>Christina Rojas, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs</p> <p>Dane Rowlands, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (On Leave July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009)</p> <p>Brian Schmidt, Department of Political Science</p> <p>Elinor Sloan, Department of Political Science</p> <p>Mira Sucharov, Department of Political Science</p>
B. Research Associates and Fellows
Research Associates
<p>Grant Dawson, Carleton University</p> <p>Brian Greene, Department of National Defence</p> <p>Philippe Lagassé, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Ottawa</p> <p>Sarah Jane Meharg, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre</p> <p>Carol McQueen, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p> <p>Laura Stovel, Carleton University**</p>
Senior Research Fellows
<p>LGen (Ret'd) Ken Pennie</p> <p>Martin Rudner</p> <p>Elliott Tepper</p>

CSDS Doctoral Research Fellow
John Cadham , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs
Pre-Doctoral Fellows
Maria Derks , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Martin Fischer , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Roy Fuller , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Trista Grant , University of Western Ontario Rachel Lea Heide , Department of History, Carleton University Thomas Juneau , Department of Political Science, Carleton University Joshua Kilberg , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Dave Perry , Department of Political Science, Carleton University Elizabeth St. Jean , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs
MA Fellows / Research Assistants
Joanna Hruskoci , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, CSDS MA Fellow Dan Meester , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Research Assistant and Webmaster
Model NATO Fellows
Brandon Deuville , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, MNATO Project Manager Andrew Feltham , Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, MNATO Deputy Project Manager
C. Centre Staff
Cathleen Schmidt , Centre Administrator and Conference Coordinator Vivian Cummins , Resource Centre

* *Member of Management Committee.*

***Affiliation ended September 1, 2008.*

Annex B – Selected Op-Eds and Media Transcripts (from 2.6)

Articles Included
Selected Op-Eds written by Centre Associates and selected articles and transcripts quoting Centre Associates
<p>Cohen, A. "Bound by necessity; Despite some rocky recent times, Canada-U.S. relations should continue to warm regardless of who is leading the two countries come January." <u>Ottawa Citizen</u>, 27 September 2008, p. B.7. [Syndicated column for CanWest newspapers]</p> <p>Hampson, F. "How to ensure we're in Obama's tent." <u>Globe and Mail</u>, 10 November 2008. [OpEd]</p> <p>Hampson, F. "What 'smart power' means for Canada." <u>Ottawa Citizen</u>, 29 January 2009. [OpEd]</p> <p>Hampson, F. "We need super ideas, not a super envoy." <u>National Post</u>, March 10, 2009. [OpEd]</p> <p>Hampson, F. "Is NATO eyeing MacKay for top role?" <u>Globe and Mail</u>, 10 March 2009. [OpEd]</p> <p>Percival, V. (With James Ron) "We need brains more than brawn." <u>Ottawa Citizen</u>, 13 August 2008, p. A.11. [OpEd]</p> <p>Perry, D. "Caring for Vets' Diseases, Stress Could Cost Canada \$11.5 Billion: The true price of fighting in Afghanistan." <u>TheTyee.ca</u>, March 26, 2009. [OpEd]</p> <p>Rudner, M. "Tougher terror laws not needed: experts." Joanne Chianello, <u>National Post</u>, 13 March 2009, p. A.4.</p> <p>Rudner, M. "Jihadist cells urged to target Canadians; Al-Qa'ida; Website calls for attacks on oil, economic sites." Ian MACLEOD, <u>The Gazette</u> (Montreal), 29 July 2008, p. A.12.</p> <p>Sloan, E. "Stretched to the breaking point." <u>National Post</u>, 17 June 2008, p. A.12. [OpEd]</p> <p>Sucharov, M. "Teaching the Middle East." <u>Ottawa Citizen</u>, 24 November 2008, p. A.10. [Column]</p>

Bound by necessity: Despite some rocky recent times, Canada-U.S. relations should continue to warm regardless of who is leading the two countries come January

Andrew Cohen. The Ottawa Citizen. Ottawa, Ont.:Sep 27, 2008. p. B.7

Abstract (Summary)

On Jan. 20, 2009, the day the new president of the United States is sworn into office in Washington, a blue-ribbon panel of experts will present a study of Canadian-American relations to the prime minister in Ottawa. The issues that dominated the agenda then -- softwood lumber, mad-cow disease, missile defence, the war in Iraq -- have either dissipated or disappeared.

Full Text (1051 words)

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On Jan. 20, 2009, the day the new president of the United States is sworn into office in Washington, a blue-ribbon panel of experts will present a study of Canadian-American relations to the prime minister in Ottawa.

The study, organized by the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University, calls itself a blueprint for a renewed, reinvigorated relationship with the United States. It will offer analysis and insight on 10 core themes likely to shape the agenda under a new administration.

These include trade and investment, energy and the environment, defence and security, the border, the regulatory climate and bilateral institutions. Chaired by Derek Burney, the former Canadian ambassador to Washington, and Fen Hampson, the esteemed director of school, the panel has been thinking about big questions and big answers for a year or so.

By and large, the experts are likely to find a less contentious relationship than it was under the Liberals earlier this decade. The issues that dominated the agenda then -- softwood lumber, mad-cow disease, missile defence, the war in Iraq -- have either dissipated or disappeared.

In 2003, for example, Washington was unhappy with Ottawa's refusal to join the invasion of Iraq. In May, three months after Jean Chretien said no to the war, George W. Bush cancelled his visit to Ottawa. Relations were strained.

In 2005, Washington was displeased with Ottawa's refusal to embrace missile defence. This time it was Paul Martin Jr. who said no, and this didn't enhance his stature in Washington. It worsened in December of that year when Mr. Martin hypocritically declared that the Americans lacked "a global conscience" over their greenhouse gas emissions -- even though theirs were less than ours, relatively speaking.

That brought a rebuke from the mild-mannered David Wilkins, the United States ambassador, who said that Canada need not build itself up by tearing down his country. But the reality is that little Canadians need to do exactly that, which is why they often have a tone of moral superiority toward those vulgar, materialistic cowboys.

Stephen Harper arrived in February 2006 promising to improve relations. Things got off badly when Mr. Harper re-asserted Canada's position on Arctic sovereignty with a forcefulness that surprised Mr. Wilkins.

The issue is unresolved. So is the deportation of Maher Arar, whom the Americans sent, without grounds, to Syria, where he was imprisoned and tortured. The Americans remain unapologetic.

Other sticking points? Canada is awfully concerned about the border, whether smart or dumb, since the Americans tightened the flow of goods, services and people after Sept. 11, 2001. In conjunction with a stronger Canadian dollar and higher gasoline prices, this has hurt travel to Canada, especially to border towns such as Windsor, Ont.

While the Bush administration may not have liked Canada's positions on Iraq or missile defence in recent years, they have lost their sting. Meanwhile, Canada's support for the NATO mission in Afghanistan has enhanced our credibility and visibility in Washington, which was so low after Sept. 11 that Mr. Bush didn't include Canada among the countries he thanked in his highly publicized address to Congress.

That, though, has changed. Canada has spent blood and treasure in rebuilding Afghanistan. It has also begun rebuilding its military, which was also a chronic American lament. Things have warmed. When Mr. Harper went to Washington, the amiable Mr. Bush called him "Steve."

What does the future hold? Which president would be better for Canada?

Historically, Democrats are seen as protectionist because of their traditional support from trade unions in northern industrial states, such as Pennsylvania and Michigan. Economically, Barack Obama might be less advantageous to Canada, particularly if he were looking skeptically at continental free trade.

John McCain, on the other hand, is seen as a free trader who's likely to support a further liberalization of a relationship in which Canada is sending a smaller part of its total exports south than it did a few years ago.

On the whole, though, there is a reason that Canadians favour Mr. Obama over Mr. Bush. It begins with Canada being a fundamentally moderate country that hugs the political centre and would vote overwhelmingly Democratic if it could.

Moreover, after eight years of the adventurism of George W. Bush, whose religious conservatism has never been popular here, Canadians favour the less unilateralist world view of Mr. Obama. As they did Al Gore and John Kerry, they see Democrats of this ilk closer to their belief in multilateralism and international organization, especially the United Nations.

Moreover, they are comfortable with Mr. Obama's politics. They can identify with his commitment to universal health care, which is at the heart of Canada's self-image.

Something else: as a liberal, pluralistic society, Canadians admire Mr. Obama's progress and recognize his historic achievement. While we occasionally like to think we are more tolerant of minorities, which isn't necessarily so, we applaud the prospect of America's first black president, much as Europe does.

This isn't to say that Mr. Obama would get on particularly well with Mr. Harper (assuming the Conservatives are re-elected in October). A social conservative like Mr. Harper would prefer to deal with a soul-mate like Mr. McCain, reaffirming the old reality that, when it comes to cross-border relations, Conservative prime ministers prefer Republican presidents, just as Liberal prime ministers prefer Democratic presidents.

Still, as always, the weight of history, geography and necessity will overwhelm personality. Which means that relations between the two countries, however imperfect, will carry on productively, regardless of who is inaugurated in the shadow of the Capitol on Jan. 20.

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How to ensure we're in Obama's tent

The Harper government will have to recalibrate Canada's relationship with the United States when the Obama Administration takes office. It's true president-elect Barack Obama's popularity with Canadians will make co-operation easier than it has been under the hugely unpopular presidency of George W. Bush. But we will also have to move our diplomacy and advocacy into high gear to ensure we're in the tent, not outside it.

We face huge challenges, not least because of the current economic and financial crisis. Americans' own view of their place in the world is also changing as their economic and military power slips. A growing sense of isolation and surging protectionism is being reinforced by the tide of fiscal red ink and economic recession. Military interventions in Iraq and Afghanistan are deeply unpopular with the public and polls show many Americans want their country to disengage from world affairs.

Given the dire economic situation in the United States, the new administration's focus will be domestic. Mr. Obama is likely to introduce a major stimulus program focusing on job creation. With the Democrats dominating Congress, legislative agendas will be beholden to unions seeking to "save" American jobs. We will have to be extremely nimble to make sure that Canada does not get sideswiped. NAFTA may offer partial shelter, but it too is under challenge. This is no time for complacency. We should expect more litigation for redress, appeal and repeal -and arm ourselves accordingly.

Border security is economic protectionism in a new guise and the problem has only gotten worse. Mandatory cargo reporting rules, onerous inspection requirements and fees, and new traveller rules and restrictions have made the border "sticky" and unpredictable. It should be noted that the issue is not confined to the U.S. side of the border. Canada's own border inspection and regulatory procedures have been beefed up to match those of U.S. Homeland Security. This is a real case of monkey see, monkey do.

The Smart Border Agreement (2001) and the Security and Prosperity Partnership (2005) have not reduced the mounting pile of red tape. Crucially, these initiatives will do nothing to stop Americans from closing the border if there is a major terrorist attack in the United States. There is no contingency plan to deal with such a crisis. We must engage the new administration in a discussion of homeland security concerns and mismatches, including critical infrastructure protection, port management, transport security, Charter protection, cyber-crime, drugs and human smuggling, and joint crisis management.

U.S. energy security and climate-change policies together present another set of challenges. Canada is the largest supplier of crude oil and petroleum products to the United States. There are strong signs that measures to enhance U.S. energy independence will privilege new and existing sources of production within the continental United States. Canada has to ensure its energy supplies are treated equally to those American ones, and that the new administration and Congress understand fully that Canada is America's most trusted and reliable energy supplier.

On climate change, our government has moved quickly to engage Mr. Obama's transition team in order to ensure that Canadian producers are treated fairly under a U.S. emissions trading scheme. However, we should recognize that Mr. Obama's goal to reduce U.S. emissions will not come easily or readily given the many congressional barriers that invariably lie in the path of new legislation. In the meantime, we should develop a credible climate-change policy for Canada that is not inconsistent among federal and provincial levels of government and that does not become an easy target for U.S. legislators. We should

also advance a comprehensive energy/environment package that includes other important co-operative ventures, such as the U.S. Northeast's dependence on Quebec hydro, and look to joint investments in infrastructure, conservation, research and development.

Canada has never loomed large in the political or economic conscience of Americans. However, we can get the next administration's attention if we focus on a broad agenda for co-operation to make North America strong. To sustain that attention, however, we must institutionalize our relationship so there is an ongoing commitment to solve bilateral problems. Although there are many networks at the province-to-state level, at the lower levels of the federal bureaucracy and with business (the North American Competitiveness Council, for example), there is a dearth of institutions at the highest levels of government. Such institutions are needed to engage political leaders and focus the work of government officials on both sides of the border.

We should therefore revive -albeit in a much broader, ambitious, and encompassing form -the Canada-U.S. Partnership as a model to move beyond NAFTA. The CUSP was a Clinton-era initiative, which should make it appealing to a new Democratic administration. It saw regular meetings at the heads-of-government and ministerial levels. Although it focused on border management, it had a broader mandate that allowed it to explore other issues such as regulatory compatibility. Best of all, it worked.

In these troubled times, Prime Minister Stephen Harper's message to America's new president should be a firm call to hang together so we do not hang separately. As a new wind blows through Washington, it will require confident, energetic and sustained leadership from our own government to forge a new partnership.

Fen Osler Hampson is director of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University.

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What 'smart power' means for Canada

U.S. President Barack Obama has acted swiftly to move American diplomacy into high gear with the appointment of Richard Holbrooke as Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, and former U.S. Senator George Mitchell as Special Envoy for Middle East Peace. The new U.S. Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, has also made it clear that U.S. foreign policy will now be directed by the State Department and not the Pentagon.

This recalibration of U.S. foreign policy is premised on what Ms. Clinton in her confirmation hearings called the use of "smart power." Smart power is the idea that military power is not sufficient to address the world's most pressing global threats such as terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, climate change, the current financial and economic crisis, or global poverty. It deploys the full range of economic, cultural, political and intelligence assets in the foreign policy toolbox, with diplomacy taking the lead.

As Ms. Clinton also stressed, a key axiom of smart power is that "America cannot solve the world's most pressing problems on (its) own." It needs the help of its friends and allies.

As a key friend and ally of the United States, Canada should move quickly to accept Washington's invitation. With Mr. Obama scheduled to visit Ottawa next month, this is no time to be reticent or stand back. Canada's leaders must engage the new U.S. administration on a selective range of diplomatic fronts while stressing the mutual benefits from bilateral cooperation in addressing the world's pressing economic, security and environmental challenges. Partnering with the United States on global issues may also prove critical to get its attention on a narrower set of border issues ranging from regulatory reform to facilitating cross-border trade -issues which matter more to us than they do to the United States.

There are three specific areas of global concern where Canada should contribute with its own ideas, proposals, and support for Washington's new "smart power" offensive.

The first and most obvious is Afghanistan which will become the main theatre of U.S. military operations overseas with the drawdown and eventual removal of U.S. forces from Iraq. The new administration is going to ratchet up its level of diplomatic engagement in the region with Richard Holbrooke's appointment.

Mr. Obama's foreign policy team recognizes that Afghanistan's regional neighbours must be more fully engaged in seeking a political resolution to the conflict, much like the earlier Bonn process, which created the new state of Afghanistan and drafted its constitution following the U.S. invasion. They know that there will be no peace in Afghanistan if Pakistan believes that a continuation of the conflict serves its own interests. Pakistan cannot order an end to the conflict, but it can fan the flames. The U.S. also needs the cooperation of other players who have key interests in the conflict such as India, Iran and Afghanistan's northern neighbours, including China.

As a major, combat troop contributing country to the Afghanistan mission, Canada should lend its own ideas and support to this diplomatic venture. For example, we could take the lead in establishing a Contact Group or "Friends of the Peace Process" that could lend critical support to Mr. Holbrooke's diplomatic efforts by opening up additional avenues for dialogue with key constituents, engaging other external actors (e.g. Iran), and testing ideas and political solutions before they are formally put on the table.

We must ensure that such diplomacy succeeds because our own blood and treasure are on the line. We will also need to work closely with the new administration to strengthen Afghanistan's government, which currently suffers from serious deficiencies in its leadership, its legal and judicial systems, and budgetary management and accountability.

The second area for intensified co-operation with Washington is nuclear non-proliferation. Hillary Clinton identified "the gravest threat" facing the United States as being "the danger that weapons of mass destruction will fall into the hands of terrorists."

To address this threat, the new administration has indicated that it will look to negotiating reductions in nuclear stockpiles with other countries while strengthening the current nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) regime, reviving negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty, and urging the U.S. Senate to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). One of the biggest problems with the current regime is that countries such as Iran are trying to remain within the NPT by blurring the distinction between possession and non-possession of a nuclear weapons capability.

Canada is the world's leading exporter of uranium and a major supplier of nuclear reactor technology. We are also a longstanding champion of nuclear nonproliferation and have been a key supporter of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the NPT, and the development of other nuclear safeguards.

Canada is well-positioned to work closely with the new administration to strengthen and preserve the integrity and structure of the NPT regime so that there are proper firewalls in place for countries which have (or intend to pursue) nuclear energy programs. This is especially important because nuclear power use is going to grow -according to some estimates it may double by the year 2030. As new markets emerge in unstable corners of the globe, Canada and other providers of peaceful nuclear energy, including the U.S., will have to ensure that they strike the right balance between nuclear exports and preventing nuclear weapons proliferation.

Multilateral governance of the nuclear fuel cycle is an important way to reduce proliferation risks with the revived use of nuclear power. We should work closely with the U.S. and other suppliers to explore proposals for a "fuel leasing" system under which countries that provide uranium or plutonium reprocessing services take back the spent fuel for reprocessing and disposal.

The third area for Canada-U.S. engagement is energy security and environmental sustainability. Global climate change and energy security are two sides of the same coin. Greater U.S. energy security cannot happen without Canada because we are -and will continue to be -America's biggest energy supplier. Canada and the U.S. will need to develop a joint approach to carbon control, recognizing the continued importance of oil and gas to the overall energy equation and the need for sensible management of their exploitation and distribution for both energy security and environmental sustainability.

President Obama is moving quickly to reverse the policies of the Bush administration by establishing tough new mileage rules for automobiles and strict, new standards for tail pipe emissions. He has also instructed the U.S. government to become more energy efficient while declaring that the United States will reduce its dependence on foreign oil and lead on climate change.

The Harper government has signalled that it wants to establish a common Canada-U.S. bio-fuel mandate, shared fuel efficiency standards and a joint strategy to scale back dependence on foreign oil. This is the right message to send. By working together, Canada and the U.S. can show the world that they are leaders -not slackers -in tackling the problems of energy security and climate change.

A "smart power" approach to these problems should also encompass discussions about investment in infrastructure, research and development, conservation, and a commitment to agree on climate change policies on both sides of the border that are consonant with sustained economic growth.

Canada should stand at the front of the line as Mr. Obama and Ms. Clinton reach out to America's friends and allies. As America's "most important trading partner," we don't want to be taken for granted. But this tagline won't mean much unless we make a lot more out of our special relationship by energizing our diplomacy with Washington. **Fen Osler Hampson is chancellor's professor and director of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and co-chair of the Carleton University Canada-U.S. Project.**

National Post

Fen Osler Hampson: Keep the envoys. Give us ideas

Posted: March 10, 2009, 9:00 AM by NP Editor Full Comment

There is a rising call for Stephen Harper to appoint a special Canadian envoy for Afghanistan. In the House of Commons, Liberal foreign affairs critic Bob Rae and Opposition leader Michael Ignatieff recently chastised the government for not following the lead of other NATO countries — the United States, Britain and France among others — which have appointed their own super envoys and special representatives to the region. In response, Foreign Affairs Minister Lawrence Cannon said last week he would discuss the matter with the Prime Minister.

Should we follow suit? Mr. Rae does have a point when he says that we need to put diplomacy at the forefront of Canadian and NATO efforts in Afghanistan. As we all know, the security situation there is getting worse, not better, in spite of the strides that we and others have made to strengthen Afghanistan's own defence and security forces and promote social and economic development. The reasons behind the worsening security situation are complex. The Taliban-led insurgency is fuelled by cross-border allegiances between Pashtun tribal leaders in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The position of Pakistan's own government is increasingly precarious, and it has conceded what little control it had over its northwest frontier provinces to tribal leaders in recent months. Elements of Pakistan's own military and intelligence forces continue to have ties with the fundamentalist groups leading the insurgency.

Afghanistan's regional neighbours must be more fully engaged in seeking a political resolution to the conflict, much like in the earlier Bonn process, which created the new state of Afghanistan and drafted its constitution following the U.S. invasion. There will be no peace in Afghanistan if Pakistan believes that a continuation of the conflict serves its own interests. Pakistan cannot order an end to the conflict, but it can fan the flames. The U.S. also needs the co-operation of other players who have key interests in the conflict, like India, Iran and Afghanistan's northern neighbours, including even China.

Canada and NATO clearly need to develop a coherent and comprehensive political and diplomatic strategy if they are going to make any headway on these and other problems that plague Afghanistan and the region's political future.

In appointing Richard Holbrooke as U.S. Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, President Obama has signalled that his administration is serious about taking the lead in doing just that. The problem in terms of both style and personality is that Mr. Holbrooke is not the kind of person who will take kindly to other envoys to the region who get in his way or want to be part of the supporting cast in the politics and diplomacy of the region. (In Bosnia he ran what was largely a one-man show.) The even bigger problem is that neither he nor anyone else really has a clue about what needs to be done to secure stability and political order in the region. Embarking on a vigorous round of shuttle diplomacy that leads to yet more meetings with Afghanistan's President Karzai or Pakistan's own embattled political leadership will accomplish little if anything. And we should ask ourselves what kind of confused message we and others are exporting to the region if we continue to stamp out envoys like fortune cookies. The problem is not that we need more envoys. We need good ideas. We also need to launch a process of constructive dialogue that engages local actors (and not just national political elites) and in such a way that they begin to consider their political — as opposed to military options — and also take some real ownership over their future and that of their people. This is where Canada can play a constructive role rather than feeding its own ego by appointing yet another envoy to the region in order to keep up diplomatic appearances. What we should do is take the lead in establishing an Eminent Persons Group or Group of Wise Persons that would include, for example, individuals like former UN envoy Lakhdar Brahimi and former EU envoy Francesc Vendrell, who know Afghanistan and the region well and are widely respected by local actors.

By convening and supporting the work of such a brain trust, Canada could help broaden the base of the U.S.-led political process and also bring new ideas to the table which are constructive and not necessarily American. We will have to convince the United States that it is important to widen the circle of the conversation around Afghanistan and Pakistan's future, and that Holbrooke, in spite of his many diplomatic talents, cannot carry the torch alone.

Such a group, chaired by a leading Canadian, like John Manley, could also play a key role in opening up additional avenues for dialogue and discussion with key constituents and affected parties, help with the engagement of other external actors (e.g., Iran) and help with the testing of ideas and political solutions before they are formally put on the table.

This is not the sort of thing that can — or indeed should — be done by official diplomatic envoys. The group could also offer its own ideas about ways to strengthen Afghanistan's government, which currently suffers from serious deficiencies in its leadership, legal and judicial systems and budgetary management and accountability. Above all, if we act quickly, such a group of wise persons, convened and supported by Canada, could help ensure that the new U.S. diplomatic "offensive" in the region gets off on the right foot and stays on course. It would also help focus our own efforts and political strategy in the region.

National Post

Fen Osler Hampson is chancellor's professor and director of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and the co-author of *Taming Intractable Conflicts* (United States Institute of Peace Press).

Globe and Mail

Is NATO eyeing MacKay for top role? -

Byline: In a statement before the United Nations, General Assembly president Miguel D'Escoto Brockman argued for the use of the term "apartheid" to describe Israeli policies: "I believe it is very important that we in the United Nations use this term. We must..."

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Buzz mounts as minister says all candidates should be considered, regardless of nationality

Defence Minister Peter MacKay ramped up speculation yesterday that he's in contention for NATO's top job, arguing that Canada has earned a new respect in the alliance and that its next head need not be a European.

"I don't think that traditions, in the sense of geography, should be a restriction on any position with NATO," he told reporters in Ottawa at a press conference on another subject.

Mr. MacKay has been considered a long shot for the post of NATO secretary-general, given that the job is traditionally held by a European. The selection process is a mysterious one, with no declared candidates or overt campaigning, and news reports naming the European front-runners routinely dismiss the denials offered up by the people identified.

Secrecy notwithstanding, a source with knowledge of the issue confirmed yesterday that Mr. MacKay's name has been raised within the alliance as a potential replacement for Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, NATO's secretary-general since 2004 and a former foreign minister of the Netherlands.

Mr. MacKay's name came up as well in an opinion piece in the Washington Post on Sunday which said he is being promoted as a candidate by U.S. Vice-President Joe Biden. According to the paper's chief foreign correspondent Jim Hoagland, Washington is backing Mr. MacKay to "reward Canada for its valiant combat performance in Afghanistan."

The Post report said the White House will seek to build support for Mr. MacKay by offering France other key appointments within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Citing European sources, the newspaper reported the United States will agree to let French generals take over two commands currently held by Americans "to smooth the way for this symbolically important step."

However, a Canadian foreign policy expert believes that if the goal of the United States and Canada is to get more European soldiers on the ground in Afghanistan, it might make more sense to continue to have a European at the helm.

"It's easier to have a European making that case, because he or she is one of them," said **Fen Hampson, director of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University.**

Mr. Hampson added that Mr. Biden's "comments suggest more of a pat on the back for America's stalwart ally, which has done yeoman service in Afghanistan, and recognition for a job well done, than a serious suggestion that the U.S. will go to the mat to secure the top post for a Canadian."

Most major European NATO members want a Dane for the post, Mr. Hampson said. The Prime Minister of Denmark, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, is currently considered the front-runner, though Radek Sikorski, the Polish Foreign Minister, has also been mentioned. The fact that Europe has yet to get behind a single candidate is adding to the speculation that Mr. MacKay is also in the running.

"He is a potential compromise candidate," University of Calgary political scientist Terry Terriff, a NATO watcher, told CBC Newsworld yesterday.

When asked about the Washington Post article, Mr. MacKay said he has never discussed the issue with Mr. Biden.

"What I can tell you is that there is growing appreciation and I would even go so far as to say renewed respect for the role that Canada plays in NATO, not just in Afghanistan, but the fact that we have been an active participant and a founding nation for NATO in its 60-year history."

On Parliament Hill, Liberal MP and defence critic Denis Coderre expressed doubt that Mr. MacKay is under serious consideration.

"I think this is a game," he said, noting that the campaigning on behalf of Mr. MacKay is becoming increasingly public. "Most of the time, [public comments are made] because it's a long shot and they're trying to find an alternative."

With reports from Brian Laghi and Steven Chase

“We need brains more than brawn”

James Ron, **Valerie Percival**. The Ottawa Citizen. Aug 13, 2008. p. A.11

As Russian and Georgian troops square off in the days to come, allegations of war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and even genocide will abound. Georgia says Russian forces are targeting civilians, while Russia says Georgian troops are persecuting its citizens and minorities in the South Ossetia enclave.

Who is right? How many people have died, and how many were killed in violation of the laws of war? What are the humanitarian needs?

A host of organizations will soon weigh in on these and related questions with fresh facts from the field, including leading non-governmental bodies such as the New-York based Human Rights Watch, and the Brussels-based International Crisis Group.

Sadly, however, few -- if any -- of these agenda-shaping organizations will be based in Canada. In the days to come, few Canadian institutions will publish new or useful information about the conflict. In fact, the only significant knowledge-producing agency in the country on such issues is the Canadian foreign service, and it does not publish its findings. Its budget for overseas work is shrinking, moreover, and there is no Canadian mission in Georgia.

Canadians are surely heading into the field, but they are likely to be working for groups based in the United States or Europe. Many probably left Canada because it has few organizations with the capacity to gather and disseminate timely knowledge about contemporary crises, including the issues Canadians say they care about: human rights and humanitarian needs.

Why has Canada so little capacity to gather and publish timely information? Why must talented Canadians leave the country to do this work, and why does their government have so little ability to shape international responses to breaking events?

The answer is largely due to bad past investments, coupled with an implicit willingness to let others do the fact-gathering and hard thinking.

Canada is a rich country with a strong industrial base, a decent higher education system, and lucrative natural resources. More importantly, it is brimming with intellectually engaged young people keen to make a difference.

These assets are being squandered, however, and we have done little in the past 20 years to fill the Canadian void in global knowledge production. Individual Canadians remain intellectual leaders in peacekeeping, development assistance, and humanitarian policy, but the country as a whole has ceded global leadership in these and related areas to the Americans and Europeans.

The current government has committed itself to rebuilding Canada's international reputation and crisis response capacity, but has done so chiefly by boosting military spending. More aircraft, better body armour and bigger guns may help, but timely information and strong analysis are the foundation of any good policy.

The best decisions, moreover, are informed by a vital, cacophonous sector of independent thinkers and fact finders who can provide new evidence for sound policy, or provide empirical checks on bad ideas.

The pen is almost always mightier than the sword, and this is especially true for Canada. After all, no matter how much we spend on defence, our ability to militarily shape or influence world events will remain tiny.

The timely production of accurate knowledge, by contrast, is something that even a much smaller country could do well. Consider Human Rights Watch, a medium-sized, U.S.-based organization with a few modest offices worldwide. The group helps shape global debates each and every day, and all for the price of \$45 million (U.S.) a year, roughly the cost of purchasing and maintaining three and a half used Leopard II battle tanks. The highly influential International Crisis Group's budget is far smaller.

In other words, for a tiny fraction of our annual defence budget, Canada could create world-class knowledge producers able to weigh in daily on global crisis debates. Canada could be one of the world's top "go to" countries, rather than a passive consumer of other people's ideas and information.

We need to do more than buy new guns and planes. The government must work with the private sector, charitable donors and experts to jump start new and existing fact-finding agencies, both within and outside the public service. The non-governmental groups, moreover, must be independent, entrepreneurial, and financially sustainable. In 10 years, we could become a leader in global knowledge. Or not. It's up to us.

James Ron is an associate professor, and Valerie Percival is an assistant professor, at the Norman Paterson School for International Affairs, Carleton University. They have worked for Human Rights Watch and the International Crisis Group, as well as other international agencies.



[Caring for Vets' Diseases, Stress Could Cost Canada \\$11.5 Billion](#)

The true price of fighting in Afghanistan. First of two articles.

View full article and comments here <http://thetyee.ca/News/2009/03/26/AfghanStress/>

By [Crawford Kilian](#)

Published: March 26, 2009

Canada's price for fighting in Afghanistan has not yet been fully paid -- or even known. Liberal and Conservative governments have avoided reporting the cost of the war. But Carleton University researcher **David Perry** [estimates](#) that as of March 2009, Afghanistan has cost us \$4.78 billion. By 2012, he says, the war will have cost us \$7.55 billion.

Those killed in the war pay the highest price, of course, but the survivors pay too, without glory, for the rest of their lives.

More than [360 Canadians](#) have come home wounded. More than [4,000](#) Canadian Forces veterans are receiving benefits for post-traumatic stress or "operational stress injuries." Thousands more, veterans and those currently serving, are dealing with PTSD and related problems on their own.

Paying for veterans' care

David Perry estimates long-term care of Afghanistan veterans will require "significant" spending:

"An estimated 20,000 Canadian Forces members served in the Afghan theatre of operations between 2002 and 31 December 2007, and seven additional six-month rotations will be required between February 2008 and July 2011. Recognizing that 3000 personnel are really required to staff each rotation, by July 2011 there will be approximately 41,000 Canadian military veterans of Afghanistan."

Perry also cites an estimate that "27 per cent of Kandahar veterans will experience mental health problems, including post-traumatic stress disorder, significant depressive issues, and hazardous drinking behaviour. With a total of 11 rotations or 33,000 troops required to fulfill our combat role in Kandahar, this suggests almost 9000 forces personnel may experience some form of mental health problems."

Drawing an analogy with U.S. estimates on the cost of veterans' care, Perry concludes that "the lifetime care for 41,000 Canadian Afghanistan veterans could cost around \$11.5 billion."

The cost of exotic diseases

Some of that care will be for those who come home bearing unfamiliar illnesses. They have inspired a modest literature in medical journals, and little public attention. But these diseases make life that much

harder for the veterans and their families. Some pose potential threats to healthcare workers and the general public.

The Canadian Forces Health Services offers a detailed [list](#) of diseases that soldiers may be exposed to in Afghanistan: hepatitis A and E, typhoid, cholera, malaria, dengue, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, tuberculosis, West Nile virus, typhus and others. Even the dust of Kabul and Kandahar is a [hazard](#), causing respiratory problems and skin lesions that can result in infections.

Leishmaniasis, a parasitic disease spread by sandflies, is a notably nasty illness. The cutaneous form can leave disfiguring ulcers that take months to heal, and the visceral form can be fatal. Although the Canadian Forces actively try to prevent it, at least 14 soldiers have contracted cutaneous [leishmaniasis](#). So have almost 1300 U.S. personnel in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Pneumonia that won't quit

American doctors [worry](#) that North American sandflies, which carry another form of the disease, could pick up the Asian strain from returned veterans. It could then spread through the general population.

Another dangerous infection is [Acinetobacter baumannii](#), a "successful pathogen" with a talent for resisting antibiotics. According to one [study](#), four wounded Canadian soldiers seem to have picked up A. baumannii from a mechanical ventilator in the military field hospital at Kandahar, and came home with a stubborn pneumonia.

Canadian doctors are understandably worried that [A. baumannii](#) could [spread](#) to other hospital patients. In one U.S. [study](#) at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, researchers found bacteria spreading within the hospital from patient to patient -- what's called a "nosocomial" infection.

Invisible wounds

PTSD was once "shell shock," and then "battle fatigue" -- a barely recognized condition that many still associate with cowardice or simple lack of character. Similarly, many soldiers suffer the invisible wound of traumatic brain injury (TBI).

Last December, CTV carried a Canadian Press [report](#) on a major U.S. study of TBI in Iraq and Afghanistan veterans. Often caused by the detonation of an improvised explosive device, TBI can lead to dementia, seizures, psychoses, aggressive behaviour, depression and memory problems. Unsurprisingly, TBI cases are also more likely to develop PTSD.

The CP report also noted that the Canadian Forces don't keep track of their TBI cases because it isn't "essential in supporting our primary responsibility of patient care."

'Soldier on'

A search of the Veterans Affairs website still finds almost nothing directly related to TBI, though it does include a considerable amount of well-meant but almost [unreadable information](#) about PTSD.

That information is there, of course, because it's needed. A sucking chest wound or a blown-off leg is an obvious and serious wound. It gets prompt and intensive care.

A brain injury, or psychological stress, is not just concealed; the victim is expected to "suck it up," to "soldier on." Gen. George S. Patton was rightly condemned, more than 60 years ago, for slapping a PTSD victim. Today's PTSD victims slap themselves, denying their condition because it still carries a stigma.

Medical experts and the Canadian government are fully aware of these health hazards facing the men and women who are fighting in Afghanistan. But for the experts it's still a technical problem, and for the politicians it's a political problem.

As the price of fighting in Afghanistan continues to soar, the veterans and their families will bear the heaviest costs.

Crawford Kilian is a contributing editor of *The Tyee*.

"Tougher terror laws not needed: experts"
Joanne Chianello. National Post. Mar 13, 2009. p. A.4

The precedent-setting case against Momin Khawaja proves that the Canadian legal system can deal with terrorists without further aggressive anti-terror-ism laws, according to legal and global intelligence experts.

In the same week that the Ontario Superior Court sentenced the first person successfully charged under Canada's eight-year-old antiterrorism legislation, the Conservative government is planning to re-introduce two highly controversial clauses associated with that legislation.

The contentious clauses -- which "expired" in 2007 --give police temporary powers of preventive arrest and the ability to compel witnesses to testify at closed hearings in front of judges. Although the powers have never been used, Justice Minister Rob Nicholson gave Parliament notice that his government plans to restore them.

In the wake of the Khawaja conviction and sentencing, experts want to know why.

"Instead of having secret prisons and courts making use of secret evidence, here we have a trial in open court where the perpetrator is sentenced to a minimum sentence of 10 years hard time," said Michael Byers, a law professor at University of British Columbia.

"It's a balanced, reasonable, yet weighty outcome, one that shows that our legal system, with all of its checks and balances, can deal responsibly and effectively with terrorism.

"And that's really important because there are those who want to take terrorism out of our legal system."

Arthur Cockfield, a criminal law professor at Queen's University, echoed the belief that "the system works. The police were able to investigate, and the Crown was able to successfully prosecute."

An Ottawa terrorism expert says that the Khawaja case also shows how intelligence collected by secret service can be used in an open court of law. In convicting the 30-yearold Khawaja, the Crown used intelligence gathered by both Canadian and British sources.

Khawaja was, among other things, building a detonating device for a group of British terrorists planning to bomb London. Khawaja, however, was found not guilty of conspiring to blow up the British capital.

"For ordinary citizens, they may not realize how important it is that intelligence was able to be used in a prosecution," said **Martin Rudner**, Carleton University professor emeritus and expert in international intelligence. "That's something that rarely ever happened during the Cold War, for example, when if you caught a spy, you exchanged them over a bridge in Berlin."

"Jihadist cells urged to target Canadians; Al-Qa'ida; Website calls for attacks on oil, economic sites"
IAN MACLEOD. The Gazette (Montreal). Jul 29, 2008. p. A.12

A virulent Al-Qa'ida website has issued a new call for followers to kill Canadians and other westerners and attack oil and economic targets.

The message on the password-protected al-Ekhlaas.net forum was posted July 7, the third anniversary of the London transit massacre. The website is a favoured site of hardcore jihadists.

Experts are debating the significance of the latest al-Ekhlaas threat calling for the targeting of Christians, especially those from Canada the U.S., Britain, Spain, Australia and Italy.

Most unsettling, perhaps, is the instructional nature of the posting. Details of the Arabic-language posting, titled "Clandestine work inside the city," were recently translated and reported by the Jamestown Foundation, a conservative Washington think-tank.

Under the nom de guerre Abu Hajar Abdul Aziz al-Moqrin (the former leader of Al-Qa'ida's Saudi wing killed in 2004), the posting explains how a four-unit jihadist cell should be properly trained in urban terror warfare before activation.

Further, the intelligence cell that collects information on a target must not know the purpose of the information. Al-Moqrin warns jihadists not to attack religious figures because it harms the cause. Instead, urban cells should seek economic targets, such as Jewish investments in Muslim countries, international companies, international economic experts, exports from "Crusader countries" and raw materials being "stolen from Muslim countries by the enemies," with al-Moqrin calling for attacks on oil wells, pipelines and oil tankers.

Terrorism experts are divided on the message's import.

"The reference to Canada is fairly peripheral and embedded in a broad anti-'kufar' (non-believer) strategy targeting Jews, Christians, apostate Muslim leaders, and 'secular officials,' " said Wesley Wark, a security expert. "The main interest in the story would seem to me the effort taken on some jihadi websites to try to encourage professionalism and clandestinity in terrorist operations."

Martin Rudner, founding director of the Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies, believes the specific threat to oil interests and possibly overseas corporate executives is worrying, especially for Canadian energy interests in such places as Yemen, where the offices of Calgary-based Nexen Inc. were shaken by a bomb blast in April.

“Stretched to the breaking point”

Elinor Sloan. National Post. Jun 17, 2008. p. A.12

The federal government's Canada First Defence Strategy (CFDS) sparked significant confusion when it was released in May. Most of the strategy is not new. Defence Minister Peter MacKay noted that Canada has purchased strategic airlift and is in the process of buying tactical airlift, battlefield helicopters, main battle tanks, arctic offshore patrol vessels and joint support ships. The Minister also highlighted some new commitments, including ships to replace the navy's destroyers and frigates, maritime patrol aircraft, next-generation fighter aircraft and a family of land combat vehicles.

How much will all of this cost? Press accounts and government statements offer up a purchase price of about \$18-billion. To that one must add several billion dollars already committed for the purchasing of new army trucks and maritime helicopters and upgrading frigates and maritime patrol aircraft. Other critical projects include fixed-wing search-and-rescue aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles. In addition, shortfalls have already been identified in some project commitments, notably the joint support ship. Finally, and significantly, there is the cost of maintaining new equipment over a 20-year period, which conservatively adds about 50% to the overall cost. All of this amounts to roughly \$45-billion over the next 20 years.

At first glance the money available for capital acquisitions seems to correspond with the identified costs. But in fact, the Conservative government's long-term funding formula does not meet the Canadian Forces' needs. This is because most of the \$45-billion must come much sooner than later. Reduced investments in defence in the 1990s have led to a situation in which a whole range of major military platforms -- supply ships, destroyers, maritime patrol aircraft, fighters, battlefield helicopters, light armoured vehicles -- must be replaced within the same five-year window of about 2012-2017. The CF needs approximately \$30-billion for capital acquisitions over the next 5 years to begin the procurement process. After that, our Forces will need about \$15-billion over the period to 2028 to maintain the equipment.

And equipment is not the only issue. The government's commitment to a force level of 70,000 is at least 10,000 people short of what is necessary for the Forces to be able to do all that it is being asked to do. More immediately, it is imperative the government address the issue of how to actually increase the force size. Since 2005 the army has actually decreased in size, despite a large and continuous commitment to Afghanistan, and despite needing to find forces to fill newly created units and command structures. A recent assessment reveals the army "is now stretched almost to the breaking point." The lack of crew availability is also impacting the air force's ability to carry out its commitments, and the navy has the equivalent of a full ship's company of vacant positions on each coast. Because recruiting takes time, part of the answer here may lie in increasing retention through financial incentives.

Today, Canada's military has a level of public support that has not been seen in decades. Canadians recognize the good work of the Forces and see defence as a necessary expenditure. The defence reductions of the 1990s set the stage for a perfect storm of existing shortfalls in personnel and looming gaps in equipment. The government should seize, not squander, the opportunity to make the necessary investments.

Elinor Sloan is a senior research fellow with CDFAI and an associate professor of international relations at Carleton University. A longer version of Prof. Sloan's analysis is available at www.cdfai.org.

"Teaching the Middle East"

Mira Sucharov. The Ottawa Citizen. Nov 24, 2008. p. A.10

This month, professors across North America are preparing their course outlines for next semester, with the hope of helping students read, write and learn a little about the world in the process. Yet this time around my task is a tad more loaded. This year, for the second time, I will be teaching an upper-level course on Israeli-Palestinian relations -- and I admit to being gun-shy.

My approach to teaching the delicate subject of the Middle East has been to focus on what academics refer to as "narratives," the stories groups tell about their past and present.

Taking this approach means that students coming in to the course with a personal connection to one side will be exposed to the other side's perspective, and vice-versa. (And students new to the topic get a birds-eye view affording insight into the experiences of both sides.)

When I teach the events surrounding 1948, the year Israel was founded, my students read national poetry from Israel's "war of independence" celebrating the service of young Jews who built a state out of the ashes of the Holocaust. But students also read harrowing accounts of Palestinian refugee displacement during what Palestinians refer to as the *naqba*, or disaster.

Consider contemporary debates such as the one over Israel's security barrier. In my class we will discuss what that barrier represents to both sides. Palestinians say the fence (or "wall," as they call it) cuts them off from their farming livelihoods, and further emphasizes the restrictions and humiliation of "occupation." Israelis see the barrier as necessary protection for citizens who want to go about their everyday lives without being murdered by Palestinian terrorists.

Engaging these point-and-counterpoint stories is essential not only to building empathy for each side, but for understanding and explaining how and why each side acts the way it does. Why did Israel pursue peace with the PLO in 1993? Why did the Palestinians launch a second Intifada in 2000?

Explaining and describing collective action -- the crux of social scientific inquiry -- also means that I discourage my students from using the terms "pro-Israel" or "pro-Palestinian." Does pro-Israel mean pro-peace? Pro-settlements? Pro-justice? Does pro-Palestinian mean pro-peace? Anti-occupation? Pro-justice?

The last time I taught this course, I proceeded through the semester confident that students were on board with me in uncovering national narratives. But several weeks after the end of term, the course evaluations landed in my office mailbox. There, to my surprise, some students complained that I was "pro-Israeli" while others complained that I was "pro-Palestinian."

While partly pleased that accusations from both sides might mean I had struck the right balance, I was frustrated that many students had not seemed to "get" the interpretive approach I was presenting.

Of course, many students do feel a vested interest in seeing an end to suffering in the region. And many clearly feel that the existing suffering -- and there is much on both sides -- is the fault of one party rather than another. And for this I include a component on the Canadian and American role in the region. I try to invite a representative from the Department of Foreign Affairs to speak to the students about Canada's involvement in the peace process. Those students seeking careers in public affairs may very well end up

pursuing work in that governmental vein. Drawing on lessons from Canadian diplomacy in the region, my approach is one of "fair mindedness" (addressing the actions of each side on its own terms) rather than strict neutrality.

But I also try to make clear that whatever policy option one would like to advance ("end the Israeli occupation," "isolate Hamas," "create a Palestinian state" or "keep Jerusalem unified under Israeli rule") will not succeed unless one understands the meaning that each part of the story holds for each group. What's more, figuring out the most "just" course of action can only be achieved by recognizing that history matters, but that historical memory matters more.

It's difficult for a professor to know when a particular approach will work, and when it won't. And besides, it may not be a professor's primary duty to create harmony in the classroom, not at the expense of moral and intellectual commitment to knowledge.

Perhaps a little discomfort is okay, if students can be convinced that hearing the narrative of the other side - however cognitively and emotionally difficult to do -- is the essential first step toward understanding this sad and decades' old conflict.

Mira Sucharov is a professor of political science at Carleton University, and the author of *The International Self: Psychoanalysis and the Search for Israeli-Palestinian Peace*.