



**centre for security  
and defence studies**  
carleton university

## **centre for security and defence studies**

**norman paterson school of international affairs  
carleton university**

### **annual report 2009-10**

**prepared for  
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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, 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, Ottawa-based foreign diplomats, 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 40 graduate and undergraduate courses with substantive security and defence content with enrolments totaling more than 1,000 students, while CSDS faculty and research associates supervised 110 graduate and undergraduate research projects. In addition, CSDS provided support for students to conduct field research trips and, partly with 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 was pleased this year to support the travel of Carleton's Model UN team to attend the annual MUN competition at UN headquarters in New York. Finally, CSDS engaged in a new, collaborative initiative with NPSIA's Professional Training program and the United States Institute of Peace to deliver a Professional Certificate course in international conflict analysis and resolution for 16 students and mid-career professionals, including 2 recently-retired CF members.

The active, interdisciplinary **research** program of Centre Associates, identified in the CSDS funding proposal, led to the publication of 57 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 *Canadian Foreign Policy* journal's biennial New Scholars Conference.

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 44 events that attracted 2,280 participants from academia, government (including Parliament, PCO, DFAIT, DND, RCMP, Public Safety, among others), members of the Canadian Forces, Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials, NGO representatives, media, members of the public, and "non-traditional" audiences such as high school students. These events included:

- The Annual Conference of the Security and Defence Forum Centres, which brought together representatives of all SDF Centres, DND and other government and CF members, and distinguished Canadian and international specialists on the topic of security and international law;
- The 23rd Annual High School World Issues conference, which brought more than 300 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 lecture by David Sanger of the *New York Times*, organized with the Canadian International Council and the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, and broadcast nationally by CPAC;
- A number of closed-door roundtables with visiting foreign officials and distinguished scholars, attending by senior government officials from DND, DFAIT and PCO
- Presentation of the *Will to Intervene* Report, organized with the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies at Concordia;
- Seminar on military planning for mass atrocity prevention, organized with the All-Party

Parliamentary Group for the Prevention of Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity;

- Nearly 20 public lectures, roundtables, and seminars by leading scholars and practitioners, some of which were broadcast nationally by CPAC;
- 8 Strategic Analysis Seminar Series meetings held in downtown Ottawa, directed at foreign policy, defence, security and intelligence officials;
- And the launch of a new seminar series with the Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance, *The New Security Challenges Colloquium*.

Centre associates also engaged the broader public through more than 100 media interviews and background briefings, and half 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 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. In addition, we plan to continue our New Security Challenges Colloquium series, launched this past year. 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, including further collaboration with NPSIA's Professional Training program and the US Institute of Peace in fielding a professional training course for students and mid-career professionals – including members of the Canadian Forces – on “Leadership in International Conflict Management.”

In addition, CSDS plans to undertake two other special projects in the next fiscal year: First, in collaboration with the journal *Canadian Foreign Policy* and the Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies, we will host a specialist workshop for early fall 2010 on “Afghanistan and Pakistan: Canadian, Regional and International Dimensions,” which will culminate in a Special Issue of *Canadian Foreign Policy* journal in early 2011. Second, CSDS will collaborate on a multi-year international research project on public health, violent conflict and post-conflict statebuilding. As part of the project, led by CSDS Faculty Associate Val Percival, CSDS will host seminars and workshops and participate in the development of proposals for funded research.

## 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)

	2009-2010 Total	Last Year's Total
Number of faculty attached to the Centre involved in research:	18	15
Number of Centre staff* involved in research:	14	14
Number of research associates attached to the Centre involved in research:	10	8
Number of graduate students involved in research:	85	80

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

#### **Relationship and work of research associates**

The Centre's 18 Faculty Associates are full-time Carleton University faculty members drawn from the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, 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 NPSIA post-doctoral fellows and sessional instructors (A. Charron), visiting international scholars and sessional lecturers in the Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (M. Nikolko), 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)

	2009-2010 Total	Last Year's Total
Peer-Reviewed Publications:	32	38
Other Publications:	25	17

### Peer-reviewed Publications

1. Carment, David (with Yiagadeesen Samy and Stewart Prest). Security, Development and the Fragile State: Bridging the Gap between Theory and Policy (Routledge Press, 2009). [Co-authored Book]
2. Carment, David and Martin Fischer. "R2P and the Role of Regional Organisations in Ethnic Conflict Management, Prevention and Resolution: The Unfinished Agenda" in Global Responsibility to Protect 1, no. 3 (June 2009): 261-290. [Journal Article]
3. Carment, David (with Stewart Prest, Carlo Dade, Per Unheim and Andrew Harrington). "International Peace and Conflict Dimensions of Haitian and Jamaican Diasporas" Human Architecture (Spring 2009). [Journal Article]
4. Carment, David (with Yiagadeesen Samy and Stewart Prest). "State Fragility and Implications for Aid Allocation: An Empirical Analysis" in Harvey Starr, ed., Dealing with Failed States (Routledge Press, 2009). [Book Chapter]
5. Charron, Andrea (with Elizabeth Sneyd). "Elargir la sécurité dans l'Arctique canadien", Enjeux stratégiques et politiques dans l'Arctique canadien, Frédéric Lasserre (ed) (Laval: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 2010). [Book Chapter]
6. Charron, Andrea (with Jane Boulden), eds. "The UN Sanctions Moment: New Dilemmas and Unintended Consequences," Special Issue of International Journal 65 (1), (Winter 2010). [Edited Journal]
7. Daudelin, Jean (with Robert Bothwell). One-Hundred Years of Canadian Foreign Policy: Canada Among Nations 2008 (Montreal, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2009). [Edited Book]
8. Daudelin, Jean. "Managing Empires," in Jean Daudelin and Robert Bothwell, eds., One-Hundred Years of Canadian Foreign Policy: Canada Among Nations 2008 (Montreal, Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2009), pp. 3-19. [Book Chapter]
9. Feltham, Andrew. "Spy vs. Spy: Rethinking the Dynamics of CF Intelligence Sharing in Afghanistan," journal article in Paterson Review, Vol. 10. [Journal Article]

10. **Fen Osler Hampson.** "Multilateralism and the Challenges of Global Governance," in I. William Zartman and Saadia Touval, eds., International Cooperation (Cambridge University Press, 2010). [Book Chapter]
11. **Jardine, Eric.** "Buying the Enemy: Demobilization Programs in the Midst of Counterinsurgency," *Small Wars Journal* 7, no. 1 (March 2010), 1-12.
12. **Lagassé, Philippe** (with Marie-Eve Desrosiers). "Canada and the Bureaucratic Politics of State Fragility," Diplomacy and Statecraft 20, No. 4(2009): 659-678. [Journal Article]
13. **Lagassé, Philippe** (with Justin Massie), eds. "New Perspectives on Canadian Security Studies," Special Issue of International Journal 64, no. 3 (2009). [Edited Journal]
14. **Lagassé, Philippe** (with Joel J. Sokolsky). "A Larger 'Footprint' in Ottawa: Canada's Evolving Civil-Military Relationship," Canadian Foreign Policy 15, no. 2 (2009): 16-40. [Journal Article]
15. **Lagassé, Philippe.** "A Mixed Legacy: General Hillier and Canadian Defence, 2005-2008," International Journal 64, no. 3 (2009): 605-623. [Journal Article]
16. **Meharg, Sarah Jane.** *Measuring What Matters in Peace Operations and Crisis Management* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2009). [Book]
17. **Mendeloff, David.** Trauma and Vengeance: Assessing the Psychological and Emotional Effects of Post-Conflict Justice." Human Rights Quarterly 31, no. 3 (August 2009): 592-623. [Journal Article]
18. **Milner, James.** Refugees, the State and the Politics of Asylum in Africa (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009). [Book]
19. **Milner, James.** "Refugees and the regional dynamics of peacebuilding," Refugee Survey Quarterly, 28, no. 1 (2009): 13-30. [Journal Article]
20. **Nikolko Milana** (with Grytsay Elena). Ukrainian National Identity: Reflection In The Mirror Of 'The Other' (Vilnius: EHU-press, 2009). (Co-authored Book, in Russian).
21. **Park, Augustine S.J.** "Child Soldiers and Distributive Justice: Addressing the Limits of Law," Crime, Law and Social Change (2010). [Journal Article]
22. **Park, Augustine S.J.** "Community-Based Restorative Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone," Contemporary Justice Review 13, no. 1 (2010), pp. 95-119. [Journal Article]
23. **Park, Augustine S.J.** "Global Governance, Therapeutic Intervention and War-Affected Girls," Alternatives: Global, Local, Political 34, no. 2 (2009): 157-182. [Journal Article]
24. **Valerie Percival** (with Egbert Sondorp). "Case Study of Health Sector Reform in Kosovo" Conflict and Health (March 2010). [Journal Article]
25. **Perry, David.** "The Privatization of the Canadian Military; Afghanistan and Beyond," International Journal 64, no. 3 (July 2009). [Journal Article]

26. **Rojas, Cristina.** "Colombia's Neo Liberal Regime of Governance: Securitization by Dispossession," in Arne Ruckert and Laura Macdonald, eds., Post-Neoliberalism in the Americas (Palgrave/Macmillan, 2009), pp. 231-245. [Book Chapter]
27. **Rojas, Cristina.** "Securing the State and Developing Social Insecurities: The Securitisation of Citizenship in Contemporary Colombia," Third World Quarterly 30, no.1 (2009): 227-245. [Journal Article]
28. **Rudner, Martin.** "Intelligence Studies and Higher Education: Capacity-Building to Meet Societal Demand," International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence 22, no. 1 (Spring 2009), pp. 110-130. [Journal Article]
29. **Rudner, Martin.** "Protecting Canada's Critical National Infrastructure From Terrorism: Mapping A Proactive Strategy for Energy Security," International Journal 64, no. 3 (Summer 2009), pp. 775-797. [Journal Article]
30. **Rudner, Martin.** "Hizbullah: An Organizational and Operational Profile," journal article in International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence 23, no. 2 (June 2010), pp. 226-246. [Journal Article]
31. **Schmidt, Brian.** "The Harvard School of International Affairs," Diplomatic History 33, no. 3 (June 2009): 531-534. [Journal Article]
32. **Sloan, Elinor.** Security and Defence in the Terrorist Era, Second Edition (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2010). [Book]

## Other Publications

1. **Boone, Wayne** (contributor; Rikki Sorensen, Lead Author and Aron Feuer, Co-Author), Canada's Policy on Government Security and Directive on Departmental Security Management: Implications for Federal Departments and Agencies, White Paper, Cygnos Information Security, 27 October 2009.
2. **Cadham, John.** "The Canadian Nuclear Industry: Status and Prospects," Nuclear Energy Futures Paper no. 8 (2009), The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) and Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance (CCTC). [Research Paper]
3. **Daudelin, Jean.** "L'Amérique latine n'est plus l'arrière-cour des Etats-Unis," in Bertrand Badie and Dominique Vidal, eds., Le grand tournant? L'état du monde 2010 (Paris, Montréal: La découverte, Boréal, 2009), 253-260. [Book Chapter]
4. **Findlay, Trevor** (with Paul David). "Giving up the bomb: Motivations and incentives," Research Paper No. 8, International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND), Canberra and Tokyo, 2009. [Research Paper]
5. **Findlay, Trevor.** The Future of Nuclear Energy to 2030 and its Implications for Safety, Security and Nonproliferation, Overview, Action Plan and Main Report (online only), Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Waterloo, ON (February 2010), [www.cigionline.org](http://www.cigionline.org). [Research Report]

6. **Hampson, Fen Osler** and Roland Paris, eds., Rethinking Canada's International Priorities 2010, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and Centre for International Policy Studies, University of Ottawa. [Conference Report]
7. **Hampson, Fen Osler** and Roland Paris. "Introduction: Leadership Challenges in an era of Uncertainty," in Rethinking Canada's International Priorities 2010, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and Centre for International Policy Studies, University of Ottawa. [Introduction to Conference Report]
8. **Fen Osler Hampson**. "Risky Business: Curable and Incurable Risks in the Mediation of Violent Conflict," in Gunnar Sjostedt and Rudolf Avenhaus, eds., Negotiated Risks: International Talks on Hazardous Issues. (Berlin: Springer Verlag, 2009), pp. 43-59. [Book Chapter]
9. **Fen Osler Hampson**, "Unsung Hero: A Gifted Diplomat and Teacher Gets His Due." Review of Canada's Voice: The Public Life of John Wendell Holmes, Literary Review of Canada (September 2009): 26-27. [Review]
10. **Hillmer, Norman**. "O. D. Skelton: Innovating for Independence," in Greg Donaghy and Kim Richard Nossal, eds., Architects and Innovators: Building the Department of External Affairs and International Trade, 1909-2009/ Le développement du ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international, de 1909 à 2009 (Montreal and Kingston: School of Policy Studies, Queen's University/ McGill-Queen's University Press, 2009), 59-73. [Book Chapter]
11. **Hillmer, Norman**. Foreign Policy and the National Interest: Why Skelton Is Relevant/ La politique étrangère et l'intérêt national: L'importance de M. Skelton, O. D. Skelton Memorial Lecture/ Conférence commémorative O. D. Skelton, 17 December 2008/ Le 17 décembre 2008 (Ottawa: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada/ Affaires étrangères et Commerce international Canada, 2009), 25 pp in each language. [Published Lecture]
12. **Jardine, Eric**. "Strategy and Symbiosis: The Role of Time During Counterinsurgency," in "Strategic Datalink" No. 14 (December 2009): 1-6. [Journal Article]
13. **Jardine, Eric**. "The Weight of History in NATO's Future Course: A Critical Analysis of Vertical and Horizontal Danger," Geopolitics Versus Global Governance: Reinterpreting International Security, Halifax: Center for Foreign Policy Studies, 2009. [Book Chapter]
14. **Jardine, Eric**. "Ukrainian-Russia Relations Set to Improve," in "Ukraine Analyst" Vol. 2, nos. 7-8 (December 2009): 5-6. [Analysis]
15. **Jardine, Eric**. "Why Time Works Against Counterinsurgency?" Journal of Military and Strategic Studies 11, no. 4 (Summer 2009): 1-34. [Journal Article]
16. **Jensen, Kurt**. "Getting the Message Out: 50 Years of Communications in DFAIT," Bout de papier 24, no. 3 (Summer/Fall 2009): 4-7. [Commentary]
17. **Lagassé, Philippe**. "Accountability for National Defence: Ministerial Responsibility, Military Command and Parliamentary Oversight," IRPP Study No. 4 (2010). [Policy Analysis]

18. **Juneau, Thomas**, Conference Rapporteur. "Insights into the Future of Iran as a Regional Power," Canadian Security Intelligence Service, World Watch: Expert Notes Series (May 2009). [Conference Proceedings]
19. **McDonald, Joseph**. "'I Don't Want to Hold the Umbrella': Canada's Unfounded Rejection and Necessary Complicity in Sabrina Hoque, ed., Ballistic Missile Defense," Geopolitics vs. Global Governance: Reinterpreting International Security (Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, 2009). [Book Chapter]
20. **Park, Augustine S.J.** Review of John Hagan and Winona Rymond-Richmond, The Crime of Genocide in Darfur, in Canadian Journal of Sociology 34, no. 3 (2009): 956-959. [Review]
21. **Schmidt, Brian**. "Man, the State, and War (1959): The Enduring Contribution of Waltz's Three Images," Politik 12, no. 4 (2009): 37-41. [Journal Article]
22. **Schmidt, Brian**. "The History of International Studies," in International Studies Encyclopedia (Wiley Blackwell, 2010). [Book Chapter]
23. **Sloan, Elinor**. "Russia's Military Outlook," The Dispatch, CDFAI Newsletter (Fall 2009). [Analysis]
24. **Sloan, Elinor**. "Defence and Security," in John C. Courtney and David E. Smith, eds., Oxford Handbook of Canadian Politics (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010): 760-787. [Book Chapter]
25. **Mira Sucharov**. Review of Jane Mayer, The Dark Side, in International Journal, (Summer 2009). [Review]

## 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	19 Associates attended 28 events.	15 Students attended 15 events.
Number of resident staff who participated in international conferences	15 Associates attended 22 events.	4 Students attended 3 events.

### Use of the SDF International Conference Fund

1. **Andrea Charron** [Research Associate]: Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented two papers entitled, "Article 41: Beyond Sanctions" and "Intrastate Conflicts and UN Sanctions," on panels discussing international organizations and international law.
2. **Andrew Feltham** [M.A. Student]: "Protecting People in Conflict and Crisis," 22-24 September 2009, Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford University, Oxford, UK; presented paper entitled, "Israel, White Phosphorus and the Boundaries of International Law" on a panel discussing the changing legal norms towards civilians in conflict zones.
3. **Martin Fischer** [Ph.D. Student]: Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper entitled, "Authorizing UN Peace Operations to Use Military Force to Protect Civilians: Testing the Explanatory Power of IR Theories" on a panel discussing competing theories and practices on civilian protection.
4. **Martin Fischer** [Ph.D. Student]: 2009 Annual Conference of the Academic Council on the UN System (ACUNS), Port of Spain, June 4-6, 2009; presented paper entitled, "Authorizing a UN Peace Operations to Use Military Force to Protect Civilians in Darfur: The Role of Middle Powers," on the panel "Small, Middle and Emerging Powers and Peace Operations."
5. **Thomas Juneau** [Ph.D. Student]: Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper entitled, "The Rise of Iran: A historical perspective," on panel discussing "The Rise of Iran: Domestic, Regional, and Historical Dimensions."
6. **Thomas Juneau** [Ph.D. Student]: Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper entitled, "Rising but Unsustainable Power, Unfulfilled Potential: Iran 2001-2007."
7. **Jeremy Littlewood** [Junior Faculty]: 30<sup>th</sup> Annual Workshop of the Pugwash Study Group on the Implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions, "Preparing for the Seventh BWC Review Conference," 5-6 December 2009, Geneva, Switzerland; presented paper entitled,

"Get Set. Further Thinking about the Seventh Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention in 2011."

8. **Jeremy Littlewood** [Junior Faculty]: Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper entitled, "Intelligence and Biological Weapons: Secrecy, Science and Words of Warning," on the panel "Using Intelligence to Understand the Adversary."
9. **David Perry** [Ph.D. Student]: Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper "ISAF, Inc? Private Military and Security Companies and the Afghan 'Surge,'" on panel "The Privatization of Defense and Security: State use of Private Military Security Companies."

### **Use of the SDF National Conference Fund**

1. **Mark Agnew** [M.A. Student]: Conference of Defence Associations Institute 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Graduate Student Symposium, "Canada's Security Interests," 30-31 October 2009, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, ON; presented paper entitled, "Economic Espionage Against Allies," on the panel "Conflict and Economy."
2. **Brandon Deuille** [M.A. Student]: Conference of Defence Associations Institute 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Graduate Student Symposium "Canada's Security Interests," 30-31 October 2009, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, ON; presented paper entitled, "A Defining Security Concern of the Post -Cold War World? The Purported Nexus Between So-Called Weapons of Mass Destruction and Non-State Actors," on the panel, "International Security Issues."
3. **Eric Jardine** [M.A. Student]: 7<sup>th</sup> Annual REGIS Graduate Student Conference, "20 Years of Unipolarity: Reflections on Regional and Global Security," 4 April 2009, Montreal, QC; presented paper entitled, "Civil-Military Relations in the Post-Soviet Sphere: Why the Military has Remained Duly Beholden," on a panel discussing Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Republics after the Cold War.
4. **Eric Jardine** [M.A. Student]: Conference of Defence Associations Institute 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Graduate Student Symposium "Canada's Security Interests," 30-31 October 2009, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston; presented paper entitled, "Embracing the Face of Battle: NATO's New Strategic Concept and the Return of Strategic Direction," on a panel focusing on the use of force since 9/11.
5. **Todd MacDonald** [M.A. Student]: Conference of Defence Associations Institute 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Graduate Student Symposium "Canada's Security Interests," 30-31 October 2009, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston; presented paper entitled, "A Theoretical Model for State-Building and Population-Centric Counterinsurgency," on panel, "COIN: A "Population-Centred" Approach."
6. **Jennifer MacDowell** [M.A. Student]: 4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Crisis Management Simulation, "Stabilizing Afghanistan," 13-17 July 2009, Queen's University, Kingston; presented conference simulation position of Prime Minister of Canada.

7. **Mallory Mroz** [M.A. Student]: "Environmental Violence and Conflict: Implications for Global Security," 11-13 February 2010, Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; presented paper entitled, "Global Climate Change: The Next Cause of War in the Least Developed Countries," on the panel, "Global Climate Change and Environmental Insecurity."
8. **Alexander Sculthorpe** [M.A. Student]: "The Death of the New World Order? Global Power and (In)Security after the Crisis," 5-6 March 2010, Dalhousie 2010 Graduate Student Symposium, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS; presented paper entitled, "The Role of Coercive Diplomacy in Nuclear Negotiations with Iran," on panel discussing energy and economy
9. **Steven Synyshyn** [M.A. Student]: 4<sup>th</sup> Annual International Crisis Management Simulation "Stabilizing Afghanistan," 13-17 July 2009, Queen's University, Kingston: presented conference simulation position of Defence Minister of Pakistan.

### **Domestic and International Conferences Attended (not funded by the SDF Conference Funds)**

#### **Faculty and Research Associates**

1. **Wayne Boone**, "Exploring Risk Governance: Assessing and Managing Complexity, Uncertainty and Interdependence in Critical Infrastructure," Dalhousie University Critical Infrastructure Protection Workshop, 30 October 2009, Halifax NS; moderator and facilitator for breakout session on "Tolerability and Acceptability Judgment."
2. **David Carment** and **Milana Nikolko**, Annual Meeting of the Association for the Study of Nationalities, April 2009, Columbia University, New York; presented paper entitled, "Social Capital in Multiethnic Crimea."
3. **David Carment** and **Milana Nikolko**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper entitled, "Social Capital Development in Multiethnic Crimea: the Effects of Globalization."
4. **David Carment**, "Preventing and Rebuilding Failed States Amid Global Economic Crisis: What are Realistic Options for U.S. Policy?" Conference of the Project on Leadership and Building State Capacity, June 2009, Woodrow Wilson International Centre, Washington, DC.; presented paper entitled, "Extent and Sources of State Fragility and Failure."
5. **David Carment**, Centre for Global Development Conference on Fragile States, September 2009, Washington DC; presented paper (with Teddy Samy) entitled, "Sequencing and Timing of State Fragility Processes."
6. **David Carment**, "Canadian Foreign Policy in a Time of Uncertainty," 2010 Canadian Foreign Policy New Scholars Conference, 13 November 2009, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; served as chair for panel, "The Future of NATO."

7. **David Carment**, Conference organized by CSIS, 22 January 2010, Ottawa; presented paper entitled, "Sri Lanka Diaspora and the Future of the LTTE."
8. **David Carment**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper, "Sequencing and Timing Issues in Fragile States: Concepts, Arguments and Evidence for Effective Engagement Based on Empirical Analysis."
9. **David Carment**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; roundtable to honor the 2010 Recipient of the ENMISA Distinguished Scholar Award, Patrick James.
10. **Andrea Charron**, International Sanctions Consortium, 30 September 3 October 2009, The Graduate Institute, Geneva, Austria; presented paper, "UN Sanctions in Four Contexts."
11. **Andrea Charron**, Conference of Defence Associations Institute 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Graduate Student Symposium, "Canada's Security Interests," 30-31 October 2009, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston; served as Chair of the panel, "International Security Issues."
12. **Andrea Charron**, Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS), 18-20 November 2009, San Diego, CA; presented paper, "Canada and Sanctions: Margaret Doxey, David Malone and Robert Fowler."
13. **Andrea Charron**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; chair of panel, "International Organizations."
14. **Andrea Charron**, Center for Superior Naval Studies of the Secretary of the Navy of the Republic of Mexico (CESNAV) and the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), 25-27 March 2010, Mexico City Mexico; presented paper, "The Arctic in a Trilateral Context."
15. **Jean Daudelin**, Workshop on "The Politics of Violence in Latin America," University of Calgary (Banff Centre), 15 May 2009; presented a paper entitled, "Moving Frontiers: Patterns of Drug Violence in the Americas Through a Property Rights Lens."
16. **Jean Daudelin**, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Toronto, 6 September 2009; presented paper (with Amâncio Jorge Oliveira, University of São Paulo) entitled, "When Playing is Winning Emerging Powers and Global Governance."
17. **Jean Daudelin**, Centre d'études interaméricaines, Université Laval, 10 December 2009; presented paper, "La crise politique au Honduras: La dimension internationale," at a roundtable on "La crise démocratique au Honduras."
18. **Jean Daudelin**, 8th Japan-Canada Symposium on Peace and Security Cooperation, Tokyo, 15-16 March 2010; presented a paper entitled, "Yo-yoing in the South: Canada and the Americas at the turn of the Century," on a panel about potential for Canada-Japan cooperation in Latin America.
19. **Jean Daudelin**, Metropolis Conference, Montreal, 20 March 2010; presented paper entitled, "Economic Frontiers, Organized Crime and Patterns of Violence in the Americas," on the panel, "The Movement on Criminal Networks."

20. **Jean Daudelin**, Lateinamerika-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, 21 April 2009; presented paper entitled, "Assymetry, Interdependence and Integration: The Americas in Comparative Perspective."
21. **Jean Daudelin**, Lateinamerika-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, April 22, 2009; presented paper entitled, "The New Civil Wars in Latin America and the Caribbean. A Property Rights Perspective."
22. **Trevor Findlay**, Presidents' Conference on Public Policy Making, 22 October 2009, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON; presented paper on "Experiences in public policy making: Foreign policy," as part of expert panel on foreign policy.
23. **Trevor Findlay**, Conference on "Nuclear Power in Society," 26 October 2009, Ottawa, ON: participated in wrap-up panel with brief remarks on global governance implications of the nuclear energy revival.
24. **Trevor Findlay**, Zero Nuclear Weapons Forum, 13-14 November 2009, Toronto City Hall, Toronto, ON; presented paper, "The Verification and Compliance Challenge."
25. **Trevor Findlay**, Wilton Park Annual Nonproliferation Conference, 18-19 December 2009, Wilton Park, UK; presented paper, "The Future of Nuclear Energy and its Implications for Global Governance."
26. **Trevor Findlay**, Workshop on Preparing Africa for the 2010 NPT Review Conference, 15-17 March 2010, Pretoria, South Africa; presented paper, "The Future of Nuclear Energy and its Implications for Global Governance."
27. **Fen Osler Hampson**, "Global Governance: New Approaches," OECD Conference, 26 April-2 May 2009, Paris, France; presented paper (with Paul Heinbecker), "The Current Economic Crisis: What Will It Mean For Global Order And Efforts To Restructure International Institutions?"
28. **Fen Osler Hampson**, GCSP Policy Workshop on Global Security and Regional Responses, 12 December 2009, Geneva, Switzerland; presented paper (with Pamela Aall and Chester Crocker), "Towards a New Concept of Collective Conflict Management."
29. **Fen Osler Hampson**, "Mediating Identity Conflicts," Processes of International Negotiation (PIN) Network International Negotiation Workshop, Centre for Conflict Education Research and NPSIA, Carleton University, and Conflict Studies Program, Saint Paul University, 6-7 November 2009; chaired panel, "Power and Negotiations."
30. **Norman Hillmer**, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 9 November 2009; presented paper, "The Canadian War Museum, and the Military Identity of an Unmilitary People."
31. **Norman Hillmer**, "Canada and NATO – Looking Back and Looking Forward"/ "Le Canada à l'OTAN: d'hier à demain," International Security Research and Outreach Programme, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 29 October 2009, Ottawa; presented paper entitled, "The North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Burden-Sharing and Burdensome."
32. **Kurt F. Jensen**, CASIS Conference, 29-31 October 2009, Ottawa ON; presented paper entitled, "The Role and Function of Intelligence in Canada's Foreign Ministry," on a panel discussing Canadian foreign intelligence.

33. **Philippe Lagassé**, Annual Conference of the Canadian Political Science Association, 27 May 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper, "A Mixed Legacy: General Hillier and Canadian Defence, 2005-2008."
34. **Philippe Lagassé**, Annual Conference of the Canadian Political Science Association, 28 May 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper, "Field Marshall Wannabes? Senior Bureaucrats and Canadian Defence Accountability."
35. **Philippe Lagassé**, "Canadian Foreign Policy in a Time of Uncertainty," 2010 Canadian Foreign Policy New Scholars Conference, 13 November 2009, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; served as discussant for the panel, "The Future of NATO."
36. **David Long**, European Union Studies Association Conference, April 2009, Los Angeles, California, USA; presented paper (with Franz Kernic) entitled, "The Other Transatlantic Relationship: Canada, the EU and International Conflict Management."
37. **David Long**, Annual Conference of the Canadian Political Science Association, May 2009, Ottawa, ON; discussant for a panel, "Security: Variations on a Theme."
38. **David Long**, Centre for European Studies graduate student conference, August 2009, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; discussant.
39. **David Long**, "Interdisciplinarity in International Studies," September 2009, University of Tampere, Finland; presented Keynote Address, "Interdisciplinarity in the Social Sciences" and "Interruptions: Interdisciplinary/International Relations."
40. **David Long**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper, "Social Cosmology and Diplomats."
41. **David Long**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper, "C.A.W. Manning and the First Great Debate."
42. **David Long**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; served as discussant on the panel, "Peace, the Nordic Way?"
43. **David Mendeloff**, Annual Conference of the American Political Science Association, Toronto, 2-6 September 2009; served as discussant on panel, "Shaping Reality with Information Operations, Propaganda, and Spin."
44. **David Mendeloff**, "Taking Stock of Transitional Justice," 26-28 June 2009, University of Oxford, UK; presented paper, "Assessing the Psychological and Emotional Effects of Post-Conflict Justice."
45. **James Milner**, "Humanitarianism, Politics and Culture" Conference, 20 May 2009, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; roundtable discussant.
46. **James Milner**, "Canadian Foreign Policy in a Time of Uncertainty," 2010 Canadian Foreign Policy New Scholars Conference, 13 November 2009, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; presented paper entitled, "Canada's International Refugee Policy: Understanding responses to protracted refugee situations," on a panel, "Conflicts and Consequences."

47. **James Milner**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper entitled, "Responding to Forced Migration in a 'Reforming' UN System: The case of Burundian refugees in Tanzania."
48. **James Milner**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper entitled, "Refugees, the State and the Politics of Asylum in Africa."
49. **Augustine S.J Park**, Canadian Law and Society Association Annual Meeting, May 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper entitled, "Peacebuilding, the Rule of Law and the Problem of Culture," on a panel themed "Across Time, Site and Culture: Transitional Justice and the Rule of Law."
50. **Augustine S.J Park**, "Transitional Justice, Rule of Law and Institutional Design," June 2009, Brussels, Belgium; presented paper entitled, "Truth Commissions and the Rule of Law," on a panel discussing the rule of law in post-conflict situations.
51. **LGen (Ret) Ken Pennie**: "Future of Nuclear Strategy" Workshop, Centre for Defence and Security Studies, University of Manitoba, 24-25 September 2009; presented paper on incentives to adopt nuclear weapons on panel, "Nuclear Strategy and Proliferation Incentives."
52. **Christopher K. Penny**, "Humanitarianism, Politics and Culture" Conference, 20 May 2009, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; roundtable discussant.
53. **Christopher K. Penny**, "International Humanitarian Law Conference," 29 January 2010, Red Cross, Fredericton, NB; presented paper entitled, "IHL Compliance and the Protection of Civilians."
54. **Valerie Percival**, "Canadian Foreign Policy in a Time of Uncertainty," 2010 Canadian Foreign Policy New Scholars Conference, 13 November 2009, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; served as discussant on panel, "Conflicts and Consequences."
55. **Cristina Rojas**, Annual Conference of the Latin American Studies Association, June 2009, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil; presented at workshop panel, "Critical Approaches to Citizenship and Security in Latin America."
56. **Dane Rowlands**, Defence and Security Economics Workshop 2009 / Atelier en Économie de défense et sécurité 2009, 05 Nov 2009, Royal Military College of Canada; served as discussant.
57. **Martin Rudner**: 19th World Conference on Disaster Management, 22 June 2009, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario; presentation on plenary panel, "Communication, Collaboration, and Co-operation in Countering Terrorist Threats to Critical National Infrastructure."
58. **Martin Rudner**: Embassy of Israel and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade "Canada-Israel Relations: A Comparison and Assessment of 60 Years," 9 September 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper entitled, "Protecting Canada's Critical National Infrastructure Against Terrorism," on a panel discussing contemporary threats.
59. **Brian C. Schmidt**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper, "The First Great Debate Revisited: The 'End of History' or 'Back to the Future'?"

60. **Brian C. Schmidt**, "Millennium After Liberalism?" Conference, 17-18 October 2009, London School of Economics, London, UK; presented paper entitled, "The Great Debate Revisited."
61. **Elinor Sloan**, Navy Strategic Advisory Group, 1 September 2009, Calgary, AB; presented paper entitled "Chinese Naval Intentions and Capabilities."
62. **Mira Sucharov**, Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, 17-20 February 2010, New Orleans, LA, USA; presented paper (with Brent Sasley) entitled, "Settlements, Public Space, and the Fluid Frontier."

## B. Students

63. **Mark Agnew** [M.A. Student], "Globalization and Security: Intra and Inter State Challenges," 8<sup>th</sup> Annual REGIS/CIPPS Graduate Student Conference, 27 March 2010, McGill University, Montreal, QC; presented paper entitled, "The West, Russia, and Transatlantic Cooperation," on panel, "Great Powers: Alliances and Influence," chaired by T.V. Paul, McGill University.
64. **Jeffrey Bernstein** [M.A. Student], Carleton Model NATO Conference, 25-28 February 2010, Ottawa, ON; served as Chair for NATO Secretary-General and Chair for North Atlantic Council during simulation conference for Canadian undergraduates.
65. **Jeffrey Bernstein** [M.A. Student], "Globalization and Security: Intra and Inter State Challenges," 8<sup>th</sup> Annual REGIS/CIPPS Graduate Student Conference, 27 March 2010, McGill University, Montreal, QC; presented paper entitled, "Force for Good: Unauthorized Humanitarian Intervention and the Preservation of International Law," on panel, "Conflict Management and Peacebuilding: The Road to Sustainable Peace."
66. **Andrew Feltham** [M.A. Student], "Israel/Palestine in Perspective," 2-3 May 2009, Munk Centre, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON; presented paper entitled, "Israel, White Phosphorus and the Boundaries of International Law," on a panel discussing the events and implications of Israel's recent operation in the Gaza Strip.
67. **Andrew Feltham** [M.A. Student], "Ground Truths: Intelligence, Information and Situational Awareness on Stability Operations," 22-23 October 2009, Gregg Centre, UNB, Fredericton, NB; presented paper entitled, "With Friends like These: The Challenge of Intelligence Support and Coordination with Local Security Forces," on a panel discussing the mentoring and development of local security forces in Afghanistan and Iraq.
68. **Thomas Glen** [M.A. Student], "Globalization and Security: Intra and Inter State Challenges," 8<sup>th</sup> Annual REGIS/CIPPS Graduate Student Conference, 27 March 2010, McGill University, Montreal, QC; presented paper entitled, "The Future of the US-Japan Security Treaty: From Asymmetry to Equality?" on panel "Great Powers: Alliances and Influence."
69. **Eric Jardine** [M.A. Student], "An Uncommon Countenance: Provoking Past, Present, and Future Perspectives within Canadian Curriculum Studies," 21-22 May 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented a paper entitled "A Zone of Deep Shadow," on a panel discussing differing pedagogical techniques to redress the cultural and civilizational clashes.

70. **Eric Jardine** [M.A. Student], "Crafting NATO's New Strategic Concept," Annual Conference of the Atlantic Council of Canada, 24 November 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper, "Wars of Volition and Wars of Need: NATO's Force Posture and the Commitment to Battle," on a panel discussing NATO's Article V commitments and the forthcoming strategic concept.
71. **Thomas Juneau** [Ph.D. Student], Colloque annuel de la Société québécoise de science politique, 28 May 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper entitled, "Le réalisme néo-classique, la puissance, et l'influence."
72. **Thomas Juneau** [Ph.D. Student], Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, 28 May 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper, "Power, Perceptions, Identity, and Factional Politics: A neoclassical realist analysis of Iranian Foreign Policy."
73. **Thomas Juneau** [Ph.D. Student], Conference organized by the Programme Paix et sécurité internationales, 24 November 2009, Université Laval, Québec; presented paper, "Iran-États-Unis: les risques et les négociations."
74. **Joseph MacDonald** [M.A. Student], "New Directions: The Future of Canadian (In)Security Studies," 7<sup>th</sup> Annual York Centre for International and Security Studies Conference, 4-5 February 2010, York University, Toronto; presented paper, "Failed and Fragile Aid: The Impacts of Canada's 'Security Development Nexus' Post-9-11," on panel discussing defense and disarmament chaired by Dr. Martin Shadwick, York University.
75. **Simon Palamar** [Ph.D. Student], "Globalization and Security: Intra and Inter State Challenges," 8<sup>th</sup> Annual REGIS/CIPPS Graduate Student Conference, 27 March 2010, McGill University, Montreal, QC; presented paper entitled, "Correlates of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapon Program Abandonment," on the panel, "State Security: the Role of Diplomacy."
76. **Julian Reid** [M.A. Student], "Globalization and Security: Intra and Inter State Challenges," 8<sup>th</sup> Annual REGIS/CIPPS Graduate Student Conference, 27 March 2010, McGill University, Montreal, QC; presented paper, "Privatizing the Peace – A Framework for Contracting Peacekeeping Operations to the Private Sector," on panel "Conflict Management and Peacebuilding: the Road to Sustainable Peace."
77. **Alexander Sculthorpe** [M.A. Student], 8<sup>th</sup> Annual REGIS/CIPPS Graduate Student Conference "Globalization and Security: Intra and Inter State Challenges," 27 March 2010, McGill University, Montreal, QC; presented paper entitled "Coercive Diplomacy in Nuclear Negotiations with Iran," on the panel, "Great Powers: Alliances and Influence."

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

<b>Course Name and Calendar Description</b>	<b>Instructor   Enrolment</b>	
1. <b>BPAPM 4000: Capstone Seminar in International Politics</b> Examines the sources of and the processes in making foreign policy with respect to development, conflict, security and trade with specific reference to Canadian foreign policy. (Undergraduate)	Carment	18
2. <b>EURR 4/5008: Nationalism And Ethnic Conflict In Eastern And Central Europe</b> Ethnic basis of nationalism in the region. Ethnic politics and trends. (Undergraduate/Graduate)	Nikolko	13
3. <b>FYSM 1506: Sociology of Mass Violence, Justice and Peace</b> Examines questions of how to do justice and make peace after mass atrocities. Employs case studies to consider crimes of genocide, wartime sexual violence and disappearances. Considers the role of global society in responding to such crimes and discusses peacebuilding as a set of long term strategies to prevent relapse into armed conflict. (Undergraduate)	Park	27
4. <b>HIST 4/5302: Nationalism, Internationalism, and Political Culture</b> (Undergraduate/Graduate)	Hillmer	19
5. <b>HIST 3304: Canadian-American Relations</b> An examination of diplomatic, economic, cultural and military relations, with particular attention to the twentieth century. (Undergraduate)	Hillmer	65
6. <b>HIST 3306: Canada's International Policies</b> The development of Canadian attitudes and policies toward external affairs, with emphasis on the twentieth century. (Undergraduate)	Hillmer	56
7. <b>INAF 3000: Policy from a Global Perspective</b> 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)	Cadham	19
8. <b>INAF 4101: Special Topics in Conflict Analysis and International Affairs: International Engagement in Conflict Affected States</b> Selected issues in conflict analysis from an interdisciplinary perspective. (Undergraduate)	Percival	22

<p>9. INAF 5108: <b>Conflict Analysis</b> 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)</p>	Mendeloff	16
<p>10. INAF 5109: <b>Conflict Management: Theory and Evidence</b> 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)</p>	Percival	18
<p>10. INAF 5200: <b>Peacebuilding and Reconstruction: Theory and Practice</b> Social, economic and military dimensions of post-conflict reconstruction with special attention to the role of local and international government and non-government organizations in the peacebuilding process. Evidence is drawn from recent cases. (Graduate)</p>	Mendeloff	18
<p>11. INAF 5201: <b>Arms Control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation</b> 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	11
<p>12. INAF 5202: <b>International Security since the Cold War</b> 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	18
<p>13. INAF 5203: <b>International Mediation and Conflict Resolution</b> 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>	Carmen	17
<p>14. INAF 5204: <b>Intelligence, Statecraft and International Affairs</b> 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	16

15. INAF 5205: <b>Economic Analysis of Conflict</b> The economic dimensions of conflict and the application of economic methods to understanding conflict and conflict management. (Graduate)	Rowlands	37
16. INAF 5206: <b>Civil-Military Relations</b> 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)	Cox *	10
17. INAF 5209: <b>Conflict and Development</b> 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)	Daudelin	14
18. INAF 5224: <b>Intelligence and National Security: Policies and Operations</b> The roles and activities of intelligence services of selected countries. Their performance will be assessed in the light of historical experience, and in the context of the policy, legal and ethical constraints. (Graduate)	Littlewood	9
19. INAF 5244: <b>Terrorism and International Security</b> Contemporary international terrorism in comparative perspective, including religious and ideological motivations, sociology of recruitment and participation, evolving structures and dynamics of terror networks, financing and operations, and counter-terrorism measures. Examples are drawn from international and domestic terrorism. (Graduate)	Littlewood and Boone	14
20. INAF 5305: <b>International Bargaining and Negotiation: Theory and Practice</b> An examination of bargaining and negotiation in international economic, political and security issue areas, emphasizing case studies as well as theoretical analysis. (Graduate)	Hampson	21
21. INAF 5405: <b>International Organizations in International Affairs</b> A critical analysis of the roles played by the United Nations and other international organizations in the field of international conflict, development, and political economy. (Graduate)	Penny	19
22. INAF 5407: <b>International Relations Theory</b> Overview of theories of international relations. Organized both historically and conceptually, the course will examine a variety of theoretical approaches to international relations, among them the realist, liberal, structural, neo-realist, and critical perspectives. (Graduate)	Long	15

<p>23. INAF 5408: <b>Gender in International Affairs</b> The role of gender differences in international affairs gender in the social sciences and feminist theories regarding war, nationalism, human rights, development, and the global economy. (Graduate)</p>	Long	11
<p>24. INAF 5409: <b>Special Topics in International Affairs: Complex Humanitarian Emergencies</b> With frequent reference to contemporary case studies, this course will examine and analyse "Complex Humanitarian Emergencies." The course will examine the various types of complex humanitarian emergencies (CHEs), the factors contributing to CHEs, and the associated political, economic and social challenges posed by CHEs. (Graduate)</p>	Percival	17
<p>25. INAF 5419: <b>Special Topics in International Affairs: Post-Conflict Justice</b> Explores the theory and practice of "transitional justice"—truth-telling and accountability efforts—in the aftermath of war and atrocity. Examines from a multi-disciplinary perspective (political science, law, sociology, history, and psychology) how justice efforts impact on post-conflict security and political development. Engages broader debates on causes of human rights violations, ethnic conflict, genocide and mass killings; the consolidation of democracy and rule of law, and democracy promotion; and post-conflict peacebuilding, conflict management, and social and political reconciliation. (Graduate)</p>	Mendeloff	15
<p>26. INAF 5439: <b>Selected Topics in International Affairs: Critical Infrastructure Protection Issues and Strategies</b> Examines 10 National Critical Infrastructures (NCIs) of Canada and 18 Critical Infrastructures/Key Points (CI/KPs) of the US. Analyzes assets comprising NCIs, and focuses on technical and non-technical threats to, and vulnerabilities of, them. Studies how appropriate controls and safeguards within an effective governance structure can protect NCIs and thereby contribute to national sovereignty, security, prosperity, health and safety. (Graduate)</p>	Boone	19
<p>27. INAF 5505: <b>International Law: Theory and Practice</b> 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)</p>	Penny	20
<p>28. INAF 5509: <b>International Law: Use of Force</b> 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)</p>	Penny	19

<p>29. <b>INAF 6100: Field Seminar in Conflict Management and Resolution</b>  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)</p>	Hampson	5
<p>30. <b>PSCI 2601: International Relations: Global Politics</b>  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)</p>	Schmidt	200
<p>31. <b>PSCI 3107: The Causes of War</b>  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)</p>	Schmidt	60
<p>32. <b>PSCI 3702: Peace &amp; Conflict in the Middle East</b>  Conceptual and theoretical analysis of contemporary Middle East through exploration of Israeli-Palestinian conflict and peace process. (Undergraduate)</p>	Sucharov	60
<p>33. <b>PSCI 4008: National Security and Intelligence in the Modern Age</b>  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>34. <b>PSCI 4606: American Foreign Policy</b>  The sources, trends and conflicting interpretations of the international roles of the United States since World War II. Foreign policy machinery and processes assessed in terms of the relative importance of perceptions, ideology, self-interest, and domestic and foreign pressures. (Undergraduate)</p>	Schmidt	25
<p>35. <b>PSCI 4801: Selected Problems in Global Politics: Canadian Intelligence Community</b>  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

36. PSCI 4817: <b>International Politics of Forced Migration</b> The relationship between international politics and the causes, consequences and responses to forced migration, internal displacement and refugees. Seminars and case studies are used to examine the evolution of the global refugee regime and the challenges it faces today. (Undergraduate)	Milner	25
37. PSCI 5805: <b>Foreign Policy Analysis</b> 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)	Sucharov	15
38. PSCI 6600: <b>Theories of International Relations</b> 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)	Sucharov	8
39. SOCI 4410: <b>Crime, Criminalisation and Violent Political Conflict</b> Examines crime and criminalisation in violent political conflict including war, apartheid, and under state-terrorist regimes. 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)	Park	22
40. SOCI 5805: <b>Justice in the Ruins of War</b> 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	6
<b>TOTAL COURSES</b>	<b>40</b>	
<b>TOTAL ENROLMENTS</b>		<b>1069</b>

\* NOTE: While BGen (Ret'd) Cox is not a Research Associate of the Centre, CSDS supports the delivery of his 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 (completed)	Nuclear nonproliferation.
2. Armstrong, D.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"The Militarization of Orbital Space."
3. Babcock, A.	PhD Dissertation (completed)	"The Making of a Cold War Air Force: Planning and Professionalism in the Postwar Royal Canadian Air Force, 1944-1950."
4. Baker, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Quick Impact Projects and Assessment in Afghanistan: A Field Analysis."
5. Baribeau, G.	BPAPM Honours Thesis (in progress)	"Assessment of Factors underlying Canadian Government Decision to Withdraw Canadian Forces from Afghanistan in 2011."
6. Bernstein, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Developing and implementing military capacity to respond to mass atrocities.
7. Blogg, M.	BA Honours (in progress)	Children's role in peacebuilding.
8. Bonisteel J.	MA-LLB Research Essay (in progress)	"ICC Indictments in On-Going Conflicts and the Politicization of the Office of the Prosecutor."
9. Brunatti, A.	MA Research Essay (completed)	"US covert action and regime manipulation."
10. Bujeau, J.	MA Research Essay (completed)	"Accountability and Regulatory Issues in the Private Military Industry."
11. Burrton, N.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"Consolidating Polyarchy: North American Agents and the Formation of Hegemonic Blocs in the Americas."
12. Burtch, A.	PhD, History (completed)	"If We Are Attacked, Let Us Be Prepared: Canada and the Failure of Civil Defence."
13. Butlin, B.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"The SWORD model of counterinsurgency and domestic support in small wars."
14. Butterfield, J.	MA Research Essay (completed)	"An Integrative Approach to Canadian Peacebuilding."
15. Cadham, J.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	Energy, environment and security issues.
16. Campbell, J.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	"Science and Statecraft: Expanding the Government Role in Trade-Oriented Foreign Intelligence."

17.	Charlton, M.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	"Globalization, U.S. Policy, and the Evolution of Drug Trafficking."
18.	Chatt, M.	MA Research Essay (completed)	"The Negev Bedouin and Israel: an examination of the causes of terrorism."
19.	Coffie, A.	PhD, Political Science (in progress)	"Hidden Resources: The value of Returnee's for Peacebuilding."
20.	Copeland, L.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	Historiography of Intelligence.
21.	Crichlow, C.	MA Thesis (in progress)	Political and legal identities of girl soldiers.
22.	Derks, M.	Ph.D. Dissertation (in progress)	Security Sector Reform in Burundi and Kosovo.
23.	Desjardins, P.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	A Comparative Analysis of Defence Procurement in Canada and Australia.
24.	Domisiewicz, R.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	The Europeanization of Polish Security and Defence Policy.
25.	Ducheneau, J.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"Aviation Security and 11 September 2001."
26.	Feinberg, L.	MA Thesis (in progress)	"The UNHCR: Legitimizing Containment Policies?"
27.	Feltham, A.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Intelligence operations in Afghanistan.
28.	Fischer, M.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"United Nations Security Council Decision-Making on the Authorization of UN Peace Operations to Use Military Force to Protect Civilians: The Case of Darfur."
29.	Ford, H.	MA Thesis (completed )	"U.S Africom: Enhancing or Protecting U.S. Interests in Africa?"
30.	Frost, A.	MA Research Essay (completed )	"Russia in Central Asia: The CSTO and the SCO."
31.	Fuller, R.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	Epistemic communities and changes to international aid structure.
32.	Gallant, C.	MA Thesis (in progress)	Experiences of refugee women.
33.	Green, B.	MA/LLB Research Essay (completed)	"Canada's Role in Afghanistan and International Humanitarian Law."
34.	Guzman, V.	MA Thesis (completed)	"The OAS Responses towards Political Crisis in Latin America: The Case of Venezuela."

35.	Hammond, J.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"A Theory of Armed Force for the 21st Century."
36.	Harrington, A.	MA/LLB Research Essay (completed)	Private Military/Security Corporations.
36.	Hawranek, Z.	MA Research Essay (completed)	"The European Union's Security and Development Policies within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership."
38.	Heide, R.L.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"Professionalism and the Canadian Air Force, 1916- 1946."
39.	Herman, K.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	"To 'P' or not to 'P'? The history and current legal framework of R2P."
40.	Hulme, M.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"Negotiating Political Space: The Case of Taiwan."
41.	Husseini, H.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	Binational State in Israel/Palestine.
42.	Israel, C.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	Emergency Preparedness for a biological weapons attack in Canada and the US.
43.	Jansen, D.	MA Thesis (completed)	"Hesitant Encounters: Trade, Ideology and Canada's Relations with Soviet Russia, 1917-1927."
44.	Jardine, E.	MA Thesis (completed)	"The Conduct of Small Wars for Revolutionary Purposes."
45.	Jarvis, D.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"Comparative Dynamics of Integration for the Post-9/11 Canada-U.S. Security Paradigm."
46.	Juneau, T.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	A neoclassical realist analysis of Iranian foreign policy.
47.	Kilberg, J.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	Information technology and terrorist groups.
48.	Langlois- Bertrand, S.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	The political economy of energy policy.
49.	Lannan, M.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	Counter-Narcotics and Peace Operations in Afghanistan.
50.	Lantz, K.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	International Humanitarian Law and Terrorism.
51.	Littlepage, L.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Differences in compliance with UN Security Council resolutions 1373 and 1540.
52.	Lulashnyk, T.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	Counter-terrorism policy.

53.	Lum, B.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Connections to the Homeland' Assessing the impact of Diaspora Communities in Ethnic Conflict."
54.	Luskind, M.	BA Thesis (in progress)	Hamas-Israel relations.
55.	Lutfy, M.	MA/LLB Research Essay (in progress)	"Judicial Independence and National Security: Canada's Security Certificate Scheme."
56.	Lysons, N.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Northeast Asian security.
57.	Maclean, T.	MA Thesis (completed)	Sexual Violence in DRC.
58.	Maloney, K.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	Humanitarian norms.
59.	Mangano, L.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	"A Canadian Counter-Terrorism Strategy."
60.	Manulak, M.	MA Thesis (completed)	"Canada, Multilateralism and Conflict Intervention: The Case of Kosovo, 1998-1999."
61.	Masaeli, M.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"The Ethics of Recognition in International Relations."
62.	Masson, S.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Security and Prosperity Partnership.
63.	Matwitchuk, C.	BA Honours (completed)	Experiences of girl soldiers.
64.	McCallum, J.	MA Thesis (completed)	"If Canada Stands For Peace, Then This is Canada's Business': English-Canadian Newspapers, Peacekeeping and the Congo Crisis, 1960-1961."
65.	McIlwham, A.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	Girl soldiers.
66.	Meester, D.	MA/LLB Research Essay (completed)	"When is partition a valid form of conflicting management in Africa? Lessons from Eritrea and Somaliland for south Sudan."
67.	Meister, S.	MA Thesis (in progress)	"North-South Divides in United Nations Peacebuilding: The case of Sierra Leone."
68.	Michel, T.	PhD, History (in progress)	"The Nile Voyageurs, 1884-1885."
69.	Mingarelli, G.	BA Honours Essay (completed)	"Information Warfare and Counterinsurgency."
70.	Mittleman, S.	MA/LLB Research Essay (completed)	International Court of Justice and State Compliance.

71.	Mohamedali, K.	MA Research Essay (completed)	"State and Nations in an Independent Uganda: A case study of the Acholi in Uganda."
72.	Mohammed, J.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	"Genocide and Canadian foreign policy."
73.	Moore, C.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Crackling Mirrors: Intelligence Extraction From HUMINT Sources in the War on Terror."
74.	Morena, G.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Conflict, Human Security and Oil Extraction in Developing Countries."
76.	Mossman, L.	MA Thesis (completed)	"War and Gender roles in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone."
77.	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."
78.	Muscant, L.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	U.S. foreign policy towards Israel.
79.	Naji, S.	MA Research Essay (completed)	Security and stability in power-sharing among ethnically based parties in Middle East, Russia and India.
80.	Newport, R.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"Elizabeth MacCallum, the Department of External Affairs, and Canada's Middle-East."
81.	O'Connor, N.	PhD, Political Science (in progress)	"Managing the Civil-Military Interface: Explaining Divergent National Approaches in Peace Support Operations"
82.	Oliver, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Reintegration of Child Soldiers.
83.	Osika, M.	BA Honours Essay (in progress)	Canadian Intelligence Requirements for countering terrorism.
84.	Pandya, A.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	US Democracy Assistance to Venezuela: Constructing neo-Gramscian Hegemony.
85.	Patterson, J.	MA Research Essay	"The Idea and Ideal of Canadian Peacekeeping."
86.	Peirce, J.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Segregated Spaces: Gender, Urban Violence and Public Security in Brazil."
87.	Pobjoy, E.	MA Research Essay (completed)	"Community Outreach as a Counterterrorism Strategy."
88.	Podvornai, A.	MA Thesis (in progress)	"Linguistics, discourse and the war on terror."
89.	Popovic, D.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	The Bush Doctrine.

90.	Porter, J.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	The activities of violent Khalistani organizations in Canada.
91.	Rad, S.	MA Major Research Paper (in progress)	Topic: Iran's nuclear programme.
92.	Rad, S.	MA Thesis (in progress)	Iran, nuclearisation, and the media.
93.	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."
94.	Rosenberg, C.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Israeli Arabs in Israeli Politics.
95.	Roy, N.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	"Unusual State Behavior: Explaining India's Great power Aspiration during the Cold War."
96.	Rozon, D.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	Military transformation and the Canadian Forces.
97.	Ruban, M.	BA Honours Thesis (completed)	"Help Me Help You: Engaging Stakeholders During Peacebuilding Operations."
98.	Russel, B.	BA Honours Thesis (completed)	"Environment and Conflict in Darfur."
99.	Salamon, E.	BPAPM Honours Thesis (in progress)	Application of Doctrine of Preemptive Self-Defence in Context of US Invasion of Iraq.
100.	Shideh, F.	BPAPM Honours Thesis (completed)	"Building Peace in Somalia: An integrated approach to understanding internally displaced persons and peacebuilding"
101.	Simonds, K.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	Explaining the differences between the chemical and biological weapons conventions.
102.	Soudek, M.	BA Honours Thesis (in progress)	The rise of China.
103.	Stein, M.	MA Research Essay (in progress)	"Piracy in Somalia: Understanding the Causes and the Remedies."
104.	Stringer, C.	MA-LLB Research Essay (completed)	"International Criminal Norms and the Demobilization of Colombian Paramilitaries."
105.	Swift, L.	MA Research Essay	"Paramilitaries, Death Squads and Mercenaries: Contracts between Armed Groups and Governments."
106.	Verreault, J.	BA Honours Thesis (completed)	"International Cooperation in Uncertain Times: The Tension between multilateralism and state-interest in the management of international peace and security."

107. Waldman, C.	MA-LLB Research Essay (in progress)	Analysis of the intersection between national security and security of the person.
108. Willcocks, K.	BA Honours Thesis (completed)	Children's conception of peace.
109. Woodside, C.	PhD Dissertation (in progress)	Transnational corporations operating in the extractive industries operating in zones of insecurity.
110. Wray, K.	MA Thesis (in progress)	Canada's role in Afghanistan.

## 2.6 Media Contact

### Media Interviews (print, broadcast, radio etc.)

Total: 82

#### Summary of the nature of the interviews

In 2009-10, 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 Afghan election, Indian elections, the Fowler/Guay kidnapping, nuclear energy and nuclear non-proliferation, US-Canada defence cooperation, the Tamil insurgency, Indonesian terrorist attacks, the situation in Haiti, unrest in Thailand, diplomatic expulsions, 2010 Olympics, light rail and airport security, to Canadian counter-terrorism and intelligence.

CSDS Associates provided interviews to international, national and local English and French print media, including [The Economist](#), [Tampa Tribune](#), [Montreal Gazette](#), [Financial Post](#), [National Post](#), [Ottawa Citizen](#), [Vancouver Sun](#), [Global News](#), [Windsor Star](#), [The Province](#), [Regina Leader-Post](#), [Windsor Star](#), [Le Devoir](#), [The Globe and Mail](#), the [Ottawa Business Journal](#), [Embassy Magazine](#), [Esprit de Corps](#) and [La Presse](#).

CSDS Associates were also interviewed on national television news programs such as CTV National News and Newsnet; CBC's "The National," "Power and Politics," "Today," and CPAC's "Goldhawk Live," and "Prime Time Politics," and CHCD News Channel. Associates also provided commentary and interviews to national, provincial and local radio news programs, such as CBC Radio's "The Current," "World Report," "As It Happens," as well as local and regional radio, including Ottawa and the National Capital region (CFRA, CBC's "Ottawa Morning" and "All in a Day"), Saskatchewan (CBC's "Blue Sky" noontime program), and a dozen other CBC affiliates, including Calgary, Windsor, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Toronto.

This year two of our events (David Sanger and Col Patrick Stogran) were broadcast nationally by CPAC.

### OpEd Articles Published

Total: 6

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

1. David Carment (with Yiagadeesen Samy), "A Marshall Plan for Haiti? Think Again," [The Globe and Mail](#), 19 February 2010. (OpEd)

2. David Carment, "Canada's Tamils Still Have a Role to Play," Ottawa Citizen, 22 May 2009. (OpEd)
3. Wayne Boone, "How the Vaccination Program Could have been Done Better," *Ottawa Citizen*, 12 November 2009. (OpEd)
4. Trevor Findlay, "Flaws must be fixed before nuclear revival," Ottawa Citizen, 5 March 2010, p. A.11. (Letter to Editor)
5. Fen O. Hampson (with William Zartman), "How to break the climate impasse; If this is our last chance for a deal, let's try creative diplomacy," The Globe and Mail, 11 December 2009. (OpEd)
6. Valerie Percival (with Frederick Burkle), "A Vision for Haitian Health Care," The Globe and Mail, 20 January 2010. (OpEd)

## Media Background Briefings

Total: 

29
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### 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, the Haiti earthquake and Canadian/international response, NORAD reaction to Russian bombers, International Humanitarian Law, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the war on terror, the Copenhagen COP meeting, Militant Islamic groups and Pakistan, the Nuclear Energy Revival & the privatization of AECL, terror networks, DPRK and nuclear proliferation, Olympic security, airport security and critical infrastructure protection. The media outlets receiving the briefings included CBC, CTV, CPAC, MacLean's, CanWest News Service, InterPress News Service, UPI, Ottawa Citizen, Toronto Star, Embassy Magazine, The Tyee, La Presse, Le Devoir and Radio-Canada.

Also note that CSDS events were regularly attended by members of the media, including reporters and columnists for the Globe and Mail, CanWest Newspapers, Mclean's, and Diplomat, Vanguard and Embassy magazines. Though not reported here as "background," many of our events undoubtedly provided such background material, as well as direct interview access to our speakers.

## 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 700+ 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 completed a fundamental redesign of our website and we have continued to use an electronic contact management system that has streamlined our public outreach activities and improved the targeting of our communications. Both the new website and the email management software allow people to sign up to our mailing list. As a result, our contact list has continued to grow by over 15% this year. 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 organized by CSDS.

### Centre-sponsored events on security and defence

Total: 44

#### a) All Centre-sponsored events on security and defence

Event	Number of Attendees	Audience Description
<b>Major Conferences, Workshops and other Events (Organized by the Centre)</b>		
1. "Georgia: Caught Between Russia and the West?" A roundtable discussion with a delegation headed by Mrs. Khatuna Salukvadze, Director of the Department of Americas, Georgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Carleton University.  21 April 2009  <i>Co-organized with the Canadian International Council (CIC).</i>	35	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, CIDA); NGOs (CIC); journalists, members of the public.

<p>2. <b>“Civilian Deaths in War.” Closed-Door Meeting with Dr. Alexander Downes,</b> Department of Political Science, Duke University. Carleton University. 23 April 2009</p>	6	CSDS Faculty and Research Associates; DND.
<p>3. <b>“Leading Teams in Conflict Environments.” Professional Certificate Course in International Conflict Management.</b> Lauren Van Metre, United States Institute of Peace. Carleton University, Ottawa. 18-22 May 2009 <i>Co-organized with the NPSIA Professional Development and Training Program and the US Institute of Peace</i></p>	16	NPSIA/CSDS MA students, Canadian and international mid-career professionals from public service and NGOs, including two recently-retired CF members.
<p>4. <b>“South Asian Security and Defence Issues.” Closed-Door Roundtable with Mr. Vivek Katju,</b> Special Secretary, Political and International Organizations, Indian Government. Rideau Club, Ottawa. 19 June 2009 <i>Co-Sponsored with the Indian High Commission, Ottawa.</i></p>	16	CSDS Faculty and Research Associates; Canadian government representatives (DND, DFAIT, CIDA), Parliament, NGOs (Public Policy Forum); Ottawa-based Indian diplomats; Indian government officials.
<p>5. <b>“International Security Challenges and the Law: Constraining or Enabling Effective Policy?”</b> Annual Conference of the Security and Defence Forum (SDF) Centres, Old City Hall, Ottawa. 2 October 2009</p>	235	SDF Centre representatives, Carleton and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U, and St. Paul) faculty, researchers, students, representatives of government departments and agencies (DND/CF, TB, DFAIT, PS, RCMP, CATSA, Justice, Parliament, CIDA, Coast Guard, DRDC, PCO, Transport); NGOs (Red Cross, North-South Inst.), Embassy representatives, members of the public.
<p>6. <b>“Obama’s Global Strategy: What We’ve Learned and the Risks Ahead,”</b> with David Sanger, <i>New York Times</i>, SDF Conference Welcome Dinner, Fairmont Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. 1 October 2009</p>	62	Faculty, researchers and studies of SDF Centres; international scholars; DND; CFC.

<p>7. <b>"The Inheritance: The World Obama Confronts and the Challenges to American Power,"</b> David Sanger, Chief Washington Correspondent, <i>The New York Times</i>, Sheraton Hotel, Ottawa. 1 October 2009 <i>Co-organized with the Canadian International Council and the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre.</i> <i>Event broadcast nationally by CPAC.</i></p>	99	Carleton and other Ottawa-area University faculty, researchers, and students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; current and retired members of government departments and agencies (NRCan, Treasury Board, DFAIT, PCO); members of the Canadian Forces; NGOs (PPC, G78, CIC); journalists, members of the public.
<p>8. <b>"Human Rights, Self-Determination and Military Intervention."</b> Lecture by Prof. Michael Doyle, Columbia University. International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa. 15 October 2009 <i>Co-Sponsored with IDRC.</i></p>	30	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers and students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of governmental departments and agencies (IDRC, DFAIT, Justice, PCO, CSIS); NGOs (WUSC, Peacebuild, AUCC, CIGI) and members of the public.
<p>9. <b>"Canadian Foreign Policy in a Time of Uncertainty,"</b> <i>Canadian Foreign Policy</i> 2009 Biennial New Scholars Conference, Carleton University. <i>Co-organized with Canadian Foreign Policy journal and with financial support of NPSIA and the Canadian International Council (CIC).</i> 12-13 November 2009</p>	40	Carleton University and Ottawa-area university (Ottawa U, RMC, Toronto) faculty, Dalhousie University, University of Alberta, U of Texas, students, Centre for Trade Policy and Law (CTPL), members of the public.
<p>10. <b>23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference on World Issues</b> (Conference for Ottawa-area English-language High Schools), and the <b>8<sup>e</sup> Conférence Éducative Sur Les Problèmes Mondiaux</b> (for Francophone High Schools). 18-19 February 2010</p>	325	Anglophone and Francophone senior high school students from Ottawa area and Quebec area schools, teachers, graduate students, workshops presenters from local NGOs (CHF, Mines Action Canada), government departments and agencies, and Canadian Forces.
<p>11. <b>"Mobilizing the Will to Intervene: Leadership and Action to Prevent Mass Atrocities: Ready to Roll?"</b> Frank Chalk and Kyle Matthews, Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies, Concordia University. 23 November 2009</p>	51	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers and students; Concordia University faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (IDRC, CIDA); NGOs (Rideau Institute, Project Ploughshares, UN Association of Canada, PPC); community organizations and members of the public.

<p>12. <b>“Ukraine After the Elections: Politics, Society and Security.”</b> Milana Nikolko, V. Vernadsky Taurida National University, Crimea, and Research Associate, CSDS (with comments by Piotr Dutkiewicz, Professor of Political Science, Carleton University, Andrea Chandler, Professor of Political Science, Carleton University, and Peter Konecny, Adjunct Research Professor in European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, Carleton University). 9 February 2010 <i>Co-organized with the Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies (EURUS), and the Centre for European Studies, Carleton University.</i></p>	47	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers and students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of governmental departments, agencies and corporations; NGOs; members of the public.
<p>13. <b>“Mass Atrocity Prevention Planning.”</b> Presentation by <b>Michael C. Pryce</b>, Founder and President, COA Consultants and COA Non-Profit, with comments by <b>Paul Dewar, M.P.</b>, Chair of the All-Party Parliamentary Group for the Prevention of Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity, and <b>Kyle Matthews</b>, Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies, Concordia University. 10 February 2010 <i>Co-organized with All-Party Parliamentary Group for the Prevention of Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity and the Will to Intervene (W2I) project, MIGS, Concordia University.</i></p>	52	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND/CF, Parliament, RMC, CBSA, DFAIT, PCO, Senate, Justice, Rights & Democracy); NGOs (Amnesty, Mennonite CC, World Federalist, CCIC); journalists, members of the public.
<p>14. <b>“Nuclear Proliferation and Counter-Proliferation.” Closed-Door Meeting with Dr. John Mueller</b>, Woody Hayes Chair of National Security Studies, Ohio State University. 16 February 2010</p>	6	CSDS Faculty and Students; Public Safety representative; journalist.
<p>15. <b>“Afghanistan.” Closed-Door Meeting with Ambassador Peter Galbraith</b>, Former Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General to Afghanistan. 17 March 2010</p>	5	CSDS Faculty Associates; U of Ottawa Faculty; Member of Parliament; Afghanistan Task Force PCO representative.

<p>16. <b>"US Foreign Policy: Israeli and Canadian Perspectives."</b> Closed-Door Roundtable with Barukh Binah, Deputy Director General (ADM equivalent), Head North American Division, Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 19 March 2010</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>CSDS Faculty and Research Associates; Carleton University faculty; Israeli Diplomats; Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs Official.</p>
<p><b>CSDS Speaker Series Public Lectures</b></p>		
<p>The <b>CSDS Speaker Series</b>, 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 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 (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 (CIC, PPC).</p>		
<p>17. <b>"The Causes and Effectiveness of Targeting Civilians in War."</b> Alexander B. Downes, Department of Political Science, Duke University. 23 April 2009</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, CIDA, DFAIT); CF Members; NGOs (Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, CIC, CDAI, Peacebuild); members of the public.</p>
<p>18. <b>"India Today: The Emergence of a New Super Power?"</b> High Commissioner Joseph Caron, Canadian High Commissioner to India 24 April 2009 <i>Co-organized with the Canadian International Council (CIC).</i></p>	<p>41</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, IDRC, CIDA, DFAIT); NGOs (CDAI, CPSC, CIC, Peacebuild); journalists, members of the public.</p>
<p>19. <b>"Canada's Engagement in Afghanistan."</b> Ambassador Ron Hoffmann, Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand and Former Ambassador to Afghanistan. 1 September 2009</p>	<p>63</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; U. of Windsor students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, RCMP, DFAIT); CF members; NGOs (CDAI, PPC, CIC); journalists; members of the public.</p>
<p>20. <b>"Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism with Conflicting Agendas: The Secular Versus the Religious."</b> Jonathan Fine, International Institute for Counter-</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND/CF,</p>

Terrorism, Herzliya, Israel. 10 September 2009		DRDC, CRA, CATSA, RMC, DFAIT, PS); NGOs (PPC, G78, CIC); journalists, members of the public.
21. <b>"The Global Significance of Canadian Claims in the Arctic."</b> David Anido, Conference of Defence Associations Institute. 18 September 2009	41	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND/CF, RMC, DFAIT, PS); NGOs (PPC, G78, CIC); journalists; members of the public.
22. <b>"The Role of Law in the Middle East Peace Process."</b> Daniel Taub, Principal Deputy Legal Advisor, Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 14 October 2009	38	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials, representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, CRA, Justice); CF Members; NGOs (PPC, G78, CIC); journalists, members of the public.
23. <b>"Darfur: Strategic Victimhood Strikes Again."</b> Alan J. Kuperman, LBJ School of Public Affairs, University of Texas at Austin. 16 November 2009	40	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students, Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, CIDA, DFAIT, Justice); CF Members; NGOs (CIC, Sub Sahara, Prolity, MIGS); journalists; members of the public.
24. <b>"Energy Security: What Place in the New NATO Strategic Concept?"</b> Bogdan Aurescu, Secretary of State for Strategic Affairs, Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 18 November 2009	24	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials, representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, CIDA, NRC); NGOs (World Federalist); journalists; members of the public.
25. <b>"Canadian Veterans' Issues: The Hidden Cost of Defence."</b> Col (Ret) Patrick B. Stogran, Veterans Ombudsman of Canada. 8 January 2010 <i>Event was broadcast nationally by CPAC and on-demand on cpac.ca.</i>	53	Carleton faculty, researchers, students; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, CIDA, DJAG, Industry, Parliament); active and retired-CF members; NGOs (CDAI); journalists; members of the public.
26. <b>"India and China: Can Two Tigers Share a Mountain?"</b> David Malone, IDRC and Rohan Mukherjee, Princeton University. 22 January 2010	53	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers and students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND, CIDA, IDRC, PCO); NGOs (PPC); members of the public.

<p>27. <b>"The Landscape of Israeli-Arab Relations."</b> Yacov Hadas-Handelsman, Deputy Director General and Head, Middle East and Peace Process Division, Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 27 January 2010</p>	<p>33</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of governmental departments and corporations (DND, PS, RCMP); CF Members; NGOs (CDAI, CIC); members of the public.</p>
<p>28. <b>"Canada's Evolving Mission in Afghanistan."</b> Col Roch Lacroix, Former Deputy Commander, Task Force Kandahar and Tara Denham, Chief of Staff to the Representative of Canada in Kandahar. 4 February 2010</p>	<p>65</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, RCAC, IDRC, TB, CBSA, DFAIT, PCO, CIDA); CF members; NGOs (PPC, CIC, CDAI); journalists, members of the public.</p>
<p>29. <b>"Nuclear Alarmism from Hiroshima to Al-Qaeda."</b> John Mueller, Woody Hayes Chair of National Security Studies, Ohio State University. 16 February 2010</p>	<p>44</p>	<p>Carleton faculty, researchers, students, representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, CNSC, CBSA, DFAIT); CF members; journalists; members of the public.</p>
<p>30. <b>"Training the Afghan National Army: The Experience of NATO's Operational Mentor and Liaison Teams."</b> Col Gregory Burt, Canadian Forces. 2 March 2010</p>	<p>33</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT); CF members; NGOs (PPC); journalists, members of the public.</p>
<p>31. <b>"Afghanistan: War of Necessity or Quagmire?"</b> Ambassador Peter W. Galbraith, Former Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General to Afghanistan. 17 March 2010 <i>Co-Sponsored with the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC).</i></p>	<p>53</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, Parliament, Public Safety, CBSA, CIDA, DFAIT); CF members; NGOs (Aga Khan Fdn, Mennonite CC, World Federalist, CIC ); journalists, members of the public.</p>
<p>32. <b>"The Arctic and 'Security'."</b> Andrea Charron, SSHRC Post-Doctoral Fellow, Norman Paterson School of international Affairs, Carleton University. 23 March 2010</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, Public Safety, CBSA, DFO, INAC); CF members; journalists, members of the public.</p>

## CSDS-CCISS Strategic Analysis Seminar Series

The **CSDS-CCISS 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. This year's series drew an average of 31 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, CSIS), government agencies (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).

<p>33. <b>“East German Foreign Intelligence.”</b> Thomas Wegener Friis and Helmut Mueller-Enbergs, University of Southern Denmark and Stasi Archives, Berlin. 7 April 2009</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>Current and retired representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, PCO, INAC); Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, and students; journalists.</p>
<p>34. <b>“Iran.”</b> John Mundy, Former Canadian Ambassador to Iran. 9 April 2009</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>Current and retired representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, PCO, RCMP, INAC); Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, and students; journalists.</p>
<p>35. <b>“Future of Chinese Military Developments.”</b> Ni Lexiong, Shanghai University, PRC. 25 May 2009</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>Current and retired representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, EDC, NRCan, TC, CSIS); Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, and students; journalists.</p>
<p>36. <b>“Non-Proliferation, Arms Control and National Security.”</b> Sharon Squassoni, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, DC. 14 September 2009</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>Current and retired representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, PCO, EDC, CBSA); Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, and students; journalists.</p>
<p>37. <b>“First-Response to Terrorist Attacks.”</b> Peter Leitner, Higgins Counterterrorism Research Center, Arlington, Virginia. 21 September 2009</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>Current and retired representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, CSIS, PCO, Justice); Ottawa-based foreign diplomats; Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, and students; journalists.</p>

38. <b>"North Korea: Explaining the Country."</b> Hartmuth Kroll, Consultant. 14 October 2009	22	Current and retired representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, PCO, TB, CIC); Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, and students; journalists.
39. <b>"Intelligence Sharing and Counter-Terrorism."</b> Matthew M. Aid, Author and Cees Wiebes, Dutch Intelligence. 28 October 2009	40	Current and retired representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, PCO, PS); Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, and students; journalists.
40. <b>"Security Implications of Canada's Immigration and Refugee Policies."</b> Joe Bissett, Former Canadian Ambassador. 3 February 2010	42	Current and retired representatives of government departments and agencies (DND, DFAIT, PCO, CIC, Library of Parliament); Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, and students; journalists.

### New Security Challenges Colloquium

The **New Security Challenges Colloquium**, is a new initiative of the Centre run jointly with NPSIA's Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance (CCTC). It is designed to address a broad range of emerging international security issues in the 21st century. Topics will include nuclear proliferation, energy security and climate change. The talks are targeted towards government officials, academics and students and are designed to stimulate discussion on how to best prepare for emerging, or potentially emerging, strategic challenges. Designed as an occasional series, it convenes 1-3 times per year.

41. <b>"Prospects for Nuclear Disarmament: From the Security Council Summit to the NPT Review."</b> John Burroughs, Executive Director, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy. 25 January 2010 <i>Co-organized with NPSIA's Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance (CCTC).</i>	60	Carleton and Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers and students; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats and embassy officials; representatives of governmental departments and agencies (DND, IDRC, PCO); NGOs; members of the public.
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### 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 provided financial and administrative support for two major international conferences at Carleton University, as well as the Annual Carleton Model NATO conference.

<p>42. <b>“Meaning Through Translation: Human Rights in Africa.”</b> Workshop of the African Studies Institute, Carleton University, Ottawa. 3 April 2009. <i>CSDS was a core funder of this event, held in cooperation with the Departments of Law, and Sociology and Anthropology</i></p>	45	Canadian and international scholars, researchers, students; Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students; representatives of governmental departments and agencies; NGO representatives.
<p>43. <b>“Humanitarianism, Politics, &amp; Culture” Conference.</b> Carleton University, Ottawa. 20 May 2009. <i>CSDS was a core funder of this event, along with the Office of the Vice President (Research and International), Faculty of Public Affairs, and the Departments of Law, Political Science, and Sociology, Carleton University.</i></p>	55	Canadian and international scholars, researchers, students; Ottawa-area university faculty, researchers, students.
<p>44. <b>9th Annual Carleton Model NATO Conference,</b> Delta Suites Hotel, Ottawa. 25-28 February 2010. <i>CSDS is a core funder of this student-organized event (through the Model NATO Fellowship).</i></p>	150	Canadian and international university students; academics from Carleton University, University of Ottawa, University of New Brunswick, Royal Military College; President of ACC; active and retired Canadian diplomats and government officials; Ottawa-based foreign diplomats; CF members.

<b>b) Interaction with Government Departments and with Canadian Forces</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Number of Govt/CF Reps</b>	<b>Description of Govt/CF in Attendance</b>
Georgia: Caught Between Russia and the West? (event 1)	4	DFAIT, Library of Parliament, Rights and Democracy
Civilian Deaths in War / Downes (event 2)	1	DND
South Asian Security and Defence Issues / Katju (event 4)	7	DND (DG International Security Policy); DFAIT (DG South Asia Relations, DPol WTO and International Negotiations, Sr Coordinator International Crime and Terrorism); CIDA (DPol); Parliament (MP Byron Wilfert)

International Security Challenges and the Law (event 5)	98	DND, CF (JAG, DFSA, RMC, CANSOFCOM, CEFCOM), DRDC, DFSA, TB, Public Safety, DFAIT, RCMP, CSIS, CATSA, CBSA, Parliament, Justice, RCMP Public Complaints, PCO, Transport CIDA, Coast Guard
SDF Conference Dinner (event 6)	8	DND (Associate DM, ADM Pol, Director Public Policy, Director Strategic Analysis, Director Arms Control and Proliferation, Manager SDF), CF (JAG), Professor, CFC
The Inheritance / Sanger (event 7)	23	CF, NRCan, Treasury Board, DFAIT, PCO, Justice, CSIS
Human Rights, Self-Determination and Military Intervention (event 8)	21	IDRC, Justice, DFAIT, CSIS, PCO
23rd Annual Conference on World Issues / 8e Conférence Éducative Sur Les Problèmes Mondiaux (event 10)	2	RCAF
Mobilizing the Will to Intervene (event 11)	8	Justice, DND, PCO, RCMP, DRDC
Ukraine After the Elections (event 12)	2	DFAIT
Mass Atrocity Prevention Planning (event 13)	10	DND/CF, Parliament, CBSA, DFAIT, PCO, Senate, Justice, Rights & Democracy
Nuclear Proliferation and Counter-Proliferation / Mueller (event 14)	1	Public Safety
Afghanistan / Galbraith (event 15)	2	Parliament (MP and Parliamentary Secretary for National Defence Laurie Hawn), PCO (ADM Sara Hradecky, Afghanistan Task Force).
US Foreign Policy: Israeli and Canadian Perspectives / Binah (event 16)	2	Deputy Director General (ADM equivalent) and Head North American Division at Israeli MFA; Deputy Secretary Israeli Embassy, Ottawa
Alexander Downes (event 17)	4	DND/CF, CIDA, DFAIT
Joseph Caron (event 18)	10	DND/CF, IDRC, CIDA, DFAIT
Ron Hoffmann (event 19)	12	DND/CF, RCMP, DFAIT
Jonathan Fine (event 20)	13	DND/CF, DRDC, CRA, CATSA, RMC, DFAIT, Public Safety
David Anido (event 21)	10	DND/CF, DRDC, RMC, DFAIT, Public Safety
Daniel Taub (event 22)	5	DND/CF, CRA, Justice
Alan Kuperman (event 23)	6	DND/CF, CIDA, DFAIT, Justice

Bogdan Aurescu (event 24)	7	DND/CF, DFAIT, CIDA, NRC
Patrick Stogran (event 25)	5	DND/CF, CIDA, Industry, Parliament, Veterans
Malone and Mukherjee (event 26)	5	DND/CF, CIDA, IDRC, PCO
Yacov Hadas-Handelsman (event 27)	4	DND/CF, PS, RCMP
Lacroix and Denham (event 28)	20	DND/CF, RCAC, IDRC, TB, CBSA, DFAIT, PCO, CIDA
John Mueller (event 29)	13	DND/CF, CNSC, CBSA, DFAIT
Col Gregory Burt (event 30)	8	DND/CF, DFAIT
Peter Galbraith (event 31)	12	DND/CF, Parliament, Public Safety, CBSA, CIDA, DFAIT
Andrea Charron (event 32)	11	DND/CF, Public Safety, DFAIT, DFO, CBSA, RCMP, INAC, Indian and Northern Affairs
Friis and Mueller-Enbergs (event 33)	10	TC, DFAIT, TBS, CBSA, DND, PCO
John Mundy (event 34)	25	PCO, DFAIT, TC, RCMP, DND, Public Safety, CSIS
Ni Lexiong (event 35)	17	EDC, DND, DFAIT, CBSA, TC, NRCan, CSIS
Sharon Squassoni (event 36)	11	EDC, CSIS, ITAC, CBSA, DND, CNSC, DFAIT
Peter Leitner (event 37)	16	SIRC, DND, RCMP, CHRC, IAS, DND, DFAIT, Justice
Hartmuth Kroll (event 38)	8	DFAIT, DND, Treasury Board
Aid and Wiebes (event 39)	15	PSC, EDC, DND, IAS, Parliament, CBSA, DFAIT
Joe Bissett (event 40)	14	DFAIT, DND, Senate, Lib. of Parl., IAS, CBSA, PSC, DFAIT
John Burroughs (event 41)	30	DFAIT, DND, Public Safety, CBSA
<b>Below are activities of individual Centre Associates that engaged Government Departments (Canadian and Foreign) and CF (at events <i>not</i> organized by CSDS). [Note: numbers are best estimates]</b>		
<b>D. Carment:</b> Centre for International Policy Studies presentation (with Teddy Samy), "Security, Development and the Fragile State," University of Ottawa, Ottawa, January 2010.	4	DFAIT, CIDA
<b>D. Carment:</b> Special conference organized by CSIS, Ottawa; presented paper "Sri Lanka Diaspora and the Future of the LTTE," 22 January 2010.	25	CSIS, DND

<b>A. Charron:</b> Canadian Forces College – Joint Command and Staff Programme (JCSP), Iqaluit, Nunavut; participant in operational visit, 4-6 November 2009.	25	CF, Territorial Officials
<b>A Charron:</b> Center for Superior Naval Studies of the Secretary of the Navy of the Republic of Mexico (CESNAV) and the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM), Mexico City Mexico, 25-27 March 2010; presented paper “The Arctic in a Trilateral Context.”	100	Senior Mexican naval officers; Mexican Department of Defence officials; DFAIT (Canadian Ambassador to Mexico)
<b>J. Daudelin:</b> 8th Japan-Canada Symposium on Peace and Security Cooperation, Tokyo, 15-16 March 2010.	15	DFAIT, Canadian Ambassador to Japan, Canadian Embassy officials, Tokyo; Japanese diplomats and government officials
<b>D. de Jong:</b> International Scientific Studies (ISS) Conference 2009, hosted by the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Vienna, Austria, 10-12 June 2009.	60	DFAIT, DND, other government of Canada officials attending the meeting; foreign government officials
<b>T. Findlay:</b> Nuclear Energy Futures Report, International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Ottawa, ON, 4 February 2010.	25	DFAIT, DND, PCO, Public Safety, NRCan, Industry
<b>N. Hillmer:</b> “Canada and NATO – Looking Back and Looking Forward,” DFAIT, Ottawa, 29 October 2009; presented paper entitled, “The North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Burden-Sharing and Burdensome.”	20	DFAIT, DND
<b>P. Lagassé:</b> “Canadian Defence: Actors and Responsibilities,” RMC Military Training Assistance Program for foreign officers, Ottawa, December 2009.	25	Foreign officers in Canada for MTAP course
<b>P. Lagassé:</b> “La défense canadienne: acteurs et politiques,” JSO Programme, Canadian Forces College, Toronto, ON, October 2009.	100	Senior CF officers on course at CFC
<b>P. Lagassé:</b> “Canadian Defence Politics,” Security Studies Programme, Canadian Forces College, Toronto, ON, April 2009.	100	Senior CF officers on course at CFC
<b>T. Findlay:</b> Briefing for CSIS on nuclear energy futures report, 11 February 2010.	30	CSIS, DFAIT, DND

<b>D. Mendeloff:</b> Meeting with Arif Lalani, DG Policy Planning, DFAIT, Carleton University, 29 October 2009.	1	DFAIT (DG Policy Planning)
<b>J. Milner:</b> "Understanding the Politics of Asylum in Africa", presentation to the Africa Bureau, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), Ottawa, 19 January 2010.	25	DFAIT representatives from Africa Bureau and Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Response
<b>J. Milner:</b> "Solutions for Burundian refugees in Tanzania: Preliminary findings and recommendations," presentation to Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, 10 August 2009.	15	Representatives of Tanzanian government
<b>J. Milner:</b> "Understanding the Challenge of Protracted Refugee Situations," presentation to the Policy Advisory Group on Emergency Responses (PAGER), CARE Canada Headquarters, Ottawa, 21 April 2009.	5	DFAIT, CIDA
<b>M. Nikolko:</b> Roundtable at Ukrainian Board at CIDA, "Security situation in Crimea."	25	CIDA
<b>V. Percival:</b> Public Health Agency of Canada, Café Scientifique, Ottawa, 23 November 2009; guest speaker on issues of conflict and health.	30	PHAC
<b>V. Percival:</b> Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Roundtable, Ottawa, 15-16 March 2010; served on panels discussing protection of civilian's agenda, future priorities for peacekeeping.	5	DFAIT, DND
<b>D. Perry:</b> "The Costs of War: Afghanistan and Iraq". Invited presentation made to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ottawa September 24, 2009.	35	DFAIT and other government representatives
<b>M. Rudner:</b> Defence Research and Development Canada, Defence Science & Technology Symposium 2009, 21 April 2009, Ottawa, ON; keynote presented "Operationalizing Intelligence: Enhancing Canada's Frontline Capabilities for Responding to International Terrorist Threats."	40	DRDC, DND, PS, PCO, RCMP, CBSA

<b>M. Rudner:</b> Defence Research and Development Canada, Public Security S&T Summer Symposium, Ottawa, 16 June 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper (with Angela Gendron) entitled, "Intelligence Responses to Terrorist Threats to Critical National Infrastructure."	40	DRDC, DND, Public Safety, PCO, RCMP, CBSA
<b>M. Rudner:</b> 19th World Conference on Disaster Management, 22 June 2009, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario; plenary presentation, "Communication, Collaboration, and Co-operation in Countering Terrorist Threats to Critical National Infrastructure."	75	Public Safety, Industry, RCMP, CBSA, other Canadian and foreign government officials
<b>M. Rudner:</b> Embassy of Israel and DFAIT "Canada-Israel Relations A Comparison and Assessment of 60 Years," 9 September 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper entitled "Protecting Canada's Critical National Infrastructure Against Terrorism."	35	DFAIT, DND, PCO, Parliament, other government
<b>E. Sloan:</b> Navy Strategic Advisory Group Meetings as part of writing new Leadmark strategy, Halifax, June 2009; Calgary, September 2009.	15	Naval officers and planners

<b>c) Interaction with National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ)</b>		
<b>Event</b>	<b>Number of NDHQ Reps</b>	<b>Description of NDHQ in Attendance</b>
Civilian Deaths in War / Downes (event 2)	1	DStratA
South Asian Security and Defence Issues / Katju (event 4)	1	MGen Ward, DG International Security Policy
International Security Challenges and the Law (event 5)	45	ADM(Pol), ADM(PA), DStratA, DRDC, DJAG, others
SDF Conference Dinner (event 6)	7	Associate DM, ADM Pol, Director Public Policy, Director Strategic Analysis, Director Arms Control and Proliferation, Manager SDF, JAG
Mobilizing the Will to Intervene (event 11)	2	ADM(PA), DRDC, DJAG
Mass Atrocity Prevention Planning (event 13)	5	DGADR, DJAG, Directorate of History
Alexander Downes (event 17)	1	ADM(PA)
Joseph Caron (event 18)	1	SMA(Pol)

Ron Hoffmann (event 19)	4	2CMBG, ADM(PA), Dir of Afghan and Asia-Pacific Policy
Jonathan Fine (event 20)	5	DRDC, RMC, others
David Anido (event 21)	3	DPAO, CANOSCOM, RMC
Daniel Taub (event 22)	1	DRDC
Alan Kuperman (event 23)	1	DStratA
Bogdan Aurescu (event 24)	1	DStratA
Patrick Stogran (event 25)	2	DJAG
Malone and Mukherjee (event 26)	1	
Yacov Hadas-Handelsman (event 27)	1	DStratA
Lacroix and Denham (event 28)	11	DECPR, ADM(PA), Chief Review Services, Dir of Afghan and Asia-Pacific Policy, CANOSCOM, DRDC, Strat. Integrating Concepts Team
John Mueller (event 29)	4	ADM (Pol), Arms Control & Proliferation, DJAG, DStratA, DRDC
Col Gregory Burt (event 30)	5	ADM(PA)
Peter Galbraith (event 31)	5	2CMBG, DGIP, Asia-Pacific Policy, DJAG, DStratA, DRDC
Andrea Charron (event 32)	3	DStratA, CANOSCOM, DRDC
Friis and Mueller-Enbergs (event 33)	3	CDI, DStratA
John Mundy (event 34)	8	CDI, DStratA, ASIC
Ni Lexiong (event 35)	8	CDI, DStratA, ASIC
Sharon Squassoni (event 36)	4	CDI, DStratA, ASIC
Peter Leitner (event 37)	7	CDI, DStratA, ASIC
Hartmuth Kroll (event 38)	4	CDI, DStratA, ASIC
Aid and Wiebes (event 39)	4	CDI, DStratA, ASIC
Joe Bissett (event 40)	6	CDI, DStratA, ASIC
John Burroughs (event 41)	6	CANOSCOM, DRDC, DStratA, ADM(Pol), Arms Control & Proliferation
<b>Below are activities of individual Centre Associates that engaged NDHQ (at events not organized by CSDS). [Note: Numbers are best estimates]</b>		
<b>A. Charron:</b> DND policy seminar, guest speaker, "UN Sanctions, Use of Force and the Canadian Forces," 22 February 2010.	20	Senior policy analysts, DND

P. Lagassé, Philippe: Member of Canadian Navy Strategic Advisory Group (3 meetings)	20	Academics gathered by Directorate of Maritime Strategy to discuss drafting of new Leadmark
K. Pennie: NPF audit committee	14	Specialists in providing family and financial services to DND
M. Rudner: Defence Research and Development Canada, Defence Science & Technology Symposium 2009, 21 April 2009, Ottawa, ON; keynote presented "Operationalizing Intelligence: Enhancing Canada's Frontline Capabilities for Responding to International Terrorist Threats."	25	DRDC, others
M. Rudner: Defence Research and Development Canada, Public Security S&T Summer Symposium, Ottawa, 16 June 2009, Ottawa, ON; presented paper (with Angela Gendron) entitled, "Intelligence Responses to Terrorist Threats to Critical National Infrastructure."	25	DRDC, others

<b>d) Interaction with Non-Governmental Organizations</b>		
Georgia: Caught Between Russia and the West? (event 1)	5	CIC
Leading Teams in Conflict Environments (event 3)	7	NGOs associated with Society for International Development; consultants
South Asian Security and Defence Issues / Katju (event 4)	1	Public Policy Forum
International Security Challenges and the Law (event 5)	3	Conference of Defence Associations, North-South Inst., CIC, Red Cross
The Inheritance / Sanger (event 7)	20	CIC, PPC, Peacebuild, Rideau Institute
Human Rights, Self-Determination and Military Intervention (event 8)	2	WUSC, Peacebuild, CIGI
23rd Annual Conference on World Issues / 8e Conférence Éducative Sur Les Problèmes Mondiaux (event 10)	2	CHF, Mines Action Canada
Mobilizing the Will to Intervene (event 11)	3	Baha'i Community of Canada, Mennonite CC, CIC
Mass Atrocity Prevention Planning (event 13)	8	Amnesty, Mennonite CC, World Federalist, CIC
Alexander Downes (event 17)	4	PPC, CIC, CDAI, Peacebuild
Joseph Caron (event 18)	6	CDAI, CPSC, CIC, Peacebuild

Ron Hoffmann (event 19)	5	CDAI, PPC, CIC, AUCC
Jonathan Fine (event 20)	4	PPC, G78, CIC, CIAN
David Anido (event 21)	3	PPC, CIC
Alan Kuperman (event 23)	5	CIC, Subsahara, Prolity, MIGS
Bogdan Aurescu (event 24)	1	World Federalist
Yacov Hadas-Handelsman (event 27)	4	CDAI, CIC
Lacroix and Denham (event 28)	5	PPC, CIC, CDAI, CILF
Col Gregory Burt (event 30)	2	PPC
Peter Galbraith (event 31)	7	Aga Khan, Mennonite CC, World Federalist, CIC
John Burroughs (event 41)	12	Pugwash, Rideau Institute, CoC, G78, PPC

**Below are activities of individual Centre Associates that engaged representatives of NGOs (at events *not* organized by CSDS). [Note: Numbers are best estimates]**

<b>J. Milner:</b> "Solutions for Burundian refugees in Tanzania: Preliminary findings and recommendations," presentation to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, 10 August 2009.	15	UNHCR, NGOs
<b>J. Milner:</b> "Understanding the Challenge of Protracted Refugee Situations," CARE Canada Headquarters, Ottawa, 21 April 2009; presentation to the Policy Advisory Group on Emergency Responses (PAGER).	15	UNHCR, PAGER (Red Cross, CARE, Oxfam, MCC, World Vision, etc)
<b>V. Percival:</b> Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Roundtable, Ottawa, 15-16 March 2010; served on panels discussing protection of civilian's agenda, future priorities for peacekeeping.	12	PPC

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

<b>Event</b>	<b>Number of Attendees</b>	<b>Audience Description</b>
International Security Challenges and the Law (event 5)	3	Israel, Russia Embassies
The Inheritance / Sanger (event 7)	2	Embassy of Russia
Human Rights, Self-Determination and Military Intervention (event 8)	4	Embassies of Turkey, Brazil, Germany, UK HC

23rd Annual Conference on World Issues / 8e Conférence Éducative Sur Les Problèmes Mondiaux (event 10)	300	High School students
Mobilizing the Will to Intervene (event 11)	1	Netherlands Embassy
Joseph Caron (event 18)	1	Japanese Embassy
Ron Hoffmann (event 19)	6	Australian HC, Netherlands Embassy, Egyptian Embassy, Malaysian HC
Jonathan Fine (event 20)	3	Australian HC, Israeli Embassy
David Anido (event 21)	5	Russian Embassy, Netherlands Embassy, UK HC
Daniel Taub (event 22)	3	Israeli Embassy, Egyptian Embassy
Alan J. Kuperman (event 17)	1	Netherlands Embassy
Bogdan Aurescu (event 24)	6	Russian Embassy, Romanian Embassy, Azerbaijan Embassy
Peter Galbraith (event 25)	1	Australian HC
Malone and Mukherjee (event 26)	2	Pakistan HC, India HC
Yacov Hadas-Handelsman (event 27)	3	Israeli Embassy, Egyptian Embassy
Lacroix and Denham (event 28)	2	Afghanistan Embassy
Col Gregory Burt (event 30)	2	Afghanistan Embassy
Andrea Charron (event 32)	6	Spain, Israel, Zambia Embassies, Australia, UK HC
Friis and Mueller-Enbergs (event 33)	1	US Embassy
John Mundy (event 34)	3	US, Japanese, German Embassies
Ni Lexiong (event 35)	3	German Embassy, Polish Embassy, Chinese Research Institute
Sharon Squassoni (event 36)	2	US Embassy, China Research Institute
Joe Bissett (event 40)	5	US Embassy, Czech Embassy, China Research Institute

**Below are activities of individual Centre Associates that engaged members of the public and non-traditional audiences (at events *not* organized by CSDS). [Note: *numbers are best estimates*]**

C. Penny: Jury Member, Jean Pictet International Humanitarian Law Competition, Orford, QC, 20-27 March 2010.	150	Law students from 35 countries.
M. Sucharov: Reform Movement's Israel wing national leadership symposium, June 2009.	50	Rabbis and lay leaders

## 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	\$14,865
SDF Special Projects Funds	\$15,000
Conference and Professional Training Revenue	\$4,000
Carryover of prior-year Conference Revenues	\$1,732
Carryover of prior-year SDF Operating Grants	\$19,626
CSDS Encumbered Funds	\$4,118
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$199,341</b>

### 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
David Carment: DRDC-CAE Project on State Failure Phase II	\$70,000
David Carment: DRDC-CAE Project on State Failure Phase III	\$18,000
Andrea Charron: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Post-Doctoral Fellowship (2009/2010)	\$43,000
Trevor Findlay: Centre for International Governance and Innovation (CIGI)	\$183,000
Trevor Findlay: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)	\$23,000
Fen Hampson: Social Sciences and Humanities Council of Canada, Aid to Research Workshop and Conferences Grant, 2009	\$19,571
Fen Hampson: International Development Research Centre. Conference support for <i>Canada Among Nations, 2009/10: As Others See Us</i>	\$40,000

Thomas Juneau: Carl Jacobsen Peace Prize (Carleton University internal award)	\$760
Philippe Lagassé: University of Ottawa, University Research Committee, Internal Research Grant, (2009)	\$9,000
Philippe Lagassé: Faculty of Social Science, University of Ottawa, Research Committee, Internal Research Grant (2009)	\$9,000
Jez Littlewood: DFAIT: ISROP Policy Development: The Seventh Review Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention September-November 2009	\$4,000
Jez Littlewood: DRDC-CORA: Academic Research Papers on Energy Security Issues	\$23,520
Milana Nikolko: Two contracts with CAE (CAE Professional Services (Canada) Inc.) in partnership with DRDC (Defence Research and Development Canada) and Carleton University. To conduct events based data analysis and collection as a partial contribution to developing failed states predictive models (ongoing)	\$11,735
Augustine Park: SSHRC Institutional Grant	\$5,000
Valerie Percival, Chantal Blouin, Rockefeller Foundation for Health Diplomacy Monitor, a monthly publication that provides neutral and accurate coverage of negotiations that relate to global health, and to organize two meetings on global health diplomacy at the Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Center	\$400,000
David Perry - SSHRC, CGS	\$35,000
Cristina Rojas: Office of the Vice-President, Carleton University	\$4,000
Martin Rudner: grant studies on Hizbullah from the University of Toronto Law and Counter Terrorism Project and the Schwartz-Reisman Foundation	\$20,000
Brian Schmidt: SSHRC Standard Research Grant, April 2009	\$46,302
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$964,888</b>

### 3.3 Complete Financial Information

Type of Disbursement	Total Budget	SDF Grant Breakdown	Actual Disbursements to Date	Projected Disbursements for Remainder
<b>a) Research</b>				
Faculty Salaries or Top-Ups				
Research Associates			8,903.13	
Research Assistants			25,172.97	
Publication Costs				
Research-Related Travel			93.30	
<b>Research Total:</b>	<b>43,000.00</b>	<b>43,000.00</b>	<b>34,169.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>b) Hosting Conferences</b>				
Administrative Personnel			1,045.45	

Hospitality Costs (i.e. food, beverage, entertainment, gifts)			8,637.18	
Travel Costs (accommodation and per diems)			8,058.24	
Advertising				
Other			28,559.90	
<b>Hosting Conferences Total:</b>	<b>46,000.00</b>	<b>21,000.00</b>	<b>46,300.77</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>c) Teaching</b>				
Faculty Salaries (full time and sessionals)				
Teaching Assistants				
Course Supplies and Development			380.43	
Other				
<b>Teaching Total:</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>380.43</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>d) Student Initiatives</b>				
Scholarship Money			7,606.37	
Student Research Grants			2,065.71	
Student Associations			1,000.00	
Other				
<b>Student Initiatives Total:</b>	<b>14,500.00</b>	<b>9,500.00</b>	<b>10,672.08</b>	<b>3,780.00</b>
<b>e) Attendance at Academic Conferences</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> column includes ICF funds, 2 <sup>nd</sup> column should not)				
Airfare/Hotel/Per Diems			14,119.31	
Registration			3,002.12	
Other			9,510.62	
<b>Attend Conference Total:</b>	<b>28,000.00</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>26,632.05</b>	<b>1,988.00</b>
<b>f) Outreach Activities</b>				
Travel			1,170.38	
Hospitality			16,316.54	
Advertising				
Other			2,733.46	
<b>Outreach Activities Total:</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>20,220.38</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>g) Miscellaneous</b>				
Administration Salaries (secretarial support)			36,349.40	
University Overhead				
Computer/Technology				

Purchase				
Software				
Website Maintenance			4,734.34	
Other			1,789.94	
<b>Miscellaneous Total:</b>	43,000.00	41,000.00	42,873.68	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	194,900.00	140,000.00	181,248.79	5,768.00

### 3.4 Estimated budget for the next fiscal year

A. Research	\$43,000.00
B. Hosting Conferences	\$22,000.00
C. Teaching	\$500.00
D. Student Initiatives	\$18,500.00
E. Attendance at Academic Conferences	\$28,000.00
F. Outreach Activities	\$20,000.00
G. Miscellaneous	\$45,000.00
Total Estimated Budget:	\$177,000.00

## Annex A – Centre Associates and Fellows

<b>A. Faculty Associates</b>
<b>Director</b>
David Mendeloff, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs *
<b>Deputy Director</b>
Chris Penny, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs *
<b>Faculty Associates</b>
Wayne Boone, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs David Carment, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Andrew Cohen, School of Journalism and Communication and Norman Paterson School of International Affairs ( <i>On Leave</i> ) Jean Daudelin, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs * Trevor Findlay, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and Canadian Centre on Treaty Compliance (CCTC) Fen O. Hampson, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs * G. Norman Hillmer, Department of History * Jez Littlewood, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs and Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies (CCISS) * David Long, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs James Milner, Department of Political Science Augustine Park, Department of Sociology and Anthropology Val Percival, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Christina Rojas, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Dane Rowlands, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Brian Schmidt, Department of Political Science Elinor Sloan, Department of Political Science Mira Sucharov, Department of Political Science
<b>B. Research Associates and Fellows</b>
<b>Research Associates</b>
Andrea Charron, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Brian Greene, Department of National Defence Kurt Jensen, Carleton University Philippe Lagassé, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Ottawa Sarah Jane Meharg, Pearson Peacekeeping Centre Carol McQueen, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Milana Nikolko, Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, Carleton University

<b>Senior Research Fellows</b>
LGen (Ret'd) Ken Pennie Martin Rudner Elliott Tepper
<b>CSDS Doctoral Research Fellow</b>
John Cadham, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs
<b>Doctoral Student Fellows</b>
Maya Dafinova, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Maria Derks, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Roy Fuller, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Eric Jardine, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Thomas Juneau, Department of Political Science, Carleton University Joshua Kilberg, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Peter Loveridge, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs Simon Palamar, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs David Perry, Department of Political Science, Carleton University Rachel Schmidt, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs
<b>MA Fellows / Research Assistants</b>
Stefan Fournier, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, CSDS MA Fellow
<b>Model NATO Fellow</b>
Derek de Jong, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, MNATO Project Manager
<b>B. Centre Staff</b>
Cathleen Schmidt, Centre Administrator and Conference Coordinator Edward Minnis, CSDS Webmaster

\* *Member of Management Committee.*

## 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

John Cadham: "AECL sale could be 'death knell' for CANDU reactors" Andrew Mayeda, Canwest News Service: Wednesday, October 14, 2009

David Carment (with Teddy Samy): "A Marshall Plan for Haiti? Think Again" The Globe and Mail, 19 February, 2010 (OpEd).

David Carment: "Canada's Tamils Still Have a Role to Play" The Ottawa Citizen, 22 May 2009.

Trevor Findlay: 'Flaws must be fixed before nuclear revival', Ottawa Citizen, 5 March 2010, p. A.11 (letter to the editor)

Trevor Findlay: "Canada eager for renewed nuclear trade with India; Market has been closed since 1974 ban imposed" Olivia Ward, The Toronto Star, November 17, 2009

Trevor Findlay: "Obama limits nuclear weapons use; President's new policy aims to diminish worldwide threat while maintaining U.S. 'military superiority'" The Toronto Star, April 7, 2010

Fen O. Hampson (with William Zartman): "How to break the climate impasse; If this is our last chance for a deal, let's try creative diplomacy" The Globe and Mail, 11 December 2009 (OpEd)

James Milner: "A new (under) class of travellers; Migration and climate change" The Economist, June 27, 2009.

Milana Nikolko: "Ukraine vote kills Orange Revolution: Pro-Russia Viktor Yanukovich defeats heroine of reform movement" Olivia Ward, Toronto Star, February 09, 2010

Valerie Percival (with Frederick Burkle, Harvard): "A Vision for Haitian Health Care" The Globe and Mail, January 20, 2010 (OpEd)

Martin Rudner: "Mounties' top tier all near retirement; Turnover will create challenges, but also opportunities and reforms as younger officers move up the line" Daniel Leblanc, The Globe and Mail, 18 March 2010.

Martin Rudner: "No bailing on terror surveillance" Mindelle Jacobs, The Toronto Sun, January 20, 2009.

Martin Rudner: "Unemployed resident of Montreal had been cleared of terrorism charges; Cleared of Terrorism, Canadian Stranded in Khartoum" Paul Weinberg, Inter Press Service (Latin America), April 6, 2009.

Elinor Sloan: "Canadian special forces to get raises" UPI, May 20, 2009 Wednesday

Elliot Tepper: "Kandahar offensive a test for NATO, Taliban stronghold key to success of mission: expert" Ethan Baron, Canwest News Service, March 22, 2010

# AECL sale could be 'death knell' for CANDU reactors

BY ANDREW MAYEDA, CANWEST NEWS SERVICE OCTOBER 14, 2009

OTTAWA — The federal government is preparing to unveil recommendations on how to restructure Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and several foreign and domestic players in the nuclear industry are positioning themselves to make a bid for AECL's assets.

But industry insiders and experts say the sale of the Crown corporation's reactor business could spell the beginning of the end for AECL's storied CANDU technology, long considered the cornerstone of Canada's nuclear industry.

"In my view, privatization will be the death knell of the CANDU," said **John Cadham, a doctoral fellow at Carleton University** who has authored a forthcoming study on the Canadian nuclear industry.

Natural Resources Minister Lisa Raitt in May announced the government's plans to split AECL in two and put its CANDU reactor business on the block. AECL's research and technology division, based in Chalk River, Ont., will likely be maintained under government ownership, although the unit's management could be contracted out to the private sector. The Chalk River laboratories produce medical isotopes used worldwide to test for cancer and other diseases.

A government review released at the time concluded the reactor division was simply too small to compete with global nuclear giants. Investment bank Rothschild was hired to come up with more detailed recommendations, which the government has committed to releasing this fall.

Former CIBC World Markets investment banker David Leith has also been retained to advise Raitt on the process.

The leading candidates to acquire part or all of the reactor division include Areva, the biggest integrated nuclear supplier in the world. The company, which is majority-owned by the French government, has been looking to expand its presence in Canada.

However, Areva is primarily interested in pushing its own next-generation light-water reactors, rather than AECL's so-called advanced CANDU reactor, which is based on heavy-water technology. Most of the nuclear reactors installed or being built worldwide use light-water technology.

Other foreign firms that could take a run at AECL include Westinghouse Electric, which is majority owned by Toshiba, and GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy.

Domestic players such as SNC-Lavalin and Bruce Power are also believed to be kicking the tires at AECL. In Bruce Power's case, the company is mostly interested in AECL's established business in maintaining and servicing existing reactors, according to a source close to the firm.

It makes sense that companies are more interested in developing their own technologies, said Cadham. "All of these firms have invested heavily in their own designs, most of which are now 'ahead' of the latest CANDU technology. There might be some spinoff or marginal innovation value, but I really can't see any of them fundamentally altering their design to adopt the CANDU."

But CANDU backers worry that AECL's operations risk becoming nothing more than a branch plant for a foreign nuclear giant.

"That would mean that we would become a niche player. We'd have ongoing business from selling (older CANDU reactors) for some time, but we'd be limiting our role in the nuclear renaissance," said Neil Alexander, president of the Organization of CANDU Industries, which represents about 150 Canadian companies in the CANDU supply chain.

Industry watchers expect the threat to CANDU technology could become grist for the opposition as the government rolls out its plans.

"There's the myth of the Avro Arrow. Unfortunately, we've had 40 years of government support for the CANDU, and they're not analogous whatsoever," said Shawn-Patrick Stensil, an energy campaigner at Greenpeace Canada.

Another complication is the Ontario government's suspension of its plan to build two new reactors in Darlington, Ont. Industry sources said it's difficult to make an offer for AECL without knowing whether the project will go ahead. But an Ontario government spokeswoman said the province is waiting for the federal government to clarify its plans for restructuring AECL, which was expected to build the reactors.

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The Globe and Mail (Canada)  
February 20, 2010 Saturday

## **A Marshall Plan for Haiti? Think again**

**BYLINE:** **DAVID CARMENT** and YIAGA DEESEN SAMY

**SECTION:** COMMENT; RECONSTRUCTION TREMORS; Pg. A25

**LENGTH:** 885 words

Most of Haiti's difficulties in recovering from last month's earthquake stem from deep underlying structural weaknesses that were in place decades before the quake struck. That's why we are troubled to learn that foreign and development ministers are considering a road map based on a Marshall Plan for Haiti.

Drawing on the ideas of economists Paul Collier and Jeffrey Sachs (among others), such a strategy could see the mobilization of billions of dollars over the next few years for reconstruction and development. History shows this kind of economic strategy worked for Europe, but is it appropriate for the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere?

From research we have conducted on small island developing states, we question the assumption that contributing massive amounts of aid and financial support to Haiti will yield substantial results. Even if we assume that interest in Haiti and all the promises that have been made don't evaporate as time goes by, the idea of a Marshall Plan must be questioned. Instead of a massive influx of untargeted funds, a well-thought-out, long-term, sequenced and financially more modest strategy is needed. In this regard, Canada can make a key contribution.

In a speech at Harvard in 1947, George Marshall, the then U.S. secretary of state, laid the foundations for the European Recovery Program to rebuild Europe after the ravages dealt to it during the Second World War. His view was that assistance "must not be on a piecemeal basis as various crises develop" and "should provide a cure rather than a mere palliative." The rest is history, as they say, but if the Marshall Plan caused Europe to grow, it was because Europe had a number of favourable pre-conditions that are largely absent in Haiti: high levels of human capital, a long history of democratic institutions and rule of law, private enterprise, and trading history.

The results in the case of Haiti are telling. It has received close to \$9-billion (U.S.) in foreign aid between 1960 and 2008. Before the quake hit, the country was ranked 149th out of 182 countries on the United Nations Human Development Index, with 72 per cent of its population living on less than \$2 a day. Its GDP per capita in 2008 of \$1,087 (U.S.) was roughly half of what it was in 1980, and life expectancy is at 61 years (compared with \$7,600 and 72 years for its immediate neighbour, the Dominican Republic).

Transparency International ranks Haiti 168th out of 180 countries in its 2009 corruption perceptions index. Haiti also still owes \$1.25-billion in debt despite seeing a large part of it written off recently; far too often, these loans went to useless projects or benefited the leaders and the well-connected at the expense of the needy.

Haiti is Canada's largest recipient of aid in the Caribbean. Its absorptive capacity will be the key concern for lifting the country from its dire situation. Massive amounts of aid applied over a

short time simply can't be effectively and properly used by a country that lacks the rudiments of effective government, critical infrastructure and basic control over its territory and people. To address problems of absorption, Canada and its donor partners will need a strategy that clearly lays out the sequencing of building political authority, legitimate governance and sound economic capacity.

An effective strategic plan begins by specifying the end results that are expected from those investments, the risks in achieving those results, and indicators that track a reduction in those risks over time. In short, a road map is only useful if you know your final destination.

Donors will need a much more precise monitoring capability than they currently use. They can't operate in the dark - though they often do. If Canada is going to make Haiti our No. 1 development priority over the next several years and perhaps the next decade, then we have an opportunity to use the tools we have invested in to systematically and carefully evaluate the impact our investments are having on Haiti. It's our test case for "getting aid right," and getting aid right means the effective, relevant and costed deployment of resources.

Haiti's problems are more than just development-related. Security and regional considerations must be factored into our policies. Since the collapse of a state typically has deleterious effects on its neighbours, we note that Haiti is no exception. For example, Haiti is a major transit point for narcotics trafficking. That "role" may shift elsewhere with the possibility of destabilizing Jamaica, another country that receives large amounts of Canadian aid.

It would be unwise for our policy-makers to think about rebuilding Haiti without due reference to the impact that "reconstruction" will have on regional development and security. Such judgments require co-ordination and coherence from our departments of defence, development and diplomacy and, above all, strong leadership to ensure they are all working from the same road map.

*David Carment is a fellow at the Calgary-based Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute and a professor of international affairs at Carleton University. Yiagadeesen Samy is an associate professor of international affairs at Carleton and a research associate at the Ottawa-based North-South Institute.*

**LOAD-DATE:** February 20, 2010

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**PUBLICATION-TYPE:** Newspaper

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## Canada's Tamils still have a role to play

DAVID CARMENT

Ottawa Citizen  
May 22, 2009

After more than 30 years of sustained open violence, six failed peace accords, numerous but ultimately unsuccessful mediation efforts, more than 70,000 dead, persistent political assassinations including the deaths of India's prime minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lanka's Sinhalese president Ranasinghe Premadasa, the people of Sri Lanka are undoubtedly too exhausted to contemplate the possibility that even more violence is on the horizon. But that is a grim reality that must be contemplated.

The next few months will be decisive in determining if the future of Sri Lanka will be one of negotiations, political stability and economic growth or continued but sporadic violence in which neither side is able or willing to abide by the terms of a settlement process. On the whole, there are sound reasons for both optimism and pessimism.

On the one hand, without pressure for moderation, Sri Lanka's political leaders have little incentive to turn the country back to status quo ante bellum. The future could easily be a government intent on completely crushing the minority and going back to solutions involving the manipulation of ethnic identity and democracy to serve the interests of the dominant Sinhalese. The last eight years of discussion between Sinhalese and Tamils have demonstrated various key problems in this regard. Despite the apparent defeat of the Tigers, both groups remain heavily influenced by extremist elements within their ranks, preventing them from compromising and forcing them to adopt a rigid stance. The Tamil Tigers were well known for their viciousness toward moderate Tamils. It remains to be seen if a generation of brutalized Tamils are willing or even capable of participating in a peace process.

By the same token, Tamil claims that include power sharing and autonomy in the Northern and Eastern provinces, now seem modest in comparison to the out-right secessionist demands of the Tigers. Achieving autonomy requires constant pressure on the government of Sri Lanka to negotiate in good faith. This includes opening itself to international scrutiny regarding claims of recurrent human rights violations. More immediate concerns revolve around the ability of Sri Lanka's government to effectively manage the emerging humanitarian crisis in the North, to accept aid conditional on the effective management of the political situation, and to quell extremist dissenters.

On the other hand, there is some room for optimism. Despite repeated efforts by Tamils in Canada and elsewhere to pressure foreign governments to intervene in the last stages of the conflict, the leaders of these countries understood, correctly, that to do so would not only delegitimize our own democratic processes, it would be counterproductive. Over the last 20 years, numerous attempts by third parties, including Canada, have been made to bring peace to the island. All failed because neither party to the conflict was sincere in their commitments to peace.

Yes, it is true that Canada has a very large stake in this conflict. Until recently, Sri Lanka was a long-time recipient of Canadian bilateral development assistance. More significantly, Canada is home to one of the largest Tamil diaspora populations in the world, as was made clear with enormous recent demonstrations in Ottawa and Toronto. Canada is a demographically diverse nation with diasporas that are connected instantaneously, constantly, and confidentially making it particularly susceptible to diaspora linkages, including unmonitored financial flows.

## Flaws must be fixed before nuclear revival

*The Ottawa Citizen*  
March 5, 2010  
Trevor Findlay

### Flaws must be fixed before nuclear revival

As the author of *The Future of Nuclear Energy to 2030 and its Implications for Safety, Security and Non-Proliferation*, released by the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) last month, I wish to respond to Patrick Moore's reading of it.

Contrary to Moore's reading, the report does pour cold water on the notion of a global nuclear energy revival. While it is true that 52 nuclear power plants are currently under construction, several have been "under construction" for years, sometimes decades, some are resumed construction of abandoned projects and a couple are tiny experimental Russian reactors.

Despite refurbishments and life extensions, some of this growth will be outweighed by the closure of old plants.

The major, actual new construction, as opposed to optimistic projections by the hardly disinterested World Nuclear Association, is restricted to China.

As a percentage of global electricity production, nuclear energy has declined since 2000. This does not a renaissance make.

The major barrier is economics. These are profoundly unfavourable to nuclear energy and getting worse, compared to coal, natural gas and alternative clean energy sources, as the government of Ontario has discovered.

The cost per reactor can go as high as \$10 billion U.S. -- and they can take up to 10 years to build. Cost overruns and construction delays are legion.

While a carbon tax or cap-and-trade system and government subsidies would make nuclear more competitive, investors in increasingly deregulated electricity markets need to be certain of these now. A climate change regime that sets a stable, predictable price on carbon is regrettably a long way off, while governments burned by costly investments in the first wave of nuclear energy are reluctant to repeat the exercise.

Even President Barack Obama's recent tripling of loan guarantees for "first entrants" does not guarantee a U.S. revival.

Contrary to Moore's claim, independent researchers have calculated that, in terms of carbon emissions avoided per dollar spent, nuclear is among the most expensive options, taking lifetime costs into account, not the cheapest. And of course the nuclear waste issue has not yet been resolved.

The report does not raise "false alarms" about the safety of nuclear plants, but notes the progress made internationally since the Chernobyl accident.

What it does say is that any global nuclear revival needs to be accompanied by strengthened global governance in the areas of nuclear safety, security and nonproliferation.

One more Chernobyl, a nuclear terrorism incident, or one more country acquiring nuclear weapons as a result of a purported peaceful program (as Iran is currently attempting to do) would be a disaster, not least for the nuclear industry itself.

It is in no small part due to Greenpeace, under Patrick Moore's leadership, that the world was alerted to the dangers of lax governance of nuclear energy and weapons proliferation.

All the CIGI report is saying is that we should avoid complacency and urgently fix the flaws in the current system, not least by strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency, if nuclear energy expansion is to proceed.

**Trevor Findlay,**  
Director of the Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs,  
Carleton University and CIGI Senior Fellow

**Obama limits nuclear weapons use;  
President's new policy aims to diminish worldwide threat while maintaining U.S.  
'military superiority'**

**SECTION:** NEWS; Pg. A10

**LENGTH:** 703 words

Since the mushroom cloud rose over Hiroshima in 1945, nuclear weapons have been the fearsome symbol of U.S. military might.

But President Barack Obama's Nuclear Posture Review, tabled Tuesday, has shifted the military centre of gravity away from nuclear weapons, while retaining the hard core of nuclear capability that conservatives demand and anti-nuclear campaigners decry.

And it sets a tone of 21st century realism ahead of a Prague summit aimed at closing another chapter of the Cold War, as Obama signs a major arms-reduction agreement with Russia on Thursday.

That will be followed by a 47-country Washington summit that focuses on nuclear security in an age of terrorism, when "loose nukes," backyard bombs and viral atomic manuals are riskier than a fatal feud between nuclear weapons states.

"We are taking specific and concrete steps to reduce the role of nuclear weapons, while preserving our military superiority, deterring aggression and safeguarding the security of the American people," Obama told reporters at the White House.

The policy - for the first time - makes it clear that atomic weapons would not be used against non-nuclear states that comply with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, even if they launched a chemical or biological attack on the U.S. And it maintains that nukes are defensive weapons of last resort.

But the outliers are Iran and North Korea, still potential nuclear targets because they haven't followed the treaty's guidelines, including inspections of their nuclear sites and clear reporting of their nuclear activities.

"If you're not going to play by the rules ... then all options are on the table in terms of how we deal with you," warned Defence Secretary Robert Gates.

The policy paper also pointed a finger at Beijing's military buildup, which includes nuclear weapons.

It was part of a set of wide-ranging policy objectives, aiming to cut the number of nuclear weapons systems worldwide, eliminate the prospect of testing to develop new generations of nukes, clamp down on production of weapons-grade nuclear materials, and tighten rules preventing the spread of nuclear arms and materials.

In Washington, the months-long review drew both praise and blame, following Obama's landmark speech in Prague last April that declared the U.S. has a "moral responsibility" to lead a

worldwide effort to rid the planet of nuclear weapons. The speech galvanized the anti-nuclear movement and put Obama on the path to the Nobel Peace Prize.

"The review is a big step in the right direction," said Joseph Cirincione, a veteran arms control campaigner and president of the Ploughshares Fund in Washington. "It takes us from Cold War policies of massive retaliation, to a new era, and lays out a clear road map on how we get to a world with fewer nuclear weapons - and eventually eliminate them."

And, he added, a triumph of the policy was to get Gates and the Joint Chiefs of Staff behind an effort to ratify a test-ban treaty making the development of new nuclear weapons virtually impossible.

"It's a 180-degree turn," he said.

But Obama has also disillusioned some anti-nuclear advocates with a boost in the budget for maintaining the U.S. nuclear stockpile by \$5 billion over the next five years.

"It's one of the largest increases in warhead spending history," says Greg Mello, who heads the Los Alamos Study Group in New Mexico. "It's a question of credibility for Obama. He may talk about a world without nuclear weapons but so far there is no material basis for it in the real world."

The success or failure of Obama's nuclear policy will depend on Congress's support and the negotiation of ongoing treaties to downsize the U.S. and Russian arsenals, which contain up to 90 per cent of the world's atomic weapons.

The upcoming Prague treaty would cut the strategic nuclear warheads on each size to 1,550 from the 2,200 agreed by the previous treaty. Obama wants to follow it with others that make deeper cuts.

"That's where the real substance lies," said **Trevor Findlay**, who directs the Canadian Centre for Treaty Compliance at **Carleton** University. "Declarations are only helpful first steps, and they may be reversible. But no one has ever reversed deep cuts in the nuclear arsenals."

**LOAD-DATE:** April 7, 2010

**LANGUAGE:** ENGLISH

**GRAPHIC:** NATALIA KOLESNIKOVA afp getty images Russian soldiers wear chemical protection suits during a training session at a military missile forces research institute 100 km outside Moscow. A U.S.-Russia nuclear arms reduction treaty is to be signed this week.

**DOCUMENT-TYPE:** COLUMN

**PUBLICATION-TYPE:** NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Star  
November 17, 2009 Tuesday

## **Canada eager for renewed nuclear trade with India; Market has been closed since 1974 ban imposed**

**BYLINE:** Olivia Ward, Toronto Star

**SECTION:** NEWS; Pg. A06

**LENGTH:** 513 words

It's no secret Prime Minister Stephen Harper's passage to India means more than a diplomatic handshake. It's a personal sales call to expand the \$5 billion-a-year trade between Ottawa and New Delhi at a time when lineups are forming to cash in on business with one of the world's fastest-rising economic powers.

"The South Asian tiger indeed has awoken, and the world is standing in awe," Harper said yesterday in Mumbai.

Part of the new deal between Canada and India is a nuclear cooperation agreement that would open the Indian market to nuclear technology and uranium sales for the first time since a 1974 ban, imposed when India diverted material from Canadian-made reactors to produce an atomic bomb.

Canada softened its stance a year ago, as a member of the group of countries that govern the global nuclear trade. The group, which includes the U.S., opted to end a moratorium on nuclear exports to India, even though it has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that puts UN safeguards in place.

The prospect of Canadian nuclear cooperation with India has raised both hopes and fears.

"There's a compelling logic to our cooperating with India," says Ernie Regehr of Project Ploughshares. "There's common technology, and the Indians have done a lot of work on nuclear and reactor safety."

But he adds, "there is a special problem with nuclear proliferation. If we sell uranium to India, the danger is not that it will be used for building weapons. But it will ease the pressure on India's domestic resources so it can use its own (uranium) for its military program."

India has never announced the size of its nuclear arsenal, and insists it wants only "minimum deterrence" in case of attack from its nuclear-armed neighbour, Pakistan. (Most estimates say India has about 20, and has the capacity to build up to 100.)

Disarmament advocates argue that Ottawa should link renewed nuclear trade with a demand that India join a moratorium on producing fissile material that could be used for bombs, and that it should agree to a ban on nuclear testing to develop new weapons.

But **Carleton** University's **Trevor Findlay**, an expert on nuclear arms and disarmament, says, "When Canada agreed (with the nuclear suppliers) to give India an exemption, the game was already up."

Selling uranium to India would benefit the sagging sales of the radioactive material, which has slumped to about \$34 a pound from an all-time high of \$120 in 2007. Saskatchewan-based Cameco Corp. has already staked a claim to the new Indian market.

Even so, Findlay says, it's unlikely India will snap up Ottawa's Candu reactors. "India has re-engineered the Candu. They know how to build them, and they don't need our help."

But there are more prospects for Canada than uranium sales, says Duane Bratt, of Mount Royal University in Calgary, an expert in Canadian nuclear policy.

"The real benefit for Canada is its heavy water technology," he says. "Only two countries in the world, India and Canada, use it. They've been on two separate tracks, but now there's an opportunity to get together and sell technology."

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The Globe and Mail (Canada)  
December 11, 2009 Friday

## **How to break the climate impasse; If this is our last chance for a deal, let's try creative diplomacy**

**BYLINE:** FEN OSLER HAMPSON and WILLIAM ZARTMAN  
**SECTION:** COMMENT; THE COPENHAGEN SUMMIT; Pg. A21  
**LENGTH:** 883 words

Steering group members of the Vienna-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis program on negotiation

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We should not get our hopes up that the Copenhagen climate-change summit will produce anything resembling a legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions. Though many say this is the world's last chance to make a deal, there are major divisions that stand in the way of a meaningful agreement.

Although key developing countries, led by China, India and Brazil, have said they will cut their own carbon emissions, they are all marching to a different drummer in terms of baselines, specific reduction measures and whether targets should be legally binding. They also want rich nations to cut their emissions while providing major funding for technology transfer and adaptation to developing countries.

Although the United States has said it will cut its emissions to 17 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020, it remains to be seen whether Congress will agree to such a deal. In contrast, the European Union, which is playing a leading role at Copenhagen, plans to cut its emissions by 20 per cent from 1990 levels by 2020, or 30 per cent if other countries follow suit. In the wake of allegations that a key climate-change research unit at the University of East Anglia fudged data on global warming, Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil producer, has declared it opposes a new climate agreement.

Canada has adopted a wait-and-see approach: Let others act before we do.

What's to be done? As past efforts at multilateral diplomacy attest, there are creative ways to break negotiating deadlocks and impasses.

Form a coalition of the like-minded to take the lead. When the anti-personnel land-mines treaty process headed into a cul-de-sac, Canada invited those who wanted to sign a treaty to participate in a separate forum, the Ottawa Process, which quickly concluded an agreement under a tight deadline. This was a bold move, but it shamed many of the treaty holdouts to join the club or, at the very least, support its goals.

For those countries prepared to take decisive action to reduce their emissions, this is an option if Copenhagen flounders. But it would likely wreak havoc on world trade if those inside the coalition penalized polluters and trading partners who don't play by their rules. We would all pay a heavy price.

Take an incremental approach by scaling down ambitious targets to reduce emissions. Baby steps are sometimes a way to generate momentum and build political support before you do something big.

The problem is that many scientists say we need drastic reductions now to forestall disaster - a more modest, phased approach to reducing emissions simply will not work. That may be true, but right now there are precious few stepping stones to move forward. Politically and economically, this may be the better option.

Develop pragmatic rather than ideologically driven approaches to the problem. Ideology prevails on issues marked by high levels of uncertainty and risk because it simplifies the problem.

The discourse on climate change has been infused with conflicting "moral" and "nature myths" by champions and skeptics of global warming alike. In the long run, however, the success of negotiations will turn on the ability of negotiators and other interested parties to work pragmatically together on the basis of sound scientific principles. To address doubts fuelled by the Climategate scandal at East Anglia, we need a thorough, open, transparent and impartial review of the existing scientific evidence.

Work harder to develop effective compliance and verification mechanisms. There is still an enormous lack of trust among those sitting at the table in Copenhagen. Many countries fear that others will not honour their negotiated treaty commitments because of the difficulties of monitoring carbon emissions under a voluntary reporting system.

The World Trade Organization offers a good model for dealing with these problems via its disputes-settlement procedures and monitoring mechanisms for the review of trade policies. Like the WTO, a climate-change agreement will also need clear rules, effective monitoring and penalties for non-compliance.

Energize a coalition of business and environmental interests to work for imaginative solutions. Some businesses could benefit from carbon reductions. Others can create new benefits by developing alternative products and processes.

Major change occurs when advocacy and key interest groups come together in support. That is what produced the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer. It is probably too late to galvanize such a coalition now, and it would take real leadership to do it. Al Gore did not succeed because he made less of a pitch to the business interests than to environmentalists. Yet, ultimately, such a coalition will be necessary for any agreement.

The impasse at Copenhagen is not insurmountable. But it will take creativity and hard thinking outside the box of traditional multilateral diplomacy to break it.

*Fen Osler Hampson is director of the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University. William Zartman is professor emeritus at Johns Hopkins University's Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies.*

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The Economist  
June 27, 2009  
U.S. Edition

## **A new (under) class of travellers; Migration and climate change**

**SECTION:** INTERNATIONAL

**LENGTH:** 1204 words

**DATELINE:** Addis ababa and Lokichoggio

Victims of a warming world may be caught in a bureaucratic limbo unless things are done to ease--and better still, pre-empt--their travails

THE airstrip at Lokichoggio, in the scorched wastes of north Kenya, was once ground zero for food aid. During Sudan's civil war, flights from here kept millions of people alive. The warehouses are quieter now, but NGOs keep a toehold, in case war restarts--and to deal with what pundits call the "permanent emergency" of "environmentally induced" migration.

Take the local Turkana people. Their numbers have surged in recent decades, and will double again before 2040. But as the area gets hotter and drier, it has less water, grazing and firewood. The drought cycle in northern Kenya has gone from once every eight years to every three years and may contract further. That means no recovery time for the Turkana and their livestock; the result is an increasingly frantic drift from one dry place to another.

A local crisis with local causes? Only partly. Scientists think it is part of a global phenomenon: people across the world on the move as a result of environmental degradation. Just how many are moving, or about to move, is maddeningly unclear.

The International Organisation for Migration thinks there will be 200m climate-change migrants by 2050, when the world's population is set to peak at 9 billion. Others put the total at 700m.

These startling numbers may conjure up a picture of huge, desperate masses, trekking long distances and if necessary overrunning border defences because their homelands have dried up or been submerged. But at least initially, the situation in Kenya and other parts of east Africa is likely to be more typical: an already poor population whose perpetual search for adequate pasture and shelter grows harder and harder. In such conditions, local disputes--even relatively petty ones between clans and extended families--can easily worsen, and become embroiled in broader religious or political fights. And that in turn makes it harder for everybody in the area to survive, and more desperate to find new places to live, even if they are not far away.

A new report--"In Search of Shelter"--by the United Nations University, the charity CARE and Columbia University in New York lists the eco-migration "hot spots": dry bits of Africa; river systems in Asia; the interior and coast of Mexico and the Caribbean; and low islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

A one-metre rise in sea levels could displace 24m people along the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Salween, Mekong, Yangtze and Yellow rivers--which together support a quarter of

humanity. A two-metre rise could uproot 14m people on the Mekong alone and swamp much of its farmland. Meanwhile, the melting of the Himalayan glacier will cause floods and erosion upstream, boosting the price of rice and other staples. And many regional conflicts could be exacerbated.

The scale of the likely population shift raises big questions. Will climate-change migrants be recognised? The classic definition of refugees--tossed between states by war or tyranny--is outdated. Eco-migrants will be paperless paupers, whose multiple woes are hard to disentangle.

Poverty campaigners want a revised legal regime to protect the new migrants. However, this looks tricky. America resists calling them "environmental refugees": the word "refugee" implies guarantees that cannot realistically be given to the coming torrent of migrants. As American diplomats quietly admit, their rich country is still reeling from Hurricane Katrina in 2005, which killed 1,800 people and displaced hundreds of thousands.

Can the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) expand to cope with eco-migrants? It has already struggled to widen its remit to include the internally displaced (26m at the end of 2008) as well as strictly-defined refugees (10m, excluding the Palestinians who come under another agency). A tenfold surge in the numbers within its orbit would push the agency out of control, says **James Milner, a professor at Ottawa's Carleton University**. Meanwhile some aid workers see signs of a competition between institutions to take ownership of the eco-migration issue, perhaps by oversimplifying it.

Charles Ehrhart of CARE thinks UNHCR will remain central, but wonders how it or anybody can now distinguish between "forced" and "voluntary" migration. He says climate change may cut agricultural output by half in lowland Africa by 2020. "In such a context, does migration constitute a choice or a necessity?"

Migrants' rights may be easy to assert for islanders whose homes are drowned--but hard in the case of big, messy movements across Africa and Asia. Most of the displaced will drift to the next-most-liveable place, as the poor do anyway.

"Many states are already overwhelmed by internally displaced populations," says Mr Ehrhart. "Will they be able to support even more people on the move? If not, whose duty is it to make up the difference?". At the least, the gap between carbon usage and climate change's effects portends angry North-South rows.

Meles Zenawi, who as Ethiopia's prime minister will speak for Africa at several global gatherings this year, predicts that some parts of the continent will become uninhabitable and "those who did the damage will have to pay." At the December summit on climate change in Copenhagen, he hopes that Africa will "aggressively" demand compensation for environmental damage as well as help with migrants and the mitigation of climate change: in his view a demand of \$40 billion would be reasonable.

Many agree that more research is needed to pinpoint the reasons why migrants pick up sticks. People concur that climate change fuels conflict in Darfur, but nobody knows how big a factor it is. Drought helped jihadist fighters seize bits of south Somalia, but was it the main reason?

Gloom abounds. James Lovelock, an environmental guru, posits a collapse in human population, in part related to migration, with a few "lifeboat" regions surviving. Then there is the pace of social change. The number of "megacities"--with populations in the tens of millions--may grow to several hundred by the middle of the 21st century. Most are poorly planned.

Would a migrant from a collapsed city receive aid? "We've not experienced anything of this kind, where whole regions, whole countries, may well become unviable," says Jeffrey Sachs, head of Columbia University's Earth Institute.

No wonder strategists see vast new security risks, and a big expansion in the world's "ungoverned spaces". But much can be done before the exodus turns biblical. In West Africa subsistence farming is badly irrigated. Improve that, throw in some seeds and fertiliser, scrap tariffs, build warehouses and roads, and the region may beat the worst of climate change.

Geographers at UN Habitat, a city-planning agency, say conurbations must adapt to the needs of climate-change migrants. "You can't just stockpile people," says Alex de Sherbirin of Columbia University. The pressure is tangible in Addis Ababa, which already has teeming slums. The price of teff, a staple, has surged after a famine that is still pushing people to the city. Mr Meles is not alone in his wrath.

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## Ukraine vote kills Orange Revolution

Pro-Russia Viktor Yanukovich defeats heroine of reform movement

February 09, 2010

Olivia Ward

Ukraine's hard-fought runoff presidential election ended with a win for the 2004 Orange Revolution's onetime villain Viktor Yanukovich and a narrow defeat for its heroine, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

But there was no rerun of the dramatic street protests that ousted Yanukovich when international observers backed accusations of electoral fraud six years ago. And although Tymoshenko was expected to challenge Monday's outcome in the courts, she didn't repeat earlier calls for supporters to march.

This time an endorsement from observers from the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and an independent Canadian team, appeared to lower the political temperature, which some feared would escalate into civil unrest.

"From my personal observations Ukraine had a free, fair and transparent election that reflected the will of the people," said New Democrat MP David Christopherson (Hamilton Centre), an OSCE monitor, in a phone interview from Kyiv. "There was a fundamental feeling that democracy had arrived and it wasn't going away."

With 99.44 per cent of the ballots counted Monday, Yanukovich had a lead of 3.2 percentage points over Tymoshenko.

Critics of President Viktor Yushchenko – who led the Orange Revolution along with Tymoshenko – said the election proved the Orange Revolution was dead. The movement had asserted Ukraine's independence from Russia, which backed Yanukovich, while Yushchenko's pro-Western policies sparked friction with the Kremlin.

Although Yushchenko went down to a humiliating single-digit defeat Monday, experts say his rival did not win because of geopolitics or personal popularity.

"The situation in Ukraine was tense because of the economy," said **Milana Nikolko, a visiting professor at Carleton University's Centre for Security and Defence Studies**. "Tymoshenko lost to the economy, not to Yanukovich."



The Globe and Mail (Canada)

January 21, 2010 Thursday

## **A vision for Haitian health care**

**BYLINE:** **VALERIE PERCIVAL** and FREDERICK BURKLE JR.

**SECTION:** COMMENT; RECONSTRUCTION; Pg. A15

**LENGTH:** 629 words

Next week in Montreal, Canada will play host to a ministerial meeting to develop a long-term vision for Haiti's reconstruction. Ministers should agree to key principles for the Haiti operation, including the primacy of United Nations co-ordination mechanisms, civilian leadership over the military's aid efforts, the need to build and support local capacity and ownership, and the rapid development of realistic sector-specific plans.

What should those plans look like in the health sector?

Even before the earthquake, Haiti's situation reflected its abject poverty: infant, child and maternal mortality. Widespread malnutrition, chronic tuberculosis, a 2-per-cent HIV prevalence rate and endemic malaria. Shortages of health workers, weak government regulatory and oversight capacity. Private, non-profit and public providers.

The full extent of the damage is undetermined, but it's clear many clinics have been destroyed, many health workers have been killed or injured, and even basic government capacity has been crippled. Rebuilding will require careful strategic planning and leadership, beginning with building a solid infrastructure and a system that ensures physical and social protections.

Donors need to ensure that the Pan American Health Organization (the regional arm of the WHO) can assume the leadership role outlined in the humanitarian cluster approach. While the United Nations bureaucracy deservedly has critics, it is the best option to co-ordinate donors, militaries and hundreds of NGOs. The UN also has the most experience building the capacity of government and civil-society groups - crucial for Haitians' ability to exercise some control over reconstruction. To support the UN and build national leadership, donors should consider seconding experts to PAHO and the Haitian Health Ministry.

With this enhanced capacity, PAHO can work with government and civil society to develop a health strategy. This strategy would facilitate co-ordination, guide donor involvement and ensure broad-based support. It must be developed through an assessment of population health priorities. Epidemiologists are gathering this data now.

The planning process should also be guided by a mapping exercise that is under way to assess damage to health infrastructure. This can help determine what infrastructure should be rebuilt and provide NGO and donor guidelines.

But the strategy must go beyond a reconstruction plan. It should build on a vision articulated prior to the earthquake - the development of a Haitian health system capable of delivering universal

access to a basic package of health services. Health systems are complex beasts, but with realistic objectives and a practical, cost-effective plan, Haiti can move toward this vision.

To do this, the strategy needs to outline how primary, secondary and tertiary levels of care will ensure public health protections; to estimate human-resources needs and identify training priorities; to articulate a financing approach that ensures a functioning and sustainable system; and to prioritize health and management information systems. It must also address how the system will integrate and regulate private and non-profit clinics.

Even simple interventions can become quickly embroiled in politics, corruption and the complexities of the international response. Without long-term strategies, Haiti risks continuing its cycle of missed opportunities and wasted resources. This time, we can, and must, do better.

*Valerie Percival is an assistant professor at Carleton University's Norman Paterson School of International Affairs. Frederick Burkle Jr. is a professor and senior fellow with the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative and senior public policy scholar at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington.*

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The Globe and Mail (Canada)  
March 18, 2010 Thursday

## **Mounties' top tier all near retirement; Turnover will create challenges, but also opportunities and reforms as younger officers move up the line**

**BYLINE:** DANIEL LEBLANC

**SECTION:** NATIONAL NEWS; RCMP; Pg. A5

**LENGTH:** 968 words

**DATELINE:** OTTAWA

After years of controversies, mishaps and upheaval, the RCMP is headed for a major shift at the top as all of the most senior cops in the force have the opportunity to retire with a full pension within the next two years.

The inevitable turnover will create a challenge for the RCMP, which has been shaken up by the Harper government and seen major personnel changes in senior ranks in recent years. But the movement will also fuel reform as officers move up the hierarchy.

"There will be a number of deputies and commanding officers retiring in the next few months and years," a senior RCMP officer said.

"While we will lose a significant amount of corporate knowledge and police experience in the next couple of years, we will have new leadership with new ideas, approaches and innovations, and a continuing appetite for change," the officer said.

The eight assistant and deputy commissioners on the RCMP's 11-member senior executive committee joined the force between 1971 and 1977, giving them all at least 35 years of service and the right to a full pension by 2012. And four deputy commissioners are already eligible to retire with a full pension.

**Martin Rudner**, an expert in national security and professor emeritus at **Carleton** University, said the changes in the RCMP hierarchy offer several potential benefits. For starters, he said, the people who are on their way out might make tough decisions in the force's long-term interests before they go.

"The real requirement will be for that generation who is about to retire to look introspectively and say, 'What do we in the RCMP need, beyond me personally?'" Prof. Rudner said.

Secondly, he said, the RCMP can benefit from the fresh ideas that come with renewal just as the Mounties are looking for ways to deal with new and evolving threats while meeting the expectations of Canadian society.

"The real test for the RCMP will not be generational, but visional. Who is able to look ahead and say that the force has to change?" he said.

In recent years, the RCMP has faced questions about whether some officers were too quick to use tasers, the senior ranks' mishandling of a scandal in the management of members' pensions, and the deaths of officers in remote areas.

The impending round of retirements will help the government's efforts to reshape the force drastically in coming years. The most crucial point for the RCMP is the potential for one of its own to replace William Elliott, the force's first civilian commissioner, who has been in place for three years.

At the time of Commissioner Elliott's nomination, the Conservative government had decided to reorganize the force after the controversies that plagued the tenure of Giuliano Zaccardelli from 2000 to 2006.

But experts and RCMP officers, including Commissioner Elliott, are saying that the time will come for a more traditional form of leadership.

"The government's cold shower has served its purpose," said Liberal Senator Colin Kenny, who has just finished a report on the force.

If the government promotes someone like Deputy Commissioner Raf Souccar to the top position, it will have to move quickly and get him to stay beyond the date when he is eligible to retire. Deputy Commissioner Souccar joined the RCMP in 1977 and has 33 years of service.

Last month, Mr. Kenny and other Liberal senators released a report entitled "Toward a Red Serge Revival," stating that the Mounties must be better funded, better educated and more disciplined to escape future controversies.

"The repair work has begun. But major challenges remain," the Liberal report said.

A spokeswoman for Public Safety Minister Vic Toews said that the government is working closely with the RCMP Reform Implementation Council.

"We are pleased with the direction in which the RCMP's reform efforts are headed and we remain committed to ensuring the RCMP is a strong, accountable organization which can continue to serve and protect Canadians for generations to come," spokeswoman Christine Csversko said.

There could be more action after the release of reports on the Air India bombing, including the handling of the investigation, and police use of tasers, and an internal committee called the Change Management Team, which is implementing a "transformation plan," completes its work.

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#### THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE PANEL

Current composition of the RCMP senior executive committee, including potential retirement date after 35 years of service of assistant and deputy commissioners:

\* Commissioner William Elliott is a civilian and long-time civil servant, and he is expected to be eventually replaced by a police officer.

\* Senior Deputy Commissioner William Sweeney joined the force in 1974 and has 36 years of service.

\* Deputy Commissioner (Atlantic region) Steve Graham joined the force in 1975 and will be eligible for a full pension this year.

\* Deputy Commissioner (contract and aboriginal policing) Darrell Madill has 37 years of service, after entering the force in 1973.

\* Deputy Commissioner (North West region) Rod Knecht joined in 1977 and will have 35 years of service in 2012.

\* Chief financial and administrative officer Alain Séguin is a civilian.

\* Deputy Commissioner (police support services) Tim Killam enrolled in 1976 and will reach retirement eligibility next year.

\* Deputy Commissioner (Pacific region) Gary Bass is well beyond his 35 years of service, having joined in 1971.

\* Deputy Commissioner (federal policing) Raf Souccar is seen as a potential commissioner, but will be eligible for full retirement in 2012 as a 1977 graduate.

\* Executive director (public affairs) Sheila Bird is a civilian.

\* Assistant Commissioner (chief human resources officer) Allen Nause joined the force in 1977 and has two more years before being eligible for a full pension.

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FINAL EDITION

## **No bailing on terror surveillance**

**BYLINE:** BY MINDELLE JACOBS

**SECTION:** EDITORIAL/OPINION; Pg. 20

**LENGTH:** 568 words

So far, the few suspected terrorists being monitored 24/7 by federal agents haven't been able to convince Canadian judges that such strict house arrest violates their rights.

The latest judgment, by a Federal Court judge last week, allows Canada Border Services Agency officials to continue their surveillance of two Egyptian men.

The men objected to having their photos taken and their mail intercepted and photocopied. But, as the judge pointed out, Mohamed Zeki Mahjoub and Mahmoud Jaballah have no "reasonable expectation of privacy" given the bail conditions imposed when they were released from detention in 2007.

Also this month, another terrorism suspect, Hassan Almrei, from Syria, was ordered released from detention. His house arrest conditions are still being worked out.

They are among a handful of foreign nationals deemed by the government to be security threats. Hassan spent seven years behind bars under Ottawa's national security certificate rules.

Perhaps Canada's most well known terrorism suspect, Mohamed Harkat, alleged to be an al-Qaida sleeper agent, has also been fighting in court to loosen his rigid bail conditions.

None of these suspected terrorists want to be deported for fear of being tortured as Islamic extremists in their homelands. Nor do they want to be under constant surveillance in Canada.

### **CHALLENGE**

The formidable challenge facing Canada -- and other democracies battling terrorism -- is what to do with people allegedly bent on our destruction.

Except in extreme circumstances, we can't deport such people because of the abuse they might suffer elsewhere, the Supreme Court of Canada has decreed. But indefinite detention is also out of the question, according to our high court judges.

One wonders how long it will be before our terrorism suspects challenge the entire concept of 24/7 surveillance.

Today, they're chafing at certain aspects of their strict house arrest. Tomorrow, they may argue that any bail conditions at all violate their human rights. Down the road, judges may decide that indefinite house arrest is unconstitutional. Then what?

Courts haven't yet ruled on whether non-citizen suspected terrorists can be kept under house arrest forever, notes **Martin Rudner**, distinguished research professor emeritus at **Carleton University**.

"There's not been a jurisdiction which has had a real long-term case that the courts would have to visit and say, 'When is enough enough? When is the threat diminished?' " says Rudner.

The Tamil Tigers have been in Canada for several decades and they're still a threat, he adds. "We haven't yet had 20 years of an al-Qaida threat in Canada."

But it's possible that, at some point, al-Qaida would no longer consider someone under constant house arrest useful, Rudner believes.

#### **BAIL CONDITIONS**

"A person who's been under strict bail conditions for a lengthy period of time loses, in a sense, their status, even in al-Qaida," he says.

"It's like old hockey players or old baseball players. At some point, the league isn't going to approach you to play in the Stanley Cup or the World Series. Now matter how good you were, you're gone."

So what do we do with terrorism suspects -- who have no legal status in Canada and are costing us millions of dollars in surveillance and, presumably, social assistance annually? Beats me.

They're free to leave the country but won't pick up that get-out-of-Canada free card. Who will win this clash of rights?

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IPS (Latin America)  
April 6, 2009 Monday

## **Unemployed resident of Montreal had been cleared of terrorism charges; POLITICS: Cleared of Terrorism, Canadian Stranded in Khartoum**

**BYLINE:** Paul Weinberg

**LENGTH:** 1096 words

The 47-year-old unemployed former resident of Montreal had been cleared of terrorism charges following imprisonment by Sudanese officials in 2003 and subsequent interrogation by a team of Canadian and U.S. counter-terrorism agents.

'It was a close relationship [between Canadian and Sudanese security] and of course now has broken down largely over the handling of Abdelrazik. The Sudanese are justifiably angry with us,' said Amir Attaran, a University of Ottawa law professor.

Attaran is one of the lawyers assisting Abdelrazik in his case before the Federal Court of Canada against the Canadian government, which has refused so far to provide the exiled man with the travel documentation that would allow him to legally return home.

Official government memos obtained by the Globe and Mail national newspaper show that the Canadian department of Foreign Affairs arranged to have Abdelrazik arrested while visiting Khartoum to see his mother in 2003.

By 2007, Sudanese and Canadian security and intelligence officials had separately reached the conclusion that Abdelrazik, a practicing Muslim, has no links to either criminal activity or al Qaeda-style Islamic extremism.

Furthermore, it is apparent that the Sudanese government wanted to send back the exiled Canadian on a private jet but Ottawa declined the offer, Attaran told IPS.

'Canada gave the promise to Sudan that if Sudan would release him from prison, Canada would bring him home. We reneged on it,' he said.

Also an editor for medical journals, Attaran expressed concern for Abdelrazik's physical health, which includes high blood pressure, poor vision and possible symptoms of a stroke. Currently, the man is living in the Canadian Embassy, reluctant to go to a local hospital in the city and get a medical examination for fear of being re-arrested by the Sudanese police who had previously tortured him, Attaran said.

'Is Canada torturing him? No. But is Canada abusing him? Oh my God, yes, most definitely yes. I would say beyond the legal process, the international prohibition in law is against torture and cruel and degrading treatment. Torture is the one that you hear about. But the treaties we've signed also prohibit cruel and degrading treatment.'

Abdelrazik, in a rare recent public statement to the Canadian media, blames his exile on continued suspicions of the Conservative government of Stephen Harper.

'I have been imprisoned and tortured. I am safer now because I live in the Canadian Embassy but I miss my children in Canada. They grew up and my ex-wife died. My teenage daughter is an orphan now and still the Harper government does not let me go home,' he said. In a recent twist to the case, the Canadian foreign affairs minister, Laurence Cannon, has indicated that Abdelrazik could not fly back to Canada on Friday, Apr. 3, courtesy of an airline ticket purchased by about 200 Canadians, until he can get himself removed from a United Nations Security Council 1267 list of alleged terrorists.

'It's up to him, it's incumbent on him to make sure he gets off that list,' the minister told reporters, even though his predecessor in the same Conservative government had sought unsuccessfully in December 2007 to have Abdelrazik de-listed from U.N. Security Council 1267 Committee's terrorist watch list after both the Canadian Security Intelligence Service and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had cleared him of any involvement in terrorism or crime.

'The Security Council watch list expressly allows Mr. Abdelrazik to return home, and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms compels the government to respect a citizen's right to re-enter the country,' stated Irwin Cotler, an opposition Canadian Member of Parliament and former justice minister in the former Liberal government, in an online commentary for the Globe and Mail.

Also in question is the role of Deepak Obhrai, the Calgary-based Conservative MP, the parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian government spokesperson on the stranded Canadian's file in the House of Commons.

During testimony under oath from a department of Foreign Affairs official, it was revealed that Obhrai flew to Khartoum last March and personally interrogated Abdelrazik inside the Canadian embassy about alleged links to terrorism, adds Attaran.

[The MP did not return repeated phone calls from IPS].

'[Abdelrazik] was living destitute on the streets of Khartoum. He had no means of support, beside 100 dollars a month that the Canadian embassy was loaning him, not give but loan, and Deepak Obrai, member of parliament, shows up in Khartoum to question him, I mean this is the most shocking thing on earth,' Attaran said.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) is seeking a formal probe by the agency overseeing its activity, the Security Intelligence Review Committee, to clear its name from the charge that it had any role in the detention of Abdelrazik.

A Canadian academic with reputedly close ties to CSIS backs up the Canadian spies' assertion.

'I had my doubts that CSIS was involved in this matter. It simply doesn't fit with what we know about CSIS operational practices,' said **Martin Rudner**, director of the Canadian Centre of Intelligence and Security Studies and professor emeritus at **Carleton** University in Ottawa.

He also said that Sudan's ties to Islamic radicals and western abhorrence regarding serious human rights violations and war crimes in that country's Darfur region has made it a pariah in Washington and other western capitals including Ottawa.

'We have no information, other than reports that [Abdelrazik] himself has given to journalists as to whether or not CSIS actually forwarded questions,' Rudner told IPS.

But a number of journalists, including the U.S.-based Ken Silverstein in a piece for the Los Angeles Times in 2005, have documented the supplying to the CIA of information by Sudan's

Mukhabarat on the activities of Osama Bin Ladin's al Qaeda network which had been active at one point in that African country.

'The head of the Sudanese intelligence service, Salah Gosh, came to [Washington DC] when I was working on the story, flown from Khartoum on a CIA jet sent to fetch him in Khartoum. He had multiple meetings with top CIA officials while here,' Silverstein told IPS.

'What I wrote was subsequently (maybe a year or so later) picked up and expanded by two excellent intelligence reporters at the LA Times,' he said.

Silverstein added that '[Rudner] doesn't know about anything of which he speaks with such certainty.' © 2009 NoticiasFinancieras - IPS - All rights reserved

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## **Canadian special forces to get raises**

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Canada's Conservative government is giving raises to military forces ranging from \$8,000 to \$18,000 per year, a military spokesman said.

Lt.-Col. Jean-Francois Prevost, head of the Canadian Special Operations Forces Command, told the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. the raises were approved this month for troops who specialize in counter-terrorism and hostage rescue, along with their technical and support staff.

Special forces units are exposed to higher levels of deadly risk not just in the field, but while training, he said.

Some of Canada's special forces have received extra pay for years, but Prevost said the military feels it's time to recognize all the special troops.

"It shows our people that we care for them," he said.

**Elinor Sloan**, a military analyst at Ottawa's **Carleton** University, told the CBC the extra money would also serve as a retention tool.

"Special operations forces never used to be so important, and now, they're extremely important ... so especially when you're looking at those areas, it's important to keep those skilled people," she said.

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# Kandahar offensive a test for NATO

## Taliban stronghold key to success of mission: expert

BY ETHAN BARON, CANWEST NEWS SERVICE  
MARCH 22, 2010

As Canada prepares for a key role in a major offensive in Kandahar province, serious questions remain about NATO's ability to carry out its new population-focused strategy for the war.

"The real test, of course, is going to be Kandahar," said Mark Sedra, a senior fellow at the Centre for International Governance Innovation in Waterloo, Ont. "That's going to be, obviously, the big litmus test, I think, for the success of the future of the mission."

Sedra, who has travelled to Afghanistan about a dozen times since 2002, says he believes the Taliban will put up a fiercer fight in Kandahar -- their traditional power seat -- than they did during NATO's recent operation in adjacent Helmand province.

Meanwhile, NATO's new counterinsurgency approach -- seeking input from villagers and local leaders then providing services and governance as soon as possible -- has begun, intended to boost Afghan support for the mission.

"It's moving in the right direction," Sedra said. "In the past, it was primarily about going into an area, smashing what Taliban you could, often leaving some civilian casualties in your wake, and then moving to the next place and hoping the Afghan National Police could hold the area. And of course, that was wishful thinking."

On the ground in Kandahar, Canadian Forces officials say they are confident the focus on putting the Afghan government and security forces at the forefront of fighting and population protection will bring important security, development and governance gains by the time Canada's military pulls out next year.

"There's a lot of Canadian blood spilled on the Kandahar sand, and we want to leave here in 2011 with our heads held high, knowing we made a difference," Canadian Col. Simon Hetherington said. "None of us are naive (enough) to think that it will be fixed completely in 2011, but with the activities in the upcoming year, I think there will be significant progress."

Canadian troops are already laying groundwork for the Kandahar operation -- expected to begin in late spring or early summer -- by gathering information at the village and district levels that will be used in planning the offensive, and by helping to strengthen Afghan government presence, Hetherington said. The more progress that can be made in putting Afghan officials and security forces forward to build local Afghan support and opposition to the insurgents, the less need there will be to fight the Taliban, he said.

Canada's mentoring program for the Afghan army has leaped forward since the fall, with a second Afghan army infantry battalion reaching independent-operating capability in Kandahar, said Canadian Col. Shane Brennan, commander of the mentoring program.

The tactic of putting Afghan security forces front and centre during operations, as is planned for the Kandahar offensive, has a public-relations goal, Sedra said.

"Part of it is to really give the impression to domestic populations (and) to Canada and the U.S. and Europe, that Afghans can do this," Sedra said. It will be at least five years before the Afghan army and police can handle security without international military help, Sedra said.

Before the Helmand operation, intelligence suggested there were large numbers of Taliban near the town, but the U.S. forces that made up the bulk of the assault force ran into little resistance other than sniper teams and hundreds of booby-trapped bombs.

"Where have the fighters gone? Have they come to Kandahar? That's something that we are definitely tracking," Hetherington said. "We have no indications that there have been any huge waves of Taliban fleeing the operations in Helmand into Kandahar. We've got fighters returning to Kandahar to recommence the fighting season. If they've come from Helmand, or if they've come from elsewhere, we're not sure."

In Kandahar, spring has arrived, bringing its annual gift to the Taliban: foliage. "The trees green up and that gives camouflage or hides the movement of the insurgents," Hetherington said.

NATO's new strategy in Kandahar and Helmand, centred on clearing out insurgents, holding territory and building governance and infrastructure, is based on Canada's approach -- but it's a method that previously had little chance of success because the Canadians were stretched far too thin, said **Elliot Tepper, senior research fellow at Carleton University's Centre for Security and Defence Studies**. The U.S. troop surge and influx of NATO soldiers into Kandahar province offers some hope for progress, Tepper said.

"With the extra human resources that NATO is now providing very belatedly, there is a chance that building relationships with the local population, providing security, providing essential services, providing assistance for day-to-day living -- which has been the Canadian strategy all along -- is now taking hold, as near as we can tell," Tepper said. "It's finally enough, but is it in time?"

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