



Inside This Issue

- NATO Tour Report 1
- European Debt crisis 3
- The Naval Gala 5
- ACC Roundtable with Peter Gibson 6
- Tribute to the Jackman's 7
- The ACC in Albania 8
- ACC Roundtable with Jan Techau 9
- Report on the NATO Lisbon Summit 11



Chairman
The Hon. Bill Graham
PCQC

Immediate Past Chairman
Col. Dr. Frederic L.R. Jackman
CStJ PhD OOnt.

President
Julie Lindhout
MA Med

Newsletter Editor
Muna Hussein

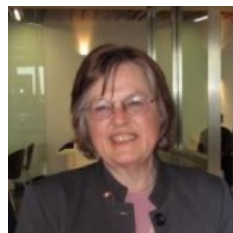
Membership Information

Regular & Partner/Spouse	\$125
Regular	\$75
Senior	\$50
Young Professional	\$50
Full-time Student	\$25

For full details please visit
www.atlantic-council.ca



President's Message



We've come to the end of another busy year, and we are already looking forward to activities in 2011. In this issue you will read reports on our Fall Conference in Ottawa, the Gala Dinner, and a number of trips by individuals or groups to participate in briefings and other events. Planning has already begun for the Spring Conference and the Annual Tribute Dinner, and several Roundtable events.

The Atlantic Council of Canada involves many people. Our activities could not have happened without the strong support and encouragement of our Chairman, the Hon. Bill Graham, our Past Chairman, Dr. Eric Jackman, and the members of the Executive Committee of the Board. We also receive notes of encouragement from other directors and members, and without the financial support of all of them, we could not exist.

Above all, I want to thank our staff and interns for their hard work during this year.

They are always discussing ideas to help the ACC fulfill its mandate, and they use their individual talents to turn these ideas into reality. The ACC is indeed fortunate to attract such enthusiastic and dedicated young people. In this issue, you will be introduced to four new interns, and we say good-bye to several others. Amina Yasin finished her term and we wish her all the best in her new employment. Alex Dhefto finished his internship in Albania and has gone back to Queen's to finish his undergraduate degree, but he keeps in touch. Clara Wong has been with us the longest, and we are very pleased that we will continue to hear from her in her new position with the Secretariat of the Atlantic Treaty Association in Brussels.

I wish all of them and all our readers a very happy holiday season and all the best in the New Year.

*Julie Lindhout,
President, Atlantic Council of Canada*

Report on the 2010 NATO Study Tour

By: Jonathan Preece, Research Analyst, Security and Defence Forum Intern



From September 25 to October 2, 2010, the Atlantic Council held its annual NATO Study

Tour. As part of this tour, delegates traveled to Europe to gain comprehensive and up-to-date information on NATO and the security challenges facing the transatlantic world. This year, tour participants had the chance to visit a number of sites in Belgium, Germany and France related to European security and defense. Led by ACC President Julie Lindhout, the delegation included members of the Atlantic Council of Can-

ada, past-interns, and current students. Following a long day of travel, the briefing tour began in Brussels with a visit to NATO Headquarters where delegates met with a number of Canadian diplomats and NATO representatives. During the morning session, Mr. James Snyder, Information Officer in NATO's Public Diplomacy Division, and Mr. Ted

Whiteside, Director of NATO's Ministerial and Summit Task Forces, briefed the group on NATO's political agenda and the impetus behind NATO's New Strategic Concept. The delegation then heard from Tony White, Officer in NATO's Public Diplomacy Division, who spoke on NATO's ongoing military efforts in Afghanistan. Following a lunch with the speakers, the Atlantic Council delegates had the privilege of meeting Ambassador Robert McRae, Permanent Representative of Canada to NATO. Association, the challenges facing the Alliance moving towards, and the direction of the New Strategic Concept. In the conversation which followed, Ambassador McRae also provided valuable insight on the Canadian government's policy on Afghanistan moving forward and what NATO considers to be the most critical obstacles to lasting peace and security in this country. The tour of NATO Headquarters concluded with a meeting with Ambassador Martin Trenevski, Head of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's Mission to NATO. Demonstrating tremendous hospitality throughout the exchange, Ambassador Trenevski discussed Macedonia's aspirations for NATO membership, and the crucial role that NATO plays in maintaining peace and security in the Balkan region.

This impressive first day of briefings was followed up with a visit to Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Mons, Belgium on September 28. Arriving at this expansive military base, the delegates were briefed on NATO's overarching military command and control structure by a Czech officer stationed in Mons. This presentation provided a detailed outline of how the political realm of NATO operations interacts with the Alliance's military structure and how decisions which are made in the North Atlantic Council are implemented in practical terms. Tour participants then had the opportunity to meet with members of the Canadian Armed Forces working at SHAPE who

spoke on Canada's leadership role within the Alliance and the valuable efforts being made by Canadian soldiers in Afghanistan. Reflecting on the delegation's visit to SHAPE, Kirsty Hong (one of the tour participants and former ACC intern) stated, "the overall experience strengthened my pride as a Canadian and the invaluable transatlantic links maintained by Canada's commit-

ment to Brussels for a short visit to the Canadian Mission to the European Union. At the mission, the group heard from Deputy Ambassador Alain Hausser and Political Counsellor Tamara Mawhinney. These presenters gave an in depth account of the complex relations that exist between the Canadian government and its European allies. The overall message was that as European

integration progresses, Canadian diplomats are challenged to protect Canadian economic, security and political interests, while at the same time maintaining the friendly ties that have characterized transatlantic relations since the post war period. This presentation gave participants a first hand account of the complexities of European politics and how these relations shape Europe's security architecture.

Following this busy day, participants said farewell

to Brussels and departed for Paris. After a regrettable cancellation by the Canadian Ambassador to France, His Excellency, Mr. Marc Lortie, tour delegates instead took the afternoon to explore Paris before meeting for dinner at a street side café. On the second day in Paris, delegates had the opportunity to visit the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) where they heard from a number of interesting speakers. For most of the participants, this visit provided an introduction to OECD, outlining the diverse roles that this organization plays in international affairs. Of particular note was one portion of the briefing which focused on OECD's efforts to evaluate the status of individual failed and fragile states in an effort to coordinate and improve development efforts. This experience gave participants a clear understanding of the comprehensive approach to peacebuilding which has been endorsed by OECD and NATO among other international organizations. Following this visit, participants once again enjoyed some free time in Paris before convening a final time for a farewell in the early evening.

ACC Delegates pose beside AWACS



ment to its European partners."

On September 29th, the delegation visited NATO's airbase in Geilenkirchen, Germany. Upon arrival at the base, tour participants were given a briefing by a Canadian representative working with NATO's Airborne Early Warning Force (AWACS). In detailing the role that AWACS plays in supplying full spectrum battle management for NATO forces, this presentation provided a great deal of information on NATO's strategic military capabilities. It also presented concrete examples of how NATO contributes surveillance to large-scale civilian activities such as the Olympic Games and responds to natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina by coordinating humanitarian relief efforts. Following this briefing and an informal lunch with members of the Canadian Armed Forces stationed in Geilenkirchen, the delegation had the unique opportunity to tour an AWACS and speak with the flight crew about how the aircraft works and the critical role that it plays in maintaining NATO's strategic capabilities.

After the AWACS briefing, the group left Geilenkirchen and headed

The Atlantic Council of Canada's 2010 NATO Study Tour was an experience that this year's participants will not soon forget. By visiting sites such as NATO Headquarters and SHAPE, and engaging with Canadian diplomats, members of the Armed Forces, and representatives from NATO, delegates witnessed the day-to-day contributions that Canadians make to European peace and security. Reflecting on this point, delegate Robert Baines (the ACC's Corporate Development Officer) stated, "after meeting with Canadian representatives at NATO and elsewhere, there was a real sense that the sacrifices that Canadian soldiers made in Europe during the Second World War continue to resonate with Canadians and Europeans alike. Born of history, Canada's commitment to its European allies remains firm."

Furthermore, this tour gave participants the unique opportunity to learn about how decisions are made at the multilateral level. More specifically, meeting with representatives from NATO and

OECD provided insight into the web of bargaining, compromise, and negotiation that underlines the multilateral policy-making process. While such information is readily available through other means, the experience of interacting with representatives 'on the ground' provided a layer of understanding not easily obtained through individual research.

Finally, these briefings gave tour participants a more in depth understanding of the security threats that face the North Atlantic region and the international community as a whole. While topics such as terrorism, nuclear weapons, and cyber attacks are widely covered by the media and have been the subject of extensive academic research, these briefings provided firsthand knowledge of how NATO views the international security environment and how this organization is evolving to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. In sum, these discussions provided an invaluable look into the world of North Atlantic security; highlighting the complexities of day-to-day

decision making, clearly articulating NATO's role in world affairs, and demonstrating Canada's enduring commitment to international peace and stability. Describing his time on the Atlantic Council of Canada's 2010 NATO Tour, Aleks Dhefto affirmed, "anyone who plans to work in any field related to politics or who is simply curious about what our government is doing abroad would do well to join this trip in years to come, as the tour is a one of a kind opportunity for intellectual enrichment."



Maxed Out: NATO and the Growing Debt Crisis

By Greg McBride and Sean Palter

In times of dire economic circumstances, the capacity and the motivation to maintain strong Armed Forces and project military might around the world is diminished. In this age of austerity and soaring debt levels, it is difficult to envision a world where NATO remains as relevant as it has been, as governments' debt catches up with them, unless drastic change are made by state governments. Since 2008, the world has witnessed collapsing banks, ballooning deficits, bouts of deflation and inflation, as well as unprecedented shifts in monetary policy. At the centre of it all is debt, which has been spurred on for years by low interest rates and shared delusion that the economic roller coaster ride would never have to come back down.

The immediate collapse of the banking sector in most countries may have been averted in 2008 with the help of unprecedented infusions of liquidity from governments trying to save their banking sectors. However, depressed asset prices, slow growth and banks that are reluctant to take on risk have

"In times of dire economic circumstances, the capacity and the motivation to maintain strong Armed Forces and project military might around the world is diminished."

meant that the recovery is moving along slowly. Governments are not seeing the revenues that they need, but they do not want to burden the fragile economy with higher taxes. As a result they are continuing to borrow vast sums of money. This is growing increasingly problematic. The world's central banks are scrambling to find the right mix of interest rates and inflation to jumpstart their lagging economies. While these actions are expected to avoid the outright default of state governments in the short term, there remain fundamental problems with many NATO countries' economies. In 2009, the world spent close to \$1.5 trillion (US) on defence, with NATO countries accounting for around 70% of that expenditure. The United States accounted for roughly 43% of world spending. Other major spenders included the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Canada. However, 2009 was a very different atmosphere politically speaking. Defence cuts, as part of a broader strategy of austerity, are on the books and in some places have already been put into place. Of course all NATO countries want to maintain a strong military. But most are finding themselves between an economic rock and a hard place. This can be said of all the allies, alarming the person in charge of keeping NATO strong.

“There is a point where you are no longer cutting fat; you’re cutting into muscle, and then into bone,” said Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Secretary General of NATO. “I understand full well why Allies are cutting into their defence budgets. Given the financial crisis, they have no choice. But I also have to say: cuts can go too far. We have to avoid cutting so deep that we won’t, in future, be able to defend the security on which our economic prosperity rests.”

Whether the planned cuts actually hit the muscle, as the Secretary General put it, is the subject for future discussion. However, the reductions in military spending certainly are telling of the future economic realities of the world. Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain (The PIIGS) are the European Union countries that have been in the weakest fiscal positions in the wake of the financial crisis of 2008. Because the Euro is a shared currency and none of these countries have their own central bank, in the very likely event of looming sovereign default, they will need to rely on help from the ECB to save them. This has already happened with Ireland and Greece. Outside of the so-called PIIGS, the picture still looks bleak. Austerity measures, including cuts to military spending, reductions in the size of the public service and reductions of subsidies across the board have been implemented in many European nations, including Britain and France.

Even the United States, which has served as the economic powerhouse of the world for almost a century, is on a dangerous economic path. Peter Orszag, Director of the Office of the Management of the Budget (OMB), commented on the Congressional Budget Office’s long range projections in June: “the (CBO) today released its long-term budget outlook. Just like the long-term outlook for our Budget, the CBO report concludes that we are on an unsustainable fiscal course. About this, there is no ambiguity.” Canada is in a relatively

“There is a point where you are no longer cutting fat; you’re cutting into muscle, and then into bone,”

strong financial position when compared to other NATO countries. With a government that, until recently, had been running budget surpluses, a financial system that emerged from the economic crisis relatively unscathed and with vibrant and growing economy, Canada is in one of the best financial positions of any country in the western world. But that does not mean that Canada is without its risks.

The recent Bank of Canada assessment of the risks facing the Canadian economy found that while Government and corporate wealth in Canada is comparatively strong, there is a dangerous trend of increasing personal debt among Canadian households. Much like the risks facing sovereigns, this makes Canadian individuals more susceptible to corrections in interest rates or economic downturns. NATO has witnessed many events in the world, from the Cold War to the fall of communism; from human beings landing on the moon to a potentially weaponized space. Through all of the dangers that it has faced, it has always emerged as the victor. That is why it is continuously referred to as the most successful alliance in the history of the world. However, past performance does not guarantee future success. A very accurate historical measure of the probability of sovereign default is the ratio of interest payments to revenue. That is to say, as long as the percentage of revenue that is used to service debt is very low, the probability of a nation failing to meet its obligations is also quite low even if it has a very large debt. Now if we consider that in the past decade interest rates have been at the lowest levels in history, there is almost no possibility that the debt servicing costs of these

nations will decrease. On the contrary, if investors in sovereign debt believe there is even a slight possibility of default, they will want to be compensated with higher yields, increasing the costs of borrowing. Many of

the world’s most powerful nations are in a very dangerous economic position with very few avenues available to make meaningful inroads into their debt situation. This is why many countries like Britain and France are taking such drastic actions to try to avert the impending threat of economic ruin.

Yet this new threat is much different. It is a threat that is so systemic that many have no hard theory on how to defeat it. It is a threat that has been evident and growing for years, yet one that has been largely ignored for just as long. Make no mistake about it, these deficits and debts are just as dangerous to the long term security of NATO as the Soviet Union was in the 1960s. Our reliance on credit could very well be an economic nuclear detonation.

Whether this is the winter of NATO’s discontent is still to be seen. What is clear, however, is that to remain the dominant military alliance in the world, NATO countries must bring their finances into check. Countries are starting to react now to the years of inaction, but given the gravity of the problem, in many ways they are only slowing the speed at which the ship is sinking.

NATO has indeed been the most successful alliance in the history of the world. Hopefully it can emerge from this war on debt with that title still intact.

This is an abbreviated article that appears on the Atlantic Council website. For a more detailed picture, including debt figures spending cuts, please visit <http://atlantic-council.ca/?p=2182>.

Canada's Navy: A Centennial to Remember

By: Greg McBride, Research Analyst

The Atlantic Council of Canada is pleased to announce the great success of the Canadian Naval Centennial Gala, held November 6 in Toronto. More than 300 distinguished guests arrived at the event to pay tribute to the courage and sacrifice of those who have served Canada at sea, in defence of our borders, our NATO allies and in operations around the world.

The event provided a platform for many prominent Canadians to express their long standing appreciation for the Navy. In a message for the event, Prime Minister Stephen Harper stated that "in the past 100 years, our sailors have developed a reputation for bravery, skill and professionalism from combat in both world wars and Korea to current actions such as delivering aid to Haiti and combating piracy and terrorism in the Arabian Sea." He acknowledged the continued contributions that the Canadian Navy makes towards the success of NATO operations around the globe.



RAdm. Maddison cuts cake with his wife and members of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets

The evening began with an opening address by Ontario's Lieutenant Governor David Onley, who paid homage to the central role that the Canadian Navy has played in Canada's history as a maritime nation. He discussed the changes the Navy has undergone, from a force of two cruisers and two submarines to a "thoroughly modern Canadian fleet of warships, submarines and coastal defense vessels, capable of

speedy deployment in a variety of domestic and international roles."

The Hon. Gordon O'Connor, Minister of State and Chief Government Whip, who spoke at the event, said "Our government, as you know, is committed to protecting our sovereignty, especially in the north. To state the obvious, our country is surrounded by three oceans, not two, and we believe that our Navy must be an active player in all three." He went on to say "as we enter the second 100 years, no one can predict what challenges the Navy will face. It must be prepared to address a wide range of contingencies. That is why the Canada First Defence Policy envisages a navy that is capable, in the first instance, of addressing the various defence and security needs of Canada."

In addition to Mr. O'Connor, Peter Milliken, Speaker of the House of Commons, Senator Hugh Segal, who co-hosted the event, and Senator James Cowan, Leader of the Opposition in the Senate were all in attendance, as was Jack Layton, leader of the Federal NDP.

As part of the celebration of this momentous occasion, the Atlantic Council of Canada was pleased to honour Peter C. Newman with the St. Laurent Award, in recognition of his 30 years of service in the Canadian Naval Reserves, as well as his career as one of Canada's most prominent journalists. In addition to Mr. Newman's plethora of other accomplishments, he was the first Jewish Canadian Captain in the Navy.

The Gala was well attended by Naval and military service people, World War II veterans, retired personnel and current serving members. A good deal of the Navy's command staff were also in attendance, including the Deputy Commander Maritime Command, Rear-Admiral Paul Maddison, as well as Commodore Daniel MacKeigan, Commander, Canadian Forces

Recruiting Group, Commodore William Truelove, Commandant of the Royal Military College, and Commodore Jennifer Bennett, Commander of the Naval Reserve.



Peter C. Newman with Co-Host Sonja Bata

Rear-Admiral Paul Maddison was given the responsibility of cutting the Navy's birthday cake; thankfully he brought with him a sword that made short work of it.

The Canadian Minister of National Defence, Peter MacKay acknowledged the organizers of the event: "I wish to thank the organizers of the Gala – The Atlantic Council of Canada and the Toronto Branch of the Naval Officers Association of Canada. You have put together an outstanding event, giving guests from across Canada the opportunity to join together, share memories, and toast the long proud history of Canada as a maritime nation."

We at the Atlantic Council, in cooperation with the Naval Officers' Association Toronto Branch, were honoured to have played host to such a distinguished assembly of guests, and were delighted that they all came to share in our appreciation for the last 100 years of Canadian Naval Service.

People at the ACC: The Atlantic Council of Canada is pleased to announce that one of our **Vice-Presidents, Ted Opitz**, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Commanding Officer of Lincoln and Welland Regiment of St. Catherines. LCol Opitz earned the position from hard work outside the regiment. Acknowledging that he is a newcomer, he said “I will serve all of you with honesty and fidelity, and I intend to earn your confidence.” He went on to say that the Lincoln and Welland is “a regiment that comes from this community; it’s a regiment that belongs to the soldiers who serve it.” LCol Opitz has served in the Canadian Forces since 1978, rising from the rank of Private to where he is today. He served with the 3RCR Battle Group in Bosnia in 1998. He commanded a platoon of soldiers earlier that same year to bring relief during the Ice Storm. He has worked as an instructor for countless courses and been instrumental in planning and executing many exercises as well. LCol Opitz has been a member of the Atlantic Council since 2005 and currently sits as one of our Vice Presidents. We wish him good luck and success in his new role.

Atlantic Council of Canada Roundtable with Peter Gibson

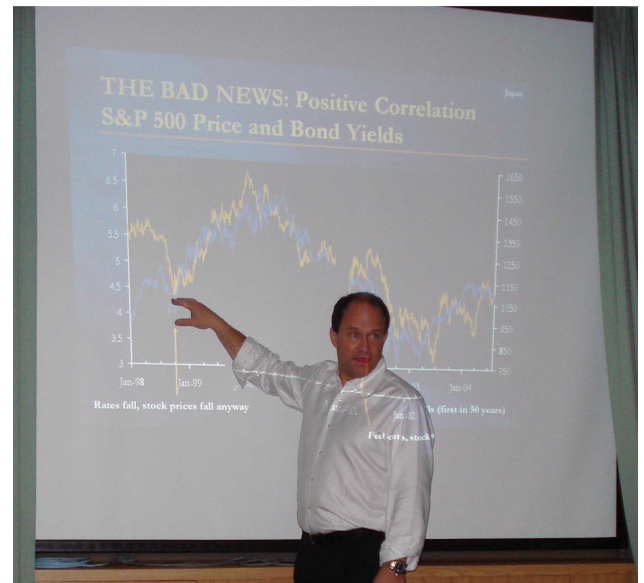
By: Chelsea Plante, Research Analyst

Peter Gibson is the Managing Director and Head of Portfolio Strategy and Quantitative Research at CIBC. He is considered one of the finest quantitative research strategists in the country. Mr. Gibson participated as a speaker in the Atlantic Council of Canada’s Spring Conference, and on Tuesday September 14, the Council was proud to have him back for a more intimate roundtable discussion on the burden of debt in western economies and invited him to share his beliefs about the importance surrounding energy security..

Mr. Gibson grounded his discussion on the idea that energy security and scarcity has left western economies in a fragile and unstable position, forcing them to carry a large burden of debt leaving them dangerously close to an economic crash. He spoke mostly of the United States (US) because of the role it plays in the direction of the global economy, and specifically, brought attention to its record government debt/GDP, record consumer debt, record current account deficit, as well as its reserve currency status. As a result of the combination of these conditions, the US is confronting a potential debt crisis.

Mr. Gibson went on to explain that deflation and secular inflation are not viable options for the US. Deflation is inherently unstable with rising real rates, top line falls, structural unemployment, consumer spending crises, debt deflation and asset deflation. On the other hand, secular inflation requires significant wage inflation, but before the wage inflation occurs, it’s possible that bond yields will rise to crisis levels. Two options remain for the debt nation when dealing with a possible crisis; artificial bond yield lows and technology driven, energy related productivity growth.

The United States is precariously close to experiencing an economic crisis, but remains in a safe haven as long as the rest of the world is worse off. In this sense, the United States needs an emerging economy, like that of India or China, to experience an economic crisis so that artificial bond yield lows – painted rates – can be created at home. In this scenario, the US is a safe haven as it prints dollars, borrows in its own currency, monetarizes debt and devalues dollar IFF bond yields to be less than the ceiling. When the bond yield is lower than the ceiling and is combined with a falling US dollar, it works very well in leveling the playing field. Mr. Gibson, however, did not see this happening any time soon.



Peter Gibson engages an ACC Roundtable audience.

In order to truly get out of the situation the US is in, there needs to be technology driven, energy related productivity growth. In other words, as Mr. Gibson explained, the US needs some kind of energy breakthrough. This way there would be rapid GDP growth that would allow the Debt/GDP ratio to fall, but at the same time, there would be little to no inflation so the yields would remain stable. Something like this is crucial, for example, especially if 3 billion Chinese people eventually enter the free market economy with the same per capita rate of car ownership as the US.

The United States has too much government and consumer debt. It cannot inflate and it cannot deflate. What it *needs* are artificial lows in rates. What it *hopes* for is new technology driven, energy related productivity growth. In the meantime, though, it is left treading water, waiting for someone else to take the fall. But how long can you tread water?

The Atlantic Council of Canada would like to thank all those who attended the roundtable event, and give a special thanks to Mr. Peter Gibson for his clear and informative portrayal of the US, emerging economies and energy inflation.

The Jackman Brothers: 40 Years of Steadfast Generosity to the ACC

By: Greg McBride, Research Analyst

Despite the Atlantic Council's long list of exceptional and dedicated sponsors, it is safe to say that we would be hard pressed to find anyone who rivals both the longevity and the sheer quantity of support that given to us by the Jackman brothers. This year marks the fortieth anniversary of support by the Jackman family of the Atlantic Council of Canada. Since 1970, the Jackman's unwavering donations of time, money and wisdom have allowed our organization to grow into what it is today. We would like to take the time to recognize the commitments and support of Hal and Eric Jackman over the last four decades.

The year was 1970. The Cuban Missile Crisis remained a fresh memory. Pierre Elliot Trudeau was in his first term as Prime Minister. And NATO was steadfastly struggling to bring down the Iron Curtain. At a meeting held on Monday, April 27th, 1970 at 4:30pm Mr. H.N.R. Jackman was officially registered as a member of the Atlantic Council. The minutes of the meeting read: "It was agreed that the Council should add to its membership and list of sponsors. On motion, approval was given to invitations being extended to the following, to become members of the Council." And below that, tucked in between a General and an Admiral was the name H.N.R. Jackman. It is unlikely that anyone at that time knew what the future held for the Atlantic Council and the Jackmans. But by the end of 1971, Mr. Hal Jackman had been elected to the Board of Directors.

Their membership in the Atlantic Council is part of a broader interest in international relations and a commitment to promoting peace and democracy whenever they can. Both Eric and Hal have a keen interest in world affairs. For quite some time as a youth, Eric wished to become a member of the foreign service.

The Jackman brothers have distinguished themselves through their many diverse accomplishments throughout their entire lives. The Jackman brothers were born to Harry Jackman, a member of Parliament and Mary, a philanthropist, in Ontario, during the height of the Great Depression. Henry "Hal" Newton Rowell Jackman was

born June 10, 1932 followed by, Frederic "Eric" Langford Jackman, May 17, 1934. Both brothers have achieved a great deal in their professional lives.

Hal Jackman has studied at the University of Toronto and its Faculty of Law as well as the London School of Economics. He has served as the Chairman of the Board of the National Trust Company and The Empire Life Insurance Company, and was appointed Chancellor of the University of Toronto in 1997. Mr. Jackman has been closely involved with the Conservative Party of Canada, serving as a fundraiser for the Conservatives and was a strong advocate of the "Unite the Right" movement, becoming actively involved in the Alliance Party when it was formed in 2000. He served as the Honourary Colonel of the Governor General's Horse Guards and is an associate

"It is a pleasure to be involved with the fellow members and I enjoy learning from the excellent education programs."

member of the Royal Canadian Military Institute. On the advice of Prime Minister Mulroney, Hal Jackman was appointed the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in 1991, a position that he held until 1997. During his tenure he was a supporter of the arts, history and perhaps most importantly at the time, national unity. He was appointed to the Order of Ontario in 1998 and promoted to an Officer of the Order of Canada in 2000. He was married to Maruja Trinidad Duncan in 1964.

Dr. Eric Jackman, like his brother has had a distinguished career. He earned his PhD in Human Development and Psychology and is the President of the Psychology Foundation of Canada. He is President of Invicta Investments Inc., and on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Journalism Foundation. He was also the President of the Art Gallery of Ontario. He has received numerous awards and distinctions, such as the Order of Ontario, Canada's Commemorative Medal for the 125th Anniversary, Her Majesty's Golden Jubilee

Medal, the Canadian Forces Decoration, as well as the Canadian Mental Health Association C.M. Hincks National Award for Mental Health. He has had honorary doctorates conferred on him by York, Windsor and Assumption Universities. He served as Chancellor of Windsor University from 1997 to 2005. Dr. Jackman also served as the Honourary Colonel of the Toronto Scottish Regiment, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's Own. He is an active philanthropist and a pillar of the community. He and his loving wife Sarah currently live in Rose-dale.

They have both run for the Federal Parliament as members of the Conservative Party. Additionally they both served as President of the Empire Club, one of Canada's oldest and largest speakers' forums with a membership that includes some of Canada's most influential leaders.

As for the brothers involvement in the Atlantic Council, both have held many official positions and contributed more than their fair share of resources. Over the years the Jackmans have been instrumental in the execution of the Atlantic Council's mandate. Hal Jackman was first appointed Chairman of the Council in 1990, however, understandably, had to resign the from position after his appointment to Lieutenant Governor in 1991. Eric became Vice Chairman in 2004, and Chairman in 2005. Aside from both men being directors of our organization for many years and lending the *gravitas* of their names to our ranks, they have also been extremely helpful as sponsors. Eric helped to make our first golf tournament a success. He even opened his home to host a successful fundraiser for the Council. One of Eric's fondest memories of the Council was participating as the Head of the Delegation on the 2009 ACC NATO Tour because of all of the "impressive participants, speakers and program." The Jackmans were instrumental in finding us our current office space in the building of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company of which Hal is the Honourary Chairman.

When asked why he has been so committed to the success of the Atlantic Council over the years, Eric replied,

“It is a pleasure to be involved with the fellow members and I enjoy learning from the excellent education programs.”

Throughout Cold War, the Jackmans recognized the important role that the Atlantic Council played in contributing to the protection of the values of the Western World. Even after the fall of communism, they saw NATO’s continued relevance and pressed forward with their commitment. Without the sustained contributions of the Jackmans

over the last forty years, the Atlantic Council would not be anywhere close to the suc-

The ACC “helps Canadians understand and appreciate the important and continuing role of NATO.”

cess it has been. Their efforts have always ensured that we had the necessary funding, space and equipment to execute our man-

date. Dr Jackman hopes that the Council continues to “help Canadians understand and appreciate the important and continuing role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.” We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Jackman brothers for more than four decades of support and to acknowledge all of the time, money and wisdom they have provided to make the Atlantic Council of Canada a success.

People at the ACC: During the Atlantic Council of Canada’s 2010 Spring Conference on conflict and natural resources, participants had the pleasure of hearing from **Ian London** who spoke about the impact that rare metals could have on geopolitical relations in the 21st Century. On November 26, Mr. London participated in a roundtable discussion at NATO Headquarters on the topic of rare metals – an event which was prompted by the ACC’s Spring Conference.

Report on the ACC Albanian Internship

By: Alex Dhefto, ACC-ACA Intern

October 26th marked my return from being the Atlantic Council of Canada intern at the Atlantic Council of Albania. I had spent the last 3 months there providing assistance for the Executive Secretary of the ACA, Mr. Kristaq Birbo, gathering information for the NATO Economy Forum and the Canada-Albania Business Council (CABC) and attracting potential members for the CABC.

My stay in Albania included an excursion into the mountains of Dibra, where Albania’s rich chrome mines are located. There I was able to meet with Mr. Mark Pepkola, an established chrome businessman, and acquire his membership for the Canada-Albania Business Council. Along with this, I was able to gather up a considerable amount of information about the Albanian economy for both the CABC and the NATO Economy Forum. This information was gathered



Alex Dhefto with Prime Minister Sali Berisha (Right).

through meetings with Mrs. Delina Fico, the Civic Society and Public Outreach Team Leader of the Millennium Challenge Corporation Albania and Mrs. Mimoza Bimo, Strategy and Promotion Department of Albinvest. For those of you who may not know, Albinvest is the Albanian agency whose task it is to attract foreign investment

However, these were not my original tasks in Albania. Originally, I was there to help with the organization of the ATA General Assembly, which was supposed to take place in Tirana this year. However, due to complications in Brussels, the assembly was postponed until next year. Thankfully the trip was no less useful because of this unfortunate stutter since I was able to contribute to the ACA by helping with the everyday dealings of the office, translating important documents and upgrading their website.

I also had the privilege of representing Albania at a NATO youth conference in Montenegro. The conference was organized by Alfa-CentarNiksic, a NATO-affiliated NGO that tries to engage youth in Montenegro and in the rest of the Balkans about issues of Balkan integration and NATO membership. Youth and experts from all over the Balkans, as well as the USA and France were present to give lec-

tures and participate in dialogue and Q&A sessions. The organizers described the conference as “a milestone in the process of debunking myths about NATO membership and expelling Balkan adversarial attitudes among young people.”

Upon returning to Albania, I was lucky enough to have a chance to meet and discuss issues of Canadian-Albanian economic relations with various prominent Albanian politicians, including Prime Minister Sali Berisha. I was also able to get in touch with Bryan Slusarchuk, the CEO of Tirez Explorations, a Canadian mining company operating in Albania. Mr. Slusarchuk accepted the invitation to join the Canada-Albania Business Council after a brief



correspondence with me. Finally, much of the rest of the time was spent subjecting the website of the ACA to a complete makeover by making it more accessible and modern.

Two weeks before my return to Canada, I was invited by Mrs. Julie Lindhout to join the Atlantic Council of Canada for a group study tour to Brussels, Paris and Geilenkirchen to visit NATO headquarters, the Canadian Mission to the EU, a NATO military base and the OECD. This trip was extremely informative and interesting. There we had a chance to speak with many high-ranking Canadian Diplomats, including the Permanent Canadian Ambassa-



Aleks with ACA Executive Secretary (Left) and ACA President, Dr. Arian Starova (Center)

dor to NATO, his Excellency Robert McRae.

My final week in Albania was spent saying goodbyes to all the wonderful people I had had a chance to work with and finishing all work that was left over at the office. I would like to take the opportunity in this conclusion of my report to thank Mrs. Julie Lindhout and the Atlantic Council of Canada for giving me this amazing opportunity, as well as Mr. Arian Starova and Kristaq Birbo of the Atlantic Council of Albania, for showing me the true meaning of Albanian hospitality, which the country is famous for.

People at the ACC: The Atlantic Council of Canada is pleased to announce that former ACC intern **Clara Wong** will be moving to Brussels in the coming weeks to being a six-month internship with the Atlantic Treaty Association. During her time at the ACC Clara demonstrated an excellent work ethic and an always positive attitude. Clara will be the latest on many Canadians to take part in the ATA internship program and is sure to represent her country well. We wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

Roundtable with Jan Techau “Challenges to the European Security Architecture”

By: Chelsea Plante, Research Analyst

On November 8, 2010, The Atlantic Council of Canada (ACC), its members, and guests were privileged to welcome Mr. Jan Techau, Senior Research Advisor at the NATO Defence College in Rome, Italy. Jan Techau holds an M.A in Political Science from the Christian-Albrechts- Universität zu Kiel and was a student at the Pennsylvania State University (USA).

As a fellow in the Robert Bosch Foundation’s Post-Graduate Program for International Affairs in 1999 and 2000, he oversaw a media project in Palestine and worked in the European Commission’s External Relations Directorate General in Brussels. Following his work in Palestine, he was the Security and Defence correspondent for the German Armed Force’s online and print media. From 2003 to 2006 Jan Techau served at the German Ministry of Defence in Berlin as coordinator of the Bundeswehr’s online media and media co-operations. Following this, he became the Director of the Alfred von Oppenheim Center for European Policy Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations in Berlin.

Jan Techau joined the NATO Defence College’s Research Division in February 2010 as a Research Advisor. He is also an Associate Fellow at the German Council of Foreign Relations and a Senior Non-Resident Fellow at the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies in Washington, D.C. Mr. Techau spoke to ACC members and guests about why European security architecture should matter to the West, in particular to the United States,

outlined its security architecture and emphasized the challenges it faces as it enters the 21st century.

Europe Has Fallen Off The Radar:

Mr. Techau began with a discussion delineating the widely accepted view that Europe plays a decreasing role in modern global security matters. As a democratic, undivided, stable and prosperous region, however, open to trade and investment opportunities, and supportive of political, economic, and military cooperation with the United States and the rest of North America, Europe should represent an important Western ally.

Transatlantic cooperation is not only key to advancing mutual interests in Europe, but also to addressing and dealing with emerging security challenges. The United States and its NATO allies play leading roles in the major institutions and in developing the tools needed to shape the international community; constituting three of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, six of the seven G-7 group of major industrialized states, and the majority of board members of the International Monetary Fund. European states are also major international aid and developmental assistance donors throughout the world. Having a strong US interest in European security issues not only shapes views towards consensus on the major defence issues, it also facilitates cooperation and gives the US leverage in other important forums.

Indeed, the importance of Europe as a partner in meeting the world's problems will increase still further. Despite the importance of Europe as a Western ally, there remain challenges to Europe's contemporary security architecture.

Challenge One: Slowly Eroding but Basically in Tack

Mr. Techau used the Transatlantic Bargain as a starting point to his discussion on the four challenges facing the European security architecture.

In the Brussels Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence, of March 17, 1948, the governments of France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg provided the initial framework for postwar Western Europe cooperation. More important, these five countries signaled to the United States their intent to structure postwar intra-European relations to encourage internal stability and defend against external threats.

The Transatlantic Bargain was finally signed on April 4, 1949, reflecting a compromise between the European desire for explicit US commitments to provide military assistance to prospective NATO allies, and the American desire, strongly expressed in Congress, for less specific assistance provisions. In this fundamental aspect of the bargain, the Europeans essentially outsourced security on the US, and in turn, the Americans got a veto on European security free from the communist threat.

The Europeans were comfortable and frivolous as they increased their investment in social security benefits for a needed pacification. As a result, however, Europe now lacks the means for sustainability and future investment, leaving an obvious reliance on the US for stabilization and its nuclear umbrella. At the same time, the United States wants more from Europe. The end result is an alliance that's slowly eroding but basically intact.

Challenge Two: NATO is Becoming Self-Absorbed

The second major challenge to Europe's security architecture has to do with the institution that anchors it: NATO is becoming self-absorbed. There are threats of its budget being cut and the level of ambition within the institution (including outside territory) is dwindling. In addition to this, the more recent comprehensive approach used by the Alliance presents a significant cultural shift for a fundamentally military institution, leaving a strong cultural divide between civilians and the military. The institution lacks the know-how to work it out and so there remains no unity of effort between defence, development and justice. Unity of command is also lacking, as demonstrated by the Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) mission in Afghanistan.

At the commencement of OEF, supreme command fell upon Commander CENTCOM who decided not to create a subordinate unified command in Afghanistan. In the absence of a combined strategic forum, CENTCOM also assumed the lead role in

coalition war management. On the assumption that operations in Afghanistan would be short, few nations raised political objections to a CENTCOM lead, and war strategy for Afghanistan was made almost entirely in Washington, DC, and Tampa, Florida. From an army-centric perspective, non-US coalition contingents were unified under one CINC in Tampa, where each coalition member had a liaison team. From a strategic perspective however, no one was actually in charge of the overall Afghanistan mission.

In its current construct, ISAF is severely disenfranchised, as there is no formal relationship between NATO and the CENTCOM CFACC. Currently, ISAF must work diplomatically through US officers to secure the CENTCOM assets. This creates a perception among NATO partners that they are not receiving proper allocation of this support. Also, although ISAF commanders work beside US Special Forces on a regular basis, and there is significant mixing of all forces in certain areas of Afghanistan, these forces all operate under

“In its current construct, ISAF is severely disenfranchised, as there is no formal relationship between NATO and the CENTCOM CFACC”.

different mandates and report to different combatant commanders. This superimposition of different missions and chains of command on the same piece of terrain remains problematic. There is too much input by too many people, and still, ten years later, it is almost impossible to have unity of command. Lastly, the Alliance is becoming anything but a powerhouse. With the US and Germany slowly losing interest, the Alliance is beginning to lack intellectual input and leadership.

Challenge Three: The Structural Weakness of the European Union (EU)

The structural weakness of the EU is the third challenge to Europe's security architecture. With 27 members it is difficult to decide on policy. There is an inability, for example, to develop an effective and consistent foreign policy in response to conflict situations. The EU lacks the ability to project its capacity in order to implement its foreign policy objectives because of complex and lengthy procedures of foreign policy formulation and decision-making, the unanimity requirement which constrains policy-makers to the search of the lowest common, inter-pillar friction, lack of a military force, and money being spent unwisely.

There is a profound lack of strategic scope within the EU. The EU tends to follow two trends by and large. The first, an inward looking trend to keep the institution working. The second, an outward looking trend to help itself become an actor on the world stage. With two competitive camps actively being employed, strategic scope within the EU continues to be paradoxically unclear.

The Final Challenge: Turkey and Russia

The final challenge to Europe's security architecture is two unresolved problems in European foreign policy: Turkey and Russia. It is expected that Turkey will emerge as a major power broker in years to come. It is a key strategic player occupying

“As for NATO, it must create a sense of purpose after Afghanistan”

Asian, Middle Eastern and European territory. Yet Europe has, however, undervalued Turkey because of its lack of strategic scope.

With regards to Russia, Europeans have failed in finding a constructive approach. The problem for the EU is not only how to manage the political convergence on Russia within its own ranks that is essential for effective EU coordination of energy policy, but also that's its scope for shaping domestic politics in Russia is very limited. Moreover, Russia exhibits a highly polarized society between a oligarchic super-rich stratum and a mass of impoverished citizens, according to European standards, along with an economy that is over-reliant on resource exports and weak in domestic manufacturing diversity. These types of uncertainties pose challenges to EU-Russia partnerships as well as the European security architecture.

The discussion concluded that for Europe, the core of the problem is real political competition in Europe. The output leg is very high, but the input leg of the EU is lacking i.e. the influence of voters is lacking. There needs to be politicization of the EU to create a real European polity to establish European interests which would make foreign policy easier.

As for NATO, it must create a sense of purpose after Afghanistan. The Atlantic Council of Canada would like to thank all those who attended the round table, and participants in the discussion. Special thanks go to Mr. Jan Techau for an articulate and informative presentation on the importance of Europe and the challenges its security architecture faces.

Roundup of the NATO Lisbon Summit

Correspondence By: Sean Palter

The recent NATO Heads of State Summit held in Lisbon, Portugal was a historic conference in the Alliance's storied history. Not only was a new Strategic Concept enacted, but Russia, NATO's past opposition, was also in attendance, ushering in a new era of partnership and hopefully a new era of

peace between the great powers.

Young leaders from across the globe also emerged on Lisbon and the conference grounds, to discuss transatlantic issues and receive briefings from political leaders, military figures and NGO workers. This Young Atlanticist Summit was at the margins of the Heads of State one.

This allowed for a day of discussion prior to the leaders meeting, along with a set of expectations that delegates were expecting and hoping for. Nations from around the world were well represented, from Brazil to Uganda, Canada to Russia and many more. The Young Atlanticist Summit was opened off with remarks by José Sócrates, Prime



Sean Palter sits down with Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lawrence Cannon, and Minister of National Defence, Peter MacKay

Minister of Portugal. He spoke about the historic moment that was upon the Alliance and detailed the importance of the Summit, emphasizing the Russian involvement and the new Strategic Concept, which he dubbed 'the Lisbon Concept'. The Prime Minister said that the events of this Summit "will leave behind once and for all the legacy of the Cold War."

We also received briefings and had discussions on NATO operations and what was next for the Alliance. Speakers included Lt. General Walter Gaskin, Deputy Chairman of the Military Committee of NATO and Karl-Heinz Kamp, Academic Director of the NATO Defense College in Rome.

On day 2, I, along with the other Canadian at the Summit, had a private meeting with Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Minister of National Defence Peter MacKay and Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon. I had the opportunity to discuss the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter with them and the benefits that the purchase would have for Canadians. Our conversation also touched on Afghanistan and the training that was going on as well as the United Nations and the new Strategic Concept.

Back at the Summit site, Admiral di Paola, Chair of the NATO Military Committee, spoke, followed by the keynote address by Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Secretary General of NATO. Rasmussen spoke of his generation seeing the world through the prism of the Cold War and explaining that

this generation was different. "But I suspect that, for most of you, the Cold War is like the Peloponnesian War - ancient history. Interesting, sure, but history all the same," explained Rasmussen, who was the former Prime Minister of Denmark. "You look at the world the way it really is today, with no Cold War hangover. And that is exactly what we all should do. Because our security environment today - your security environment -- is completely different, even from the recent past."

Among the new issues affecting the new security environment, he listed weak states, where terrorist organizations can operate from; the spread of missiles, both conventional and nuclear; and cyber security as the major issues of the day.

The new Strategic Concept would take each into account and "will launch an Alliance that will be more effective, more engaged, and more efficient."

The Supreme Allied Commander Europe, Admiral Stavridis also briefed the Summit, followed by an in-depth report on Afghanistan by ISAF Commander General David Petraeus who detailed the successes that had occurred to date as well as certain areas of focus in the upcoming months. He believed strongly that the country was going to turn the page.

On the third day were treated with a VTC hook up with Afghan university students in Herat, Kabul and Jalalabad, which was extremely fascinating. Not only were

delegates in Lisbon able to question the students, but we in turn were questioned by them.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs for Bulgaria and Slovakia presented us with an engaging debate on the future of NATO. We were also treated to a speech by UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon.

Moon discussed three security areas that the UN was dealing with; Afghanistan, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He also discussed the need for citizens to be global and look beyond their own borders.

"We are living in an era of interdependence, [in an] interconnected world. Therefore, just sticking to national interests may not help your national interest. You have to go beyond your national interests," said Moon.

"When people are suffering [in a] different part of the world, even if we are not directly affected, we should still help them. When there is instability in our world, whether or not it makes our own countries more unstable, we should still respond. This what the United Nations has been doing; mobilizing political will, mobilizing financial resources and logistical support."

The Summit was a fantastic opportunity to meet future leaders from around the world and gauge different perspectives on common issues. While there are a vast amount of problems in the world, there are an equal amount of ideas and potential solutions.

New Atlantic Council of Canada Interns:

Conrad Lee is in his fourth year at the University of Toronto with a specialization in Political Science. He plans on continuing his academic pursuit by attending law school. Conrad is passionate about world affairs and has outstanding knowledge about China-Canada relations. Born in Hong Kong, he is fluent in Cantonese and plans on learning German at some point in the near future. Through his internship with the Atlantic Council of Canada he hopes to expand his knowledge of trans-Atlantic issues and would like to continue working with the Atlantic Treaty Association over the next few years. He was an instrumental part of the Canadian Naval Centennial Gala team and looks forward to the coming months at the Atlantic Council of Canada. Feel free to contact Conrad at conradhw.lee@utoronto.ca

Season's Greetings,

The Atlantic Council of Canada would like to wish you and your family a happy holidays and all the best in the New Year. We look forward to seeing you in 2011.

