

**Canadian Studies
Institute**

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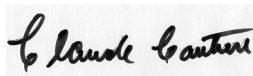
Message from the Director

As we launch the first issue of the *Newsletter*, we are reminded that for the past 30 years or so, the term "Canadian Studies" has been used to refer to a distinctive multidisciplinary approach to research and teaching about Canada in a context that redefines the Canadian nationalism of the 1960s and 1970s. Today, there are more than 200 Canadian Studies programs throughout the world. Works by Canadian authors such as Charles Taylor in Philosophy or Margaret Atwood in Literature are studied internationally. In spite of that, as demonstrated by the *Globe and Mail's* April 2009 survey, Canadian Studies are often erroneously associated to studies *in vitro* or in a vacuum in an area dominated by globalization. In fact, Canadian Studies in general as well as the approach used at Campus Saint-Jean, are mainly concerned with the way the world perceives and interacts with Canada.

When Canadian Studies were first created 30 years ago, there was a general consensus that Canadians had little knowledge of their own institutions, authors and accomplishments. Inspired by the Centennial celebrations, A.B. Hodgetts published in 1968 *What Culture? What Heritage?* in which he made this rather shocking statement: "We are teaching a bland, unrealistic consensus version of our past: a dry-as-dust chronological story of uninterrupted political and economic progress told without the controversy that is an inherent part of history. Hodgetts' analysis was followed in 1969 by a report (*The Struggle for Canadian Universities*, by R. Mathews and J. Steele) that emphasized the large number of American professors teaching in this country. In 1972, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada asked T.H.B. Symons to "study, report, and make recommendations upon the state of teaching and research in various fields of study relating to Canada."

Published in 1976, the Symons report, entitled *To Know Ourselves*, called for a renewal of programs and activities within universities, governmental agencies, professional associations and public and private sector organizations in order to promote a better knowledge of Canada. Symons' initial study did bring about changes at all educational levels as well as new government programs and numerous other reports, studies and commissions.

The Symons report resulted in many initiatives, including the creation of the International Council for Canadian Studies in 1981. One of its objectives was to provide means to exchange and disseminate knowledge on Canada at the international level, but it also had a huge impact in Canada. Finally, the *International Journal of Canadian Studies* was launched in 1990. Today, the University of Alberta plays a significant role in this area as evidenced by the Canadian Studies Institute and the new Faculty of Arts' Canadian Literature Centre. This first issue of the *Newsletter* was adapted from *Nouvelles Saint-Jean* and provides an overview of the Canadian Studies Institute over the last two years. Starting in October 2009 the *Newsletter* will be published once a year and will cover activities of the Canadian Studies Institute, the Canadian Literature Centre, and the Canadian Circumpolar Institute.



Most of the texts in this newsletter have been adapted from *Nouvelles Saint-Jean*.

PIERRE SAVARD AWARD



The Pierre Savard Award is presented each year to the author or authors of the best scholarly monograph written in either English or French. This year, the prize was awarded to Leigh Oakes and Jane Warren for their book *Language, Citizenship and Identity in Québec*, published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2007. Their study explores questions of ethnic diversity, language and identity, globally and in the Americas. The authors guide their readers through complex and sometimes contradictory political statements of the successive Québec governments with regard to identity, language, and citizenship. The authors' analysis addresses the question of the effects of globalization and the treatment of multiculturalism as seen through a very thorough review of recent attempts by Québec to establish a public policy of equilibrium between the past, the place of French language and diversity issues. The work is enriched by a thorough research and to the point analysis of details that go much further than anything written on Quebec in French in the last few years.



Leigh Oakes is Senior Lecturer in French and Linguistics and President of the Examining Committee at the School of Modern Languages, University of London, United Kingdom. Jane Warren is Senior Lecturer in French Studies at the School of Modern Languages, University of Melbourne, Australia.

LOUIS DESROCHERS LECTURE SERIES IN CANADIAN STUDIES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES 2007-2008

September 27, 2007:	Pierre Nepveu, Université de Montréal
October 25, 2007:	Anne Leis, University of Saskatchewan
November 22-24, 2007:	Conference: 25 th Anniversary of the Canadian Constitution: Western Perspectives
January 30, 2008:	Senator Claudette Tardif
February 12, 2008:	Chantal Hébert, political columnist, <i>Le Devoir</i> and <i>Toronto Star</i>
February 29-March 1, 2008:	Colloquium: <i>The Integration of Francophone Immigrants to Western Canada</i>
March 27, 2008:	Edmund Auger, Campus Saint-Jean
April 10-12, 2008:	Conference: <i>Laurent Garneau and the Métis</i> , conference

2008-2009

September 24, 2008	Guy Laforest, Université Laval
October 9, 2008	Ursula Moser, Innsbruck University
October 16, 2008	Paul Perron, University of Toronto
November 21 and 22, 2008	Colloquium: <i>Forms of Nationalisms in Canada</i>
January 22, 2009	Paul-André Comeau, Laboratoire d'étude sur les politiques publiques et la mondialisation, ÉNAP
January 29, 2009	Shirley McClellan, University of Alberta
March 12, 2009	Laurier Turgeon, Université Laval
May 14, 2009	Wine and cheese fundraiser

LOUIS DESROCHERS LECTURE SERIES

Edmund Auger: *French, Official Language of Alberta: A History of Rights Once Acquired and Guaranteed, Now Eradicated and Denied, from 1835 to the Present*



Edmund Auger presents the results of his research on the history of the Francophonie in Alberta.

The last conference of the 2007-2008 Louis Desrochers Lecture Series was presented on Thursday, March 27, 2008 by Dr. Edmund Auger whose topic drew more than 60 people to the Pavillon Lacerte's Grand Salon. His talk was entitled: *French, Official Language of Alberta: A History of Rights Once Acquired and Guaranteed, Now Eradicated and Denied, from 1835 to the Present*. The eminent scholar who, for some time now, has been studying the rights of Francophones living in a minority setting, is particularly interested in the Alberta story. Professor of Political Science at Campus Saint-Jean since 1976, he has also served as virtual research scientist for the Official Languages Support Programs Branch, Department of Canadian Heritage (2007-2008). In introducing his colleague of many years, Dr. Frank McMahon called him *one of ours, a champion of the Francophonie*.

Retracing the history of the French language in the West, and more particularly in Alberta, Dr. Auger grew increasingly animated, his voice rising as he denounced the poor treatment of the French language over the years, all the while documenting each statement. He stated: "French had official status in the North-West Territories from 1877 to 1905 ... There were at least 20 trials held in French in Alberta during that period." In his view, "we have sacrificed our linguistic rights on the altar of provincial autonomy." He states that the present Section 110 is in fact "the tree that hides a forest". He goes on to say: "We did not know our history, and our identity has become distorted; it is time to reclaim our past."

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Evidently, this summary cannot do justice to Dr. Auger's painstaking and detailed research, nor can it capture the passion that drives his research. However, it may be helpful to provide a few historic markers to readers as they await the speaker's new book, scheduled for publication later this year: 1) French had official status in Rupert's Land from 1835 to 1870; 2) this official status was maintained in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905; 3) some of the linguistic rights involved were entrenched in the Manitoba Act of 1870; 4) the majority of the more than 12000 Métis are Francophone; 5) in 1867, the Parliament of Canada asked the Queen to ensure that the legal rights in Rupert's Land be protected in the annexed territory. In fact, at that time one took it for granted that everything had to be done in both French and English. Things started to sour for the French language when the area now known as the Western Provinces began seeking provincial autonomy, and when the Ontario Government delegated unilingual English-speaking court recorders in the West to keep the books.

To know more about this story that has more twists than a thriller, one will have to read Dr. Auger's next book to be published by the Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa in 2008: *Le français langue officielle dans le Nord et l'Ouest canadiens, 1835 – 1905, t. I, Un témoignage expert dans la cause de sa Majesté la Reine c. Gilles Caron et un recueil de preuves*.

Professor Auger is the author of numerous works on official languages policies in Canada and Belgium, on the vitality of Francophone communities in Western Canada, and on the linguistic dualism in Canada, particularly in Alberta. To find out more about Dr. Auger's research, please go to his personal Web page:

www.ualberta.ca/~eaunger/.



From left to right: Claude Couture, Frank McMahon, Richard Auger, Colette Auger, Courtney Parker, Gregory Auger, Elizabeth Sovis, and Edmund Auger.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CANADIAN STUDIES



From left to right: Cornelius Remie, ICCS/CIÉC President, Netherlands; Christopher Rolfe, ICCS/CIÉC Outgoing President, United Kingdom; Melanie ter Meulen, ICCS/CIÉC, recipient of the Certificat de Mérite, Education and Media, Canadian Embassy, The Hague, Netherlands; and Conny Steenman-Marcusse, President, Association of Canadian Studies, Netherlands.

The International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS) is a federation of 21 national and multi-national associations for Canadian studies and six associate members in 39 countries. The ICCS is governed by a Board of Directors made up of one administrator from each of the member associations and an elected Executive Committee of 4 members. The ICCS's mandate is to promote the study, research, teaching, and university publications about Canada in all disciplines and all countries. The ICCS is an international network made up of 7000 academics and researchers.

These Canadianists publish hundreds of articles and books each year on diverse aspects of Canadian society. They also organise seminars, colloquia, and conferences. Through their teaching, they reach out to more than 150 000 students. http://iccs-ciec.ca/pages/1_theICCS/a_overviewf.html.

From May 21 to May 26, 2007, Campus Saint-Jean had the distinguished honour of welcoming the International Council for Canadian Studies for its annual general meeting. It was the first time that this prestigious association held its AGM outside of Ottawa. About 60 Canadianists from thirty countries, including India and Korea, met to discuss subjects of interest to them, namely research, teaching, resourcing and outreach. The ICCS celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2006.

ACADEMIC COUNCIL OF THE CANADIAN STUDIES INSTITUTE

On March 19, 2008, the Academic Council of the Canadian Studies Institute (the Institute) held its first meeting at Campus Saint-Jean's Pavillon Lacerte.

According to its mandate, the Institute "is the institutional nucleus of meetings and of the development of teaching activities, of research, and of the dissemination of knowledge with regard to Canadian studies, in French, at Campus Saint-Jean...It aims to foster the interdisciplinary aspect of Canadian studies, to consolidate its resources, to offer conferences and seminars, to nurture publications, and to encourage contacts among Campus Saint-Jean's Canadianists and those throughout the country and in the world."



From left to right, back row: Phyllis Clark, Richard Bauman, and Grant Mitchell. Middle row, left to right in switchback: Edmund Auger, Mélanie Méthot (with daughter Marie-Ève), Claude Couture, Carl Amrhein, Camille Bérubé, Shirley McClellan, Mary Moreau, Roger Epp, Alain Nogue, and Nathalie Uwantege. In the forefront: Dyane Adam.

The Academic Council is made up of: "9 honorary members, an executive committee of 5 members, 2 members from the community, 5 members from CSJ, 4 members from partner faculties (institutes, faculties or centres), 1 CSJ Masters' level student, and 1 Masters' level student from a partner faculty." The Academic Council is answerable to the dean of Campus Saint-Jean and to the Office of the Vice-President Academic.



LOUIS DESROCHERS LECTURE SERIES

Chantal Hébert: *"The Rise of the Right in Canada and in Québec: Mirage or Reality?"*

A large crowd came out to hear Chantal Hébert on February 12, 2008. The well-known Canadian political columnist has quite a following, and people filled Campus Saint-Jean's Grand Salon to hear her thoughts on the current political situation in the country. And she delivered! She presented her clear and intellectual analysis in her inimitable style, never afraid of calling a spade a spade.

"The conservative movement has found its voice; if the other parties don't find theirs, Stephen Harper will have a majority government."

According to Ms. Hébert, "since Trudeau, no federal leader from the right, who came from Alberta and tried to unite the Conservative party, has been able to garner as many votes in Québec." And on Prime Minister Stephen Harper, leader of the Conservative party, she had this to say: "He occupies all the space in his government." However, she believes that there is a missing player on the Prime Minister's political chess board: "The urban voters have not voted for Stephen Harper." Chantal Hébert believes that the coalitions presently evolving at the federal level have created a situation where the public no longer knows what to think; from one day to the next, new alliances are born and then dissolve just as quickly. "Nothing is cast in stone in the federal political arena... Over the last 20 years, the liberal coalition has dissolved and the Liberal party has become a large Ontario party with a branch office in the Maritimes".

The large turnaround observed by Chantal Hébert relates to the fact that "the linguistic policies in Québec have been so successful that they have made people feel secure." Consequently, the Québécois no longer feel that they have to choose between a separatist and a federalist candidate in federal elections. She points out that "[t]he progress of bilingualism in Canada is such that Anglophones like Harper and Rae are more bilingual than Stéphane Dion." Hébert believes that this situation, new in Canadian politics, is the result of "the changing perspective on English in Québec... English, everyone on the planet is now learning it." Moreover, the fact that "the sovereigntists have not been able to hold a referendum since 1995" speaks volumes on how the Québécois see things. "Québécois are coming to terms with who they are and recognizing that they are different has resulted in shelving the idea of a referendum." The result is that there is an official opposition in Québec led by Mario Dumont, and the Parti québécois placed third in the last provincial elections.

At the federal level, the virtual tie in which the Liberal and Conservative parties find themselves, along with the political realignment in Québec, have created a situation where "the Bloc québécois has never before exerted so much influence opposite two minority parties", especially since the NDP has set its sights on the Liberals rather than trying to unite the more left-leaning players. "The federal NDP is not going away, but it is not going anywhere." In order to unite all of Canada, one must propose new, progressive ideas, such as a new vision for the environment, according to Chantal Hébert. "The Canadian Conservative movement has found its voice; if the other parties do not find theirs, Stephen Harper's party will have a majority" after the next election.

Chantal Hébert was born in Ottawa, and studied at Collège universitaire Glendon of York University, in Toronto. She has twice been the recipient of a scholarship from the Asia-Pacific Foundation of Canada (Malaysia and Japan). She is also a Senior Fellow at Massey College, University of Toronto. In 2006, Chantal Hébert received the Hyman Solomon Prize for excellence in journalism and public policy, as well as the Bryden Alumni Pinnacle Achievement Prize of York University. She is the author of *French Kiss: Stephen Harper's Blind Date with Québec*, which was published simultaneously in both official languages in 2007.



From left to right: Chantal Hébert, Dean Marc Arnal, Claude Couture and Louis Desrochers.

LOUIS DESROCHERS LECTURE SERIES

Claudette Tardif: *The Francophone Political Arena: The Senate, Then and Now*

Many Francophones from Edmonton and surrounding areas attended a talk given by the Honourable Claudette Tardif on January 30, 2008. The senator presented an overview of the Canadian Senate based on her membership in this institution, focussing on its significance for Francophone minorities.

In her overview of the representation of Francophone minorities in the Senate, Senator Tardif highlighted the role of Alberta Senators and demonstrated that “Francophones in minority settings have benefited from an almost continuous representation in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (with a few exceptions).” The Francophone citizens of the newly-formed province of Alberta came together to lobby the authorities for a Francophone senator to represent them in Ottawa. In the early days, when a Francophone senator passed away, it was “expected that a Francophone senator would be named to replace him.”



On this issue, Frank Oliver, owner of the *Edmonton Bulletin* wrote in the June 12, 1923 edition: “The death of Senator Forget leaves a gap in Alberta representation in the Senate. When the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed and the senatorial representation of the 4 western provinces was increased to 24 or six to each province, one of the six Alberta senators was selected as a representative of the French Canadian portion of the population... There has been no change of conditions since that would render French Canadian representation in the Senate less desirable from a national point of view than it was on the two previous occasions mentioned. The recognized reason for the existence of the Senate is the protection of the constitutional rights of the minorities. It is for the strength and safety of the state that it should be freely understood that these rights are not, and not to be, endangered.”

Quoting such historians as Ken Munroe and F. A. Kunz, Senator Tardif showed that although there is no formal mechanism holding a prime minister to naming senators from the Francophone and Acadian communities, “there is a long-standing and well-established tradition of which Francophones living in a minority setting are aware”. Francophones have always valued this tradition because, in the words of the senator, it represents a “recognition, at least a partial one, of their contribution to the political and economic life of their milieu”. Senator Tardif noted the important contributions of the Francophone associations and senators who “used the Senate as a forum to expose the injustices perpetrated against the country’s Francophones.” Francophones are indebted to Senator Jean-Maurice Simard for an important report on the implementation of the Official Languages Act; and to Senator Jean-Robert Gauthier for important amendments to part VII of that Act, following which “the Federal Government must now take proactive measures to ensure the development and well-being of official languages communities, enforceable by law.”

The issue of Senate reform (raised in 1874 and 1906, and again in the 1930s and 1960s), and more specifically the present trend, worry Senator Tardif, who stated that “the nomination of Francophone senators rests ... on the one hand, on the good will of the prime minister, and on the other hand, on the capacity of Francophone communities to influence the political decisions of the prime minister.” The first bill on senate reform under Mr. Harper is “Bill C-19, [which] aims to limit the mandate of Senators to an 8-year term without possibility of renewal”. The second is Bill C-20, which “proposes the development of a complete electoral system for the selection of senators.” The Senator was evidently anguished when she stated: “In the current debates, we seem to have forgotten that without the addition of a high chamber to represent and defend regional interests and minorities, there would have been no Confederation of 1867... The enactment of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms of 1982 has entrenched the protection of minorities and has even broadened this protection.” The Senator ended her presentation by encouraging the community, academics and students “to stimulate the debate” so that “possible solutions” will be available to the Government.

25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

WESTERN CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES

Hugh Segal: « Linguistic duality, pluralism and freedom: defending the promise of the charter »

By stating his personal prejudices at the outset, the outspoken senator likely contributed to the lively exchange of ideas that followed his presentation.

According to Senator Segal, the *Canadian Charter* is an important component of Canada's identity, albeit not the only one. To protect existing linguistic and cultural standards for Francophones and Anglophones, he believes that the funds allocated to the Court Challenges Program, in keeping with the Official Languages Act and more specifically Part VII of the Act, should again be made available to official language minorities (he claims that the program's demise was the result of an administrative error). The Senator stated: "Linguistic duality is at the heart of Canadian culture and it must not be diluted." According to him, our political system, however

flawed it might be, enables the vast majority of Canadians to live without the fear of political interference in their daily lives. In his words: "Politics is not something Canadians worry about when they walk out of their homes." A political expert in his own right, Senator Segal believes that while the Canadian system allows people to live without fear, it unfortunately discourages civic participation.

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On Senate reform, more specifically on the need to maintain the institution, the Senator proposes holding a national referendum following a 90-day period during which Canadians would become better informed regarding the role and operation of the Senate and debate its future. He also suggests that this 90-day period be free of elections and campaigns. Senator Segal believes that the Ontario government's decision last year to hold an election and a referendum on possible changes to the electoral system was flawed.

Before being appointed to the Canadian Senate in 2005, Hugh Segal's professional pursuits in his 35-year career involved work in private industry, in universities, in the civil service and as a consultant on public policy. He has been honoured with a Doctor of Laws degree, *honoris causa*, from the Royal Military College.



The talk given by the Honourable Hugh Segal, guest speaker of this colloquium, was entitled: *Linguistic duality, pluralism and freedom: defending the promise of the Charter.*



Hervé Durocher, President of l'Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Alberta (AJEFA), welcomes the participants to the colloquium.

"Since the Québécois decided to stay within Canada (1995), they must, by participating actively in Canadian institutions, take back their place in Canada and in its evolution."



The audience rushed to purchase copies of the reputed journalist's new book. André Pratte signs a book for Denis Tardif, Director of the Alberta Francophone Secretariat.

25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

WESTERN CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES

At the outset of this colloquium held from November 22nd to November 24th, 2007, at Campus Saint-Jean's Pavillon Lacerte, Hervé Durocher stated that "the *Canadian Charter* is the tool *par excellence* to bring all Canadians together". The colloquium was jointly organized by the Canadian Studies Institute (U of A), the ACFA and the U of A's Department of Political Science. The sponsors of the event were the AJEFA, le Centre d'études constitutionnelles, the Office of the Vice-President (Research) and the Faculty of Native Studies (U of A), as well as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In addition to the addresses by André Pratte and Hugh Segal, summarized in this newsletter, the colloquium included presentations on: Canada since 1982; Rights and Institutions; Democracy and Public Policy; Clash of Traditions: First Nations, Métis, Europe; Political Sovereignty: Perspective from Abroad and the Future; Francophonies (legal aspect); and Francophonies (community aspect).

André Pratte, chief editorialist at *La Presse*, presented a talk within the framework of the Louis Desrochers Lecture series on his recent book *Reconquérir le Canada: Un nouveau projet pour la nation québécoise*, a compilation of texts by 14 authors. His presentation was the kickoff of the Colloquium celebrating the 25th anniversary of constitutional sovereignty in Canada.

André Pratte called for dialogue and the eradication of the falsehoods circulated in Québec by the sovereigntists, among others, on the subject of the Québécois past. "Since the Québécois have decided to stay in Canada (1995), they must, by participating actively in Canadian institutions, resume their place within Canada and be part of its evolution. They must take every opportunity to create links to other regions of Canada, with Francophones... The youth of Québec has no knowledge of the federalist option. Although one must recognize the frustrations of the Québécois, there is a need to present the federalist project as a worthwhile option. The Québécois must become attentive to what other Canadians have to say." Mr. Pratte maintains that the Québécois constitute a nation, the Acadians another, and the Newfoundlanders a third. Canada would therefore be a federation of many nations, starting with the First Nations.

The journalist and author of half a dozen books is often taken to task by the Québec sovereigntists, but he believes that "the Québécois must forge long-term alliances with Canadians in order to achieve their common objectives." The fourteen participating authors of *Reconquérir le Canada* want their book to be far-reaching; they want their ideas to travel far and wide, to be discussed and to form the basis for a multitude of activities intended to favour the re-conquest of Canada by the Québécois. André Pratte concluded by saying: "I invite you to re-establish the dialogue with the Québécois."

Louis Cornellier, in two chronicles published in *Le Devoir* (February 18 and February 19, 2006 editions), states that André Pratte is the worthy heir of Claude Ryan, former leader of the Quebec Liberal Party. He also sees Pratte as a credible spokesperson for the federalist québécois camp. Two of André Pratte's better-known works, *Le syndrome de Pinocchio* (1997) and *L'Énigme Charest* (1998) have been published by VLB éditeur.

LOUIS DESROCHERS LECTURE SERIES

Pierre Nepveu: *"Québec and North American Francophonies: A Literary Perspective"*

Francophones and Francophiles were in attendance on September 27, 2007, as Pierre Nepveu, professor of French language literatures at the Université de Montréal, inaugurated the 2007-2008 series of conferences with his presentation: *Québec and North American Francophonies: A Literary Perspective*. He stated that although Québec does recognize New Brunswick's Acadian and Ontario's Francophone literature, with the exception of Gabrielle Roy's works, it shows little or no interest for the writings of Francophones living in the West or elsewhere in Acadia. However, this situation is changing, for there is a very real split between the over-50 Québécois society and the younger generation. Among the new Québécois writers, the discourse is very different from that of their predecessors, which was often focussed on the past. Recent Québécois writings "bear witness to a pluralistic cultural and ideological shift that goes beyond the political boundaries and territory of Québec... There is a broadening of the Québécois cultural universe, a mutation of the imaginary for the young, under 35, Québécois writers." Pierre Nepveu says that he is "not totally pessimistic"; he believes that "it is possible to create a link favouring exchanges between Québec and Canada's other Francophonies, especially in literature." Professor Nepveu's words remind us of the renowned researcher Jack Jedwab's statement to the effect that today, Québec's youth constantly change their allegiances, claiming that multiple identities are legitimate. (*Nouvelles*, Été 2007, page 5)



Pierre Nepveu explains that French-Canadian literature is perpetually changing.

THE STATE, IDEOLOGIES AND TERRORISM

On October 10, 2007, students of international history were treated to a thought-provoking conference on a timely topic by Dr. Janine Kriebler, professor at the Royal Military College of Canada. Dr. Kriebler's talk, *The State, Ideologies and Terrorism*, raised a great deal of interest. According to the specialist in international relations, the brand of terrorism that today's media focuses on is "a fictitious reality... [in fact] terrorism is the threat of violence ... an instrument... that has always existed..." The guest speaker drew from the history of war to support her claim. She believes that "information is the best tool against terrorism".

Professor Kriebler's expertise covers terrorism, political violence, and military issues. She is married to Liberal Party Leader, Stéphane Dion.



Senator Claudette Tardif and Dean Marc Arnal with Janine Kriebler (centre).



**“We must develop
dialogue and col-
laboration net-
works in all
spheres of society.
The attitude and
the mind-set of
the majorities
must change!”**

LOUIS DESROCHERS LECTURE SERIES

Dyane Adam: “*Today’s Canadian Linguistic Duality: A Driving Force or the Remnant of a Bygone Era?*”

On January 26, 2007, the Canadian Studies Institute hosted Dyane Adam, former Official Languages Commissioner of Canada, as guest speaker in the Louis Desrochers Lecture Series in Canadian Studies. University professors and members of the community welcomed their long-time friend with open arms.

In a nutshell, Mrs. Adam encouraged Francophones to use the newly enacted Part VII of the *Official Languages Act*. This change to the Act mandates departments of the Federal Government to be proactive in fostering the development of minority communities in Canada. Mrs. Adam believes that if senior civil servants were to speak French during meetings, a simple yet highly meaningful gesture, other French-speaking civil servants would feel ‘authorized’ to use the language at work. The former Commissioner believes that the reason why many civil servants do not yet speak French at work is related to the ‘climate’ that persists in Ottawa. She believes that Part VII changes everything and that a concrete gesture on the part of senior civil servants would go a long way in changing the existing governmental culture according to which official bilingualism is synonymous with additional expenses. “We forget that there is an advantage in being able to approach an issue from a different perspective, in seeing things differently, etc. Linguistic duality must be promoted and the majority must become actively engaged. [...] In Ottawa, promoting official bilingualism is viewed as the responsibility of the minorities.”

When some members of Edmonton’s Francophone community, admitting to being somewhat winded by repeated efforts to secure the services in French to which they are entitled in Alberta, asked the guest speaker about avenues to explore in the future, Mrs. Adam recommended that they consult the process adopted in the Centre de santé Saint-Thomas and similar projects where dreams became reality. The retired Commissioner also highlighted the role that university professors and public institutions must play to make the Federal Government aware of the vitality of the communities. She believes that through rigorous research of the major issues related to francophone communities, such as the rallying of volunteers and the anchoring of networks, academics will enlighten the discussion with a well-documented body of facts.

Mrs. Adam’s words leave no doubt as to the relevance of Canada’s linguistic duality. Currently, European countries experiencing social problems are turning to Canada for inspiration on how to deal with sensitive issues such as linguistic duality and cultural diversity.

Dyane Adam has a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Ottawa. At the beginning of her career, she participated in the creation and implementation of numerous educational and therapeutic intervention programs. She then moved on to research and teaching. This career woman has argued for the recognition of the rights of the Francophone linguistic minority, for the status of women, for health and education. Mrs. Adam is the recipient of numerous honorary doctorates. She is also a member of l’Ordre de la Pléiade de l’Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie and of the Ordre des Palmes académiques de la République française. She was Official Languages Commissioner of Canada from 1999 to 2006.



The Honourable Peter Lougheed, former Premier of Alberta, reflects on his philosophy for the future of Alberta.

“We must find a fair way to balance costs of transportation and facilities, of having only 1 oil sands plant and 1 up-grader at a time, then proceeding to another; we must go back to a more orderly development of this province.”

INAUGURATION OF THE CANADIAN STUDIES INSTITUTE

The 100-plus people attending the inauguration ceremonies of the Canadian Studies Institute/ Institut d'études canadiennes on January 18, 2007, at Campus Saint-Jean, were delighted to listen to former Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed reminisce about his years in office.

The former government leader spoke of the immense power that the premier of a province wields when deciding on the make-up of the cabinet. Mr. Lougheed believes that few people know anything on this subject. The statesman is critical of the media for not paying enough attention to this process, a process he believes to be of critical importance in a democracy. Four times, he has had to perform this delicate operation as his government assumed responsibility for Alberta's destiny: in 1971, 1975, 1979, and 1982. He stated: “Pick the best people for the role they can do... Your performance rises or falls on these choices.”

Mr. Lougheed believes that recently, governments have erred in regrouping culture, recreation, and parks and tourism under one ministry because the arts sector could be short-changed. He also believes that the current cabinet should include an Innovation and Sciences ministry in order to fully support the researchers and thinkers of Alberta. In his view: “Brain power equals the future of Alberta, not resources.” Although he didn't refer to former Premier Ralph Klein specifically, Mr. Lougheed was highly critical of the fact that four major projects are simultaneously underway in Fort McMurray, comparing the area to a veritable moonscape.

Mr. Lougheed also recommended that the present premier of Alberta, the Honourable Ed Stelmach, create a distinct ministry for technology, removing it from the education ministry. Ever conscious of the fact that it is impossible to give a ministry to each elected member in a large majority government, Mr. Lougheed proposed that Premier Stelmach consider adopting the seating protocol in use from 1971 to 1982: during caucus meetings, all the deputies, ministers and backbenchers were seated in alphabetical order. This contributed to a healthy environment, minimizing conflicts between those who had portfolios and those who didn't. Peter Lougheed stressed that one must encourage free discussion among all the members of government.

Mr. Lougheed invites all Canadians to become more knowledgeable about the functioning of their governments, both provincial and federal. “We should be pro-Canadian and not fence ourselves in.” He believes that the Canadian Studies Institute will be an effective tool for understanding and unity.

After guiding Alberta's destiny for fourteen years, Peter Lougheed returned to practicing law with Bennett Jones LLP of Calgary. Mr. Lougheed is a graduate of the University of Alberta (law degree), and of Harvard University (commerce). He is director of five Canadian businesses, a member of the Trilateral Commission, and Chairman of the advisory board of the *Historica* Foundation of Canada.

INAUGURATION OF THE CANADIAN STUDIES INSTITUTE

"This is a significant milestone for U of A, in both official languages... It broadens our knowledge of our country. The Canadian Studies Institute is national in scope, and is housed at Campus Saint-Jean. This mirrors a conscious shift of perspective among Canadians..." Thus spoke U of A President, Indira Samarasekera at the opening ceremonies of the bilingual Canadian Studies Institute.

"More people are looking to the West for sustainable energy and we are at the heart of the Canadian Energy Industry. Edmonton has been declared a cultural capital for 2007 by the Federal Government. In fact, we arrived a long time ago: Peter Lougheed, Joe Clark, Beverley McLachlin and Preston Manning are all graduates of the U of A... The Canadian Studies Institute will promote relationships, joint initiatives, and interdisciplinary research."

Dr. Samarasekera believes that this bilingual institute will promote informed decision-making.

Mr. Rahim Jaffer and the Honourable Hector Goudreau also attended the opening ceremonies as representatives of the Governments of Canada and of Alberta.



STÉPHANE DION MEETS THE COMMUNITY AT CSJ



"We must establish links between research, development, laboratories and the markets; there must be a link between the consumer's wallet and the planet... We must change Canada's cul-

Albertans responded in large numbers on January 11, 2007 to Campus Saint-Jean and l'Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta's invitation. Participants were eager to hear what the new leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, Stéphane Dion, had to say. At the luncheon held at CSJ's Pavillon Lacerte, Stéphane Dion explained his environmental platform in both official languages, but mainly in English this time. He stressed that action was urgently needed to ensure an even better future for generations to come.

Mr. Dion would like Alberta to be a leader in this project, because Alberta is where the oil action is. Should he become prime minister after the next elections, Stéphane Dion would introduce fiscal incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These transformative incentives would encourage Canadians to choose household appliances and automobiles that are less damaging to the environment. Mr. Dion also champions the use of carbon credits for tar sands development: "By 2012, this will be bigger than the combined wheat and coffee markets... The Government would also offer incentives to the universities, thus enabling them to establish links with the markets ... As Peter Lougheed has stated: 'We need a rational development'... We must also look at what Norway is doing: utilising its resources in an intelligent way to ensure a sustainable development." Basically, Stéphane Dion would like to see Canada become part of the solution to our planet's dilemma.

Following Mr. Dion's presentation, Dean Marc Arnal announced that Campus Saint-Jean would offer more courses on the environment in the future, and that a bilingual program in agriculture and home economics was currently under development. CSJ has already taken measures to raise the awareness of its students and neighbours. In fact, Campus Saint-Jean has already set up a composting system at its Résidence Saint-Jean; the compost produced will enrich the Saint-Jean community garden in the spring.

LOUIS DESROCHERS LECTURE SERIES

Stephen Lewis: *Canada's Status in the World: How does it Measure Up?*

The Canadian Studies Institute and the Mahatma Gandhi Canadian Foundation for World Peace hosted Stephen Lewis within the framework of the Louis Desrochers Conference Series on April 10, 2007. It was a full house at the Timms Centre for the Performing Arts, University of Alberta, as Edmontonians and the university community came out to hear what the former special envoy to the United Nations for HIV-AIDS in Africa had to say about Canada's performance on the world stage. Mr. Lewis touched on five main subjects: the nuclear threat presented by North Korea and Iran; the situation in Darfur; the complexity of the Afghanistan and Iraq situations; the world-wide global warming phenomenon; and the AIDS pandemic in Africa.

Whatever the domain, Mr. Lewis's message is the same: he decries the lack of leadership and political will of Canada, a country with the capacity to act, but one that delays in initiating projects that could literally save thousands of lives. Mr. Lewis spoke of the nuclear threat in a summary fashion, but he did point out that it poses a real threat to humanity, and that it remains a preoccupation for him. "Canada has distanced itself...its voice has become weak on the subject." The death of 200 000 to 300 000 people in Darfur, where the level of violence is equalled only in Eastern Congo, perplexes him. He decries "the lack of will of the world" to come to Africa's help. He maintains that there is absolutely no cause for pride in our country's position and inaction.



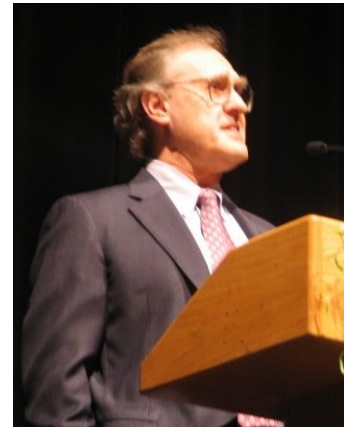
Satya Das, Master of Ceremonies and Founding Director of Cam-

Regarding Afghanistan and Iraq, Stephen Lewis believes that "the moral compass of the world" has jumped the rails. He cites spending in the United States where, each month, an average of 10 billion dollars is spent on the conflicts in those two countries, which is less than all foreign aid provided through the UN in an entire year (27 countries participate in the program). In fact, Canada's foreign aid has decreased over the last year. "We have surpluses, but we refuse to establish timelines that would enable us to eradicate poverty."

Global warming and greenhouse gases also worry the humanitarian who is of the opinion that we must act now to ensure the planet's future in the second half of the 21st century. "Canada's voice is weak...Great Britain is doing much more than Canada in that area... If I had my life to live over again, I would spend much more time on global warming."

On the subject of AIDS, he believes that no country is safe from its ravages. It is in Africa where the people are the most vulnerable and it is mainly the women, victims of family and sexual violence, who most often pay the price. The problem is such that grandmothers are now raising new families, their orphaned grand-children. "In Ottawa, there are medical stockpiles... In South Africa, 1 000 people die each day, victims of AIDS; 90 % of these people are women and young girls...When a part of the world is under attack, when the governments refuse to act, it is up to the citizens of the world to react and to act in the name of human decency."

Besides having worked with the UN for more than two decades, Stephen Lewis is the author of the bestseller *Race Against Time*, which garnered the Canadian Booksellers Association's Libris Award for the best general work of 2006. He is the first invited researcher at the Institute on Globalization and the Human Condition (McMaster University, Hamilton) and he is Principal Counsel at the Mailman School of Public Health (Columbia University, New York). Canada has recognized his contribution by bestowing its highest distinction upon him, that of Companion of the Order of Canada.



"Where is the voice of the Government of Canada? We are spending so much for war and so very little for the betterment of the human condition."

Canadian Studies Institute

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VISION

Canadian studies are both an interdisciplinary domain for the purpose of studying Canada as well as a multidisciplinary crossroads that bring together diverse humanities and natural sciences, mainly political science, literary studies, history and sociology. Campus Saint-Jean, the Francophone faculty of an English university, is itself living an important dimension of the Canadian reality from which courses and research in Canadian studies have emerged under the theme *Canadian Francophonies and Federalism*.

MANDATE

The Canadian Studies Institute is the institutional nucleus of meetings and of the development of teaching activities, of research, and of the dissemination of knowledge with regard to Canadian studies, in French, at Campus Saint-Jean. The Institute's main spheres of activity are: 1) the study of national questions and of the identities in a Canada becoming more and more multicultural; 2) the Canadian francophonie, and more precisely that of Western Canada – culture, art, and society; 3) education in French in a setting that is primarily Anglophone; 4) political and economic relations of federalism.

Within that framework, the Institute aims to foster the interdisciplinary aspects of Canadian studies, to consolidate its resources, to offer conferences and seminars, to nurture publications, and to encourage contacts among Campus Saint-Jean's Canadianists and those throughout the country and in the world.



INSTITUT D'ÉTUDES CANADIENNES
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