

More than that, this international coalition is in a position to begin constructing a highly integrated world wide system of intelligence sharing, police coordination, passport control, travel surveillance and judicial enforcement against terrorists and their supporters.

This must be based on a new framework of international

agreements setting out responsibilities of governments and individuals on such issues as harbouring suspected terrorists, financing their activities and cooperating on arrest and trial. Those countries found to have aided and abetted terrorists will be named, shamed and sanctioned. And even our closest allies must understand the need to have no truck nor trade with those who feed terror.

Canada can play an active role in shaping this agenda. I suggest we promote the idea that the Statute of Rome establishing the International Criminal Court be amended to include terrorist attacks against civilians to be a crime against humanity.

The Thakore Award: Lloyd Axworthy

—John Doheny

The Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, PC, PhD, received the Thakore Visiting Scholar Award for his initiative and accomplishments as Minister of Foreign Affairs. While in that Ministry, he created the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development and brought citizen participation into the political process through a variety of peace building consultations: conferences including individuals, international organizations, like-minded governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of his Ministry

travelling across the country speaking, consulting and listening.

His initiative for a Land Mines Treaty gained enormous support. One hundred and twenty-seven countries signed on initially and the total has now reached 139; \$500 million have been donated for removing land mines. He and his Ministry began to expose, in an effort to stop, the growing use of child soldiers. His lecture concerning Emma points out the horrors of a continuing inhuman practice. Emma was a kidnapped child who was forced to

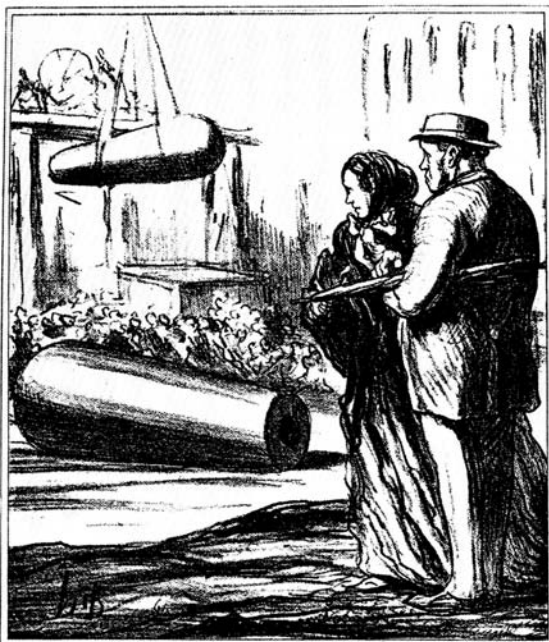
become a child-bride, was trained as a soldier to kill her own family, and became a single mother in the course of this inhumanity. She escaped her enslavement to a refugee camp and traveled briefly to Canada to plead for help and for changes in the way children are now abused in the world. Hers is “a story heard every day,” he says, “around the globe.”¹

Dr. Axworthy also speaks out often in lectures and interviews on the effects of war on women and children—the innocent victims—as well as

speaking out against the possible uses of nuclear weapons in the light of NATO activity and International Law, urging the elimination of such weapons on both moral and legal grounds.

All this activity is part of the emphasis on human security and universal peace as well as the struggle to avert crimes against humanity which are being pursued every day. Human security involves a “shift of security concerns from those focused on national interests to those affecting the individual [which] offers a different lens through which to understand and implement policy. It gives a way of translating post cold war trends into a framework that suggests responses of a global kind and does challenge the assumptions of a state based system, emphasizing the need for international cooperation and governance.”²

The UN charter on cross border aggression by states notes that “of 174 million people who have lost their lives unnaturally at the hands of others, 34 million died in traditional wars, 140 million died at the hands of their own pathological governments.”³ Clearly, these bleak statistics indicate a necessity for global action, a shifting of international focus. “This focus on the security of the individual not the state became the basis of the foreign policy approach of Canada, what we called



The World's Fair
“All men are brothers.”

our human security strategy—efforts at developing partnerships with NGO's and like minded governments to secure the safety and security of people. It led us into the Ottawa process on land mines, taking a lead on the International Criminal Court, developing a protocol for the protection of civilians in UN peacekeeping missions, a prohibition on the illegal transfer of small arms and a covenant proscribing the use of child soldiers.”⁴

Born in 1939 in North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Lloyd Axworthy grew up in Winnipeg, Manitoba where his father was an insurance agent and his mother was active in United Church groups devoted to helping others. These early influences led the young Lloyd Axworthy to become active in such groups, and his parents and his religion played a major part in the development of his personal ethics, as he argued in a recent TV interview. While religion remains part of his personal ethics, he insisted in the interview that it was never a part of his political action to push religion.

When he did turn to politics, Lloyd Axworthy joined the Young Liberals because he enjoyed the debates among those on the left of centre, at the centre, and on the right of centre, where one's own ideas were refined or changed—all with the hope that these ideas would lead to political and social action.

In 1961 Dr. Axworthy earned a BA in Political Science from United College (later renamed the University of Winnipeg) and an MA from Princeton University in 1963. Until 1979 he balanced his academic activity, intellectual development and politics. During that period, he taught for a year at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. He was teaching and studying at the University of Winnipeg from 1965 to 1967 when he went to Ottawa to work for the Liberals and John Turner. From 1969 to 1973 he was professor at the University of Winnipeg where his main function was as Director of the Institute of Urban Studies. In 1972

he earned his PhD in Political Science from Princeton University with a dissertation on Federal Urban Policy.

In 1973 Dr. Axworthy was elected to the Manitoba Legislative Assembly. He taught as Professor of Political Science at the University of Winnipeg until 1979 when he successfully ran for the Federal Liberal Party. Except for a sabbatical from politics in the late 1980s when he went to Nicaragua “and discovered first hand the devastating impact of land mines and how the Contra war, a surrogate war, was destroying the lives and hopes of simple people,”⁵ Axworthy remained in office until 2000 when he decided not to run again. Upon retiring from governmental politics, he became the Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Liu Centre for the Study of Global Issues at the University of British Columbia.

“Working within governmental politics is not good enough since politicians seldom have time to know enough about the world as they should,”⁵ Axworthy claims. “The Liu Centre was launched on the premise that scholars and practitioners, working together in collaborative interdisciplinary fashion, are able to produce fresh, coherent policy-relevant studies of value to the governance function.” The current world has changed radically from what it used to be. The old methods of governance and dealing with problems are too limited. According to Axworthy,

contemporary global phenomena “assume a number of different forms... Each is the consequence of recent human activity; each now influences humankind in unprecedented fashion. The attention of the Liu Centre will be focussed on the causative factors of that influence, not upon the products.”⁶ Dr. Axworthy expects the Liu Centre to be “a junction point of ideas and action.”⁷ in which professors, graduate students and people of action work together to affect policy for human security and universal peace.

Though Lloyd Axworthy is receiving the Thakore Award for his activities as Minister of Foreign Affairs, it might also have been extended for promise in the future of continuing and expanding these and similar activities concerning human security—the environmental problems in the world and universal peace, involving, perhaps, declaring against the militarization and consequent weaponization of space—in his new centre. Now unrestrained by political party and governmental considerations, he can allow his early feelings of individual independence to carry the research and analysis more deeply into the causes of the dilemmas leading to more effective ideas, proposals and action than nation-state government allows.

1 University of Victoria, President's Distinguished Lecture, “An Encounter with Emma.”

2 “Notes” for a lecture.

3 Lecture, Duke University, “Humanitarian Intervention.”

4 Lecture, Duke University, “Humanitarian Intervention.”

5 Telephone interview, 11 June 2001

6 Liu Centre Programme.

7 Telephone Interview, 11 June 2001.