

All of this economic activity reinforces the processes and forces of economic globalization. As Axworthy, and many others have noted, however, there is a "dark side of globalization". The forces, interests and processes that propel globalization have contributed directly to:

- the widening gap between the rich and the poor, both within and amongst countries,
- deepening poverty amongst the have-not peoples of the globe,
- environmental degradation,
- resource depletion
- and mass movements of populations because of these problems.

These conditions also create conflicts amongst peoples, which are often expressed through intra-state violence, human rights abuses, criminal activities, the drug trade, prostitution, child soldiering, and arms trafficking.

What is interesting here is that this list of insecurities produced or exacerbated by globalized market forces, the very forces our main foreign policy interest support, is identical to the list of insecurities that DFAIT is attempting to address through its human security agenda.

In a very real way then, we are attempting to address with one hand the very ills we are helping to produce with the other. This should be a cause for concern.

Pursuing conditions that work against processes of "economic privation" and for the ability of peoples to "take charge of their own destinies" is at odds with pursuing trade and investment initiatives designed to promote the prosperity of Canadians within a global economy that inherently thrives on relative 'privation', and necessarily situates the destinies of peoples within that system.

### **Defence Department hard power interests**

The contradiction between the government's traditional foreign policy interests and its 'new' human security agenda is reinforced when the discourse and practice of human security is seen in the context of the government's hard power, or military, interests.

#### *Two points about hard power:*

1) A vast academic literature critiques the use of military power for the pursuit of state interests from the point of view of the insecurities it produces for peoples on the way to securing the state, and from the point of view of what it does to the fabric of a society when that society deems it appropriate to use violence in pursuit of its interests. More to the point perhaps, there is a long history of civil society activism along these lines: people like Kaye Macpherson, Muriel Duckworth, Rosemary Brown, and Ursula Franklin have all been awarded the Order of Canada and various Doctorate degrees for their efforts against militarism and in support of the use of soft power as a means to do precisely what Axworthy has said: "to facilitate, or empower, peoples to take charge of their own destinies". In this perspective, soft power is an alternative to hard power.