

PLUS: IRAQ—A 'JUST WAR?' • THE NEW PUPPETEERS • MORE RHODES SCHOLARS!

# trinity



TRINITY ALUMNI MAGAZINE VOLUME 41 NUMBER 2 SPRING 2004

A profile photograph of Michael Kergin, an older man with glasses, wearing a dark suit and white shirt. He is looking to the right. A blurred red vertical bar is on the left side of the image.

## OUR MAN IN WASHINGTON

*Michael Kergin reflects  
on his tumultuous years as  
ambassador to the U.S.*

*O! call back yesterday, bid time return.*

– Shakespeare

# 2004 SPRING REUNION

*The next best thing to turning back time*

**Thursday, June 3 – Sunday, June 6**

All alumni are welcome to attend Reunion events.  
Honoured years are all those ending in “4” or “9.”

- ✦ Farewell for Dean Elizabeth Abbott, St. Hilda’s College.
- ✦ St. Hilda’s Lunch. Guest speaker: Lynda Reeves 7T6, host of House & Garden Television: “It’s Only Decorating!”
- ✦ Return to the classroom: seminars with Trinity faculty.
- ✦ Garden Party in the Quad and Strachan Hall.
- ✦ Private class parties arranged by year reps. Members of honoured years will receive a registration package with more details.
- ✦ For a **full list of scheduled events, with dates and times**, see page 31.

Please send me tickets for, or reserve, the following:

- St. Hilda’s College Alumnae Association Lunch @ \$25
- Back to the classroom lectures (Free. Further details to come)
- Garden Party @ \$18
- Residence @ \$40 per person per night Fri.  Sat.

I enclose a cheque payable to Trinity College for \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Send your order to: Office of Convocation, 6 Hoskin Avenue, Toronto M5S 1H8.

VISA/MasterCard/American Express orders accepted by mail; phone: (416) 978-2651;

fax: (416) 971-3193; or e-mail: alumni@trinity.utoronto.ca

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Name of Guest(s) \_\_\_\_\_

# From the Provost



Like the world in the past year, Trinity has come through some turbulent times. SARS hit us hard last summer, along with the rest of Toronto, when virtually all our summer residence bookings were cancelled. The stock market also caused us some uneasy moments, but I am pleased to say that we weathered that particular storm well. Over the past four years the value of our investments increased on average by almost five per cent annually, while those of some other universities declined.

In spite – or perhaps because – of all this, the college continues to flourish. It is a haven from the world, but still very much part of it. Our students and fellows grapple with the great issues of our times, from international relations to bioethics. We have had some wonderful guest lecturers. Prof. Diarmaid MacCulloch of Oxford University, a leading expert on the Reformation, talked on Thomas Cranmer, our own Prof. Mark Kingwell was this year's Larkin-Stuart lecturer, and Prof. John Foley of the University of Missouri-Columbia gave the Mary White Lecture.

Academically, Trinity continues to shine. Our admission standards are among the highest in the province, and our students do well while they are at the university. We like to think that we at Trinity help to make this possible. With our dedicated staff and our academic dons, we give a level of support to students that no other college at U of T can match. This year, a Trinity student and one of our academic dons won the Rhodes Scholarships awarded in Ontario, and one of them also won the Moss Scholarship, a top award for the best all-around graduating student at the university. Last year, both Ontario Rhodes Scholarships were won by Trinity students. A recent survey shows that 49.3 per cent of our students aim for further education, significantly more than at any other college.

We have been going through a major strategic planning exercise, initiated by the university, which has obliged us to think about our long-term academic goals. These are to keep doing what we already do well and to strengthen our college programs in Ethics, Society and Law, International Relations and Immunology.

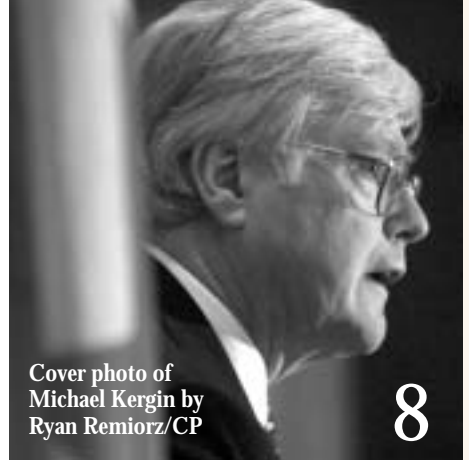
As always, we come back to the question of resources. With funds from U of T insufficient to cover our costs, we have to rely on our endowment and on the generosity of our alumni. You support us in so many ways. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

**MARGARET MacMILLAN, Provost**

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Cover photo of Michael Kergin by Ryan Remiorz/CP

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OBSERVATIONS & DISTINCTIONS WORTH NOTING • BY GRAHAM F. SCOTT



A richly illuminated image from the *Lindisfarne Gospels*, perhaps the most important artifact of cultural heritage in the British Isles

## Spreading the Gospels

In the Saunderson Rare Books Room of the John W. Graham Library at Trinity College, Chief Librarian Linda Corman carefully places the 500-page, meticulously illuminated *Lindisfarne Gospels* on the reading table.

"It's really quite extraordinary," she says, turning the heavy pages of the book, which was acquired recently as a result of a donation by alumna Hilary Nicholls '59. Nicholls had first learned about the *Gospels* while attending the University of Toronto library school in 1961. Last August she was reminded of the book again when she saw an article about it in the *Globe and Mail*. "It sounded wonderful," says Nicholls. "I phoned and asked Linda if it would be nice for the library, and she said yes."

The 1,300-year-old original still resides in the British Library. Trinity's version, a limited-edition reproduction from the Swiss printing house Faksimile Verlag Luzern, is one of only 980 facsimiles that have been printed worldwide. "It's the quality of the reproduction that's so amazing," says Corman. The manuscript is illuminated in 45 different colours and tones and includes a unique combination of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic elements, making it significant for the study of Old English and medieval art.

Written in Northern England between AD 715 and 720, the *Lindisfarne Gospels*, a St. Jerome Vulgate version of the Latin Bible, predates the *Book of Kells* by almost 100 years. With Old English added between the lines in the 10th century by the scribe Aldred, it is considered by some scholars to be the most important item of cultural heritage in the British Isles. "It is the oldest surviving English translation of the Bible," Corman says.

## Contemplating Cambodian Genocide

“Genocide in general is inexplicable, but in Cambodia it was absolutely incomprehensible,” says Kartick Kumar, a third-year Trinity student majoring in international relations and political science.

Kumar is founder of the Cambodian Genocide Group, a new student organization working in co-operation with the Munk Centre for International Studies, the Asian Institute and U of T’s

Faculty of Law to document and research the horror that seized Cambodia in the 1970s, when an estimated 1.7 million people – 21 per cent of the population – were killed by the Khmer Rouge regime.

The group has invited guest speakers, formed discussion groups, and has begun a project documenting the testimony of survivors of the genocide now living in and around Toronto. This summer, it will also gather information from the Cambodian-Canadian community in

Vancouver. Kumar says this knowledge will be used to advocate for justice for survivors.

## Abbott retreats to write books

“I have a new boss,” says Trinity’s departing dean of women, Elizabeth Abbott. “Me. She’s tough, but she’s fair.”

Abbott will be stepping down at the end of this academic year after 13 years as dean to devote herself to her writing. “I plan to continue to be involved in the intellectual life

of Trinity,” she says, then adds with a wry smile, “but not the administrative life.”

Abbott, who last year published *A History of Mistresses*, already has two book contracts ahead of her. “And now I’m going to spend the rest of my life writing the books I’ve always wanted to write.”

A cocktail reception will be held for Dean Abbott on Thursday, June 3, from 6 to 8 p.m. in Melinda Seaman Hall at St. Hilda’s College. It is sponsored by the St. Hilda’s College Alumnae Association



PHOTOGRAPHY: SUSAN KING

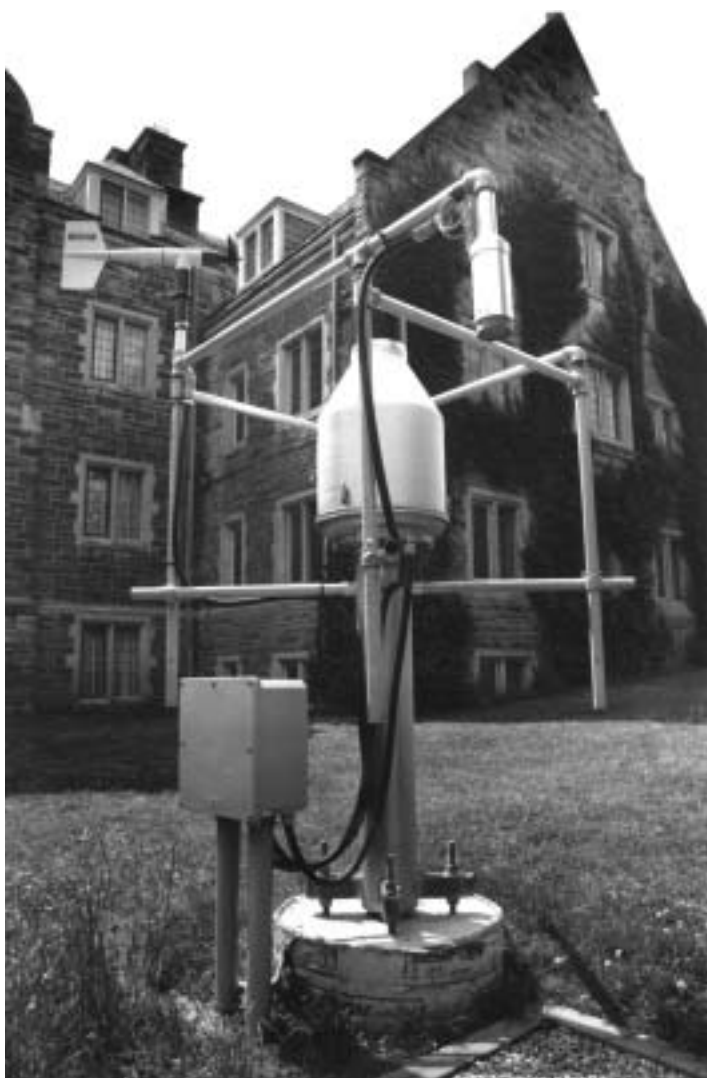
## The Producer

“The last thing I thought I’d be is an executive producer on a movie,” Simon Jackson says.

Jackson has taken this year off from his studies in political science at Trinity College to take his crusade to save the Spirit Bear – the rare white Kermode bear of British Columbia – to Hollywood.

He won’t reveal the big-name stars who will voice the characters in the animated film, but says they’re “pretty influential people – an eclectic mix.”

If all goes according to plan, the movie – about the tribulations of an endangered bear cub – will be released in the spring of 2006, with a portion of ticket sales going directly to bear-saving activities. Jackson says the film has already “revolutionized the campaign to save the bears” and could have an impact on world conservation issues.



## Well-Weathered

Visitors entering Trinity College from the east, through Henderson Tower, may have noticed a strange-looking contraption sticking out of the ground behind Welch House. The unassuming device is actually the oldest continuously read weather station in Canada, having spent the past 160 years dutifully recording the temperature, hours of sunlight, and precipitation on the St. George Campus (it has been in several different locations). Until last July, volunteers had to read the instruments twice a day, every day, for every one of those 160 years. Not anymore. The weather station remains, but now sends all its findings directly to Environment Canada online.

PHOTOGRAPHY: JEWEL RANDOLPH

and the St. Hilda's Board of Trustees; speeches are at 6:30, and there will be a cash bar. RSVP to Julia Paris (416) 978-2707 or juliaparis@trinity.utoronto.ca

## Director of Development Sought

A search committee has been charged with finding a new director for the Office of Convocation (Development and Alumni Affairs), after the departure of Anne Cobban '85 at the end of January. Cobban joined the college in March 1999 and was director of development and alumni affairs since July 2002. Under her management, the Office of Convocation merged with the development office, and proceeds of the Annual Fund increased by \$100,000 to \$850,000 in fiscal 2002-03.

## More Accolades for MacMillan

Provost Margaret MacMillan's book *Paris 1919* is on another shortlist, this time for the prestigious Gelber Prize. The \$15,000 award, named for diplomat and historian Lionel Gelber, is given annually to the author of a book that deepens public debate of global issues. It is presented by the Lionel Gelber Prize Board in partnership with the Munk Centre for International Studies and *Foreign Policy* magazine. "It's a very prestigious prize – one of the leading prizes in the field," says MacMillan. "It's an honour to be on the shortlist."

## Welcome to the Klub

Prof. Margaret Morrison, of philosophy, has been appointed a member of the Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina. "The Leopoldina" was founded in 1652 and has made its base in Halle, Germany since 1878. Members, who have achieved excellence in science, are limited to just 1,000.

## Book 'Em

"Probably we handled 100,000 volumes," says Guy Upjohn '55, a past president of the Friends of the Library and one of scores of volunteers who collected those 100,000 books to sell to bargain hunters, book dealers and cash-strapped students at the 2003 Trinity Book Sale last October. The Friends of the Library raised \$130,000 for the John W. Graham Library with the 2003 sale (the first sale 29 years ago netted \$3,000), and they're already on the lookout for books for the 2004 sale. If you have books to donate or would like to volunteer, please contact the Friends at (416) 978-6750.

## Trinity Connections

Trinity students returning to residence last September found a new toy waiting in every room: a brand-new phone hooked up to a brand-new network.

The connection to the college wasn't so new, however – the company that handled



David Neelands

## New Divinity Appointments

David Neelands, dean of divinity, was installed as honorary canon of St. James' Cathedral in January. The appointment followed on the news that the Toronto School of Theology (TST), of which Trinity College is a member, had made the Most Reverend Michael Peers its first ecumenist-in-residence. Dr. Peers retired in February as Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada, a post he held since 1986. He will be available to consult with TST faculty and students and hold guest lectures. Christopher Lind (MDiv '78) was installed as director of TST on March 1.

At the Faculty of Divinity Convocation May 11, honorary Doctor of Sacred Letters degrees will be conferred upon The Rt. Rev. Peter R. Coffin, bishop of Ottawa, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Terry Brown, bishop of Malaita, Solomon Islands, and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Soo, the founding bishop of the Diocese of Western Kowloon.

the installation was founded by Trinity alumnus Clifford Watson '71, who formed the Canadian telecommunications firm Watson & Associates 14 years ago and has made a practice of hiring Trinity grads ever since. James

Cann '99 is one of them.

"Overall, it will lower the college's expenditures," says Cann, who is currently working in W & A's London office. "Now, every Trinity resident has guaranteed phone service, won't pay connection or dis-

connection fees, and gets a low long-distance rate," says Cann. "It's part of the package, instead of something the student has to decide on."

College administrators got the new phones and are hooked up to the same system.

## Start Spreading the News: New York, New York

Sofia Galadza '00 and Kavitha Karnaker '99, who plan to hold a twice-a-year pub night for Trinity grads living in New York, say they have found a Manhattan bar that closely resembles the Duke of York, a favourite Trinity hangout on Prince Arthur Street in Toronto. So when Provost Margaret MacMillan was in New York last November, they gathered Trinity alumni at Connolly's Pub to meet her.

Galadza and Karnaker ask that any alumni living in New York send them an e-mail at trinitynyc@earthlink.net with name, phone number and address to get on the invitation list for Trinity events in NYC throughout the year. All contact information will be kept confidential.

## "10 Years of Change" Task Force

The Trinity College Board of Trustees has appointed a task force to review and measure progress in implementing four of the five elements of the 1993 Strategic Plan.

The task force is soliciting views from all Trinity constituencies. If you would like to comment, please review the convenient summary of the 1993 Strategic Plan document at [www.trinity.utoronto.ca/10yearsofchange](http://www.trinity.utoronto.ca/10yearsofchange) and answer the following key questions, adding brief comments if you desire:

- Has Trinity achieved the majority of goals articulated in its Strategic Plan of 1993? Please rate our progress: from one (poor) to five (excellent).
- Are the recommendations stated in the 1993 Strategic Plan still relevant today? Please respond: Yes, Largely, Somewhat, or Not Sufficiently.
- In your view, are there aspects of the plan that have not

been sufficiently addressed or achieved? If so, what concrete steps or actions ought to be taken to fulfill the Strategic Plan?

Copies of the Strategic Plan and the report of the implementation team may be obtained from Jill Willard (contact information below).

Written submissions must be received by April 30 via e-mail or in writing. Please send them to: Jill Willard, Trinity College, 6 Hoskin Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1H8; (416) 946-7611; [jwillard@trinity.utoronto.ca](mailto:jwillard@trinity.utoronto.ca)

Opportunities to address the task force directly will be announced at a later date.

Hugh L. Innes '76, Chair  
Michèle D. McCarthy '79, Vice-Chair

*Graham F. Scott OT4 contributes to many campus publications.*





# The Washington Post

*From potato spats to the war in Iraq, Michael Kergin, Canadian ambassador to the U.S., has weathered one of the stormiest periods in Canada-U.S. relations. Here, he looks back on three and a half years in the diplomatic hot seat*

BY ANDREW MILLS

**F**rom his vast office on the sixth floor of the Canadian Embassy in Washington, Michael Kergin has spent the past three and a half years trying to manage something impossible to comprehend in a single thought and equally impossible to measure: the relationship between Canada and the United States.

Such is the life of our man in Washington, who – what with Sept. 11, Canada's refusal to support the war against Iraq, the softwood lumber dispute, a gamut of border issues and, most recently, mad cow disease – has been to diplomatic hell and back.

Dressed in a charcoal grey suit, blue oxford-cloth shirt and red tie, the 61-year-old Canadian ambassador to the United States tucks his six-foot-plus frame into one of the leather chairs of his Pennsylvania Avenue office and looks out the window on what some say is Washington's finest view of the Capitol dome. "It's been so busy here in the last three years," he says with a small shrug, exhibiting the sort of diplomatic understatement mastered during 37 years in the Canadian foreign service.

In the waning days of the Clinton administration, when Kergin was first appointed as Canada's ambassador to the United States, his biggest challenge was to eliminate an import ban on P.E.I. potatoes that the Americans imposed after a potato wart virus was found in a farmer's field. It was a festering problem – especially for the P.E.I. farmers who lost millions – but hardly a unique challenge for a Canadian diplomat in Washington. Little did he know that his term was about to coincide with the biggest strain in relations between Canada and the United States in a generation.

Kergin's most difficult day on the job came in March 2003, when former prime minister Jean Chrétien unexpectedly announced

in Question Period that Canada would not back the U.S.-led war against Iraq. Although there had been inklings that Canada was not prepared to join the coalition, the news came as a surprise to those in Washington who don't follow the daily goings-on of the Canadian government. Kergin's telephone began to ring.

First to call was the state department. Then senators and congressmen began calling from Capitol Hill to remind Kergin that Canada has nearly always stood behind the United States, and to emphasize their surprise and disappointment.

The players in Washington had not been warned that Canada would not join the coalition, so "a number of people were caught by surprise," Kergin recalls. All he could do was quietly listen and then repeat the Canadian government's reasoning: that Canada firmly stands for multilateral diplomacy and that "we didn't feel there was international cover to go into Iraq, into a shooting war," he says, before discreetly adding, "Frankly, a lot of the justification used for going into Iraq has turned out not to be as central to the argument as it was at that time."

Before long, the Canadian media began suggesting that Canada would be punished for the decision taken, and then, Kergin says, he had "a lot of Canadian businessmen sniping" at him. Their chief concern was that, to get back at Canada, American companies would cease buying Canadian goods or would cancel contracts with Canadian companies.

A few weeks after the Prime Minister's announcement, the Canadian Council of Chief Executives held their annual meeting in Washington, and those "sniping" businessmen were on Kergin's doorstep. "They were very unhappy," he says, adding that they intended to "raise a fair amount of hell" by letting it be known they didn't agree with the government's decision.

To counter the chief executives' sky-is-falling attitude, Kergin appealed to common sense. "Americans, like most business people, have a bottom line," he says. "They don't make decisions based on emotion. If the best place to buy whatever product, in terms of availability, quality and price, is Canada, you're not going to suddenly say that because Canadians didn't join us in Iraq, you're going to go somewhere else."

Now, a year later, it seems Kergin was right. As Prime Minister Paul Martin and President George Bush announced in January, Canadian companies will be assured the opportunity to bid on Iraqi reconstruction projects as sub-contractors, and relations between our two countries seem to be back on a more solid footing. Some of the credit no doubt goes to Kergin.

MICHAEL KERGIN, WHOSE FATHER WAS CHIEF OF SURGERY AT TORONTO General Hospital and a professor at the University of Toronto's medical school, spent four years at Trinity, studying modern history and languages and playing basketball for the col-

lege team. Upon graduation in 1965, he headed to Magdalen College at Oxford, where he completed a master's degree in economics. He joined the Canadian government in 1967 as a foreign service officer. Since then he has spent some 26 years outside of Canada, with postings to Cameroon, Chile, Cuba (where he served as ambassador from 1986 to 1989) and, on three separate occasions, Washington, D.C. Prior to his current appointment, he was both former prime minister Jean Chrétien's foreign policy adviser and assistant secretary to the cabinet for foreign and defence policy (a role similar to that of National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice in the United States).

Last December, when Prime Minister Martin took office, he offered the Washington posting to former finance minister John Manley. Although Manley promptly turned it down, it was obvious the jig would soon be up for Kergin. While there has been no official word from Ottawa yet, Washington insiders suspect his term will end with the coming federal election in Canada.

Until he gets the word, however, it's business as usual for Kergin, which means starting each day at 6:30 a.m. with *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times*. If he doesn't have a breakfast meeting with a lobbyist, senator or congressman, his driver drops him off at the embassy around nine.

"The work, first of all, is being very aware of what the political pressures are both on the executive branch and, equally important, the legislative branch of government," he says. "We're probably the over-the-horizon radar, the most sensitive to pressures coming up that might wish to change regulations in the United States to the disadvantage of Canada. Or, alternatively, to the advantage of Canada."

At 9:30, Kergin convenes a meeting of the embassy's senior staff. "I'll play them

things I've heard in various meetings the day before or at a cocktail party – you learn a lot by wandering around various cocktail parties," he says. "Then I'll go around the table and say, 'What's hot in your area?'" He uses the morning meeting to assess the condition of the elaborate ties that bind Canada and the United States. It's a relationship he characterizes as "intermestic": although we are two sovereign countries separated by an international border, the most important links, such as agriculture, energy and the environment, are domestic.

The relationship is complicated by the \$1.5 billion in trade that crosses the border daily, and by immeasurable amounts of investment capital exchanged by Canadian and American corporate interests. At a sub-federal level, links exist between individual provinces and states and between Canadian and American cities. And then there is the flow of people across the border.

"It's very difficult to assess the state of the relationship, because it could be doing very well in energy, as it is now, but the soft-

*"It doesn't matter much who is in the White House or in 24 Sussex in terms of the ongoing management of the relationship"*

wood lumber thing isn't doing too well, nor is the wheat," he says. "So at any given time, at very different levels, in very different places, relationships are going on, some good and some bad."

If, during the morning meeting, the embassy staff identifies a new problem, Kergin sets about strategizing ways to fix it, which usually means developing an appeal to the congressmen and senators on Capitol Hill. "When is it a good idea to bring members of Parliament down to lobby and talk to their counterparts in Congress? What is the best strategy? What are the arguments that can best persuade legislators that it's against their interests to proceed in a certain direction?" he continues. "You have to know who you're arguing with, and who you're crafting your arguments for. And an embassy can do that better than people in Ottawa, because we are on the spot and we know the personalities."

He usually reserves lunch – served in a small dining room featuring Group of Seven art – for those personalities, Canada's potential allies in the Senate or the House of Representatives. The location of the Canadian embassy – the only embassy on Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol building and the White House – is a vital advantage at lunchtime. "[Senators and congressmen] can come down here in about three minutes flat, and they like it here because they can look up at their place of work," Kergin says. "Most other embassies are located uptown, quite some distance, and no congressman or senator now has disposable time to spend in a car."

When he's not lunching at the embassy, Kergin treks up to Capitol Hill to meet as many of the 535 elected legislators as he can. "You never know when a congressman from Tennessee might be useful to you," he says. "When I first arrived here, we picked out the key senators and congressmen of particular interest to us."

Kergin admits that when trying to attract the attention of Capitol Hill legislators, Canada's representatives in Washington compete not only with representatives of hundreds of other countries, but also with thousands of lobbyists representing countless special interests. Those lobbyists have a bargaining tool that will never be available to Kergin: they can contribute handsomely to re-election campaigns.

"One of my predecessors, Allan Gotlieb, once said that Canada is just another special interest in Washington and not a very special one at that, because we don't vote and we don't contribute money to election campaigns," Kergin says. "It makes our jobs, in some ways, rather difficult."

Kergin's critics – though few and rather benign – have said that he is not an attention-getter. With so many special interests vying for a piece of the action in Washington, the Canadian ambassador must be front and centre; a high profile translates into power, they say. Some even hark back to the days of Gotlieb's

term in Washington, when Canada was best known for his wife Sondra's wild and crazy parties at the ambassador's residence. An invitation from the Gotliebs was highly sought after in a town glutted with party invitations.

Kergin has not exactly made the same kind of waves in Washington. "My dinner parties are built around certain themes," he says – economic energy, for example – and "the point of the dinner is to remind people about the importance of Canada as an energy supplier to the United States, and the importance to the integrated nature of our industry." He defends his low profile, noting that while the U.S. ambassador in Ottawa is a very public figure due to the asymmetrical nature of our relationship, he would have to do something "pretty outrageous" to capture the attention of the American press. He adds that since much of the work of the Canadian ambassador in Washington has to do with the American and Canadian bureaucracies, his background as a career civil servant and intimate knowledge of the bureaucracy have been a great advantage.

With things clearly improving since the beginning of the war against Iraq, Kergin points to our countries' shared economic interests, real estate and values, and is confident that Canada's relationship with the United States will remain strong in the future. "We have so much in common," he says. "We've got too much tied up to ever allow differences – and there will be some – to rule or dominate the relationship."

"It doesn't matter, frankly, who is in the White House or in 24 Sussex in terms of the ongoing management of the relationship," he says. Problems can be worked on and sorted out without the heads of state. Where it does matter is if the two countries attempt something new, such as former prime minister Brian

Mulroney and former president Ronald Reagan negotiating the Free Trade Agreement.

Kergin says it's a myth that personal relations between President Bush and former prime minister Chrétien were cool, but admits that "there were people around the former prime minister who said things that obviously got the White House riled up." The advent of a new prime minister in Canada, he says, has allowed "pages to turn."

But Kergin probably won't spend too much longer in the new pages of Canadian foreign policy. He's already got the most sought-after job in the foreign service, and with a 37-year career behind him, he suggests it may be time to retire. "I've been very lucky," he says. "It's hard to beat Washington as an ambassadorship. So, maybe I'll retire. We'll see. I haven't really decided yet." ■

*Andrew Mills OT3 is completing a master's degree in journalism at Columbia University.*



# Look Who's Pulling the Strings

If all the world's a stage, then – in Judd Palmer's and Jay Williams' estimation – it is one delightfully overrun with puppets. • Take Trinity divinity student Williams: moonlighting as a puppeteer, he has designed and operated his creations for CTV's *Eleventh Hour* and the Family Channel's *The Experiment*. His madcap, three-foot puppet Willy, star of last season's *The Experiment*, is a portly, broken-down Bill Murray type – and, to the joy of Canadian children, he suffers mishap after mishap as he travels across Canada, leaving comic pathos in his path. • Palmer, a philosophy graduate from Trinity, has turned the concept of the “wooden actor” on its head.

As one of the founders of the Old Trout Puppet Workshop in Alberta, he creates nothing less than puppet masterpieces: beautiful, unhurried wooden sculptures that resonate with emotion. The Old Trout's plays are original and questioning: the latest work, *The Last Supper of Antonin Carême*, contemplates the truths of existence through Carême, the grandfather of French cuisine. • Madcap or metaphysical, stage or TV, Palmer and Williams seem to agree on one principle: puppeteers may have their exits and entrances, but they are bit players compared with their puppets, who capture childlike wonder in their enraptured onlookers.

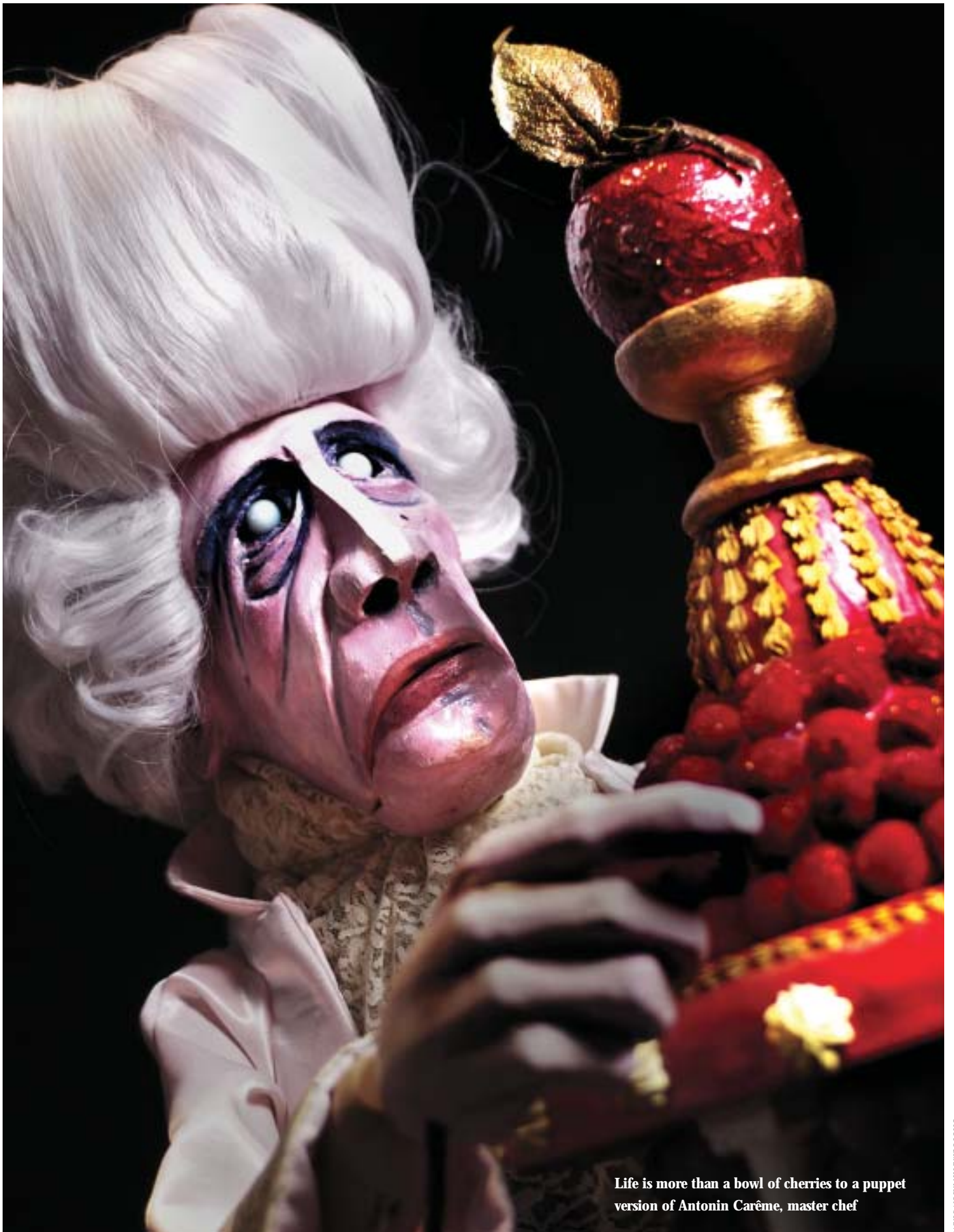
Trin grad **Judd Palmer** explores creation myths with the help of his wooden friends



His passion for puppetry has its roots in foam rubber, a severed head in a jar and a Learn to Speak Czech book. As a fourth-year Trinity student in 1994, Judd Palmer – now a puppeteer and co-founder of the Old Trout Puppet Workshop in Calgary – and his friends wrote their first play for the Trinity College Dramatic Society. Based on a story about the first Communist president of the Czech Republic, the bizarre tale centred around President Gottwald, a spray-painted, foam-rubber “gruesome Muppet” whose head sat in a jar on centre stage.

Worried that the dramatic society wouldn't agree to run a student-written piece, Palmer had claimed his play was the first English-language translation of a Czech playwright named Blednu Ćestovani – a couple of words he had plucked out of a Czech dictionary. The ruse worked, and the impressed drama folks agreed to stage the production. “I actually saw somebody looking at the poster and saying, ‘Ah, yes, Blednu Ćestovani's work,’” he says.

BY STACEY GIBSON



Life is more than a bowl of cherries to a puppet version of Antonin Carême, master chef

PHOTOGRAPH: JASON STANG



The puppet sculptures of Judd Palmer: elements of the dark and macabre

In the fall of 1999, Palmer's puppet-making took a more serious turn when he and six friends hunkered down in a coal-heated, one-room shack on an Albertan ranch to make a "ridiculously anachronistic, absurd attempt at a puppet company fly." "There's a certain point when the body odour and the general shagginess of disposition and the personalities start to get worn thin, and the sound of a buddy eating his granola makes you want to kill him," Palmer admits.

Amidst the granola-crunching, the troupe created the adult puppet production *The Unlikely Birth of Istvan*. The story of a painter and a cook quarrelling over a pig was also "a grand unifying theory explaining birth, death, and everything in between." It also brought into genesis the Old Trout signature style: the puppets straddled a line between adult and children's entertainment, and connected the art forms of theatre and sculpture. Add the elements of deep-reaching metaphysical themes and plenty of lovingly carved wooden fellows, and a prairie counterculture was born. Like Tim Burton's *Edward Scissorhands*, the puppets have elements of the dark and macabre: a cook with wild, Dr. Hyde eyes, a painter that appears to be part Grimaldi man, part Rodin sculpture. But the puppets very much maintain a fragile innocence and vulnerability that impinge on every emotional nerve. (The artist painstakingly paints a flower he sees; when he isn't

## Divinity student Jay Williams channels higher truths as a TV puppeteer



If the five-year-old in you still wonders how to get to Sesame Street, ask Jay Williams. In a dilapidated building outside of Moscow in 1999, a group of primary-coloured Muppets were singing, hanging out and learning the alphabet on the set of the Russian *Sesame Street*. And Williams, a

Russian studies exchange student, had fast-talked his way past security guards to gain entry to the studio. Zeliboba, a nine-foot-tall, Big Bird-like creature with blue fur and a bulbous orange nose, waddled by him. But best of all, Marty Robinson – a.k.a. Snuffleupagus, Big Bird's slow-moving, shaggy Mammoth friend on the American *Sesame Street* – was performing a workshop for Russian puppeteers. "I said to him, 'I love your work. I will be Snuffleupagus's backside for free. I will pay you to do it.'"

Williams didn't get to play Snuffleupagus's posterior – or anterior, for that matter – but his love of puppeteering was cemented. Since then, the 27-year-old Faculty of Divinity student at Trinity has had his own puppeteering successes. In 2001-

looking, the hand of death tears off its petals. Mournfully, the artist buries the lonely stem in a coffin.)

“We have consciously played with the children’s entertainment tradition,” says Palmer. “*The Birth of Istvan* felt like, on a surface level, a strange, children’s sex education presentation done by Eastern Europeans from some small village where no one had had contact with the outside world for 400 years. It is kind of a combination of creation myth and birds-and-the-bees seminar. So it felt like maybe this is for kids, but which kids, and from where?”

The Old Trout’s latest production, *The Last Supper of Antonin Carême. A Culinary Theology*, opened at the High Performance Rodeo in Calgary at the end of January, and is currently travelling throughout cities in the Western provinces. The play follows the story of Carême, often touted as the “king of chefs” and lauded for his elaborate confectionary creations, through his beginnings as an eight-year-old urchin, to his death, and into the afterlife. The production contains elements of magic realism, and is influenced by the art of 16th-century Flemish painter Pieter Bruegel and by Carême’s drawings of his confections. “This is the thing about him, as the greatest chef ever: it’s arguable that he never really made anything edible,” says Palmer. “But he would do Roman ruins or a battle scene or a galleon in almond paste or cream of

tartar, or whatever. Completely absurd. Some of them looked like flowers from Hieronymus Bosch – they’re insane.”

Palmer and his fellow puppeteers have extended beyond theatre, working on short films, sculptures and, in Palmer’s case, books. He was nominated for the 2003 Governor General’s Literary Award for children’s literature (text) for *The Maestro*, which takes place 30 years after the Pied Piper and the children have left the town of Hamelin. The book is the second of his series called “Preposterous Fables for Unusual Children,” and all four of his works are elaborations on fairy tales and have a distinct Edward Gorey bent. “I tend to call them children’s books for adults, or adult books for children, so they straddle an odd line on that front. They partake of the same artistic mentality as the shows do in that.”

But for Palmer, the work always comes back to the hub of the puppet theatre, and finding the personality – and story – in each piece of wood that he carves. “The puppet, because it is just a lump of wood crashing around on stage, requires you to kind of invest yourself in its little existence. And so, especially if it’s not speaking, you’re imagining what’s going on inside its head. So you’re that much more invested in – it’s kind of a clichéd word – but the *magic* of it... Sometimes it’s just wonderful, it really is just wonderful, to watch a block of wood come to life.” ■

02, he played a lead role on the Family Channel’s *The Experiment*, in which two puppets and a man named Nic travel throughout Canada, combining misadventures with on-the-street conversations with children. Williams designed and played a three-foot, double-chinned, middle-aged man named Willy.

With a blue comb-over to rival Donald Trump’s and the gravelly voice of a pack-a-day smoker, Willy appears as though he has escaped a middle-management job to concentrate on cross-Canada adventures. The 5’ 9” Williams manipulates the puppet out of sight of the camera, often in cramped spaces, by contorting himself into positions an experienced yogi could learn from. But for him, entry into the world of imagination is worth any physical discomfort. “What I love about puppeteering is you get to be someone else, quite literally: you’re not in makeup, it’s not you acting, you’re not bound by how you look, but a puppet will look exactly how you design it...a puppet allows you to return to yourself, and your wonder at the world.”

When Williams was in his early 20s, a friend gave him his first puppet: a felt, Henson-style creation of the six-year-old blond boy he imagined Williams had looked like. Soon after, Williams began to design his own and ended up with more than 30: a bumbling intellectual named Professor Humphreys; a crotchety old uncle who is forever clearing his sinuses; a long-haired hippie named Bo who is prone to sayings such as, “Hey man, relax.” Williams and some friends took Bo to a Phish rock concert, where members of the crowd plied him with beer and attention. But he was a shock to the less sober folks in the audience: “Some people on a lot of hallucinogens got really freaked out.”

Most recently, Williams has worked as a puppeteer on CTV’s *The Eleventh Hour*, in episodes about – no stretch for him – puppeteers involved in a television puppet show. With an undergraduate degree in Russian studies from Dalhousie University in Halifax, his current focus on the study of divinity, and puppets in his blood, what’s next for Williams? “We’re all kind of a product of our lives evolving, but I think the form that any ministry I’ll take will be through television entertainment, with a focus on life experience.” He points to Mr. Rogers, an ordained Presbyterian: “What I’d love to do is have my own show, like Mr. Rogers or Mr. Dressup. I just love working with kids and puppets.”

He speaks of being in Tortola, in the British Virgin Islands, filming a pilot TV show about puppets and partying in the Caribbean. One evening, after finishing a shoot in a bar with his fisherman puppet, Skipper, Williams was approached by a sailor. “This guy came over and said, ‘Hey, who’s your buddy?’ and I said, ‘I am the Skipper, how’s it going, old salty dog?’ You still sailing these parts?’ and they just hit it off.” For three hours, Williams sat on the floor with his arm manipulating the puppet on the barstool while the other two swapped stories about life on the high seas. “It was almost an out-of-body experience, because you’re interacting with this stranger through your arm... And it wasn’t about what the puppet knew about sailing, it was more an affirmation that this guy’s stories were important. The puppet understood – I mean, he was an old sailor himself, right? – so he understood.” ■

*Stacey Gibson is managing editor of University of Toronto Magazine.*

*This year's Alumni Lectures weighed in on the morality of the war in Iraq and the future of the International Criminal Court*

# Matters *of* Justice



as the Iraq war justified? Will the International Criminal Court be effective?

Perspectives on three very different aspects of justice were presented at this year's Alumni Lectures held in March.

Alumni heard lectures from David Welch, George Ignatieff Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies, and Noah Novogrodsky, director of the international human rights program, Faculty of Law. Abridged versions of their lectures follow. (A third lecture on aboriginal rights by David Turner, professor of anthropology, does not appear here.)

Professor Welch tackles the controversial

but ever-absorbing question, "Was the war in Iraq a 'Just War'?", and by invoking and analyzing the eight principles of Just War Theory concludes that it was not. Nevertheless, supporters of the war can take some comfort in his observation that "even unjust wars sometimes have certain strongly positive consequences."

Professor Novogrodsky points out that though proponents of the International Criminal Court call it "the most significant advancement in international human rights law in the past half-century," it faces many challenges, both from external enemies and internal deficiencies. Detailing many of its current problems, he predicts that its future will largely be determined by "the involvement of emerging powers."





# Iraq: a 'Just War?'

*Just War Theory is used to measure the morality of U.S. action in Iraq. The review is mixed*

BY DAVID A. WELCH

The war in Iraq aroused great moral passion at the time, and it continues to do so. But with the benefit of a year's hindsight, it is possible to begin answering fundamental questions dispassionately. Foremost among them: Was the war justified?

One way to answer this question is to invoke Just War Theory, which provides a set of principles for answering questions such as: For what ends may the use of force be justified morally? Under what circumstances? Are there moral limits on the use of force? If so, what are they?

Classical Just War Theory (JWT) began with insights from Plato and Cicero, but developed into a system of thought in the Christian tradition. Despite its particular origins, JWT's central claims and insights resonate internationally and cross-culturally to a remarkable extent. However, since this doctrine has also had many different historical formulations and changing interpretations over the centuries, I will present a stylized modern version that includes the core principles.

JWT has two parts, each addressing a different question. The

first, *Jus ad Bellum*, roughly translated as "the right to go to war," answers the question, "When is it morally permissible to wage war?" The second, *Jus in Bello* ("right in war"), answers the question, "How can war be waged morally?" *Jus ad Bellum* is about ends, *Jus in Bello* about means.

## *JUS AD BELLUM*

Five principles govern resort to arms in JWT:

1. Just cause. Historically, most interpreters of JWT have considered self-defence the primary just cause for war. If someone attacks you, you have a right to defend yourself. On this point there has been essentially no disagreement. Over the centuries, additional things have been considered just causes – the crusades in medieval Europe, enforcing the payment of debts by the great powers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, counter-intervention during the Cold War. In recent years, preventing genocide has come to be regarded as a just cause. Obviously what counts as just cause in any epoch reflects the prevailing norms of the day, and these change.

Self-defence is the only continuous thread – the gold standard.

Yet the very term “self-defence” continues to be contested. Does it denote only the protection of home territory against actual attack? Imminent attack? Distant, possible attack? Does it extend to so-called vital national interests? (The British and the French insisted in 1956 that their assault on the Suez Canal was self-defence.) Is the “self” one’s country, one’s alliance system, one’s fellow liberal democracies, one’s “civilization”?

2. Right intention. Even with just cause, you may not go to war if you treat the just cause as an excuse, or opportunity, to accomplish some ulterior end.

3. Legitimate authority. Historically, only kings and emperors (sometimes only with the blessing of clerics) had the right to wage war. Nowadays, the general view is that any legitimate head of state or government has the authority to wage war, but increasingly only with the United Nations’ (or some other multilateral organization’s) sanction. The UN rarely authorizes war, because one or more of the Security Council’s permanent members usually has an interest in refusing to do so. For this reason, the Kennedy administration sought its multilateral sanction for the

Somewhat later, the Bush administration began to lean more heavily on the claim that the Iraqi regime was brutalizing its own people. Essentially, the United States offered a blend of law-enforcement and anticipatory self-defence rationales, with a little humanitarianism thrown into the mix. Did all of this amount to “just cause”?

It is important to recognize that despite rampant skepticism elsewhere – widespread belief that the war was really about oil, empire or domestic politics – there is no serious evidence of disingenuousness, only of overselling. American officials sincerely believed they were right, and that events would ultimately vindicate them.

Still, the American brief fell well short of just cause, for several reasons. First, while Iraqi non-compliance certainly offered a plausible *casus belli*, the aggrieved party here was the international community as a whole, as represented by the Security Council, not the United States, and it was up to the Security Council to make the determination that Iraqi intransigence amounted to just cause. The Security Council emphatically chose not to do so. Second, there were no Iraqi WMD. This is frankly shocking. It is



*What counts as just cause in any epoch reflects the prevailing norms of the day, and these change. Self-defence is the only continuous thread – the gold standard*

1962 naval quarantine of Cuba from the Organization of American States; the Soviet Union, for the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, from the Warsaw Pact; and the Clinton administration, for the 1999 Kosovo campaign, from NATO.

4. Last resort. You may not go to war until you have exhausted all possible peaceful modes of redress – which in practice really means a good-faith effort, even if the window of opportunity for the military option is a narrow one.

5. Reasonable chance of success. You cannot wage war – even if you have just cause, right intention, legitimate authority, and do so as a last resort – if war would be futile. The Danes did the right thing, from a JWT perspective, when they let the Nazis roll into their country in 1940. Despite just cause, right intention, unquestioned authority, and, in view of the Nazis’ obvious intentions, no possible peaceful means of avoiding German conquest, there was no point in fighting. Resistance would only have caused unnecessary casualties.

How did the war in Iraq fare on these five criteria? American decision-makers insisted they had just cause. Among the points in the American brief was that Iraq had ignored the terms of the 1991 Gulf War ceasefire and subsequent Security Council resolutions requiring it to dismantle its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs under international supervision; that Iraq was continuing to develop WMD; was supporting terrorists; and posed a threat to the United States, and to the region, that had to be dealt with pre-emptively in the post-9/11 world.

difficult to square Saddam Hussein’s acknowledged ambitions with his failure to restart his WMD programs after the Gulf War, particularly in light of his ostentatious obstruction of UN inspections. Third, there is no serious evidence that Iraq was supporting Al Qaeda. Fourth, the Americans never made a plausible case that Iraq posed an imminent danger, and even if it had, the danger would have been to the region, not to the United States itself. Fifth, the international community has roundly rejected the Bush administration’s 2002 National Security Strategy as a blanket reinterpretation of the doctrine of self-defence.

What about the humanitarian motive – the desire to liberate Iraq? The fact that this became prominent in American justifications late in the game made it seem like an afterthought, and hence insincere, but in my view the timing is evidence of incompetence, not insincerity. The problem for the United States, however, is that while Saddam’s ouster is a hugely positive development for Iraq, the region and the world, the world community almost unanimously rejects regime change as a *casus belli*.

On balance, then, the war in Iraq fares poorly on the “just cause” criterion. What about right intention?

If I am right that American policy was driven by genuine fear, a burning sense of self-protection, and a desire to make the world a safer place, there was nothing wrong with American intentions, only with American judgments.

How about legitimate authority? Two questions arise here.

First, was George W. Bush a legitimate head of state? We could have fun with that one, but let us leave it aside for now. The big question is whether the war was duly authorized by the international community. No multilateral body generally recognized as competent to do so endorsed it, so the answer is no.

Was it a last resort? The White House argued that if 12 years of Iraq ignoring and frustrating the international community did not count as a last resort, nothing would. The French and the Russians countered that intrusive inspections were only really seriously being conducted for the first time in the context of the crisis, and had not yet run their course. This was ironic, in view of their obstruction of serious attempts to enforce Security Council resolutions up to that point, and their systematic, if inadvertent, undermining of pressure on Saddam to co-operate. Whether you consider the war a last resort depends upon whose time frame you want to use, the American or the French.

Did the war option offer a prospect of reasonable chance of success? From a strictly military perspective, it most certainly did, as knowledgeable analysts predicted and events ultimately proved.

Final score on the *Jus ad Bellum* criteria: two passes, two failures, one toss-up.

## *JUS IN BELLO*

The three principles of *Jus in Bello* are: observe the laws of war; maintain proportionality; observe the Principle of Non-Combatant Immunity (as modified by the Principle of Double Effect).

Odd though it may seem, war is a rule-governed activity, and arguably always has been. Historically, customary law has prohibited the use of certain kinds of weapons, and certain types of actions. The prohibitions have varied over time, but the current list is quite long and includes such things as chemical and biological weapons, and the mistreatment of prisoners.

The requirement to maintain proportionality in the use of force essentially enjoins combatants to use the minimum necessary force so as to avoid excess pain, suffering, loss of life, and destruction. This is always a challenge in warfare, of course. Commanders are never entirely certain how much force is enough, and never want to err by underestimating, but the requirement obliges leaders to make a good-faith effort to avoid overkill.

The obligation to observe the Principle of Non-Combatant Immunity (PNCI) proved particularly difficult to satisfy in the 20th century, because the scale, tempo and sheer destructive power of war increased dramatically as a result of technological change. In addition, when whole societies and economies mobilize in support of a war effort, it becomes difficult to distinguish civilian and military targets. But the injunction is clear enough, even if difficult to observe: kill only soldiers and those directly implicated in the war effort. Spare innocents.

What if killing innocents is unavoidable? The "Principle of Double Effect" provides an escape clause. The invention of Catholic theologians, it states: "You are not morally responsible for the evil consequences of your actions provided that (1) you do not intend those evil consequences; (2) your ends are justifiable; and

(3) the evil consequences are unavoidable. Needless to say, the Principle of Double Effect is controversial. Nevertheless, the alternative is pure pacifism, which would render the very concept of "just war" oxymoronic.

How did the war in Iraq fare on these three criteria?

With respect to observing the laws of war, there was an astonishingly high level of compliance by historical standards – even better, I would argue, than in the first Gulf War, which itself fared very well. There are two areas of possible concern. The first, the public broadcast of video of captured Iraqi soldiers in humiliating poses, was a clear violation of the Third Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War, but was, in the grand scheme, a minor transgression. More serious was the use of depleted uranium (DU) ordnance. Studies of the after-effects of both the Gulf War and the Kosovo campaign suggest there may be a link between DU contamination of the environment and serious health effects. The link remains speculative, but if there were a clear causal connection, then the use of DU artillery would count as a violation of the customary laws of war prohibiting the use of weapons with horrific effects. We will have to await further developments, but meanwhile, it is at least clear that American leaders did not believe they were employing prohibited weapons and sought to observe the laws of war as they understood them.

Did the United States maintain proportionality? Brilliantly. The U.S. battle plan was astonishingly efficient. The United States demonstrated historically unprecedented economy in the amount of force used in proportion to the military accomplishment.

What about the Principle of Non-Combatant Immunity? The number of civilian deaths remains uncertain, but was unusually low for a modern war. In view of claims by human rights NGOs that Saddam Hussein's regime was killing upwards of 15,000 innocent Iraqis every year, one could argue that the war actually resulted in a significant improvement in this respect. Moreover, no serious observer could claim that the Americans were reckless in their concern for civilian casualties. In fact, they made an unprecedented effort to avoid them – for example, by forgoing many infrastructure targets, such as power and water systems, and by using a high proportion of precision-guided munitions.

The Iraq war's overall score on the *Jus in Bello* criteria is therefore three clear passes. This is highly unusual. Most wars fare better on *Jus ad Bellum* criteria than on *Jus in Bello* criteria.

ACCORDING TO JWT, A WAR IS JUST ONLY IF IT PASSES ALL EIGHT tests. Failure on any one condemns the whole. Thus the failures to satisfy the requirements of *Jus ad Bellum* force us to conclude that the Iraq war was an unjust war. But even unjust wars sometimes have certain strongly positive consequences, and one obvious one is the demise of one of the most horrific regimes on the face of the earth. ■

*David Welch is U of T's George Ignatieff Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies and a Trinity fellow.*



# The International Criminal Court: Will It Work?

*The nascent institution already faces severe external opposition and internal flaws*

BY NOAH B. NOVOGRODSKY

The International Criminal Court (ICC) that entered into force on July 1, 2002, carries with it great expectations – from victims of gross human rights abuses hungry for individual accountability, from diplomats who negotiated its creation in Rome during the summer of 1998, and from international lawyers who have fashioned an institution they believe is capable of addressing the most horrific crimes imaginable: genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Proponents of the Court call it the most significant advancement in international human rights law in the past half-century. But to become a functioning institution of global justice, the Court will have to overcome external enemies and internal deficiencies. Equally important, in the process of its first investigations it must guard against charges that it favours the imposition of liberal, Western values on test cases arising from the developing world.

The ICC traces its legal lineage to two significant processes, the International Law Commission (ILC) that pre-dated the 1998 Rome Conference, and the 1993 and 1994 ad hoc criminal tribunals established by the United Nations Security Council to try individuals accused of committing gross human rights abuses in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. The first of these processes, the ILC effort to draft a Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, floundered in the Cold War period but was revitalized in the early 1990s by calls from Trinidad and Tobago for a court capable of prosecuting large-scale drug traffickers operating in multiple states. The second, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), began with the use of the Security Council's extraordinary Chapter VII powers to act on a threat to international peace.

While the creation of legal tribunals by an organization charged with upholding collective security seems anomalous, it is also a fair reflection of how politicized international justice can be. The same United Nations that did little to stop the atrocities in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia found the will to establish a court to try human rights abusers in those states, but only after most of the offences had been committed. The Nuremberg precedent, often called "Victor's Justice," was replaced with a form of bystanders' justice.

Against this backdrop, the ICC represents a codification of international criminal norms and ends the practice of convening ad hoc tribunals in response to mass crimes. The ICC has the power to investigate genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes on the territory of states that have signed and ratified the treaty, or when the suspect hails from a signatory state. The Court's rules identify rape and torture as crimes against humanity and provide clear definitions of liability for officers in command positions, who will not be able to claim they were simply "following orders." The statute also guarantees future defendants substantial due process protections. The ICC's first president, Canadian Philippe Kirsch, was elected in March 2003, and the Court may hear its first cases as early as next year.

The Court also builds on the contributions of another Canadian, Louise Arbour (soon-to-be UN High Commissioner of Human Rights in Geneva), who used her position as Chief Prosecutor at the ICTY and ICTR to cajole world powers into arresting indicted war criminals in and around Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Entrenching the principle of "complementarity," the ICC has spawned the adoption of domestic statutes, including Canada's Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act, that enable national courts to try international war criminals. Where the host state is unable or unwilling to prosecute, the Court puts future abusers on notice that they may be prosecuted internationally and serves as a judicial catch-all for situations in which human rights abuses occur outside of a recognized domestic legal framework. In an era of failed states, the Court represents

a global solution to increasingly global crimes, and a reflection of what Justice Robert H. Jackson at Nuremberg called “one of the most significant tributes that Power has ever paid to Reason.”

Of course, the Court only binds those states (and, by extension, individuals from those states) that sign and ratify the treaty. And most of the worst human rights abuses are committed in states that have not joined the Court: Sudan, Russia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, China. In theory, however, the Court could exercise jurisdiction over an individual from a non-state party who commits grave violations on the territory of a signatory state.

This is the source of the United States’ recent and well-publicized opposition to the Court. Notwithstanding numerous safe-

a UN process, attacks on UN personnel are relegated to a subsection of war crimes and may only be considered if committed during an armed conflict. Accordingly, the ICC was unable to extend the reach of international criminal law to its progenitor, despite the UN’s status as a legal entity and the existence of a host of treaties that confer protection on the organization.

Indeed, none of the so-called “treaty crimes” is included in the ICC’s statute. What began at the ILC as a process to create an institution capable of addressing crimes no single state had an overriding interest in prosecuting – sex trafficking, the drug trade, international terrorism and cybercrimes – was soon reduced to a Court for “core crimes” that elicit universal con-



## *2050, an institution that includes China and India and can prosecute all relevant crimes will truly be an International Criminal Court*

guards, including: a) the ICC’s limited jurisdiction to try only the most egregious international crimes, b) its inability to try crimes committed on U.S. soil, c) explicit deference to domestic procedures and, d) the Security Council’s ability to adopt a resolution suspending the ICC from investigating or prosecuting any given case, the Bush administration is so opposed to the Court that it attempted to “unsign” the treaty (President Clinton signed the treaty for the United States on Dec. 31, 2000, but the U.S. Senate has not ratified it, meaning the U.S. is not a party to the Court).

To this end, the U.S. has not only refused to join the Court but has actively lobbied against its operations. In response to concerns that the Court will try U.S. service members or officials in frivolous or politically motivated cases, the Bush administration has negotiated bilateral agreements with dozens of countries securing their agreement that they will never surrender U.S. citizens to the Court, regardless of the crimes alleged or the site of the offence. To ensure that U.S. peacekeepers abroad cannot appear as defendants before the Court, the U.S. also threatened to withdraw its troops from all UN peacekeeping operations until it secured a 12-month exemption for non-parties from the Court’s jurisdiction. Finally, the United States Congress adopted a controversial bill known as the American Servicemembers’ Protection Act, which prevents the U.S. from aiding the Court and earned the bill the nickname “the Hague Invasion Act” (since the ICC is located in the Netherlands, and an earlier, but unadopted, provision of the act would have authorized the President to use force to free American service members or their colleagues if they were ever brought before the tribunal).

As serious as U.S. opposition is, the Court also suffers from alarming deficiencies in its statute. Foremost among these is its inability to extend the cover of international law to UN personnel or buildings. When terrorists blew up the UN headquarters in Baghdad in the summer of 2003, ICC investigators had no authority to probe the crime. Although the ICC is the product of

demnation: genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. This limitation fixes the Court’s scope of authority and leaves it, quite literally, fighting the last war – the Court thus reflects the tragedy of Bosnia in 1993, not Afghanistan in 2004. Post-September 11, 2001, suspected non-state terrorists are detained by U.S. forces in legal limbo at Guantanamo Bay, and human traffickers operate unchecked in states with underdeveloped legal systems instead of being sent to the ICC.

What then can the Court actually do? To start, it can investigate core crimes in states that have joined the Court. The list of signatory states where such crimes may have been committed since July 1, 2002, includes Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia and Sierra Leone. Civil wars may explain why each of those states has joined the Court – governments in power are undoubtedly hoping the Court prosecutes rebel forces – but the legal hook remains. The Court can also collect evidence and conduct trials in a fair, transparent and effective fashion that promotes both the global and local rule of law. The challenge will be to convince the people of the Eastern Congo that international law values their lives as much as a life in Canada.

Even the architects of the ICC acknowledge that it will take decades to evaluate the court fairly. To date, 92 states have become parties to the ICC, and each has pledged to end the past century’s culture of impunity by prosecuting core crimes – a noble goal that is impeded by continued U.S. opposition. But neither rhetorical support nor U.S. intransigence is likely to define the Court’s future success. For that, the Court’s fortunes may well turn on an expansion of crimes within its authority and the involvement of emerging powers. In 2050, an institution that includes China and India and can prosecute all relevant crimes will truly be an International Criminal Court. ■

*Noah Novogrodsky is director of the International Human Rights Program, Faculty of Law, and a Trinity associate.*

# A Rhodes is a Rh

*Maria Banda and  
Navindra Persaud are the  
latest on the long list of  
Rhodes Scholars associated  
with Trinity College*

BY GRAHAM F. SCOTT

Over a hundred years, we've had 35 Rhodes Scholars," says Trinity College Dean of Arts Derek Allen. "That's an average of one every three years. That is an unbelievable record for a college of our size."

The number is a little higher, even, if you count Navindra Persaud, who isn't factored into that 35, because he was an undergraduate at University College, not Trinity. Persaud is Trinity's physics and chemistry don this year, which is close enough for us. He, along with Maria Banda, Ontario's other 2003 Rhodes Scholar (just two Rhodes Scholarships are awarded in Ontario each year), will be going off to Oxford this autumn with the college's blessing.

They'll be hot on the heels of last year's winners, Thom Ringer and Zinta Zommers, Ontario's 2002 Rhodes Scholars. Ringer (OT3) is now halfway through an M.A. in philosophy, thinking and writing about the ways that education and politics can benefit society. Zommers (OT3) is pursuing an M. Phil. in development studies and hopes to combine her knowledge of the natural world and of human settlements to promote environmentally responsible development.

The Rhodes Room at the John W. Graham Library has run out of space on the wall to display the portraits of all its Rhodes Scholars. So the names Ringer, Zommers, Banda, and Persaud aren't displayed – yet. But a look at the wall of photos is a lesson in both endurance and change: a hundred years ago, the portraits are of young men in uniform, back from World War One; as time passes, the hairstyles change, the uniforms vanish, female faces appear. But they all share the same smile of youthful optimism, of young people ready to change the world.

PHOTOGRAPH: DAVID STREET

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## The Surprise Scholar

“I didn’t tell anyone in my family that I was applying,” says Navindra Persaud, Trinity College’s don of physics and chemistry and a newly minted Rhodes Scholar. So it wasn’t until he received the phone call telling him he’d won that Persaud let his family in on his secret.

“I didn’t want to raise my parents’ anxiety level,” he says. “They were pretty happy, and surprised.... And it was a bit more dramatic, I guess.”

Persaud, 23, is in his second year of medical school at the University of Toronto and did his undergraduate degree at University College – a BSc in theoretical physiology, a field that incorporates biology, physics, and math. “My particular interest was the brain,” he says, adding that as an undergrad he also was fascinated with philosophy – particularly the philosophy of the mind – but didn’t have time to pursue it formally. With a busy extracurricular schedule that included working as a senior editor of the *University of Toronto Medical Journal*, intramural volleyball, soccer, and basketball, and co-ordinating a discussion group on science and philosophy, he had more than enough to keep him occupied. And even when his hands were full, he still managed to get the highest marks in his graduating class, for which he received the prestigious University College Gold Medal in 2002.

With the Rhodes Scholarship, Persaud, who will defer his medical degree for two years while he goes to Oxford, will join the Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology (PPP) program

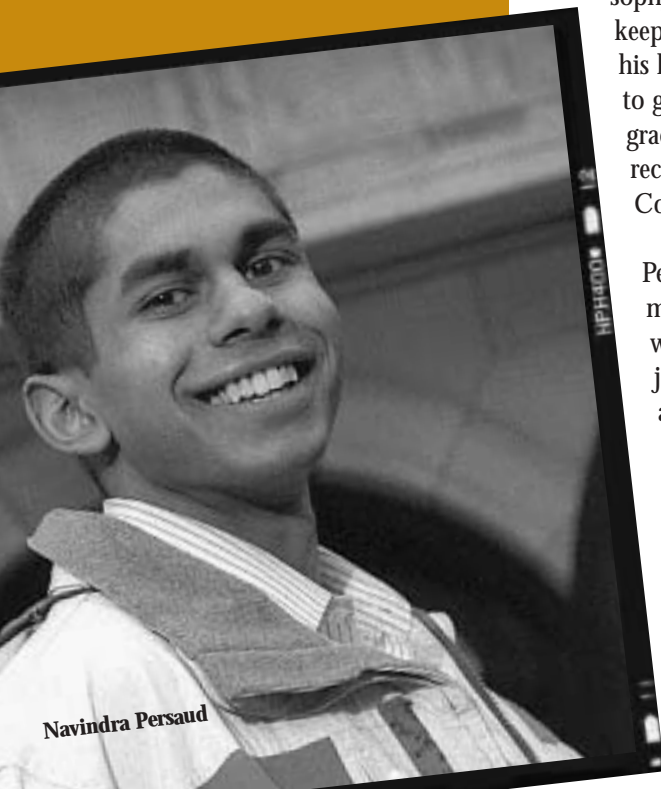
to continue his work on understanding how the brain works, and how that knowledge can improve the lives of those suffering from mental illness.

“I don’t have an established itinerary for what I want to get accomplished,” he says. “I’m interested in putting my scientific knowledge together with my philosophical interest.”

Trinity, Persaud says, was very supportive throughout the application process for the Rhodes, especially given that he didn’t decide to apply until close to the October deadline. “I received a lot of support from the College... especially from Dean [Derek] Allen.” Persaud’s position as an academic don at Trinity – mentoring and tutoring undergraduate students in chemistry and physics – bolstered that support. “I really love teaching,” he says.

The interview process wasn’t as nerve-racking as he thought it would be, and the cocktail party the night before the interviews was informal and relaxed, Persaud says. The anxiety came afterwards, waiting for the phone call. When the secretary of the committee finally called to tell him he had been selected, he was overwhelmed: “I had to ask several times whether she was joking.

“I’m definitely excited,” he says, unable to contain a grin. “Too excited to be scared. When I first found out, I had a little trouble focusing in school. My mind was already in England.”



Navindra Persaud



“I still don’t know how they made the decision – I sometimes wonder if they pulled my name out of a hat,” says Maria Banda, aged 22 and Trinity College’s newest Rhodes Scholar. “Sometimes I’m still confused. I mean, why me?”

Despite Banda’s modesty, she displays a quiet confidence that clearly appealed to the selection committee. “The interview has a reputation for being really tough, almost antagonistic,” she says. “But it was actually rewarding – the questions were, ‘What would I like to study?’ and so on. It was an engaging, intellectual debate. I enjoyed it immensely.”

The secretary of the selection committee phoned about 9 p.m. following the interviews, Banda says, “and left a message in her most serious voice.” Having thought the committee would take longer with its decision, she wasn’t quite prepared for the good news. “I was thrilled and surprised and shocked at the same time,” she says.

Banda does have one theory about why she might have been selected. The people who get it, she notes, are “the people who are not pursuing the Rhodes for the sake of the Rhodes. Maybe it was because I was not so much aiming for the prize, as to get into the school I wanted.”

The school has good reason to want her, too. Banda’s extracurricular work – she is co-president of the International Relations Society and editor-in-chief of *The Attaché*, U of T’s student-run journal on international affairs, as well as a serious debater – has enhanced the college’s academic environment, along with her own education. And that well-rounded involvement appealed to the Rhodes committee, too.

So she’s got the scholarship, but she’s not an Oxford student yet – even Rhodes Scholars have to be accepted by the pro-

gram they want to enter. She says with a sly smile that her marks are classified until June this year, but she doesn’t appear to be worried about them. In fact, they were good enough to also win her the coveted Moss Scholarship awarded by the University of Toronto Alumni Association in March. When she does graduate, she’ll have an Honours BA in international relations with minors in economics and history, a natural fit for Oxford, where she will pursue a master’s degree of philosophy in international relations, focusing on human security.

“Collective security is a set of institutions, primarily multilateral, that play roles in protection,” she says. Human security brings the focus to the human side, she explains, and places human need for security above state security. She says this field of study will be important to Canada in the future: “We as a country are trying to reformulate our security and defence agenda.”

If she has any grand ambitions, she’s keeping them to herself. But after winning the Rhodes and, earlier this year, the Magna Canada “As Prime Minister” award for her compelling essay on Canada’s globalized future in an economically and politically complex world, Banda knows that opportunity will keep knocking. After two years at Oxford, she will pursue a law degree.

“I can look no further beyond that. That’s five years, and that’s plenty,” she says. “I do know it will be something international. It’s really too early to say, but I can see a human-rights focus.”

*Graham Scott OT4 contributes to many campus publications.*



## I Just Met a Girl Named Maria

”

# ClassNotes

NEWS FROM CLASSMATES NEAR & FAR • COMPILED BY CATHERINE BUTLER

## HONOURS

### 1940s

'48 **Jean (Case) Morrison**, editor of *Lake Superior to Rainy Lake: Three Centuries of Fur Trade History*, is honoured to have the new library at Fort William's Historical Park named after her. It will be called the Jean Morrison Canadian Fur Trade Library.

### 1950s

'59 **The Hon. Michael H. Wilson**, chancellor of Trinity College, was appointed Officer of the Order of Canada in January. Noted for both his business acumen and his unwavering support of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, he was cited as an "inspiring example of selflessness," who has motivated business leaders across the country to become active in public service.

### 1980s

'84 **James Balsillie**, chairman and CEO of Research in Motion Limited, was named a 2003 Fellow Chartered Accountant by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario. The distinction recognizes recipients for their outstanding career achievements and contributions to the community and the profession.

'84 **John Barta**, a faculty member of the Ontario

Veterinary College's department of pathobiology, received the prestigious H.B. Ward Medal at the American Society of Parasitologists annual conference last August for his role in using molecular sequencing to classify parasites.

## NEWS

### 1960s

'60 **Robert C. Lee** retired from his law firm in 1999 and has been sitting as a member of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board and the Ontario Review Board for the past five years.

'64 **John Chipman** received a doctor of juridical science (SJD) degree from U of T's Faculty of Law. His books, *A Law unto Itself: How the Ontario Municipal Board Has Developed and Applied Land Use Planning Policy* and *The Ontario Municipal Act: A Comprehensive Guide*, were published in 2002 and 2003.

'65 **Leslie James** has retired to Penang, Malaysia, where his wife has accepted the position of librarian at the Penang International School (Uplands). A recipient of the Queen's Jubilee Medal, he spent 38 years in the Canadian foreign service, including five years as counsellor at the Canadian High Commission in Kuala Lumpur.

### 1970s

'71 **William (Bill) Treadgold** retired in June 2003 after 31 years teaching English at R. S. McLaughlin C. V. I. in Oshawa, Ont. Since 1998, he has been composer-in-residence for the choir of St. Mark's United Church in Whitby, Ont.

'75 **Francesca Mallin-Parker** is the proud mother of two sons: Jesse, now in third year ('05) at Trinity, and Robert, in first year ('07).

'76 **Kim Sloan** is principal curator of the new Enlightenment Gallery in the British Museum's restored King's Library, which opened in December 2003.

'77 **Geraldine V. Whelan** (pen-name O.R. Melling) recently published *The Book of Dreams* (Book Four in *The Chronicles of Faerie*) with Penguin Canada. *The Chronicles of Faerie* are being translated into Japanese, Chinese and Russian.

'79 **Blake Woodside** has just completed his term as president of the Canadian Psychiatric Association and is now chairman of the board.

'79 (Div) **The Rev. Canon Alice Medcof** has been appointed co-ordinator of the International Anglican Women's Network, a network of the Anglican Consultative Council.

### 1980s

'87 **The Rev. Canon Margaret Murray** received a Doctor of Ministry in congregational development from Seabury-Western Theological Seminary in June 2003.

'88 **Michael Szonyi**, fellow of Trinity College, joined the history department of Huron College, University of Western Ontario, in the fall of 2003. He joins Harvard University's history department as a visiting professor this winter.

'88 **Jan Cienski and Cecelia (Neudoerffer) Cienska** '90 have moved to Poland, where Jan has taken a post as Warsaw bureau chief with London's *Financial Times*, following five years in Washington with Canada's *National Post*.

'89 **Francine McKenzie**, former fellow of Trinity College, joined the history department of the University of Western Ontario in the fall of 2002.

### 1990s

'93 and '97 (Div) **Frank Sawyer**, chaplain at Cathedral School in San Francisco, CA, will complete his Doctor of Ministry degree in June from the Graduate Theological Union at Berkeley.

'94 **Leslie Cummins**, who has been working for the private sector development arm of the World Bank, has taken

a leave of absence to join her husband in Ethiopia where he is attached to the UN peacekeeping operations.

'94 and '96 (Div) **Jason Dearborn** was re-elected to Saskatchewan's Legislative Assembly on November 5, 2003.

'94 **Fiona Griffiths**, an assistant professor of history at New York University and currently a fellow at Harvard's Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, is finishing a

book on the education of monastic women in medieval France and Germany. She lives in Cambridge, MA.

'95 **David McElroy** finished his PhD in Biomedical Physics at UCLA in Sept. 2002 and is currently working in Munich as a post-doctoral fellow at the Technische Universitaet Muenchen.

'95 **John S. Park** is a research fellow at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. His research

focuses on North Korea's nuclear brinkmanship.

'96 **Chloe Town** received her master's degree in architecture from Princeton University in 2002 and is now teaching in the master's program at the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture.

'97 **Elaine Coburn**, since completing her PhD in sociology at Stanford University in 2002, has been at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en

Sciences Sociales in Paris, France, continuing research in globalization and social movements.

'97 **Ginnelle Elliott** works for CBS News in San Francisco, CA as an investigative producer for the special-projects unit.

## 2000s

'03 **Heather Coiner** is working at the Technische Universitaet Muenchen, in a food chemistry laboratory.



## Nation Builder Built Railroads as a Student

"I'm about to celebrate my 50th year of graduation," says Ontario Chief Justice Roy McMurtry. "I still enjoy going back to Trinity. It's still a special experience for me all these years later."

McMurtry knows a little about special experiences: In December he – along with colleagues Justice Eileen Gillese and Justice James MacPherson – was named a Nation Builder of the Year by the *Globe and Mail* for the landmark ruling that legalized same-sex marriage in Ontario. But since judges don't discuss their decisions, he simply says the ruling and the award "speak for themselves." In January, he accepted an invitation to chair Toronto Mayor David Miller's advisory panel aimed at finding solutions to gun violence, particularly among young people.

And to think he almost went into medicine. "I didn't opt for a legal career at first because my father was a rather prominent lawyer, and like many eldest sons, my ambitions

were elsewhere," he says. While an undergraduate history student at Trinity, McMurtry hoped to be a schoolteacher, but after graduating in 1954 he enrolled in medicine instead. His father's serious stroke soon after, however, drove him to take up the profession his father could no longer practise; as new lawyers, McMurtry and one of his brothers helped support the family.

The McMurtrys had always valued public service, and McMurtry found that outlook encouraged at Trinity, too. "Trinity was a place where public service was given priority. The college encouraged these concepts as well as the value of higher education," says McMurtry, who looks back on the two summers he spent with Frontier College, which paid him to pound railroad spikes by day and teach English to recent immigrants by night, as one of his most important experiences as a student.

Of course, student life wasn't all work. McMurtry was captain of the football team at a time when 25,000 fans routinely showed up to watch the games at Varsity Stadium – "unlike today," he says, when it has virtually "disappeared off the radar."

"Trinity College played a very important role in my life in the four years I was enrolled," he says. "Some of this may sound a little trite, but the people I met there became my lifelong friends. I have nothing but positive memories."

– *Graham Scott*





## Displaced but not Forgotten

**E**rin Mooney knows her place: she's a rising star in the emerging field of displacement studies, an important area of international relations. And as deputy director of the Center for Displacement Studies at Johns Hopkins University in

Washington, D.C., she's helping vulnerable populations find a place, too.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs, as they're known) are people who have been uprooted from their homes by disaster or war but have not crossed any national border. "They are still in their own country and therefore in a more dangerous position than many refugees," she says. And there are a lot more of them: "There are 25 million IDPs around the world, in contrast to about 11 million refugees."

Mooney, 33, who graduated from Trinity College's International Relations programme in 1993, while garnering the

prestigious Moss Scholarship awarded by the University of Toronto Alumni Association, had originally planned to go to law school. But a seminar on international organizations in her final year diverted her. "It looked broadly at the issue of displacement," she says. "It became so compelling, I felt I was just scratching the surface. Ten years after that course, I'm still very much absorbed by the issue."

During those 10 years, Mooney went to Cambridge for a master's degree, and then stayed for a doctorate in international relations and law. Good timing helped, too: "I started to look at this issue just as the international community was taking notice, which was fortuitous."

Having spent five years working within the United Nations studying displacement, Mooney now concentrates her work at the Center for Displacement Studies, advising and working with the UN and the Brookings Institute.

But she has never forgotten her time as co-president of the International Relations Society at Trinity. "There are still lasting impressions from that. My strong friendships, I got from that." – *Graham Scott*

Eleanor (Brodrick) Smith '58.

**Bruce, Douglas I.W. '38**, Jan. 4 in Peterborough, Ont., father of Barbara (Bruce) Bourne '80 and godfather of Margaret MacMillan '66.

**Bull: Stewart Hastings**, Nov. 17 in Toronto, brother of the late Rev. Canon Edgar S. Bull '41.

**Burton: Clayton**, Nov. 9 in Toronto, mother of Mary Alice (Burton) Stuart and grandmother of Clayton (Stuart) Scott '74.

**Butler: Jean McKinley Toombs '45**, Jan. 27 in Toronto, wife of I. Frank Butler '35.

**Clark: Anna E. (Wilson)**, Nov. 2 in Toronto, wife of the Most Rev. Howard H. Clark, primate of the Anglican Church of Canada 1959 to 1969 and chancellor of Trinity 1972 to 1982, and mother of Rev. Elizabeth Morley '90 (Div).

**Coy: Edward P. "Bill" '34**,

Dec. 12 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

**Duraisingam: Rashiah**, Oct. 20 in Scarborough, Ont., father of Jasothai (Duraisingam) Nareshkumar '97.

**Durost: Henry B.**, Jan. 6 in Toronto, friend of the college.

**Edison: Margaret (McCulloch) '34**, Mar. 23 in Peterborough, Ont., wife of the late John Edison.

**Elliot: Col. Henry Charles Furzer**, Oct. 24, grandfather of Amy Elliot '04.

**Frewer: John Delafosse**, Dec. 12, brother of Philip G. Frewer '44.

**Gooderham: Melvin Edward Warren '39**, Jan. 2 in Kelowna, B.C.

**Graham: Betty Campbell '41**, Feb. 10 in Toronto, aunt of Ann T. Graham Calderisi, sister-in-law of Natalia N. Graham '34 and aunt of Edward S. Rogers '57

(see In Memoriam, page 30).  
**Graham: Dorothy Grace**

**(Wickett)**, Jan. 23, 2003

in Ottawa, mother of Joan Dorothy Jackson (Graham) '52.

**Harkness: Donald Graham '41**, in Toronto.

**Hildesheim, Pauline Mary Adela (Home) '49**, Dec. 18 in Halifax.

**Ker: David Southam Innes '44**, Jan. 3 in Hamilton, Ont., father of D. James M. Ker '77 and Hugh F. S. Ker '79.

**Kernohan: Kathryn Margaret (Kinnear)**, Dec. 24 in Toronto, mother of Susan (Kernohan) Scace '63 and mother-in-law of Arthur Scace '60.

**King: Sheila Margaret (Bell) '35**, Jan. 22 in Pembroke, Ont.

**Lawson: Arthur Charles '80**, Jan. 31 in Toronto.

**Leonard: Donald W. '33** in Windsor, Ont.

**Little: Cdr. Charles Herbert '30**, Jan. 10 in Ottawa, father of H.A. Patrick Little '71 (see page 30).

**Mackinnon: Patricia Crompton Coombs**, in North York, Ont., mother of Peter B. MacKinnon '65.

**McCarthy: John Leighton Campbell**, Dec. 19 in Toronto, father of Leighton W. McCarthy '66, Renata Leigh (McCarthy) Humphries and father-in-law of William B.G. Humphries '66.

**McMillan: Helen (Davis) '35**, Nov. 20 in St. Thomas, Ont.

**Menc: Marie-Louise**, Feb. 4 in Mississauga, Ont., mother of Marie-France (Menc) Hawkins '77.

**Moffatt: The Rev. Canon Gerald E. '42**, Dec. 14 in Campbellford, Ont., husband of Muriel (Riley) Moffatt '43.

**Mudge: Marguerite "Joyce" Jeffrey (Finlay) '28**, Oct. 18 in Toronto.

**Olnick: Harvey**, Oct. 30 in Toronto, professor emeritus of musicology, Faculty of Music, University of Toronto.

# ClassNotes

**Osborne: Judith (Jackson)** '63, Oct. 19 in Toronto.

**Parlee: Alfreda Louise (Peters)**, Dec. 7 in Toronto, friend of the college.

**Pearson: Kathleen Primrose (Hastie)** '44, Jan. 16 in Edmonton.

**Pentland: William Thomas (Paul)**, Jan. 4 in Toronto, father of J. Temple Pentland '66.

**Read: The Right Rev. Allan Alexander** '46, Nov. 15 in Kingston, Ont., husband of the late Beverly (Roberts) Read '42, uncle of Robert LeRoy '65 and Rod LeRoy '64.

**Rowe: The Rev. E. Arthur P.** '65, September 2003.

**Rowley: Graham**

**Westbrook**, Dec. 31 in Ottawa, father of Susan D.M. Rowley '78.

**Royce: M. Diana (Bovey)**, Jan. 5, mother of Penny Royce '70 and Michael Royce '68, mother-in-law of Sheila (Northey) Royce '68, and grandmother of Jonathan Royce '99.

**Smart: W. Lennox** '35, Oct. 29 in Toronto.

**Stanley: David C.H.** '49, Jan. 22 in Toronto, husband of Colleen F. Stanley (Brown) '49.

**Steele: John Reginald Campbell**, April 2002 in Barrie, Ont., father of Miriam (Steele) Petrovich '64 and grandfather of Sophia Petrovich '97.

**Stokes: Jane Ann (Tackaberry)**, in London, Ont., wife of the Rev. J. Keith Stokes '59.

**Storey: Leslie**, September 2002 in Peterborough, Ont., husband of Barbara (McClennan) Storey '36 and father of Ian Christopher Storey '68.

**Suggitt: Hilda**, Oct. 4 in Ottawa, long-serving staff member of the Bursar's office (1959-1984).

**Triantis: Stephen George**, professor emeritus of economics at U of T, in Chevy Chase, MD, father of George G. Triantis '81.

**Truax: Garnet** '62, Dec. 22, 2003 (see In Memoriam, below).

**Tuck: Douglas Stuart Nelson**, Nov. 3 in Calgary, grandfather of Nancy Huffman '06.

**Tweedy: John Douglas**, Feb. 11 in Vancouver, brother of Robert J. Tweedy '64.

**Vair: James W.** '46, Nov. 22 in Toronto, father of Peter W. Vair '76.

**Ward: G. Dorothy (Denison)** '35, Nov. 2 in Toronto, grandmother of Deborah (Lister) Clements '79 and John Lister '68.

**Worrell: Colin Rudolph** '61, Feb. 4 in Toronto.

**Wright: Elizabeth F.H.**, May 19 in Dundas, Ont., mother of Gerald Wright '62 and Anne Charlton '68.

**Yates: June (Walker)** '34, in 2002, wife of the late Ralph Yates and sister of the late Lila (Walker) Awde '31.

## IN MEMORIAM

**Cdr. Charles Herbert**

**Little** '30 died Jan. 10 in Ottawa. A top athlete, Cdr. Little entered Trinity College on a scholarship and excelled in hockey, football and cricket. He graduated as a Rhodes Scholar and became captain of the Oxford hockey team, leading it to three straight Spengler Cups. Because he had studied

German, he became invaluable to the Canadian Navy and was one of the few Canadians able to decipher German code. He was appointed the first Canadian director of naval intelligence during the Second World War. After the war he was instrumental in designing the navy's much-respected training program. Throughout his life, he penned 10 books and also served as president of the Canadian Writers Foundation. **Betty (Campbell) Graham** '41 died Feb. 10 in Toronto. After graduating from Trinity in 1941, Betty Graham headed south to the University of Southern California for further study. After achieving a master's degree in social work, she committed her professional life to the well-being of children, which led ultimately to her appointment as director of child welfare of Ontario. She was awarded an honorary Doctor of Sacred Letters degree in 1976 by Trinity College and in 1999 received the St. Hilda's College Alumnae Association Long Service Award. She was a long-standing member of Trinity's Corporation and of the Friends of the Library, where she helped for many years with the annual book sale.

**Archibald Cameron Hollis Hallett** '48 died Oct. 6, 2003 in Pembroke, Bermuda. Hallett, a native of Bermuda, graduated from Trinity College in 1948 with a bachelor's degree in experimental physics. In 1951, he joined the University of Toronto physics department, where as

author or co-author he produced about 70 papers on solid state and low-temperature physics. In 1966 he was appointed associate dean in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and from 1970 to 1977 he served as principal of University College. After returning to Bermuda, he served as president of Bermuda College from 1977 to 1992 and established the Juniperhill Press to publish his and his wife's works on Bermuda topics. At his death, he was secretary of the Bermuda Maritime Museum Trust. He was also an accomplished church organist and played frequently at Holy Trinity Church in Bailey's Bay.

**Garnet Truax** '62 died Dec. 22, 2003. To many who saw a performance of *The Mousetrap* during its 26-year run in Toronto, Garnet Truax was Major Metcalfe. In fact, he was the production's longest-serving cast member, having portrayed the character for more than 19 years in 4,756 consecutive performances, reportedly a world record for an actor in a single role. Truax had left the show in 1996, but died just shortly before it closed in January. The timing of his death struck a curious note with some of the cast. "We somehow thought he saw the article in the newspaper that the show was going to close and it gave him a heart attack," producer Peter Peroff told *The Globe and Mail*. "It's a terrible thing to laugh about, but it crossed everyone's mind." ■

# Calendar

THINGS TO SEE, HEAR AND DO THIS SPRING

*Events are free unless a fee is specified. Date, time and location may change, so please confirm details and reserve a space: (416) 978-2651 or alumni@trinity.utoronto.ca*

## EASTER

**Saturday, April 3. Children's Easter Party.** An Easter-egg hunt and a fun-filled afternoon of crafts. \$5 per person or \$15 per family. The Buttery, 2 to 4 p.m. (416) 978-2651; or e-mail juliaparis@trinity.utoronto.ca

## ART & LITERATURE

**Wednesday, April 14. Frederic Alden Warren Lecture.** Prof. Peter McNally, McGill University, on: "Libraries: An Apologia." George Ignatieff Theatre, 15 Devonshire Place, 8 p.m. (416) 978-4398; linda.corman@utoronto.ca  
**Wednesday, March 31 to Sunday, April 4. Art Sale 2004.** An exhibition and sale of works by 60 contemporary artists. Proceeds go to the conservation of the college's art collection. **Hours:** Gala Opening and Silent Auction, including refreshments: Wednesday, March 31, 6 to 9 p.m. (\$10 admission); Thursday to Saturday, April 1 - 3, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Sunday, April 4, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (free admission).

Seeley Hall. For tickets to the gala and further information: 416-978-2651; or e-mail alumni@trinity.utoronto.ca  
**Wednesday, May 12. Presidents' Circle presents Provost Margaret MacMillan.** The Provost will discuss the legacies of the Paris Peace Conference that affect present-day Afghanistan and Iraq. This event is by invitation for members of the University of Toronto Presidents' Circle and guests. Hart House Theatre, 7 to 9 p.m. (416) 978-3810; or e-mail presidents.circle@utoronto.ca

## COLLEGE

**Thursday, April 29. Corporation Spring Meeting.** George Ignatieff Theatre, noon. (416) 946-7611; jwillard@trinity.utoronto.ca  
**Tuesday, May 11. Faculty of Divinity Convocation.** Strachan Hall, 8 p.m.

## DIVINITY

**Tuesday, June 15 to Thursday, June 17. Divinity Associates Conference.** "Light from the East: Anglicans and the Eastern Orthodox World." Guest speaker: The Rev. Canon Hugh Wybrew, vicar of The Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, England. (416) 978-2651; or juliaparis@trinity.utoronto.ca

## FAREWELL PARTY

**Thursday, June 3.** Bid farewell to Elizabeth Abbott, dean of women at St. Hilda's College, and reunite with old friends. Informal cocktail reception. Melinda Seaman Hall, 6 to 8 p.m. (speeches at 6.30). Cash bar. Everyone welcome.

RSVP to Julia Paris (416) 978-2707; or e-mail juliaparis@trinity.utoronto.ca

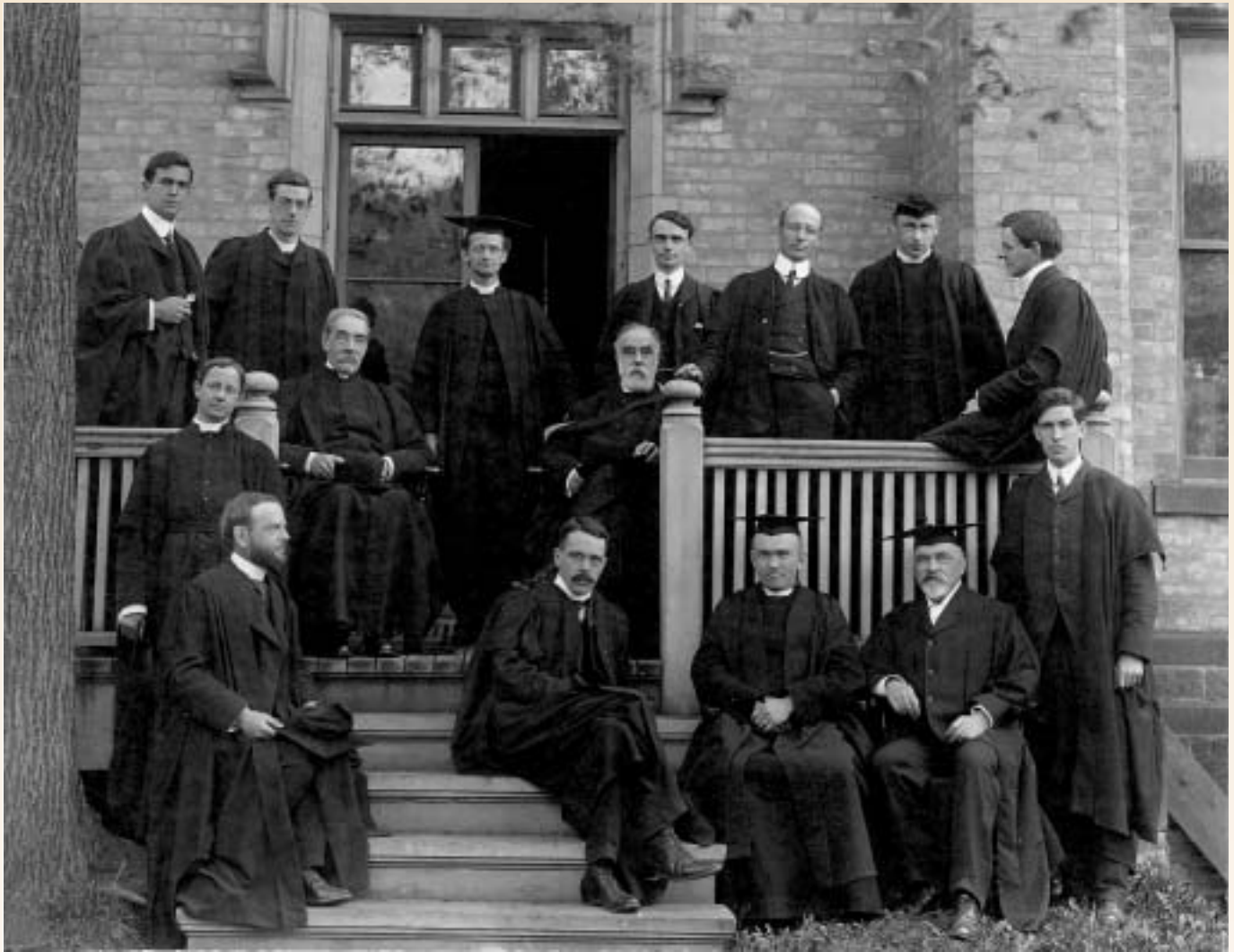
## SUMMER PUB

**Thursday, June 17.** Annual pub gathering. Get a group together! Junior Common Room, 8.30 p.m. RSVP: (416) 978-2651; or e-mail alumni@trinity.utoronto.ca

## SPRING REUNION

**Friday, June 4 to Sunday, June 6.** Honoured years end in 4 or 9. All alumni welcome. Go to www.trinity.utoronto.ca and click on Alumni Affairs, then Spring Reunion, to find the name of your class representative. For a registration form, please see page 2 of this magazine. Information: (416) 978-2651 or juliaparis@trinity.utoronto.ca  
**Friday, June 4** Private class parties arranged by year reps  
**Saturday, June 5** 10 a.m. St. Hilda's College Alumnae Association Annual Meeting  
Noon St. Hilda's College Alumnae Association Lunch. Guest speaker: Lynda Reeves 7T6, host of House & Garden

Television: "It's Only Decorating!" 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.  
Return to the classroom: seminars with Trinity faculty 2.45, 3.45 and 4.45 p.m.  
Tours of the John W. Graham Library 4 to 5.15 p.m.  
Tea party in the Provost's Lodge for grads of 2T9, 3T4, 3T9, 4T4 and 4T9. 4.30 p.m.  
Dr. Willis Noble, music director, invites you to take part in a rehearsal and then sing for the Evensong. Meet in the Chapel 5.30 p.m.  
Evensong in the Chapel 6 to 8.30 p.m.  
Garden Party in the Quad and Strachan Hall  
**Sunday, June 6** 9.30 a.m. Eucharist 10.30 a.m. Breakfast



## The Big Step

The (mostly) youthful Trinity faculty gathers 100 years ago in quiet repose, but change is upon them. Provost Thomas Clark Street Macklem, centre in a doorway facing the Professors' Garden on the old Queen Street campus, negotiated Trinity's entry into the University of Toronto, effective October 1, 1904, about the time this picture was taken. Opinion was mixed, but the future was inevitable. The Bishop of Toronto called the federation "a calamitous necessity." Canon H.F.D. Woodcock called it "a great achievement for one man." Here, shown in "splendid isolation" on Queen Street until Trinity College opened on Hoskin Avenue in 1925 are, top row, left to right: E.M. Sait, H.T.F. Duckworth, William Clark, T.C.S. Macklem, William Jones, G. Oswald Smith, H.C. Simpson, E.L. King and M.A. Mackenzie. Bottom row, left to right: A.W. Jenks, A.H. Young, T. Fraser Scott, T.H. Hunt, J.W.G. Andras and E.T. Owen. – *Margaret Webb*

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