

"construct" a pariah in the eyes of other states, given that so many of these states view the Council itself as fundamentally unrepresentative and illegitimate.

Eric Hoskins argued that Canada, if elected to the Council, must force that body to acknowledge the inevitable humanitarian consequences of its actions. He strongly advocated efforts to promote a "standing list" of humanitarian exemptions to trade embargoes, and to undertake humanitarian preassessments as a matter of course. David Malone agreed, noting also that it is important to institutionalize the provision of information to the Council in order to prevent Council members from choosing to ignore unpalatable facts.

Carolyn McAskie cited the case of Rwanda as an instance in which humanitarian information did not reach the Council. She noted that in the case of Zaire, however, Canada was successful in getting UN military and political planners to heed the advice of humanitarian agencies. She argued that similar efforts must be undertaken in the future if the Council is to appreciate the need for the reforms advocated by Mr. Hoskins and others.

The discussion then turned to the topic of humanitarian exemptions. Ms. McAskie suggested that Canada advocate the creation of lists of exempted items, and of institutions deemed competent to import those items. Eric Hoskins pointed out that humanitarian agencies alone do not have the capacity to alleviate all of the suffering in a target state, and that they resent having this responsibility implicitly downloaded upon them. He also noted that the WHO and the Working Group on the Agenda for Peace have both advocated item-based exemption schedules.

Prof. Doxey cautioned that while the exemptions process does indeed need to be streamlined, the main problems are simply a lack of humanitarian aid, and an unwillingness to