

traditional mutual distrust and divergent mandates, co-operation does not come easy. I will examine three Canadian attempts to bridge these differences: the Department of National Defence's 1998 publication of a civil-military co-operation manual, the creation of a DND-CARE Canada staff exchange program, and the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), which deployed Canadian Forces medical staff, engineers and security forces to Honduras after Hurricane Mitch in 1998, and to Turkey after the earthquake last fall. I will examine what impact NGOs had in the creation of these initiatives (with particular attention to the 1994 Defence Policy review) and suggest that this is evidence of their increasing influence on defence policy - an area that has traditionally been more resistant to demands from civil society. Finally, I will touch on how these initiatives highlight the fact that foreign policy is leading defence policy and how the DART, in particular, fits the mandate of human security and its underlying tenet of peace-building.

Biography

I am a 23-year-old Master's student of Political Studies at Queen's University. My research work focuses on the origins of Canada's human security policy as well as the emerging co-operation attempts to bridge the divide between the military and NGOs during humanitarian interventions. I did my undergraduate degree in journalism at Carleton University and have worked as a reporter for the Globe and Mail, the Edmonton Journal, Southam News and the Montreal Gazette. My mother is Chilean and I speak fluent Spanish. I also speak fluent English and French as well as basic Italian. Next year, I will be launching into a second Master's degree, in International Relations, at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

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Theoretical Implications of So-called Humanitarian Operations: What are the Roles of the UN and NATO?

Abstract

NATO's intervention in Kosovo has given rise to much debate, in this day and age where conflicts are increasingly internal affairs. The purpose of this paper is to analyse this intervention and the use of force to establish peace in a sovereign state in the name of human rights. Why has NATO taken on the role of a world police force when the architecture of security is still under conjectural? Why did the UN stand silently by watching, despite the fact that this is part of its mandate? Will NATO ensure that the UN Charter is respected, and if so, will it be according to NATO's interpretation it? To clarify these issues, we will base our analysis on three theoretical concepts in international relations that are essential in order to succeed in establishing peace. They are the following: military force, required to discourage the aggressor and take action; global authority to legalize and legitimize the action, and standards to motivate and justify the action. In our opinion, this frame is relevant because humanitarian interventions have given rise to a theoretical deadlock that requires us to view this increasingly common type of intervention from a different angle in order to fully understand it.