

well done for humanity's sake. The intervention was an inditement of international law. The international community was reduced to barbarism. It points to our failure to create conditions that would prevent the crisis. Claude Emmanuelli, Ottawa University, pointed out that while there is demand to alter the international normative framework, we should be careful not to have a materialistic approach to rules and laws. Existing laws are under-utilised as it is.

The principle of self-determination came to focus during the discussion. Metta Spencer, Peace Magazine, argued that clear criteria for the right of self-determination would reduce illegitimate claims for independence world-wide. Conditions under which the right to secede is legitimate (sanctioned by the international community) should be identified.

4. Theoretical Context: Human Security and Humanitarian Intervention

Paul Heinbecker said that the NATO campaign can be perceived as the first war to defend human values. The crisis has validated Canada's commitments to human security. There was little strategic interest in defending the Kosovo Albanians. Nevertheless, while a new benchmark has been established, NATO is less likely to act beyond Europe. The UN has to come to terms with the new challenges the human security paradigm poses. The protection of people must be accepted as the core of UN activities. However, clear criteria for humanitarian intervention must be established to avoid charges of Western neo-colonialism by developing countries. Care must be taken so that the criteria do not become an impediment to action. Geoffrey Pearson suggested that perhaps the Convention on Genocide could be the basis towards establishing some humanitarian intervention criteria. Some reacted to this proposal negatively, since the Genocide Convention is not gender specific. Many recent atrocities targeted women (i.e., rape).

Canadians remain supportive of humanitarian intervention. TV coverage is key to this public support. Canadians also have a high quality air power and a professional diplomatic service. While Minister Axworthy's leadership provides energy, the foreign service is stretched thin.

Dean Oliver, Canadian War Museum, argued that based on human nature, there is a large role for the military in ensuring security. He said that there is a dissonance between the rhetoric of human security and the capacity to implement a human security agenda. Inter-state conflict is not behind us. The Kosovo intervention showed that NATO is the most effective tool in addressing international security problems. Human security underestimates the utility of military force while it makes demands on the "residual" forces. Current military capacity is over-extended and insufficient. This may eventually lead to undermining Canada's credibility to deliver on human security commitments. Reacting to the calls for enhanced military capacity, Bob Miller, Parliamentary Centre, expressed his doubts about such a development in the context of the restrictive fiscal environment.

Donna Winslow, University of Ottawa, pointed out that the task of the military should be securing an environment conducive to peace-building. It is somebody else's job to develop an