

that Canada and the Netherlands might develop in common, he urged that we "do something radical" together, perhaps by developing some capacity actually to make a difference in the struggle against terrorism.

#### Discussion (of panels one and two):

- The "root-causes" thesis may be based on a fallacious assumption that development and peace are directly correlated, which flies in the face of at least one theory of political change associated with the "revolution of rising expectations" (i.e., that instability initially increases as objective conditions improve).
- If we take Afghanistan as the model for future conflict against terrorism, we may be making the mistake of "preparing to fight the last war"; in this respect, military institutions may be less relevant to the campaign against terrorism than police and intelligence assets.
- The military will, notwithstanding the comment immediately above, continue to have a vital counterterrorism function in respect of the challenge posed from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and, while the US may be losing interest in NATO, it will still want to build coalitions.
- Even though the "roots-causes" thesis may be problematical in some respects, Afghanistan demonstrates the danger to our security if we ignore the problem of "failed states".
- It may be misleading to assume that the shock of 11 September has dissipated in the Netherlands, and that there has been a return to the status quo ante; after all, the Dutch are now debating in a vigorous and novel manner their refugee and immigration policies.
- The "marginalization-of-NATO" thesis may need to be qualified, for not only does the organization remain vital for a variety of reasons not directly related to terrorism, but the upcoming Prague summit may demonstrate a new resolve to enhance capabilities.
- A curious diplomatic paradox looks to be emerging: the extension of multilateral structures is placing a growing premium on bilateralism.
- The attack on America has resolved, for Canada, the Herman Kahn puzzle (i.e., of Canada's being a "regional power without a region") -- Canada has now been unequivocally given its region, and it is called North America.