

to review our solutions and look at human security as key to prevention and as a tool to aid in the eradication of terrorism.

Bill Graham: In a superficial way, the risk to human security seems greater after September 11th. However, when General Lewis McKenzie was asked this point, his answer was that the situation is now better because we know there is a problem and now we are addressing it. But war can exacerbate the problem. Using the human security agenda is the use of soft power -- which represents what we are like as Canadians. What happened on September 11th demonstrates what we have been talking about when we speak of human security. We cannot use counter-terrorism to violate human rights. A viable state respects the rights of citizens and human rights. Col. Côté is also right -- if there is no security, there can be no reconstruction in Afghanistan. Canada has pledged \$100 million over two years for reconstruction and we have to make sure it is effective.

Medina: This has upset the whole international order. If the reactions are ignorance and fear, are we acting from this perspective? Dr. Evans, if people are not really afraid, how does this play out in the US, Canada and Great Britain?

Evans: We are facing 9/11 and a Bush administration approach to world order. We can empathize with the deep feelings in the US, but we are now dealing with a much more assertive US. Rather than denouncing the US, how can we deliver an alternative? Should we use the approach that human security is now more important rather than less important? This is not the flavour of the month in the US, but we could strengthen the human security approach internationally.

Beaudet: We are speaking of the ignorance of whom? This is a voluntary ignorance, much like the situation during the massacre in Rwanda, when General Dallaire's warning went deliberately unheeded. We have successfully confronted the US in the recent past, so it is feasible to say to them "this is too much".

Medina: The unintended consequences of the steps taken by the US post September 11th seem to have exacerbated the Middle East conflict. Can the UN or human rights bodies do something? Can they stop these problems or deal with the Bin-Ladens of the world?

Graham: There is no military solution for Israel. They need to return to dialogue and to conclude that they have to live together, so how will they do it? Canada can be the interlocutor for both sides, providing constructive support. There is so much animosity between the parties that they can only do this with a moderator. Canada could participate, but could only do this with the support of the US. The G8 and Canada are supportive of the steps taken by US Secretary of State Colin Powell in the Middle East.

Stuart: How do we persuade the US that other strategies will be more successful? We need to find more space for the dissenting voice.

Zabouri: Could the UN policies for prevention, human security and peace have stopped these kind of threats? There were two distracting processes -- resources and structural problems. With