

constructing new international norms.

In its role as a tipping agent, Canada tips emerging international norms into a cascade. Canada chooses those norms it wishes to support and acts as a catalyst to bring about a norm cascade through its foreign policy practice. It not only puts resource to work, but capitalises on its middle power status to perform the necessary functions to tip a norm. (Canada, as a "middle power," has historically worked with NGOs and International Organisations to advance humanitarian goals). To test their hypothesis, Howard and Neufeldt engaged in a comparison of three case studies: Land Mines, Small Arms and Light Weapons Transfers, and the International Criminal Court.

Their investigation revealed that Canada can indeed act as a tipping agent in the process of creating new international norms. Common themes that re-appear in successful Canadian campaigns to tip norms to a cascade include working with NGOs and transnational civil society in general and Canada's ability to deploy its resources in support of the norms. Several factors, such as, for instance, limitation of agency on tipping norms outside of Canada's traditional middle power/humanitarian role, may limit Canada's ability as a tipping agent. In conclusion, Peter Howard pointed out the need to develop a theoretical perspective to the ongoing debates about the future of Canadian foreign policy.

Claire Cutler (University of Victoria) pointed out that cautiously situating oneself within a moral framework is more important than ever, given the neutralisation of politics brought about by globalisation. Canada is in a good position to be a tipping agent. It actively participates in a global network of international organisations and is developing a partnership with NGOs and other segments of civil society.

Douglas Anglin (Carleton University) said that individual action has to be taken into the account. The ability of the Minister to see the opportunity and to rise to the occasion is a key factor in Canadian foreign policy. Hector Mackenzie (Communications Programs and Outreach Division) echoed Douglas Anglin's point. Human security issues have always been there and the Department has attempted to act on many, but the lack of vision and leadership often prevented the development of an actual policy. The land mines campaign was especially about individual efforts to include people, to carry out policies, to raise awareness and so on.

6. *Academia and Foreign Policy: Ahead or Behind the Curve?*

Andrew Cooper (University of Waterloo) talked about the state of Canadian academia. He said that first, Canadian academics are in many ways catalysts for ideas. While it is up to a foreign minister to pick up some of these ideas, academics have been addressing and pushing for different notions of security for some time. Second, academics often act as a warning mechanism/lightening rod. For instance, there have been extensive studies on the danger of an unregulated hyper-mobile financial capital regime. The potential for an emerging double movement has also been addressed (and vindicated, as the backlash against globalisation