

corporate and public interests/concerns, leading to a social amonie. However, Seattle did make a difference and demonstrations/protest like that may be a way to push the public interest on the global economic agenda. Resistance starts locally. Vincent Della Salla (Carleton University) pointed out that this might be difficult to do since there does not exist an accountable and responsible public authority to which anti-systemic/anti-globalisation related grievances could be directed. Where do groups go when the state and corporate interests are hostile? Stopping the MIA and the recent protests in Washington and Seattle may have contributed to developing a discourse but did not make a tangible difference. Elizabeth Smythe (Concordia University College) said that while no one really knows what the real impact of Washington and Seattle will be, globalisation (seen as a contestable, business driven process), has been de-legitimised by the civil society protests.

Arch Ritter (Carleton University) said that the impact of globalisation on development is variable. In some parts of Latin America, participation in the global economic system improved socioeconomic conditions. In Chile, for instance, integration has led to increased exports and technological transfers. The per capita income has improved, poverty has fallen by more than one half and taxes were increased to pay for social programs. The current government is not anti-labour. This development leads one to conclude that there is no dichotomy between a "Competition State" and a social welfare state. The two are mutually supportive. While this may be true, Louis Bélanger (Université Laval) said that the link between trade policy and foreign policy has to be strengthened. It could be useful to look at economic/trade issues through a lens equivalent to human security. In this context, it would make sense to open borders to textiles coming from the South. Access to globalisation may equal development if safety nets are created and trade conducted within a broader framework. Nonetheless, the fact remains, as Jean-Philippe Thérien (Université de Montréal) pointed out, that there is a clear correlation between trade openness and the development of income disparities. Income disparities are greater than ever world-wide, he said.

Claire Cutler (University of Victoria) revisited the disjunction between trade and foreign policy. She expressed her concern that economic policy/decisions are not presented (to the public) as rational political choices but rather as responses/impulses to neutral global processes. In this sense, Seattle and Washington were a reactions to this trend/discourse. In these cases, dissent took the form of "yelling back" at the amorphous global structures.

5. *Canada's Constructivist Foreign Policy: Building Norms for Peace*

Peter Howard (School of International Service, American University) presented a paper he has written with Reina Neufeldt on Canada's foreign policy. He said that Canada's actions abroad have been perceived in the academic literature as typical middle power policies. This perception is based on a thin view of the social structure of the international system and should be complemented. "Applying a constructivist lens to Axworthy's foreign policy provides useful insights into the process of international norm and rule production, legitimisation, and diffusion from a state perspective." This approach allows us to posit Canada as a "tipping agent" in