

stability and order over other concerns such as justice, change and transformation). However, in light of the post-internationalist argument that we are living in a turbulent and transitional period of history, can the old ways of examining a country's foreign policy remain adequate? Even fairly traditional foreign policy scholars have noted that "While the established concepts, and concerns, associated with the privileging of the older habits of Canadian foreign policy behaviour retain considerable value as signposts in navigating the driving dynamic of change, however, it is also conceded that this traditional mode of treatment is not enough."⁶²

This paper represents only the beginning of a much larger study of Canadian foreign policy that begins with the observation that globalization and sub-groupism envelop two sets of social forces that are squeezing in on the Canadian state. As a result, Canadian foreign policy making and behaviour will necessarily undergo significant variations from traditional patterns. It is also clear that debates about an expanded security concept will have a major impact on future Canadian security policy. The changing nature of threat/threat perception has so significantly blurred the international/domestic territorial and issues divide as to call into question the idea that states can formulate, and act on, independent foreign policy.