

reorientation of foreign policy objectives is particularly important at a time when rejectionist and radical fundamentalist movements have mobilized on both sides as negotiations at the state level fail to bear fruit. Political polarization in both Arab and Israeli societies has further problematized the Peace Process by creating a backlash against inter-ethnic dialogue and cooperation at the societal level. The continuation of protracted conditions of conflict and terrorist activities during the Peace Process era present serious obstacles for third party intervention. These circumstances have necessitated new thinking about Canadian foreign policy vis-a-vis the Middle East. The following section outlines the ideological shift in Canadian foreign policy from the diplomatic to the grassroots level as a theoretical framework through which to consider the viability of the CFDD in Israel/Palestine and Jordan.

(2) Canadian Peacebuilding in the Post-Cold War Era:

In the post-Cold War era, Canadian foreign policy has undergone two major paradigm shifts. The first is characterized by a transition from peacekeeping to "peacebuilding" (Stephenson, 1998: 65), while the second is defined by a shift from national security to a human security agenda. Both initiatives draw from a long history of human rights and development practices as they have evolved over many years through such organisations as the United Nations and other international development agencies (DFAIT, 1999; Owens & Arneil, 1999; Heinbecker, 1999).

The first shift in Canadian foreign policy is an attempt to move away from the traditional Cold War doctrine of deterrence, i.e., containing, managing or moderating hostilities through the threat to use military force. An example of the traditional approach in the Middle East was the first case in which armed UN peacekeeping troops were deployed to the region during the Suez Crisis of 1956. Their role was to supervise a cease-fire between states, Egypt on one side and Britain,