

to Canada and does business must observe the Canadian ways of doing things, Canadian laws and institutions and Canadian policy. So it's quite a natural attitude and it is one that has prevailed ever since this country was formed. Indeed, one of the reasons that Canada was formed was because of a fear that the United States following the civil war might want to move north according to the doctrine of Manifest Destiny. I think the doctrine of Manifest Destiny is dead but nevertheless there are certain factors that worked which arise from the great vigor, the great dynamism of the United States which we greatly admire, but which we do not want to have to accept. We want, if we can, to have our own civilization on the northern half of the continent.

Reporter: A former Canadian Prime Minister expressed concern about what he called "the hurricane of virile and dangerous anti-Americanism in Canada". Would you regard that characterization as inaccurate?

Mr. Sharp: As a "hurricane"? Oh no. You know Canadians are not anti-American. This is quite wrong. Any government - there have been many, many experiences in the past - any Canadian government that follows an anti-American policy loses the next election. We've had many illustrations of this. And so that sort of fine line between following a pro-Canadian policy and resisting the domination of the United States is one that has to be walked very gingerly by all governments. But any government that moves too much in either direction, either in favour of having an integration with the United States or on the other hand of following an anti-American policy almost invariably loses.

Reporter: When you brought in the matter of the politics involved in the attitude towards the United States, has politics played a part in the Canadian attitude in the trade negotiations? By that I mean is it politically impossible for the Canadian government to make trade concessions to the United States with an election in the offing here?

Mr. Sharp: Well I think that when you talk about trade concessions that you get to the root of the problem. Take the automobile agreement. The automobile agreement was an agreement presumably of equal value on both sides, and was signed with that in mind. We are quite prepared to re-negotiate this but we are not prepared to say that we should make concessions to the United States. We want to re-negotiate the agreement and to work out an agreement that is mutually satisfactory to both sides. On the other hand there are contributions that Canada is prepared to