

POLICY-MAKERS THEY WERE WORKING UNDER THE GENERAL ASSUMPTION THAT IT WASN'T NECESSARY TO WEIGH RESPECTIVE OVERALL PURPOSES OR ADVANTAGES, SINCE TRADE-OFFS WEREN'T PART OF THE TECHNIQUES.

RULE 8 WAS TO LIMIT RECOURSE TO DISCUSSION OR NEGOTIATION AT THE POLITICAL LEVEL, IN FAVOUR OF KEEPING DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES ON THE OFFICIAL OR EXPERT LEVEL, SINCE A POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE WASN'T IN ITSELF NEEDED TO SHAPE OR DETERMINE RESPECTIVE APPROACHES.

RULE 9: DON'T ROCK THE MULTILATERAL BOAT ON BILATERAL ISSUES, AND DON'T GO AGAINST EACH OTHER MULTILATERALLY ON FOREIGN-POLICY ISSUES. A VARIANT OF NOT "GOING PUBLIC", THIS TACIT UNDERSTANDING ACCEPTED DIVERGENCIES OF POSITION ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES BUT WITHIN SELF-IMPOSED LIMITS AND WITHIN A MUTUALLY SUPPORTING FRAMEWORK WHICH DID NOT ALLOW DIRECT CRITICISM OF EACH OTHER.

LASTLY, RULE 10: NO RELIANCE ON SUMMITRY. NO US PRESIDENT VISITED CANADA BETWEEN 1972 AND 1981. SUMMITS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER OF THE DAY TOOK PLACE OFTEN IN ORDER TO SET THE BEACON JOINTLY, RARELY TO RESOLVE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES.