

the report by examining each of the previous chapters for their implications with respect to Canadian concerns and interests.

The Triple Conflict

Canada has been affected by the same demographic and occupational changes that characterized the American scene in the 1970's and 1980's. However, these impacted on an economy that was structured differently than the American and upon a political agenda that had different priorities. These differences may be briefly noted. One is the lack of a geographical shift of manufacturing activity within Canada, though similar overall job losses were taking place and similar shifts in the geography of economic prosperity were occurring. The prosperity shift was produced by the relative increase in commodity prices that came with the oil crisis of 1973. This shift in turn left to some movement of jobs out of central Canada to the West, but it had none of the characteristics of the shift to the Sunbelt that took place in the U.S. Instead, it was more as if the Rust Belt and the Mountain region were the only American regions replicated in Canada.

The Canadian economy was also more heavily regulated than the American, which meant that parallel moves to deregulate in order to free the economy to expand and diversify were bound to be weaker. Instead, regulation, including barriers to international trade and investment, seem to have been used to protect the Canadian employment structure to a greater