

nizes that "mature partners must have autonomous independent policies", there is a momentum outside of governmental policies for increasingly interdependent but inevitably unequal ties between the two countries. Moreover global policies of the United States, such as the "New Economic Policy" of last year, can over-ride bilateral policies with particular impact on Canada. The economic problems facing the United States, combined with the national mood of uncertainty and concern with domestic social problems, are likely to emphasize the shorter-term national interests and to require relatively more government involvement in the economy in the future. U. S. interests generally appear to favour a reformed, orderly and effective trading and monetary system. Failure to achieve this could strengthen existing elements in the U.S. society which are more isolationist. While there is little evidence of a deliberately continentalist American economic strategy, U. S. policies and interests on particular issues, ranging from the Auto Pact to pollution and energy needs, could, in practice, converge towards a more continentalist position.

The paper summarizes changing Canadian attitudes in the following words:

"It would appear that Canadians remain aware of the benefits of the American connection, but that today more than any other time since the Second World War, they are concerned about the trend of the relationship and would seem willing to contemplate and support reasonable measures to ensure greater Canadian independence." (page 11)

This attitude reflects national concerns about problems of national unity, regional disparities, future prosperity, employment, quality of life, which seem to call for distinct Canadian solutions.