

the defence and political fields, continental linkages have not significantly increased in recent years. The strongest continental pulls appear to derive from the ubiquitous presence of U.S.-owned subsidiaries of large multinational corporations, and from the wealth of informal, non-governmental ties between private groups, associations and individuals. Paradoxically, as these ties have expanded, the capacity of Canada to develop economically and culturally with less reliance on the United States and the outside world in general has also increased". (page 6)

THE PRESENT (Pages 6 to 13)

In the second section, entitled "the Changing Context", the paper states that the post-war era in international relations has ended and is giving way to a new world framework. This judgement formed the basis for the comprehensive reviews of their foreign policy carried out in both the United States and Canada. Both countries saw a relatively diminished role for themselves in the new scheme of things, subject to their very different responsibilities and a need for foreign policy to be shaped by national objectives and interests (pages 6 and 7).

While Foreign Policy for Canadians did not examine Canada-U.S. relations in detail, it underlined the impact of the United States on virtually all aspects of our foreign relations. The Canada-U.S. relationship was presented as one of two inescapable realities, crucial to Canada's continuing existence, the other being national unity. In contrast, the United States review did not specifically deal with Canada, except in broad foreign policy terms, in the context of the Nixon doctrine. While that doctrine, in the words of the President, recog-