

tremendous amount of trade with the United States. This is one of the problems, and this is really the key to the problem. It is the growing interdependence of the countries of the world and the best example is the interdependence between Canada and the United States. Our two countries do \$20 billion worth of trade.

Reporter: Would you like to see more independence between the two countries? Would this Government like to?

Mr. Sharp: Yes, we would, and we have been following a more independent policy. As you probably know, we moved ahead of the United States. They followed us, but we moved ahead of them in foreign policy. We were the first country in recent times to move to a rapprochement with the People's Republic of China. We had exchanges with the Russians and so on. We were very happy to see President Nixon follow our example. So, we do show some independence. We have relations with Cuba. We have pursued our own policies just as the United States has and what is interesting about this is how parallel these policies are. The Nixon Doctrine is paralleled in Canada by the Trudeau Doctrine which is that we should move in foreign policy to advance our national interests and to limit our commitments to our ability to discharge them. That is not the Nixon Doctrine. It is our doctrine and that is why our foreign policy moves so closely and parallel. So I don't accept the view that there is any anti-American policy in Canada. What we are following is the policy that appeals to us as advancing the interests of Canada and very often it does advance the interests of the United States and vice versa.

Reporter: Very good. Thank you.