

security. They will also continue to make their living by buying and selling internationally — whether or not they continue to be part of the seventh largest national economy in the world, with the seventh largest share of trade. All Canadians will continue to depend for their livelihood on orderly international economic rules, exports, imports, investment and technology flows, effective bargaining power, and competitive skills. More than this, Canadians will continue to value and promote their family and cultural links which now extend to every corner of the planet.

One common interest and value that remains remarkably strong among Canadians, as they consider various constitutional options, is their continuing acceptance of (and, according to a December 1991 Gallup poll, strong pride in)<sup>12</sup> an umbrella of common Canadian identity. While there are many who insist on strong and concrete recognition of their distinct identities (whether franco-Québécois, indigenous Canadian, or other groups) *within* a Canadian constitutional order, only the most extreme and symbol-struck of separatists now place much store in superseding the Canadian identity as such internationally. Many arrangements in Canadian foreign policy already allow for the vigorous pursuit of provincial jurisdictions and interests and these precedents could also allow for extension to other areas.

The international benefits of Canadian citizenship, identity, and reputation — not to speak of the world's most welcome passport — seem to be appreciated by individual citizens. The benefits of pan-Canadian common action (and bargaining power) are equally appreciated by political leaders at all levels, even though the political game will sometimes require them to protest loudly when their sectional priorities must be compromised.

In federal systems,<sup>13</sup> the range of experience shows a range of possible models for the management of foreign policy, though in all cases it is considered that the central government of a federation should have supremacy or pre-eminence in foreign policy (if that state is to be viable). Where the member states of a federation are involved in foreign policy to any degree, their activities should be part of a coherent, comprehensive whole.

Canada today has a quite decentralized presence on the international scene, with Quebec and other provinces behaving as important international actors, in some areas, alongside the federal government. But this does not now detract from Canada's presence or performance at the international level, because the activities of all Canadian governments