

ratio; a good portion of the Army's numbers comes from support personnel and not soldiers in the field. It is therefore difficult to put a massive number of people in the field without feeling the crunch at home. Army and Air Force personnel complain more about long campaigns away from their families, more so than the Navy where it is expected to be away for long periods. There is also much more attention to your actions in the field when you are a superpower.

- There is a perception in the US military that there ought to be more of a rationale for peacekeeping operations. The US does not have a great track record when it comes to nationbuilding in Africa or Asia.

## **V. Canada and US foreign policy priorities and processes**

- The change in ministers of Foreign Affairs from Lloyd Axworthy to John Manley is perceived as representing an ideological shift in Canada's foreign policy. Manley is less critical / much more supportive of American foreign policy.
- In terms of which allies have influence, not everyone is equal (Britain, France and Germany are especially important in NATO). Canada does not have veto power over American policy. A critical Canadian stance may not change Bush's mind, but may signal to him that he may have a problem.
- The President and the Prime Minister share a common understanding of political constraints. The ties that bind Canada and the US run deep. We share a culture and the relationship is healthy and robust. There are some issues, like trade, where the US would be more inclined to listen to Canada.
- Much of Canada- US relations take place outside of the government-to-government level. Canada and the US do share a common border, and technology can make cross-border cooperation more possible. Regional and civil society networks are also becoming very important and can be used to put pressure on the Administration.