

Introduction

The United States and Canada are similar in political institutions and have close historical connections (Hartz, 1955; Lipset, 1989; Weaver and Rockman, 1993). On the surface, it would seem inevitable that, if any two countries in the world would borrow policies from each other, it would be these two English-speaking, friendly countries occupying the same continent. Yet because of constitutional and cultural ties, in some policy areas Canada has more closely followed British domestic policy rather than that of the United States (Studlar and Tatalovich, 1996), Canada also tends to follow the British practice of negotiated implementation of regulatory rules. Even though the study of policy borrowing (also called lesson drawing, policy emulation, policy copying, and policy transfer) is in its infancy (Waltman, 1980; Rose, 1993; Studlar, 1993; Robertson and Waltman, 1993; Wolman, 1992; Dolowitz and Marsh, 1996), several of the most significant theoretical and empirical works in the field have been produced by Canadian scholars (Bennett, 1990; 1991a; 1991b; 1996; Bennett and Howlett, 1992; Manfredi, 1990; Hoberg, 1991). This is undoubtedly due to the great sensitivity which Canadians in general have to the influence of larger, more powerful countries, especially the United States, on their affairs, as in Prime