

ATHERTON: There are. The bread and butter of a lot of us on both sides of the border depend on our trade. Our trade with Canada is greater than that with any other nation. It is the greatest volume of international trade carried on between any two countries in the world.

FISHER: I should be inclined to think that we would go a long way to keep that position, especially after we've seen what happens when you fight about that sort of question.

WRONG: You'd think that now. We all think it and believe it. But not so long ago, we didn't.

ATHERTON: We haven't always made the most intelligent use of our common border, Mr. Fisher. I think it would be true to say that for many years trade and investment between the United States and Canada flourished in spite of - not because of - support. We raised tariffs on each other. We devised restrictions on the movement of persons. We did the best we could to deny the facts of geography. In 1911, for instance, we were willing to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada. Canada at that time was unwilling.

WRONG: And several times since then the shoe has been on the other foot.

ATHERTON: It has. And yet Canada sells to us, and buys from us, more than anybody else. We have about five billion dollars invested in Canada. How much have you got invested in the United States, Mr. Wrong?

WRONG: Personally, I have very little invested anywhere, worse luck; but if you mean what Canadians have invested in the United States, the total is somewhere between a billion and a billion and a half. Relatively, that is larger than your investment in Canada, as there are over eleven times more people in the United States than in Canada.

ATHERTON: That figure includes direct plant equipment and securities. In fact, when you look at corporations you find they're as complicated as Delaware and New York. Canadians and Americans