

with our own. I know the pride you take in them. It is in fact not difficult to find long lists and large areas of common interests between our past and between our present.

Canadians today look to the United States for many products and provide a nearby market for many U.S. exports - a fact that is not always given the weight it merits when attention turns to the international trading relations of the most powerful and prosperous nation of the world. Of every \$4 Americans make from foreign sales, \$1 comes from Canadians. Canada buys more from the United States than does any other country, more in fact than all the countries of the European Common Market combined, two and a half times as much as all of South America - and considerably more than you buy from us.

In round figures, Canada buys from the U.S. about \$1 billion more goods and about another \$1 billion more services than you buy from Canadian sources. To obtain some sense of the proportionate burden the financing of this deficit places upon the Canadian economy, imagine the U.S. economy running a current account deficit of nearly \$30 billion in its dealings with another country.

Put another way, for every \$100 of production in the U.S., Americans buy goods worth 80 cents from Canada, while Canadians spend \$12.50 on goods from the United States for every \$100-worth we produce at home.

But even talking in these terms understates the realities of our trading relationship. It is perhaps more significant to talk in terms of people: the average American buys a total of \$31 in goods from Canada in a year, while for every Canadian man, woman or child we buy an average of \$361-worth of American goods.

Much the same story is told as far as international investment between our two countries is concerned. Canada provides a close, stable and attractive outlet for a substantial volume of U.S. capital. Foreign interests have a total stake of better than \$33 billion in the Canadian economy. Half this investment is concentrated in the direct ownership of a share in Canadian enterprises. And three-quarters of this direct investment in Canada by non-Canadians is in the hands of residents of the U.S.

These are impressive figures. They naturally give some cause for Canadian concern as to whether undue control over our resources rests in foreign hands. But consider this: per person, Canadians invest better than one and a half times as much in the United States as Americans invest in Canada. This contribution is to some extent swallowed up in the huge domestic economy of the United States, but it is significant nevertheless, and well worth consideration in any attempt to discuss the basis of the Canadian-American partnership.

These are some of the facts and figures that tell the tale of a very special relation between the biggest and richest nation in the world and its smaller neighbour, which is by any other standard doing not too badly. It is a relation which brings great benefits to both partners; and as the figures suggest,