



The exchange grew significantly after World War II. The greater flow was first to the south — during the fifties an average of around 19,000 Canadians settled in the United States each year — but the number of American migrants grew steadily, even when the number of immigrants to Canada from other countries dropped. It has advanced from 7,799 in 1950 to over 20,000. In the early 1970s the balance was very close with some 20,000 persons moving annually from each coun-

*Americans like their kissin' cousins, the Canadians, a lot better than the Canadians like them. The reason is simple. We can take the Canadians or leave them alone. They have to take us.*

JENKIN LLOYD JONES, *Tulsa Tribune*, June 16, 1964.

try to the other, but recently the number of Canadians migrating has dropped sharply.

Canadians admit immigrants on the basis of a point system (points, for example, are added for education and subtracted for years over thirty-five), and Americans going north in recent years have been youngish and well educated. Of the 20,155 who went over the border to stay in 1975, some 391 were classified as entrepreneurs, another 1,088 as managers or administrators and 1,066 as teachers.

There were, of course, more casual visitors. During 1975, some 34,582,241 short excursions were made from America to Canada, and 32,962,814 from Canada to the United States. (Since there are only 22 million Canadians, some, obviously, came more than once.)