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CANADA - U.S. DOSSIER

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CANADA - U.S. DOSSIER

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## ECONOMY

### 1. Canada and the United States are each other's best customers -

- The annual trade between Canada and the United States is now close to 23 billion dollars a year - the greatest figure ever reached in trade between any two countries.
- Canada buys 70% (eleven billion dollars worth) of all its imports from the United States. On a per capita basis, each Canadian buys \$500.00 worth of American goods.
- The United States buys 28.5% (twelve billion dollars worth) of all its imports from Canada. On a per capita basis each American buys \$50.00 worth of Canadian goods.
- 67.8% of total Canadian exports are to the U.S.  
23.5% of total U.S. exports are to Canada.
- Per capita, each Canadian has invested \$150.00 in the U.S. while each American has invested \$100.00 in Canada.

### 2. Canada, because of its small domestic market, depends on exports far more than the United States.

- The Canadian domestic market is based on a population of twenty two million people.  
Exports represent 25% of the Gross National Product of Canada.
- The American domestic market is based on a population of two hundred and eight million people.  
Exports represent only 5.3% of the Gross National Product of the U.S.
- 48% of Canadian exports to the United States are manufactured goods.
- 71% of United States exports to Canada are manufactured goods.  
Since secondary manufacturing industries, and not primary industries,

are more job intensive, Canada is interested in exporting manufactured goods in order to maintain fuller employment.

3. "Canada is one of the most open markets for goods. Quotas are applied to an estimated 17% of the USA's industrial imports, compared with 4% in the case of the EEC, while Canada makes hardly any use of such restrictions"...Pepin, Chicago, March '72.

U.S. sales to Canada in the first eight months of 1971 (\$6.7 billion) exceed those to Japan at \$2.6 billion, Germany at \$1.9 billion and Britain at \$1.4 billion. Combined they add to \$6.2 billion.

GATT study shows the average tariff on all imports into Canada was 9.2% compared with 6.9% for the European Community, 10.1% for Japan and 10.9% for the U.S.A. The same Tariff Study also calculated that 54.4% of all Canadian most-favoured-nation imports entered duty-free, compared with 51.1% for the European Community, 46.8% for Japan and 27.9% for the USA.

Quotas are applied to an estimated 17% of the USA's industrial imports, compared with 4% in the case of the EEC, while Canada makes hardly any use of such restrictions.

Imports into Canada under this relatively open regime amount to more than 23% of our gross national product, compared with less than 5½% in your case (U.S.), and 11% for Japan.

4. Canada and the U.S. owe each other about a billion dollars.

- Canada pays over a billion dollars a year more to the U.S. in interest and dividends than the United States pays to Canada.

Americans paid \$350 million in 1971 to Canadians in interest and dividends. Canadians paid \$1.365 billion dollars in 1971 to Americans.

- Americans have invested a total of \$21 billion dollars in Canada. Canadians have invested a total of only \$3 billion dollars in the U.S.
- The United States spends a billion dollars a year more on Canadian goods than Canada spends on American goods.
- Canada used the billion dollars in trade surplus to pay off the billion dollars in interest and dividend deficit.

5. The 'book' value of U.S. direct investment in Canada at the end of 1970 was about \$21 billion. This is concentrated in the mining and manufacturing industries. At the end of 1968, U.S. residents 'controlled' (that is, owned more than 50%) 51% of all assets in the mining industry and 43% in manufacturing.

The degree of U.S. control in certain sectors of manufacturing is even higher...rubber products 84%; petroleum refining 76%; transportation equipment 73%.

6. The Canadian Balance of Payments

Basic Balance (current Account plus Long Term Capital Account)

	<u>With All Countries</u>	<u>With U.S.A.</u>
1970	1,778	645
1971	741	508
1972 1st Quarter	-30 (SAR)	154
2nd Quarter	595 (SAR)	410

Merchandise Trade Account

	<u>With All Countries</u>	<u>With U.S.A.</u>
1970	2,906	1,041
1971	2,255	1,126
1972 1st Quarter	169 (SAR)	340
2nd Quarter	429 (SAR)	265

Service Account

	<u>With All Countries</u>	<u>With U.S.A.</u>
1970	-2,023	-1,272
1971	-2,131	-1,390
1972 1st Quarter	-559 (SAR)	-525
2nd Quarter	-501 (SAR)	-389

Current Account Balance

	<u>With All Countries</u>	<u>With U.S.A.</u>
1970	1,036	-169
1971	348	-170
1972 1st Quarter	-325 (SAR)	-169
2nd Quarter	-17 (SAR)	-104

Short Term Capital Account

	<u>With All Countries</u>	<u>With U.S.A.</u>
1970	-248	37
1971	36	754
1972 1st Quarter	235	-633
2nd Quarter	-217	-547



Long Term Capital Account

	<u>With All Countries</u>	<u>With U.S.A.</u>
1970	742	814
1971	393	678
1972 1st Quarter	295	325
2nd Quarter	612	514

Canadian Merchandise Exports (Adjusted)

	<u>To All Countries</u>	<u>To U.S.A.</u>
1970	16,751	10,859
1971	17,788	12,002
1972 1st Quarter	4,356	3,193
2nd Quarter	5,334	3,720

Canadian Merchandise Imports (Adjusted)

	<u>From All Countries</u>	<u>From U.S.A.</u>
1970	13,845	9,818
1971	15,533	10,876
1972 1st Quarter	4,182	2,884
2nd Quarter	4,943	3,455

U.S. Direct Investment in Canada

1970	575
1971	605
1972 1st Quarter	213
2nd Quarter	159

\* 1970 and 1971 figures preliminary, 1972 figures estimated.

Source: Second Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1972.

SAR: Seasonally Adjusted Rate

7. Canadians have experimented with nationalization more than Americans.

- Canadian Crown Corporations administer and manage many public services in which business enterprise and public accountability must be combined. The Corporation is accountable to Parliament for the conduct of its affairs.

1. Departmental Corporations - responsible for administrative, supervisory or regulatory services of a governmental nature:

e.g.: Agricultural Stabilization Board, National Museums of Canada, National Research Council, Unemployment Insurance Commission.

2. Agency Corporations - management of trading or service operations on a quasi commercial basis:

e.g.: Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, National Capital Commission, National Harbours Board, Royal Canadian Mint.

3. Proprietary Corporations - Management of lending or financial operations, or of commercial or industrial operations involving the production of goods and supplying of public services. Operations are usually conducted without parliamentary appropriations:

e.g.: Air Canada, CBC, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, CNR, Northern Transportation Co. Ltd., Polymer Corp. Ltd., St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Specifically there are several Crown Corporations in transportation in Canada: Air Canada (incorporated in 1937 provides publically owned air transportation with powers to carry on its business throughout Canada and outside and was the first air transport firm on the continent to go all jet engine.)

CN (which has been entrusted several railway lines acquired by the federal government since 1923 and now operates the world's largest railway system).

Canadian utilities can also be publically owned. Electric power utilities that are publically owned in Canada employ almost four times as many people as privately owned ones.

#### TRADE

##### U.S. - Canada exchange of technology:

United States is the principal source of technology for Canadian industry (computers, lab equipment, chemicals, complicated machinery, plastic moulds, hospital equipment, etc.). At the same time, Canada has pioneered the use of STOL aircraft, Cobalt radiation units for cancer therapy, snowmobiles, forest fire fighting equipment, subway underground construction techniques, lasers.

U.S. - Canada exchange of resources - Canadians principal source of natural resources for U.S.: coal, nickel, wood, pulp, gas, oil, sulphur, etc.

U.S. - Canada exchange of services: Electric power companies in many parts of both nations have combined their services into grids. Transportation companies of both countries provide air, road, and rail services on both sides of the border. For example, nearly 14,000 rail boxcars are in common service.

U.S. - Canada exchange the same things - in some instances trade is governed by geography rather than nationality.

e.g.: In one region, Canada sells potatoes to U.S. while in another region, the U.S. sells potatoes to Canada.

#### LABOUR

A) Canada has the fastest growing labour force in the industrialized world.

B) 62% of all unionized labour in Canada is affiliated with unions in the U.S.

TOURISM:

Over 1 million Canadians winter annually in California, Arizona, Florida. Last year, (1971) 37 million visits from the U.S. resulted in \$1.08 billion being spent in Canada. Canadians made 36 million visits to the U.S. where they spent \$936 million. On a per capita basis, this amounted \$5.40 per American and \$46.55 per Canadian.

GOVERNMENT

CANADA

Canada is a constitutional monarchy with a Prime Minister.

There is no separate election to the office of Prime Minister in Canada.

There are no primaries.

A Member of Parliament becomes Prime Minister if 1) he is elected as a Member of Parliament in his own riding, 2) his party wins the most seats in an election, 3) he is the leader of a national political party.

The Prime Minister is chosen leader of his party by a national political party convention.

U.S.

The United States is a Congressional Republic with a President.

The President is elected in a nationwide election.

He runs in primaries as a candidate for party nomination.

The President is elected as President.

He is chosen as a candidate for President by a national party convention.

The Prime Minister chooses his Cabinet Ministers from among elected Members of Parliament.

The Prime Minister does not act alone but shares executive power with his Cabinet.

The Prime Minister and his Cabinet are answerable to the House of Commons.

Four national political parties are represented in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister faces three Opposition Parties as well as opposition from his own party.

The Prime Minister may be forced to resign or call an election should he lose majority support in the House of Commons. He can call an election at his own discretion but his maximum term is five years.

The President chooses his Cabinet Members from outside Congress.

The President does not share his executive power with his Cabinet.

The President does not have to answer to Congress.

Two national political parties are represented in Congress. The President faces opposition from one other party as well as his own.

The President is elected for a four-year term regardless of the support of Congress.

The Prime Minister can pass ceremonial obligations onto the Queen's representative - the Governor-General.

Canada's four national political parties are Liberals, Progressive Conservatives, New Democratic Party and Social Credit.

Federally, Canadians vote for Members of Parliament only. There is no voter registration.

Less than 5% of Canadian voters formally claim party registration.

Canadians often switch parties between Federal and Provincial elections.

Canadians only know the date of their next election when it is announced.

The President, who is Head of State as well as Chief Executive, has ceremonial as well as political duties.

The U.S. has two national political parties - Republicans and Democrats.

Americans have three votes - President, Senators, Representatives. There is voter registration.

Americans register by party.

Federal and State party loyalties tend to remain the same.

Americans have fixed election dates.

Canadians have six different Provincial political parties - four are in power among the ten Provinces and two Territories.

Canada is divided into ten provinces and two Territories.

Canadian provincial laws are made by a single elected House, the Legislative Assembly. And the laws are maintained by an appointed Judiciary.

In Canada, the provinces were granted specific powers leaving residual power to rest with the central government. But the strong central authority that was envisioned is decreasing.

There is a great variation in the respective weight each province has, determined by differences in resources and culture.

Americans have two State parties - the same as their federal ones.

The U.S. is divided into 50 states.

In American states, there are two levels in the legislature: an elected Senate and an elected Lower House. And the Judiciary is elected.

In the U.S., specific powers were granted to the American federal government with the states holding residual powers. But the rights of individual states are diminishing in the face of growing federal power.

Each of the 50 states of the U.S. tends to have equal weight in relation to central federal authority because of the number of states.



Federal-provincial jurisdictions are based on a continuous series of consultations and dialogues.

The law requires 6 weeks notice of impending elections.

Canadian voters often vote for one party in the federal election and another in the provincial election.

The government posts voters lists. The voter checks to make sure his name is on it. Then he votes. This makes it easier to switch from party to party. This also makes it more difficult for one party to count on a certain number of votes.

Canadian Provinces govern themselves through a Parliamentary system with Provincial Prime Ministers, Cabinets and Legislative bodies.

There is no established series of consultations in the U.S. Federal-state jurisdictions evolve through constitutional interpretations.

Each State governs itself through a Congressional system with a Governor and two houses of Legislature.

Each Canadian province has an appointed Queen's representative, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Each province has a Queen's representative, the Lieutenant-Governor, who acts on the advice of the Premier. The Premier is an elected member of the majority house in the provincial Legislative Assembly.

Members of the Judiciary are appointed.

To table a bill in Canada means to bring it up for discussion.

Non-partisan school boards.

Canadian municipal politicians run on good government tickets, without a party banner.

The Canadian Constitution is based on the British North America Act plus all legislation passed by Parliament. Since Parliament

Each American state elects a Governor.

Each state of the U.S. has an elected governor and a Legislature consisting of an elected Senate and an elected Lower House.

Members of the Judiciary are elected.

In Congress, to table a bill means to discard it.

Partisan school boards.

U.S. municipal politicians run good government tickets with party politics.

U.S. has a written constitution. Supreme Court can declare any legislation as unconstitutional in their interpretation of its relationship

is supreme, the courts can only question legislation that infringes on the B.N.A. Act. This reduces the absolute power of the Supreme Court.

All judiciary in Canada is appointed for life and are therefore a political.

There are no elected law enforcing officials in Canada.

to the written constitution.

Most judiciary is elected and therefore have party affiliation.

U.S. has elected Sherrifs, district attorneys, police, commissioners.

JOINT CANADA - UNITED STATES INSTITUTIONS

1. The Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group

This autonomous, non-governmental group was established in 1958 to provide a forum in which Canadian Parliamentarians and United States Congressmen could exchange views on matters of common concern to their countries. The Group consists of 24 Parliamentarians from each country with the Canada section being headed by the Speakers of the House of Commons and of the Senate and with the United States section being led by a Senator and a Representative. The host country provides the chairman of the meetings which take place once a year with the site alternating between Canada and the United States. The Group divides into a Defence and Security Committee and a Trade and Economic Affairs Committee and discussions are held in camera and off-the-record. A joint communiqué is issued at the close of each meeting outlining in a general way the course of the discussions.

2. Canada-U.S.A. Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs

This Committee was established in 1953 by an exchange of notes which provided that the Canadian members would be the "Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ministers of Finance, Trade and Commerce and either the Minister of Agriculture or the Minister of Fisheries, as appropriate" and for the United States of America "the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce, together with such other officials of Cabinet rank as either Government may designate from time to time, as the need arises." The notes further provided that the Committee's functions were to be:

- "(1) To consider matters affecting the harmonious economic relations between the two countries;
- (2) In particular, to exchange information and views on matters which might adversely affect the high level of mutually profitable trade which has been built up;
- (3) To report to the respective Governments on such discussions in order that consideration may be given to measures deemed appropriate and necessary to improve economic relations and to encourage the flow of trade;"

The most recent of the 13 meetings held to date, took place in November 1970. They alternate between Canada and the United States.

3. The Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence

The purposes and composition of this Committee are set out in the Exchange of Notes of September 1958, by which the Committee was established, as follows:

"A) That there shall be established a Canada-United States Committee on Joint Defence to consist

For Canada, of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Finance; and

For the United States, of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defence and the Secretary of the Treasury

together with such other appropriate Cabinet Members as either Government may designate from time to time as the need arises;

- B) That the Committee's function shall be:
- 1) To consult periodically on any matters affecting the joint defence of Canada and the United States;
  - 2) In particular, to exchange information and views at the Ministerial level on problems that may arise, with a view to strengthening further the close and intimate co-operation between the two Governments on joint defence matters;
  - 3) To report to the respective Governments on such discussions in order that consideration may be given to measures deemed appropriate and necessary to improve defence co-operation;
- C) That the Committee shall meet once a year or more often as may be considered necessary by the two Governments;
- D) That the Committee shall meet alternatively in Washington, D.C., and Ottawa, the chairman to be a Canadian member when the meetings are held in Canada and a United States member when meetings are held in the United States."

This Committee has met four times: in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1964

4. The Permanent Joint Board on Defence

The Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence was established in August, 1940 by Prime Minister King and President Roosevelt when they met at Ogdensburg, New York, to discuss the problems of mutual defence. The conversations that took place resulted in the press release

of August 18 known as the "Ogdensburg Declaration". The text was passed as an Order-in-Council and published in the Canada Treaty Series.

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence is established with a United States Section and a Canadian Section. Each Section has its own chairman (a civilian), 3 representatives from the armed services, and two civilian representatives, from the Department of External Affairs for Canada and from the State Department for the United States. During the last several years, it has become customary for representatives of the Canadian Departments of Transport and Industry, Trade & Commerce also to attend meetings of the Board as observers.

The Board was designed to be an advisory rather than an executive body, with the prime purpose of making recommendations to the respective governments on joint defence questions. At present, it normally meets three times a year at defence establishments in the two countries. No voting procedure is used and formal recommendations are passed unanimously. When a formal recommendation is approved by both governments, this approval becomes the executive directive to the government agencies concerned.

After the United States entered the war, in 1941, some of the Board's functions were taken over by the military departments of each government, but it has continued to be a particularly useful agency for the preliminary discussion of ideas at the official level, for negotiating defence matters in a setting where both military and diplomatic viewpoints are represented, for collecting and exchanging information, and for hastening executive action, smoothing out difficulties, eliminating delays, following up on decisions already taken and ensuring that important projects are not side-tracked in the

press of departmental business.

5. Military Co-operation Committee

The MCC was established in 1946 to supplement the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. In 1949 it was separated from the PJBD and became directly subordinated to the Chief of Defence Staff for Canada and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the United States. It is composed of two national sections, each chaired by an officer of Major-General rank. The MCC which meets several times a year is concerned with military planning for the defence of North America.

6. Canada-U.S. Regional Planning Group (CUSRPG)

This planning group is part of the NATO Command structure. The planning group covers the North American area and develops and recommends to the NATO Military Committee plans for the defence of the Canada/United States region. It meets alternatively in the two countries.

7. The Senior Committee on United States/Canadian Defence Production-Development Sharing Programme

Arrangements in this field date back to the Hyde Park Declaration of the war years. The Senior Committee was organized in 1958. It meets generally twice a year at the Deputy Minister/Assistant Secretary level.

Its objective is to co-ordinate the defence requirements, development, production and procurement for the two countries in order to achieve the best use of their respective production resources for common defence.



8. The United States-Canada Civil Emergency Planning Committee  
Co-operation between Canada and the United States in the field of Civil Emergency Planning is governed by the Agreement effected in the Exchange of Notes of August 8, 1967. The United States-Canada Civil Emergency Planning Committee, which is dealt with in the Agreement, meets at the senior official level. The Agreement stipulates that the Committee will "meet at least once each year at such times and places to be agreed upon".

In this Committee the two countries co-operate on civil emergency planning (including civil defence) in order to achieve the maximum degree of compatibility feasible between emergency plans or systems within each of the two countries and to recommend to their respective governments co-operative arrangements for mutual assistance in the event of armed attack on either country in North America.

9. North American Air Defence Command

In 1957 the Minister of National Defence of Canada and the Secretary of Defence of the United States announced agreement to the setting up of a system of integrated operational control for the air defences "in continental United States, Canada and Alaska" under an integrated command responsible to the Chiefs of Staff of both countries. The understanding was finalized by an Exchange of Notes on May 12, 1958 which provided for the agreement to run to ten years. In May, 1968 it was renewed for a further five years, it being understood that a review of the Agreement may be undertaken at any time at the request of either Party and that the agreement may be terminated by either Government after such review following a period of notice of one year.

NORAD is a joint command for air defence and includes such combat units as are specifically assigned to it by the two governments. The appointments of the Commander and his deputy must be approved by both governments and both officers cannot be nationals of the same country.

10. International Joint Commission

The International Joint Commission was established in 1911 under Article VII of the 1909 Canada-United States Boundary Waters Treaty.

The Commission's functions encompass finding equitable solutions to a wide variety of problems arising along the Canada-United States boundary. However, over the years it has dealt mainly with questions involving the regulation of the flows of boundary waters and the abatement of boundary waters pollution and trans air pollution.

The Commission is composed of six commissioners, three appointed by the Government of the United States and three appointed by the Government of Canada. The Canadian section is responsible to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. The Commission meets semi-annually and alternates the site of its meetings between Canada and the United States.

11. International Boundary Commission

The International Boundary Commission was established under Article I of the Canada-United States 1908 International Boundary Demarcation Treaty. This Treaty was later amended by the 1925 Canada-United States Boundary Demarcation Treaty.

The functions of the Commission include inspecting the boundary; repairing, relocating and rebuilding boundary monuments; keeping boundary vistas open; maintaining at all times an effective boundary line and determining the location of any point of the boundary which may become necessary in the settlement of any question between the two governments. In order to give appropriate support to the increasingly complicated problems stemming from the natural growth along the boundary line it was found necessary within Canada to enact the 1960 International Boundary Commission Act.

The Commission is composed of two commissioners, one appointed by each government. The staff of the Canadian section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. There is at least one meeting annually alternately in Ottawa and Washington.

12. Great Lakes Fisheries Commission

The Great Lakes Fisheries Convention which set up the Commission came into force in 1955 upon ratification. The Canadian Act to implement the convention was assented to on June 28, 1955. The Convention represented some 50 years of attempts by both countries to adopt a common approach to the conservation and development of the Great Lakes Fisheries. The Commission is divided into two national sections, each of three members. The Canadian agent for the Commission is the Department of Fisheries and Forestry and it works in close co-operation with the Government of Ontario for re-stocking the lakes as lamprey control becomes effective. The Commission has no regulatory powers; it can only make recommendations.

13. The International Pacific Halibut Commission

The Convention between Canada and the United States for the preservation of the halibut fishery in the North Pacific and Bering Sea was first negotiated in 1923. It was revised in 1930, 1937 and again in March, 1953. The original Convention set up the International Fisheries Commission, but in 1953, the name was changed to its present one.

Under the original treaty the Commission was divided into two national sections, with two Commissioners from each country. However, the present Convention increased the membership to 3 from each country. The Commission meets annually.

14. Pacific Salmon Commission

The original Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system was signed on May 26, 1930. A protocol signed December 28, 1956 extended the agreement to include pink salmon. The Commission is responsible for regulating the fisheries for sockeye and for pink salmon with a view, where feasible, to allowing equal catches by each country's fishermen. The cost of all improvements in spawning ground, the construction and maintenance of hatcheries, rearing ponds and other facilities for the propagation of salmon stocks and the cost of removal of obstructions is borne equally by the two governments on the basis of annual appropriations.

The Commission consists of six members with three members from each national unit. An advisory committee also exists, composed of various branches of industry to examine and comment on an informal basis on all proposed orders, regulations and recommendations.

There is an annual meeting. Interim meetings are held throughout the year when the situation requires them.

Each contracting party has agreed to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective provisions of the Convention and the orders and regulations adopted by the Commission.

15. Canada-U.S.A. Balance of Payments Committee

This Committee was established in 1963 in order to consider financial questions arising out of United States legislation designed to improve their balance of payment situation. Meetings are held semi-annually at the official level.

16. Canada-United States Technical Committee on Agricultural Marketing and Trade Problems

At the June, 1967 meeting of the Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, it was agreed to establish this Technical Committee. Its first meeting was held in Ottawa in November of the same year. It normally meets in the spring and fall of each year to consider questions of trade in agricultural products between the two countries. The two governments are represented at meetings by senior officials in the agriculture and trade fields.

17. The Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

The agreement establishing the park was signed in January, 1964. Its establishment was prompted by the offer of the Hammer Family who donated the Roosevelt cottage and surrounding grounds on Campobello Island, New Brunswick to Canada and to the United States to commemorate President Franklin Roosevelt. The Commission is divided into two national sections, each with three members. The positions of chairman and vice-chairman alternate between the two countries every two years.

GEOGRAPHY

112,073 millions of ton miles of U.S. freight was carried on the Great Lakes System in one year. 24,717 millions of ton miles were within Canadian waters.

Canada and the United States share most of the North American continent, coastlines on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, lakes, rivers, mountain ranges and prairies.

But Canada has:

Canada

U.S.

more land:

. 3,851,809 sq. mi.

: 3,614,254 sq. mi.

more water:

. 291,571 sq. mi.

: 74,000 sq. mi.

more coastline:

. 17,860 mi.

: 12,383 mi.

more forests:

. 44% of entire area

: 32% of entire area

more time:

. 7 Time Zones (when it's 3:00 p.m.  
in British Columbia, it's 7:30 p.m.  
in Newfoundland)

: 4 Time Zones (when it's 3:00 p.m.  
in California, it's 6:00 p.m.  
in Massachusetts)

more empty space:

. 5.4 people per sq. mi.

: 55.7 people per sq. mi.

United States has:

U.S.

Canada

more people:

. 207,740,000 (6% of world total)

: 22,000,000 (less than 1% of world total)

more cities:

. 145 cities over 100,000 - 6 cities over a million

: 20 cities over 100,000 - 2 cities over a million

more agricultural land:

. 46% of total area

: 6% of total area

more deserts:

. 6 - Death Valley, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Great Sandy, Mojave, Vizcaino

: 1 - Carberry, Manitoba

more Great Lakes:

. 5 - Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior (63% of the total area of the Lakes is in the U.S.)

: 4 - Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior

more highways:

. 3,703,831 miles

: 1/13 of the U.S. total

Canada has:

the biggest island - Baffin Island; the greatest tide - Bay of Fundy; the lowest temperatures - minus 81° in the Yukon; and more polar bears.

United States has:

the longest river - Mississippi; the highest mountain - Mt. McKinley; the hottest temperatures - 134° in Death Valley; and more alligators.



PEOPLE FLOW

I - IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

It is estimated that over 2.5 million New Englanders are of French Canadian descent.

Canadian-born immigrants admitted to U.S.A. (July '70-June '71)	- 13,128
	(July '69-June '70) - 13,804
American-born immigrants admitted to Canada (1970)	- 20,859
	(1969) - 19,258

More than 3,000 Canadians immigrated to California and Florida in one year.

Single largest category of Canadian immigrants was Professional - 1,476 (69-70)

II - STUDENTS

1970/71 academic year - student visas for university or college.

Canadians in U.S. 12,732 - half in post graduate studies

Americans in Canada 5,447

Canadians are 9% of foreign students in U.S. (largest group). Of all U.S. students studying abroad, 17% are in Canadian universities; mainly to University of Toronto, McGill and University of British Columbia. Canada ranks second as country for foreign study (France first).

652 "visiting scholars" from Canada to U.S.A.

95 "visiting scholars" from U.S.A. to Canada.

More than half of the Canadian faculty of American colleges teach medical, physical and life sciences.

Today, fully 15 percent of academic staff at Canadian universities hold U.S. citizenship.

### III - TOURISTS

Last year 37 million visits from the United States resulted in \$1.8 billion being spent in Canada while Canadians made 36 million visits to the United States where they spent \$936 million. This, on a per capita basis, is \$5.40 per American and \$46.55 per Canadian.

Over 1 million Canadians winter annually in California, Arizona and Florida.

#### Border Traffic - 1969-70

Crossings between Canada/U.S. - many of these crossings represent commuter workers.

Calais, Maine, ferry - approximately 2½ million

Detroit/Windsor, bridge - over 4 million

tunnel - 7 million

Port Huron Bridge - over 3½ million

Buffalo Peace Bridge - close to 8 million

Champlain, N.Y. - over 3 million

Niagara Falls, Rainbow Bridge - almost 4 million.

## LIFE STYLES

### Languages:

Canada has two official languages - English and French.

The U.S. has one official language - English.

### Indians:

American Indians are .4% of the total U.S. population.

Canadian Indians are 1.1% of the total Canadian population.

### Whiskey & Beer:

Canadian whiskey is Rye.

American whiskey is Bourbon.

But Americans like Canadian Rye better than Canadians like American Bourbon.

Canada exports 98 times as much whiskey to the U.S. as the U.S. exports to Canada.

Canadian beer averages 5% per volume alcoholic content; American, 4.6%

### Flags & Anthems:

Americans swear an oath of allegiance to their flag - approved in 1777.

Canadians don't swear an oath of allegiance to their flag and a new one was designed in 1965.

Canada's national anthem - "O Canada" - changes its words to suit the times - the latest change was February, 1972.

The U.S. national anthem - "The Star-Spangled Banner" - has had the same words since 1814.

Habits:

Americans smoke 4,000 cigarettes per capita per year.

Canadians smoke 2,200 cigarettes per capita per year.

Money & Banks:

In 1970, the total personal income in Canada was \$61 billion or, \$2,800 per capita.

In 1970, the total personal income in the U.S. was \$800 billion or, \$3,800 per capita

13% Americans own shares of stock - 6% of Canadians do.

The U.S. has 4,700 federally chartered banks with branches across the country.

Canada has 9 federally chartered banks with national branches.

There is one branch bank for every 3,500 Canadians and one branch bank for every 8,200 Americans.

In the U.S. you buy \$2 worth of goods with two, one-dollar bills.

In Canada you buy \$2 worth of goods with 2, one-dollar bills or a \$2 bill.

Armed Forces:

The United States has an Army, Navy and Air Force.

Canada has a unified, single force - The Canadian Armed Forces.

Words:

Canadians talk about blinds, taps, chesterfields.

Americans talk about shades, faucets, sofas.

Canadians talk about serviettes, <sup>constituency</sup>ridings and fire reels. <sup>engines</sup>?

Americans talk about napkins, districts and fire engines.

*Ontario oriented!*

Canadians pronounce lever like beaver but Americans say lever like sever.

Americans pronounce "z" like zee but Canadians say zed.

Canadians say ration like fashion but Americans say ration like nation.

Americans spell them plow, rumor, harbor, check, ax and thru.

Canadians spell them plough, rumour, harbour, cheque, axe and through.

The Media:

The U.S. has 4 privately-owned national commercial radio networks.

Canada has 1 - which is government-owned.

Canada has one <sup>private</sup> public and one government-owned national commercial TV network

The U.S. has 3 privately-owned national TV networks.

The United States has 4080 privately owned radio stations and 622 privately owned television stations.

Canada has 312 radio stations, 34 of them government owned; and 76 television stations, 17 of them government owned.

Canada's government-operated radio network, CBC, broadcasts in English, French, Indian, and Eskimo to 100,000 people beyond the Arctic circle.

There are 120 daily newspapers in Canada: 1,758 in the U.S.

Telephone Systems:

Canada has 1,888 telephone systems.

The U.S. has 57.

Sports:

The U.S. has 10 teams in the National Hockey League. 10% of the players are American.

Canada has 3 teams in the National Hockey League. 90% of the NHL's players are Canadian.

The number of American football players allowed in the CFL is 47% (15 per team of 32).

The number of Canadian hockey players on the NHL is not limited.

Food:

Canadians eat pea soup, cloudberry, fiddleheads and char. *sure*

Americans eat shoofly pie, jambalaya, grits and collard greens.

The Canadian-American average for hamburger consumption is 2 a week.

Canadian 'back' bacon is called 'Canadian' bacon in the U.S.

Americans eat 3,200 calories a day.

Canadians eat 3,180.

*were all too fat*

General

Canada has the longest microwave system in the world - first domestic communication satellite - first national digital data network - first completely computerized weather system - longest voltage line in the world (Nelson River Project) - longest highway in the world (Trans-Canada - 5,000 miles)

Homes & Farms:

The average Canadian family is 3.9 people; the average American family is 3.7  
60% of Canadians own homes; 64% of Americans own homes.

The average Canadian farm is 387 acres; the average American one is 404 acres.

$\frac{3}{4}$  of Canada's population lives south of the northermost point of the U.S. (Lake  
of the Woods, Minnesota)

Wheat Under Cultivation:

The U.S. has twice as much wheat under cultivation as Canada.

Oats	5,728	13,788
Potatoes	2,362	14,153
Rice	Nil	4,141
Soybeans	209	30,397
Tobacco	112.2	819.5
Wheat	18,623	39,704
Wool	2	89

<u>Food Products</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
Beef and veal (1,000 m. tons)	866	10,256
Pork	515	5,872
Mutton and lamb	8	249
Butter	156	512
Cheese	112	1,214
Canned pacific salmon	13.6	54.8
Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc. (canned)	12.8	11.1
Tuna (canned)	2.4	182.0
Salted herring, sardines, anchovies	5.5	Nil
Salted cod, haddock, hake, etc.	27	Nil
Wheat flour	1,737	11,526
Sugar	143	4,971
Fish meals and feeds (for animals)	114.6	302.5
Whale meat and liver meals (for animals)	.4	1.2
Margarine	92.5	989.7
Wine (1,000 hectolitres)	300	14,340
Beer (1,000 hectolitres)	14,807	143,920
Cigarettes (millions)	47,847	573,002



Tobacco (pipe, cigarette, snuff) (m. tons)	8,601	73,164
Cigars (millions)	510	7,499
<u>Textile Products</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
Cotton yarn (1,000 m. tons)	70	1,637.1
Cotton fabrics (million metres)	279	6,378
Rayon and acetate filaments and fibres (1,000 metric tons)	46.8	715
fabrics (million metres)	('67) 103.6	('69) 1,539.9
Nylon, orlon, terylene; saran filaments and fibres	75.8	1,581.08
<u>Plastics and Resins</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
Plastic and resin materials (not including paints, foils, synthetic rubber)	252.1	7,278.7
Synthetic rubber	198.8	2,286.3
Cement	6,843	66,627
<u>Forests and Wood Products</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
Forest land (1,000 hectares) (1963)	443,108	307,101
Forest (1,000 hectares)	420,328	292,721
Growing stock - hardwood (million metres <sup>3</sup> )	3,510	6,421
- softwood	19,370	13,891
Wood cut (1968) (million metres <sup>3</sup> )	111.9	331.1
Sawn wood (1,000 cubic metres)		

Sawn softwood	25,677	69,764
hardwood	1,392	18,595
Mechanical pulp (1,000 metric tons)	6,388	5,284
Chemical pulp (1,000 metric tons)	9,510	31,964
Newsprint (1,000 metric tons)	7,944	2,878
Other paper & paperboard	3,190	43,269

Fisheries

Canada

U.S.A.

Liveweight catch (1,000 metric tons)	1,408.4	2,495.4
Whales	695	183

Mining, Mineral Production

Canada

U.S.A.

Mining employees	('68) 95,000	('67) 456,000
Coal reserves (million metric tons)	61,000	1,100,000
production (thousand metric tons)	7,849	513,436
Lignite reserves	24,100	406,000
production	1,833	4,547
Antimony ore (metric tons)	383	851
Bauxite (1,000 m. tons)	Nil	2,269
Primary aluminum (electrolytic)	978.5	3,441
Copper ore by Cu content	506.4	1,401.2
Smelter copper	388.4	408.8
Refined copper	1,438.3	2,033.9
Gold (kilograms)	75,692	53,400
Lead ore (Pb content) (1,000 m. tons)	300.1	461.8
Lead	169.8	594.1

Mercury (metric tons)	Nil	1,012
Molybdenum ore (m. tons)	13,740	45,272
Iron ore (by fe content)(1,000 m.tons)	22,318	52,513
Pig iron & ferro-alloys	6,954	88,570
Crude steel	9,350	128,151
Nickel ore (ni content, metric tons)	193,525	17,759
Tin (metric tons)	Nil	350
Tin concentrates (metric tons)	122	73
Silver (metric tons)	1,304.1	1,234.0
Zinc ore (1,000 metric tons)	1,194.2	501.8
Zinc	423.1	944
Natural gas reserves (1,000 million metres <sup>3</sup> )	1,471	7,790
production (million metres <sup>3</sup> )	62,378	586,112
Crude petroleum reserves (millions m.tons)	1,166	55,487
production (1,000 m.tons)	4,004	455,656
Products from natural gas:		
Natural gasolene spirit (1,000 m.tons)	4,537	23,740
Propane, butane liquified gases	2,423	32,491
Petroleum products: (including those from imported crude):		
Liquified pet gas	745	10,604
Naptha	280	3,559
Motor fuel, including aviation	18,441	237,894
Kerosene	2,616	13,102
Jet fuel	1,456	41,429
Distillate fuel oil	16,362	117,138

Residual fuel oil	11,693	40,162
Lubricants	281	9,312
Asphalt	2,146	22,436
Paraffin wax	36	769
Coke	202	18,644
Road oil	Nil	1,401
Salt	3,853	40,138
Potash	2,854	2,544
Sulphur from pyrites	145	368
elemental and mineral	Nil	7,261
byproducts of pet. and mining	3,208	1,437
Asbestos (fibre & powder)	1,448.3	114.2

<u>Employment</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
Mining	('68) 104,000	('67) 456,000
Manufacturing	('68) 1,654,000	('68) 18,683,000
Construction	447,600	4,291,000
Electricity, gas, water	('67) 60,000	('67) 658,000
Trade, wholesale	('61) 255,200	('63) 3,227,000
retail	('66) 791,400	('63) 7,868,000

Transportation

Railway passenger - kilometres (millions)	3,891	140,830
freight ton - kilometers (millions)	19,568	1,121,029
Motor vehicles passenger	6,433,300	86,709,800
commercial	1,682,500	17,155,200

Merchant shipping (1,000 registered tons)

Oil tankers	250	4,688
Ore & bulk carriers	1,266	2,080
International freight through ports:		
Goods loaded, unloaded (1,000 metric tons):		
Crude petroleum, loaded	79	3,756
unloaded	6,644	65,527
Petroleum products loaded	396	5,198
unloaded	8,257	63,129
Dry cargo loaded	72,123	163,418
unloaded	30,671	121,695
Civil aircraft 1,000 kilometres flown	218,476	3,838,000
1,000 passenger/kilometres	12,996,885	201,829,091
1,000 cargo ton/kilometres	308,351	4,972,721
1,000 mail ton/kilometres	49,193	1,963,938
Mail (except parcels)		
domestic		79,968,000,000
foreign received		1,397,000,000
foreign sent		817,390
Total	4,729,000,000	81,375,817,390
Telephones (1969)	9,303,000	115,222,000
<u>Food Supplies</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
Total calories per day per person	3,190	3,240
Total calories of animal origin	45%	40%
Total grams of protein per day	96	96

Total production as % of supply:

wheat and rye	513%	220%
rice	Nil	294%
other cereals	110%	114%
potatoes and other starches	109%	99%
sugar	20%	52%
legumes, nuts, seeds	61%	90%
meat	100%	99%

Per Capita Consumption Per Year:

tea (grams)	989	327
coffee (kilograms)	3.86	5.99
sugar	50.9	48.3
rubber natural	2.4	3.0
rubber synthetic	6.1	10.1
steel	529	682
newsprint	22.4	43.9

CANADIANS

S p o r t s

- . Ferguson Jenkins - baseball
- . Hervé Fillion - rider (Sulky)
- . Bobby Orr - hockey
- . Gary Cowan - U.S. Amateur Golf Champion
- . Johny Longden (jockey)
- . Betsy Clifford - giant slalom, skiing, 1970
- . Curling - world champions, 1972
- . Basketball was invented by a Canadian - Naismith

S c i e n c e

- . Gerhard Herzberg - Nobel Prize in Chemistry
- . Frederick Banting - co-discover of Insulin
- . Dr. Frances Oldham Kelsey (B.C.) (Canadian origin, nationalized U.S. 1955) - doctor who blew whistle on thalidomide in U.S. in 1962
- . Abraham Gessner (N.S.) discovered Kerosene
- . (Sir) William Osler at U. of Pennsylvania 1884-88 - Johns Hopkins (1905-11)
- . Owen Maynard (Sarnia) Head of Apollo design team for NASA, then chief of mission operations (Canadian citizen)
- . David Allan Bromley - (Nuclear bigwig, Yale)
- . Stewart A. Johnston - rocket fuels expert
- . John Lawrence Kask - international fisheries biologist

- . Nathan Keyfitz - Demographer, U. of California
- . Joseph B. MacInnis "Undersea Medicine" - (Sublimnos, Sea Lab, Medical Director, Ocean Systems Ltd. - operates in both Canada & U.S.)
- . Rocco Leonard Martino - critical path, computer, etc.
- . Frank Trelford McClure - invented satellite doppler navigation system - many U.S. and NASA awards (research centre, etc. Johns Hopkins U.)
- . C. Peter McColough - Director, president Xerox and many other corporations

A c a d e m i c

- . J. K. Galbraith - economist, political advisor, writer, "The Affluent Society"
- . Marshall McLuhan - writer, professor "The Medium is the Message"
- . Arthur Albert Burr - Dean of Engineering - Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.
- . Charles Frederick Code (Winnipeg) - director medical education & research, Mayo Foundation
- . David Kenneth Creighton - Controller, Stanford U.
- . Elton James Dyce - honey expert, inventor of pasteurized honey spread, Cornell University
- . John Inkster - Dean, Graduate School of Education, U. of California
- . Sessue Hayakawa - Semanticist, UCLA
- . Peter Andrew Herbut - Pres. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia
- . Beaumont Alexander Herman - President, Western New England College
- . James Thomson Shotwell, historian, advisor to U.S. Govt. & international organizations
- . John Ewart - Wallace Sterling - Chancellor, Stanford U.; ex-news analyst, CBS; advisor on foreign relations, on many boards, many honours



Authors

- . Eric Berne - psychiatrist, writer "Games People Play"
- . Jack Kerouac - "On the Road" - beat generation writer
- . Arthur Hailey - author, "Wheels", "Hotel"

Film

- . Mary Pickford
- . Glen Ford
- . Alexis Smith
- . Raymond Massey
- . Walter Houston
- . Joanna Simcus
- . Margot Kidder
- . Michael Sarrazin
- . Hume Cronyn
- . Guy Lombardo
- . Walter Pidgeon
- . Christopher Plummer
- . Norman Jewison - Director - "Fiddler on the Roof"

Music

- . Leonard Cohen - Poet singer
- . Teresa Stratas - Metropolitan Opera
- . Glen Gould - Pianist
- . Maynard Ferguson - Big Band
- . Anne Murray - "Snowbird" - country music singer
- . Buffy Sainte-Marie - folk singer
- . Neil Young - pop singer
- . The Band - rock group
- . The 'Guess who'
- . Galt McDermott - composer "Hair"
- . Robert Goulet (U.S. born)
- . Paul Anka
- . Joni Mitchell
- . Geoffrey O'Hara (Chatham) serious music for Caruso and pop music for Al Johnson (KK-K-Katy)
- . Shelton Brookes (a black from Amesbury, Ont.) - wrote Sophie Tucker's "Some of these Days" - "Darktown Strutters' Ball"
- . Ernest Seitz b. 1893 - composed "World is Waiting for the Sunrise" at age of 12 (1905) - Not published til 1918 (age 25)
- . Percy Faith

Television

- . Lorne Greene - "Bonanza"
- . Monty Hall - radio and TV announcer, host "Let's Make a Deal"
- . Mark Warren, director, Laugh-In

Ballet

Melissa Hayden - N.Y. City Ballet

Personalities

- . Samuel Bronfman (Brandon) world's biggest distiller
- . Elizabeth Arden (Florence Nightingale Graham from Woodbridge, Ont.)
- . Lord Thompson - World's biggest newspaper tycoon
- . E. P. Taylor - World's biggest brewer
- . Samuel Cunard - shipping magnate
- . Harold William Hanley - President of Parke Davis & Co.
- . Joseph Vincent Charyk - President - Communications Satellite Corp.,  
Jet Propulsion Lab.
- . Walter Grenville Conrad DFC - Vice President - Eastern Airlines
- . Jack Kent Cooke - Sports
- . Donald Walton Coyle - President ABC International
- . Alfred Carl Fuller - Man who established Fuller Brush Co., 1906 (born & ed. N.S.)
- . Fred Lloyd Hastley, President, Union Oil Co., California
- . James Hillier - V.P. Research & Engineering RCA
- . John Kenneth Jamieson - Pres. Standard Oil Co., N.J.
- . Msgr. Donald A. MacLean - RC. V.I.P. (international commissions, etc.)

- . Orville John McDiarmid - Chief Economist, Int. Bank for Rec. & Dev.
- . John Cresswell Parkin, Architect (1922) - Los Angeles International Airport,  
associate of Cal. Tech & USC - member Council of Harvard

QUOTATIONS

1. "The business of America is business" - Calvin Coolidge.
2. "We as good neighbours are true friends because we maintain our own rights with frankness, because we refuse to accept the twists of secret diplomacy, because we settle our disputes by consultation, and because we discuss common problems in the spirit of common good." - Franklin D. Roosevelt.
3. "The strength of the continental economy is inseparable from the resources of Canada". - Tupper & Bailey.
4. "This waterway, linking the oceans of the world with the Great Lakes of the American Continent, is the culmination of the dreams of thousands of individuals on both sides of our common Canadian-United States border. It is the latest event in a long history of peaceful parallel progress by our two peoples. Side by side we have grown up together." - President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Official Opening of the St. Lawrence seaway.
5. "Ocean-going ships will go up and down this waterway, taking goods to and from American and Canadian ports and exchanging the products of North America for those from the rest of the world. More than all this, it is a magnificent monument to the enduring friendship in the development of North America." - Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, Official Opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

6. "...our trade with each other is the natural consequence of two private enterprise economies working side by side and trading with each other."  
- President Dwight D. Eisenhower.
  
7. "The international relations of neighbours, however, have a far less noticeable and far less glamorous aspect. Their day-to-day relations are governed largely out of the public limelight. The inevitable problems of trade - the problems of shared fisheries, the regulation of the boundary, the administration of continental defence - all these cannot be resolved by a simple decision in Washington or Ottawa. They require a plethora of continental institutions - a bureaucracy of Canadian-American relations".  
- "One Continent - Two Voices: The Future of Canadian-U.S. Relations by Stanley R. Tupper and Douglas L. Bailey.
  
8. "No two nations in the world have more joint committees and know less about each other than Canada and the U.S." - Minifie, Open at the Top.
  
9. "Canada is the world's richest underdeveloped country". - Kari Levitt.
  
10. "What I got by going to Canada was a cold". - Thoreau.
  
11. "It was the first time I was ever in a city where you couldn't throw a brick without hitting a church window." - Mark Twain on Montreal. *He should try w/ps, Ed.*
  
12. "I've never been anyplace before where they have four seasons in one day. I'm wearing out my body changing clothes." - Bob Hope.

APPENDIX

Canada/U.S.A. Comparisons:

Population, services, production, consumption, employment, etc.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
Population (1969 UN)	21,089,000	203,213,000
Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	9,976,139	9,363,353
Density (world 26 people per km <sup>2</sup> )	2	22
Annual increase in population (63-69)	1.8%	1.2%
Birth rate per 1,000 (1969)	17.6	17.7
Death rate per 1,000 (1969)	7.3	9.5
Infant mortality per 1,000 (1969)	20.8	20.8
Average work week in mfg. (1969)	40 hours	40.6 hours
Average wages in mfg. (1969)	\$111.72	\$129.51

Primary Agricultural Products

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>
Barley (1,000 metric tons)	8,238	9,084
Cotton	Nil	2,180
Eggs (millions)	5,655	68,692
Peanuts	Nil	1,145
Corn	1,865	116,282
Cattle (1,000)	11,483	109,885
Pigs (1,000)	5,697	60,302
Sheep (1,000)	620	21,238
Horses (1,000)	344	7,500
Milk (1,000 metric tons)	8,325	52,707

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