

with the U.S.A. because of protectionism. Though they recognized that there is a need to move to trade internationally and that Europe will open up new horizons for manufacturing goods, they nonetheless felt that Canada would be caught in the middle between Europe and the U.S.A. One participant said, "the big ones will eat the small ones". Interestingly enough, this group also brought forth the point that, "We're stuck in an identification phase (that is Quebec and all) and how do you think we have time to think about trade?".

For the more negative groups in both Toronto and Montreal (Group B) there was a strong sense of fear that Europe would take over the manufacturing sector. The more negative group in Toronto felt that Europe would become more self-sufficient and make importing and exporting to Europe more difficult. However, this more negative group did indicate that "Canadians are more spoilt than Europeans and that Canadians will have to lower their standard of living or expectations in order to compete". This same group also felt that the Europeans would probably prefer to deal with the U.S. rather than Canada because of the higher value of the U.S. dollar.

For the more negative group in Montreal, however, there was a sense that the market place in Europe of 1992 could be good for Canada. This group reflected on companies in specialized market areas (such as Bombardier and Lavalin) who would benefit because of the unification of Europe in 1992. Like the more positive group in Montreal, this group (the negative group in Montreal) felt that the discussion was focusing on "the Anglophone world mostly". Another participant commented, "I tend to think of Canada as our neighbours". There was a sense that though Canada needs to become more competitive, it would do that as "a branch of the U.S.A." This group felt that in order to specialize, Canada would need the infrastructure and proper planning to do so. Similar to the more negative group in Toronto, the Montreal participants felt