

growth of 2.5 per cent, twice the OECD average. And the United Nations Human Development Index ranks Canada the second-best country in the world. Some 10 million people will make inquiries about coming here in this decade. And we have accomplished this by taking full advantage of our considerable natural bounty, political stability and high level of education.

But our past success is no guarantee of future prosperity. In an uncertain world, stability is not assured. As Professor Porter suggests, we can no longer rely so heavily on our natural resources while the rest of the world relies on the knowledge industries for success.

In Europe, after 1992, goods and services and capital will move more freely among the 12 countries of the Community than they do among the 12 provinces and territories of this one country.

The European Commission has estimated that the creation of the internal market planned for Europe in 1992 will raise average European incomes by at least 6.5 per cent. The European monetary union is expected to raise incomes by a further 5 to 10 per cent. If Canada were only now building an economic and monetary union, these estimates suggest that such an union would generate an increase in living standards of between 11.5 and 16.5 per cent for the average Canadian, or between \$11,000 and \$16,000 for a family of four. Surely this is a powerful argument for improving, not destroying, our successful union.

In the British North America Act, the Fathers of Confederation provided that "all articles of the growth, produce and manufacture of any one province, shall, from and after the union, be admitted free into all provinces."

And yet we have the hundreds of barriers to the free movement of goods within our own country. The short-term costs can be measured in cash. The long-term costs can be measured in competitiveness. The Chamber of Commerce has observed: "Interprovincial trade barriers can make companies -- particularly those that do not export at all -- dependent on government for artificial support and poorly equipped to fend off international penetration of our own domestic markets. They also prevent the development of strategic alliances with companies in other regions of Canada, something that is surely a logical first step to the global environment."

As one Royal Commission concluded: "There should be complete freedom of trade and commerce throughout Canada, complete freedom of investment, complete freedom of movement."

That was the recommendation of the Rowell-Sirois Commission in 1940.