

sources. The power will be used for industrial, irrigation and domestic purposes to facilitate the development of these areas of high-density population.

The first stage of the project, which will be partly in operation by 1966, consists of four complete generating units and distribution systems to supply nine towns. The second stage, now under way, consists of five complete systems for the remaining five towns.

The Acting High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada, Saeed Akhtar, signed the financing agreement on behalf of the East Pakistan Water and Power Distribution Authority, and A.W. Thomas, Vice-President, and T. Chase-Casgrain, Secretary, Export Credits Insurance Corporation, signed on behalf of ECIC.

CANADA'S NEED - A NEW CONSENSUS

(Continued from P. 2)

economic activity that will ensure full employment, and a living standard that is within the parameters of a well-defined national average. There must be sufficient economic development to assure the continuous growth of our economy in an orderly fashion, so as to eliminate or alleviate the hardships that are due to economic change or interruption. Once we agree that we must eliminate these regional disparities in standards of living and economic opportunity, then, and only then, will we be ready to adopt the necessary policies of economic planning, co-ordinated regional development and co-operation between government and industry, especially co-operation among governments themselves. If we can agree on the objective of economic equality throughout Canada, we can then discuss what methods are best to attain it.

These, then, are the three major questions upon which we must try to reach a Canadian consensus before we begin discussing the future nature of Canadian federalism. Do we want equal partnership? Do we want biculturalism? Do we want regional economic equality? If we can answer these questions, many of the constitutional and federal questions that now seem so thorny will answer themselves. If we can agree, through public discussion and debate, that we want to guarantee to all Canadians everywhere equal opportunities politically, economically and culturally, then we can design with confidence a new constitution for a Canada that will be truly great. Once we have reached this consensus about our objectives, then we can discuss specific means of realizing these objectives. Then we can decide what sort of constitutional machinery we need, and what particular tasks should be carried out at each level of government. Then we will be able to design a

constitution that will enable both the Federal Government and the provinces to do their respective jobs with confidence, independence and adequate resources, in order to achieve the common goals of the Canadian people in the twentieth century.

And we must never forget that our ultimate goals are human goals; that all our other objectives, even that of building a great bicultural country, are subsidiary to the overriding goal of the freedom of the human spirit. We must transcend our political and economic problems, we must overcome the distractions and difficulties of the day-to-day world, if we are to achieve for all our people the freedom and opportunity for individual fulfilment that mankind so ardently seeks. For it is only in fulfilling the profound desires of every Canadian that we can fulfil the destiny of Canada as a nation in the modern world.

I deeply believe that we have a chance to fashion in this country a quality of life that will enrich our society to a degree hitherto unknown. Our purpose must be the growth of the human spirit, and it is towards this ultimate goal that we must build all our institutions. Material objectives are essential; but they must be at the service of our basic objectives, which are spiritual and intellectual and, above all, human.

This, then, is the challenge before us: can we fulfil the unique promise of Confederation, the promise of a great and prosperous democracy in the new world, nourishing and being nourished by two of the greatest cultures mankind has yet produced? This is our task, and this is our responsibility to Canadians of the past and of the future. If we believe in our country, we must not fail to rise to this challenge, and earn for Canada the great place in the world and in history that is ours for the asking.

SOVIET TRADE GROUP VISITS

A Soviet trade mission headed by Mr. N.G. Osipov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, visited Canada recently. Its purpose was to explore the possibility of developing increased trade between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

The mission remained in Canada for about three weeks and visited Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and other centres. While in Ottawa, official discussions were held concerning the Canada-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement.

The deputy head of the mission was Mr. A.N. Manzhuo, Chief of the Department for Trade with Western Countries. Other delegation members were: Mr. A.I. Lobachev, Mr. N.A. Belousov, Mr. G.I. Sakulin, Mr. N.P. Vlasov, Mr. M.V. Ruchkin, and Mr. Y.A. Katelevsky. Mr. S.F. Chenchikovsky, Soviet Commercial Counsellor in Canada, accompanied the group during its visit.

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