

belonging to both federal and provincial levels of government. The Federal Government will make proposals at the appropriate time but will also be ready to receive those of the provinces and to discuss problems openly, taking into account the over-all interest of the country. A first step has already been made by inviting the provinces to a conference on the adoption of a Bill of Rights guaranteeing linguistic and and cultural rights, which could be inserted in the constitution. The Toronto "Confederation of Tomorrow" conference might also give us more precise indications of what the provinces are seeking.

We must improve the mechanisms and the institutions that will permit better coordination between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments. On this point, there are great possibilities. Until now, the contacts and consultations at different levels have permitted only a partial and not always rational approach to the solution of our problems.

I have been speaking about the basic reality of a country built upon the foundation of two communities, the English-speaking and French-speaking societies of Canada. But I also referred to the "respect for the fundamental rights of individuals and groups" which characterizes Canada. Not only is Canada not monolithic as between English-speaking and French-speaking societies, it is also not monolithic within these societies. It is essential to understand that "English-speaking Canada" is not "English-Canada". Without minimizing the great influence which British institutions and English cultural traditions have played in shaping this country, I want to emphasize that our English-speaking community is a heterogeneous society molded by many indigenous and imported forces.