

tunities. Why should this trouble us? Our forefathers faced and solved far greater problems. Are we less worthy than they were as Canadians?...

In meeting the new challenges of our second century, however, we must never forget that there are values and principles that are enduring and unchanging. These remain the only solid foundation for real personal or national strength. And a measure of Canada's greatness and of Canada's progress will be our adherence to and our respect for these enduring moral values and high principles....

CENTENNIAL FLAME LIT

On December 31, Mr. Pearson made the following remarks after lighting the centennial flame on Parliament Hill:

One hundred years ago our country was born. For this we honour men of vision and purpose and high endeavour. Lesser men would have failed or, more likely, would not have tried at all.

The task at times seemed impossible. So did that which followed: the consolidation and expansion of the new country until, strong and free, it spanned the continent from sea to sea and reached toward the Arctic.

Tonight, 100 years later on Parliament Hill in Canada's capital, with the lighting of this flame and with pride in our present and faith in our future, we open officially our centennial celebration.

And as this symbolic flame burns, so let pride in our country burn in the hearts of all Canadians - where the real meaning of Canada must ever be found....

Tonight we let the world know that this is Canada's year in history.

It is a time to measure, with grateful hearts, the achievements of our past. It is a time to face with confidence the test and the opportunity of the future.

ASSESSING THE NATIONAL CONDITION

It is a time to assess our national condition. It is a time to appreciate the honourable place we hold in the world community gained by sacrifice in war and service in peace.

Economically, we have become a rich society and a great industrial power. We have built new dimensions of progress and welfare into the Canadian way of life. The boundaries of freedom and opportunity have been expanded for every Canadian.

Out of our experience in nation-building, we are forging a new principle of democracy - the principle of political and economic unity in diversity.

History and geography; man and the map, have made Canada a particular kind of community where we can show the unity in diversity that all mankind must find if we are to survive the perils of a nuclear age.

Much has been done in Canada. Much remains to be done for Canada.

We have laid a strong foundation on which to build in our second century. If we have the will and the goodwill there is no limit to our progress.

It is my hope and my belief that, as we continue to work out Canada's destiny, our national spirit and our national purpose will shine - as this centennial

flame now shines before us here - humbly but strongly before all the world as an example of what men and women working together can do to build the good society.

Tonight we begin a new chapter in our country's story.

Let the record of that chapter be one of co-operation and not conflict; of dedication and not division; of service, not self; of what we can give, not what we can get.

Let us work together as Canadians to make our country worthy of its honoured past and certain of its proud future.

God Bless Canada.

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HIGHER WHEAT PRICES SOUGHT

Trade Minister Winters, who has recently been given Parliamentary responsibility for the Canadian Wheat Board, said recently that every effort would be made to obtain "substantially higher" wheat prices.

Mr. Winters, speaking at the luncheon meeting of the annual conference of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, was meeting Western wheat producers for the first time since being given the responsibility for the Wheat Board.

Noting that present prices were approaching allowable maximums under the wheat agreement, Mr. Winters said that everything possible was being done to "achieve a new agreement with a substantially higher minimum and maximum price."

He described complications in negotiating a broader agreement that would include feed grains and new marketing areas, but expressed optimism that "an agreement can be achieved by next summer". Should a cereals agreement not be realized, he said, "every pressure" will still be exerted to obtain a new wheat agreement with "substantially higher price range".

EXPORT PROSPECTS GOOD

Mr. Winters said prospects for wheat exports over the next three years are "very bright indeed," and although predictions beyond the terms of present contracts are difficult he was optimistic of further sales being concluded.

The Minister urged greater exploitation of markets in Eastern Europe through "governmental trade arrangements and increased contact between Canadian businessmen and the trading agencies of these countries".

Significant changes being made in economic management policies in the Communist countries "should provide opportunities to expand trade", the Minister said.

Mr. Winters was optimistic that there would be new trade areas from successful "Kennedy round" talks, where "there is clear evidence of a solid determination to realize a substantial result".

The Minister pointed out that Canada is now selling wheat and flour to almost 100 countries and the problems of improving Canada's means of getting produce to these markets is under thorough study.