

Federal Court or Tax Court for five years is noted. No questions are asked.

26. It is noted that all members of both divisions of the Federal Court and all of the Tax Court would have to be functionally bilingual. As discussed above at p. 30, this may be the practical result but it is not legally necessary.

27. It is noted that despite the clause (s.84) purporting to preserve the independence of the judiciary, there is nevertheless a threat to the independence of judges. This point is discussed below at para. 40.

28. It is noted that s.17 provides that parties moving against the Crown in civil proceedings have the choice of language. Such claims would have to be advanced in the Federal Court unless they are civil proceedings in bankruptcy. Another example is suggested to be proceedings against the Crown for less than \$1000.00 in Provincial Courts. It is suggested that this may trench on property and civil rights of the province. However, it is noted that the application of s. 17 is limited to proceedings before a court, and that for the purposes of Part III, which contains s. 17, "court" is defined as "any court, tribunal or other body ... established by or pursuant to an Act of Parliament". Because courts of the province are not included in this definition, proceedings before courts of the province which involve the federal Crown should not be affected by s. 17.

29. The provisions of s.19 are paraphrased but no questions are asked.