

proposals of every province. But I would be less than candid if I failed to point out that there are certain federal positions which must be maintained. The Federal Government must be strong enough to carry out its responsibilities for moderating economic fluctuations and for promoting economic growth. It must be able to promote economic equality for Canadians in all parts of the country and for every economic region. It must maintain the right and the power to assist in research and in cultural developments. It must maintain the unity of Canada's foreign policy, as an indispensable attribute for any state that does not intend to allow itself to be divided.

I believe that the review which I am recommending will prove that there is large room for constitutional revision. But even now Canada has one of the more decentralized federal systems of the world. For us, this is right. But federal powers must not be so reduced that the Government of Canada will be unable to carry out the responsibilities it must dis-

charge if the country is to remain strong, prosperous and united....

A NEW FEDERALISM

Let me recapitulate, then, the main elements of a programme to bring about a new federalism.

(1) Agreement at this conference to accept the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommending English and French as our official languages, and establishing the cultural and linguistic equality of the two groups who together made Confederation with constitutional guarantees in that regard.

(2) Agreement on the principle that certain basic rights should be constitutionally secured for all Canadians.

(3) Agreement to embark on a comprehensive process of constitutional review.

The nature of such a programme puts it above regional or racial or party interest or advantage. It is a programme for all Canada....

CHALLENGE

power for whatever aim faction is desired. The new hand has a powered two-finger grasp to allow easy manipulation of such things as cymbals and toys. For safety reasons, the thumb is limited to about two pounds. The thumb can be folded manually for easy entry into pockets. The wrist rotates in either direction while the elbow bends in normally. The shoulder is powered to move forward and backward and can be manually locked to open the arms and raise the elbow away from the body.

Power is supplied by miniature rechargeable batteries. These must be recharged once a day, and should last for several years.

agencies have an average target 30% hit. a notified \$ and some generous those guidelines. REFERENCE TO REVIEW THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA by members of the task force.

(Continued from page 1) The task force has been set up to review the constitution of Canada. It is expected to report in the next few months.

That is why my colleagues and I recommend that we now agree to begin a systematic and deliberate process of constitutional review. It is impossible for me or for anyone else to forecast in advance what the ultimate and agreed results of this are likely to be. But as an indication of the scope of the review that we recommend, we would want to include in it the institutions of legislation, such as the composition and functions of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Senate. Certainly a most important part of any such review would be the division of powers and jurisdiction between the federal and provincial governments.

In our initial discussions, the week before, members of the Royal Commission will, of course, be receptive to the views and recommendations to the

HYDRAULIC ARMS HELP CHAIRMAN'S RESEARCH. Mechanical designers at the Rehabilitation Institute in Montreal last month developed and are the latest product of a co-operative agreement between government, industry and medical agencies to provide the most advanced devices for children and young adults in Canada.

Electric began this study in 1965 by designing a miniature set of electro-mechanical arms for children aged five to seven. The firm's mechanical staff began making exhaustive studies of human movements, which included calculations of the many angles through which a hand could move, the degree of movement, closing pressure, and so on. Mechanisms of joints that could duplicate such movements were designed and built, and gear trains created to simulate the correct speed. In this way the correct design criteria were gradually established.

DESCRIPTION. The first pair of electro-mechanical arms, which weighed about seven pounds, were turned over to the Montreal Institute in June 1966. This was the design show in the same pavilion, Montreal's Health Board of view looks long statement of to health on the new hydraulic arms weigh less, are more powerful, have fewer gears and a much longer life expectancy than the first electro-mechanical set. They met patients' and almost imperceptible damage from the because of their sealed characteristics. The first (left) of the new hydraulic arms, used in miniature night pump that sends fluid through a network of plastic tubing. Control valves direct the fluid to drive pistons in hydraulic cylinders and provide