

in trust for Her Majesty in right of Canada. NTCL is subject to the Government Companies Operations Act and was proclaimed an agent of Her Majesty in July 1949.

The company provides marine transportation services for bulk and deck cargo in Northern Canada and the Arctic. It has operated throughout the Mackenzie River watershed since 1934, and along the Western Arctic Coast and islands since 1957. Service in the Keewatin was inaugurated in 1975, and NTCL has since provided resupply services to five communities along the west coast of Hudson Bay and Coral Harbour on Southampton Island.

The company has two subsidiaries. Grimshaw Trucking and Distributing provides a general merchandise trucking service in Alberta and Northwest Territories. Another subsidiary, Yellowknife Transportation Co. Ltd., has been inactive since 1966. NTCL reports to Parliament through the minister of transport.

Office of the Administrator under the Anti-Inflation Act. The office was established on December 15, 1975 by the Anti-Inflation Act (SC 1974-75-76, c.75, amended by SC 1974-75-76, c.98 and SC 1977-78, c.26). Although the Anti-Inflation Act ceased to have effect as of January 1, 1979, the office has since then continued to be actively engaged in disposing of matters attributable to the active period of the legislation. The matters are now invariably at the stage of appeals from orders, either before the Anti-Inflation Appeal Tribunal or the courts.

Office of the Auditor General. This office originated in 1878 and currently functions under the Auditor General Act (SC 1976-77, c.34) which was proclaimed as of August 1977. The auditor general is responsible for examining accounts of Canada including those related to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to public property, and for reporting annually to the House of Commons the results of his examinations. In his report he calls attention to anything of significance that he considers should be brought to the attention of the House of Commons including cases in which he has observed that money has been expended without due regard to economy or efficiency, or satisfactory procedures have not been established to measure and report the effectiveness of programs, where such procedures could appropriately and reasonably be implemented. He also audits the accounts of various Crown corporations and other organizations.

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. This office was established in 1920 under the provisions of the Dominion Elections Act, now the Canada Elections Act (RSC 1970, c.14, 1st Supp.) as amended. Prior to that time the Dominion Elections Act, 1874 (SC 1874, c.9) assigned to the clerk of the Crown in chancery certain of the duties now carried out by the chief electoral officer. The office is designated as a department within the meaning and purpose of the Financial Administration Act (PC 1903-1952, March 31, 1952). The president of the Privy Council is the minister designated for the purpose of the Financial Administration Act and the Canada Elections Act.

The objectives of the office are to enable Canadians who are eligible to vote to elect members to the House of Commons, and to ensure compliance with the election expenses provisions of the act. The act was amended (SC 1977-78, c.8) to provide for the chief electoral officer to conduct, with the agreement of the commissioner of Yukon or Northwest Territories, the election of members to the respective council pursuant to the applicable territory election ordinance.

The office administers the Ottawa headquarters, reviews and studies electoral procedures and election expenses provisions, and prepares statutory and statistical reports and instruction books for election officers, candidates, and political parties.

The office exercises general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections: training federal and territorial returning officers, revising boundaries of polling divisions, acquiring election material and supplies for returning officers, and making statutory payments to auditors, political parties and candidates where specified by the act.

When the position of representation commissioner was abolished by the Government Organization Act, 1979 (SC 1978-79, c.13) the chief electoral officer assumed duties under the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act. After each decennial census, the chief electoral officer prepares maps showing population distribution in each province and sets out alternative proposals respecting the boundaries of electoral districts. These maps are supplied to the 11 electoral boundaries commissions (one for each province and one for Northwest Territories) established under the provisions of the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act (RSC 1970, c.E-2). The president of the Privy Council acts as spokesman for the office in the cabinet and the House of Commons.

Office of the Co-ordinator Status of Women (Status of Women Canada). The office received official status in April 1976 by order-in-council PC 1976-779. The co-ordinator reports to the minister of state for the status of women. Status of Women Canada advises the minister on federal government policies and programs; monitors legislation, policies and programs of federal departments that have an effect on the status of women; co-ordinates and develops new initiatives to improve the status of women; performs a liaison function with non-governmental organizations, with the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, with United Nations commissions and conferences on women and with provincial and territorial government responsibility centres; and administers a special fund for the status of women. The office, in Ottawa, carries on work begun in 1970 in the Privy Council office.