

to importation of goods that may cause or threaten injury to production of goods in Canada.

The tribunal has a chairman, four other members, a secretary, and research and support staff, with offices in Ottawa. The tribunal conducts public and closed hearings, personal interviews, in-house research, statistical and financial analysis, interviews with Canadian manufacturers and associations, and inspection of facilities. It reports to Parliament through the minister of finance.

Army Benevolent Fund Board. The board, established by the Army Benevolent Fund Act (SC 1947, c.49, as amended by SC 1974-75-76, c.3), administers the Army Benevolent Fund and other funds, from special accounts set up in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The board awards grants to veterans or their dependents for relief, if none is available from government sources, contingent on need and continued progress. The board has five members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, one of them nominated by the Royal Canadian Legion and one by the National Council of Veterans Associations in Canada. Head office is in Ottawa. The board reports to Parliament through the minister of veterans affairs.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. This Crown company was incorporated in February 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946 (RSC 1970, c.A-19) to take over in April 1952 the operation of the Chalk River project from the National Research Council. The main activities of AECL are the design, development and construction of CANDU nuclear power stations; the construction and operation of heavy water production plants and development of heavy water technology; operation of research and engineering development laboratories; the production and marketing of radioisotopes for medical and industrial uses and the design, manufacture and marketing of equipment using radioisotopes, such as therapy units for the treatment of cancer. The company reports to Parliament through the minister of energy, mines and resources.

Atomic Energy Control Board. By act of Parliament (RSC 1970, c.A-19) proclaimed October 1946, the regulation and control of atomic energy in Canada was placed under the Atomic Energy Control Board. The board reports to Parliament through the minister of energy, mines and resources.

Auditor General, Office of the. This office originated in 1878 and currently functions under the Auditor General Act (SC 1976-77, c.34) 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 any matter of significance in the management of government departments and agencies 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.

Bank of Canada. Legislation of 1934 (RSC 1970, c.B-2) provided for the establishment of a central bank in Canada to regulate credit and currency, to control and protect the external value of the Canadian dollar and to mitigate by its influence fluctuation in the general level of production, trade, prices and employment as far as possible within the scope of monetary action. The Bank of Canada acts as the fiscal agent of the Government of Canada, manages the public debt and has the sole right to issue notes for circulation. It is managed by a board of directors composed of a governor, a deputy governor and 12 directors; the deputy minister of finance is also a member of the board (ex officio). The governor and deputy governor are appointed with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The directors are appointed by the minister of finance, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The bank reports to Parliament through the minister of finance.

Blue Water Bridge Authority. Created by the Blue Water Bridge Authority Act (SC 1964, c.6), this non-profit organization is responsible for the operation of the Canadian portion of the bridge spanning the St. Clair River from Point Edward, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich. Tolls set are subject to the approval of the Canadian Transport Commission. All toll moneys must be used for the operation and maintenance of the present bridge or for building a new one. The authority is not an agent of the Crown but its members are appointed by the Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of the minister of transport for terms ranging from one to five years.

Board of Examiners for Canada Lands Surveyors. Established under the Canada Lands Survey Act (RSC 1970, c.L-5; amended by SC 1972, c.17, SC 1974-75-76, c.108; and SC 1976-77, c.30), the board examines candidates for commissions as Canada lands surveyors and is responsible for their discipline. The board has five members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, one of whom, the chairman, is the surveyor general of Canada lands; it is part of the energy, mines and resources department.

Bureau of Pensions Advocates (Bureau of Pensions Advocates Canada). The bureau was established in 1971 by amendments to the Pension Act (SC 1970-71, c.31). Composed of a chief pensions advocate appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and pensions advocates, officers and employees appointed under the Public Service Employment Act, it provides an independent professional legal aid service to applicants for awards under the Pension Act. The bureau's head office is in Charlottetown, PEI; there are district offices in 18 major centres across Canada. It reports to Parliament through the minister of veterans affairs.

Canada Council. The council was established by order-in-council dated April 15, 1957, under the terms of the Canada Council Act (RSC 1970, c.C-2 assented to March 28, 1957). As amended in June 1977, the act provides that the council is to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in the arts, mainly through a broad program of grants. Its principal sources of income are an annual grant from the government (\$65.5 million for the year ending March 31, 1984) and income from an endowment fund (originally of \$50 million)