

Mounted Police. The commissioner, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, has control and management of the force and of all matters connected therewith, under the direction of the solicitor general of Canada.

St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. This authority was established by an act of Parliament in 1951 (RSC 1970, c.S-1) and came into force in July 1954. It was incorporated for the purposes of constructing, maintaining and operating all such works as may be necessary to provide and maintain, either wholly in Canada or in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montréal and Lake Erie. Three Crown corporations, the Seaway International Bridge Corp. Ltd., the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, Ltd. and the Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc. are subsidiaries of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The authority is composed of a president, a vice-president and a member, and reports to Parliament through the minister of transport.

Science Council of Canada. The Science Council of Canada is Canada's national advisory agency on science and technology policy. Created in 1966, its primary functions are: to analyze science and technology policy issues; to recommend policy directions to government; to alert Canadians to the impact of science and technology on their lives; and to stimulate discussion of science and technology policy among governments, industry and academic institutions. Reporting to Parliament through the minister of state for science and technology, the science council operates at arm's length from government, designing its own programs of research and publishing its findings at its own discretion.

Science and Technology, Ministry of State for. This ministry was established by order-in-council PC 1971-1695 in August 1971, with the primary purpose of formulating and developing policies in relation to federal government activities that affect the development and application of science and technology. It is organized into an operations branch, a policy and strategy branch and a communications branch. Its administrative functions have been handled jointly with the minister of state for economic and regional development. The Science Council of Canada, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the National Research Council all report to Parliament through the minister of state for science and technology.

Seaway International Bridge Corp. Ltd. This corporation was established under the Canada Companies Act, by letters patent in November 1962 and received its certificate of continuance under the Canada Business Corporations Act on February 20, 1980. It operates and maintains the international toll bridge system between Cornwall, Ont. and Roosevelt, NY on behalf of the owners, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. It reports to Parliament through the minister of transport.

Secretary of State of Canada, Department of the (Secretary of State). The duties, powers and functions of the secretary of state (RSC 1970, c.S-15) extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction not by

law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the federal government relating to support for postsecondary education, promotion of official languages, translation and interpretation, terminology, official languages in education, youth, Canada student loans, citizenship registration, multiculturalism and race relations, native citizens, women, human rights, voluntary action, disabled persons and state ceremonial and symbols.

The secretary of state reports to Parliament for the Public Service Commission.

Social Development, Ministry of State for. (On June 30, 1984 the prime minister announced that this ministry would be discontinued.)

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The council was established by the Government Organization (Scientific Activities) Act, 1976 (SC 1976-77, c.24) as a Crown corporation to promote and assist research and scholarship in the social sciences and humanities. The council is composed of the president and of 21 other members, both from the academic community and from other areas of society. It reports to Parliament through the minister of communications.

Solicitor General, Department of the (Solicitor General Canada). Before 1936, the office of the solicitor general was either a cabinet post or a ministerial post outside the cabinet. From 1936 to 1945 the position did not exist, the duties of the office being wholly absorbed by the attorney general of Canada. The Solicitor General Act of 1945 reestablished the solicitor general as a cabinet officer. In 1966 a new department of the solicitor general was created (RSC 1970, c.S-12); the solicitor general became the cabinet minister with primary responsibility in the fields of corrections and law enforcement. He is responsible for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Correctional Service of Canada and also reports to Parliament for the National Parole Board, an independent agency.

Standards Council of Canada. The council was established by an act of Parliament (RSC 1970, c.41, 1st Supp.) in October 1970. Its objectives are to foster and promote voluntary standardization in fields relating to the construction, manufacture, production, quality, performance and safety of buildings, structures, manufactured articles and products and other goods, including their components, as a means of advancing the national economy, benefiting the health, safety and welfare of the public, assisting and protecting consumers, facilitating domestic and international trade and furthering international co-operation in the field of standards. The council does not write standards but brings together, into a national federation called the National Standards System of Canada, independent organizations recognized for their competence in standards-writing, certification and testing, as well as the Canadian national committees created to co-ordinate Canadian participation in international standardization. The council is the member for Canada of an international organization for standardization (ISO) and sponsors the Canadian national committee of an international electro-technical commission (IEC).

The council created a standards information service to assist standards users requiring information on domestic,