

questions of law to the Federal Court and thence to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Tax Court of Canada. established under the provisions of the Tax Court of Canada Act, SC 1980-81-82-83, c.158, came into existence in July 1983 and replaced the Tax Review Board. The court has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals to the court on matters arising under the Income Tax Act, the Canada Pension Plan, the Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax Act and Part IV of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971. Hearings are held in major centres throughout the country. All parties to an appeal may appear in person or may be represented by counsel or an agent.

Telefilm Canada. This corporation, formerly known as the Canadian Film Development Corp., was established by an act of Parliament in March 1967 (RSC 1970, c.C-8). It has administered the Canadian broadcast program development fund since 1983, making the corporation the federal government agency responsible for private sector development in both the television production and film industries. The corporation invests directly in production, provides loans to producers, co-ordinates official participation in festivals and marketplaces, and provides advice and assistance in distribution and administrative matters. It co-operates with other federal and provincial departments and agencies having like interests and is financed by a yearly appropriation from Parliament. The corporation, under the jurisdiction of the minister of communications, is headed by a board of directors and a chairman appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Headquarters of Telefilm Canada is in Montréal with offices in Toronto and Vancouver.

Teleglobe Canada. Created in 1950 by an act of Parliament (RSC 1970, c.C-11), under the name of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corp., this Crown agency operates all overseas communications to and from Canada — whether by undersea cable or international satellite. By means of international switching-centres in Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver, Teleglobe Canada provides public telephone service to over 200 overseas territories. The corporation also provides public message telegraph service, telex, private wire service, data and video transmissions to many points around the world. Teleglobe Canada is the designated operating entity for Canadian participation in the International Telecommunications Satellite organization (INTELSAT) and International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT) and represents Canada on the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council. It reports to Parliament through the minister of state for social development.

Telesat Canada. Telesat Canada was incorporated in 1969 by an act of Parliament (RSC 1970, c.T-4) to establish and operate a domestic satellite telecommunication system. It is a commercial venture whose ownership is shared by Canadian telecommunications carriers and the federal government, with possible public participation. It provides telecommunications services for the transmission of television, radio, telephone, teletype and data communications through a microwave link between earth stations and satellites in orbit. Its annual report is tabled in the House of Commons by the minister of communications.

Textile and Clothing Board. This board was established (SC 1971, c.39) to receive complaints and conduct inquiries about textile and clothing goods imported into Canada under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to Canadian production. After its investigative procedures are completed, the board makes written recommendations to the minister of regional industrial expansion. The board consists of three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council and maintains its head office in the Ottawa region.

Transport, Department of (Transport Canada). The department is a corporate structure which includes Crown corporations with varying degrees of autonomy and groups responsible for operations, review, co-ordination, planning and development, plus central services.

The Canadian air transportation administration provides and operates domestic and trans-oceanic air traffic control services and airway facilities and a national air terminal system. It is responsible for providing and maintaining air traffic control and air navigational services and telecommunications and electronics systems, and for licensing and certification of aviation personnel, commercial operators and aircraft. The administration owns 143 and operates 96 of the 594 licensed land airports in Canada.

The Canadian marine transportation administration co-ordinates administration and management of federal marine way and terminal activities through the Canadian Coast Guard, the Canada Ports Corp., the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific pilotage authorities, and nine harbour commissions. It directly administers some 360 public harbours and ports, while the Canada Ports Corp. (formerly the National Harbours Board) operates 15 major ports, with nine others being administered by harbour commissions. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, in conjunction with its United States counterpart, operates and maintains a deep waterway between the port of Montréal and Lake Erie. Pilotage services are provided by each of the authorities in their geographic zones. Coast guard activities include icebreaking, search and rescue, aids to navigation, marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up, Arctic resupply, main channel dredging and shore protection, and ship/shore communications and traffic services. The coast guard is also responsible for ship safety regulation, inspection and casualty investigation, the certification of ships' personnel, and the protection of navigable waters.

The Canadian surface transportation administration is responsible for federal involvement in railways, motor vehicle safety, highways, urban transportation and ferries.

A review group conducts studies and evaluations of departmental operations and provides for independent audits of personnel and finance operations, including the development and co-ordination of management information systems and policies. A co-ordinating group advises on departmental policy and maintains intergovernmental, interdepartmental and external liaison related to Transport Canada activities, Arctic transportation and the transport of dangerous goods. A strategic planning group provides guidance for long-term planning and includes a research and development component. There is a Transport Canada research and development centre in Montréal.