

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.*—Legislation passed in 1936 (R.S.C. 1952, c. 32) provides that there shall be a corporation, to be known as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, to consist of a Board of 11 Governors appointed by the Governor in Council and chosen to give representation to the principal geographic divisions of Canada. The Board of Governors determines CBC policy and the Chairman of the Board is required to devote the whole of his time to the performance of his duties under the Act.

The General Manager is the Chief Executive of the Corporation and directs the operations and activities of the Corporation as well as the application of CBC policy as determined by the Board of Governors. He is assisted by regional management representatives located in the principal geographic regions of Canada (Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia), and at Head Office by specialists in Programs, Sales, Operations, Administration, Finance, Engineering and Public Relations. Under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the Corporation reports to Parliament through a Minister of the Crown (at present the Minister of National Revenue).

Canadian Commercial Corporation.—This Corporation was established on May 1, 1946, by the Canadian Commercial Corporation Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 35). It purchases goods and commodities in Canada for the governments of other countries. It also acts as purchasing agent for international agencies such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. Other functions include arranging production and shipment of Canadian contributions of military stores to NATO countries. The Corporation also serves other departments of the Government of Canada. For instance it arranges for the purchase and production of supplies and services which the Department of Trade and Commerce is making available to other countries under the Colombo Plan. In carrying out its functions the Corporation works closely with the Department of Defence Production. It is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Defence Production.

Canadian Farm Loan Board.—The Board was organized in 1929 to make loans, secured by mortgage, to farmers. The Board is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Finance.

Canadian Maritime Commission.—The Commission was created in 1947 (R.S.C. 1952, c. 38) to consider and recommend policies and measures necessary for the operation, maintenance, manning and development of a merchant marine and a ship-building and ship-repairing industry. The Commission is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport. (See also Park Steamship Company Limited, p. 110.)

Canadian National Railways.—Under authority of the Statutes of 1919, c. 3, the Canadian National Railway Company was incorporated to operate and manage a national system of railways, including the Canadian Northern Railway System, the Canadian Government Railways and all lines entrusted to it by Order in Council. In 1923 the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was amalgamated with the Canadian National Railway Company and since 1923 a number of railway lines acquired by the Government have been entrusted to the Company for operation and management, including the Newfoundland Railway and steamship services in 1949 and the Temiscouata Railway in 1950. The Canadian National Railways Act, 1919 was repealed in 1955 and the Canadian National Railways Act (1955, c. 29) substituted therefor.

The Canadian National Railway Company is controlled by a Chairman and Board of Directors appointed by the Governor in Council, who report to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited.—Through the medium of this Crown Company, the Federal Government provides direct steamship services to the West Indies in conformity with the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1926. The Company is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation.—This Crown Company was created on Dec. 10, 1949, by Act of Parliament (R.S.C. 1952, c. 42) to acquire for public operation external telecommunication assets in Canada, in keeping with the Commonwealth Telegraph Agreement, signed May 11, 1948. This Agreement was designed to bring about the consolidation and strengthening of the radio and cable communication systems of the Commonwealth. The Corporation is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited.—Canadian Patents and Development Limited is a Crown Corporation established in 1943, pursuant to authority granted in an amendment to the Research Council Act which was passed in 1946. The primary purpose of the Company is to make available to industry, through licensing arrangements, new processes developed by scientific workers of the National Research Council. Its services are equally available to other Government Departments, publicly supported institutions and universities. The Company also has cross-agency arrangements with similar government agencies in other Commonwealth countries. The Board of Directors is composed of representatives from the National Research Council, from Government Departments and from industry and the universities. Any profits that the Company may derive from licensing arrangements are available for further research and development. The Corporation reports to Parliament through the Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research (at present the Minister of Trade and Commerce).

* On Nov. 11, 1958 (after this section was set up in print) new legislation covering the regulation of broadcasting in Canada was proclaimed. See Chapter XIX on Communications, under the section, Broadcasting in Canada.