

Canadian International Development Agency. The operation and administration of Canada's programs of international development are the responsibility of the Canadian International Development Agency. Originally established by Order in Council PC 1960-1476 and known until 1968 as the External Aid Office, the Agency is under the direction of a president and a governing board (Canadian International Development Board) and reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Canadian International Development Board. This Board is the governing council responsible for directing operations of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Canadian Livestock Feed Board. This corporation, which reports to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture, was established pursuant to the Livestock Feed Assistance Act (RSC 1970, c.L-9). The objects of the corporation are to ensure that sufficient feed grain and storage for feed grain are available to meet the needs of livestock feeders and to ensure reasonable stability and fair equalization of feed grain prices in eastern Canada and in British Columbia. Its powers include authority to make payments related to the cost of feed grain storage and transportation costs to attain its objectives. It may also buy, transport, store and sell feed grains in eastern Canada and British Columbia when authorized by the Governor in Council.

The Board has four members and operates with the assistance of a seven-member advisory committee; members of both the Board and the committee are appointed by the Governor in Council.

Canadian National Railways. 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. Its operations are now governed by RSC 1970, c.C-10. 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, the Témiscouata Railway in 1950, and the Hudson Bay Railway and the Northwest Communication System in 1958. The Canadian National Railways Act, 1919 was repealed in 1955 and the Canadian National Railways Act (SC 1955, c.29) substituted therefor.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 Railways Securities Trust. This corporation was created by Section 12 of the Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act 1937 for the purpose of acquiring and perpetuating the government claims and collateral against the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian National Railway companies for loans and accrued interest thereon.

Originally the capital stock was held by the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Crown, and the government transferred its claim to the Trust so that the railways remained obligated to the Trust in the same way and to the same extent they had previously been obligated to the government. Under the Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act (RSC 1952, c.41) the capital stock was transferred to the Canadian National Railway Company in exchange for shares in that company. The indebtedness of the debtor corporations, however, remained unchanged and the restrictions as to the release of the securities remained under the control of the Governor in Council.

The chairman and directors of the Canadian National Railways are the trustees of the Canadian National Railways Securities Trust which reports to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited. This agency corporation no longer owns or operates vessels but still reports assets through the Minister of Transport.

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation (COTC). Created in 1950 by Act of Parliament (RSC 1970, c.C-11), this Crown corporation operates all overseas communications to and from Canada — whether by radio, undersea cable or international satellite. By means of international-gateway switching-centres in Montreal and Vancouver, COTC provides public telephone service to cover 200 overseas territories. The Corporation also provides public message telegraph service, Telex and private wire service to many overseas points. COTC is the designated operating entity for Canadian participation in Intelsat. It reports to Parliament through the Minister of Communications.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited (CPDL). This Crown corporation was set up in 1947 under an amendment to the National Research Council Act passed in 1946. The purpose of the company, which is a subsidiary of the National Research Council, is to patent and license new products and processes that come out of NRC research, research of other government departments and agencies, and research of Canadian universities. Proposals for patents are assessed with regard to originality, existence of similar patented products or processes, commercial appeal, humanitarian or scientific value, and cost of developing, promoting and marketing. CPDL initiates and finances the development of many inventions to a stage where it is economically possible for private industry to carry them through to production and sale, thus bridging the gap between research and industry. Profits from inventions are used to sponsor less profitable but often more beneficial inventions, such as highly specialized surgical or scientific instruments.

The company, whose head office is located in Ottawa, reports to Parliament through a designated Minister, at present the President of the Treasury Board.