

established by Order in Council PC 1960-1476 and until 1968 was known as the External Aid Office. The agency is under the direction of a president and a governing body — the Canadian International Development Board — and reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Canadian International Development Board. The board is the governing council responsible for directing the operations of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It is made up of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the deputy ministers of the Department of Finance and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Governor of the Bank of Canada and the Secretary of the Treasury. It meets under the chairmanship of CIDA's president.

Canadian Livestock Feed Board. This board is a Crown corporation reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Established under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act in 1967, its objectives are to ensure: (a) the availability of feed grain in eastern Canada and British Columbia, (b) the availability of adequate storage space in eastern Canada, and (c) the reasonable stability and fair equalization of feed grain prices in eastern Canada and in British Columbia. The board administers the Feed Freight Equalization Program under which a portion of the costs of transportation of feed grains is paid. The act also stipulates that it is the duty of the board to make a continuing study of feed grain requirements and availability in these areas, as well as to study and make recommendations to the minister with respect to requirements for additional feed grain storage facilities in eastern Canada. It is also the duty of the board to advise the government on all matters pertaining to the stabilization and fair equalization of feed grain prices to livestock feeders and, to the greatest extent possible consistent with its objectives, to consult and cooperate with all departments, branches or other agencies of the Government of Canada or any province having duties, aims or objects related to those of the board.

In addition the board has been assigned responsibilities under the national feed grain policy which became effective on August 1, 1974. The board is called upon to examine selling practices east of Thunder Bay and to supervise the domestic market outside the designated region of the Canadian Wheat Board. The board designates the chairman of the committee supervising reserve stocks of feed grains presently held at Thunder Bay, Vancouver and various locations in eastern Canada. If the board finds bad pricing or supply practices, it will be permitted to intervene directly as buyer or seller of feed grain. This is supported by the Livestock Feed Assistance Act which stipulates that the board may buy, transport, store and sell feed grains in eastern Canada and British Columbia when authorized to do so by the Governor in Council.

The board is composed of four active members with headquarters in Montreal and a branch office in Vancouver. A seven-member advisory committee, appointed by the Governor in Council, and representing livestock feeders in eastern Canada and British Columbia, meets periodically with the board to review and discuss all aspects of feed grain supplies and prices, and policies related thereto. This committee may make recommendations to the minister and the board.

Canadian National Railways. The Canadian National Railway Company was incorporated to administer an undertaking made up mainly of railway and other service facilities and activities. It includes the assets of the former Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and its subsidiaries, and of the Canadian Northern System, as well as certain Crown-owned properties of which the management and operation have been entrusted to Canadian National.

The primary statutes governing its organization and operation are the Canadian National Railways Act (RSC 1970, c.C-10) and the Railway Act (RSC 1970, c.R-2). The direction and control of the company and its undertaking are vested in a board of directors; its principal officers are the chairman of the board and the president, the latter being the chief executive officer.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited (CPDL) is a Crown corporation, wholly subsidiary to the National Research Council of Canada (NRC). CPDL was originally established in 1947 to handle patentable material of NRC and other government-financed research. The passage of the Public Servants Inventions Act in 1954 made CPDL the prime patenting and licensing agency for public servant inventions which by that act, belong to the Canadian government.

CPDL may receive ideas and inventions from public servants in all federal departments and from the professional staff and employees of universities. The ideas and inventions are first assessed for patentability and commercial use. Patent applications may then be filed in various countries in respect of those which are considered commercially exploitable and patentable. Some which are not patentable may be licensed independently, or together with patents. That portion of the licence fees and royalties paid under licence agreements and retained by CPDL is used to defray CPDL commercial operating expenses.

CPDL has also entered into agreements with many universities, provincial research organizations, and other publicly financed institutions to assess, patent and license their industrial and intellectual property.

The corporation's board of directors is composed of members from industry, universities and the federal government. The head office is at 275 Slater Street, Ottawa. CPDL reports to Parliament through a designated minister.