

Canadian Indian Rights Commission. This commission was established by order-in-council PC 1977-702 and works under the Joint Committee of Cabinet and the National Indian Brotherhood for the purpose of assisting the committee in resolving issues that come before it.

Canadian International Development Agency. The operation of Canada's international development programs is the responsibility of the Canadian International Development Agency. CIDA was originally 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 departments of finance and industry, trade and commerce, the governor of the Bank of Canada, the secretary of the treasury and the president of the International Development Research Centre. 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: the availability of feed grain in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, adequate storage space in Eastern Canada, and reasonable stability and fair equalization of feed grain prices in Eastern Canada and in British Columbia. The board administers a feed freight equalization program which pays part of the transportation costs of feed grains. The act stipulates that the board must make a continuing study of feed grain requirements and availability and study and make recommendations to the minister on requirements for additional feed grain storage facilities in Eastern Canada. The board must advise the government on all matters pertaining to stabilization and fair equalization of feed grain prices to livestock feeders and, to the greatest extent possible, to consult and co-operate with all federal departments, branches or other agencies or any province with similar duties, aims or objects.

The board has been assigned responsibilities under the national feed grain policy, effective since August 1974. It examines selling practices east of Thunder Bay and supervises 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 it finds bad pricing or supply practices, it can intervene directly as buyer or seller of feed grain. The Livestock Feed Assistance Act 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 three to five 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 related policies. 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 which Canadian National manages and operates.

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). 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, who is 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 established in 1947 to handle patentable material of NRC and other government-financed research. 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 federal public servants and from the professional staff and employees of universities. The ideas and inventions are assessed for patentability and commercial use. Patent applications may be filed in various countries for 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 in Ottawa. CPDL reports to Parliament through a designated minister.