

Governor-in-Council and operates with the advice of a nine-member advisory committee appointed by the minister. Since 1970, the commission has chaired a national milk supply management committee, comprised of provincial milk producer marketing boards and provincial government agencies, which manages the market share quota system under the terms of a federal-provincial milk marketing plan.

**Canadian General Standards Board** is a national standards-writing organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. CGSB develops voluntary consensus standards through committees representing government, industry, consumer and labour interests and technical or research organizations. Besides publishing a catalogue of standards and qualified products lists, CGSB also publishes a catalogue of standards applicable to the national master specification for building construction. As well, CGSB manages a qualification and certification listing program through which contractors and suppliers who have demonstrated their ability to conform to established standards are listed.

**Canadian Grain Commission.** The Canada Grain Act (SC 1970-71, c.7) came into force in April 1971, repealing the Canada Grain Act, 1930 (RSC 1952, c.25) and creating this commission to replace the former Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. It provides general supervision over the physical handling of grain in Canada by licensing elevators and elevator operators, by inspecting, grading and weighing grain received at and shipped from terminal elevators, and by other services associated with regulating the grain industry. It administers the Grain Futures Act, which provides for grain futures trading.

The commission consists of a chief commissioner and two commissioners. Its objects are, in the interests of grain producers, to establish and maintain standards of quality for Canadian grain, to ensure a dependable commodity for domestic and export markets and to regulate grain handling in Canada. It has authority to conduct investigations and hold hearings, and to undertake, sponsor and promote research in relation to grain and grain products. The commission reports to Parliament through the minister of agriculture.

**Canadian Human Rights Commission.** Established in July 1977 by the Canadian Human Rights Act (SC 1976-77, c.33), this commission deals with complaints of discrimination in employment and in the provision of goods, services and accommodation in areas under federal jurisdiction such as federal government departments and agencies, Crown corporations, banks, airline and railway companies.

Amended in July 1983, the act now bans discrimination on 10 grounds: race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, marital status, family status, pardoned offence and disability. As part of its mandate, the commission also develops and conducts information programs to foster public understanding of the act.

The commission head office is in Ottawa. It has regional offices in Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

**Canadian International Development Agency.** CIDA carries out most of Canada's official international devel-

opment program. 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 reports to Parliament through the secretary of state for external affairs.

**Canadian International Development Board.** The board is a high-ranking interdepartmental committee that assists the president of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in preparing recommendations on aid programs to the secretary of state for external affairs. It is made up of the under-secretary of state for external affairs, the deputy ministers of the departments of agriculture, finance and industry, trade and commerce, the governor of the Bank of Canada, the secretary of the treasury, the clerk of the Privy Council office and the president of the International Development Research Centre. It meets under the chairmanship of CIDA's president.

**Canadian Livestock Feed Board** (Livestock Feed Board of Canada). This board is a Crown corporation reporting to Parliament through the minister of agriculture. Established under the Livestock Feed Assistance Act in 1966, its objectives are to ensure the availability of feed grain in Eastern Canada, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories, adequate storage space in Eastern Canada, and reasonable stability and fair equalization of feed grain prices in Eastern Canada, in British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The board administers the feed freight assistance program which subsidizes a portion of the transportation costs for movement of eligible feed grains and products for use by livestock feeders in some feed grain deficit areas. The act stipulates that the board must make a continuing study of feed grain requirements and availability and must 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 monitors the domestic market outside the designated region of the Canadian Wheat Board. 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 Montréal 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 Co. was incorporated to administer an undertaking made up mainly of railway and other service facilities and