

advisory committee of 15 members, at least half of them fishermen or representatives of fishermen. The corporation is required to operate without grant appropriation from Parliament and is financed by bank loans with government guarantee of repayment or by direct loans. It reports to Parliament through the minister of fisheries and oceans.

**Canadian Transport Commission.** The commission, a court of record created in 1967 by the National Transportation Act (RSC 1970, c.N-17), took over powers formerly vested in the Board of Transport Commissioners, the Air Transport Board and the Canadian Maritime Commission. A western division of the commission was established at Saskatoon, Sask. in 1979. Four committees regulate the different transport modes — air, rail, water and commodity pipeline. Regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle transport is in effect only for the Roadcruiser bus service operated by the Canadian National Railways in Newfoundland. In July 1976 the CN bus service was exempted by the Governor-in-Council from provisions of the Motor Vehicle Transport Act (RSC 1970, c.M-14), and came under the jurisdiction of the motor vehicle transport committee of the Canadian Transport Commission, pursuant to the National Transportation Act. Regulatory control over all other extra-provincial motor vehicle undertakings is exercised by provincial highway transport boards, acting as agents of the federal government, as provided for in the Motor Vehicle Transport Act. A sixth committee deals with review and appeals, while the seventh is concerned with international transport policy. A research branch studies the economic aspects of all modes of transport within, into or from Canada, and a traffic and tariff branch ensures that all tariffs and tolls issued by federally regulated railways, railway express companies, water carriers, motor vehicle undertakings and international bridge and tunnel companies are compiled, issued and filed as required by the Railway Act, the Transport Act, the National Transportation Act and regulations of the commission. The commission also administers statutory subsidy payments to the railways for protected and unprotected branch lines, and passenger train services. It establishes rates for the movement of grain under the Western Grain Transportation Act.

The commission consists of not more than 17 members, including a president and two vice-presidents, appointed by the Governor-in-Council for a maximum of 10 years. It reports to Parliament through the minister of transport.

**Canadian Wheat Board.** The board was incorporated in 1935 under the Canadian Wheat Board Act (RSC 1970, c.C-12) to market, in the interprovincial and export trade, grain grown in Canada. Its powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain. Except as directed by the Governor-in-Council, the board was not originally authorized to buy grain other than wheat but since August 1949 it has also been authorized to buy barley and oats. Only grain produced in the designated area, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and parts of British Columbia, is purchased by the board, which controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in that area as well as the interprovincial movement for export of wheat, oats and barley generally. The board reports to Parliament each year through a designated minister.

**Canagrex** is a Canadian agricultural export corporation established by an act of Parliament in June 1983 (SC 1980-81-82-83, c.152). Canagrex has a board of directors, all Canadian citizens, including a president appointed by the Governor-in-Council, a chairman, vice-chairman and eight other members. Seven of the directors are appointed from outside the public service of Canada and three are appointed from government departments, one each being from the departments of agriculture, finance and external affairs (international trade).

**Cape Breton Development Corp.** This proprietary Crown corporation was created by an act of Parliament in July 1967 (RSC 1970, c.C-13) and came into existence by proclamation in October 1967. It was set up to rationalize the coal industry of Nova Scotia's Cape Breton Island and to broaden the base of the area's economy by assisting financing and development of industry to provide employment outside the coal mines.

The corporation acquired former interests of the major coal producer in the Sydney coalfield and is operating three mines, a modern coal preparation plant and other ancillaries. It is active in development of tourism, primary products and secondary industries.

The act provides for a board of directors, comprising a chairman, a president and five other directors. Head office is in Sydney. The corporation reports to Parliament through the minister of regional economic expansion. Its operations are financed by the federal government.

**Chief Electoral Officer, Office of the.** This office was established in 1920 under provisions of the Dominion Elections Act, now the Canada Elections Act (RSC 1970, c.14, 1st Supp.) as amended. Previously the Dominion Elections Act, 1874 (SC 1874, c.9) assigned to the clerk of the Crown in chancery certain of the duties now carried out by the chief electoral officer. The chief electoral officer is an officer of Parliament, appointed by resolution of the House of Commons. He ranks as and has all the powers of a deputy head of a department. The chief electoral officer communicates with the Governor-in-Council through the president of the Privy Council, pursuant to subsection 3(3) of the Canada Elections Act.

The objectives of the office are to enable Canadians who are eligible to vote to elect members to the House of Commons, and to ensure compliance with the election expenses provisions of the act. The act was amended (SC 1977-78, c.8) to provide for the chief electoral officer to conduct, with the agreement of the commissioner of Yukon or Northwest Territories, the election of members to the respective council pursuant to the applicable territory election ordinance.

The office administers the Ottawa headquarters, reviews and studies electoral procedures and election expenses provisions, and prepares statutory and statistical reports and instruction books for election officers, candidates and political parties.

The office exercises general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections: training federal and territorial returning officers, revising boundaries of polling divisions, acquiring election material and supplies for returning officers, and making statutory payments to