

subsidies for public housing projects; makes loans for land assembly projects to be used for public housing; makes loans for limited-dividend, low-rental housing projects; makes loans for university housing projects and to provinces and municipalities for sewage treatment projects designed to eliminate water and soil pollution; makes contributions and loans to provinces and municipalities for urban renewal operations; conducts housing research; encourages urban planning and owns and manages rental housing units including those built for war workers and veterans. The Corporation arranges for and supervises construction of housing projects on behalf of the Department of National Defence and other government departments and agencies. The Corporation is responsible to Parliament through the Postmaster General.

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.—This Corporation is established under the Surplus Crown Assets Act (RSC 1952, c. 260) and is subject to the Financial Administration Act (RSC 1952, c. 116). In June 1944, War Assets Corporation was established by statute to replace War Assets Corporation Limited which had been incorporated in 1943. In 1949 the name of War Assets Corporation was changed to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation. The Corporation's function is to dispose of surplus Crown assets. It is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Industry.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited.—This company was established by letters patent in 1951 to take over the general undertakings of Defence Construction Limited. It is primarily responsible for the calling and review of tenders, the award of contracts, and the supervision of work in the field for all major defence construction contracts. This covers five broad phases of work in the following categories: (1) defence projects in Canada for the Department of National Defence; (2) defence projects in France, Belgium and Germany for the Department of National Defence under the NATO agreement; (3) maintenance and repair contracts at Department of National Defence sites throughout Canada; (4) defence construction for the United States Government in Canada (except on leased bases and the DEW Line); and (5) advice and assistance concerning capital assistance projects of the Department of Defence Production and projects for the External Aid Office of the Department of External Affairs. It is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Industry.

Director of Soldier Settlement and Director of the Veterans' Land Act.—The Director of Soldier Settlement (under the Act of 1919) is also the Director of the Veterans' Land Act, and in each capacity is legally a corporation sole. For administrative purposes, however, the programs carried on under both Acts constitute integral parts of the services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Dominion Coal Board.—The Board, established as a department in 1947 by the Dominion Coal Board Act (RSC 1952, c. 86), has the responsibility of studying and recommending to the Government policies concerning the production, import, distribution and use of coal. The Chairman has the status of a Deputy Minister and the Board reports to Parliament through the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys. The Board administers transportation and other subventions relating to coal, including those under the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act (SC 1957-58, c. 25). It also administers loans authorized under the Coal Production Assistance Act (RSC 1952, c. 173, as amended).

Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board.—The Board was appointed in 1947 under the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act which authorized an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta relating to the protection and conservation of the forests of that portion of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains which gives rise to the major tributaries of the Saskatchewan River. The function of the Board is to determine the policy necessary to obtain the greatest possible flow of water in the Saskatchewan River system. The planning of programs of forest use and conservation is a joint duty of the Board and the provincial Forest Service; the administration of the conservation area is a function of the province. In April 1962, a Technical Co-ordinating Committee for Watershed Research was established to undertake study of the related needs defined by the Board. The Committee's programs, undertaken by seven co-operating agencies of the federal and Alberta governments, are co-ordinated by the federal Department of Forestry.

Funds for capital expenditures during the first seven years of the agreement were provided by the Federal Government with maintenance expenditures being paid by the Province of Alberta. In 1955 the province undertook the responsibility of financing both capital improvements and maintenance work. Currently, one member of the three-man Board is appointed by the Federal Government and the province has the right to appoint two members. The choice of one of the three members as Board chairman is vested in the province. The Board reports to Parliament through the Minister of Forestry. (See footnote, p. 115.)

Economic Council of Canada.—This Corporation, established under legislation passed on Aug. 2, 1963 (SC 1963, c. 11), consists of a full-time Chairman and two full-time Directors appointed for a term not to exceed seven years and not more than 25 additional members to serve part-time and without remuneration. The Council is to be as representative as possible of labour, agriculture and primary industries, secondary industry and commerce, and the general public. Its functions are to advise and recommend measures that will achieve in Canada the highest possible levels of employment and efficient production so that the country may enjoy a high and consistent rate of