

official languages and for ensuring compliance with the spirit and intent of the act in all the institutions of the Parliament and Government of Canada. The commissioner is empowered to receive and investigate complaints from the public, and, on his own initiative, to conduct investigations into possible violations of the act. The results of investigations must be communicated to the complainants and the institutions concerned and may, at the commissioner's discretion, be the subject of a special report to Parliament. The commissioner reports annually to Parliament on the conduct of his office and may make recommendations for changes in the act as he deems necessary or desirable.

Copyright Appeal Board. The board was established to provide an agency to which people using music protected by copyright could direct appeals against the fees proposed by performing rights societies for the use of the music. The Copyright Act (RSC 1970, c.C-30) empowers the board to deal only with the amount of the fees that the societies propose to collect for an ensuing calendar year. It has no authority to draft the terms and conditions of the tariffs. Hearings before the board are conducted in a quasi-judicial manner. After considering an appeal the board makes such alterations to the proposed statements of fees as it thinks appropriate and transmits the statements thus altered, revised or unchanged to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. The decision of the board is final and binding. The Copyright Appeal Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom, as chairman, must hold or have held high judicial office.

Correctional Investigator. Appointed by Order in Council PC 1973-1431 on June 5, 1973 the Correctional Investigator has the powers of a commissioner under Part II of the Inquiries Act. This officer investigates problems of inmates on subjects for which the Solicitor General is responsible and reports to him. The office consists of the Correctional Investigator and three complaint officers. It is located in Ottawa and is independent of the Department of the Solicitor General.

Court Martial Appeal Court. This court was established as a superior court of record pursuant to Section 201 of the National Defence Act (RSC 1970, c.N-4). Accused persons found guilty by a court martial have the right to direct an appeal to the Court Martial Appeal Court in respect of the legality of any or all of the findings, or the legality of the whole or any part of the sentence. The Appeal Court is composed of not fewer than four judges of the Federal Court of Canada designated by the Governor in Council and such additional judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as are appointed by the Governor in Council. One judge has been designated by the Governor in Council as the president. Appeals are heard by a minimum of three judges. The Court Martial Appeal Court may sit and hear appeals at any place under direction of the president. An appellant whose appeal has been wholly or partially dismissed by the Court Martial Appeal Court may, under certain circumstances, appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada; where the Court Martial Appeal Court has wholly or partially allowed an appeal, the Minister of National Defence may similarly enter an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation. This agency corporation was established in 1944 as the War Assets Corporation under the Surplus Crown Assets Act (RSC 1970, c.S-20) and is subject to the Financial Administration Act (RSC 1970, c.F-10). Its name was changed to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation in 1949. The corporation is responsible for the sale of federal government surplus movable assets located in Canada and at Canadian government establishments throughout the world. It also acts as agent on behalf of foreign governments in selling their surplus property located in Canada and has an agreement with a European agency for marketing Canadian military surplus assets located abroad. While the corporation's normal method of sale is to invite written offers, on occasion it sells by public auction and through retail outlets. The act provides for a board of directors, comprising a chairman and a minimum of five other directors. Its head office is located in Ottawa. Regional offices are maintained in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Edmonton and Vancouver. The corporation is responsible to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited. This is a Crown corporation, defined in Part VII of the Financial Administration Act and listed in Schedule "C" in the act, which contracts for major construction and maintenance projects required by the Department of National Defence. It was incorporated May 10, 1951 under the authority of the Defence Production Act. In April 1965 control and supervision of the corporation was transferred from the Minister of Defence Production to the Minister of National Defence.

The company's function is to obtain tenders, make recommendations regarding awards, to award and administer major construction and maintenance contracts which include supervision of construction work and the certification of contractors' progress claims for completed work.

The company also provides technical and administrative assistance to other government departments and agencies when so required. Head office of DCL is in Ottawa and branch offices are located in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Lahr, Federal Republic of Germany.