

Court Martial Appeal Court. This court was established as a superior court of record under 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 on the legality of any or all findings, or on the legality of the whole or any part of the sentence. The court is composed of not fewer than four judges of the Federal Court of Canada and additional judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as designated by the Governor-in-Council, with one judge appointed as 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 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 Corp. This agency corporation was established in 1944 as the War Assets Corp. under the Surplus Crown Assets Act (RSC 1970, c.S-20). Its name was changed to Crown Assets Disposal Corp. in 1949. The corporation is solely 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 certain 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. The disposal functions are carried out by the disposal operations services of Supply and Services Canada, on behalf of the corporation. Its head office is in Hull, Que. and there are seven regional offices in Dartmouth, Montréal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Richmond. The corporation is responsible to Parliament through the minister of supply and services.

Defence Construction (1951) Ltd. This Crown corporation contracts for major construction and maintenance projects required by the defence department. It was incorporated in May 1951 under the authority of the Defence Production Act. In April 1965 its control and supervision were transferred from the minister of defence production to the minister of national defence.

Defence Construction (1951) Ltd. (DCL) obtains tenders, makes recommendations regarding awards, and awards and administers major construction and maintenance contracts. This includes supervision of construction work and the certification of progress claims for completed work.

The company provides technical and administrative assistance to government departments and agencies. Head office is in Ottawa and branch offices are in Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Lahr, Federal Republic of Germany.

Director of Soldier Settlement and Director of the Veterans' Land Act. The director of soldier settlement

(SC 1919, c.71) is also director of the Veterans' Land Act (RSC 1970, c.V-4), and in each capacity is legally a corporation sole. For administrative purposes the programs carried on under both acts constitute integral parts of the services provided by the veterans affairs department.

Economic Council of Canada. This corporation, established under legislation passed in August 1963 (RSC 1970, c.E-1), 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 the private sector across the country, labour, agriculture, primary industry, secondary industry, commerce and the general public. Its functions are to study economic developments and recommend measures to achieve the highest possible levels of employment and efficient production and to reduce regional disparities. The council reports to Parliament through the prime minister and publishes various reports and studies.

Economic and Regional Development, Ministry of State for. (On June 30, 1984 the prime minister announced that this ministry would be discontinued.)

Eldor Resources Ltd. This company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. It was incorporated in 1978 to purchase an interest in the Key Lake, Sask. uranium ore deposits and related properties, and to co-develop a mine and mill, completed in late 1983. As part of a reorganization in 1982, Eldor also holds most of the Eldorado group's exploration interests.

Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. Purchased from private shareholders in 1942 and 1944 (RSC 1952, c.53) the company was renamed Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Ltd. The date was omitted in 1952 and the current name adopted in 1968. The company is engaged in uranium exploration, mining and processing, selling its products and services to electric utilities in Canada and around the world. In January 1983 the federal government transferred the company's shares to the Canada Development Investment Corp. Eldorado reports to Parliament through CDIC.

Eldorado Resources Ltd. This company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. Under a reorganization in 1982, all of the parent company's operating units were transferred to this subsidiary, which now includes three divisions — Eldor Mines which operates the Rabbit Lake, Sask. uranium mining properties and a mill; fuel services which processes uranium at the refinery in Blind River, Ont. and conversion plants in Port Hope, Ont.; and specialty metals, which produces uranium and other metal alloys, also at Port Hope. Research and development and all administrative support for the Eldorado group are also under Eldorado Resources.

Employment and Immigration, Department of (Employment and Immigration Canada). This department was established in 1977 to provide services to the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Energy, Mines and Resources, Department of (Energy, Mines and Resources Canada). The department was created in 1966 by the Government Organization Act