

Heritage Canada. Established under Part II of the Canada Corporations Act (RSC 1970, c.C-32), Heritage Canada is a national trust independent of government. It is concerned with the conservation of buildings, sites and natural and scenic areas of importance to the country's heritage. Its work is financed by memberships, contributions and the interest on an endowment fund to which the federal government granted \$12 million. Heritage Canada seeks to enlist the support of the general public, foundations and corporations; membership is open to anyone.

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. This Board was established in 1919 and now operates under authority of RSC 1970, c.H-6. The Historic Sites and Monuments Act provides for 15 members — two representatives each from Ontario and Quebec and one from each of the eight other provinces — appointed by the Governor in Council, together with the Dominion Archivist, one representative from the National Museums of Canada and one from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, as *ex officio* members. The members are generally historians of distinction, archaeologists or restoration architects. It is their function to advise the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on matters of national historic and architectural importance with particular reference to commemoration or preservation.

Immigration Appeal Board. The Immigration Appeal Board was established in 1967 by the Immigration Appeal Board Act (RSC 1970, c.I-3). The Board is a court of record with broad discretionary powers to permit the temporary or permanent admission of individuals, notwithstanding contrary provisions of the Immigration Act. The establishing Act provides for the operation of the Board and in particular for the legal and administrative processes involved in appeals by individuals against deportation, detention and the refusal of admission of sponsored relatives ordered under the provisions of the Immigration Act or Regulations. An appeal lies to the Federal Court of Canada and to the Supreme Court of Canada on leave.

The Board consists of nine permanent members and a number of temporary members. The Board sits at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and elsewhere as it sees fit.

Indian Claims Commission. This Commission, established by Order in Council PC 1969-2405, is responsible for studying Indian grievances and claims in consultation with Indian representatives and reporting on means for settlement. The one Commissioner reports to the Governor in Council through the Prime Minister.

Industrial Development Bank. The Bank, a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, was incorporated in 1944 (RSC 1970, c.I-9) to supplement the activities of other lenders with particular consideration to the financing problems of small enterprises.

Information Canada. Information Canada began operations on April 1, 1970. On its formation the Department absorbed the Publishing Division of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau, the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, and, in 1971, the Still Photo section of the National Film Board. The Department is composed of five main branches. At the end of 1975, the government announced that the agency would cease to exist at the end of March 1976.

Communications Branch is responsible for improving the government information process through counsel and advice to departments to help them develop or implement information programs; through the initiation of special projects which fill information gaps by increasing the citizen's knowledge of all federal programs and services; and through co-ordination of information projects involving several departments or agencies.

The Graphic Design Secretariat established in January 1974 is also a part of Communications Branch. The Secretariat is charged by Cabinet with upgrading the over-all quality and effectiveness of design in government. It is also responsible for co-ordinating the Federal Identity Program. The basis of this program is the consistent application of three graphic symbols for the identification of federal activities: the federal symbol, the full flag and the coat of arms.

Expositions Branch designs and presents exhibits and displays at home and abroad on behalf of all federal departments and agencies. The Branch has an Audio-visual Unit which prepares presentations for inclusion in exhibits, and also provides technical and creative counsel to other departments on request.

Regional Operations Branch is responsible for facilitating the exchange of public information on federal programs between the different regions of Canada and Ottawa. The Branch directs the operation of Information Canada's 11 inquiry centres and six book stores; maintains teams of mobile information officers; and helps develop information networks.

Publishing Branch promotes and sells government publications through Information Canada book stores, central and regional mail order and a network of private distribution outlets; provides publishing advice to departments on request; and distributes the publications of a number of international organizations such as the United Nations.