

Heritage Canada Foundation. Established under the Canada Corporations Act (RSC 1970, c.C-32), the Heritage Canada Foundation is a national trust independent of government. It is concerned with the conservation of buildings, sites and natural areas of importance to the country's heritage. Its work is financed by subscriptions to a bimonthly magazine, contributions and the interest on an endowment fund to which the federal government contributed \$12 million. The foundation seeks to enlist the support of the general public, foundations and corporations; subscriptions are open to anyone. The trust has 10,000 individual members and 200 participating organizations.

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The board is the statutory body appointed by the Governor-in-Council to advise the minister of the environment on the commemoration of the nation's history. The Historic Sites and Monuments Act of 1953 (RSC 1970, c.H-6, as amended) provides the statutory base for the operation of the board and defines its role as adviser to the minister who implements and develops a national program of commemorating historic sites. The board determines whether persons, places or events are of national historic significance.

The act provides for 17 members — two representatives each from Ontario and Quebec and one each for the eight other provinces, Yukon and Northwest Territories — appointed by the Governor-in-Council, together with the dominion archivist, one representative from the National Museums of Canada and one from the environment department. The board is comprised for the most part of professional historians, archivists and architects.

Immigration Appeal Board. Established under the Immigration Appeal Board Act (RSC 1970, c.I-3) as a court of record in 1967, and continuing under the Immigration Act 1976, the board is empowered to hear appeals from individuals who are the subject of a deportation or an exclusion order or whose application to sponsor a relative, has been refused under the immigration act. The board also hears applications for the redetermination of status by persons claiming to be refugees in Canada. An appeal from a decision of the Immigration Appeal Board lies to the federal court.

Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada). This department was established in June 1966, superseding the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources; it now operates under authority of RSC 1970, c.I-7. In 1968 the department was reorganized, creating, in addition to departmental support services and an engineering and architectural branch, three distinct program areas: Indian and Inuit affairs, northern affairs, and Parks Canada. In 1979, Parks Canada became the responsibility of the minister of the environment. The Indian and Inuit affairs program is responsible for programs for Canada's 303,000 registered Indians and 6,500 Inuit of Northern Quebec including education, economic development, local government and social assistance. The northern affairs program covers management of all natural resources north of the 60th parallel except game, the protection of the northern environment, government activities in economic development and support of the territorial governments in providing social and other local services. In 1972 a corporate policy group was formed to advise the deputy minister on broad policy questions, in particular those involving co-ordination among the programs and co-operation with other departments and agencies.

The office of native claims, established in the department in 1974, represents the government in both comprehensive and specific claims negotiations with native groups.

The commissioner of Northwest Territories and the commissioner of Yukon report to Parliament through the minister of Indian affairs and northern development. The minister is also responsible to Parliament for the Northern Canada Power Commission.

Industry, Trade and Commerce, Department of. In 1969, the departments of industry and of trade and commerce were merged to form the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce (ITC), which operates under authority of RSC 1970, c.I-11. ITC promotes establishment, growth and efficiency of manufacturing, processing and tourist industries in Canada and fosters development of trade. Programs assist manufacturing and processing industries in adapting to new technology and changing market conditions, in developing potential and in rationalizing productivity, greater use of research, modern equipment, improved industrial design, the application of advanced technology and modern management techniques, and development and application of sound industrial standards in Canada and in world trade.

The department's functions include: improving access of Canadian goods and services into external markets through trade negotiations; contributing to improvement of world trading conditions; providing support services for industrial and trade development, including information, import analysis and traffic services; analyzing implications for Canadian industry, trade and commerce and for tourism of government policies; contributing to the formulation and review of those policies; and compiling information on trends and developments in Canada and abroad related to manufacturing and processing and tourist industries.

The department is organized into seven major functional groups: economic policy and analysis, finance, industry and commerce development, international trade relations, trade commissioner service and international marketing, tourism and corporate affairs. The department operates 11 regional offices across Canada and a trade commissioner service which has 89 offices in 65 countries.