

Development agreements provide the framework for co-operation in regional development between the federal and provincial governments. They outline mutually agreed upon objectives and a general strategy through which activities are established under subsidiary agreements. A 10-year agreement was signed in 1974 with every province except Prince Edward Island, where a comprehensive 15-year development plan providing essentially the same framework was signed in 1969. Activities under subsidiary agreements include forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, industrial development, northlands, mineral development and planning.

The Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA), passed in 1969 and extended to 1981, provides grants to business and industry to establish, expand or modernize manufacturing and processing facilities in designated regions which cover all the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories, and parts of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

Special investment incentives for selected industries in metropolitan Montreal have been established under the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act. Incentives for a wider range of industries are covered in a second zone extending 100 km (kilometres) to the east of Montreal and as far west as Hull.

Other programs include an agricultural and rural development program of activities to improve the social and economic environment of people of Indian ancestry in some rural areas. The department is responsible for the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (PFRA), designed to combat drought and soil drifting on the Prairies. PFRA operates community pastures in the West.

The minister of regional economic expansion reports to Parliament for the Cape Breton Development Corp. He is advised by the Atlantic Development Council on policies and programs for future economic development and social adjustment in the Atlantic region. The department has headquarters in Hull, Que., regional offices at Moncton, Montreal, Toronto and Saskatoon, a provincial office in each provincial capital, and various branch offices.

**Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.** The commission was established by the Combines Investigation Act (RSC 1970, c.C-23 as amended by SC 1974-75-76, c.76). In respect of trade practices contained in Part IV. 1 of the act, on application of the director of investigation and research and after holding a hearing at which evidence is submitted by the director and by the party against whom an order is sought, the commission acting as an independent court of record may issue an order prohibiting the practice. In respect of restrictive trade practices contained in Part V of the act, the commission may hold hearings under Section 47 of the act and appraise evidence submitted by the director and the parties under investigation, to report to the minister of consumer and corporate affairs.

**Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission.** Established by the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission Act (SC 1964-65, c.19), the commission consists of six members, three appointed by the Government of Canada (one on the recommendation of the New Brunswick government) and three by the government of the United States (one on the recommendation of the state of Maine), to administer the Roosevelt Campobello International Park at Campobello, NB. The Canadian section of the commission reports to Parliament through the secretary of state for external affairs.

**Royal Canadian Mint.** In operation since January 1908, the mint was first established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the United Kingdom Coinage Act of 1870. In December 1931, by an act of the Canadian Parliament, it became the Royal Canadian Mint and operated as a branch of the finance department. By the Government Organization Act of 1969, the mint became a Crown corporation, reporting to Parliament through the minister of supply and services. It operates under authority of RSC 1970, c.R-8.

The latter change was made to provide for a more industrial type of organization and for flexibility in producing coins of Canada and other countries; buying, selling, melting, assaying and refining gold and other precious metals; and producing medals, plaques and other devices. The mint has a seven-man board of directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The master of the mint is its chief executive officer. The chairman of the board is appointed for a four-year period, subject to re-appointment; five other directors, two from inside and three from outside the public service, are appointed for three years. The mint operates basically as a manufacturing enterprise. Financial requirements are provided through loans from the consolidated revenue fund.

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police.** This civil force, organized and administered by the federal government, was established in 1873 as the North-West Mounted Police. It now operates under authority of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (RSC 1970, c.R-9) and is responsible for enforcing federal laws throughout Canada. By agreement with the governments of eight provinces (all except Ontario and Quebec) it is also responsible for enforcing the Criminal Code of Canada and provincial laws in those provinces, under the direction of their attorneys general, providing police services to 196 municipalities and assuming enforcement responsibilities for criminal, provincial and municipal laws. Yukon and Northwest Territories are policed exclusively by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The commissioner, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, has control and management of the force and of all matters connected therewith, under the direction of the solicitor general of Canada.