

members. The members are generally historians of distinction. It is their function to advise the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs 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. 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 four branches. The Communications Services Branch provides assistance on request to other government departments and agencies, co-ordinates information programs involving more than one department and initiates original federal information projects. The Federal Identity Program group prepares guidelines for application of the federal symbol to federal property. They also advise departments, agencies and Treasury Board on graphic design.

The Expositions Branch creates and presents displays and exhibits in Canada and abroad for government departments and agencies.

The Publishing Branch promotes and sells government publications through Information Canada bookstores, the department's central mail order service and a network of private distribution outlets; provides publishing advice to departments on request and distributes the publications of a number of international organizations (e.g. United Nations).

The Regional Operations Branch provides information to a large proportion of Canadians through 11 citizens' inquiry centres. Mobile information officers work in rural areas not well served by the traditional methods of communication. The Branch is also responsible for running the agency's six retail bookstores.

At present Information Canada reports to Parliament through the Minister of Labour.

International Boundary Commission. The Commission functions by virtue of the treaty of 1925 (RSC 1970, c.I-19) between Canada and the United States. The International Boundary Commissioners, one for Canada and one for the United States, are empowered to inspect the boundary, to repair, relocate and rebuild monuments, to keep the boundary vistas open, to maintain at all times an effective boundary line and to determine the location of any point on the boundary necessary to settle any question that may arise between the two governments. The staff of the Canadian section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. The Commissioners meet at least once annually, alternately in Ottawa and Washington.

International Development Research Centre. Established as a public corporation by Act of Parliament (RSC 1970, c.21, 1st Supp.), the International Development Research Centre is an international organization supported financially by Canada. Its objectives are to initiate, encourage, support and conduct research into the problems of developing countries and into methods of applying and adapting scientific and technical knowledge to their socio-economic advancement. One of the Centre's chief purposes is to assist these countries to develop their own research skills and facilities.

The International Development Research Centre's board of governors consists of a chairman, a president and not more than 19 other members, nine of whom must be Canadian citizens. The Centre reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

International Fisheries Commissions. The Minister of State (Fisheries) reports to Parliament for the Canadian sections of the several international fisheries commissions of which Canada is a member.

International Joint Commission. This Commission was established under a Britain—United States treaty signed January 11, 1909 and ratified by Canada in 1911 (RSC 1970, c.I-20). The Commission, composed of six members (three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the Government