

PRIME MINISTER

Appointment

I—POSITION

1. The appointment of a Prime Minister becomes effective when, in response to the invitation, he informs the Governor General that he is in a position to form a Government. This is usually conveyed orally without formality.
2. Before the new Prime Minister takes office the outgoing Prime Minister may instigate consultation on the details and timing of the transfer of responsibility.
3. An announcement* is made from Government House when the Prime Minister-designate has informed the Governor General that he is able to form a Government.
4. If he is not already a Privy Councillor, the new incumbent is summoned to the Privy Council by the Governor General.
5. On five occasions Prime Ministers have taken an oath* of office as Prime Minister although there is no legal requirement for this.
6. It has become the custom for the Prime Minister to send a message* of loyalty to the Sovereign on the day he assumes office.
7. The Clerk of the Privy Council, with the approval of the outgoing Cabinet, sends a letter* to the new Prime Minister asking his agreement to the customary arrangement regarding access to Cabinet records. The new Prime Minister replies* accepting the arrangement.
8. The outgoing and incoming Prime Ministers will consult about the arrangements for the Prime Minister to occupy the official residence.

PRIME MINISTER

Appointment

II—BACKGROUND

1. The formal initiative in selecting a new Prime Minister is with the Governor General. Except in most unusual circumstances there will be no doubt as to the person to be called since the parliamentary situation or an electoral result will have made the designation clear. However, if it is not clear, a Governor General may consult possible candidates as he sees fit. Even when the composition of the House of Commons leaves no doubt which party controls the House the leader of that party should await an overture by the Governor General before taking any public action in the role of Prime Minister-designate.
2. The outgoing Prime Minister may decide to confer with his successor regarding the timing of the transfer of responsibility. This is desirable since ministers continue to be responsible for the operation of their departments, even after the resignation of the Prime Minister, until their successors are installed. In 1957 Mr. St. Laurent invited Mr. Diefenbaker to his office for consultation before he went to Government House later in the same day to tender his resignation. His formal resignation and Mr. Diefenbaker's installation took place four days later. In 1963 Mr. Diefenbaker asked Mr. Pearson to discuss the changeover two days before he offered his resignation which was effective one week later.
3. The announcement* that the Prime Minister-designate has formally accepted the invitation to form a Government will give the composition of the new Government if it is known at that time.
4. In the past Prime Ministers have passed orders in council recommending their own summons to the Privy Council. This is now recognized as unnecessary. The Governor General arranges for a new Prime Minister to be sworn to the Privy Council immediately after formal acceptance of the invitation to form a Government.
5. It was not originally the custom for Prime Ministers to take an oath* of office as Prime Minister and there is no legal requirement for one. Five Prime Ministers have, however, done so: Mr. Meighen in 1920, Mr. King in 1921, Mr. Diefenbaker in 1957, Mr. Pearson in 1963, and Mr. Trudeau in 1968.
6. The message* of loyalty to the Queen has been transmitted through the High Commissioner in London to Buckingham Palace but it is for consideration whether Government House would not be the more correct channel of communication.
7. The arrangements whereby records of Cabinet discussions would not be available to the new Government only became necessary after records began

to be kept in 1940. The arrangements were first formulated and accepted in 1957 when the new Prime Minister satisfied himself that the suggested procedure was consistent with the practice in the United Kingdom. In 1963 letters proposing and accepting similar arrangements were exchanged by the Clerk of the Privy Council and the new Prime Minister.

8. Under a provision in the Table of Titles for Canada approved by the Queen in 1968 the Prime Minister is designated "Right Honourable" for life from the moment he assumes office.

PRIME MINISTER

Appointment

III—PROCEDURE

1. The new Prime Minister will wish to assure himself that the text of the announcement* to be issued by Government House is satisfactory.
2. The Prime Minister will decide whether he wishes to take an oath* of office as Prime Minister.
3. The Prime Minister will approve the text of a message* of loyalty to the Sovereign and decide how it is to be transmitted.
4. The Prime Minister will reply* to the letter* from the Clerk of the Privy Council accepting the arrangement regarding access to Cabinet papers.

PRIME MINISTER

Appointment

IV—CEREMONIAL

1. There is no ceremonial connected with the Prime Minister's appointment which becomes effective when he informs the Governor General that he is in a position to form a Government. However the subsequent swearing-in of the new Administration, including the Prime Minister if he wishes to subscribe to an oath* of office, usually takes place at Government House shortly afterwards. The arrangements for this latter ceremony are described in the appendices for the "Formation of New Ministries" chapter in the *Government* section.

PRIME MINISTER

Appointment

APPENDICES

Government House announcement regarding acceptance of invitation to form a Government by new Prime Minister

Oath of office as Prime Minister

Message of loyalty from new Prime Minister to Sovereign

Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to new Prime Minister regarding Cabinet records of former Government

Prime Minister's reply to above letter

List of Canadian Prime Ministers with respective dates of office

PRIME MINISTER

Incapacity, Death or Resignation

I—POSITION

1. A Prime Minister's term is brought to an end by his resignation or death.
2. If he resigns for personal reasons while his party still retains control of the House of Commons the Governor General has virtually no alternative, in choosing his successor, but to select the new leader of the Government party, whom the outgoing Prime Minister is invited to recommend.
3. If a Prime Minister resigns because of defeat in elections, the Governor General must seek a replacement who will undertake to form a Government. The outgoing Prime Minister may, in these circumstances, be asked for his recommendation, but it is not binding on the Governor General even if solicited.
4. In either of these eventualities it is not the modern practice for the Prime Minister's resignation to be given formal effect until his successor is ready to take over. Cabinet ministers remain in office for the conduct of routine and necessary business until the new Government is formed.
5. If Parliament is in session adjournment is moved by or on behalf of the Prime Minister shortly before his formal resignation is submitted to the Governor General. Parliament reconvenes when the new Prime Minister is ready to announce the formation of his Government.
6. If a Prime Minister dies the ministry is dissolved and the Governor General must find a successor. If Parliament is in session the senior Privy Councillor in the House of Commons moves* adjournment. Former ministers remain in charge of their departments until the new Government is formed.
7. If the Prime Minister should be permanently incapacitated and be either unable or unwilling to resign, the Governor General would, after consultation with the Acting Prime Minister and the acting leader of the Government party, invite a replacement to form a new Government.

PRIME MINISTER

Incapacity, Death or Resignation

II—BACKGROUND

1. Two Prime Ministers, Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, have died in office, the others resigned.
2. The death of the Prime Minister brings about the dissolution of his ministry. When the new Prime Minister has been designated he recommends the members of the new Government for the approval of the Governor General.
3. Five Prime Ministers have resigned for reasons other than defeat at the polls or in the House. Sir John Abbott, who had been chosen to form a Government on Macdonald's death, resigned after 17 months in office to make way for Thompson. Parliament was not in session at the time.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned in favour of Sir Charles Tupper after Parliament had been dissolved on expiry of the five-year term.

Sir Robert Borden resigned for reasons of health while Parliament was prorogued.

Mr. King resigned while Parliament was in session some three months after his successor as leader of the Liberal Party had been chosen.

Mr. Pearson also resigned in favour of his successor as leader of the Liberal Party two weeks after the latter had been chosen.

4. None of these resignations resulted in a change in the Government party. Abbott recommended that Thompson succeed him. Bowell made no recommendation. Borden consulted with the Governor General in the selection of Mr. Meighen. Both King and Pearson recommended that their successors as leader of the Government party, Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Trudeau respectively, should replace them as Prime Minister.
5. Until Borden's resignation in 1920 the Government vacated office when the Prime Minister resigned, without waiting until the Governor General had found a replacement willing to succeed. This left the country without a Government until a new Prime Minister accepted office. Ministers, however, remained in charge of their departments until formation of the new Government.
6. When Borden resigned for ill health he announced his intention to the House of Commons which then prorogued on 1 July. The Prime Minister then informed the Governor General but remained in office and consulted with the Governor General in finding a successor, a process which took until 10 July as first Sir Thomas White and then Mr. Meighen were invited. Borden then resigned formally the day Meighen was sworn in. In all subsequent cases it has been the practice for the outgoing Prime Minister not

to present his formal resignation until his successor is ready to be sworn in, thus not leaving the country without a Government, whereas in former days there could be a period of several days between Governments.

7. There is record of a Governor General's refusal to accept a Prime Minister's resignation. Bowell attempted to resign in January 1896 and eventually remained in office until April of that year.
8. The Prime Minister's own resignation for whatever reason brings about the resignation of the whole Government. In 1948 Mr. King*, wishing to retire from political life, took action to have a party convention choose his successor as party leader. Some three months later Mr. King submitted his resignation as Prime Minister to the Governor General, who on the same day invited Mr. St. Laurent to form a new Government. The same procedure was followed by Mr. Pearson in 1968.
9. On two occasions a Prime Minister has resigned for political reasons and brought about a change in Government while Parliament was in session; Macdonald in 1873 and King in 1926. In 1873 Mr. Mackenzie was invited to succeed Macdonald the same day and his Government was sworn in three days later. In 1926 Meighen was called in the same day King resigned and sworn the day after.
10. On other occasions resignations have followed defeats in general elections and have taken place between Parliaments. It has now become the practice in this situation also for the outgoing Prime Minister to remain in office following his offer to resign until his successor is ready to take over on the installation of his Government.
11. In 1957 and in 1963 no party gained an absolute majority in the general election but the Government on each occasion elected fewer members than the former opposition party. The Prime Minister of the day resigned without waiting to call Parliament to see whether he could get sufficient support from third parties to hold a majority. This latter course had been followed by King after the October 1925 elections but in circumstances in which there was a real probability that the third party would support him, as proved in fact to be the case. Clearly, a Prime Minister would be in danger of serious criticism if he remained in office with a minority of members in order to meet Parliament unless the expectation of third party support in the House was real and substantial. In the last analysis, however, it is the situation in the House of Commons on which the life of a Government depends, not the formal arithmetic of individual party standings and definitely not the totals of electoral votes.
12. In no instance has a Prime Minister, permanently incapacitated by illness, hampered the operation of government by remaining in office. The provisions for an Acting Prime Minister and the Governor General's constitutional responsibility to assure the existence of a Government provide the safeguards in such a situation.

PRIME MINISTER

Incapacity, Death or Resignation

III—PROCEDURE

1. The Prime Minister's resignation is usually tendered to the Governor General orally and without formality. The procedures for the resignation of a Government described in the *Government* section apply.
2. The Prime Minister's resignation is announced by Government House and usually by the Prime Minister* as well.
3. On the death of the Prime Minister the member of Cabinet who would normally act as Acting Prime Minister should take immediate action to inform the Governor General who in turn will inform the Sovereign.
4. This Cabinet minister will also take responsibility for supervising the arrangements for a State funeral made by the Department of the Secretary of State.
5. In the case of the Prime Minister's incapacity the Acting Prime Minister will assume the duties of the ailing Prime Minister until the latter recovers or a permanent successor is recognized by the Governor General.

PRIME MINISTER

Incapacity, Death or Resignation

IV—CEREMONIAL

1. There is no ceremonial connected with a Prime Minister's resignation.
2. A State funeral is given to a Prime Minister who dies in office.

PRIME MINISTER

Incapacity, Death or Resignation

APPENDICES

Announcement made in House of Commons regarding death of Prime Minister

Motion for adjournment of House of Commons on death of Prime Minister

Announcement of intention to resign made by Prime Minister in House of Commons

Announcement of resignation of ministry made by Prime Minister in House of Commons

PRIME MINISTER

Acting Prime Minister

I—POSITION

1. The Prime Minister decides which minister shall perform his functions, as Acting Prime Minister, during his absence or incapacity. There is no established position of Deputy Prime Minister nor any established order of selection.
2. The designation is normally made by order in council. This may take the form of a standing order* or may be a specific order* covering a stated occasion or period.
3. There is no constitutional limitation on the powers of an Acting Prime Minister. Discretion and political considerations will indicate where action should normally be left for the Prime Minister.
4. An Acting Prime Minister assumes and relinquishes his duties without formalities.

PRIME MINISTER

Acting Prime Minister

II—BACKGROUND

1. In recent years it has been usual to appoint the senior available Privy Councillor in the Cabinet to be Acting Prime Minister. There have however been frequent periods when the Acting Prime Minister was not selected on the basis of seniority as a Privy Councillor. Moreover no portfolio carries any particular entitlement to be selected as Acting Prime Minister. Thus in the absence of any consistent practice the selection of Acting Prime Minister remains a matter of judgement for the Prime Minister.
2. Since 1957 the seniority rule has been followed and the senior available Privy Councillor in the Cabinet and a member of the House of Commons has been Acting Prime Minister. The two preceding Prime Ministers made their choice on other bases, not always appointing the same minister nor the most senior. On one occasion a minister without portfolio in the Senate was appointed Acting Prime Minister.
3. The practice of making the appointment by order in council is not founded on any legal requirement. It is essentially a matter for decision by the Prime Minister to be approved by the Governor General and could therefore be done by instrument of advice without the intervention of Council.
4. The standing order* is now generally used, the Acting Prime Minister appointment being included in the document dealing also with acting ministers. On at least one occasion a special order was passed naming someone other than the minister who would have assumed the duties under the standing order which was in force.
5. While there are no legal limitations on the powers of an Acting Prime Minister there would be areas of decision and influence where he would not wish to act while temporarily at the head of the Government unless he were satisfied that the Prime Minister would not wish action to be withheld until his return, or the public interest required immediate action.

PRIME MINISTER

Acting Prime Minister

III—PROCEDURE

1. The Prime Minister takes action by order in council* or otherwise to specify who will be Acting Prime Minister in the event of his absence or incapacity.
2. In anticipation of any intended absence the Prime Minister should satisfy himself that the standing arrangements for the assumption of responsibility by an Acting Prime Minister are in accordance with his current wishes.
3. If the Prime Minister plans to be absent he should inform the Governor General regarding who will be the Acting Prime Minister either under the standing arrangement or by special designation.

PRIME MINISTER

Acting Prime Minister

APPENDICES

Order in council appointing list of acting ministers (including Acting Prime Minister) and alternatives on a standing basis

Order in council appointing an Acting Prime Minister for a stated period only

PRIME MINISTER

Position in Government

I—POSITION

1. The position of the Prime Minister has developed through the evolution of the constitution. Its foundation is conventional rather than statutory so its attributes are not immutable but are subject to the influences of political change.
2. The Government is identified with the Prime Minister and cannot exist without him. He alone is responsible for recommending who will be appointed ministers. He can recommend their replacement or dismissal and he can bring about the resignation of the whole Government by his own resignation.
3. The powers which attach to the Prime Minister's position rest on the fact that he is normally the leader of the party able to control a majority in the House of Commons and as such has been given by the Governor General the responsibility of leading a Government.
4. On some matters the Governor General is advised by the Prime Minister individually, as head of the Government, on others by ministers collectively.
5. The Prime Minister's influence on, and in some cases exclusive control over, Government appointments is most important to his position.
6. There is no statutory statement of the qualifications of a Prime Minister but it is now firmly established by convention that he must be able to get elected to the House of Commons. He must also be summoned to the Privy Council.

PRIME MINISTER

Position in Government

II—BACKGROUND

1. The Prime Minister's power, not being conferred by statute, rests largely on the facts of political power (his leadership of a party or group that has the confidence of Parliament) and, in his office, on the authority he enjoys by convention over the composition and life of the Government, the summoning and sittings of Parliament, the order of business in both the Cabinet and the House and the selection of appointees to Government positions.
2. A Cabinet minister cannot remain in office against the Prime Minister's wish and his resignation will only be accepted by the Governor General on the Prime Minister's recommendation.
3. The Prime Minister himself can decide when his Government will resign and his resignation effectively disbands the Government.
4. The Prime Minister personally is responsible for recommending the summoning, prorogation or dissolution of Parliament.
5. The Prime Minister controls the agenda for Cabinet through the Clerk of the Privy Council, and controls the discussion in Cabinet as chairman.
6. Matters on which the Prime Minister acting alone may tender advice are not listed in any statute. They include advice concerning the choice of the Governor General, the composition of the ministry and the life of Parliament. Furthermore, where action is taken collectively by order in council there are matters where the Prime Minister has the prerogative of making the recommendation to Council.
7. Beginning in 1896 and continuing until 1935 new Governments usually passed an order in council listing the prerogatives of the Prime Minister. The effectiveness of purporting to confer prerogatives on the Prime Minister by order in council is questionable. The order should probably be regarded as declaratory rather than legislative. Moreover its continuing applicability is open to question. The requirement that it be attached to the commissions of appointment of ministers is no longer followed. Copies of the 1935 order* have, however, been circulated to ministers from time to time, in relation to appointments.
8. Apart from his exclusive responsibility for the appointment of ministers which gives him control of the composition of the Government, the Prime Minister is responsible for many senior appointments either through his traditional right to make the recommendation to the Governor General or to Council or through the influence he exercises as head of the Government or the party. This is of immense significance in party circles outside as well as inside the Government.

9. In the conduct of Government business the Prime Minister can require to be consulted by ministers on all important policy decisions affecting their departments, even if they do not require Cabinet consideration. The Prime Minister may decide that a proposed course should go to the Cabinet if he considers that it is of sufficient importance or sensitivity. As the Prime Minister is the head of the ministry, with a special responsibility for its conduct and policy, he is entitled to expect to be consulted by ministers, whether he has so directed or not, if it is reasonably apparent in a particular case that a course of action could create criticism or difficulty or could otherwise be important for the Prime Minister or the Government as a whole.
10. For his part the Prime Minister is the Governor General's chief advisor on Government policy. Moreover the Prime Minister alone can make recommendations to Council for any department.

PRIME MINISTER

Position in Government

APPENDICES

Order in council P.C. 3374 of 25 October, 1935 regarding prerogatives of Prime Minister

PRIME MINISTER

Appointments within Prime Minister's Prerogative

I—POSITION

1. It has been recognized that the Prime Minister has special prerogatives in regard to appointments. Some are made directly on his exclusive recommendation, others are recommended by him for action by Council either with or without previous ministerial consultation, and for some appointments recommended to Council by the responsible minister the Prime Minister is consulted in advance.
2. There is an order in council* of 1935 which *inter alia* indicates the appointments which are within the Prime Minister's prerogative but the list is incomplete. Moreover the continuing applicability of the order is open to question particularly in so far as it purports to confer authority on the Prime Minister in regard to appointments listed, in which area it should probably only be regarded as declaratory. There is no doubt that his prerogative extends to many positions not listed in the order.
3. The practice in regard to appointments depends essentially on the wishes of the Prime Minister, particularly in regard to consultation with or by ministers or with Cabinet, and can therefore vary with each Administration.
4. It is essentially for the Prime Minister to decide the extent to which he wishes to exercise his prerogative on appointments. The practice has therefore varied and it is impractical to attempt to draw up a definitive and comprehensive list of appointments recommended by the Prime Minister or of ones on which he is to be consulted. Certain appointments can be identified as ones traditionally made by the Prime Minister, but for others the degree to which the initiative or the decision may be left to a minister or to Cabinet has varied.
5. In cases where the salary of Public Service officials or of members of Government agencies is fixed by order in council the Prime Minister may choose to make the necessary recommendation to Council for the provision of salary in each case.

PRIME MINISTER

Appointments within Prime Minister's Prerogative

II—BACKGROUND

1. The following appointments amongst others have been recognized as being within the exclusive prerogative of the Prime Minister, who makes the necessary recommendation to the appointing authority:

Governor General
Privy Councillors
Ministers of the Crown
Acting Ministers
Parliamentary Secretaries
Lieutenant-Governors
Members of committees of Cabinet and of the Privy Council
(including the Treasury Board)
Speaker of the House of Commons (nomination for
election by the House)
Commissioners of Internal Economy, House of Commons
Senators
Speaker of the Senate
Leader of the Government in the Senate
Chief Justice of Canada
President of the Exchequer Court
Chief Justices of provincial trial and appeal courts
Deputy Heads of Departments
Secretary to the Governor General (in consultation
with the Governor General)
Parliamentary Librarian
Crown appointments in both Houses of Parliament.

2. Where the governing statute has not specifically provided otherwise the Prime Minister may also choose to recommend the appointment of the President, Chairman, etc., as the case may be, of Government agencies such as Government Boards and Corporations. These appointments may alternatively be left to the recommendation of the minister responsible for the particular agency.
3. In the case of Government agencies for which he has been designated the responsible minister the Prime Minister makes the recommendation for the appointment of all members.
4. It is not possible to indicate the degree of consultation which may precede any particular appointment. For some appointments, such as those of the

Governor General and ministers, the recommendation is recognized as being the exclusive responsibility of the Prime Minister. For others the Prime Minister may consult either individually or in Cabinet or ask for suggestions. Appointments made on the recommendation of ministers are prepared in consultation with the Prime Minister where this is judged desirable.

5. The Prime Minister is responsible for recommending the salaries paid to Deputy Ministers and other senior Public Service officials. The Prime Minister has also in the past recommended the salaries to be paid to heads and members of Government agencies.

PRIME MINISTER

Appointments within

III—PROCEDURE

Prime Minister's Prerogative

1. Where necessary an order in council* or instrument of advice* regarding the appointment is prepared. In the case of a salary revision an order in council* providing for the revised salary only is prepared.
2. Where the recommendation for the appointment is made by a minister it may be judged desirable to consult the Prime Minister.
3. In certain cases the Prime Minister may wish to inform the Governor General before presenting the formal instrument of appointment to him for approval.

PRIME MINISTER

Appointments within Prime Minister's Prerogative

APPENDICES

Order in council P.C. 3374 of 25 October, 1935 regarding prerogatives of Prime Minister

Instrument of advice from Prime Minister to Governor General recommending appointment of Privy Councillor

Order in council for appointment of head of Government agency

Order in council for revision of salary of members of Government agencies

Order in council for revision of salary of Deputy Ministers

PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister and Leader of Opposition

I—POSITION

1. In some circumstances it may be considered desirable for the Prime Minister to depart from normal parliamentary practice and to consult the opposition for the purpose of presenting a common policy or of avoiding a contentious parliamentary debate.
2. Consultation may only amount to the provision of information to explain the basis of Government policy without attempting to develop a non-partisan position.
3. Cases where consultation might be justified include national emergencies and situations involving security and intelligence questions.
4. Consultation may also be expected to precede the presentation of Government motions which the opposition is to second, such as loyal addresses.
5. Traditionally the opposition is given advance information about the Speech from the Throne.
6. The Government's intention regarding some appointments such as the selection of a Governor General or the nomination of a Speaker may also be conveyed to the opposition in advance of the public announcement.

PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister's Office

I—POSITION

1. The Prime Minister's Office is responsible for matters which relate to the position of the Prime Minister as a minister and member of Parliament.
2. Authorization for the Prime Minister's Office is the provision of the *Public Service Employment Act* dealing with ministers' offices. There is no special statutory foundation for its positions nor its functions.
3. The Prime Minister's Office is administratively part of the Privy Council Office.
4. The Prime Minister's Office has a functional identity by reason of the responsibilities attached to the positions in the office.
5. The Prime Minister's Office is responsible for assisting the Prime Minister in any aspects of his work as Prime Minister, political or otherwise. It screens the demands made on the Prime Minister and facilitates the handling of those which are accepted.
6. The Prime Minister's Office is personal to the Prime Minister in the same way that a minister's office is to him. In the same way, it normally has personal, political and administrative functions to discharge. The role of the office can be extended or limited, depending on the wishes of the Prime Minister, and its organization is entirely a matter for his decision.
7. Prime Ministers have normally maintained a distinction between the functions of a governmental nature that are their responsibility as Prime Minister and those that are theirs in the strict capacity of leader of a political party. The line of demarcation is obviously difficult to draw, but the functions of leader of a party as distinct from the public functions of Prime Minister, however political, are usually handled by and within the structure of the party.

PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister's Office

II—BACKGROUND

1. The Prime Minister's Office first emerged as an identifiable unit in the early 1920's with the appearance of a staff performing other than clerical functions. In 1938 with the appointment of a Principal Secretary it took more definite form, although it was for the purpose of administration and estimates connected with the Department of External Affairs. In 1947 the Privy Council Office was made responsible for the administration of the Prime Minister's Office. Further precision was given to the arrangement in 1963 when the administrative responsibility for both the Prime Minister's Office and the Privy Council Office was placed on the Director of Administration of the Privy Council Office. The financial needs of the Prime Minister's Office are covered in the Privy Council Office Estimates and the Privy Council Office administrative units serve both offices. Part of the personnel in the Prime Minister's Office may, in accordance with the wishes of the Prime Minister, be taken from the Privy Council Office establishment.
2. The division of responsibility between the Privy Council Office and the Prime Minister's Office is not always clearly evident. The political aspects of the Prime Minister's position, as a member of Parliament, and as the leader of the party forming the Government (although not his purely "party" functions) are the concern of the Prime Minister's Office, while the Privy Council Office serves the Prime Minister in respect of his duties and responsibilities as constitutional head of the Government.
3. The number and title of positions in the Prime Minister's Office have varied. Latterly Prime Ministers have appointed:
 - (a) a Principal Secretary charged with liaison with the Prime Minister's colleagues, policy matters, and general supervision of the office;
 - (b) an Executive Assistant responsible for parliamentary, constituency and party matters;
 - (c) a Press Secretary;
 - (d) a Correspondence Secretary; and
 - (e) a Personal Secretary.
4. Certain special offices may be attached to or within the Office of the Prime Minister if for any reason they do not readily fit with any other department or agency, or if the Prime Minister feels that his personal direction or authority may be important.
5. The assimilation, in a general way, of the Office of the Prime Minister to that of a minister, but with some modest increase in scale, may no longer fit the steadily growing responsibilities of the Prime Minister in co-ordinating and directing the many functions he has to perform. It may be that a larger and more diversified structure will in future be found necessary.

PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister's Office

III—PROCEDURE

1. Appointment to positions in the Prime Minister's Office is made under section 37 of the *Public Service Employment Act* which provides that "A Minister may appoint his Executive Assistant and other persons required in his office". An order in council is no longer required and no instrument of appointment is necessary although a submission to Treasury Board regarding the payment of salary must be signed by the Prime Minister. These appointments cease 30 days after the Prime Minister's resignation or death.
2. The Prime Minister may also select departmental public servants to serve in positions in his office. In these cases no action is necessary for the provision of salary which continues to be that attached to the rank held in the Public Service.

PRIME MINISTER

PRIME MINISTER

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**Government House Announcement regarding Acceptance of Invitation to form
a Government by New Prime Minister**

(NOT FOR RELEASE BEFORE 12:00 NOON MONDAY 22nd APRIL 1963)

**GOVERNMENT HOUSE
PRESS RELEASE**

22nd April, 1963.

At noon today the Governor-General received the Hon. Lester B. Pearson, member of The Queen's Privy Council for Canada, who reported that he had proceeded with the formation of a Government in accordance with His Excellency's invitation of last Wednesday.

Mr. Pearson was sworn in as Prime Minister by the Clerk of the Privy Council in the presence of the Governor-General.

Mr. Pearson then submitted his recommendations for his Ministry, which the Governor-General was pleased to approve.

His Excellency received members for the new Government who were already Privy Councillors who were sworn as Ministers with the following portfolios:

Chevrier, Hon. Lionel	Justice
Martin, Hon. Paul	External Affairs
Macdonald, Hon. Ross	Without Portfolio
Pickersgill, Hon. J. W.	Secretary of State
Hellyer, Hon. Paul	Defence

His Excellency then received the remaining members of the new Government who were sworn in as Privy Councillors then as Ministers with the following portfolios:

Gordon, Walter L.	Finance
Sharp, Mitchell	Trade and Commerce
Denis, Azellus	Postmaster General
McIlraith, George J.	Transport
Benidickson, W. M.	Mines and Technical Surveys
Laing, Arthur	Northern Affairs and National Resources
Lamontagne, Maurice	President of the Privy Council
Garland, J. R.	National Revenue
Cardin, Lucien	Defence (Associate)
MacEachen, Allan J.	Labour

Deschatelets, Jean-Paul	Public Works
Robichaud, Hedard	Fisheries
McNaught, J. Watson	Solicitor General
Teillet, Roger	Veterans Affairs
LaMarsh, (Miss) Judy	Health and Welfare
Drury, C. M.	Defence Production
Favreau, Guy	Immigration
Nicholson, John R.	Forestry
Hays, Harry	Agriculture
Tremblay, Rene	Without Portfolio

The oaths were administered by Mr. Robert Bryce, Clerk of the Privy Council, in the presence of the Governor-General. His Excellency handed over to the Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Secretary of State, the Great Seal of Canada, who then handed it to the Under-Secretary of State for Canada, Monsieur Jean Miquelon, Q.C., for safe-keeping.

(Sgd.) GUY ROBILLARD

Press Secretary
to the Governor-General.

Oath of Office taken by Prime Minister

You,, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that you will truly and faithfully, and to the best of your skill and knowledge, execute the powers and trusts reposed in you as Prime Minister.

SO HELP YOU GOD.

**Message of Loyalty transmitted to Sovereign by
Mr. Diefenbaker upon assuming Office as
Prime Minister on 21 June, 1957**

ON ASSUMING THIS MORNING THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HIGH OFFICE OF PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, I WOULD TAKE THIS FIRST OPPORTUNITY OF PRESENTING ON BEHALF OF MY COLLEAGUES AND MYSELF OUR RESPECTFUL DUTY TO YOUR MAJESTY, TO ASSURE YOU OF OUR CONTINUED LOYALTY AND TO EXTEND OUR SINCERE GOOD WISHES FOR YOUR MAJESTY'S CONTINUED HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER.

**Letter from Clerk of Privy Council to New Prime Minister regarding
Cabinet Records of Former Government**

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, April 17, 1963.

The Honourable L. B. Pearson,
House of Commons,
Centre Block,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Pearson:

I thought I should let you know of the arrangement I proposed to Mr. Diefenbaker today concerning the retention of the Cabinet minutes and Cabinet Committee minutes of his government which we prepare here in this office. This is similar to the arrangement made between Mr. St-Laurent and Mr. Diefenbaker in 1957.

Mr. Diefenbaker agrees that the records of the Cabinet meetings and of Cabinet Committee meetings should be retained here in the custody of the Secretary to the Cabinet, to be seen only by Ministers who were members of the government at the time the meetings took place and by the Secretary to the Cabinet or such persons on his staff as he authorizes to see them, on a confidential basis, where that is necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

It would therefore be the understanding that these documents would not be seen by members of the incoming government or their staffs, nor by any future Ministers who were not members of the Cabinet at the time of the meetings to which these records relate.

I believe that this would be generally in accordance with British practice and a proper course to follow here in Canada. I would hope that it would meet with your approval and that you could confirm to me that I and my successors should retain these papers on this understanding.

I should take this opportunity to add that the Canadian government has not as yet formulated any definite policy regarding the opening of Cabinet records, as well as other official papers, for access by scholars or others after a lapse of a suitably long period to enable their contents to be published without causing harm. I hope that it will be possible to take this matter up with your government during the next year or two, as it is a matter of concern to a number of the Learned Societies in Canada and it is quite desirable that access to some government records be granted soon. I assume that, before a decision were reached

on this, there would be informal consultation at least with Privy Councillors who had been members of former governments so that some general consensus of view might be reached on this matter of mutual interest. I should say that a number of the officials who have been concerned with this matter favour providing access to such papers after thirty-five years or thereabouts and I think this period, or perhaps a slightly shorter one, probably would commend itself to Mr. Diefenbaker.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) R. B. BRYCE.

**Prime Minister's Reply to Letter regarding Cabinet Records
of Former Government**

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

Confidential

Ottawa, June 12, 1963.

Dear Mr. Bryce:

This is a formal acknowledgment to your letter of April 17, concerning the disposition of Cabinet minutes and Cabinet Committee minutes, about which we have had a word.

I agree to the proposals set forth in your letter.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON

Mr. R.B. Bryce,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
Privy Council Office,
East Block,
Ottawa, Canada.

Prime Ministers of Canada

1. Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald,
July 1st, 1867 to November 5th, 1873
October 17th, 1878 to June 6th, 1891.
2. Honourable Alexander Mackenzie,
November 7th, 1873 to October 9th, 1878.
3. Honourable Sir John Abbott,
June 16th, 1891 to November 24th, 1892.
4. Right Honourable Sir John Thompson,
December 5th, 1892 to December 12th, 1894.
5. Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell,
December 21st, 1894 to April 27th, 1896.
6. Honourable Sir Charles Tupper,
May 1st, 1896 to July 8th, 1896.
7. Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
July 11th, 1896 to October 6th, 1911.
8. Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden,
October 10th, 1911 to October 12th, 1917
October 12th, 1917 to July 10th, 1920.
9. Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
July 10th, 1920 to December 29th, 1921
June 29th, 1926 to September 25th, 1926.
10. Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,
December 29th, 1921 to June 28th, 1926
September 25th, 1926 to August 6th, 1930
October 23rd, 1935 to November 15th, 1948.
11. Right Honourable Richard B. Bennett,
August 7th, 1930 to October 23rd, 1935.

12. Right Honourable Louis S. St-Laurent,
November 15th, 1948 to June 21st, 1957.
13. Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker,
June 21st, 1957 to April 22nd, 1963.
14. Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson,
April 22nd, 1963 to April 20th, 1968.
15. Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
April 20th, 1968.

PRIME MINISTER

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Announcement of resignation of ministry made by Prime Minister in House of Commons	704



Announcement made in House of Commons regarding Death of Prime Minister

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 8th June, 1891.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.
PRAYERS.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

Mr. SPEAKER: I desire to inform the House that, in view of the fact that the right hon. leader of this House died so late on Saturday night, it was impossible for me to communicate with hon. members earlier than the present. I thought it was only a fitting tribute to one who had occupied so prominent a position both in Parliament and in the councils of the country for so long a time, that we should exhibit some signs of mourning in this House to-day, and I took the responsibility of ordering that the symbols of mourning which are shown here to-day should be put up this morning. I venture to express the hope that hon. members on both sides, irrespective altogether of politics, will sustain me in the action I have taken.

Hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN: Mr. Speaker, having to announce to the House the sad event that has been known for two days now, I was afraid I could not trust to my memory, and I, therefore, thought it desirable to place in writing what I wished to say. Accordingly, I will now read the observations I desire to offer. Mr. Speaker, as the oldest Privy Councillor it falls to my lot to announce to the House that our dear old chief, the First Minister of Canada, is no more. After a painful illness of two weeks, death put an end to his earthly career on Saturday evening last. To tell you, Mr. Speaker, my feelings under the circumstances is more than I can do. I feel that by the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada has lost its greatest statesman, a great patriot, a man of whom any country in the world would be justly proud. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen never had a more devoted and loyal subject than the grand old man, whose loss we all deplore and regret from the bottom of our hearts. For nearly fifty years he has directed the public affairs of this country. He was among the Fathers of Confederation the most prominent and distinguished. He put his whole soul into that great undertaking, knowing full

well that the confederation of all the British North American Provinces would give to our people a country and institutions to be glorious of, and to the Empire not only a right arm, but a great and safe highway to her Indian and other possessions. He told me more than once how grateful he was to the people of Canada to have allowed him to have consolidated that great work. The fact is, his love for Canada was equal to that he had for his own mother country. Mr. Speaker, when the historians of Canada write the history of the last fifty years, they will have to write the life of Sir John A. Macdonald, and, in writing his life, they may not agree with all his public acts, but they cannot fail to say that he was a great man, a most distinguished statesman, and that his whole life was spent in the service of his country, dying in the midst of his official duty, not having had a day's rest before he passed to a better world. I need not express, Mr. Speaker, my own personal feelings. Having spent half of my life with him as his follower and as his friend, his departure is the same as if I lost half of my existence. I remember how devoted he was, not only to the old Province of Canada, but how chivalrous he showed himself to the Province of Quebec, and specially to my French Canadian countrymen. He had only a word to say, and instead of being at the head of a small band of seventeen Upper Canada members, he would have had all the representatives of his province behind him. But, as he told me several times, he preferred to be just to his French compatriots and allies, and the result was that when Confederation came, the Province of Quebec had confidence in him, and on his death-bed our great chief could see that his just policy has secured peace and happiness to all. Mr. Speaker, I would have wished to continue to speak of our dear departed friend, and spoken to you about his goodness of heart, the witness of which I have been so often, but I feel that I must stop; my heart is full of tears. I cannot proceed further. I move:

That, in the opinion of this House, the mortal remains of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., should be publicly interred, and that this House will concur in giving to the ceremony a fitting degree of solemnity and importance.

**Motion for Adjournment of House of Commons
made on 8 June, 1891 upon Death of
Sir John A. Macdonald**

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN:

As hon. gentlemen may have learned by the papers to-day, the funeral of our departed friend will take place in this city on Wednesday, and in Kingston on Thursday. It will be Friday, therefore, before we get back, and, under these circumstances, I would move that when this House adjourns, it stands adjourned until Tuesday week, the 16th inst., at three o'clock.

**Extract from the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King's Address to the House of Commons
on 30 June, 1948 regarding his Intention to resign as Prime Minister**

I have felt that the time has come when someone else should take over the duties and the office of leader of my party and of Prime Minister. I feel that I have done my full duty and my part. For some time past I have made it quite clear that having received the leadership of my party from the party itself I intend to ask the party to allow me to return to its members the trust they placed in my hands, and which I shall have held for twenty-nine years when the convention takes place on August 5, 6 and 7. I shall still for a short time remain in the office of Prime Minister. When I will give up the office of Prime Minister will depend upon circumstances that may exist at the time of the convention as they may relate themselves to the immediate future. In addition to other things it will depend upon the wishes of whoever may be chosen to succeed me in the leadership of the party and what may best suit his convenience. I have made it quite clear right along that while this would be the last session in which I would appear in this house as leader of the government, I did not mean to give up the leadership of the government the moment I gave up the leadership of the party.

Only a few weeks ago I made a statement in the presence of the press and many members of this house that it might be two or three months after the convention before I would be giving up the position of leader of the government. I mentioned one or two things that I had then in mind. The obligation with respect to retaining office is one that I owe to the crown. How long I shall continue to exercise it will, as I have said, depend upon circumstances which I shall have to consider carefully. These circumstances, at present unknown, will help to determine the advice I shall give the crown as to whom my successor should be, and as to the time at which the advice should be tendered. Much, of course, as I have said, will depend upon the wishes of whoever may be chosen as leader of the party at the convention, and upon conditions that may be existing in other parts of the world as well as in our own in relation to great matters of state consideration of which no Prime Minister dare shirk in times like the present. I wish to make it quite clear however that I shall not be appearing in this house as leader of the government at its next session.

**Announcement of Resignation of Ministry made in House of
Commons by Sir John A. Macdonald on 5 November, 1873**

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.

The House met at 3.30.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY

Mr. JONES inquired whether the case of Alderman Heney would be brought up before the House. He did not think it was fair to allow him to remain with the charge hanging over him.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD quite understood the motives which led the hon. gentleman to bring this matter before the House. He did not suppose as a matter of fact that Mr. Heney was suffering any inconvenience by being in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Heney was too well known in the city to allow any prejudices to affect his status. He thought his hon. friend might be satisfied that this House would do him justice, as he believed, as he in fact knew that Mr. Heney was not suffering in his person or in his business from any great restraint, he thought they could postpone that for a few moments till he made the announcement that the Government had resigned. Sir John proceeded:—The advisers of the Crown until yesterday, until last night, believed that they had a support in this House, with which they could not only meet any vote of want of confidence, and would not only support any vote of confidence, but would enable them to carry on satisfactorily and creditably the affairs of the Government of this country. They have, from certain speeches made in this House, and from certain communications, more or less formal, outside of this House, reason to believe that they have not at this moment a good working majority—(Mr. Blake—Hear, hear)—and the consequence was that I felt it my duty to-day to

go to his Excellency the Governor-General and to respectfully tender him the resignation of the present Government; and I have his authority, and I may repeat now what I stated two days ago, that no statement could be made by a Minister connected with any action of the Crown without the direct assent and consent of the Crown. I have it, therefore, in charge from his Excellency to state that he has accepted the resignation of the present Administration, and I have his authority to state that he has sent for Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, to form a Government. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I think, unless my hon. friend from Leeds and Grenville is of opinion that Mr. Heney is suffering in any way from the fact of its being known that he is nominally in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, that I have been quite in order in moving that this House do now adjourn.

Mr. WHITE (Halton) said Mr. Heney ought not to be considered guilty until he had been heard at the bar of the House. He was willing to leave the matter at rest for the present.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was the bounden duty of the expiring Administration to see that the incoming Administration was not embarrassed. He had been told that tomorrow was a holiday.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—It is only a Provincial thanksgiving day—

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—If so, I persist in my motion, seconded by the hon. member for South Bruce, that the House do now adjourn.

The House adjourned at 3.40.

PRIME MINISTER

Acting Prime Minister

PAGE

Order in council appointing list of acting ministers (including Acting Prime Minister) and alternatives on a standing basis 707

Order in council appointing an Acting Prime Minister for a stated occasion only 709

**Order in Council appointing Acting Ministers and Alternatives
on a Standing Basis**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1966-1877

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 29th September, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise:

1. that in the absence from Ottawa of the Prime Minister, or in the event of his being unable to perform the functions of his Office, the next Senior Minister who is in Ottawa and is able to perform the functions of the Office of Prime Minister be authorized to act for the Prime Minister;
2. that in the absence from Ottawa of a Minister whose name is set out in Column II of an item of the Schedule to this Minute, or in the event of that Minister being unable to perform the functions of his Office, the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of the item be authorized to act for the Minister named in Column II in respect of the Office set out in Column I of the item;
3. that in the absence from Ottawa of the Ministers named in Columns II and III of an item of the Schedule to this Minute, or in the event of both of those Ministers being unable to perform the functions of their Office, the Minister whose name is set out in Column IV of the item be authorized to act for the Minister named in Column II in respect of the Office set out in Column I of the item;
4. that where an Office set out in Column I of an item of the Schedule to this Minute is vacant, the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of that item be authorized to act in the place of the Minister whose Office is set out in Column I of that item; and
5. that where an Office set out in Column I of an item of the Schedule to this Minute is vacant, in the absence from Ottawa of the Minister whose name is set out in Column III of that item, or in the event of that Minister being unable to perform the functions of the Office set out in Column I of that item, the Minister whose name is set out in Column IV of that item be authorized to act in the place of the Minister whose Office is set out in Column I of that item.

effective October 1st, 1966.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

COLUMN I	COLUMN II	COLUMN III	COLUMN IV
OFFICE	NAME	ACTING MINISTER	SECOND ACTING MINISTER
1. Agriculture	Mr. Greene	Mr. Sauvé	Mr. Laing
2. Defence Production	Mr. Drury	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Cadieux
3. Energy, Mines and Resources	Mr. Pépin	Mr. Turner	Mr. Teillet
4. External Affairs	Mr. Martin	Mr. Drury	Mr. Hellyer
5. Finance	Mr. Sharp	Mr. Benson	Mr. Hellyer Mr. Drury
6. Fisheries	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Pickersgill	Mr. Laing
7. Forestry and Rural Development	Mr. Sauvé	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Nicholson
8. Indian Affairs and Northern Development	Mr. Laing	Mr. Teillet	Mr. Benson
9. Industry	Mr. Drury	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Winters
10. Justice	Mr. Cardin	Mr. Pennell	Mr. Favreau
11. Labour	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. MacEachen	Mr. Côté
12. Manpower and Immigration	Mr. Marchand	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. Favreau
13. National Defence	Mr. Hellyer Mr. Cadieux	Mr. Drury	Mr. Martin
14. National Health and Welfare	Mr. MacEachen	Mr. Nicholson	Mr. Marchand
15. National Revenue	Mr. Benson	Mr. Winters	Mr. Sauvé
16. Postmaster General	Mr. Côté	Miss LaMarsh	Mr. Pennell
17. Privy Council	Mr. Favreau	Mr. Pennell	Mr. Greene
18. Public Works	Mr. McIlraith	Mr. Robichaud	Mr. Nicholson
19. Registrar General	Mr. Favreau	Mr. Turner	Mr. Pennell
20. Secretary of State	Miss LaMarsh	Mr. Connolly	Mr. Turner
21. Solicitor General	Mr. Pennell	Mr. Cardin	Mr. McIlraith
22. Trade and Commerce	Mr. Winters	Mr. Pépin	Mr. Drury
23. Transport	Mr. Pickersgill	Mr. Turner	Mr. Teillet Mr. Drury
24. Treasury Board	Mr. Benson	Mr. Drury	Mr. Sauvé
25. Veterans Affairs	Mr. Teillet	Mr. Cadieux	Miss LaMarsh
26. Member of the Administration	Mr. Turner	—	—

**Order in Council appointing an Acting Prime Minister
for a Stated Period only**

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 852

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the
Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excel-
lency the Governor General on April 19, 1937.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommenda-
tion of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the
Prime Minister, advise that during the absence of the Prime
Minister while attending the Coronation and the forthcoming
Imperial Conference, the Honourable Raoul Dandurand be
authorized to execute the functions of Prime Minister.

The Committee, on the same recommendation, further
advise that the Honourable Raoul Dandurand be appointed
Acting President of the Privy Council and Acting Secretary of
State for External Affairs, during such absence of the Prime
Minister.

(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON

Clerk of the Privy Council



PRIME MINISTER

Position in Government

PAGE

Order in council P.C. 3374 of 25 October, 1935 regarding prerogatives of
Prime Minister 713

Order in Council regarding Prerogatives of Prime Minister (1935)

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 3374

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 25th October, 1935.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, submit the following Memorandum regarding certain of the functions of the Prime Minister:—

1. A Meeting of a Committee of the Privy Council is at the call of the Prime Minister and, in his absence, of that of the senior Privy Councillor, if the President of the Council be absent;
2. The quorum of the Council being four, no submission, for approval to the Governor General, can be made with a less number than the quorum;
3. A Minister cannot make recommendations to Council affecting the discipline of the Department of another Minister;
4. The following recommendations are the special prerogative of the Prime Minister:

Dissolution and Convocation of Parliament:

Appointment of—

Privy Councillors;
Cabinet Ministers;
Lieutenant Governors;
(including leave of absence to same);
Provincial Administrators;
Speaker of the Senate;
Chief Justices of all Courts;
Senators;
Sub-Committees of Council;
Treasury Board;
Committee of Internal Economy, House of Commons;
Deputy Heads of Departments;
Librarians of Parliament;
Crown Appointments in both Houses of Parliament;
Governor General's Secretary's Staff;
Recommendations in any Department.

The Committee advise that this Minute be issued under the Privy Seal, and that a certified copy thereof be attached, under the Great Seal of Canada, to the Commission of each Minister.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

PRIME MINISTER

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Order in Council regarding Prerogatives of Prime Minister (1935)

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 3374

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Speaker of the Senate;
Chief Justices of all Courts;
Senators;
Sub-Committees of Council;
Treasury Board;
Committee of Internal Economy, House of Commons;
Deputy Heads of Departments;
Librarians of Parliament;
Crown Appointments in both Houses of Parliament;
Governor General's Secretary's Staff;
Recommendations in any Department.

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All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Instrument of Advice from Prime Minister to Governor General for
Appointment of Privy Councillor**

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

To His Excellency

General the Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

Your Excellency:

The undersigned submits for Your Excellency's pleasure that
the Honourable J.R. Smallwood, of the City of St. John's, in the
Province of Newfoundland, be chosen and summoned to be a Member
of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) L.B. PEARSON
Prime Minister.

(Sgd.)

Approved

GEORGES P. VANIER

11th January, 1967.

Order in Council for Appointment of Head of Government Agency

CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-1753

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
TUESDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1967
PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of the National Transportation Act, is pleased hereby to appoint the Honourable John Whitney Pickersgill to be a member and President of the Canadian Transport Commission, effective September 19, 1967 for a term ending June 23rd, 1975.

Certified to be a true copy
(Sgd.) R. G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council

**Order in Council for Revision of Salary of Members of Government Agencies
(Extract)**

**CANADA
PRIVY COUNCIL**

P.C. 1966-82

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor
General on the 12th January, 1966.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that, effective the 1st day of December, 1965, the salary of each of the undermentioned persons, be as set opposite his name:

	Per Annum
Air Transport Board	
G. Morisset, Chairman	\$23,760
J.R. Belcher, Vice-Chairman	20,520
R. Boucher, Member	19,440
Area Development, Department of Industry	
W.J. Lavigne, Commissioner	22,680
Atlantic Development Board	
E.P. Weeks, Executive Director	22,680
Atomic Energy Control Board	
Dr. G.C. Laurence, President	22,680
Board of Broadcast Governors	
Dr. Andrew Stewart, Chairman	24,840

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Order in Council for Revision of Salary of Deputy Ministers

CANADA PRIVY COUNCIL

P.C. 1967-1292

Certified to be a true copy of an Extract of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th June, 1967.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that, effective the 1st day of January, 1967 (except where otherwise stated), the salary of each of the undermentioned persons be fixed at the rate of \$28,750 per annum:

E.B. Armstrong
Deputy Minister of National Defence

G.L. Lalonde
Deputy Minister of Public Works

J.W. Willard
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Welfare)

J.H. Warren
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce

C.M. Isbister
Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

S.B. Williams
Deputy Minister of Agriculture (January 17, 1967)

D.S. Maxwell
Deputy Minister of Justice (March 1, 1967)

R.J. Uffen
Chairman, Defence Research Board (March 3, 1967)

J.R. Baldwin
Deputy Minister of Transport

Tom Kent
Deputy Minister of Manpower and Immigration

S.S. Reisman
Deputy Minister of Industry

G.V. Haythorne
Deputy Minister of Labour

(Sgd.) R.G. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council