

- ✓ Minister of Labour, Hon. John Carr Munro
- ✓ Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Hon. Stanley Ronald Basford
- ✓ Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Hon. Donald Campbell Jamieson
- ✓ Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Hon. Robert Knight Andras
- ✓ Minister of National Defence, Hon. James Armstrong Richardson
- ✓ Minister of Transport, Hon. Otto Emil Lang
- ✓ Minister of Supply and Services, Hon. Jean-Pierre Goyer
- ✓ Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Hon. Alastair William Gillespie
- ✓ Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Eugene Francis Whelan
- ✓ Solicitor General of Canada, Hon. W. Warren Allmand
- ✓ Secretary of State of Canada, Hon. James Hugh Faulkner
- ✓ Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Hon. André Ouellet
- ✓ Minister of Veterans Affairs, Hon. Daniel Joseph MacDonald
- ✓ Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Marc Lalonde
- ✓ Minister of Communications, Hon. Jeanne Sauv 
- ✓ Leader of the Government in the Senate, Hon. Raymond Joseph Perrault
- ✓ Minister of State for Urban Affairs, Hon. Barnett Jerome Danson
- ✓ Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Hon. J. Judd Buchanan
- ✓ Minister of State (Fisheries), Hon. Rom o LeBlanc
- ✓ Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, Hon. Marcel Lessard
- ✓ Minister of National Revenue, Hon. Jack Sydney Cullen.

Each Cabinet Minister usually assumes responsibility for one of the departments of government, although a Minister may hold more than one portfolio at the same time or he may hold one or more portfolios and one or more acting portfolios. A Minister without portfolio may be invited to join the Cabinet because the Prime Minister wishes to have him in the Cabinet without the heavy duties of running a department, or he may be invited to join the Cabinet to provide a suitable balance of regional representation, or for such other reason as the Prime Minister sees fit. Because of the cultural and geographical diversity that exists in Canada, it is necessary for the Prime Minister to give close attention to the representational aspect of his Cabinet.

With the enactment of the Ministries and Ministers of State Act (Government Organization Act, 1970), five categories of Ministers of the Crown may be identified: departmental Ministers, Ministers with special Parliamentary responsibilities, Ministers without portfolio, and two types of Ministers of state. Ministers of state "for designated purposes" may head a "Ministry of State" created by proclamation. They are charged with responsibilities for developing new and comprehensive policies in areas where the development of such policies is of particular urgency and importance and have a mandate effectively determined by the Governor in Council which would be of such duration as to enable them to come to grips with the policy problems assigned to them. They may receive powers, duties and functions and exercise supervision and control of relevant elements of the Public Service, and may seek parliamentary appropriations independently of any Minister to cover the cost of their staff and operations. Other Ministers of state, usually "undesignated", may be appointed to assist a departmental Minister in the discharge of his responsibilities. They may receive statutory powers, duties and functions and are limited in number by the appropriations that Parliament is willing to pass. They receive the same salary as a Minister without portfolio, as provided for in the estimates of the Minister with whom they are associated. All Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister by Commissions of Office issued by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada, to serve at pleasure, and to be accountable to Parliament as members of the government and for any responsibility that might be assigned to them by law or otherwise.

In Canada, almost all executive acts of the government are carried out in the name of the Governor in Council. The Committee of the Privy Council makes submissions to the Governor General for his approval, and he is bound by the Constitution in nearly all circumstances to accept them. About 3,000 such Orders in Council were enacted in 1975 compared with 3,417 in 1974. Although some were fairly routine and did not require much discussion in Cabinet of the policy underlying them, others were of major significance and required extensive deliberation, sometimes covering months of meetings of officials and Cabinet committees, as well as of the full Cabinet.