

Minister of Transport
 Ministry of Transport
 Air Canada
 Blue Water Bridge Authority
 Canadian National Railways
 Canadian National Railways Securities Trust
 Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships
 Limited
 Canadian Transport Commission
 National Harbours Board
 Northern Transportation Company Limited
 Pilotage Authorities
 Atlantic Pilotage Authority
 Great Lakes Pilotage Authority
 Laurentian Pilotage Authority
 Pacific Pilotage Authority
 St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
 Seaway International Bridge Corporation Limited
President of Treasury Board
 Canadian Patents and Development Limited

National Research Council
 Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on
 the 1976 Olympic Games

Minister of State for Urban Affairs
 Ministry of State for Urban Affairs
 Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
 National Capital Commission

Minister of Veterans Affairs
 Department of Veterans Affairs
 Army Benevolent Fund Board
 Bureau of Pensions Advocates
 Canadian Pension Commission
 Commonwealth War Graves Commission
 Director of Soldier Settlement
 The Director, The Veterans' Land Act
 Pension Review Board
 War Veterans Allowance Board

Minister of State
 Special responsibility for Multiculturalism

4.3 Provincial and territorial governments

4.3.1 Provincial governments

In each of the provinces, the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Lieutenant-Governor acts on the advice and with the assistance of his Ministry or Executive Council which is responsible to the legislature and resigns office under circumstances similar to those described concerning the federal government.

The legislature of each province is unicameral, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is elected by the people for a statutory term of five years but may be dissolved within that period by the Lieutenant-Governor on the advice of the Premier of the province.

Sections 92, 93 and 95 of the British North America Act, 1867 (Br. Stat. 1867, c.3 and amendments) assign legislative authority in certain areas to the provincial governments (see Chapter 3).

Details regarding qualifications and disqualifications of the franchise are contained in the Elections Act of each province. In general, every person at a specified age (18 to 21 years) who is a Canadian citizen or (in certain provinces) other British subject, who complies with certain residence requirements in the province and the electoral district of polling and who falls under no statutory disqualifications, is entitled to vote. Voting privileges are given to persons in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at the age of 18 and in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia at 19 years.

4.3.1.1 Newfoundland

The government of Newfoundland has a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council and a House of Assembly, made up of 42 members elected for a term not to exceed five years. Since April 2, 1969 the Lieutenant-Governor has been the Honourable E. John A. Harnum. The Legislature elected March 24, 1972 is the thirty-sixth in the history of Newfoundland and the eighth since Confederation. After a by-election in August 1972, 33 Progressive Conservatives, eight Liberals and one member of the New Labrador party held seats in the House.

The Premier receives a salary of \$22,000 and Cabinet Ministers \$21,000 per annum, plus a sessional indemnity of \$6,666.67 and a travelling and expense allowance of \$3,333.33. Each member of the House of Assembly receives a sessional indemnity of \$6,666.67 plus a travelling and expense allowance of \$3,333.33. The Leader of the Opposition receives an additional allowance of \$11,000.

The second Ministry of Newfoundland as at December 31, 1972

Premier, Hon. F.D. Moores
 Minister of Justice and President of the Council,
 Hon. Alex T. Hickman

Minister of Finance and President of the Treasury
 Board, Hon. J.C. Crosbie
 Minister of Education, Hon. G. Ottenheimer