

vanced technology and modern management techniques, and the development and application of sound industrial standards in Canada and in world trade.

In addition, the Department's functions include: improving access of Canadian goods and services into external markets through trade negotiations; contributing to the improvement of world trading conditions; providing support services for industrial and trade development, including information, import analysis and traffic services; analyzing the implications for Canadian industry, trade and commerce and for tourism of government policies related thereto in order to contribute to the formulation and review of those policies; and compiling and updating detailed information on trends and developments in Canada and abroad related to the manufacturing and processing and tourist industries.

The Department is organized into six major functional groups: Office of Tourism, Industry Development, Industrial Policies, Export Development, International Trade Relations and Administration. The Office of Tourism includes the Travel Industry Branch and the Canadian Government Travel Bureau. The Industry Development component is made up of nine Industry Development Branches which cover the major industry groupings in Canada: Aerospace, Marine and Rail; Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Products; Apparel and Textiles; Chemicals; Electrical and Electronics; Machinery; Materials; Mechanical Transport and Wood Products. The Industrial Policies segment includes the Office of Science and Technology, the Office of the Industrial Policy Adviser and the Office of Design. The Export Development section comprises Export Projects, Financing and Aid, Grains, Transportation and Trade Services, and Fairs and Missions. Reporting to the International Trade Relations sector is the Office of General Relations, the Office of Special Import Policy and the Office of Export/Import Permits. Administration is responsible for the areas of Finance, Personnel, Information Services and Program Analysis. In addition, the Department operates eight regional offices located across Canada and the Trade Commissioner Service which has 82 trade offices in 57 countries.

The Minister also reports to Parliament on behalf of Statistics Canada and the Export Development Corporation. Boards and other organizations reporting to the Minister are the General Adjustment Assistance Board, the Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board, the Pharmaceutical Industry Development Advisory Committee, the National Design Council, the Standards Council of Canada, the Textile and Clothing Board, the Preparatory Commission for Metric Conversion and the Minister's Advisory Council.

**Department of Insurance.** The Minister of Finance is responsible for the Department of Insurance which originated in 1875 as a branch of the Department of Finance but was constituted a separate Department in 1910. It is authorized and governed by the Department of Insurance Act (RSC 1970, c.1-17). Under the Superintendent of Insurance, who is the Deputy Head, the Department administers the statutes of Canada applicable to federally incorporated insurance, trust, loan and investment companies; provincially incorporated insurance companies registered with the Department; British and foreign insurance companies operating in Canada; small loans companies and money-lenders; co-operative credit societies registered under the Co-operative Credit Associations Act; pension plans organized and administered for the benefit of persons employed in connection with certain federal works, undertakings and businesses; and life insurance issued to certain members of the Public Service prior to May 1954.

Under the relevant provincial statutes, the Department examines trust and loan companies incorporated in Nova Scotia, trust companies incorporated in New Brunswick and insurance and trust companies incorporated in Manitoba. It reports to Parliament through the Minister of Finance.

**Department of Justice.** This Department, established by SC 1868, c.39, now operates under authority of the Department of Justice Act (RSC 1970, c.J-2). The Minister of Justice is the official legal adviser of the Governor General and the legal member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. It is his duty to see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with law, to superintend all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada that are not within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, to advise upon the legislation and proceedings of the provincial legislatures, and generally to advise the Crown on all matters of law referred to him by the Crown. The Minister of Justice is, *ex officio*, Her Majesty's Attorney General of Canada. In this capacity it is his duty to advise the heads of the departments of the Government of Canada on all matters of law connected with such departments, to settle and approve all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada, and to regulate and conduct all litigation for or against the Crown in the right of Canada.

The Minister of Justice reports to Parliament for the Tax Review Board, the Law Reform Commission of Canada, and at present, is the designated Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board.

**Department of Labour.** The Department of Labour was established in 1900 by Act of Parliament (SC 1900, c.24) and now operates under the authority of the Department of Labour Act (RSC 1970, c.L-2). The Department administers, under the Minister of Labour, legislation dealing with: fair employment practices; hours of work, minimum wages, annual vacations, holidays with pay, equal wages, group and individual terminations of employment, severance pay and the regulation of fair wages and hours of labour in contracts made with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work; government employee compensation, merchant seamen compensation, and employment safety; and transitional assistance benefits for auto workers and adjustment assistance benefits for textile workers. It promotes joint consultation with industries through labour management committees and operates a