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Consumer and
Corporate Affairs
Canada

Consommation
et Corporations
Canada

SOME HISTORICAL NOTES

September 1987

Canada



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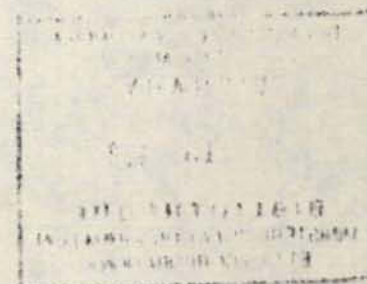
CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS
SOME HISTORICAL NOTES
SINCE 1967

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DEPARTMENTAL EVENTS SINCE 1967

1967 Creation of the Department of Consumer and Corporate
(December 21) Affairs.

"Background of the Formation of the Department

In 1966, the Government Organization Act grouped together in the Department of the Registrar General the administration of the Combines Investigation, Bankruptcy, Corporations, Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks Acts. The first two had been located in the Department of Justice, and the others in the Department of the Secretary of State.

It was recognized that as technology becomes more advanced and more complicated, corporations, rather than individuals acting as independent economic units, must be relied upon as the principal vehicles for achieving the economic purposes of the country. It was essential therefore that the laws which provide the ground rules within which such corporations must operate, be designed and co-ordinated in such a way as to encourage maximum efficiency and responsiveness to the needs of the public at large. These laws provide the basic framework for corporate activity and as such they are laws of general application. They may readily be distinguished therefore from those which arise out of economic policies designed to improve the performance of particular industries or influence particular activities in the economy. They are nevertheless an integral part of the economic fabric of the country and it was recognized that each agency was affected by and affects economic policy in other areas. Because these are laws of general application their economic impact ordinarily becomes apparent only in the long run, but they are no less important for this reason, than economic policies which have a more immediate impact upon the economy.

In the later part of 1966 the Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Consumer Credit and Prices, jointly chaired by Senator David Croll and Ron Basford, M.P., reported widespread interest in the establishment of a ministry that would represent the consumer interest. The committee noted that responsibility in the consumer field was spread over several Departments, and it recommended a coordinated approach to give consumers a stronger voice in government and greater influence in the marketplace, as well as to achieve administrative efficiency.

In a reference to the Economic Council of Canada in 1966, the government asked the council to make recommendations as to the role the Department of the Registrar General might play in consumer affairs. In July 1967, the council proposed that the Department of the Registrar General take under its wing the coordination of existing programs to fill gaps in this field. It also recommended the transfer of certain existing units to this department from other departments.

Legislation to give effect to some of these recommendations was passed by Parliament in December, 1967. Under this legislation, the Department of the Registrar General was given the added responsibilities of consumer affairs and corporate securities and the name was changed to Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs to reflect more clearly the nature of its new assignment.

Provision was also made for continuation of the Office of Registrar General of Canada as a responsibility of the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. As Registrar General, the Minister is the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and is responsible for the registration of various official documents.

In July 1968, the Prime Minister announced a further Government reorganization, including the transfer to the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs of the Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, as well as certain functions under the Food and Drugs Act (Department of National Health and Welfare) relating to economic aspects of the sale of foods and the retail inspection functions of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Fisheries. On November 1, 1968, these and other Consumer Affairs functions were grouped together under a Bureau of Consumer Affairs in the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs."

Extract of a Discussion Paper prepared by Gordon Osbaldeston dated November 10, 1972.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1973
(June 18) | Move to Place du Portage |
| 1974
(May 15) | Creation of the Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General and responsibility assigned for the administration of the federal government's policy on conflict of interest. |
| 1979
(October) | The Bureau of Corporate Affairs and the Bureau of Intellectual Property were amalgamated, the combined bureaux being known as the Bureau of Corporate Affairs. |
| 1982
(January 12) | Responsibility for the Metric Commission was assigned to the department. |

1981 (October 1)	Establishment of the Bureau of Policy Coordination by the amalgamation of the Coordination Directorate and Research branches in the Bureaux of Consumer Affairs and Corporate Affairs.
1981 (June)	Creation of the UFFI Centre.
1982	Standards Council of Canada's reporting responsibility is changed from the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.
1985 (March 31)	Phase out of the operations of the Metric Commission.
1985 (December 19)	Tabling in the House of Commons of a discussion paper on Lobbying and the Registration of Paid Lobbyists.
1986 (June 19)	Creation of the Competition Tribunal.
1987 (January 22)	Appointment by the Minister of an Advisory Council to be consulted on lay appointments to the Competition Tribunal.
1987 (March 31)	Closure of the UFFI Centre.
1987	Tabling in the House of Commons of Bill C-82, Lobbying.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

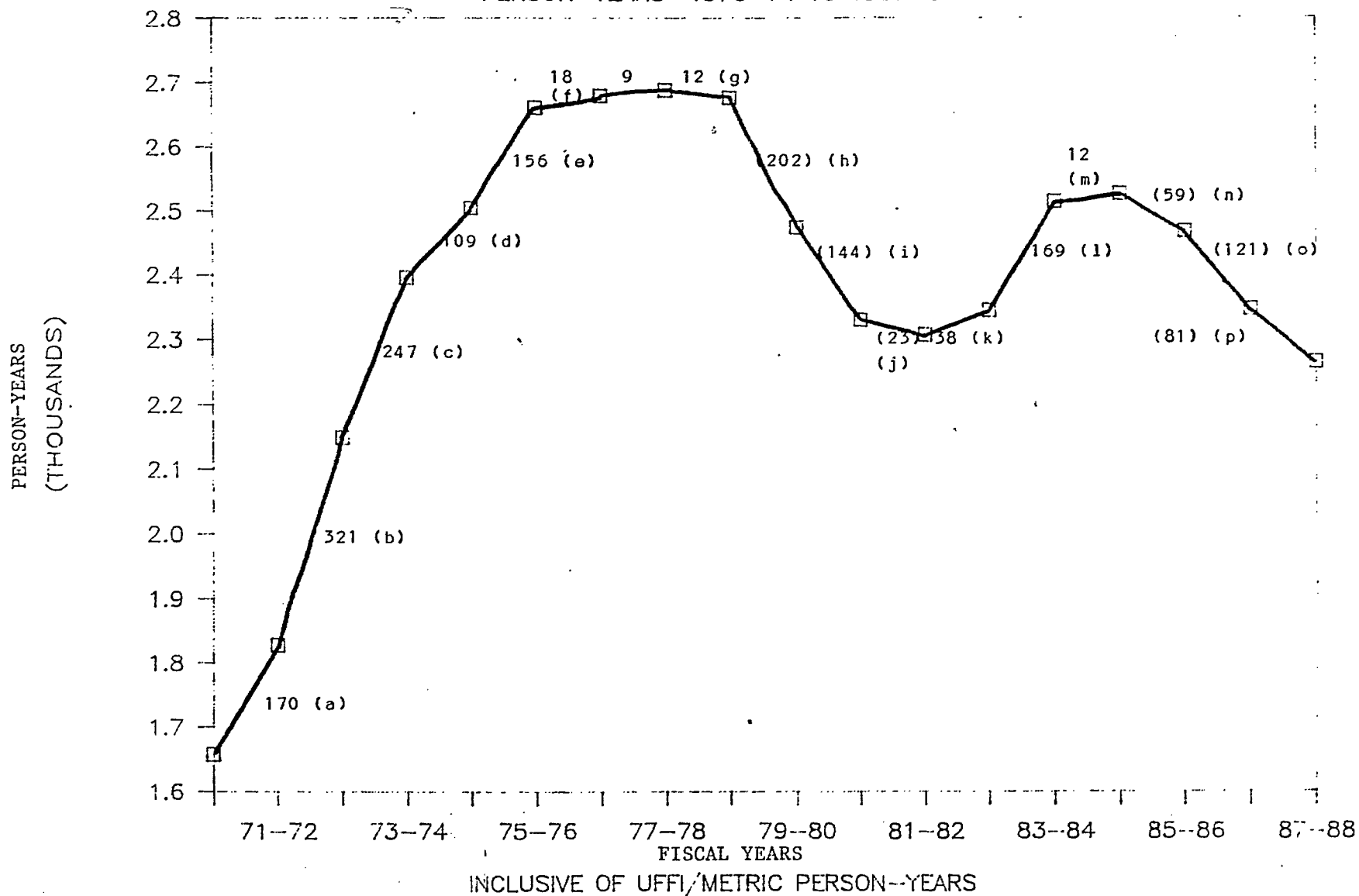
1987-88
(Main Estimates)

	<u>Person-Years</u>	<u>\$000</u>
Consumer Affairs	1,024	56,295
Corporate Affairs	567	31,939
Competition Policy	255	15,981
Administration	419	26,743
	<u>2,265</u>	<u>130,958</u>
Salaries		97,924
Other Operating Costs		25,530
Capital Expenditures		5,688
Grants and Contributions		1,816
		<u>130,958</u>

CCA -- PERSON-YEAR DEPLOYMENT - REGIONS 1987/88						
	ATL	QUE	ONT	PRA	PAC	TOTAL
Weights and Measures	29	70	92	59	29	279
Electricity and Gas	13	33	67	36	15	164
Consumer Products	26	65.5	79	44.5	27	242
Product Safety	5	11	13	8	5	42
Consumer Services	4.5	4.5	6	5	3	23
Administration	11	16	18	13	11	69
Total Consumer Affairs	88.5	200	275	165.5	90	819
Marketing Practices	7	14	20	11	5	57
Bankruptcy	9	34	45	19	12	119
Total Department	104.5	248	340	195.5	107	995

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

PERSON-YEARS 1970-71 TO 1987-88



DEPARTMENTAL TREND IN PERSON-YEARS

1970-71 TO 1987-88

REASONS FOR CHANGES

- a) Establishment of Canadian Consumer Council, expansion of Box 99, development of Hazardous Products, Packaging and Labelling and Textile Labelling legislation; increased case and investigation workload in Bankruptcy and Competition Policy; continued expansion of support services; expansion of information function.
- b) Increased field and laboratory staff in support of Hazardous Products, Packaging and Labelling legislation; expansion of Weights and Measures inspection staff; increased case and investigation workload in Bankruptcy and Combines Investigation; establishment of centralized Data Processing, Internal Audit, and further expansion of Information.
- c) Creation of Field Operations Services; expansion of Box 99; expansion of laboratory staff in support of Hazardous Products legislation; creation of Poor Debtor Program; expansion of Data Processing and other support services.
- d) Expansion of Consumer Fraud and Consumer Consulting activities; expansion of Complaints and Enquiries activities; increased workload in Competition Policy; further expansion in Data Processing; additional resources to support Bilingualism Program.
- e) Expansion of Consumer Fraud, Consumer Consulting and Weights and Measures inspection staff.
- f) Workload increases associated with amendments to the Combines Investigation Act required an additional 50 Person-Years. Other areas in the Department were reduced as a result of the government's restraint program.
- g) Reduction of 23 Person-Years related to Prices Group; increase for the Uranium Inquiry in Combines Investigation.
- h) General reduction in response to Cabinet decision to significantly reduce spending in the Public Service.
- i) Reduction of Person-Years in response to Cabinet directed 2% reduction; additional reduction as a result of Economic Development Committee directed cut of \$4,000,000 from Program Forecast levels.
- j) Workload increase less reductions in Person-Years in response to directed reduction, to provide for establishment of a Grant, and transfer of RTPC to separate department.
- k) Requirements in Electricity and Gas pending privatization, establishment of Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation Centre and resources for Energy R & D.

- l) Transfer of the Metric Commission from Industry, Trade and Commerce, institution of the UFFI Assistance Program and extension of the Worker's Metric Tools Conversion Program, less efficiency improvements in Corporate Affairs.
- m) Increased resources in Marketing Practices to maintain level of service and increased requirements for the UFFI Program, less T.B. directed reduction and planned phase-out of the Metric Commission.
- n) Decreased resources mainly due to the winding down of the Metric Commission; reduction in requirements in UFFI Program and following the Expenditure and Program review offset by resources required for anticipated establishment of Patent Renewal fees.
- o) Decreased resources following UFFI/Metric Programs winding down and the downsizing exercise; increase in ADRG following introduction of Conflict of Interest Guidelines.
- p) Decreased resources following UFFI phase out and the downsizing exercise; increased resources for Patent Automation project.

FINANCE BRANCH
JUNE 1987

LOCATION OF FIELD OFFICES
(JUNE 1987)

REGION	REGIONAL OFFICE	DISTRICT OFFICE	AREA OFFICE	LOCATION OF RESIDENT INSPECTOR
Atlantic	Dartmouth	Dartmouth Sydney Fredericton Saint-John Moncton Charlottetown St. John's	Kentville Truro Bathurst Corner Brook Windsor	Gander
Quebec	Montreal	Montreal Quebec Trois-Rivières Sherbrooke	Hull Rimouski Chicoutimi	Thetford Mines Rouyn-Noranda Mirabel Rivière-du-Loup Matane Roberval
Ontario	Toronto	Toronto Hamilton Belleville Ottawa London Sudbury	Ste-Catharines Windsor Thunder Bay	Kitchener Peterborough Brockville North Bay Chatham Barrie Orillia
Prairie	Winnipeg	Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Edmonton Calgary	Brandon Prince Albert Grande Prairie Lethbridge	Wetaskiwin
Pacific	Vancouver	Vancouver Victoria Prince George Penticton Kelowna	Nanaimo Cranbrook Terrace	--

Regional Offices: 5
District Offices: 27
Area Offices: 18
Local Offices: 15

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Information Programs

- 1969 Consumer information. A binder designed for Canadian primary schools which included a number of brochures, newsletters, reports, posters and documentation on topics of a general interest to all consumers. It was distributed through the provincial Departments of Education.
- May 1972 Consumer Cost Calculators. A purse-sized aid for comparison food shopping designed to compare the cost per ounce, pound, can, package and serving of two or more similar items. Developed jointly with Agriculture Canada.
- 1974 - present Puppet program. The Department has operated a summer puppet program (Binkley and Doinkel) to inform children about the dangers of household chemicals.
- 1970's The Department produced a series of leaflets warning Canadians of the dangers in products such as carpets, aerosols, toys and safety glass.
- 1977 Home Safe Home. A kit to help children recognize hazardous products in the home.
- 1978 The Energuide program was launched to provide information to consumers on the energy efficiency of major household appliances.

Federal/Provincial Initiatives

- November 1979 Anti-corrosion code. Developed in consultation with the provinces and individual car companies in order to apply minimum corrosion standards for all vehicles manufactured in 1978 and following years.

1987

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS). In the process of implementing WHMIS which is designed to provide workers with hazard information about chemicals used in the workplace and provincial governments as well as industry and organized labour. The elements of the system include cautionary labelling of containers of hazardous materials, provision of material safety data sheets, worker education programs and a mechanism to adjudicate trade secret claims in relation to disclosure of information. Complementary federal and provincial legislation ensures that the system is consistent nationally.

Legislation

February 1969

Precious Metals Marking Act. To meet technological changes in the industry, the Precious Metals Marking Act was thoroughly revised and received Royal Assent on February 13, 1969. Responsibility for the Precious Metals Marking Act and the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act was assumed by CCAC.

1970

Chemical products. As part of its role to inform and protect the Canadian public, the Department has used the powers of the Hazardous Products Act to prohibit the use of some chemicals in consumer products and to establish packaging and labelling requirements for many household chemical products (March 1970), including drain cleaners, furniture polishes, spray paints and adhesives.

1970 - 1987

Protection of children against hazards. The Department has initiated major advances in the protection of children against hazards found in toys (regulations published in November 1970), playpens (July 1976), strollers (May 1985), pacifiers (May 1974), and many other products designed for

children. Standards for safety equipment, such as hockey helmets (August 1980), fire-warning devices (August 1979), and car seats (May 1974), have been mandated. The resistance of children's sleepwear to flammability has been improved and more stringent regulations have been proposed in 1987. Tougher regulations for cribs were passed in September 1986 superseding those originally passed in October 1973. In addition, prohibitions have been implemented to prevent the sale of certain chemical products that present an unacceptable risk, for example, the chemical causes cancer or is dangerously flammable. Prohibited substances include asbestos (April 1980) for use in children's toys, modelling clays and dry-wall joint cement, as well as nitrobenzene and carbon tetrachloride.

Flammability requirements. In 1967, the per capita fire loss rate in Canada was among the highest in the industrialized world. Flammability requirements established by the Department aimed at reducing the combustibility of common household products such as textile products (November 1971), carpets (May 1975), bedding (November 1971), mattresses (October 1980), cellulose insulation (October 1979), etc., have contributed greatly to the significant decrease in Canadian fire losses in the '80s. Regulation of some common ignition sources for fire, such as matches (August 1972), and lighters (November 1971), has also played a key role in this improvement.

Other regulations that have been developed deal with "hidden" hazards in products such as exploding pop bottles (October 1980), nitrosamines in baby bottle nipples (March 1984) and requirements for safety glass (July 1973).

- December 1971 Textile Labelling Act became law December 1971, and a voluntary program relating to the Care Labelling of Textiles was developed the same year.
- 1971 Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations were passed requiring bilingual labelling on prepackaged consumer products. Regulations were also enacted respecting the declaration of metric units of measure on prepackaged consumer products.
- 1974 Food and Drug Regulations came into effect, requiring the declaration of ingredients for prepackaged food products. At the same time, foods sold at retail that have a durable life of 90 days or less were required to apply a "best before" date. Guidelines respecting the use of a uniform identification system for meat cuts (meat cut nomenclature) were developed.
- 1974 Weights and Measures Act. Update of legislation previously passed in 1951. This provided the legislative capability to keep pace with technical advances in the measurement field particularly in the area of electronics. The act eliminated the need for compulsory re-inspection of devices not-verified when the trader has the device repaired and notified W&M.
- April 1978 The Tax Rebate Discounting Act was passed. The Act was designed to discourage and control the practice of tax discounting and promote wider public awareness of the high cost of this borrowing option.
- October 1978 Child resistant containers. Under the HPA, since October 1978, many household products containing chemicals such as methyl alcohol, petroleum distillates and turpentine must be

packaged in child-resistant containers as added protection against their accidental ingestion by young children. Also, the labels on these containers must display warning information, such as symbols showing the nature of the hazard, cautionary statements and first aid treatment.

1986 Electricity and Gas Inspection Act. Update and amalgamation of the Electricity Inspection Act and the Gas Inspection Act. This provided the legislative capability to keep pace with technological advances in electricity and gas measurement and to verify meters on a sample basis. Under this Act, the Department may accredit qualified utilities and third party meter verifiers on a voluntary basis to verify electricity and gas measuring devices for accuracy.

June 30, 1987 Legislation to establish the Workplace Hazardous Information System (WHMIS) receives Royal Assent.

Resource Assistance

1968 Box 99 was designed as a central point of contact between the consumer and the Department. Often used as a mediation service when the consumer was dissatisfied with manufacturer or retailers.

1968 Complaint Analysis. An annual report presenting an analysis of the complaints and enquiries received, classified according to product and problem. It was distributed to specific manufacturers and trade associations.

Seminars / Exhibitions / Publications

1982 - 83 Regional Industry Fora. Consumer Services held three industry fora during 1982-83 dealing with product quality and service; complaint recourse mechanisms; and generic product information.

- May 1982 Consumer Resource Exposition. Resource Exposition bringing together various departments who mounted a display of their various publications on consumer matters. The Exposition was held in the West Block so it could be readily accessible to Members of Parliament, Senators and their staff.
- March 1972 Consumer Contact. To serve as a point of contact between consumers and the federal government. The publication contained information of general interest and was produced on a monthly basis. It was sent to all consumers who wrote to Box 99, as well as trade and professional associations.
- 1974 Standard size for children's clothing, designed to make it easier for parents to buy children's clothing. A number of publications and pamphlets were prepared to inform consumers about Canada Standard Sizes and how they work.
- 1976 Series of leaflets warning Canadians of dangers in products such as carpets, aerosols, toys and safety glass were produced.
- 1978 The Canada Standard Systems for Sizing Infants' and Women's Apparel were published through the Canadian General Standards Board.
- May 1982 Consumer Resource Guide, designed as a reference tool to help Members of Parliament, Senators and their staff in responding to enquiries and complaints from constituents and the general public.
- 1984 Consumer Connections, a quarterly newsletter designed to promote networking among voluntary consumer organizations across the country.

1985 - 86

The Department produced many effective information programs including the brochures "Is your Child Safe" and "Stop and Save a Life" as well as films on child safety and toys.

General

1968

Canadian Consumer Council. The Department provided Secretariat service to the Council established to provide the Minister with independent, non-governmental views and advice at the early development stages of the department's major programs and legislation.

1970

Product Safety Laboratory is set up.

1975

100th Anniversary of the proclamation of the Weights and Measures Act.

1978

Consumer Assistance Conference. Designed to bring together, for the first time, representatives of the many consumer services agencies across Canada - industry, government, voluntary and media - to help rationalize availability and standards of service.

December 1981

Canada participation in OIML. Canada officially joined the International Organization of Legal Metrology. The primary purpose of this organization is to standardize and coordinate at an international level, various administrative and technical regulations to facilitate the exchange of measuring instruments as well as commodities and services involving measurement.

- 1982 Canadian Accident Injury Reporting and Evaluation Program (CAIRE). No reliable Canadian statistics were available on the frequency of product-related accidents until 1982 when the Department instituted a system to collect data from five hospitals. The system has since been used as a model by other countries including Australia and the Netherlands.
- 1983 - 1986 Improved Compliance Rates. Compliance rates for weighing and measuring devices used in the trade of goods in Canada have shown a steady improvement. In 1983 21% of all devices were outside tolerance levels with the legislation compared to 17% in 1986. There are approximately 350 000 weighing and measuring devices used in trade in Canada.
- 1985 Revenue Generation. Under both the Weights & Measures Act and the Electricity & Gas Act, the Department has increased fees for services deemed to give direct benefit to companies or individuals. This has more than doubled the revenue to the Receiver General of Canada for these activities. Revenue in 1983/84 was approximately \$2.2 million and projected revenues for 1987/88 is over \$5 million.

Funding

- 1973 Funding Program. The funding program was introduced and involved both grants and contributions. The objective was "to strengthen the consumer movement in Canada so that it would provide service to consumers such as consumer information and education, mediation and other assistance."
- September 1973 Consumer Help Offices. Storefront Consumer Help Offices were established to promote direct and effective two-way communication with people on consumer matters by providing a focal point in the community for consumer complaints and enquiries.

CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Corporations Branch

1975 The corporation law underwent a major revision with the introduction on December 15 of the Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA).

Following introduction of the new Canada Business Corporations Act, the Corporations Branch entered in the era of technology:

1975 A management information system (MIS) was introduced in the same year which system was converted into a computerized Corporations Integrated Information System (CIIS)

An Automated Name Search System (ANS) was introduced.

1977
(August) An enhanced version of ANS was developed under what is still now known as the Newly Upgraded Automated Name System (NUANS). NUANS is an official mark used by the Department and registered around the world.

1977-
1979 The department entered into negotiations with the private sector to privatize the name search function and create a new search house industry.

1986
(April) The whole privatization of the name search function was completed.

Bankruptcy Branch

1966 Appointment of the Tassé Committee to
review the insolvency legislation.

1970 Report of Tassé Committee published.

1975
(March) First Bill (C-60) introduced in Parliament.

 Appointment by Minister of an Advisory
Committee (Colter Committee) of
practitioners to advise him on amending the
Act.

1978 Second Bill (S-11)

 In the field of interface with Trustees,
creation of the Canadian Insolvency
Association, with support from the
Superintendent. The first Executive
Director of the CIA was an employee of the
Branch on loan to the Association.

1979 Third Bill (S-14) (February) introduced in
the Senate.

 Fourth Bill (S-9) (November) introduced in
the Senate.

 Publication of a Preliminary Draft of a
Bankruptcy Treaty between the USA and
Canada.

1980 Fifth Bill (C-12) introduced in the House
of Commons.

 Appointment by Minister of a Committee to
examine Wage Protection (Landry Committee).

 CIA representative sits on Trustee
Licensing Oral Boards.

1981
(October) Publication of the Landry Committee
Report.

1984
(January 31) Sixth Bill (C-17) introduced in the House
of Commons.

1985
(March 15) Appointment by Minister of an Advisory
Committee (Colter Committee).

1986 (January 28)	Publication of the Colter Committee Report.
(September)	"Proposals for Discussion" published by Policy Coordination Bureau

Intellectual Property Directorate

1969	Section 41 of Patent Act amended to permit compulsory licensing to allow importation of medicines.
1974	First woman patent examiner in 25 years: Dr. Effat Sharkawi McDonough
1976	Working Paper on Patent Law Revision.
1976 (November 16)	Canadian Patent #1,000,000 issued to a Canadian for a biodegradable plastic material.
1979	Electronic Trade Marks Data Base licensed for public use.
1982 (July 26)	Industrial Design #50,000 registered for a container.
1985 (January 24)	Tabling of the White Paper on the Revision of the Copyright Act in the House of Commons.
1985 (February 18)	First formal agreement signed with Le Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec (CRIQ) for them to act as intermediary to disseminate technical information contained in patents.
1985 (May 22)	Tabling in the House of Commons of the Eastman Report.
1986	50th Anniversary of the Copyright Appeal Board. Bill C-22 introduced in Parliament on November 7.
1987 (June 5)	Bill C-22 to amend the Patent Act was passed by the House of Commons.
1987 (May 27)	Introduction in the House of Commons of Bill C-60 to amend the Copyright Act.

COMPETITION POLICY

1969

The general prohibition against false and misleading statements in advertising was transferred from the Criminal Code, where it had been dormant for many years, to the Combines Investigation Act.

Publication of the Economic Policy Council of Canada's Interim Report on Competition Policy.

1970

The first Regional Officers of the Bureau were established to enforce the misleading advertising provisions of the Act through the deployment of five investigators from the Trade Practices Branch to offices in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

1971
(June)

Bill C-256 was introduced in the House of Commons for first reading. The Bill proposed amendments to the Combines Investigation Act which would incorporate prohibitions against a number of trade practices as well as providing for the establishment of a Competitive Practices Tribunal to review certain other practices affecting competition.

1973
(November)

Introduction of Bill C-227 in the House of Commons (Died on the Order Paper).

1974

The Bureau released to the public the first issue of the Misleading Advertising Bulletin, a publication which now forms the cornerstone of the Branch's efforts to promote voluntary compliance. The Bulletin complements enforcement activity by informing the public of the kinds of conduct that may violate the misleading advertising provisions of the Act.

1974
(March 11) Introduction of Bill C-7 in the House of Commons (Died on the Order Paper).

1974
(April 29) C-20 (Anti-Profiteering Practices) introduced in the House of Commons (Died on the Order Paper).

1974
(October 2) Introduction of Bill C-2 in the House of Commons (Died on the Order Paper).

1976 The Phase I amendments to the Combines Investigation Act contained in Bill C-2 were proclaimed in force, considerably extending the reach of the law:

- the Act was made applicable to pure services
- the offence of bid-rigging was created
- the misleading advertising provisions were revised and expanded to include a number of new offences
- the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission was granted civil jurisdiction to review a number of new trade practices
- the Director was granted the right to make representations before federal boards in respect of matters affecting competition. This marked the beginning of a decade of extensive involvement by the Director in the heavily regulated areas of transportation and telecommunications.

Publication of the Skeoch - MacDonald Report and of a series of reports on Phase II Amendments to the Combines Investigation Act.

1977 (April)	Introduction of Bill C-42 in the House of Commons (Died on the Order Paper).
1977 (Fall)	Introduction of Bill C-13 in the House of Commons (Died on the Order Paper).
1983	A one million dollar fine the highest ever awarded under the Combines Investigation Act, was levied against Simpson Sears Limited in a misleading advertising case involving a diamond ring promotion.
1984 (March 9)	Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada and Attorney General of the United States sign a Memorandum of Understanding detailing procedures for notification, consultation and cooperation by the two countries on the application of their respective antitrust laws.
1984 (April 2)	Introduction of Bill C-29 in the House of Commons (Died on the Order Paper).
1985 (April 22)	Appointment by Minister of an Advisory Committee to advise him on amending the Act.
1985	Introduction of Bill C-91 in the House of Commons.
1986 (June 19)	The Competition Tribunal Act and the Competition Act are proclaimed in force, except for the provisions in the Competition Act providing for the prenotification of large merger transactions. Highlights of the new legislation include:

- the creation of a Competition Tribunal to hear civil reviewable matters;
- new civil provisions dealing with mergers, abuses of dominant position, delivered pricing and specialization agreements;
- revisions to the investigatory powers of the Director to ensure conformity with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
- amendments clarifying and strengthening the criminal conspiracy provision.

1987
(July 15)

Proclamation of sections 80 to 95 of the
Competition Act.

PERSONNEL BRANCH

- 1980 George Post, Deputy Minister, received the Merit Award for personnel, granted by the PSC.
- 1984 The departmental Affirmative Action Study was included in the Best Practices Manual issued by T.B. Secretariat.
- 1984 First department to get "on-line pay" in the Public Service.

COMMUNICATIONS

- 1977 In Berlin, Germany, the departmental animation film Metric/Métrieque was awarded a bronze medal at the International Consumer's Film Competition.
- 1978 In Germany and in the United States, two awards are given for the departmental film "Give and Take".

MINISTERS AT CCAC

January 1968 - July 5, 1968	John Turner
July 6, 1968 - January 27, 1972	Ron Basford
January 28, 1972 - November 26, 1972	Robert K. Andras
November 27, 1972 - August 7, 1974	Herb Gray
August 8, 1974 - March 16, 1976	André Ouellet
April 8, 1976 - September 13, 1976	Bryce Mackasey
September 14, 1976 - September 15, 1977	Anthony C. Abbot
September 16, 1977 - May 22, 1979	Warren Allmand
June 5, 1979 - March 2, 1980	Alan Lawrence
March 3, 1980 - August 14, 1983	André Ouellet
August 15, 1983 - September 16, 1984	Judy Erola
September 17, 1984 - June 29, 1986	Michel Côté
June 30, 1986 -	Harvie Andre

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES OF CONSUMER
AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS CANADA
SINCE FORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

January 7, 1967 - January 6, 1968	Albert Béchar
January 7, 1968 - July 1968	Ovide Laflamme
August 30, 1968 - October 20, 1969	Stanley Haidasz
October 20, 1969 - September 30, 1970	Paul Langlois
October 1, 1971 - September 30, 1972	Donald Ross Tolmie
January 1, 1974 - May 9, 1974	Pierre de Bané
September 15, 1974 - September 15, 1975	Norman Cafik
October 10, 1975 - September 30 1976	Arthur John Lee
October 1, 1976 - September 30, 1977	Claude Lajoie
October 1, 1977 - October 1, 1978	Alan Martin
October 1, 1978 - May 22, 1979	Aideen Nicholson
October 1, 1979 - October 1, 1980	Gary Gurbin
March 4, 1980 - September 30, 1980	Aideen Nicholson
October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1982	Gary McCauley
October 1, 1982 - February 29, 1984	David Berger
March 1, 1984 - September 4, 1984	Michel Veillette
November 1, 1984 - October 14, 1986	W. (Bill) Domm
October 15, 1986 -	Gabrielle Bertrand

DEPUTY MINISTERS

December 21, 1967 - October 1, 1971	James Grandy
March 1, 1972 - February 1, 1973	Gordon Osbaldeston
March 1, 1973 - August 1974.	Michael Pitfield
February 19, 1975 - January 31, 1978	Sylvia Ostry
March 2, 1978 - April 30, 1985	George Post
May 1, 1985 - March 20, 1987	Mark Daniels
March 30, 1987 -	Ian Clark

ACTING DEPUTY MINISTERS

October 1971 - February 1972	David Henry
February 1973	David Henry
August - December 1974.	Blair Seaborn
January - February 19, 1975	John Howard

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
ADM (Bureau of Consumer Affairs)	W. Porteous	25/02/86
	K. Francoeur-Hendriks	18/09/1978
	M. McCabe	06/02/1976
	C. Bolger	January 1975
	B. Seaborn	April 1970
	G. Osbaldeston	01/11/1968
ADM (Bureau of Competition Policy)	C. Goldman	29/04/1986
	L.A.W. Hunter	28/07/1981
	R. Bertrand	08/05/1974
	D. Henry	1967
ADM (Field Operations) (abolished Jan. 1, 1980)	H.D.R. Bardon	01/04/1977
	N. VanDuyvendyk	January 1975
	C. Bolger	07/08/1972
* ADM (Bureau of Corporate Affairs)	Vacant	July 1979
	J. Howard	09/11/1972
	R. Tassé	13/06/1968
* ADM (Bureau of Intellectual Property) (established February 1973)	D. Bond	02/09/1975
	A.M. Laidlaw	24/01/1973
ADM (Bureau of Corporate Affairs) (created October 1979)	R. Gagnon	27/11/1981
	D. Bond	October 1979
* Amalgamated in October 1979, new Bureau known as "Bureau of Corporate Affairs"		

ADM (Bureau of Policy
Coordination)
(established October 1981)

M. Cappe
T.R. Robinson

09/04/1986
October 1981

Director General,
Coordination Directorate
(abolished October 1981)

R. Gagnon
A. Campbell (acting)
J. Rayner

May 1979
1976
1976

Departmental Secretary

R. Larabie-LeSieur
J.P. Toupin
J. Gariépy
A. Campbell
J. Rayner

December 1986
October 1982
August 1979
1976
1973

ADM (Policy Analysis Group)
(abolished 1975)

R.M.A. Lyons

1974

Director of Personnel

A. Midgley
C. Bernier
J.G. Soulière
R. Laframboise
L.V. Thornton
W. Green

15/12/1986
20/01/1984
15/12/1980
21/02/1977
02/09/1969
11/12/1968

Director General, Finance
and Administration

H.M. McIlroy
K.R. Murray
J.B. Swayne
N. VanDuyvendyk
M. Rossignol

16/07/1984
22/08/1977
01/01/1977
1971
1968

Director of Communications

B. Uteck
W. Peters
J. Gariépy
I. Hamilton
A. Verret
K.A. Prittie
J. Caron

May 1987
August 1984
August 1982
1978
1976
1971
1967

Assistant Deputy
Registrar General

Jean-Pierre Kingsley
R. Boyle
D.R. Taylor

30/07/87
July 1982
15/05/1974

Federal Coordinator - UFFI
(UFFI Centre Closed on
March 31, 1987)

D. Youngson (acting)
D. Monnet
M.P.C. Mackie

21/10/1985
04/08/1983
June 1981

Regional Directors

Atlantic Region

R. Moir
A.C. Scott (acting)
W.A. Empke

1979
1978
1973

Montréal Region

G. Girard
R. Rusinek
S. Bourque
L. Dion
S. Bourque

1979
1976
1976
1975
1973

Toronto Region

R. Knapp
F.W. Mason (acting)
W.A. Empke
R. Rusinek
I. Hamilton
J.W. Fell

1980
1980
1980
1978-79
1978
1973

Prairie Region

W.A. Empke
Thompson
H.C. Foulds (acting)
W.A. Empke
M.C. Wright
D.D. Quiring

1980
1979
1978
1977
Nov. 1976
1973

Pacific Region

D. Brown
W. White (acting)
M.C. Monaghan

Sept. 1985
1973

ACTS AND LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED IN WHOLE OR IN PART
BY CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT

BUREAU / DEPARTMENT

A) ACTIVE; CCAC LEAD RESPONSIBILITY

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. | Bankruptcy | Corporate Affairs |
| 2. | Boards of Trade | Corporate Affairs/
Ass. Deputy Registrar General (s.8) |
| 3. ** | Competition | Competition Policy |
| 4. *** | Competition Tribunal | Minister of CCAC |
| 5. *** | Department of Consumer
and Corporate Affairs | |
| 6. *** | Consumer Packaging and
Labelling | Consumer Affairs |
| 7. *** | Cooperative Associations
Canada | Corporate Affairs/
Ass. Deputy Registrar General
(ss.124,125) |
| 8. | Copyright | Corporate Affairs |
| 9. | Corporations, Canada | Corporate Affairs/
Ass. Deputy Registrar General
(ss.141, 142) |
| 10. ** | Corporations, Canada
Business | Corporate Affairs |
| 11. ** | Electricity and Gas
Inspection | Consumer Affairs |
| 12. | Government Companies
Operation | Corporate Affairs |
| 13. *** | Hazardous Products | Consumer Affairs/
Health and Welfare Canada (ss.9-10) |
| 14. | Industrial Design | Corporate Affairs |

15.	Patent	Corporate Affairs
16.	Pension Fund Societies	Corporate Affairs
17. **	Precious Metals Marking	Consumer Affairs
18.	Standards Council of Canada	Minister of CCAC
19. ***	Tax Rebate Discounting	Consumer Affairs
20. ***	Textile Labelling	Consumer Affairs
21.	Trade Marks	Corporate Affairs
22. **	Weights and Measures	Consumer Affairs

B) ACTIVE; CCA IN SUPPORTIVE ROLE

23.	Agriculture Products Standards, Canada	Consumer Affairs (s.7)/ Agriculture Canada
24.	Broadcasting Regulations (Pre-approval of Food Advertising)	Consumer Affairs/CRTC
25.	Canada Development Corporation	Corporate Affairs (s.30(3))/ Finance Canada
26.	Food and Drugs	Consumer Affairs/ Health and Welfare
27. **	Investment Canada	Competition/Investment Canada (by agreement)
28.	Loan Companies	Corporate Affairs (s.102)/ Finance Canada
29.	Public Servants Inventions	Corporate Affairs
30. ***	Shipping Conferences Exemption	Competition Policy (s.12)/ Transport Canada
31.	Winding-Up	Corporate Affairs (Part I)/ Finance Canada

C) LARGELY INACTIVE OR MINIMAL INVOLVEMENT

32.	Bills of Exchange	Consumer Affairs (ss.188-192)/ Finance Canada
33.	* Combines Investigation ** Act	(Legislation repealed but cases pending)
34.	* Companies' Creditors Arrangement	Corporate Affairs
35.	Cooperative Credit Associations	Corporate Affairs/ Finance Canada
36.	Corporations and Labour Unions Returns	Corporate Affairs (s.14)/ Labour Canada and Statistics Canada
37.	Defence Production	Corporate Affairs (s.6)/ Supply and Services Canada
38.	*** Energy Supplies Emergency 1979	Corporate Affairs
39.	* Farmers' Creditors Arrangement (to be repealed)	Corporate Affairs
40.	Feeds	Consumer Affairs (net contents)/ (by agreement with Agriculture)
41.	Fertilizers	Consumer Affairs (net contents)/ (by agreement with Agriculture)
42.	Fish Inspection	Consumer Affairs (s.17)/ Fisheries and Oceans
43.	* Government Companies Operation	Corporate Affairs
44.	Interest Act	Policy Coordination/ Finance Canada
45.	* National Trade Mark and True Labelling	Consumer Affairs
46.	National Transportation	Competition (s.27)/ Transport Canada
47.	* Parliament Hill, *** use of expression	Corporate Affairs

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|
| 48. | Pest Control Products | Consumer Affairs (net contents)/
(by agreement with Agriculture) |
| 49. | Seeds | Consumer Affairs (net contents)/
(by agreement with Agriculture) |
| 50. | St-Lawrence Seaway
Authority | Corporate Affairs/
Transport Canada |
| 51. * | Trade Unions | Corporate Affairs/
Ass. Deputy Registrar General (s.8) |
| 52. * | Timber Marking | Corporate Affairs |
| 53. * | Urea Formaldehyde Foam | |
| *** | Insulation | |

D) ACTS IN WHICH THE ONLY INVOLVEMENT IS THROUGH THE FUNCTIONS
OF REGISTRAR GENERAL

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 54. | Bell Canada (s.4(2)) |
| 55. | Cape Breton Development Corporation (s.10(1)(b)) |
| 56. | Canadian National Railways (s.7) |
| 57. | Criminal Records (s.6(5)) |
| 58. | Extradition |
| 59. | Fort Falls Bridge Authority(s.30) |
| 60. | Land Titles (s.26(2)) |
| 61. | Northern Pipeline (s.38) |
| 62. * | Public Documents |
| 63. | Public Lands Grants (s.2) |
| 64. * | Public Officers |
| 65. | Publication of Statutes (ss.4-6) |
| 66. | Railway (ss.77, 79, 86(1), 91(5)) |
| 67. * | Seals |

- * Exclusive responsibility
 ** Legislation significantly amended since 1967
 *** Legislation passed since 1967

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS

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BUREAU OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS - LABELLING

The Consumer Products Sub-Activity is basically concerned with the detection and prevention of economic fraud in the packaging, labelling and advertising of a wide range of consumer products. Of these three elements, labelling is of foremost importance in that every label tells a story. The Sub-Activity promotes its image and concern for the consumer in the marketplace through the often repeated message: "Read any good labels lately? If not, you're missing out on the best and easiest way to find out just about everything you'd want to know about some of the products you buy." This is further supported by the preparation and distribution of brochures concerning the labelling of fabrics and grocery products (copies attached). The "Frank and Ernest cartoon" (also attached) depicts a lighter side of the labelling story.

The labelling legislation administered by the Consumer Products Sub-Activity with brief historical notes are as follows:

The Food and Drugs Act and Regulations

The economic fraud provisions pertaining to packaging, labelling and advertising of foods were transferred from the Food and Drug Directorate and made a responsibility of this Department coincident with the government reorganization of 1968. While cheating in the marketplace can be traced through to Greek and Roman laws, the importance of labelling did not come into focus until the late 1800's. Forerunners to the Food and Drugs Act date back to 1872 with "Adulteration of Food Act". In 1920, this Act was repealed and replaced by the Food and Drugs Act. In 1945, an Order-in-Council established an Advertising and Labelling Division in Health and Welfare Canada which was later integrated with the Food and Drug Directorate. Labelling on food products generally discloses the common name, net quantity, name and address of the responsible party, listing of ingredients, and grade or quality designations where so applicable. Nutrition labelling will soon be added to this base.

Precious Metals Marking Act and Regulations

Originally passed in 1908 as a Gold and Silver Marking Act to be administered by Trade and Commerce, it was updated in 1928 to recognize the use of platinum and palladium articles in jewellery. The escalation in the price of gold and other precious metals in the early 1970's required a complete rewriting of the Act and Regulations to prevent the exploitation of quality and labelling tolerances. The 1968 government reorganization brought this legislation from Trade and Commerce to CCAC.

National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act and Regulations

Passed in 1949, it designates the term "Canada Standard" as a national trade mark which may only be used by those persons who have been so authorized under the regulations. This serves as our basis for the Canada Standard Sizing Program for infant's, children's, and ladies' wear. The legislation originated with Trade and Commerce and came to CCAC with the government reorganization of 1968.

Labelling legislation created by CCAC

The Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and Regulations

The Act came into force on March 1, 1974, with the prime purpose of overcoming the confusing array of labelling requirements found in some fifteen existing pieces of legislation. The basic requirements are the disclosure of the common name of the product, the declaration of net contents, and a name and address of a responsible party. The requirement for the application of bilingual labelling to prepackaged products is found in this legislation.

The Textile Labelling Act and Regulations

This Act came into force in December 1971. Its prime purpose was to establish commonly understood names to give identity to both natural and man-made fibres and to have the fibre content of articles openly disclosed on labels for the consumer's benefit.

PRODUCT SAFETY HISTORY

"hidden hazards"

The Hazardous Products Act was initially introduced in the spring of 1968 as a Bill designed to deal exclusively with hazardous substances. It was reintroduced in 1969 as a much broader Bill directed at hazardous products generally and given Royal Assent on June 27th that year. The Hazardous Products Act (HPA) was one of the first legislative initiatives of CCAC and was stimulated by the heightened awareness of the problems confronted by consumers in the marketplace and the difficulties governments had in controlling dangerous consumer products. For example, necklaces made of poisonous jequirity beans could only be dealt with by the time-consuming process of each province regulating separately.

The original schedule to the HPA banned jequirity beans; items intended for children with a liquid coating material containing excessive lead such as furniture and toys; and highly flammable paint and varnish removers. In March 1970, the Hazardous Substances Regulations were introduced improving the labelling requirements for many household chemicals, and in November of that year regulations concerning the design and construction of toys were published. Since then, the Branch has continued to emphasize the safety of vulnerable consumers (particularly children) and the control of hidden hazards. In 1982, the Branch initiated an accident injury data bank and, to date, some 140,000 records of injuries involving consumer products have been collected.

Later regulatory initiatives include the control of lighters (1979), flammable mattresses (1980), exploding 1.5 litre soft drink bottles (1980), carriages and strollers (1985) and tents (1987 - forecast).

The Product Safety Division was created in 1970 to administer the HPA and achieved Branch status in 1972. In the early years of the Branch, there were less than 20 regional product safety inspectors, but in 1977 the establishment was increased to accommodate 20 consumer fraud inspectors who had participated in product safety activities. Since 1980, the number of staff in the sub-activity has remained approximately constant.

Magna Carta [1215]

John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and count of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justiciars, foresters, sheriffs, stewards, servants, and to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. Know that we, out of reverence for God and for the salvation of our soul and those of all our ancestors and heirs, for the honour of God and the exaltation of holy church, and for the reform of our realm, on the advice of our venerable fathers, Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and cardinal of the holy Roman church, Henry archbishop of Dublin, William of London, Peter of Winchester, Jocelyn of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry and Benedict of Rochester, bishops, of master Pandulf, subdeacon and member of the household of the lord pope, of brother Aymeric, master of the order of Knights Templar in England, and of the noble men William Marshal earl of Pembroke, William earl of Salisbury, William earl of Warenne, William earl of Arundel, Alan of Galloway constable of Scotland, Warin fitz Gerold, Peter fitz Herbert, Hubert de Burgh seneschal of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew fitz Herbert, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip de Aulney, Robert of Ropley, John Marshal, John fitz Hugh, and others, our faithful subjects:

[1] In the first place have granted to God, and by this our present charter confirmed for us and our heirs for ever that the English church shall be free, and shall have its rights undiminished and its liberties unimpaired; and it is our will that it be thus observed; which is evident from the fact that, before the quarrel between us and our barons began, we willingly and spontaneously granted and by our charter confirmed the freedom of elections which is reckoned most important and very essential to the English church, and obtained confirmation of it from the lord pope Innocent III; the which we will observe and we wish our heirs to observe it in good faith for ever. We have also granted to all free men of our kingdom, for ourselves and our heirs for ever, all the liberties written below, to be had and held by them and their heirs of us and our heirs.

[2] If any of our earls or barons or others holding of us in chief by knight service dies, and at his death his heir be of full age and owe relief he shall have his inheritance on payment of the old relief, namely the heir or heirs of an earl £100 for a whole earl's barony, the heir or heirs of a baron £100 for a whole barony, the heir or heirs of a knight 100s, at most, for a whole knight's fee; and he who owes less shall give less according to the ancient usage of fiefs.

[3] If, however, the heir of any such be under age and a ward, he shall have his inheritance when he comes of age without paying relief and without making fine.

[4] The guardian of the land of such an heir who is under age shall take from the land of the heir no more than reasonable revenues, reasonable customary dues and reasonable services and that without destruction and waste of men or goods; and if we commit the wardship of the land of any such to a sheriff, or to any other who is answerable to us for its revenues, and he destroys or wastes what he has wardship of, we will take compensation from him and the land shall be committed to two lawful and discreet men of that fief, who shall be answerable for the revenues to us or to him to whom we have assigned them; and if we give or sell to anyone the wardship of any such land and he causes destruction or waste therein, he shall lose that wardship, and it shall be transferred to two lawful and discreet men of that fief, who shall similarly be answerable to us as is aforesaid.

[5] Moreover, so long as he has the wardship of the land, the guardian shall keep in repair the houses, parks, preserves, ponds, mills and other things pertaining to the land out of the revenues from it; and he shall restore to the heir when he comes of age his land fully stocked with ploughs and the means of husbandry according to what the season of husbandry requires and the revenues of the land can reasonably bear.

[6] Heirs shall be married without disparagement, yet so that before the marriage is contracted those nearest in blood to the heir shall have notice.

[7] A widow shall have her marriage portion and inheritance forthwith and without difficulty after the death of her husband; nor

shall she pay anything to have her dower or her marriage portion or the inheritance which she and her husband held on the day of her husband's death; and she may remain in her husband's house for forty days after his death, within which time her dower shall be assigned to her.

[8] No widow shall be forced to marry so long as she wishes to live without a husband, provided that she gives security not to marry without our consent if she holds of us, or without the consent of her lord of whom she holds, if she holds of another.

[9] Neither we nor our bailiffs will seize for any debt any land or rent, so long as the chattels of the debtor are sufficient to repay the debt; nor will those who have gone surety for the debtor be distrained so long as the principal debtor is himself able to pay the debt; and if the principal debtor fails to pay the debt, having nothing wherewith to pay it, then shall the sureties answer for the debt; and they shall, if they wish, have the lands and rents of the debtor until they are reimbursed for the debt which they have paid for him, unless the principal debtor can show that he has discharged his obligation in the matter to the said sureties.

[10] If anyone who has borrowed from the Jews any sum, great or small, dies before it is repaid, the debt shall not bear interest as long as the heir is under age, of whomsoever he holds; and if the debt falls into our hands, we will not take anything except the principal mentioned in the bond.

[11] And if anyone dies indebted to the Jews, his wife shall have her dower and pay nothing of that debt; and if the dead man leaves children who are under age, they shall be provided with necessities befitting the holding of the deceased; and the debt shall be paid out of the residue, reserving, however, service due to lords of the land; debts owing to others than Jews shall be dealt with in like manner.

[12] No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom unless by common counsel of our kingdom, except for ransoming our person, for making our eldest son a knight, and for once marrying our eldest daughter, and for these only a reasonable aid shall be levied. Be it done in like manner concerning aids from the city of London.

[13] And the city of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs as well by land as by water. Furthermore, we will and grant that all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports shall have all their liberties and free customs.

[14] And to obtain the common counsel of the kingdom about the assessing of an aid (except in the three cases aforesaid) or of a scutage, we will cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls and greater barons, individually by our letters—and, in addition, we will cause to be summoned generally through our sheriffs and bailiffs all those holding of us in chief—for a fixed date, namely, after the expiry of at least forty days, and to a fixed place; and in all letters of such summons we will specify the reason for the summons. And when the summons has thus been made, the business shall proceed on the day appointed, according to the counsel of those present, though not all have come who were summoned.

[15] We will not in future grant any one the right to take an aid from his free men, except for ransoming his person, for making his eldest son a knight and for once marrying his eldest daughter, and for these only a reasonable aid shall be levied.

[16] No one shall be compelled to do greater service for a knight's fee or for any other free holding than is due from it.

[17] Common pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be held in some fixed place.

[18] Recognitions of *novel disseisin*, of *mort d'ancestor*, and of *durrein presentment*, shall not be held elsewhere than in the counties to which they relate, and in this manner—we, or, if we should be out of the realm, our chief justiciar, will send two justices through each county four times a year, who, with four knights of each county chosen by the county, shall hold the said assizes in the county and on the day and in the place of meeting of the county court.

[19] And if the said assizes cannot all be held on the day of the county court, there shall stay behind as many of the knights and freeholders who were present at the county court on that day as are

of business to be done.

[10] A free man shall not be amerced for a trivial offence except in accordance with the degree of the offence, and for a grave offence shall be amerced in accordance with its gravity, yet saving his livelihood; and a merchant in the same way, saving his stock-in-trade; and a villein shall be amerced in the same way, saving his means of livelihood—if they have fallen into our mercy; and none of the aforesaid amercements shall be imposed except by the oath of good men of the neighbourhood.

[21] Earls and barons shall not be amerced except by their peers, and only in accordance with the degree of the offence.

[22] No clerk shall be amerced in respect of his lay holding except after the manner of the others aforesaid and not according to the amount of his ecclesiastical benefice.

[23] No vill or individual shall be compelled to make bridges at river banks, except those who from of old are legally bound to do so.

[24] No sheriff, constable, coroners, or others of our bailiffs, shall hold pleas of our crown.

[25] All counties, hundreds, wapentakes and tithings shall be at old rents without any additional payment, except our demesne manors.

[26] If anyone holding a lay fief of us dies and our sheriff or bailiff shows our letters patent of summons for a debt that the deceased owed us, it shall be lawful for our sheriff or bailiff to attach and make a list of chattels of the deceased found upon the lay fief to the value of that debt under the supervision of law-worthy men, provided that none of the chattels shall be removed until the debt which is manifest has been paid to us in full; and the residue shall be left to the executors for carrying out the will of the deceased. And if nothing is owing to us from him, all the chattels shall accrue to the deceased, saving to his wife and children their reasonable portion.

[27] If any free man dies without leaving a will, his chattels shall be distributed by his nearest kinsfolk and friends under the supervision of the church, saving to every one the debts which the deceased owed him.

[28] No constable or other bailiff of ours shall take anyone's corn or chattels unless he pays on the spot in cash for them or can pay by arrangement with the seller.

[29] No constable shall compel any knight to give money instead of castle-guard if he is willing to do the guard himself or through another good man, if for some good reason he cannot do it himself; and if we lead or send him on military service, he shall be excused in proportion to the time that because of us he has been on service.

[30] No sheriff, or bailiff of ours, or anyone else shall take the horses or carts of any free man for transport work save with the agreement of that freeman.

[31] Neither we nor our bailiffs will take, for castles or other works of ours, timber which is not ours, except with the agreement of him whose timber it is.

[32] We will not hold for more than a year and a day the lands of anyone convicted of felony, and then the lands shall be handed over to the lords of the fiefs.

[33] Henceforth all fish-weirs shall be cleared completely from the Thames and the Medway and throughout all England, except along the sea coast.

[34] The writ called *Praecipe* shall not in future be issued to anyone in respect of any holding whereby a free man may lose his court.

[35] Let there be one measure for wine throughout our kingdom, and one measure for ale, and one measure for corn, namely "the London quarter"; and one width for cloths whether dyed, russet or tiberget, namely two ells within the selvages. Let it be the same weights as with measures.

[36] Nothing shall be given or taken in future for the writ of acquisition of life or limbs: instead it shall be granted free of charge and refused.

[37] If anyone holds of us by fee-farm, by socage, or by burgage, and his land of another by knight service, we will not, by reason of that fee-farm, socage, or burgage, have the wardship of his heir

or of any of his that is of the fief of the other; nor will we have custody of the fee-farm, socage, or burgage, unless such fee-farm owes knight service. We will not have custody of anyone's heir or land which he holds of another by knight service by reason of any petty serjeanty which he holds of us by the service of rendering to us knives or arrows or the like.

[38] No bailiff shall in future put anyone to trial upon his own bare word, without reliable witnesses produced for this purpose.

[39] No free man shall be arrested or imprisoned or disseised or outlawed or exiled or in any way victimised, neither will we attack him or send anyone to attack him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

[40] To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay right or justice.

[41] All merchants shall be able to go out of and come into England safely and securely and stay and travel throughout England, as well by land as by water, for buying and selling by the ancient and right customs free from all evil tolls, except in time of war and if they are of the land that is at war with us. And if such are found in our land at the beginning of a war, they shall be attached, without injury to their persons or goods, until we, or our chief justiciar, know how merchants of our land are treated who were found in the land at war with us when war broke out, and if ours are safe there, the others shall be safe in our land.

[42] It shall be lawful in future for anyone, without prejudicing the allegiance due to us, to leave our kingdom and return safely and securely by land and water, save, in the public interest, for a short period in time of war—except for those imprisoned or outlawed in accordance with the law of the kingdom and natives of a land that is at war with us and merchants (who shall be treated as aforesaid).

[43] If anyone who holds of some escheat such as the honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Boulogne, Lancaster, or of other escheats which are in our hands and are baronies dies, his heir shall give no other relief and do no other service to us than he would have done to the baron if that barony had been in the baron's hands; and we will hold it in the same manner in which the baron held it.

[44] Men who live outside the forest need not henceforth come before our justices of the forest upon a general summons, unless they are impleaded or are sureties for any person or persons who are attached for forest offences.

[45] We will not make justices, constables, sheriffs or bailiffs save of such as know the law of the kingdom and mean to observe it well.

[46] All barons who have founded abbeys for which they have charters of the kings of England or ancient tenure shall have the custody of them during vacancies, as they ought to have.

[47] All forests that have been made forest in our time shall be immediately disafforested; and so be it done with riverbanks that have been made preserves by us in our time.

[48] All evil customs connected with forests and warrens, foresters and warreners, sheriffs and their officials, riverbanks and their wardens shall immediately be inquired into in each county by twelve sworn knights of the same county who are to be chosen by good men of the same county, and within forty days of the completion of the inquiry shall be utterly abolished by them so as never to be restored, provided that we, or our justiciar if we are not in England, know of it first.

[49] We will immediately return all hostages and charters given to us by Englishmen, as security for peace or faithful service.

[50] We will remove completely from office the relations of Gerard de Athée so that in future they shall have no office in England, namely Engelard de Cigogné, Peter and Guy and Andrew de Chauceaux, Guy de Cigogné, Geoffrey de Martigny and his brothers, Philip Marc and his brothers and his nephew Geoffrey, and all their following.

[51] As soon as peace is restored, we will remove from the kingdom all foreign knights, cross-bowmen, serjeants, and mercenaries, who have come with horses and arms to the detriment of the kingdom.

[52] If anyone has been disseised of or kept out of his lands, castles, franchises or his right by us without the legal judgment of his peers, we will immediately restore them to him; and if a dispute arises over this, then let it be decided by the judgment of

the twenty-five barons who are mentioned below in the clause for securing the peace for all the things, however, which anyone has been disseised or kept out of without the lawful judgment of his peers by king Henry, our father, or by king Richard, our brother, which we have in our hand or are held by others, to whom we are bound to warrant them, we will have the usual period of respite of crusaders, excepting those things about which a plea was started or an inquest made by our command before we took the cross; when however we return from our pilgrimage, or if by any chance we do not go on it, we will at once do full justice therein.

[53] We will have the same respite, and in the same manner, in the doing of justice in the matter of the disafforesting or retaining of the forests which Henry our father or Richard our brother afforested, and in the matter of the wardship of lands which are of the fief of another, wardships of which sort we have hitherto had by reason of a fief which anyone held of us by knight service, and in the matter of abbeys founded on the fief of another, not on a fief of our own, in which the lord of the fief claims he has a right; and when we have returned, or if we do not set out on our pilgrimage, we will at once do full justice to those who complain of these things.

[54] No one shall be arrested or imprisoned upon the appeal of a woman for the death of anyone except her husband.

[55] All fines made with us unjustly and against the law of the land, and all amercements imposed unjustly and against the law of the land, shall be entirely remitted, or else let them be settled by the judgment of the twenty-five barons who are mentioned below in the clause for securing the peace, or by the judgment of the majority of the same, along with the aforesaid Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and such others as he may wish to associate with himself for this purpose, and if he cannot be present the business shall nevertheless proceed without him, provided that if any one or more of the aforesaid twenty-five barons are in a like suit, they shall be removed from the judgment of the case in question, and others chosen, sworn and put in their place by the rest of the same twenty-five for this case only.

[56] If we have disseised or kept out Welshmen from lands or liberties or other things without the legal judgment of their peers in England or in Wales, they shall be immediately restored to them; and if a dispute arises over this, then let it be decided in the March by the judgment of their peers—for holdings in England according to the law of England, for holdings in Wales according to the law of Wales, and for holdings in the March according to the law of the March. Welshmen shall do the same to us and ours.

[57] For all the things, however, which any Welshman was disseised of or kept out of without the lawful judgment of his peers by king Henry, our father, or king Richard, our brother, which we have in our hand or which are held by others, to whom we are bound to warrant them, we will have the usual period of respite of crusaders, excepting those things about which a plea was started or an inquest made by our command before we took the cross; when however we return, or if by any chance we do not set out on our pilgrimage, we will at once do full justice to them in accordance with the laws of the Welsh and the fairsaid regions.

[58] We will give back at once the son of Llywelyn and all the hostages from Wales and the charters that were handed over to us as security for peace.

[59] We will act toward Alexander, king of the Scots, concerning the return of his sisters and hostages and concerning his franchises and his right in the same manner in which we act towards our other barons of England, unless it ought to be otherwise by the charters which we have from William his father, formerly king of the Scots, and this shall be determined by the judgment of his peers in our court.

[60] All these aforesaid customs and liberties which we have granted to be observed in our kingdom as far as it pertains to us towards our men, all of our kingdom, clerks as well as laymen, shall observe as far as it pertains to them towards their men.

[61] Since, moreover, for God and the betterment of our kingdom and for the better allaying of the discord that has arisen between us and our barons we have granted all these things aforesaid, wishing

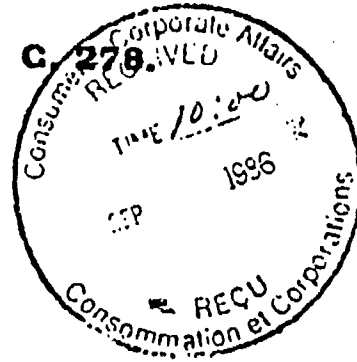
them to enjoy the use of them uninterrupted and unshaken for ever, we give and grant them the underwritten security, namely: that the barons shall choose any twenty-five barons of the kingdom they wish, who must with all their might observe, hold and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties which we have granted and confirmed to them by this present charter of ours, so that if we, or our justiciar, or our bailiffs or any one of our servants offend in any way against anyone or transgress any of the articles of the peace or the security and the offence be notified to four of the aforesaid twenty-five barons, those four barons shall come to us, or to our justiciar if we are out of the kingdom, and, laying the transgression before us, shall petition us to have that transgression corrected without delay. And if we do not correct the transgression, or if we are out of the kingdom, if our justiciar does not correct it, within forty days, reckoning from the time it was brought to our notice or to that of our justiciar if we were out of the kingdom, the aforesaid four barons shall refer that case to the rest of the twenty-five barons and those twenty-five barons together with the community of the whole land shall distrain and distress us in every way they can, namely, by seizing castles, lands, possessions, and in such other ways as they can, saving our person and the persons of our queen and our children, until, in their opinion, amends have been made; and when amends have been made, they shall obey us as they did before. And let anyone in the land who wishes take an oath to obey the orders of the said twenty-five barons for the execution of all the aforesaid matters, and with them to distress us as much as he can, and we publicly and freely give anyone leave to take the oath who wishes to take it and we will never prohibit anyone from taking it. Indeed, all those in the land who are unwilling of themselves and of their own accord to take an oath to the twenty-five barons to help them to distrain and distress us, we will make them take the oath as aforesaid at our command. And if any of the twenty-five barons dies or leaves the country or is in any other way prevented from carrying out the things aforesaid, the rest of the aforesaid twenty-five barons shall choose as they think fit another one in his place, and he shall take the oath like the rest. In all matters the execution of which is committed to these twenty-five barons, if it should happen that these twenty-five are present yet disagree among themselves about anything, or if some of those summoned will not or cannot be present, that shall be held as fixed and established which the majority of those present ordained or commanded, exactly as if all the twenty-five had consented to it; and the said twenty-five shall swear that they will faithfully observe all the things aforesaid and will do all they can to get them observed. And we will procure nothing from anyone, either personally or through anyone else, whereby any of these concessions and liberties might be revoked or diminished; and if any such thing is procured, let it be void and null, and we will never use it either personally or through another.

[62] And we have fully remitted and pardoned to everyone all the ill-will, indignation and rancour that have arisen between us and our men, clergy and laity, from the time of the quarrel. Furthermore, we have fully remitted to all, clergy and laity, and as far as pertains to us have completely forgiven, all trespasses occasioned by the same quarrel between Easter in the sixteenth year of our reign and the restoration of peace. And, besides, we have caused to be made for them letters testimonial patent of the lord Stephen archbishop of Canterbury, of the lord Henry archbishop of Dublin and of the aforementioned bishops and of master Pandulf about this security and the aforementioned concessions.

[63] Wherefore we wish and firmly enjoin that the English church shall be free, and that the men in our kingdom shall have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions well and peacefully, freely and quietly, fully and completely, for themselves and their heirs from us and our heirs, in all matters and in all places for ever as is aforesaid. An oath, moreover, has been taken, as well on our part as on the part of the barons, that all these things aforesaid shall be observed in good faith and without evil disposition. Witness the above-mentioned and many others. Given by our hand in the meadow which is called Runnymede between Windsor and Staines on the fifteenth day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.

Reference No. 54071.

21
W. & M.
Travelling
Expenses.



INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, December 28th, 1888.

Sir,

You are hereby instructed to cease using your own horses and vehicles in the performance of your inspection duties, and instead thereof to make use of stages, railways and hired teams.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

marked in
W. & M. XVII. 1.1.

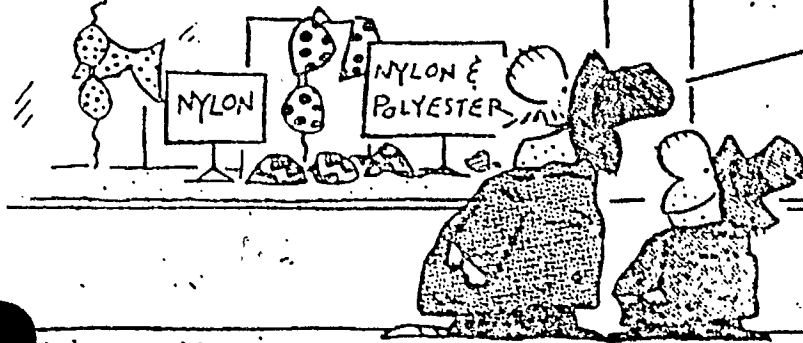
W. & M.
Commissioner.

To the Inspector of
Weights and Measures

At.....

*It seems, in W & M, that we have
always tried to be more efficient
re. public expenditure. Apparently the
gov't. used to pay inspectors for the use
of their own horses. Now we do the same
for vehicles, until we give them "crown" ones.*

SWIM WEAR



MY FAVORITES ARE
FIVE PERCENT COTTON
AND 95 PERCENT GIRL.

THAVES S-30

REPRODUCED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Consumer Services

One day a Consumer Services Officer in one of our District Offices had to go to a meeting in the afternoon. His clerk was also absent, on leave. The officer decided to "call forward" his calls to another clerk in the office. In doing so, he transposed two numbers and misdirected the transfer. The result was that a geologist in Energy, Mines and Resources, who probably received about three outside phone calls per year, was suddenly deluged with a number of consumer complaints and enquiries. Imagine his consternation when, after finally being able to figure out to whom the calls should be directed, the calls would be promptly returned to him. Finally, in frustration, the geologist called the telephone company. The Consumer Services Officer arrived in the office the next morning to discover the telephone repair-person at his desk wondering what the problem was with his telephone. After some red faces and apologies all around, the matter was straightened out. The geologist even offered that "it had been an exciting afternoon."

Product Safety

Flaming Duck (not chinese food)

A number of years ago, two inspectors were in a toy store where they came upon a small yellow wind-up plush duck. One inspector checked the toy for age classification and mechanical hazards. Part of such an evaluation involves measuring the amount of force to wind up the toy, and so the duck was wound up.

The second inspector suggested that they could easily test for flammability by gently melting a small portion of the plush material in an unexposed and inaccessible spot. Acceptable plush material would melt but not burn.

As inspector number two touched the flame to the duck, it burst into flame! Inspector number one immediately dropped the duck, whereupon it began to run quacking and flaming down the aisle, much to the dismay of the store owner who had emerged from a back room!

Coffee break

We received a telephone call from a lady who identified herself as a student at the University of Toronto. She had a complaint to register about a very dangerous product.

She was driving down the local parkway in heavy traffic when she had to brake quickly and just avoided an accident. The cause of the near miss was a coffee cup that was too wide! Apparently, she had purchased a new coffee cup at a local chain store outlet and, while driving, she lifted the cup to her mouth to take a drink and discovered that the cup was wide enough to completely shield her field of vision.

Imagine her outrage when she was unable to drive safely while looking at the bottom of the cup, instead of the road!

Tapping Resources

During an investigation at a second-hand store in Northern Ontario, an inspector, while posing as a consumer, was able to purchase an unsafe baby crib. The plan was to transport the crib by taxi after purchase to the local RCMP office.

However, the store owner insisted that the crib be delivered. Since the inspector had to remain anonymous and not give the store owner any suspicion that a formal search was to follow, he agreed. The only problem was that the crib could not be delivered to the RCMP office under these circumstances.

The resourceful inspector decided to have the crib delivered to the front sidewalk of an unknown house, one block away from the RCMP office! Since the crib was assembled, it could not be carried by one person so the inspector had to hail a passing, unsuspecting pedestrian to aid in carrying the crib to the RCMP office!

Tout cru

Un consommateur s'était plaint de brûlures causées par une cafetière Corning Ware et pour montrer ses brûlures à notre inspecteur, il n'était vêtu que de ses sous-vêtements.

Good Samaritan(s)

Following a news release, dated September 11, 1980, concerning the New Cribs and Cradles Regulations (copy attached), we received a telephone call from the owner of a second-hand store. The owner had received telephone calls from seven consumers wanting to give the store their old used, unsafe cribs for free distribution by the store to needy families.

The reason that the consumers were willing to do this was that the Minister, in his news release, indicated that "it wouldn't be illegal to re-use or give away second-hand cribs". It goes to show that consumers do listen to at least parts of news releases!

David and Goliath!

After an investigation, two inspectors were leaving a business premises in a "Budget Rent-a-Truck" with a seizure of cribs. As the truck was turning into a busy Toronto street, the owner of the cribs ran out of his store into the street in front of the truck to prevent the inspectors from continuing their journey.

A stand-off ensued. The owner demanded that the seized cribs be returned. The inspectors stood their ground. The owner threatened to release the air pressure in the tires of the truck. Remember, the owner was standing in front of the truck in the middle of a busy street!

A motorcycle police officer finally arrived and asked about the problem. The owner stated: "They took my cribs!" The inspectors responded: "Yes, we did!" After explaining the situation, the officer advised the owner to move from the road before a BIG truck might run him over!

(Note - This incident occurred before Product Safety had any government vehicles.)

Pour les enfants de tout âge

Il faut dire que les durs de dur ont quand même à l'occasion quelques bons moments, la preuve une fois où Monsieur Lapierre et Monsieur Laroche se présentèrent chez un manufacturier de jouets, pour y effectuer une perquisition, l'un des valeureux enquêteurs s'est aperçu qu'il semblait travailler seul. En effet, pendant qu'il analysait des documents et tentait de calmer le propriétaire qui était devenu quelque peu ennuyé et arrogant, il s'aperçut que son acolyte avait disparu. Il entreprit donc des recherches dans l'édifice et découvrit son compagnon bien assis sur le plancher, s'amusant à faire courir de petites voitures sur une jeu nouvellement inventé. Il en fallut de peu pour qu'il se joigne à lui... la preuve que les durs de dur cachent encore un petit coin tendre sous leur rude carapace.

Legal Metrology

Weights and Measures

Inspectors use deadweight testers to check the pressure of gas instruments. The brass deadweights are precisely manufactured to ensure accurate pressure weight.

A gas utility employee who noticed that the weights were tarnished took it upon himself to sand and buff the weights. After he was finished, the weights were indeed clean and sparkling; however, they had to be destroyed as they were not longer accurate!

Divine intervention

A senior weights and measures inspector found himself one of the last two people at a factory in an isolated industrial sector of Toronto late on a Friday afternoon. He and the foreman of the factory said their good-byes and our inspector left through the main factory doors.

He found himself in a lobby. The lobby doors leading to the parking lot were locked. No one was around to aid him so he attempted to find the foreman again. However, the factory doors had locked solidly behind him! He banged and called...and kept on banging and calling out.

No response.

After 20 minutes of desperation, Bill had to try something. He was flabbergasted to find his own house key opened the lock of the factory doors! Even more flabbergasted was the factory foreman when Bill finally located him.

Believe it or not, they tried Bill's key in the door again...it did not work!!

Electricity and Gas

Mack

About 30 years ago, statistical sampling was introduced for verification of electricity and gas meters. Extensive training was given to all inspectors on how to choose a random sample by using chinese dice and random tables.

However, this method was too elaborate for one inspector who thought he had a much better method. He would pull a jackknife from his pocket and turn his back to a calendar hanging on the wall. Utility employees would flee to a safe place as the inspector threw the knife at the calendar. The day of the month that the knife pierced would indicate the random start date of the statistical sampling.

Marketing Practices

An advertisement for a miracle diet pill claimed a guaranteed weight loss of 11 pounds in 9 days, backed by a testimonial from a radio and TV personality. An alert consumer calculated that, over the period of several months that the advertising campaign lasted, the star in question would have lost some 230 excess pounds. If such a great weight loss is not a record, it is certainly an excellent average. The company was subsequently prosecuted by one of our units.

On one occasion, at the very beginning of his career, Mr. Lapierre was sent to investigate a high-fashion boutique in response to a complaint from a woman consumer who reported that, when she had tried to buy a silk bra advertised on special at that location, the article in question had turned out to be made of cotton. As soon as Mr. Lapierre showed up at this very chic boutique, a deathly hush descended and everything came to a standstill. He had to summon up all his courage to cross the entire store, since the bra display was located at the far end. The somewhat embarrassed sales clerk wondered what this intrusion meant. Mr. Lapierre indicated that he wanted to buy the bra advertised and she asked him what size he wanted. Caught unprepared, Mr. Lapierre illustrated the desired size by motioning in the air with his hands. When the sales clerk replied that this was not sufficient, he pondered the situation for a moment and then proudly exhibited the inside of his hat, mumbling "7 1/4". She did not seem to appreciate his method of measuring in the least. Finally, after this embarrassing experience, our investigator succeeded in escaping with his precious purchase, hoping never to have to relive such a nightmare again.

Another day in the life of Messrs. Lapierre and Laroche. One fine morning, our intrepid pair visited an establishment for the umpteenth time, where on each previous visit they had been unable to get past the six-foot-high fence blocking access to the internal courtyard which led to the main door, since the bell was out of order. On the morning in question, exasperated by this situation, Mr. Lapierre finally decided to climb this irksome fence in order to reach the front door at long last. However, he barely had time to knock on the door, when from the rear of the yard a ferocious dog came bounding toward him snarling and barking, intent on sinking its fangs into a tender portion of his anatomy. Our intrepid investigator beat a hasty retreat, with Fido hot on his heels, and clambered back over the fence barely in time to avoid a fate worse than death...

It goes without saying that his colleague, Mr. Laroche, was quite sympathetic to his predicament, and therefore the information visit could not be completed. This elicited the following reaction from his supervisor: "But what on earth can I give you, if you can't even do a 1.411?"

Bankruptcy

This story concerns a telephone conversation between an English-speaking taxpayer and a couple of French-speaking employees in the Quebec region.

The gentleman in question was in a hurry to obtain statistics on bankruptcies of pet shops. However, the receptionist explained that she did not have this information at hand but that if he would leave his telephone number a staff member would return his call as soon as possible.

The client was unhappy with this answer and demanded to speak to the receptionist's supervisor. The receptionist then transferred the call to the head clerk. The client reiterated his request and the head clerk could only repeat the explanation provided previously.

Seeing the situation at an impasse, the client became agitated and impatient, and demanded the name of the chief clerk's boss. The clerk, unaware of the existence of the English word "kennel", gave her immediate supervisor's real name: "Monsieur Quesnel" (pronounced like "kennel").

The client, skeptical and undoubtedly suspecting that they were pulling his leg, immediately demanded the first name of the "so-called Mr. Kennel" and our chief clerk replied spontaneously and without malice aforethought "Doug" (dog) instead of "Douglas".

This was all obviously too much for our client, who hung up, furious, after threatening to report the matter to the Minister, leaving our clerk puzzled and perplexed.

A local merchant had placed a newspaper advertisement for an exceptional sale on new suits, on the condition that the purchaser bring in an old suit to be donated to the Salvation Army. This time Mr. Lapierre was assigned by his supervisor to pick out an old suit from his wardrobe and visit the establishment in question to obtain the required representations. Mr. Lapierre objected strenuously, maintaining that he did not own any old suits, and indeed felt quite insulted by this request. But like any good investigator, he nonetheless complied with management's wishes and showed up at the establishment in question, accompanied by Mrs. Lagriffe and his supposedly old suit. He therefore handed over his perfectly good "old" suit to the clerk, who threw it negligently on a pile of other suits next to a chute leading to the basement. Seeing the situation take this turn for the worse, investigator Lapierre really began to get worried and was completely unable to concentrate on his work, distracted as he was with his eyes glued on his suit and the ominously close chute leading to the basement. Consequently, Mrs. Lagriffe had to obtain the representations unaided, since Mr. Lapierre was constantly glancing over his shoulder, muttering nervously "my suit's going to end up down that d... chute; I don't want to give it to the Salvation Army!!" To Mr. Lapierre's great relief, the visit came to an end without a test purchase and he was able to recover his precious suit, somewhat the worse for wear. This clearly demonstrates that a veteran investigator will stop at nothing to collect the required evidence, even giving the shirt off his back, or even more...

"DESKCOUNTING"

One of our Department's responsibilities is to administer the Tax Rebate Discounting Act (TRDA). Every year, the TRDA Administrator visits the offices of several tax rebate discounters to inspect their books and records. It must be noted that the majority of discounters operate only during the first few months of the year. Most of the time, they carry on a wide variety of other businesses. They may be grocers, accountants, pawnbrokers, or whatever. For that reason, the physical lay-out and furnishings of many discounting offices may not provide a convenient setting for our TRDA Administrator's inspections. She must often sit for hours, pouring over financial records and verifying calculations.

"In order to audit one discounter in New Brunswick, the administrator and her assistant had to rent tables and chairs beforehand from a local rental company. That was because the only tables in the office were pool tables, which were busy at the time."

"The office was really a corner grocery store, but it was so dark that our Department's solar-powered calculators would not work."

"Our administrator thought she was much better off auditing a discounter who operated a pawn shop in Winnipeg. At least he had tables and chairs. But after she and her assistant had spent half a day examining records, they were left standing when the discounter bustled up to them, saying "Get up, girls. We're selling those chairs!"

WOE IS ME

Two food inspectors were investigating the adulteration of ground beef in a Toronto butcher shop. A screening test indicated a positive adulteration with sulphites. When they related the test results to the store owner, the latter fell to his knees and begged for a chance to correct the situation, without prosecution, as his business was in terrible financial difficulty and a fine would surely result in bankruptcy. The inspectors, being human and concerned for the financial wellbeing of the community, decided not to prosecute and, instead, gave a warning. As the departmental officials walked out of the shop, they noticed a spanking new Cadillac parked right outside the door. They found out from neighbours that the automobile belonged to the impoverished owner.

INSPECTION SERVICES IN THE ATLANTIC REGION

The percentage of Atlantic residents located in areas designated as rural is almost twice that of the national average, i.e., 47% compared to 24%. This has caused, and continues to cause, numerous problems for the inspection staff in providing reasonably equivalent services to all residents in the Region. However today's problems are minimal compared to those of the past, particularly in Newfoundland. At Confederation (1949) and for approximately 20 years after, there were between 1300 and 1500 outposts in that province with no access to the rest of the island except by boat. Inspectors and district managers were therefore required to use a great deal of imagination in arranging inspection schedules because, in some cases, inspection staff would be away from their homes for up to six months with only short breaks during that period. Many stories have accumulated about these times.

There are at least two stories about inspectors plunging into the sea holding a 50 lb. weight in each hand, one of which is said to have taken place in Newfoundland. This involved a well-respected employee stepping onto a somewhat dilapidated wharf and disappearing from view at a speed, as has been described, of several knots thanks to the heavy weights in each hand. Fortunately, he realized in time that if he was to rise to the surface, the weights would have to be relinquished to King Neptune! This individual denies the story to this day!

Another case on record, in Nova Scotia this time, is that of an inspector stepping off a wharf into a boat and, as in the above case, disappearing from view while grasping a 50 lb. weight firmly in each hand. Again, the individual came to the timely conclusion that in order to survive, the weights would have to be released! Needless to say, in view of the fact that he could not swim and considering the temperature of the mid-November waters, his statements upon being pulled from the ocean were, to say the least, unprintable!

Problems have also been encountered with boats chartered for inspections. There is one case of a boat catching fire and another sinking. In both cases, although fortunately there were no injuries to the inspectors, there was total loss of all departmental equipment, and rumour has it that the department was required to pay for the loss of the boat that burned. There is also the story of the group who were so intent on their card playing during the evening that they failed to notice their boat had been grounded on rocks during a storm that had blown up while they were so involved.

The following is on a much more serious note. As the Department turned to the use of light airplanes, an expensive but time-saving method of carrying out inspections, the risks increased accordingly. This came to a head in 1976, when a W&M Inspector and a CP Inspector were killed in a plane crash while carrying out their inspection duties in Battle Harbour on the coast of Labrador.

Compared with Weights and Measures, and to a certain extent Consumer Products, Electricity and Gas because of the nature of its duties, has few such incidents to report. However, rumored stories exist, although never confirmed, about inspectors, and even some of the senior inspectors, having close calls in situations where power was supposedly turned off. Of

course no one likes to admit to these stories, but they do slip out during E&G get togethers, which have in the past been somewhat notorious. One of the most memorable of these get-togethers took place a number of years ago when some of our then most senior and respected members of the E&G sub-activity were found wandering through one of Halifax's most historical cemeteries in the small hours of a morning. The result was a brief stay in one of the local jails before city police could be convinced that they were, if not rational, at least harmless.

Another episode that took place within E&G involved the heavy water plant in Cape Breton. A number of years ago, the now-retired Dartmouth district manager and the supervisor of the meter utility accidentally blew a breaker while carrying out an inspection. The plant was put out of commission for about half an hour and much concern was generated. This was especially disconcerting when one considers that the inspectors had to undergo an emergency training course and carry gas masks before even being permitted to enter the plant. Luckily the RCMP did not view the accident as an attempt at deliberate sabotage and shoot them.

Also a few years ago, in Newfoundland, a case of \$17,000 in over-metering took place due to a wire not making contact in a meter. Before the utility could be reimbursed, the company went bankrupt.

There is also a case in Newfoundland of an inspector falling down two flights of stairs (thanks to strategically located chicken skins) while carrying out an inspection at a restaurant. Due to great efforts on the part of the inspector, none of the equipment he was carrying suffered injury although unfortunately the same cannot be said of him, as he had bumps and bruises to... remind him of the event for some time to come.

HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS

1. First insolvency legislations after Confederation:
 - The Insolvent Act of 1869;
 - The Insolvent Act of 1875;Only applied to traders.
2. The 1874-78 depression caused many commercial failures: this created much public resentment.
3. This resentment led to the repeal of the Insolvency Act in 1880.
4. There was no Bankruptcy Act in Canada between 1880 and 1919: companies in difficulty had to be wound-up under the Winding-up Act.
5. There was no relief for individuals during that period of time.
6. In 1919, a new Bankruptcy Act was passed: it was applicable to both individuals and companies.
7. For insolvent companies, recourse was available under the Bankruptcy Act (where the administration for the most part is controlled by creditors) or the Winding-up Act (administration controlled by the Court).
8. This duality was restricted in 1966 by amendments to the Bankruptcy Act, providing that the Bankruptcy Act took precedence over the Winding-up Act.
9. The Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy was created in 1932 to ensure safeguards and to curb abuses in the system, the Superintendent of Bankruptcy providing an independent, impartial and official supervision of trustees' administration of bankruptcy estates.
10. In 1949, a new Bankruptcy Act (the one presently in force) was enacted to clarify and simplify the legislation.
11. In 1966, amendments were made to the Act to provide the Superintendent of Bankruptcy with investigatory powers.
12. The amendments of 1966 also provided for a system of orderly payment of debts (pursuant to Part X of the Act) under the supervision of the Courts.
13. The year 1966 saw the enlargement of the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy where district offices were opened and the Official Receiver's statutory duties, which until then had been performed by the Bankruptcy Registrars, were now been handled by the officials of the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy.
14. Since 1975, a total of 6 Bills were introduced to replace the current legislation, but to no avail.

HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS OF CORPORATIONS BRANCH

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND:

1. June 22, 1869, an Act called "Canada Joint Stock Companies Clauses Act, 1869" was created.
2. June 28, 1934, a revision took place and the then "Dominion Companies Act" was enacted. That Act was modelled on the 1929 U.K. Companies Act. The Secretary of State was charged with the administration of the Act.
3. In 1964, the 1934 Act was amended to correct technical deficiencies and to change the Act to the "Canada Corporations Act".
4. With the creation of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs in 1967, the responsibility shifted to the CCA Minister.
5. In late 1967, the Government set up a Task Force under the now deceased Dr. R.W. Dickerson, a Vancouver lawyer and accountant, to reconsider the philosophy, the substance and the administration of the Canada Corporations Act.
6. In 1970, the 1934 Act was again amended to update topics such as insiders, proxy material, takeover bids and investigations.
7. In June 1971, the Task Force published its report which was to form the basis of the present "Canada Business Corporations Act" which became effective on December 15, 1975 under the administration of a Director appointed by the CCA Minister.

ADMINISTRATIVE BACKGROUND:

- . At the beginning, incorporation of companies was a matter of privilege. That privilege was highly visible: legal size paper, coat of arms printed on the Letters Patent, golden seal and ribbons properly knotted. From privilege to right, the legal size paper became regular size, the coat of arms disappeared and so did the seal and the ribbons. The sophisticated manuscripted signature became a printed one and the typewriter has been replaced by the laser. The then closing words "Your obedient servant" became "Yours truly". When searching a corporate name was done manually and through thousands of name cards, this service is now done by computer in a matter of minutes.
- . Incorporation fees used to be based on proposed authorized capital as opposed to the present flat fee. Similarly, on amalgamation of corporations, fees were based on the consolidated net worth of the resulting amalgamated corporation. As a result, we charged over \$500,000 administrative fees to issue Letters Patent of Amalgamation to MacMillan Bloedel. A similar situation occurred involving the B.C. Telephone company.
- . Applicants for incorporation where the proposed name suggests the name of an individual are required to submit consent from the individual. In one instance, we obtained an affidavit from a law firm attesting that the proposed name was one of a dog and its consent was evidenced by its paw prints.

- Similarly, careful attention is given to any proposed corporate names that contain words that are obscene or connote a business that is scandalous, obscene or immoral. As a result, we had to refuse "T.I.T.S. - Trans International Tee Shirts Inc." and "Booby Traps Ltd." for ladies clothing objects.
- Where a Toronto journalist attempted to incorporate a university ("All Star University"), we were able to stop her incorporation. The real purpose was that she intended to send diplomas as Xmas cards.
- Although no examples have been tracked down, it must be remembered that some applicants are very strange people contending that they emanate from God and are vested with divine powers. This makes things fairly difficult for the staff who, once the application is refused, are associated with all wrongdoings and most of the time with the DEVIL.
- Historically, our staff has been pretty stable and very attentive to our users. The Branch probably invented the word "person-year" which replaced "man year" with a staff of 41 women out of 55 total population. Stability and attention is best reflected by the following diagram:

	Women	Men	Total
0-9 years.....	18	8	26
10-19 years.....	20	4	24
20 and over.....	3	1	4

Historical Antecedents of the Canadian Patent Office

Patent systems have existed at least since the Statute of Monopolies in Great Britain in 1624.

The first Patent Act passed by the Dominion of Canada was in 1869.

Provision for an examination of applications by examiners was introduced in 1892. Patents were issued to the first to invent.

The Patent Office was established under the Department of Agriculture in 1869, shifted to Trade and Commerce in 1918 then to Secretary of State in 1928. In 1966 the Office was attached to the Registrar General Department which was merged with other government functions to form CCA in 1967.

The last major revision of the Patent Act occurred in 1935. A controversial revision was made in 1969 concerning compulsory licensing of food and drugs. This provision permitted the Commissioner to grant licences to import drugs from other countries.

All Canadian patents are classified in a classification system which dates back to 1888. To-day the classification examiners are part of the Information and Technology Exploitation Branch.

The excessive backlog of patent applications which had built up in the Patent Office was questioned in the House of Commons in the late 50's.

As a result the examination staff of the Patent Office was increased to a high of 184 examiners and a total staff of 374 at about 1965.

The Patent Appeal Board was established in 1970, to recommend to the Commissioner whether examiners' final actions refusing patents should be rejected or upheld.

Canada signed the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in 1923. Activity in international patent affairs continued with activities such as the Patent Cooperation Treaty, Paris Union revisions, and International Classification System. In 1973 the Research and International Affairs Branch was established.

The Patent Office first published a record of issued patents in 1873. This has continued as the Canadian Patent Office Record to present time. The Commissioner's Annual Report has been published annually since the first patent act in 1869. The first instructions to the public regarding obtaining a Canadian patent were published in 1909 and a Manual of Patent Office Practice was published in 1973. In 1979 the sale of all patent copies was privatized.

In 1977 a decision was taken to phase out paper copies of patent documents and to-day most documents are stored in microfiche format.

The Automated Systems Branch has been established to automate the Patent Office, moving toward a "paperless office".

The Patent Office has a tradition of service to the public as exemplified by the Public Education Program, Technical Information Services and the outstanding service provided by all patent examiners to inventors and their representatives.

TRADE MARKS

Trade marks have a long and interesting history extending back through the Middle Ages all the way to the ancient world. Initially they were used as symbols to denote some characteristic(s) of the objects to which they were affixed, such as type, quality or place of origin of the material that went into the objects, or the place where the objects were put together or made. However, from the early records it appears that the most common use of symbols was to indicate ownership and craftsmanship. Some archaeological records show that certain kings went so far as to impress their names and titles on the very bricks that went into the construction of their palaces, while others show that many of the objects discovered were bearing nothing else besides the mark of the maker (i.e. the craftsman).

Modern trade marks may consist of word(s), letter(s), numerals(s), picture(s), design(s) or any sort of graphic devices or any combination of these, but whatever their form, their primary and proper function is to distinguish the identity of a particular company's goods or services from that of its competitors' goods or services, and in general to make them easily recognizable.

It appears that the development of Canadian trade marks legislation followed closely the economic development of the country. In the beginning when transportation was expensive, markets small, and all business local in nature, trade marks were governed by common law only, as there was no need for specific legislation. But later on, with the development of transportation, manufacturers began to distribute their products on a much wider basis and thus specific legislation had to be introduced to protect their trade marks. These manufacturers wished to protect their trade marks not only in areas in which the marks were used but also in areas in which trade marks would be used when business expanded throughout the country.

Provincial trade marks legislation was introduced as early as 1860, but a national law did not exist until 1868 when the Trade Mark and Design Act was introduced.

The Trade Mark and Design Act - 1868

This Act contained important provisions concerning the purpose, function, and registrability of trade marks. It also provided that trade marks rights obtained under provincial legislation would continue and it is for this reason that the register of trade marks maintained in the Trade Marks Office begins with marks registered in 1860.

This Act was amended several times between 1868 and 1928 and in 1932 was replaced altogether by the Unfair Competition Act.

The Unfair Competition Act - 1932

The Act of 1932 retained most of the trade marks registrability provisions contained in the Act of 1868, but it introduced a novel idea in the field of trade marks. It recognized two classes of trade marks instead of one, namely those consisting of words and those consisting of designs.

As its name indicates, it was passed in the attempt to regulate the unfair competition on the market, but as time went on the task proved too difficult for it. As a piece of legislation it contained many imperfections, contradictions and passages difficult to interpret, resulting in unforeseen complications in jurisprudence. Thus on July 1, 1954, it was superseded by the present Trade Marks Act.

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada Historical Development of the Copyright Activity

The earliest copyright legislation was enacted in Lower Canada in 1832. Known as "An Act for the protection of Copy Rights", the act extended protection to the authors or proprietors of books, maps, charts, musical compositions, prints and engravings. Protection was for twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title, renewable for an additional fourteen years. In 1841, with the union of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, a new act was implemented with few changes, except that a copy of each work had to be deposited with the Provincial Registrar. In 1847, an act extending rights to those authors resident in the United Kingdom was passed.

In 1867, with the creation of the Dominion of Canada, exclusive jurisdiction for copyright was given to Parliament through the British North American Act.

Following Confederation, control of the copyright activity was initially the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture and legislation for the new country was passed in 1868, "An Act respecting Copyrights". The duration of copyright protection continued to be twenty-eight years, renewable for a further fourteen years. Two copies of each work were deposited with the Department of Agriculture, one of which was sent to the Library of Parliament.

Numerous amendments were enacted in 1875 and the title changed to The Copyright Act. An additional ten sections included provision for a penalty for printing manuscripts without the owner's consent, the assignment of rights, and for the importation of copyrighted works from the United Kingdom. Between 1886 and 1908, The Copyright Act was amended seven times. In 1887, the responsibility for copyright was transferred from the Minister of Agriculture to the Secretary of State. In 1919, the responsibility changed again to the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

In 1921, Parliament passed new copyright legislation, consolidating the law and its various amendments, as well as taking into consideration Canada's international obligations. This legislation became effective January 1, 1924. At this time responsibility transferred to the Secretary of State. This revised legislation extended the term of protection to life of the author plus fifty years. The registration system became voluntary and there was no deposit system. Some amendments were passed in 1931 and 1935. In 1936 a significant change was the creation of the Copyright Appeal Board with its attendant rights affecting the performance of musical works. Between 1936 and 1987, the Act has had minor amendment on seven occasions, the latest being a change affecting the date when performing rights societies must submit their annual proposals on tariffs to the Copyright Appeal Board.

The responsibility for the legislation changed again in 1967 when the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs was created and all intellectual property legislation came under the aegis of the new department.

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada
Historical Development of the Copyright Activity
(Addendum)

One of Canada's authorities on copyright, Harold G. Fox, defines copyright in his text The Canadian Law of Copyright and Industrial Design as "the exclusive right of multiplying copies of an original work or composition, and consequently preventing others from doing so." This right has shifted between kings and creators over the centuries. It has been intertwined with censorship and the burning of books. And it has gradually evolved from common to statute law with international responsibilities.

It is reported that in 213 B.C. Emperor Ch'in ordered that writings of the Hundred Schools be burned or those with copies would suffer four years hard labour building the Great Wall. Roman law ignored the right of an author to ownership of a literary work. In contrast, that body of Jewish law and teachings known as the Talmud did recognize the rights of authors by attributing writings to their originators. During the Middle Ages copying was allowed as long as the copier did not claim authorship.

With the introduction of the printing press in the 15th century, laws developed in England to protect the domestic printing industry; their intent was not to protect authors. In 1529 Henry VIII began to control printing by the granting of printing privileges. The Star Chamber Court was the authority for these rights until its abolition in 1641. During that time, the Company of Stationers was given exclusive rights to print books in England. These rights included being enforcers of the law against "seditious and heretical books". The 97 London publishers who formed the Company considered themselves owners of the works they printed. Unless an author were a member of the Company, a work would only be printed if the rights were sold in perpetuity to a Company member. The Company of Stationers could search for, seize and burn books and imprison those caught printing without authority.

When the Court of Star Chamber was dissolved, so did the control over printing. Copying was rampant during the 17th century until the English Parliament passed licensing acts, although these did little to protect authors.

In 1709, England's first copyright act was passed. This act, known as the Statute of Anne, provided a copyright term of 14 years and penalties for copyright infringement. Jurisprudence established that the statute superceded common law so that there were no continuing rights to any booksellers who had formerly been registered with the Stationers' Company.

With the Statute of Anne the concept of perpetual copyright which could be bought and retained by London booksellers for published works came to an end. Copyright evolved as a type of monopoly but with a limited term. The linkage between copyright, censorship and sedition dissipated as other legislative controls evolved.

Following the American Revolution, most of the colonies enacted copyright legislation. Since it was not uniform it was not reciprocal and authors' rights were not always protected. The U.S. federal copyright law of 1790 has been described as narrow and nationalistic. It did not offer protection to English and other foreign works, thereby encouraging wholesale pirating and sale of cheap English reprints. (Charles Dickens' writings were among these.) An effect was that American authors suffered due to a competitive disadvantage. It was not until the late nineteenth century that copyright relations were established between England and the United States.

In the meantime, cooperation was beginning internationally among numerous countries. In 1886, the International Copyright Convention (Berne Convention) marked the recognition of international copyright law. Ten countries were the original members with the membership now at 76. Canada acceded to the Rome Revision (1928) of the Convention. Three revisions have taken place since: Brussels 1948, Stockholm 1967, and Paris 1971 with an amendment in 1979 but Canada is signatory only to the Stockholm revisions.

The Universal Copyright Convention (Geneva Convention) was developed by UNESCO and became effective in 1955. The United States is a member but it is not a member of the Berne Convention. Canada joined the UCC in 1962 and the USSR signed in 1973. There are now 79 members, many of whom belong to the International Convention.

With Canada's adherence to these conventions, it has agreed to extend to foreign nationals of other member countries those rights accorded to Canadians under the Canadian act.

A third major copyright convention is the Buenos Aires Convention which includes Central and South American countries and the United States.

Through its Copyright Act of 1924, Canada extended full protection to United States citizens and that same year, by Presidential proclamation, Canadians were given the benefits of the 1908 U.S. Copyright Act. There were a few difficulties though.

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Initially the published work had to be wholly manufactured in the U.S., although this was relieved somewhat through a special provision of the U.S. Act. Only by signing the Universal Copyright Convention in 1962 did Canada provide relief to Canadian authors who wanted to market their writings in the United States.

Sources:

Documents in the Copyright and Industrial Design Branch including an outline prepared by T. Boyd circa 1970.

Kesterton, Wilfred H., The Law and the Press in Canada, Carleton Library Original, McClelland and Steward Limited, 1976.

Mann, Bruce, "History of Canadian Copyright", an address to New York Society of Right and Permissions, Office of the Information Commissioner, June 1987.

N.B. A useful reference on the international conventions is a speech made by Howard Knopf, Policy Coordination Bureau, to The Institute for Research on Public Policy, November 1986.

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The History of Combines Legislation in Canada

Canada's first combines law was passed almost a century ago in 1889, one year before the United States passed similar legislation in the form of the Sherman Act. The legislation, which made it an offence to conspire, combine, agree or arrange unlawfully to unduly prevent or lessen competition, was incorporated into the Criminal Code of Canada in 1902, where it remained until 1960.

The first statute known as the Combines Investigation Act was introduced by the then Minister of Labour, Mackenzie King, and was enacted in 1910. This statute expanded the reach of the law by providing for the investigation of mergers and monopolies, in addition to combinations, by a Board of Commissioners reporting to the Minister of Labour.

The inflation induced by World War I, and a perceived need for greater government intervention resulted in new competition legislation in 1919. The Combines Investigation Act was replaced by the short-lived Combines and Fair Prices Act, which was struck down in 1921 in the first constitutional challenge to anti-combines legislation, the Board of Commerce case.

A new Combines Investigation Act, enacted in 1923, was also challenged in the Proprietary Articles Trade Association case, but was subsequently upheld by the Privy Council.

In 1935, the Criminal Code was amended to add the offences of price discrimination and predatory pricing to the basic restraint of trade provisions. A prohibition against resale price maintenance was incorporated in 1951, and the offences of misleading price advertising and disproportionate promotional allowances were added in 1960 when all the antitrust provisions contained in the Criminal Code were consolidated into the Combines Investigation Act.

In 1966, the government of the day asked the Economic Council of Canada for a report on the field of consumer affairs, with a view to providing policy advice. The Interim Report of the Council received in 1969, provided the impetus for change from the criminal to the civil sphere for merger and monopoly situations. The first effort to amend the Combines Investigation Act, Bill C-256, was introduced in 1971 but later withdrawn in the face of overwhelming criticism by the business community. The reform process was split into two phases in 1973, and two years later the Stage I amendments were enacted.

These amendments came into force in 1976 and provided for the extension of the Act to the service sector of the economy as well as the creation of a number of new civil reviewable practices to be adjudicated by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Offences in the area of bid-rigging and deceptive marketing practices were added, and the price maintenance and misleading advertising provisions were revised.

While the less controversial amendments in Stage I were being passed, the Skeoch-McDonald Committee was asked to examine the more substantive recommendations of the Economic Council and the relevant proposals in Bill C-256. There were subsequently four attempts to amend the more substantive provisions of the law, three of which met with organized opposition from the business community, while one died on the Order Paper in 1984.

Commencing in 1984, the Department embarked on an intensive consultation process with interested parties and private interest groups to explore the issues raised by the proposed law and canvass the policy options available. These discussions produced significant improvement over previous proposals, with the result that the new Competition Act, proclaimed in force June 19, 1986 enjoys substantial support from all interested parties.

The Assistant Deputy Registrar General has two functions: one is to administer the government's policy on conflict of interest and post-employment; the second is to oversee, on behalf of the Registrar General of Canada, the fulfillment of responsibilities under the Formal Documents Regulations and other statutes.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND POST-EMPLOYMENT

The Office of the Assistant Deputy Registrar General was established in 1974 and made responsible for the administration of the federal government's policy on conflict of interest, which is administered on behalf of the Prime Minister with delegated authority through the Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Assistant Deputy Registrar General has full responsibility for completing the administrative arrangements necessary to assist Ministers of the Crown and persons on their staff, Parliamentary Secretaries, Governor in Council and ministerial appointees, Lieutenant Governors and designated public servants meet their responsibilities under the government's Conflict of Interest and Post-Employment Code for Public Office Holders, introduced by the Prime Minister in September 1985.

Generally, the Assistant Deputy Registrar General assists these individuals in achieving compliance with the Code, provides advice to Ministers and Deputy Heads in discharging their own responsibilities in this area, and ensures the provision of information and education.

The 1985 Code replaced earlier conflict of interest guidelines which had been in effect with only some changes, since 1974. The Code represents an important initiative because for the first time it applies to almost all public officials who are employed in some capacity by the Crown. These include members of quasi-judicial boards, commissions and agencies, the two uniformed forces (Canadian Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police), public servants and Governor in Council appointees. There are some exceptions such as judges and staff of the Senate and the House of Commons. Members of Parliament are, of course, governed by the Senate and House of Commons Act (Independence of Parliament Act) and other rules of the House as are determined from time to time.

The Code consists of general Principles and specific compliance measures which apply mainly to activities and assets. They are designed to assist public office holders to avoid or minimize real, potential or apparent conflicts of interest during and following employment. Wherever there may be a conflict between public and private interests, the Code provides for the resolution of such conflicts in the public interest.

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THE REGISTRATION AND ISSUANCE OF
COMMISSIONS, PROCLAMATIONS AND
OTHER FORMAL DOCUMENTS

On behalf of the Registrar General of Canada, the Registration Division, under the Assistant Deputy Registrar General, is responsible for the registration and issuance of commissions and other documents under the Formal Documents Regulations, pursuant to the Public Officers Act, the Seals Act and other Statutes.

Records contained in the Registration Division date prior to Confederation and these early documents are for the most part, registrations of land grants. More recent documents are mortgages and encumbrances on rolling stock or property of railway companies, Letters Patent of companies incorporated before the inception of the Canada Business Corporations Act of 1975 and official papers not formally registered elsewhere in the federal government.

The Office is responsible for the day to day use of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal of the Governor General. Other seals used with important documents under the care of the Registrar General include: the Seal of the Registrar General, the Interim Seal of the Governor General and the Seal of the Administrator of the Government of Canada.

The use of royal state seals goes back centuries when they represented both the sovereign and the country. William the Conqueror (1066-87) was the first to use a royal seal of state showing the king enthroned on one side and on the other, a warrior monarch on a horse, signifying power in peace and war. This pattern has continued with few exceptions for all the Great Seals of England, which has influenced the design of the seals of Canada.

On a practical level, seals denote ownership and authenticate; since early history to modern times, seals are used to prevent tampering and divulgence of the contents.

The Great Seal of Canada, which displays the sovereign seated on the Coronation Throne, signifies that the executive power of our government flows from the Crown personalized by the Queen. The official keeper is the Governor General whose installation includes an oath respecting custody of the Great Seal. Following Confederation, the day to day use of the Great Seal was delegated to the Secretary of State. This responsibility now falls within the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs since the creation of Department in 1967.

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