

# CANADA'S NEW GOVERNMENT

After being sworn in as Canada's 20th Prime Minister on November 4, Jean Chrétien unveiled a pared-down cabinet of 22 ministers and underscored his government's commitment to integrity and fiscal responsibility.

The new cabinet, the smallest in recent Canadian history, is among the most experienced, beginning with the Prime Minister, who has held every major portfolio in government. Five other ministers have had previous cabinet experience in pre-1984 Liberal governments, and four have served as parliamentary secretary to a minister. Ministers holding the key economic portfolios of Finance (Paul Martin), International Trade (Roy MacLaren) and Industry (John Manley) have had successful careers in business and are all considered to be fiscal conservatives.

Regionally, 10 ministers are from Ontario; four, in addition to the Prime Minister, are from Quebec; three are from the Atlantic region; and four plus the Senate leader are from the West.

In a departure from tradition, the new government includes a second tier of eight secretaries of state outside the

cabinet, along the British model. They report to ministers and have been given specific responsibilities, for example, the status of women, which falls within the Canadian heritage portfolio, and international financial institutions, within the finance portfolio. Secretaries of state are paid 75 per cent of cabinet ministers' salaries and have considerably smaller staffs.

To help restore public confidence in the institutions of government, one of his avowed goals, Chrétien has appointed Mitchell Sharp, 82, to serve as his personal adviser on ethics. Sharp, who held a number of cabinet posts in the Pearson and Trudeau governments, will receive a salary of \$1 per year. In addition, the Prime Minister has reaffirmed his campaign pledge to reform MPs' pensions and the practice of "double-dipping," regulate lobbyists and examine government advertising and communications practices. He has also abolished the political post of chief of staff to the minister and reduced the number and budgets of other political staff in the ministries, saving an estimated \$10 million per year.

Among those ministers who will play important roles in relations between Canada and the United States are:

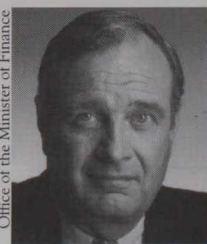
Canapress Photo/Fred Chartrand



**Sheila Copps**  
*Deputy Prime Minister and Environment Minister.*

The Deputy Prime Minister acts for the government in the absence of the Prime Minister, for example, during Question Period in Parliament. Copps, 40, has been the Member of Parliament for Hamilton (East), Ontario, since 1984 and before that was a member of the Ontario legislature. While the Liberals were in Opposition, she held the posts of environment critic and co-critic for social policy. A candidate for the Liberal Party leadership in 1990, she became Deputy Leader of the Opposition in January 1991. Copps has said that cleanup and protection of the Great Lakes will be the government's highest environmental priority: "(The Great Lakes) will be the flagship of our environmental agenda and it will be the agenda by which we are judged," she said in November at a conference on cleaning up Hamilton Harbour.

Office of the Minister of Finance



**Paul Martin**  
*Minister of Finance.*

The son of a long-time Liberal cabinet minister, Martin, 55, was first elected to Parliament from Montreal in 1988. He was a candidate for the Liberal Party leadership in 1990 and was co-author of the 1993 Liberal platform. Before entering politics, he was chairman and CEO of Canada Steamship Lines, Inc., which became Canada's largest private transport concern under his leadership. In addition to holding the Finance portfolio, he will have responsibility for the federal Quebec regional development agency. In his second week in office, Martin reaffirmed the government's "double-track" economic strategy: "The fact is that the root cause of the problem of the deficit is the weakness of the economy, and while we are going to have to clearly look line by line at all government expenditures, at the same time we are going to have to create jobs in this country and provide hope."

## Cabinet Members

In order of precedence (based on length of federal government service):

**Jean Chrétien**  
*Prime Minister*

**Herbert Gray**  
*Solicitor General and Leader of the Government in the House of Commons*

**André Ouellet**  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*

**Lloyd Axworthy**  
*Minister of Human Resources Development and Minister of Western Economic Diversification*

**David Collenette**  
*Minister of National Defence and Minister of Veterans Affairs*

**Roy MacLaren**  
*Minister for International Trade*

**David Anderson**  
*Minister of National Revenue*

**Ralph Goodale**  
*Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food*

**David Dingwall**  
*Minister of Public Works and Government Services and Minister Responsible for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency*

**Ron Irwin**  
*Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development*

**Brian Tobin**  
*Minister of Fisheries and Oceans*

**Joyce Fairbairn**  
*Leader of the Government in the Senate and Minister with Special Responsibility for Literacy*

**Sheila Copps**  
*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Environment*

**Sergio Marchi**  
*Minister of Citizenship and Immigration*

**John Manley**  
*Minister of Industry*

**Diane Marleau**  
*Minister of Health*

**Paul Martin**  
*Minister of Finance and Minister Responsible for the Federal Office of Regional Development-Quebec*

**Doug Young**  
*Minister of Transport*

**Michel Dupuy**  
*Minister of Canadian Heritage*

**Arthur Eggleton**  
*President of the Treasury Board and Minister Responsible for Infrastructure*

**Marcel Massé**  
*President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs and Minister Responsible for Public Service Renewal*

**Anne McLellan**  
*Minister of Natural Resources*

**Allan Rock**  
*Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada*