

CANADA

TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

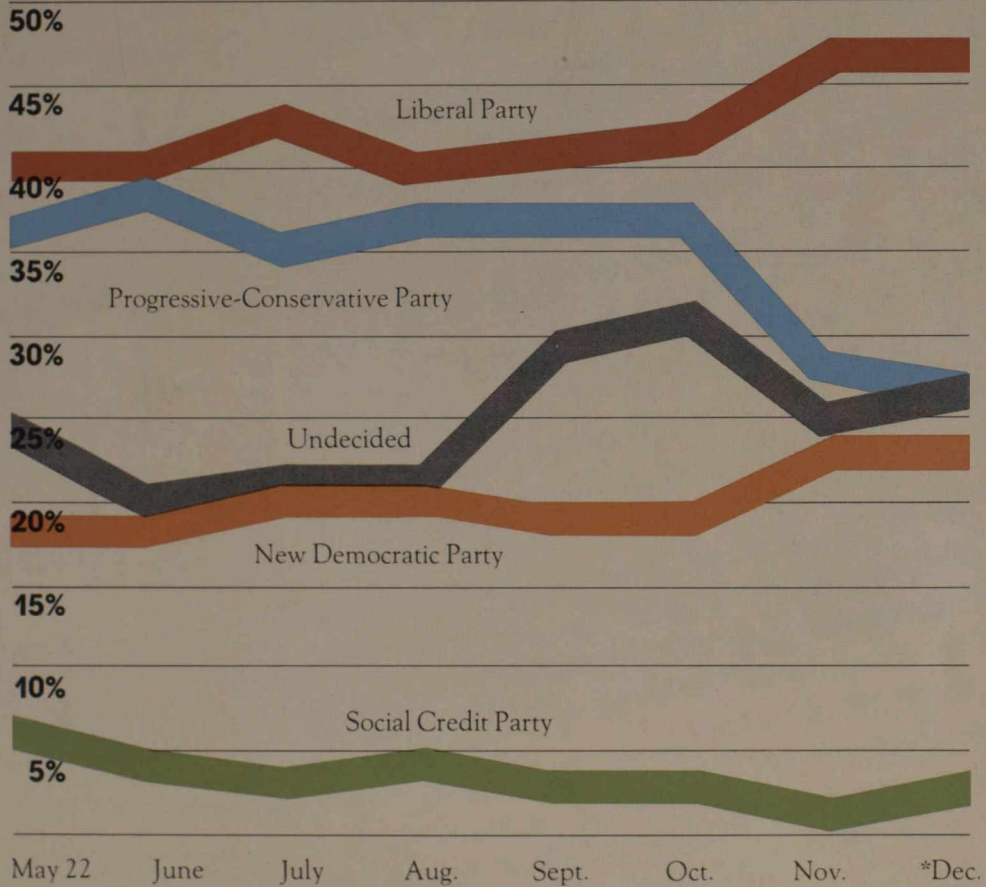
FEDERAL ELECTION
SUPPLEMENT

The Canadian Federal Election

February 18, 1980

Popular
Vote

CANADIAN PUBLIC OPINION 1979



The above is based on Gallup polls conducted between May 1979 and December 1979. Gallup pollsters asked Canadian voters which party candidate they would vote for if an election were held that same day. The undecided vote was not averaged into party affiliation percentages.

* Poll taken 2 weeks before Progressive Conservative budget introduced



Photo Features, Ltd.

Joe Clark
Progressive Conservative
Party



Pierre Trudeau
Liberal Party



Edward Broadbent
New Democratic Party



Fabien Roy
Social Credit Party

Courtesy Fabien Roy

CANADA'S THREE-PARTY SYSTEM MAKES FOR LIVELY MINORITY GOVERNMENTS

Last May, for the sixth time in the past nine elections, Canadians elected a minority government. The Conservative government under Prime Minister Clark lasted seven months before being defeated in a vote of non-confidence. Canada's third major party, the New Democratic Party (N.D.P.), played a leading role in the government's defeat.

In a majority situation, the two largest parties are the main actors, but in a minority government the smaller third parties like the N.D.P. can wield unaccustomed power.

Coalitions between parties with a sharing of Cabinet seats occur rarely in Canada—only twice since 1867. The existence of significant third parties leaves a minority government in a particularly hazardous position, for it may be defeated at almost any time if one or more of the smaller parties vote with the main opposition party.

But a minority government is not necessarily an ineffective one. In 1957, after almost twenty-two years of Liberal administration, Progressive Conservative leader John Diefenbaker formed a minority government. In less than four months the government passed substantial legislation dealing with increases in old-age pensions, cash advances on farm-stored wheat and grants to the Atlantic provinces. The Diefenbaker government also negotiated the establishment of the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) Agreement in 1957.

In 1958 Prime Minister Diefenbaker called an election and the government's minority was transformed into a crushing majority. This was followed by three minority governments in quick succession: 1962 (Progressive Conservative), 1963 (Liberal), and 1965 (Liberal).

The period of 1963-68 was one of the most stable in government because Liberal Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson required only a few votes from the opposition parties, and so maintained power with little difficulty.

Under Pearson, important legislation was passed creating the Canada Pension Plan, the Canada Assistance Plan (providing allowances for underpaid groups) and the Medical Care Insurance Act (a nationwide medical care plan). After heavy debate the Pearson administration also passed a bill creating Canada's new maple leaf flag.

In 1968, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the newly chosen Liberal leader, was elected Prime Minister of Canada with a large majority. By the election in 1972, how-

ever, support had waned, and Trudeau scrambled to victory with a minority government of 109 seats to 107 for the Progressive Conservatives, the slimmest margin of victory ever.

The Progressive Conservatives vowed to bring down the government at the earliest opportunity, but the N.D.P., holding the balance of power, was in a precarious position. If it supported the Conservatives and forced an election, the party might be viewed as a spoiler and lose some of its hard-won seats. If it supported the Liberals, it might alienate people who had voted for the N.D.P. out of dislike for the Liberal administration; on the other hand it might be able to influence the government's policies in directions the N.D.P. favoured.



John Diefenbaker



Lester B. Pearson

National Film Board, Ottawa

Ashley-Crippen

Yet the uncertainty of the Liberals' hold on power may have led to a better administration. On January 1, 1973, Prime Minister Trudeau announced on nationwide television that he would be paying more attention to opposition parties.

"We are forced to listen," he said, "and probably as a result of that some of our legislation will be better."

During the two years in power as a minority it became commonplace for Liberal cabinet ministers to consult opposition members before introducing bills in Parliament. Because meetings between the government and opposition leaders took place frequently, the views and wishes of the opposition parties were often incorporated into Liberal policy.

The legislation of the Trudeau minority government included the reform of social security and family allowances, the introduction of the Foreign Investment Review Act and changes in the election financing act.

In 1974, after two precarious years in power, the Liberals were defeated in Parliament. The N.D.P. had decided they could side with the Liberals no longer and the country returned to the polls. That time Prime Minister Trudeau was returned with a majority. Last May's federal election resulted in the sixth of a string of minority governments. Whether Canadians want a minority or majority government will be seen on February 18, 1980, when they cast their votes.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TRANSITION

On December 14, 1979, the 31st Canadian Parliament was dissolved and a federal election called for February 18, 1980. In the interval between Parliaments, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet retain the responsibility of government.

The Progressive Conservative government was defeated by a vote of 139-133 during the debate on the budget, which constituted an important matter of confidence. Without the support of a majority in the House of Commons, it could not continue in power. However, until a new government is formed after the election, the present administration (and more precisely, the Cabinet) continues to exercise executive responsibility.

Shortly after the defeat of his government, the Prime Minister, Mr. Joe Clark, formally asked the Governor General (the representative of the Crown in Canada) to dissolve Parliament and give orders that writs of election be issued. At dissolution, over

ing a vote of non-confidence, the administration has a greater responsibility to avoid measures having serious implications for government.

Among decisions that must await the outcome of the election is the purchase of a new fighter aircraft for Canada at an estimated cost of \$2.5 billion. The report of the auditor-general, the watchdog over government expenses, cannot now be tabled in the House of Commons. The government's promised foreign policy review, to have begun in earnest before Christmas with the tabling of discussion papers in the House, is also put in limbo.

Emergency and unforeseen expenditures which have not been provided for by Parliament may be made by governor general's warrant, a special authority issued under an order-in-council (directive of the Cabinet). Warrants cannot be issued if Parliament is in session, and their use is restricted by other statutory provisions. The expenditures are reviewed at the next session of Parliament. Warrants have been used on occasion to finance virtually all ordinary governmental expenditures for short periods. This was the case during and after the election in May 1979 when Parliament did not sit for more than six months.

And, in addition to the burden of government they must carry during the transition, Cabinet members must pay more than passing attention to their own re-election.

CANADIANS REALLY LIKE TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS

More than 15 million Canadians will be eligible to vote in this election, out of a total population of 23 million. In May 1979, 76 per cent of the Canadian electors voted (compared to 59 per cent in the United States presidential election of 1976). Prince Edward Island, with the smallest population of the provinces, had the highest rate of voter turnout — 81 per cent — while the other island province, Newfoundland, had the lowest at 60 per cent.

1979	Percentage voting	Population
Prince Edward Island	81	122,200
Saskatchewan	79	950,100
Ontario	78	8,466,300
Manitoba	77	1,030,700
Quebec	76	6,285,400
Nova Scotia	75	843,900
British Columbia	75	2,544,400
New Brunswick	74	697,600
Yukon	74	21,700
Northwest Territories	70	43,400
Alberta	68	1,971,600
Newfoundland	60	571,000

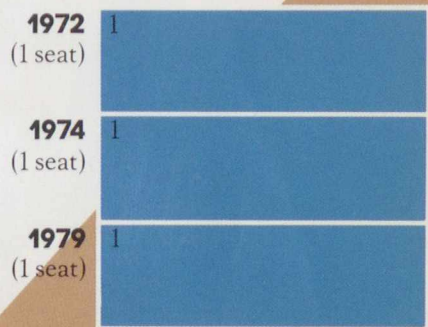


Ron Poling

Opening of Parliament, October 1979

100 government and private members' bills died on the order paper (the daily outline of Commons business). These included the measures contained in the defeated budget, such as an increase in the excise tax on gasoline. Though it continues to govern, the government would not in principle embark upon a major policy that would bind its successor. Opposition parties would expect to be consulted on any important appointments to be made in the interim. When dissolution takes place follow-

The Yukon

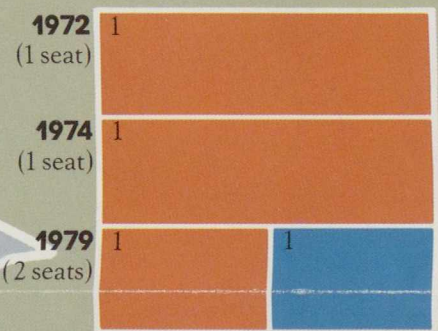


Progressive Conservative

WHITEHORSE ★

Commissioner: Vacant

Northwest Territories

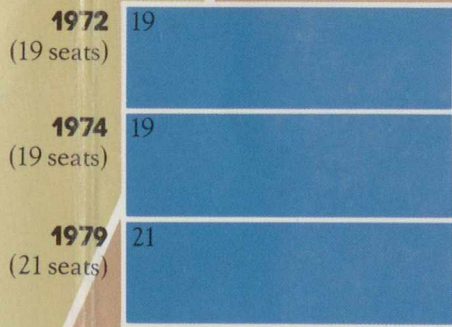


New Democratic Party
Progressive Conservative

YELLOWKNIFE ★

Commissioner John H. Parker

Alberta



Progressive Conservative

EDMONTON ★

Premier Peter Lougheed
Progressive Conservative

British Columbia



Progressive Conservative
New Democratic Party
Liberal

VICTORIA ★

Premier William R. Bennett
Social Credit

Saskatchewan

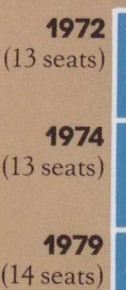


Progressive Conservative
New Democratic Party
Liberal

REGINA ★

Premier Allan E. Blakeney
New Democratic Party

Manitoba



Progressive Conservative

WINNIPEG ★

Premier Sterling R. Lyon
Progressive Conservative

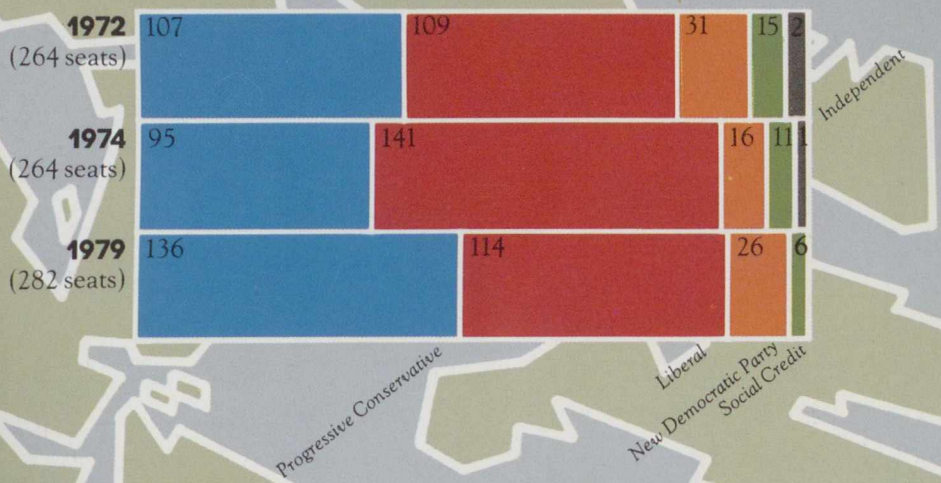
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Canadian Election

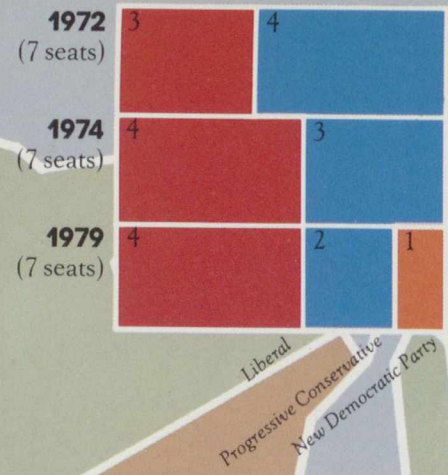
February 18, 1980

Party Standings: The Last 3 Elections

National Totals

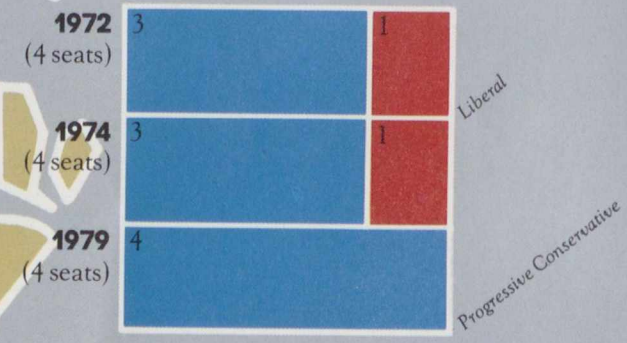


Newfoundland



ST. JOHN'S
Premier A. Brian Peckford
Progressive Conservative

Prince Edward Island

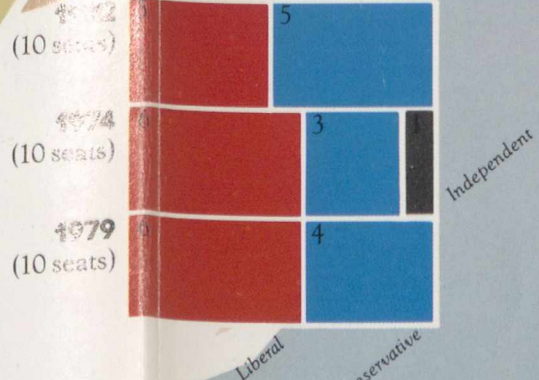


CHARLOTTETOWN
Premier J. Angus MacLean
Progressive Conservative

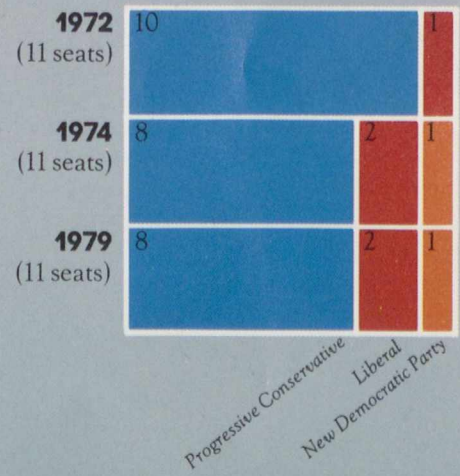
FREDERICTON
Premier Richard B. Hatfield
Progressive Conservative

HALIFAX
Premier John M. Buchanan
Progressive Conservative

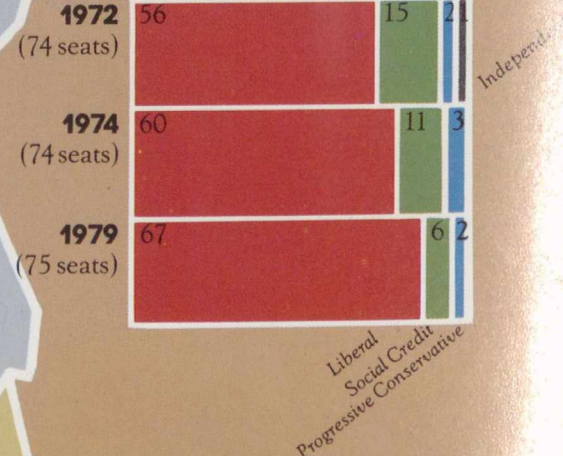
New Brunswick



Nova Scotia

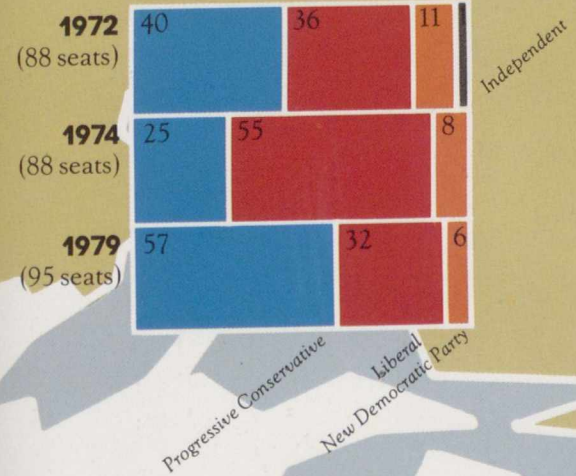


Quebec



QUEBEC
Premier René Lévesque
Parti Québécois

Ontario



TORONTO
Premier William G. Davis
Progressive Conservative

Canadian Election Countdown

20
JANUARY

First permitted day for print and broadcasting advertising by parties and candidates

21

Deadline for nomination of candidates in remote and northern constituencies

22

23

24

25

Revision of urban lists of electors begins

3

4

Voting begins for federal public servants and members of the armed forces stationed abroad
First day of voting in the Office of the Returning Officer

5

6

7

8

9

Advance Polls open noon to 8:00 pm

10

GLOSSARY OF ELECTION TERMS

Chief Electoral Officer—The individual charged by law to direct and supervise the conduct of federal elections. The Electoral Office has a permanent staff of 45 and will employ 150,000 additional people across Canada for this election.

Returning Officers—Officials appointed by the Cabinet and responsible to the Chief Electoral Officer for administering elections in each of the 282 electoral districts in Canada. Those people unable to vote on either Election Day or in the Advance Polls may vote in the Office of the Returning Officer for their district.

Official List of Electors—Prepared from the revised preliminary voters' lists compiled by enumerators who canvass residences across the country. In this election the official list from the May 1979 federal election will be used in place of the usual door-to-door enumeration.

Revising Officer—Official in each district who holds public sittings to receive applications for changes, deletions and additions to the list of electors.

Nomination Day—The final day for prospective candidates to submit their nomination form, supported by 25 signatures of qualified electors in the electoral district, to the Returning Officer.

Writs—The formal instruments issued by the Chief

Electoral Officer. The "issuing" of the writs sets the electoral machinery in motion, and the "return of the writs" formally brings the polling to a close.

HOW TO EXERCISE A FROSTY FRANCHISE

Canadians are bracing themselves for an icy trek to the polls, in what is only the sixth midwinter election since Confederation. The most recent cold-weather polling date was March 31, 1958, when Prime Minister John Diefenbaker led the Conservatives to an overwhelming victory.



February Average Daily Minimum and Maximum Temperatures	°Celsius		°Fahrenheit	
	L	H	L	H
Ottawa, Ontario	-16	-6	3	20
Montreal, Quebec	-13	-4	9	24
Winnipeg, Manitoba	-21	-10	-5	14
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	-31	-21	-24	-6

CANADA'S DEMOGRAPHICS ARE SPACIOUS

Hopscotching 6 time zones to find 4 votes per square mile

Canada stretches 3,223 miles from St. John's on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific, and 2,875 miles from the polar ice cap to Pointe Pelee in the southernmost part of the province of Ontario. With an area of 3,851,809 square miles, Canada is the largest country in the western hemisphere and the second largest in the world. Only the Soviet Union spans more territory. (The area of the United States is 3.5 million square miles.)

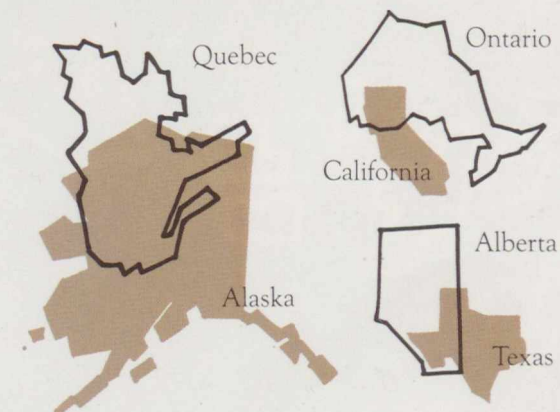
The sheer size of the country is further illustrated by the facts that:

- It is bounded by three oceans—the Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic—and has the longest coastline of any country in the world.
- It is the only country in the western hemisphere to span six time zones: Newfoundland, Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific.
- The Atlantic coast port of Halifax is closer to South America than to Vancouver on the Pacific coast.

The ten provinces and two territories share this vast expanse unequally. They range in size from

the 2,184 square miles of Prince Edward Island to the 1.3 million square miles of the Northwest Territories:

- Quebec (595,000 sq. miles) is slightly larger than Alaska (586,000 sq. miles).
- Alberta (255,000 sq. miles) is about the same size as Texas (267,000 sq. miles).
- Ontario (413,000 sq. miles) is over 2½ times larger than California (159,000 sq. miles).



- The greatest east to west distance in Ontario is about the same as from Dallas to Los Angeles; the greatest north to south, the same as from Seattle to San Diego.
- The greatest east to west distance of Quebec is about the same as from New York to Omaha; the greatest north to south, the same as from Detroit to Miami.

26**27****28**Nomination Day
deadline — 2:00 pm**29****30**Hearings at returning
offices for revision of
voters' lists
Last day for revision
of rural lists of voters**31****1**
FEBRUARY**2****11**

Advance Polls

12Advance Polls —
last day**13****14****15**Last day of voting in
the Office of the
Returning Officer**16**Advertising in print
and broadcasting by
parties and candi-
dates must cease at
midnight**17****18**ELECTION DAY
Polls open 9:00 am
to 8:00 pm local
times

□ The north to south distance of the three prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) and of British Columbia is about the same as from Cincinnati to Tampa.

The population density of Canada is approximately 6 people per square mile, whereas that of the United States is about 60.

According to the 1976 census, the ten largest metropolitan areas are:

1	Toronto (Ontario)	2,803,101
2	Montreal (Quebec)	2,802,485
3	Vancouver (British Columbia)	1,166,348
4	Ottawa-Hull (Ontario-Quebec)	693,288
5	Winnipeg (Manitoba)	578,217
6	Edmonton (Alberta)	544,228
7	Quebec (Quebec)	542,158
8	Hamilton (Ontario)	529,371
9	Calgary (Alberta)	469,917
10	St. Catharines-Niagara (Ontario)	301,921

In 1971 44.8% of the population of Canada, by ethnic group, was from the British Isles, 28.7% from France and 23% from elsewhere in Europe. In Quebec 4,867,250 people (81% of the population) spoke French as their mother tongue; three quarters of this number (3,668,020) spoke French only. In New Brunswick 215,723 people (34% of the population) had French as their mother tongue; in Ontario the figures were 482,000 people (6.3% of the population); and in Manitoba, 60,545 people (6.1% of the population).

Mother Tongue Nationwide (based on 1976 census data)

English	14,122,770	Netherlandic	114,760
French	5,887,205	Polish	99,845
Italian	484,050	Greek	91,530
German	476,715	Hungarian	69,300
Ukrainian	282,060	Scandinavian	59,410
Chinese	132,560	Indo-Pakistani	58,415
Portuguese	126,535	Other	803,675
Native Indian	117,105		

HAMMERS & SICKLES & RHINOS, TOO

In the last federal election nine registered political parties qualified under the Canada Elections Act to be eligible for partial reimbursement of broadcasting costs and subject to spending limits. In addition to the four parties that won seats in Parliament, the



also-rans were the Marxist-Leninist Party, the Communist Party of Canada, Parti Rhinocéros, Union Populaire and the Libertarian Party.

KEEP AN EYE ON THE MARGINAL SEATS

Fifty-one seats were won by a margin of less than 5 per cent in the May 22, 1979, election.

Riding	Winning Candidate	Margin of Victory (Votes)	(%)	Riding	Winning Candidate	Margin of Victory (Votes)	(%)
Newfoundland				Toronto Etobicoke-Lakeshore	Robinson (Lib)	747	1.635
Grand Falls	Rompkey (Lib)	1101	3.719	Toronto Etobicoke-North	MacLaren (Lib)	1642	3.172
Prince Edward Island				Toronto Parkdale	Flis (Lib)	74	.182
Cardigan	MacDonald (PC)	247	1.445	Toronto St. Paul's	Atkey (PC)	1212	2.788
Nova Scotia				Toronto Willowdale	Jarvis (PC)	2488	4.998
Cape Breton-The Sydneys	MacLellan (Lib)	851	2.411	Toronto York East	Ritchie (PC)	1281	2.635
Halifax	Cooper (PC)	24	.057	Toronto York-Scarborough	McCrossan (PC)	4019	4.948
South West Nova	Haliburton (PC)	111	.3	Welland	Parent (Lib)	498	1.157
New Brunswick				Windsor-Walkerville	MacGuigan (Lib)	1816	4.446
Saint John	Ferguson (PC)	673	2	Manitoba			
Quebec				Dauphin	Ritchie (PC)	469	1.655
Bellechasse	Lambert (SC)	1118	2.775	Selkirk-Interlake	Sargeant (NDP)	656	1.969
Missisquoi	Graffey (PC)	1815	4.79	Winnipeg-Ft. Garry	Axworthy (Lib)	483	1.055
Richmond	Tardif (Lib)	473	1.415	Winnipeg-St. James	Lane (PC)	893	2.776
Rimouski	Allard (SC)	109	.294	Saskatchewan			
Ontario				Assiniboia	Gustafson (PC)	1182	3.497
Essex-Kent	Daudlin (Lib)	1276	3.932	Humboldt	Richardson (PC)	385	1.15
Essex-Windsor	Whelan (Lib)	1790	3.888	Saskatoon East	Ogle (NDP)	1978	4.789
Guelph	Fish (PC)	1907	4.405	The Battlefords	Nylander (PC)	676	2.33
Kenora	Reid (Lib)	949	2.828	British Columbia			
London-Middlesex	Elliott (PC)	625	1.682	Burnaby	Robinson (NDP)	1485	2.866
London West	Buchanan (Lib)	512	.856	Cowichan	Taylor (PC)	1554	3.555
Niagara Falls	Froese (PC)	1371	3.398	Kootenay East	Graham (PC)	1616	5.1
Nickel Belt	Rodriguez (NDP)	1972	4.812	Mission-Port Moody	Rose (NDP)	2361	4.964
Ottawa Centre	Evans (Lib)	1030	2.087	Skeena	Fulton (NDP)	610	2.32
Ottawa West	Binks (PC)	1996	3.615	Vancouver Centre	Phillips (Lib)	95	.214
Sault Ste. Marie	Symes (NDP)	515	1.589	Vancouver East	Mitchell (NDP)	1175	3.66
Thunder Bay-Atikokan	McRae (Lib)	254	.742	Northwest Territories			
Timiskaming	Peters (NDP)	595	2.436	Nunatsiaq	Ittinuar (NDP)	76	1.465
Toronto Beaches	Richardson (NDP)	519	1.395	Western Arctic	Nickerson (PC)	233	2.018
Toronto Eglinton	Decorneille (Lib)	1665	3.705				

Election Night Scorecard

fill in the blank

	Progressive Conservative Party	Liberal Party	New Democratic Party	Social Credit Party
Alberta				
British Columbia				
Manitoba				
New Brunswick				
Newfoundland				
Nova Scotia				
Northwest Territories				
Ontario				
Prince Edward Island				
Quebec				
Saskatchewan				
The Yukon				
Total				

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