

# Canada Weekly

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## Canadians re-elect Trudeau government with majority

The Liberal Party of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau was returned to office in the federal general election on July 8. The Liberal Government, which had been in a minority position since the election of October 1972, won 141 seats this time — a gain of 32 over the number they held at dissolution — to give them a working majority, only the third in the last eight Canadian elections.

The Prime Minister's party won most of its seats in Ontario — 55 out of 88 — increased its strength in Quebec by winning four Social Credit seats, captured some in the Atlantic provinces and made a net gain of four in British Columbia, increasing to eight the number of seats held there.

The standings on July 9 were: Liberals 141, Progressive Conservatives 95, New Democrats 16, Social Credit 11 and 1 Independent, for a total of 264. At dissolution the Liberals had held 109, the Conservatives 106, the New Democrats 31, Social Credit 15, Independent 1; and two vacant seats.

### Defeat of NDP Leader Lewis

David Lewis, who has worked for the New Democratic Party and its predecessor the CCF for almost 40 years, its Leader since 1971, was defeated in his home riding of York South, Metropolitan Toronto, by Liberal candidate Ursula Appoloni, whose husband had been beaten by Mr. Lewis in the 1972 election. Said Mr. Lewis: "I'm naturally disappointed — no one can help feeling disappointed...I want to wish Madame Appoloni well — I congratulate her on her victory...." The

New Democratic Party suffered its greatest defeat in the election, losing 15 of its 31 seats held in the last Parliament. Mr. Lewis said later that he would probably step down as its Leader.

The only Cabinet Minister not re-elected was Environment Minister Jack Davis. Paul Hellyer, a former Liberal Cabinet Minister, a Conservative in the last Parliament, lost his seat, as did Thomas Bell, House Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party.

### The issues

The July 8 election, brought on by the defeat of the Liberal Government in May when the budget was introduced, was fought mainly on the issue of inflation.

Opposition Leader Robert Stanfield had advocated in his campaign the imposition of controls on wages and prices to halt the rising cost of living. Mr. Trudeau claimed that such a measure would not be successful as inflation was an international problem. Wage and price control, the question of leadership and NDP voters who switched affiliation to the Liberals, were the reasons given by some for the Liberal Party victory.

The Minister of Finance, John Turner, stated that a modified budget would be reintroduced in the next Parliament.

"The budget will be brought in as before," he said, with two qualifications: "subject to the economic conditions of the time; and subject to seeing what we can do to ease the conflict between Ottawa and the provinces over resources."

Federal general election — party standings province by province

	Total	Nfld	PEI	NS	NB	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	BC	Yukon
Liberal	141	4	1	2	6	59	55	2	3	0	8	0
Conservative	95	3	3	8	3	3	25	9	8	19	13	1
New Democrat	16	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	2	0	2	1
Social Credit	11	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>

**General elections in Canada**

The Canadian Constitution requires the election of a new House of Commons at least once every five years.

At each federal general election, 264 legislators, representing the same number of constituencies, are chosen to sit in the House of Commons. The leader of the party with the most seats becomes Prime Minister and forms a Government.

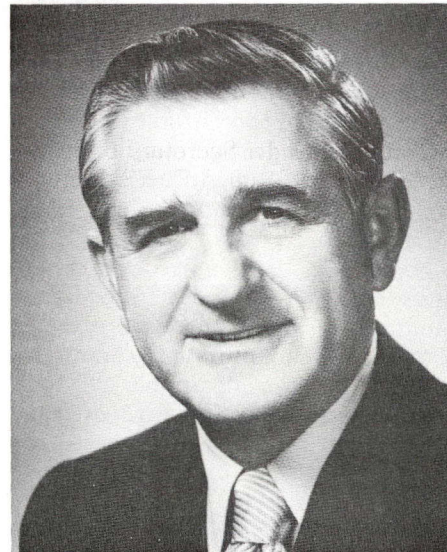
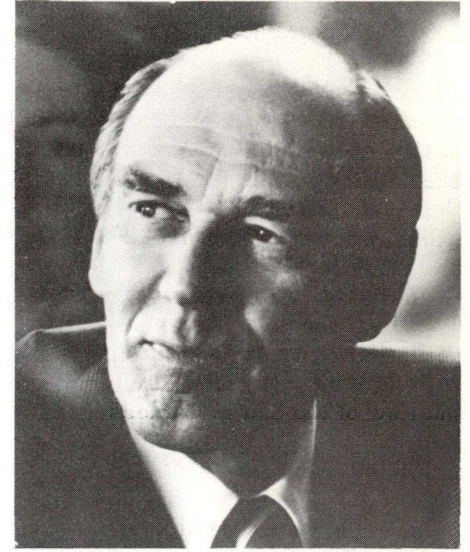
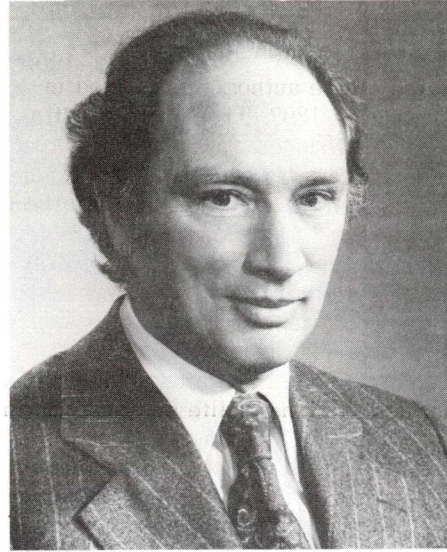
Under Canadian law, representation in the House of Commons must be reviewed at ten-year intervals, after each decennial census. The review normally results in the redrawing of a number of electoral boundaries. This work is carried out by an electoral redistribution commission in each of the ten provinces.

The Prime Minister chooses 25 or more individuals from his party to serve with him as Ministers in the Cabinet. Though one or two may be Members of the non-elective Upper House, the Senate, all usually are Members of the House of Commons or are elected to that House after their appointment.

The Cabinet, consisting of the Prime Minister and the other Ministers, discharges the executive functions of Government. Individual members administer different government departments such as finance, agriculture, external affairs, justice. In addition, there are sometimes one or more Cabinet members known as Ministers without Portfolio, who are not in charge of departments but may be assigned by the Prime Minister to carry out specific executive functions within departments.

Collectively, the Cabinet provides leadership and initiative in the determination of national policy and the appointment of other chief officers of state, including lieutenant-governors of the provinces, judges and ambassadors. The Cabinet is at all times responsible to the House of Commons.

A federal general election is only one of many occasions on which Canadian citizens record their will concerning the conduct of public affairs. Each of the ten provinces in the Canadian federation has its own elected legislature. Each province has its own system of local government under which elected councils direct the



*Everyone is free to form a political party and to join or support any party he or she chooses. Two parties have hitherto shared the allegiance of most Canadian voters. They are the Progressive Conservatives, usually called simply the Conservatives, and the Liberals. Every Canadian Government up to now has been formed by one or other of these parties or a merger of elements of both. On occasion, other parties have*

*succeeded in winning provincial elections, and other parties regularly elect groups of Members to the House of Commons. Two of the most prominent in this respect are the New Democratic and the Social Credit Parties.*

*Leaders of the main political parties: (upper left) Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Liberal, (upper right) Robert Stanfield, Conservative, (lower left) David Lewis, New Democrat, and Real Caouette, Social Credit.*

affairs of cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities and school districts.

The federal Parliament, however, is the only body that makes laws for and speaks for Canada as a nation. It consists of the Queen, represented in Canada by her viceroy the Governor General, the appointed Senate and the elected House of Commons.

Nominally important, the Queen's

powers — exercised through the Governor General — are used only on the advice of the Cabinet, in respect to executive decisions, and of the two Houses of Parliament, in respect to legislation. The powers of the Cabinet, too, are often exercised through the Governor General, by Orders-in-Council that he must sign.

The House of Commons derives its

### External Affairs headquarters celebrates Canada Week

Included in the special events to celebrate Canada Week (June 24 to 28) at the Lester B. Pearson Building, headquarters of the External Affairs Department in Ottawa, were a small exhibition of rare Canadian books and the showing of two National Film Board productions, *Here is Canada* and *Who Owns the Sea*. The screening of the latter film coincided appropriately with the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas, Venezuela (June 20 to August 29), which a Canadian delegation is attending.

One of the books on display, *Quebec Patchwork*, by Jean Donald Gow, is accompanied by several original copper and zinc printing blocks and a "pull" off the press showing how black and white illustrations were produced in 1940, when the book was published.

Another work, George Heriot's *Travels Through the Canadas*, illus-

trated by the author, was printed in England in 1807. The Heriot illustrations, reproduced by Hugues de Jouvancourt, are from collections in the National Archives of Canada and the McCord Museum in Montreal.

*Canada's Wild Flowers*, by Agnes Fitzgibbons, published in 1868, contains lithographs of her paintings with botanical descriptions by Catherine Parr Trail, who is well known also for her descriptions of life and customs in early Canada.

The small but rare collection of Canadian books which was visited on June 25 by Ottawa Mayor Pierre Benoit, Chairman of the National Capital Commission Edgar Gallant, Deputy Minister of Public Works J.A. MacDonald and Assistant Under Secretary of State Yvon Beaulne, will remain on display until July 25. The visitors were escorted by Under Secretary of State for External Affairs A.E. Ritchie.



Information Canada

A display of rare Canadian books, written in English and French, on loan from several private collections, was one of the events featured during the recent celebration of Canada Week in the Lester B. Pearson Building, External Affairs headquarters.

Above, Mrs. Ruth M. Thompson, Director of Library Services, explains the merits of the collection to Edgar Gallant, Chairman of the National Capital Commission (centre) and Mayor Pierre Benoit of Ottawa during their visit to the building.

### Canada's view on nuclear tests

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, made the following statement on June 21:*

The Government of Canada regrets that in the last few months five countries have exploded nuclear devices, notwithstanding the longstanding and widely supported international objective of a comprehensive ban on all nuclear testing by all countries. Unfortunately, in recent days there have been additional nuclear tests in the atmosphere. Although the level of radioactivity in the atmosphere arising from nuclear tests is no longer at the high levels of a few years ago, it is prudent, in the Canadian view, that releases of radioactive material into the atmosphere be avoided, given uncertainties of the long-term effects to health.

Canada has taken encouragement from the French Government's announcement that it expects its current tests in the atmosphere to be the last. Canada strongly hopes that China will follow the same course and that the Soviet Union and the United States will take the lead in moving towards the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty which would meet not only immediate environmental concerns, but also serve the more far-reaching goal of directing nuclear knowledge to solely peaceful purposes.

### Oil-spill contingency plan with the United States

Canada and the United States have exchanged diplomatic notes concerning the establishment of a joint marine contingency plan for spills of oil and other noxious substances.

The exchange constitutes agreement between the two countries that a joint Canada/United States Marine Contingency Plan shall be promulgated by the Canadian Ministry of Transport and the United States Coast Guard and shall be maintained to co-ordinate responses to significant pollution threats to waters of mutual interest. The waters affected include the Great Lakes, and areas off the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The plan will apply in Juan de Fuca and Rosario Straits among others.

The Canadian Ministry of Transport and the United States Coast Guard will administer and maintain the plan which will provide for co-operation with respect to the use of equipment and for co-ordination of personnel in responding to accidents that may occur in waters included in the agreement.

### Queen Mother visits

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, was in Canada from June 25 to July 1 to present new colours to the Toronto Scottish and the Black Watch Regiments, both of which she is Colonel-in-Chief. Included in her itinerary was attendance at the one-hundred-and-fifteenth running of the Queen's Plate.

Before leaving Canada on July 1, Her Majesty joined some 6,000 people on the lawn of Ontario's government buildings at Queen's Park, Toronto, for Canada Day celebrations. She was welcomed at the Legislature by Premier William Davis and Lieutenant-Governor Pauline McGibbon of Ontario.

"Visiting your country after an absence of seven years has been a source of real joy.... Thank you — happy birthday," the Queen Mother said, in her last public address before her departure at 11.15 a.m.

### Farm labour agreement with Mexico

"The agreement covering the entry of Mexican agricultural workers into Canada this summer will help assure an adequate labour supply for our farmers," Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan said recently.

Mr. Whelan was commenting on the recent agreement with Mexico to provide for the admission of seasonal agricultural workers from that country into Canada.

"The Mexican program, together with the Caribbean Seasonal Workers Program, will tie in with the newly established Farm Labour Pools to ensure an adequate agricultural labour force," Mr. Whelan stated.

The Farm Labour Pools will be responsible for determining the farm labour requirements in their areas. Canadian workers will be hired first, workers from programs like the Mexican and Caribbean agreements second, and individual foreign workers third.

### Swiss orchestra to perform in Ottawa

L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande will be among the visiting ensembles to the National Arts Centre during the 1974-75 season, the group's first appearance in Ottawa, and its only engagement in Canada during a 13-city tour of North America in October and early November. The orchestra will also play in major cities of the north-eastern United States, including Washington, New York and Boston. The internationally-acclaimed group of 115 musicians, under the baton of its distinguished conductor Wolfgang Sawallisch will perform on November 9 and 10; the soloist will be the Israeli pianist, Ilana Vered.

L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande was founded by the late Ernest Ansermet in 1918, when he persuaded the Swiss Radio to join with local authorities of the cantons and towns of Geneva, Lausanne and Vaud to finance a symphony orchestra to serve "La Suisse Romande", that part of Switzerland that is French-speaking, performing for opera, the radio, and in symphony concerts. During the 50 years of Ernest Ansermet's leadership it went from success to success, and became one of the leading ensembles of Europe, well known not only through its tours but because of its large number of recordings. Wolfgang Sawallisch was named music director one year after Ansermet's death in 1970, after a brief period when the orchestra was conducted by Paul Klecki.

### RCMP souvenir record

A special souvenir record was recently released in honour of the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the North-West Mounted Police in Alberta. The record, from the album *Scarlet and Gold*, produced by Edmonton songwriter Doug Hutton, features two songs: *The Brave Men*, which deals with the march West of 300 young North-West Mounted Police; and *Wild Rose Country*, named for Alberta's provincial emblem.

The record jacket features three coloured paintings commissioned by the Horsemen's Hall of Fame and a photo of a modern RCMP constable in the familiar scarlet tunic.

### January-April trade

Exports to the United States rose 18 per cent to \$6,434 million from January to April this year compared to those of the same period in 1973. Larger increases, between 37 per cent and 50 per cent, occurred in exports to Japan, the six EEC countries and Latin America.

In the first four months of 1974, the value of both imports and exports of crude petroleum doubled compared to those of the same period of 1973, representing increases of over \$400 million in each case. Exports of industrial materials (particularly pulp, newsprint, lumber and metals) increased to all countries, except for shipments of metals to Japan and of lumber to the U.S., where there has been a decrease in construction activity. Exports of wheat were up \$191 million. Imports of automotive parts from the U.S. continued to increase but exports were down \$138 million.

The increase of 28 per cent in imports from the U.S. included a sharp rise in machinery and equipment purchases, in response to increased capital expenditures by Canadian industry. Imports from overseas countries rose more rapidly than from the U.S. because of increases in the prices of crude petroleum and other commodities.

### Quarterly report on job vacancies

In the first quarter of the year, there were 80,000 vacancies for full-time jobs in Canada, an increase of 2,600, or 3.4 per cent, from those in the last quarter of 1973 and 13,500, or 20.3 per cent, from those in the first quarter a year ago.

Three economic regions showed increases from the previous quarter: Ontario, up 1,300, the Prairies, up 2,400, and the Pacific, up 1,200. These increases were partially offset by decreases in the Atlantic region, down 1,100, and Quebec, down 1,300. In the year-to-year comparison, all regions showed increases in vacancies for full-time jobs. Three regions accounted for 96 per cent of the total increase: Ontario led with an increase of 6,900, followed by the Prairie region, up 4,000, and the Pacific region, up 2,000.

### Canada, U.S. and U.S.S.R. discuss North Pacific halibut problems

Fisheries experts from Canada, the United States and the U.S.S.R. met in Halifax in June to discuss problems of conservation of Pacific halibut stocks in the eastern Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska.

The meeting was called at Canada's invitation owing to concern in Canada and the U.S. over severe declines of halibut in the eastern North Pacific which have necessitated reduced catch-quotas for North American longline fishermen.

Canada and the United States conduct longline fisheries directed toward halibut in the eastern Bering Sea and in the Gulf of Alaska. Several nations, including the U.S.S.R and Japan, conduct extensive trawl fisheries in the eastern Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska directed almost entirely at species other than halibut.

Biologists from the International Pacific Halibut Commission presented information on recent trends in halibut catches and on the incidence of halibut in catches by distant-water trawler fleets fishing for other species. Canadian and United States officials presented proposals to the U.S.S.R. aimed at reducing the incidental catch of halibut in the Soviet trawl fisheries. These proposals included those mea-

asures voluntarily adopted by the Government of Japan in January 1974 for the eastern Bering Sea, which are considered by Canada and the U.S.A. to be applicable to Soviet fisheries, and new measures aimed at reducing incidental halibut catches in the Gulf of Alaska. Canadian and U.S. officials expressed appreciation for the Japanese voluntary measures already taken to reduce the incidental catches of halibut in the eastern Bering Sea.

#### Agreement to study problem

Canadian and United States officials indicated that they believed the comparatively small catches of halibut among the very large catches of other species by distant-water trawlers were contributing to the decline of the halibut stocks. U.S.S.R. officials expressed the view that U.S.S.R. incidental catches were too small to have exerted a serious effect on the halibut stocks and that some of the measures proposed by Canada and the United States would result in very large losses of other fish to the Soviet fleet. Nevertheless the Soviet Union understood the problem being faced by North American fishermen and indicated their willingness to study the scientific material presented and to

consider seriously Canadian and United States proposals for conservation measures. U.S.S.R. officials agreed to recommend to their competent authorities that Soviet and United States scientists co-operate during the coming fishing season in a program of scientific research on the problem under terms of an existing fisheries agreement between the two countries. Such co-operative research could include gathering of data by placing scientists aboard U.S.S.R. vessels, including commercial trawlers.

It is expected that further discussion of conservation measures will take place within the next six months.

### Rise in old age security pension

The basic old age security pension rose to \$112.95 from \$110.09 a month effective July. The maximum guaranteed income supplement for a single person or a married person whose spouse is not a pensioner rose to \$79.23 from \$77.22. Added to the basic old age pension this payment produces a monthly total of \$192.18. The maximum supplement for a married couple, both pensioners, increased to \$70.36 from \$68.58. Added to the basic pension, this gives each pensioner \$183.31 for a combined payment of \$366.62.

### General elections in Canada

(Continued from P. 2)

power from the fact that the Prime Minister and most members of his Cabinet also belong to the House and are responsible to it. They are called upon to explain their conduct and policies daily while the House is in session, especially during the question period. Their positions depend on the confidence of the House. If the House votes lack of confidence in them, they must resign or bring on an immediate election. Through the latter device they can appeal the verdict of the House to the voters at large. This happened in May 1974, when the Government was defeated in the House of Commons and then obtained from the Governor General a dissolution of Parliament so that a new federal general election could take place July 8. If five years pass without an elec-



Canadian Press

Taking a stroll in front of Prince Charles' country mansion are these Canada geese, which appear to be quite at home 25 miles southeast of

London in England. The seventeenth century residence, near Sevenoaks, Kent, has 115 rooms and 3,000 acres of grounds.

tion, Parliament is dissolved through the expiry of its mandate, and an election automatically becomes necessary. More often, before the end of this term, the Prime Minister fixes an election date. Prime Ministers do not like to appear fearful of an election by putting it off until required to call one. Normally, an election takes place four years or so after the previous one. In a minority-government situation, however (where no party has an absolute majority in the House of Commons), the vote is likely to come sooner, since the Government is more vulnerable.

#### The voters

Every Canadian citizen 18 years of age or over has the right to vote. In addition, until June 26, 1975, British subjects who are not Canadian citizens may vote in federal elections provided they have been residing in Canada continuously since June 25, 1967, and were at least 20 years old on that date.

Persons born in Canada or born in a foreign land of Canadian parents are automatically Canadian citizens. Persons born in a foreign country may acquire Canadian citizenship after living five years in Canada.

Among those deprived of their franchise — but only so long as the cause of the deprivation lasts — are prisoners in penal institutions and persons confined to hospitals for mental illness. Certain classes of person are deprived of their vote because of their official functions: the Chief Electoral Officer and his deputy, judges and chief returning officers. The last-mentioned must cast the tie-breaking ballot when two candidates for election have received the same number of votes. Finally, any person found guilty of electoral fraud may lose the franchise

for a specified period.

Voters who for any reason feel they cannot get to the polls on election day — whether because they plan to take a trip, attend a wedding or just go fishing — can vote in an advance poll a week beforehand.

Fishermen, mariners, prospectors, physically-incapacitated persons and students away from home have the right to vote by proxy.

Canadian public servants posted abroad, such as the staffs of embassies, vote before election day, with their dependants. The total in the July 8 election was expected to be about 3,400.

In the same category for voting purposes are all 83,000 members of the regular armed forces plus the dependants in Germany of about 5,000 Canadian troops stationed there under NATO command.

These special votes usually take place throughout the second week before the election.

#### The candidates

In general, anyone eligible to vote is eligible for nomination and election to the House of Commons. There are no property or educational qualifications.

Some exceptions to this rule are members of provincial legislatures, judges, persons convicted of corrupt electoral practices, public servants and members of the regular armed forces. None of these may run for election to the House of Commons.

Most candidates are the official representatives of the various political parties, chosen at party nominating conventions.

#### Expenses

Canadian elections are expensive. The country is vast and many parts are sparsely populated. Yet, as far as possible, every voter, no matter where he lives, must be given a chance to vote.

Chief Electoral Officer J.M. Hamel expected to spend \$27 million of public funds on the July 8 election — on printing, salaries and fees for electoral officials, transportation and other expenses.

The campaign expenses of candidates and political parties exceed several million dollars. These funds come from private sources — the candidates themselves, friends and well-wishers, and

from party supporters.

Individual candidates must keep records and, after the election, must declare their electoral expenses. They are required to appoint official agents to receive all contributions and make all disbursements on their behalf. There is at present no limit to the amount they may spend trying to get elected. In recent elections, statements have shown expenses ranging from a few hundred dollars to about \$92,000.

Legislation already approved by Parliament — but not in force until August 1, 1974 — will have the effect of limiting campaign spending. At the same time, candidates will be reimbursed from the public treasury for part of their campaign expenses.

Large expenditures are required to finance the national campaigns of the parties, but these, too, will henceforth be limited by law. They cover advertising in newspapers and other publications, radio and television broadcasts, printing and distribution of literature, travel expenses of the leaders and party organizers, and rental of office space and meeting-halls.

Partisan radio and television broadcasts are prohibited on election day and the day before. Owing to time-zone differences, election results in Eastern Canada are known before voting ends in the West. Federal law therefore prohibits the publication or broadcast in any province, before polls close in that province, of the result of voting in any other electoral district in Canada. This is intended to prevent late-voting Westerners from being influenced by results already made public in the East.

If the party forming the Government before the election wins a majority or has the largest number of seats in the new House of Commons, the members of the Cabinet must be sworn in again. Even when a general election returns the same party to power, the makeup of the Cabinet usually changes.

If another party wins a majority or has the largest number of seats in the new House of Commons, the Prime Minister within a few weeks submits his resignation and that of his Cabinet to the Governor General with a recommendation that the leader of the winning party be called on to form a Government.

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*Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.*