

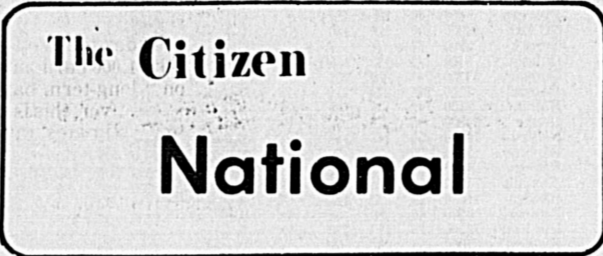
SEVERAL RIDINGS IMPORTANT

# Election guide offers tips on how to watch

**by Canadian Press**  
Here are some tips for do-it-yourself pundits who want to follow results of the 32nd federal election as results roll in tonight:  
**How the election decides who will govern:**  
The party that rolls up most votes across the country is not necessarily the winner. In fact, the Liberals won the popular vote last May 22 with 40 per cent. But the Conservatives, with 36 per cent of the popular vote country-wide, won more seats in the Commons and formed the government.  
This happens because party votes are spread unevenly across the country. The Liberals, for example, traditionally win heavily in Quebec — they got more than 60 per cent of the vote there last time. The

record indicates that the Liberals thus must win the national popular vote by a margin of at least eight percentage points to get a majority of the Commons seats. The general election is really 282 separate mini-elections — 281 this time because the vote in Frontenac, Que., has been deferred after the death of a candidate — with anywhere from three to 11 candidates competing in each constituency for a seat in the Commons.  
The political party whose candidates win most seats gets to be the government, its leader becomes prime minister and the members he chooses make up the cabinet.  
A party needs 142 seats or more for majority control of the Commons. If no party

wins such a clear majority, the leader whose party has more seats than any other may form a minority government, forming a coalition or a looser, perhaps shifting alliance with other members to get majority support on major issues and key votes in the Commons.  
In fact, only three of the last nine federal elections produced majority governments — in 1958, 1968 and 1974. The present election resulted when the minority Conservative government of Joe Clark was defeated on a budget vote in the Commons Dec. 13.  
The party leaders vying to head the next government as prime minister also must win a Commons seat. Clark is running against four rivals in Yellowhead, Alta., Liberal



Leader Trudeau against six in Montreal-Mount Royal, and Ed Broadbent of the New Democratic Party against five in Oshawa, Ont. All won easily last time.  
**How the results are reported:**  
On election night, the voting ends at 8 p.m. local times across seven time zones from Newfoundland to the Yukon Territory. The

counting and reporting of ballot totals begins minutes later at almost 68,000 polling stations.  
The reporting of results moves east to west across the time zones, beginning after polls close in Newfoundland at 6:30 p.m. EST and ending in the Yukon after midnight EST. The main flood of results comes soon after 8 p.m. EST when polls in most of the 75

Quebec and 95 Ontario constituencies report.  
The outcome could be decided then if either the Conservatives or Liberals win strongly in Ontario. Otherwise, a close race for seats will be settled on results from the 28 British Columbia seats.  
Election law forbids the publication of results from one time zone before voting ends in a more westerly region. Atlantic Canada thus sees the verdict unfold gradually over six or seven hours, while electors on the Pacific coast find out how the rest of the country has voted moments after their polls close.  
**Marginal seats may foretell the verdict:**  
Election strategists calculate that this election will

be won or lost in Ontario and British Columbia. But results in seats won by narrow margins last time may give advance clues of any national trend towards one party.  
The 32 seats in the four Atlantic provinces were split in the last Parliament among the Conservatives with 18, Liberals with 12 and NDP one.  
The overwhelming Liberal strength in Quebec could add to that party's present holding of 67 out of 75 seats. Alberta's 21 seats belong to the Conservatives. Liberals held only two of the 28 Manitoba and Saskatchewan seats, the Conservatives had 16, the NDP 10.  
So Ontario and British Columbia are the battle-

rounds. The Conservatives won last time with 57 of the 95 Ontario seats to 32 for the Liberals and six NDP. And the Tories took B.C. with 19 of the 28 seats to eight for the NDP and just one for the Liberals.  
In 1972, Liberals and Conservatives were almost neck-and-neck going into B.C., but that province declined to settle the issue when it chose 11 New Democrats, eight Conservatives and four Liberals. Days later, after recounts in several ridings, Trudeau's Liberals wound up with a squeaker — 109 seats to 107 for the Conservatives.  
Party standings going into this election: Conservative 136, Liberal 114, NDP 27, Social Credit five.



Two injured

Hilda Rick of Petersburg, Ont., hit an icy patch on the road near Kitchener and ended up in a cemetery. Her two passengers were slightly injured, while the car suffered considerable damage, as it knocked over three tombstones before coming to rest on a fourth.

'GOING TO WIN BIG'

## Levesque confident of victory

QUEBEC (CP) — Dismissing the federal election as a "minor distraction," Quebec Premier Rene Levesque told a weekend meeting of the Parti Quebecois national council he is more and more confident of a referendum victory.  
"We are going to win it and we're going to win it by a big margin," he said Saturday.  
Polls conducted in December after the PQ temporarily banned public sector strikes and lost four by-elections to Claude Ryan's resurgent Liberals showed the PQ trailing.  
But Levesque said that party fortunes are improving, citing a January poll which indicates 60 per cent of Quebecers think the question for next spring's sovereignty - association referendum is honest.  
After the by-election losses, Levesque blamed the "social climate." Now, he told the 400 delegates and observers, the climate is better because most of the labor disputes involving 275,000 public-sector employees have been resolved.  
The premier predicted that a strike by 13,000 school support employees that has closed most Quebec schools will end before the weekend is over.

He called the government's negotiating strategy a "relative success," noting that only in the case of Hydro-Quebec, the provincial electric utility, did the government resort to an imposed settlement.  
"And we haven't heard any complaints."  
With the referendum "15 or 16 weeks away" party workers face a crucial period of campaigning, he said: "We can't overlook anything."  
He reminded delegates the party will begin its annual fundraising drive shortly to help finance both the referendum campaign and a possible provincial election "before the end of 1980."  
In other countries people have given their lives or gone to prison to get their independence, he said.  
"All we are asking for is conviction, tenacity and money."  
The referendum is a "fundamentally non-partisan" occasion for Quebecers to show a "minimum level of national solidarity."

Already there are encouraging signs that Quebecers are "putting aside partisan interests" and realizing that, after the referendum, "we won't change planets."  
Such diverse people as a former Liberal candidate and a minister in a past Union Nationale government have joined people of "all stripes" who have said they will vote yes in the referendum.  
During the Second World War, radio provided news of the battles faster than was previously possible. By the end of the war, there were 105 stations in Canada.  
Since then, television and cable TV have joined the scene. There now are 550 cable systems, 102 TV stations and about 570 AM and FM radio stations. Television came in September, 1952, when CBC stations in Montreal and Toronto went on air within days of each other.  
There were already 146,000 TV sets in Canadian homes. The U.S. introduced television

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**March protests Soviets' action**  
OTTAWA (CP) — A group of about 35 men, women and children marched from Parliament Hill to the Soviet Embassy on Saturday to voice opposition to Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.  
The demonstrators, members of the Free Afghanistan Action Committee, condemned the Soviet troop presence in Afghanistan and urged other countries to suspend trade and all ties with the Soviet Union and boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics.  
Siraj Khilji, a spokesman for the group, said the Canadian government should supply arms to Afghan rebels fighting the Soviet-backed regime in the country.  
He said Canada should aid Afghan refugees who have fled to Pakistan.

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## Canadian radio into 60th year

OTTAWA (CP) — Radio in Canada is 60 years old and many radio and television programs will mark the birth of the industry with special programs this week.  
In 1919, radio station CFCF Montreal was licensed as the first in the world to offer regular programming.  
By 1923, there were 44 stations across the country, bringing the miracle of the broadcast human voice to lonely farm houses on the Prairies and fishing villages in the Maritimes.  
Jim Allard, an Ottawa broadcasting consultant and historian of private broadcasting in Canada, says it's difficult now to imagine the excitement broadcasting generated in its early years.  
What now is taken for granted was enormously exciting. In 1927, when Canada celebrated its 60th birthday, 23 radio stations set up a coast-to-coast network, broadcasting across Canada for the first time the sounds of the Peace Tower bells on Parliament Hill.  
Another cross-country hook-up carried the opening of Parliament for the first time in 1930.  
During the Second World War, radio provided news of the battles faster than was previously possible. By the end of the war, there were 105 stations in Canada.  
Since then, television and cable TV have joined the scene. There now are 550 cable systems, 102 TV stations and about 570 AM and FM radio stations. Television came in September, 1952, when CBC stations in Montreal and Toronto went on air within days of each other.  
There were already 146,000 TV sets in Canadian homes. The U.S. introduced television

before Canada and people in southern Ontario were picking up U.S. programs.  
Availability of American TV and lack of Canadian stations also gave birth to the cable TV industry as entrepreneurs began backyard operations to achieve better reception of U.S. signals.  
Canada's broadcasting system is rated as one of the most highly developed in the world, as noted recently by Charles Dalfen, vice-chairman of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.  
Ninety-nine per cent of Canadians have radio; 98 per cent have TV; cable reaches 75 per cent of the population and people in 250 communities have access to local cable TV studios.

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