



# WYOMUN V

## 2015 Canadian Election: Trudeau's Campaign



**Chairs: Haley Mailender, Annie Elliott, Samara Dulin**

**Crisis Directors: Rasleen Krupp, Aiden Holubeck**

**Director-General: Sara Morehous**

**Chief of Staff: Rasleen Krupp**

**Secretary-General: Yu-Chia Cheng**

Hello delegates!

My name is Rasleen Krupp and I will be the crisis director for this committee. I am super excited to see you guys try to get Justin Trudeau (the hottest human alive) appointed as the Prime Minister of Canada. This is my third committee that I have worked on through WYOMUN. This year, I also have the pleasure of serving as Chief of Staff of WYOMUN V. I am very engaged in the Model UN club in general as well, serving as the Secretary of Leadership and Development and participating in various conferences, such as SSUNS in Montreal, where I received the Nellie McClung Award For Advocacy.



Outside of Model UN, I am very involved in politics. I first got a taste of the political realm when I volunteered for a Cincinnati City Council campaign last fall. Somehow, despite all of the doors slammed in my face and the phones hung up on me, I found a love for government and politics. I started my own political action group, the Young Activists Coalition, last December. After speaking at the Women's March in January (picture above!), my group and I began to plan events like a celebration for International Women's Day. And then the Parkland shooting happened. I knew that I couldn't stay silent on an issue that affected me and people like me all over the country. I had very little experience in event planning, but I decided to take on the March For Our Lives. This was a difficult and stressful journey, but I was armed with some of the most hardworking and passionate people I have ever met. On March 24th, we marched alongside thousands of people in the snowy cold streets of Cincinnati. Since then, my group has stayed active in the topic of gun violence, hosting a Town Hall with local candidates and various rallies and events. We have also expanded to other issues that we are passionate about, including immigration and environmentalism. In addition to this political advocacy, I intern for Jill Schiller, a local candidate for Congress. I want to continue this work for the rest of my life, and hope to one day be a member of the Senate.

Other than politics, my time is consumed by volunteering. I volunteer quite a bit with senior citizens through programs like Generations Together and Maple Knoll Volunteers. I also have spent my summers volunteering at Stepping Stones, a summer camp for disabled individuals.

Now that you all know a bit about me, I'm excited to learn about you all! Please don't hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns you might have. My email is [raskrupp@gmail.com](mailto:raskrupp@gmail.com).

All the best,

Rasleen Krupp

Hello all!

My name is Aiden Holubeck and I will be the other crisis director for this committee! This is my first time doing WYOMUN and I am loving every minute of it. Rasleen approached me one day and asked, “Will you be on my committee? I really need someone to help with all the work we have to do.” Being the nice person that I am, I said yes. I didn’t know what I was getting myself into, and I went into this process blind. It was rough figuring out how everything worked and even what a “crisis director” was, but I felt a euphoric sigh of relief once I understood what the heck was going on.



While WYOMUN is one of my main focuses right now, my main interest is in the arts. I love anything that has to do with music, theatre, and visual art. I have performed in a myriad of theatre productions, doing everything from tech crew, acting, and playing in the pit orchestra. My favorite production was Wyoming High School’s rendition of *Once Upon a Mattress*, in which I was cast as the Minstrel. Additionally, I play a variety of instruments, but specialize in the violin. I have been playing for about 10 years, and have since branched from solos to full orchestras, chamber ensembles, and school strings class. My love for the violin knows no bounds, and I plan to continue playing and studying in college. Other instruments I play are clarinet, bassoon, tuba/sousaphone, as well as my voice. Freshman year, I jumped on the chance to play clarinet in our school marching band, aka *The Pride of Wyoming*. But, against my better judgement, I let a junior convince me to switch to sousaphone for my sophomore year. I’d never played in brass before, not to mention the immense weight on my shoulders, both literally and figuratively. Marching sousaphone made me physically and mentally stronger, and even benefitted my vocals by expanding my lung capacity. In concert band, I also chose to switch instruments, from clarinet to bassoon. Bassoon is by far my greatest musical challenge. Nothing was easy about it, from the size, to the reeds, to the fingerings, and even making a noise was difficult. Now a senior, I know how to adapt myself to play a variety of musical styles, switch instruments in a split second, and how to completely feign confidence. I can improvise on the spot, which will definitely help me as a crisis director.

One last thing I would like to share is that I am transgender. I know that I don’t present as such, but I am a transgender male. I would really love it if you guys called me by he/him or they/their pronouns, and if you have any confusion about it, just ask! I’m looking forward to working with you all! I think this will be a very rewarding experience for all of us.

Thank you,  
Aiden Holubeck

## **Introduction**

Justin Trudeau, a young politician, has been the leader of the Canadian Liberal Party since 2013. The year is 2015, and Trudeau is running to be the Prime Minister of Canada. Delegates in this committee will be tasked with following his campaign trail and ensuring it runs effectively. Trudeau is running against Stephen Harper, the incumbent from the Canadian Conservative Party, so delegates will need to plan their campaign accordingly. The ultimate goal of the committee is to succeed in the election of Trudeau, tackling the difficulties that come along with any political campaign.

## **The Canadian Government**

The Canadian government is very similar to the United States in terms of how Federalism is practiced. Power is divided into three parts: federal, provincial/territorial, and municipal. Municipal governments make up Canada's smallest branch. It is their job to create city-specific laws and services, much like the government of Cincinnati. Provincial governments make decisions relating to laws that affect their province directly, similarly to Ohio's state government. The largest branch, federal, creates laws and manages programs that affect the whole country, like the United States federal government.

Canada is a parliamentary democracy, which is a form of government that originated in Great Britain and is currently utilized in Denmark, Sweden, and Japan. A parliamentary democracy is a form of government where the political party that has the most seats in the parliament has the largest influence on the executive branch of the government. That party's leader becomes the prime minister/main executive. Each party has their own elections to determine their party's leader. The rest of the minority parties regularly challenge the majority in order to prevent a majority party from becoming tyrannical and unchecked. Outside of their Parliament, Canada also has a judicial branch to interpret the laws, comparable to the American system of courts.



## **Parliament**

Canada's legislative branch, the parliament, is divided into three parts: the Governor General, Senate, and House of Commons. The Governor General acts as the Head of State and represents Queen Elizabeth II. The Queen is merely a figurehead in Canadian politics. The Governor General is advised by the Prime Minister, and in return for the advice they give, can advise, encourage, and warn the Prime Minister. The Governor General in 2015 was David Johnston. Johnston also serves as Head of State in other countries along with Canada. It is the Governor General's job to ensure that Canada always has a Prime Minister and a stable government. The Governor General also appoints senators. Their powers are limited by constitutional conventions, which created most of Canada's rules for governing.

The Senate is the upper house of Parliament. The Senate's main responsibility is reviewing proposed bills before they are passed. Canada's 105 senators represent regional interests, especially those in minority groups who are underrepresented in the House of Commons. Seats are assigned on a regional basis. Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime provinces, and the Western provinces each get twenty four seats. Newfoundland, Labrador, and the other three northern territories each get nine seats. Senators used to have life terms, but now they must retire at age seventy five. Although the Senate is referred to as the upper house, it does not have more power than the House of Commons.

The House of Commons is the largest section of the Canadian parliament and more dominant than the Senate. There are 338 Members of Parliament, commonly referred to as MPs. Each MP represents an electoral district, or riding, and are directly elected by Canadian citizens. The House of Commons debates issues, imposes taxes, appropriates public funds, votes on laws, and in general, holds the rest of the Canadian government accountable for its actions. Most of



the bills are introduced by the House of Commons. Additionally, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are present in the House. They do not vote or facilitate debate, but they oversee all of parliament's proceedings

Each candidate belongs to a party. Unlike America, Canada has fourteen political parties. Many are single issue groups, like the Marijuana Party or the Animal Protection Party. Parties like these and seven others usually receive less than one percent of the

votes. Receiving more votes than these are the Green Party, Bloc Quebecois, and the New Democratic Party. The Conservative and Liberal Parties dominate Parliament, and these parties are most relevant to this committee.

## **Origins of the Canadian Liberal Party**

Since the late 1890s, the Canadian Liberal Party (CLP) has been the dominant power in the Canadian government most often. The party was founded on the principles of social policy reformation, free enterprise (an economic system free of political interference), and diversity. These founding principles allow the CLP to appeal to a vast range of ethnicities, regions in Canada, cultures, and social classes.

When the CLP emerged, the party had little success in gaining power. This lack of success was due to the competition from the Canadian Conservative Party, who held the office of prime minister. However in 1872, John A. Macdonald, the prime minister of Canada under the CLP, faced the Pacific Scandal not long after he began his second term. This scandal consisted of Macdonald using election funds to pay for the contract to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. The backlash towards Macdonald's government was vicious, ultimately causing the resignation of Macdonald and the rise of the CLP.

Former stonemason, Alexander Mackenzie, became the first liberal Canadian prime minister in 1873. However, Macdonald took power again in 1878 because of the disorganization and ineffectiveness of Parliament under Mackenzie. In 1919, William Lyon Mackenzie King became the leader of the CLP and was soon elected prime minister. The position of prime minister was held by Liberal party members from this time until 1957 (other than one term, during which MacDonald re-assumed power). During this time, the party eased regional differences, expanded the welfare-state, and kept a “pro-business” attitude. When power was gained again in 1963, the CLP created a national healthcare service as well as numerous other social insurance programs.

The founding ideals of the CLP that still stand today allow the party to reach many different ethnicities, regions, languages, and social classes. Leaders of the CLP, such as Justin Trudeau, help to maintain these appealing ideals throughout numerous challenges.

## **Introduction to Justin Trudeau**

Justin Trudeau was born on December 25, 1971 to the famed former prime minister of Canada, Pierre Trudeau, and his wife. Because of the nature of his family, Trudeau grew up close to politics. Initially, he didn't seem to want to join the political sphere. At McGill University, Trudeau majored in literature, and after working various jobs, he pursued a Bachelor of Education at the University of British Columbia. In 2000 after his father's death, Trudeau was forced into the public eye, but he still refused to enter the political arena. He instead concerned himself with education and youth services.



Justin Trudeau began to work on the fringes of politics when he chaired the Youth Renewal Task Force of the Liberal Party. After this, in 2008, he ran a successful campaign for a parliament seat of Montreal's Papineau district. In 2013, Trudeau became the leader of the Liberal Party. Now, just two years later, Trudeau is running to be the prime minister.

## **Policy Issues**

### **Healthcare**

Healthcare in Canada is universal and generous in their coverage, but these qualities come at a great expense. The provincial governments help by scaling back the scope of insurance coverage to make it more financially stable. Some of the things lost in the coverage are services the government considers non-essentials, like dentistry and orthopedics. However, some jobs offer more healthcare coverage as a perk. People on the right side of the political spectrum, conservatives, advocate for private healthcare as opposed to universal because they feel as though private treatment offers more choices to patients.

### **Abortion**

Abortion is another widely debated topic. Over the last 20 years, the political climate has swung from pro-life to pro-choice, with abortion banned entirely until 1969 and lawful abortions legalized in 1988. The nature of this topic is very controversial and aggressive protests often accompany any debate. Overall, the public is tired of opening this debate.

### **Drugs and Alcohol**

Individual Canadian provinces oversee the guidelines of selling and buying alcohol, which means these guidelines vary from province to province. Hard drugs, such as cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines, are universally illegal. Cannabis has been medically legal since 2001, and the Liberal party is advocating for the legalization of recreational cannabis.

### **Freedom of Speech**

In Canada's Charter Rights and Freedoms, a document akin to the United States' Bill of Rights, freedom of speech policies are outlined. This document puts "reasonable limits" on free speech, banning slander, copyright infringement, and advocacy of committing crimes, as well as addressing pornography and prostitution.

### **Gun Control**

Guns are another hotly debated topic. Approximately 20% of the population owns guns, and the majority of those live in rural communities and participate in recreational hunting. Canada has strict gun buying and owning laws, but it is still a strong point of contention between urban and rural Canadians, as well as conservative and liberal Canadians, with conservatives on the side of looser gun laws.

### **Discrimination**

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms forbids discrimination based on identity, including race, gender, and religion. The Canadian Human Rights Act goes into more detail, forbidding businesses, schools, and public employers from discriminating against their customers, students, and teachers. However, it is legal to discriminate against non-unionized workers as long as it isn't a human rights violation, and the gender wage gap is a big issue for unionized women workers.

### **LGBTQ+**

The LGBTQ+ climate in Canada is a very liberal one. Their supreme court ruled it constitutional to impose fines and bans on people who spread homophobic hate speech, and gay marriage was legalized in 2005. They even accept transgender people freely by recognizing gender dysmorphia. The conservative party under Harper has been very pro-heterosexual marriage. The Liberals don't have a strong history of supporting LGBTQ+ rights either, but over the past 15 years, they have become increasingly strong advocates for LGBTQ+ rights.

### **Taxes**

Like in all countries, taxes is a complicated issue with many layers to it. The most commonly debated taxes are the goods and services tax, or GST, and income taxes. Conservatives aim to decrease income tax bills, as well as reduce tax burdens of families with children. Dubbed the "Family Tax Cut" policy, it wants to increase tax credit to \$2,000, as well as allow their income to be taxed in a lower bracket. Trudeau also supports lower income taxes for families, but that would cause a budget decrease in the long run.

## **Refugees**

Syrian and Iraqi refugees have been on the rise in Canada because of civil wars. Europe entered a migrant crisis in 2012, where people were affected by an image of a three-year-old toddler face down on a Turkish beach, drowned. Canada has since accepted more refugees, about 2,300 Syrian refugees and 22,000 Iraqi refugees. However, there are still million of refugees who need a place to go. Parliament recently pledged to resettle another 10,000 Syrian refugees, and has gotten well underway in welcoming these refugees. Harper claims that it is impossible to resettle every single refugee, and that Canada needs to work on making peace in the Middle East and accepting refugees who are privately sponsored. The Liberal party believes that Canada should increase the pledge by 25,000 refugees, not including private sponsored refugees, as well as put \$100 million into refugee processing and another \$100 million into relief efforts in the Middle East. NDP wants to focus on diplomacy and aid, as well as increase the pledge.

## **The Veil**

The niqab is a head covering worn by some Muslim woman that covers their hair, nose and mouth. This covering has struck up controversy, with some arguing that the niqab isn't required to be worn by religion and others believing it is needed as a part of their faith. The Conservative party want to ban the niqab from being worn by public servants, as well as banned from citizenship swearing-in ceremonies because it covers their face. The NDP believe that the government should not interfere with what people can wear. Trudeau cites his trend of protecting Canadians' rights.

## **Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Pact**

The Trans-Pacific Partnership trade pact, or TPP, is a trade deal between countries along the Pacific Rim. Some countries involved include the United States and Australia. There are a myriad of sectors included in TPP, such as financial, agricultural, forestry, and professional services. The Conservative party wants to wait until the U.S. stated its position to actually get involved. Overall, he is in favor of the TPP. Trudeau doesn't have a stance either way, claiming that he needs to evaluate it further to determine if it is a good fit for Canada. The NDP flat-out opposes the TPP, saying that it will hurt Canadians.

## **Climate**

Climate change is a complicated issue in Canada because a huge part of their economy is based on oil and gas production. Harper is in favor of cutting greenhouse gas emissions. In 2009, he signed the Copenhagen Accord, which pledged to cut down emission by over 17% by 2020, and recently reduced the pledge to under over 30% by 2030. The Liberal party is also in favor of reducing emissions, but on less drastic terms. They support the Keystone XL and Kinder Morgan pipelines, however they aim to eliminate fossil fuel subsidies.

## **How To Run A Successful Campaign**

### **Fundraising**

Fundraising is an important part of running a political campaign. Without money, it is difficult to ensure the spread of a message wide enough to reach voters. Money can be raised by



asking voters through phone banking and fundraising events. Under Canadian law, individuals are limited in the amount they can donate. To party-endorsed candidates, they can donate up to \$1,525 CAD. Because of the limit in donation amount, there is a need for many donations in order to fund the campaign adequately.

Additionally, it is advised that Trudeau's campaign team reaches out to third-party groups, which are registered groups that assist candidates with their

campaigns or are involved in "get out the vote" efforts. "Get out the vote" refers to the period of time (usually about a month) before the election when candidates are focusing on getting people to vote. This is usually the most intense part of a campaign. It requires many people to canvass and use other methods of voter outreach to get through to as many people as possible. However, it should be noted that there are restrictions on the amount of money and when that money can be raised by these groups. In a 37-day election period, third party groups can only spend up to \$150,000.

Campaign staffers should do research on likely individual and third-party donors. Some third party groups to consider would be Leadnow Society, Voters Against Harper, and various unions.

## **Voter Outreach**



Reaching voters is very important. Voters need to be familiar with a candidate and their platform, and also turn out to vote for them during the elections. Social media is an excellent way to achieve these goals, However, the most effective method of reaching voters is door-to-door canvassing. This allows for direct contact and personal conversations with voters. Successful canvassing is dependent on volunteers working in all areas on the country to reach the maximum number of voters.

Another effective way of conveying important information to voters is through calling voters and talking to them about the candidate, or phone banking. Phone banking also requires many dedicated volunteers, which is why recruitment of these people should be a top priority.

Mailing postcards or putting up yard signs are other ways to reach voters. However, these methods have proved to be less effective in recent years. They should still be considered, but perhaps not be a high priority of the campaign.

## **Social Media**

Social media is becoming more and more important to the success of campaigns. For example, former President Barack Obama's victories in 2008 and 2012 can largely be credited to

his grasp of social media as a tool to build his campaign. Social media can be used to reach voters, not only for donations, but also to put out a candidate's name and to allow easy access to volunteer opportunities. Young voters are especially susceptible to the reach of social media. In 2018, YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram were the most used sites, so those should be the primary focus of this campaign. However, staffers are encouraged to use a wide assortment of social media sites in creative ways to create the largest impact and reach the most voters.



### Media

Media is an important way to get the campaign's message out. According to the Canadian Elections Act, every television and radio broadcaster in Canada is required to allot six and a half hours of air time to party-endorsed candidates. However, a single political party cannot take up more than half of this time. Because of this, media should be used strategically, and each commercial should be equally concise and persuasive. The campaign staff should also consider which media outlets are more likely to have a far reach and which ones are largely ignored by the majority of the public.



### Current Situation

Trudeau's campaign for Prime Minister started in August of 2015. Stephen Harper, the Conservative Party candidate, dissolved Parliament well in advance of the election, about 11 weeks beforehand. Dissolving Parliament leads to a new Parliament being elected, which happens every 5 years at the general election. When Parliament was dissolved, Conservatives held the largest number of seats (159 seats), followed by the New Democratic Party (95 seats) and the Liberal Party (36 seats). In order to gain a majority government, the Liberal Party would need to gain 134 seats in order to have the 170/338 majority of the seats.



Harper dissolving Parliament this early is significant because the typical campaign period is 37 days. Funding for each party campaign is dependent upon how many days they are campaigning. Typically, during a 37-day period, the maximum amount of funding given to each party is \$25 million. However, for each additional day, the party's limit increases by an extra \$675,000, which means that Harper's 11-week campaign will cost over \$50 million. Trudeau's campaign is more modest than that. This

campaign’s goal for funding is the \$25 million spending limit, which will be raised through public donations, private donations, and per-vote subsidies.

At the beginning of the campaign period, Trudeau only held 36 seats in The House of Commons, therefore he wasn’t too popular. In a collection of opinion polls, it revealed that Trudeau had only about 19% of popular support, which makes it much harder to gain 134 seats to gain the majority government, and even just the majority over the other parties.

The CLP needs to gain 134 seats to win a majority government, as well as raise popular support and gain \$25 million in funding to meet the campaign period limit. The delegates in this Party must assist the various campaigns for Liberal seats in Parliament to ensure that Trudeau has a base of supporters to elect him to the position of Prime Minister. They will need to raise funds and awareness through various creative methods, such as social media, media appearances, phone banking, and canvassing. Delegates must also develop a comprehensive platform for Trudeau that would appeal to the citizens of Canada. This campaign will be a tough one, and it is advised that delegates use cutting-edge techniques in the political world to get Trudeau elected as the Prime Minister of Canada.

## **Questions To Consider**

1. How can we raise enough money to run a successful campaign?
2. In which ways can we utilize the media to spread our message?
3. How can we get people excited about this campaign?
4. What will we have to do to switch the majority party from conservative to liberal?
5. What are the main issues that should be included in the platform?
6. What are some third parties that would be important to have as supporters?
7. How can we keep Trudeau’s public image favorable?
8. Should we run an attack campaign against Harper?
9. How can we help elect more Liberal Parliamentary Members?

## **Positions**

<p>Gerald Butts</p>	<p>Gerald Butts is Trudeau’s senior political advisor and principal secretary. As the CEO and president of World Wildlife Fund Canada from 2008-2012, his life’s work is to protect our environment and conserve our resources. Gerald Butts was heavily involved in many of the initiatives to protect and sustain the environment such as the reduction of the use of coal and reduction of toxins. He has the closest relations with Trudeau, so it is advised that other delegates would consult with him before making actions within their own powers. A close confidant and ally to Trudeau,</p>
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	he has the most inside information about the campaign.
Katie Telford	Katie Telford is Trudeau's chief campaign advisor. She was dubbed "the most influential woman in Canadian politics". Trudeau has called her "the core of [his] inner circle". She is a very vocal feminist and stands up for women's rights throughout her political career. She would be especially interested in getting liberal women elected to the Parliament.
Jeremy Broadhurst	Jeremy Broadhurst is the national director of the Liberal party. He is well versed in its ideals and the views of its constituency, so he will be valuable when dealing with Trudeau's platform. In addition to getting Trudeau elected, Jeremy is also working to get Liberal members of Parliament elected to form a Liberal majority. He will work closely with candidates across the country to help them run successful campaigns.
Cyrus Reporter	Cyrus Reporter managed to gain experience in politics without making too many enemies. He was previously a lawyer for twelve years. In this committee, Cyrus serves a diplomat, being able to help with communication between two differing sides. He usually does not choose to take a position and is instead focused on helping the group reach a general consensus.
Mathieu Bouchard	Mathieu Bouchard is a lawyer and a senior advisor to Trudeau. His job is to ensure that Quebec's interests are represented. Because of his excellent performance as a lawyer, Mathieu is the go to guy for legal matters. He will be especially helpful in interpreting the laws concerning fundraising, because those can often be complex yet important.
Dominic Leblanc	Dominic Leblanc is the Liberal House leader (leader of government in the house of

	commons) and very influential to Trudeau. He has served on numerous committees including “The Special Committee on Non-Medical Use of Drugs”, “International Trade”, and “Justice and Human Rights”. He is very vocal in environmental activism.
Kate Purchase	Kate Purchase is the daughter of the former executive legislative assistant to prime minister Joe Clark. She has many political connections that she developed very early on. Kate will serve as Trudeau’s communication director. Her expertise is in new media; she oversees posts on Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, Linkedin, and Quora. She will be focused on drawing attention to Trudeau early in the campaign and would achieve this by putting ads almost anywhere. Later, she will be focused on just staying relevant and not falling off the charts.
Michael Mcnair	Michael Mcnair is an investment banker. He is the director of policy for the campaign now, which means that his primary focus is Trudeau’s platform. He is very well versed in the policy issues that concern Canada’s citizens, and should definitely be consulted by the committee when trying to put together Trudeau’s platform.
John Zerucelli	John Zerucelli will plan and help run Trudeau’s campaign tours. He is in charge of most of the public appearances that Trudeau makes. He must be certain to stay on top of important events that happen throughout Canada and to ensure that Trudeau is present.
Dan Arnold	Dan Arnold is very data-oriented. He will use sophisticated algorithms to detect data trends across the country very accurately and quickly. He will have the ability to update the committee on how Trudeau stands in public opinion. He will also have the ability to

	determine other facts and figures that may be useful to this committee.
Robert Asselin	Robert Asselin is the senior advisor to Justin Trudeau. He served as a former policy advisor to Stephane Dion and Pierre Pettigrew, two intergovernmental affairs ministers. He has extensive knowledge in education and economic in government. Due to his large background in economics, he studies all decisions through a financial lens.
Ben Chin	Ben Chin is a political advisor. He is Christy Clark's (a very important liberal in British Columbia) communications director. In his early career he was a television journalists. This all gives him strong connections to the media and the Canadian public.
Mark Marissen	Mark Marissen is a liberal political strategist. He has managed several successful campaigns in the past, so he knows the ins and outs of Canadian elections. He will be working to get Liberal candidates elected to the Parliament. Before campaigning, Marissen got his start in the private sector and is well versed on the Canadian economy.
Erik Bornmann	Erik Bornman was previously a communications consultant, but now he is a political strategist for the Liberal Party. He, therefore, is very experienced when it comes to the media. He was involved in a few scandals, so he is not afraid to play dirty. He is very skilled in obtaining information, but not always in legal ways, often using bribery.

## **Further Research**

Although this guide is a great starting point for research, additional investigation is necessary for further understanding of the committee and the topics to be discussed. Delegates are strongly encouraged to look for sources beyond the background guide, especially when

researching topics specific to particular positions. Taking these actions will ensure a successful committee experience for all delegates.

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