

part because it would have to be accounted for campaign purposes. He went on to win with 42 percent of the vote to 34 percent for Liberal Sue Olsen, who resigned as an MLA in order to run. (Goldring alleged that voters in her provincial riding were being unrepresented; the Legislature was in session during the federal campaign. Meanwhile, Olsen attacked Goldring's attendance record in Parliament, and the two squabbled over whether he was present for 53 percent of votes or 66 percent.) New Democrat Ray Martin, former provincial leader of that party, polled 17 percent. Goldring (who has since moved into his riding) is the first MP re-elected here since Yurko did it twenty years earlier, and this is one Alberta riding that cannot be called a safe seat for any person or party. In the event that the Tories manage to invade the Alliance's base in Alberta, this riding is likely to return to either the Liberals or NDP.

2000 GENERAL ELECTION

Goldring, Peter* (CA) \$57774	17768	42%
Olsen, Sue (L) \$57859	14323	34%
Martin, Ray (NDP) \$56288	7304	17%
Mahfouz, Kevin (PC) \$1689	2252	5%
1 minor candidate	222	1%

1997 GENERAL ELECTION (Edmonton East)

Goldring, Peter (Ref) \$53263	15475	45%
Bethel, Judy* (L) \$32152	12005	35%
Razga, Hana (NDP) \$14574	4096	12%
Barkley, Carla (PC) \$8948	2535	7%
3 minor candidates	605	2%

1993 GENERAL ELECTION (Edmonton East) (82%)

Bethel, Judy (L)	11922	33%
Robertson, Linda (Ref)	11807	33%
Harvey, Ross* (NDP)	7976	22%
Kovacs, Kevin (PC)	2672	7%
6 minor candidates	1794	5%

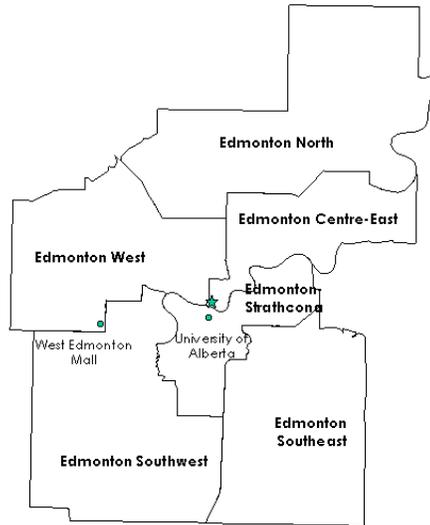
1988 GENERAL ELECTION (Edmonton East)

Harvey, Ross (NDP)	15051	38%
Lesick, Bill G.* (PC)	14394	37%
Blair, Peggy (L)	7167	18%
5 minor candidates	2790	7%

Edmonton North

The riding of Edmonton North is an area of contrasts. It starts among the older tract housing of the inner city, and reaches outward to take in some newer subdivisions, suburban in character, and even farther outward to include farmland which the city annexed some years ago but hasn't needed to develop. Yet. The riding is middle class by national standards, but poorer than the average Alberta riding. In any other province, this would be ripe for picking by the

Edmonton



NDP or Liberals, or at least competitive territory (the riding elected mostly Liberals to the provincial legislature in 1997), but in hard-right Alberta, even the neighbourhoods where many tongues are spoken (although not much French) can become the base for ardent followers of the Mulroneys and Mannings of the world. One in four persons in the riding is a member of a racial minority group, with the greatest share of them being Chinese. The riding is also home to a small Lebanese community — three percent — the largest Lebanese population west of Ottawa. The riding is also 25 percent immigrants, although in total opposition to Calgary, a majority of the population of every Edmonton riding was born in Alberta. Median income is ranked more highly among the country's ridings than is average income, a sign that not many affluent people live on this side of the CN yards. Manufacturing employs 10 percent of workers, and government employs almost as many, nine percent. Health care is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the economy everywhere, and it employs 10 percent of workers here; the Alberta Provincial Hospital is in the riding. The population grew only slightly from 1991 to 1996, which is better than three Edmonton ridings that lost population in that period. It grew 13 percent from 1996 to 2001, highlighting the city's boom-and-bust nature. This is the only Edmonton riding where Catholics outnumber Protestants by more than just a hair, 36 to 33 percent. Orthodox Christians comprise another four percent.

From the time the riding was created, for the 1979 election, until 1993, its seat was held by Tory