

CANADIAN INFORMATION SHARING SERVICE

JANUARY 1977 VOLUME I NUMBER 5

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The CANADIAN INFORMATION SHARING SERVICE is developing a network of information-exchange among Canadians working for social change in situations of inequity which reveal dehumanizing aspects of our society. People and working groups in various regions are encouraged to participate in this process by gathering and summarizing materials related to issues from their own areas. These materials are then collated in a regular publication by a volunteer collective. This method provides for regional input representing current concerns, trends and developments across Canada. Because of the character of the originating collective and resource limitations, the newsletter is published in English. At the same time we welcome material in other languages.

THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA GOVERN CONTENT:

- 1) Alternate materials in any media form available for limited distribution but not widely circulated.
- 2) Materials should relate to Canadian issues. These may be at any level-- local, provincial, national, international.
- 3) Materials should relate to transforming social processes or structures and contain elements of research, critical analysis, position statements, strategies or reflection on action.

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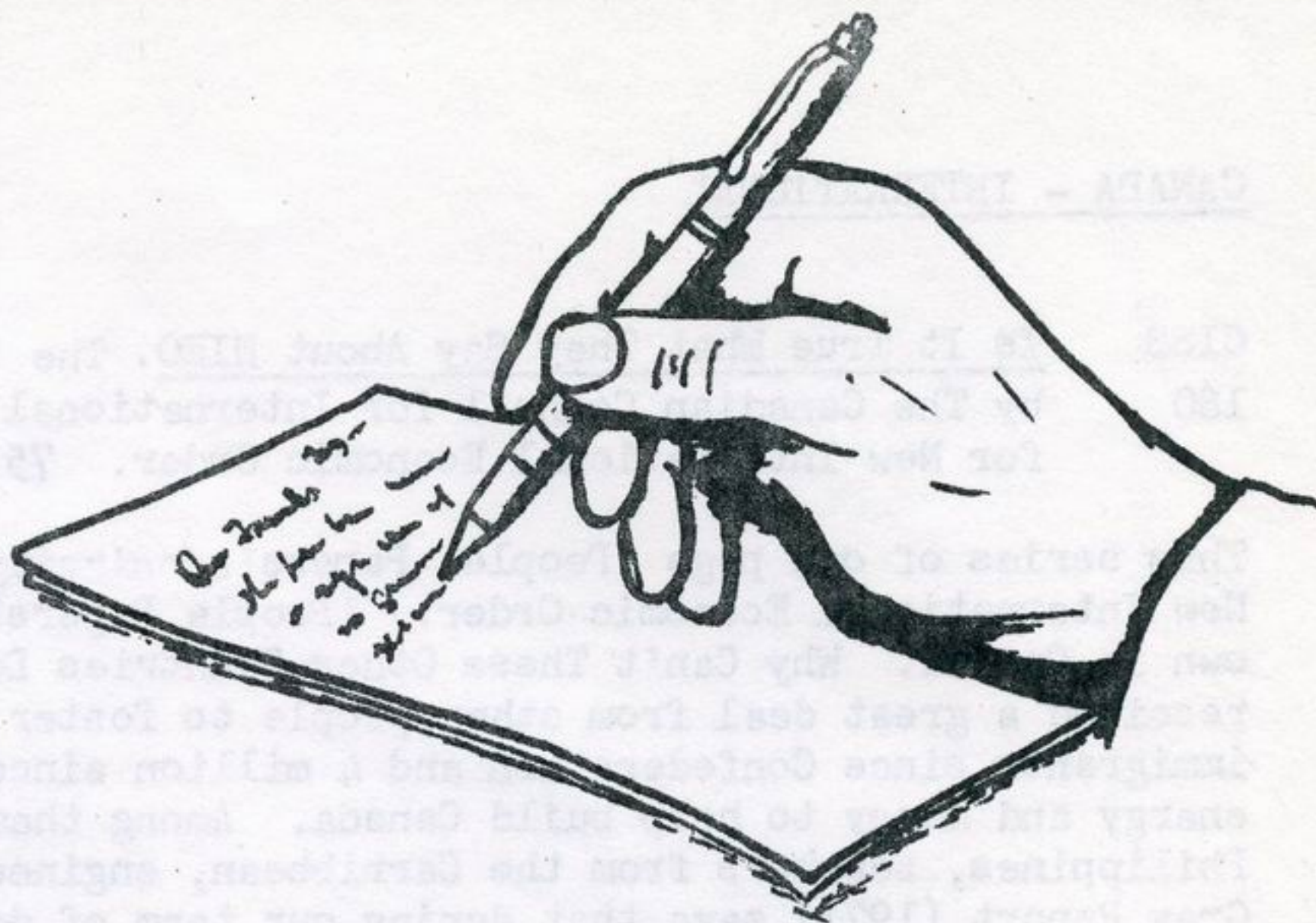
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Dear friends,

It is a pleasure to greet you in the New Year with the fifth issue of CISS. Our greeting is extended with the hope expressed throughout these pages. It is a hope in justice which unites our varied struggles to resist inequity, dehumanization and powerlessness wherever they exist. It is also a solemn hope because many of these situations press in upon us today. The injustices faced by the people represented in these pages reveal how our social features can become distorted. These same people offer concrete signs of hope in their historical commitments to transforming structures which cause these injustices. By joining with them we gain the collective insight, confidence and ability needed to work for the new society we all hope for.



A good example of this hope is the Ten Days for World Development Leader Kit (CISS 182). It takes world hunger head-on by demystifying false popular contentions with a clear analysis that shows we have the know-how to solve this problem. The content reveals why social inequality alone is to blame and it suggests a policy based on nutritional land use and de-centralized industry at the service of labour intensive agriculture. A national program is planned for February 11 to 21 to mobilize public concern in favour of these changes.

An example of how CISS can help mobilize public concern is by bringing attention to materials such as the Prepared Evidence for the Case of the Committee for Justice and Liberty Before the National Energy Board's Hearings on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline (CISS 200). It will be presented in February to support a moratorium on construction. The evidence is timely and valuable to anyone involved in resisting this kind of development.

A different but equally important approach to social change is articulated in "Intentional Communities as a Strategy for Social Change" (CISS 219). Its author shows how increased functional identification with social institutions depersonalizes people, leaving them with a sense of alienation and powerlessness. It offers suggestions on how to build person-centred communities and collectives which can serve to revitalize the process to greater public participation.

These examples characterize the hope of the various contributors to CISS. It is a hope which comes by facing concrete situations that prevent a person being fully human. By engaging the realities which cause this injustice new possibilities of hope arise. We at CISS are particularly privileged in being situated to focus these realities of injustice while illuminating the possibilities of hope which exist. We hope, in our small collective way, to continue serving you, our contributors and readers, in outlining this convergence of reality and hope.

In Union,

Jim Morin (for CISS)

CANADA - INTERNATIONAL

- CISS 180 Is It True What They Say About NIEO. The 'People Papers' series. Sponsored by The Canadian Council for International Cooperation and the Ottawa Program for New International Economic Order. 75 Sparks St. Ottawa K1P 5A5.

This series of one page 'People Papers' succinctly explains different aspects of the New International Economic Order. 'People Papers' #2, entitled "We make it on our own in Canada. Why Can't These Other Countries Do the Same?", shows that Canada has received a great deal from other people to foster our development. The 11 million immigrants since Confederation and 4 million since World War II brought skills, energy and money to help build Canada. Among them have been trained nurses from the Philippines, teachers from the Caribbean, engineers and doctors from India. The Gray Report (1971) says that during our term of development, which might be compared to the present day in many Third World countries (the years before 1914) "non-residents supplied much of the money needed to build our railways, canals, roads and other utilities." Canada has always depended heavily on foreign investment to help development and cover trade deficits. Other 'People Papers' in the series present the case for a new industrial strategy for Canada, for the formation of O.P.E.C. and Third World producer groups, for the role of foreign investment and for a new approach to multinationals within the framework of a New International Economic Order.

- CISS 181 People and Systems. Multiple authorship. NY: Friendship Press, 1975. \$6.95. Resource lists throughout. 124 p. Write to ICUIS at 5700 South Woodlawn, Chicago, Illinois U.S.A. 60637 and ask for information on ICUIS 3168.

Packets of materials on how the people of Tanzania, Cuba, China and the US or Canada "are coping with five universal issues: education, health care, religion, work, the role and the status of women" have been prepared by Friendship Press and are being used by Church Women United for their Fall Mission Institutes. The overall theme of the study is "People and Systems"; by comparing the situation in the US or Canada with other nations with a far different approach, North Americans can see pitfalls of their systems and possible options for change. A leader's guide, prepared by David Ng, introduces the study to participants. The goal of the study is to "help North Americans enlarge their perspective as they seek to understand and deal with their own problems in the same areas." It is hoped that the study will help North Americans "see their own problems...from a wider, more creative and critical perspective"; better understand the problems faced by Third World countries and the ways these are being met; "recognize that common problems have unique expressions in each society...(which) must therefore work out its own solutions to them, at the same time learning from the experience of others"; see that North Americans can learn from Third World countries; and better understand how the church has related to these issues in these varied societies. Suggestions for organizing study groups and the study itself are given. (BWH)

- CISS 182 Ten Days for World Development 1977/Leader Kit. The kit is made up of nine separate items. Edited by Robert Gardner. For copies write to the Inter Church Committee for World Development Education, 600 Jarvis St., Room 219, Toronto Ontario M4Y 2J6. Telephone (416) 922-0591.

This kit is produced to help those who plan to do some community animation for the Ten Days for World Development programme during February 11-21, 1977. In focusing on

how food is produced, distributed and delivered, the material collected for the kit shows that the varieties of issues we face today are the symptoms of a deeper single malaise. The content is hopeful in that it begins by demystifying a number of false popular contentions about overpopulation, lack of food and underdeveloped countries. The materials show that we have the resources and know-how to eliminate hunger and that social inequality alone is to blame for preventing this. The processes of how about 3% of large land holders have come to control 80% of farm land is outlined. The effects of this concentration are shown to result in increased mechanization and specialization in high value non-essential crops for export. This acts to force small farmers out of production and off the land. The kit suggests a basic policy of basing land use on nutritional output with priority given to de-centralized industry at the service of labour intensive agriculture. This means transforming social relationships through redistributing control over food-producing resources. An interview with Frances Moore Lappé, author of Diet for a Small Planet, and a national resource person for the Ten Days program, shows how an ordinary person can become significantly committed to historical change. There is also a theological reflection by Bishop Helmut Frenz who states why the struggle for human rights is today necessarily a struggle against structures. The kit concludes by saying that food relief is not a substitute for persistent analysis, mobilization of public opinion and social action, all of which will eventually result in conditions allowing people to feed themselves. Included is a list of resources to help this process begin.



CISS
183 Third World: Development of Underdevelopment. Canada 1973. Produced by the Development Education Centre, Multi-Media Kit, available from the Visual Education Centre, 115 Berkely St., Toronto, (416)363-4436. Sales only, \$55.

This introductory set of resources combines probing questions about general development choices with specific facts and statistics; it combines the light wit and humour of animated drawings with serious discussions on issues like trade, foreign investment, nutrition and cultural domination. The filmstrips examine the quality of Canadian links with the Third World through aid, education and foreign investment; the written resources analyze the structural causes of poverty, and dependency in a broader framework.

CISS
184 Vanguard Magazine, editor Bonnie Greene, Nov.-Dec., 1976-31 pages (published by Wedge Publishing Foundation) 229 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1R4. Subscription rate: \$10.00 per year (Canada, U.S.A.); single copies, \$1.00. Bulk subscriptions: \$.50 per copy if ordered in quantities of 10 or more and mailed to one address.

An independent Christian magazine, this issue explores some of the difficulties involved in hearing the voices of Third World peoples, as well as some of the opportunities that most of us miss because we seldom recall that they exist. Hugh and Karmel McCullum, co-ordinators of an interchurch effort called Project North state the case for the struggle for survival of Canada's native people. Albert Gidraitis offers his suggestions for self-educating resources such as books and discs to help white readers orient themselves to the history and social experience of the native people in North

America. In a similar vein, Carol Ricker Wilson offers a mini-guide to the literature of Third World Peoples. And finally, Peter Reitsma attacks a related problem: the difficulty most of us have in hearing about Third World nations when the news services are located in the major industrial nations and quite naturally reflect western views of what is significant and what is not.

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The Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements (with introductory comment by Bernard M. Daly) published in "Social Thought" a bulletin from the Social Action Department of the Canadian Catholic Conference, 90 Parent Ave. Ottawa, Canada K1N 7B1, (613)236-9461. Free.

This issue presents the final text of the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlement, with an introductory comment by Bernard M. Daly. A member of the Canadian Catholic Conference, Mr. Daly was co-ordinator of the monitoring team of representatives of Canadian non-government organizations who followed the activities of the official Canadian delegation at the Vancouver Habitat conference. The Declaration was adopted by 89 votes to 15, with 10 abstentions. Canada was opposed along with the group of Western European and other States. The Canadian representative (Hon. Ron Basford) said his delegation voted against the Declaration with regret because it could not accept the reference to Zionism which it interpreted as a form of racism. However, during the debate on the Declaration, the Canadian delegation objected to, and argued against many other paragraphs. The final text of the Declaration is presented with certain paragraphs italicized. These highlight what the Canadian delegation identified as objectionable in the Group of 77 less developed countries' initial draft. The sections which Canada found objectionable were those with references to: a New International Economic Order; rights of sovereignty over resources and foreign investment; the illegality of settling by force; relocating people from their homeland; rights of displaced people and safeguarding heritage; racism; and disarmament.

CISS
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Latin America and Caribbean
INSIDE REPORT, Vol. 1, No. 5,
Nov. 1976. 4 pages. A joint monthly publication of the Canadian News Synthesis Project (CNSP) and the Latin American Working Group (LAWG). Single copies: \$.25; bulk orders (20 or more)...each \$.15 from LACIR, Box 6300, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1P7.



This report strives to raise the level of consciousness of Canadian citizens to the political-economic-social situation particularly in Canada and in Latin America. The above issue focuses on recent developments in Argentina, in Cuba and in Panama as well as on Canadian involvement in these areas. It reveals the concern of three Canadian M.P.'s, Louis Declos, David MacDonald and Andrew Brewin, regarding the deteriorating situation of human rights in Argentina noted during their recent fact-finding visit to that country. The report also examines the resulting implications for Canada's stance towards refugees as well as the sale of the CANDU reactor to Argentina. Discussed also is Fidel Castro's reaction to the loss of 57 Cubans in the October 8 DC-8 crash, the work of two Venezuelan agents of the CIA. Of further note is Canada's recent economic investment in Panama by means of a \$17.1 million loan from the Export Development Corporation. Most space in this issue is given to an analysis of the Canadian shoe industry. While cheap

imports from low-wage countries are making higher priced Canadian-made shoes competitive, large shoe manufacturers are expanding the import business to the detriment of local production. They are, moreover, selling the low-cost imports at local prices at the expense of the Canadian consumer. An outstanding example of this kind of profit-making is the giant Bata Shoe Company of Canada Ltd. with headquarters in Toronto. Bata operates in 84 countries and employs 84,000 workers, but the decline of the Canadian shoe industry has obviously had little effect on the Bata empire.

CISS 187 Brazil-The Price of a Development Miracle. Canada (revised) 1973, produced by the Development Education Centre, 103 slides, 20 minutes, commentary on tape cassette, script. Rental \$10 and up. For details on previewing, booking shipping and rental and purchase rates, contact DEC Films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3. (416) 964-6901.

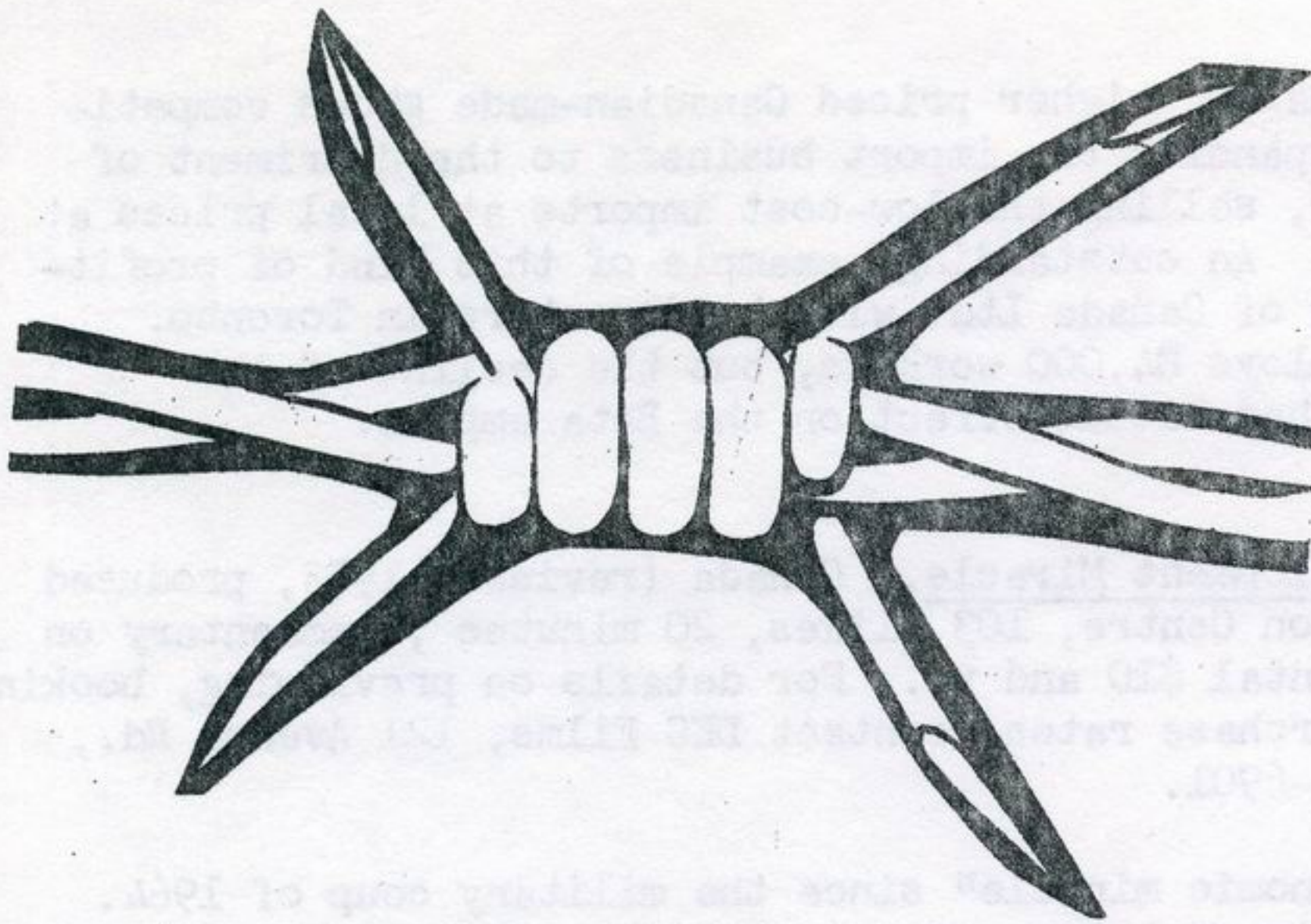
A critical view of the Brazilian "economic miracle" since the military coup of 1964. The montage shows the dependency and inequality produced by the current investment boom, and documents the torture and repression used to maintain "order and progress". It also documents the support of the Canadian government and corporations for the economic policies of the dictatorship.

CISS 188 I Remember Too, produced by the Film League, 14 min., colour, 16 mm. rental \$15 and up; for details on booking, previewing, shipping and rental and purchase prices, contact DEC films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto M5R 2G3, (416) 964-6901.

Three Chilean children's stories, drawings, anecdotes about friends, family and memories of the "old country" are all explored sensitively in this film. The children's recollection of September '73, of the junta's violence, the flight from their homeland and their new life in Canada, unfold in a simple and unsophisticated way which maintains a ring of authenticity throughout. The Candidness with which the children speak of their fear, their reluctance to leave their home, their difficulties in adjusting to life in Canada and their hope for a return to Chile communicates the feeling of many thousands of Chileans who today are refugees all over the world. This film communicates at an intensely human personal level what has already been documented about the Chilean experience at the economic and political levels.

CISS 189 One Gigantic Prison: The Report of the Fact-Finding Mission to Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, by Andrew Brewin, Louis Duclos and David MacDonald, Sept. 30-Oct. 10, 1976. Copies \$1.50 from the Inter-church Committee on Chile, 40 St. Clair E., Toronto, Ont. 84 pp.

After confirming interviews with high officials of the Chilean Government, the Junta suddenly announced, on the day of their arrival, that the above Canadian Parliamentarians would not be allowed to enter the country. They then spent ten days studying the situation in Argentina and Uruguay on a trip sponsored by the Inter-Church Committee on Chile. In their report the MPs and the Churches called conditions in the countries they visited "grim" and expressed concern about the "grave situation" of human rights violations. In Argentina at least 17,000 people have been detained, killed or simply vanished since March. The struggle of the labour unions and of church and community workers is documented. The most desperate people are the 20,000 refugees from Uruguay or Chile who sought asylum. Their immunity in U.N. hostels has already been violated



by police and right wing gangs. The Argentinian Government has recently ordered all those without permanent residence to register. If a third country cannot be found, many refugees may find themselves being shipped back to "reception" committees in their country of origin. Canada meanwhile continues to act very slowly in accepting application, treating most cases in the usual manner, taking about six months to process them and judging eligibility more on the point system and manpower needs than on their grave personal situation. The MPs have urged the Canadian Government to speed the process of admission and recommended that Canada cut

off loan or grant programs until these repressive regimes take "positive action towards the restoration of human rights." An important part of the report contains actual accounts from individuals (The Peoples' Report).

CISS
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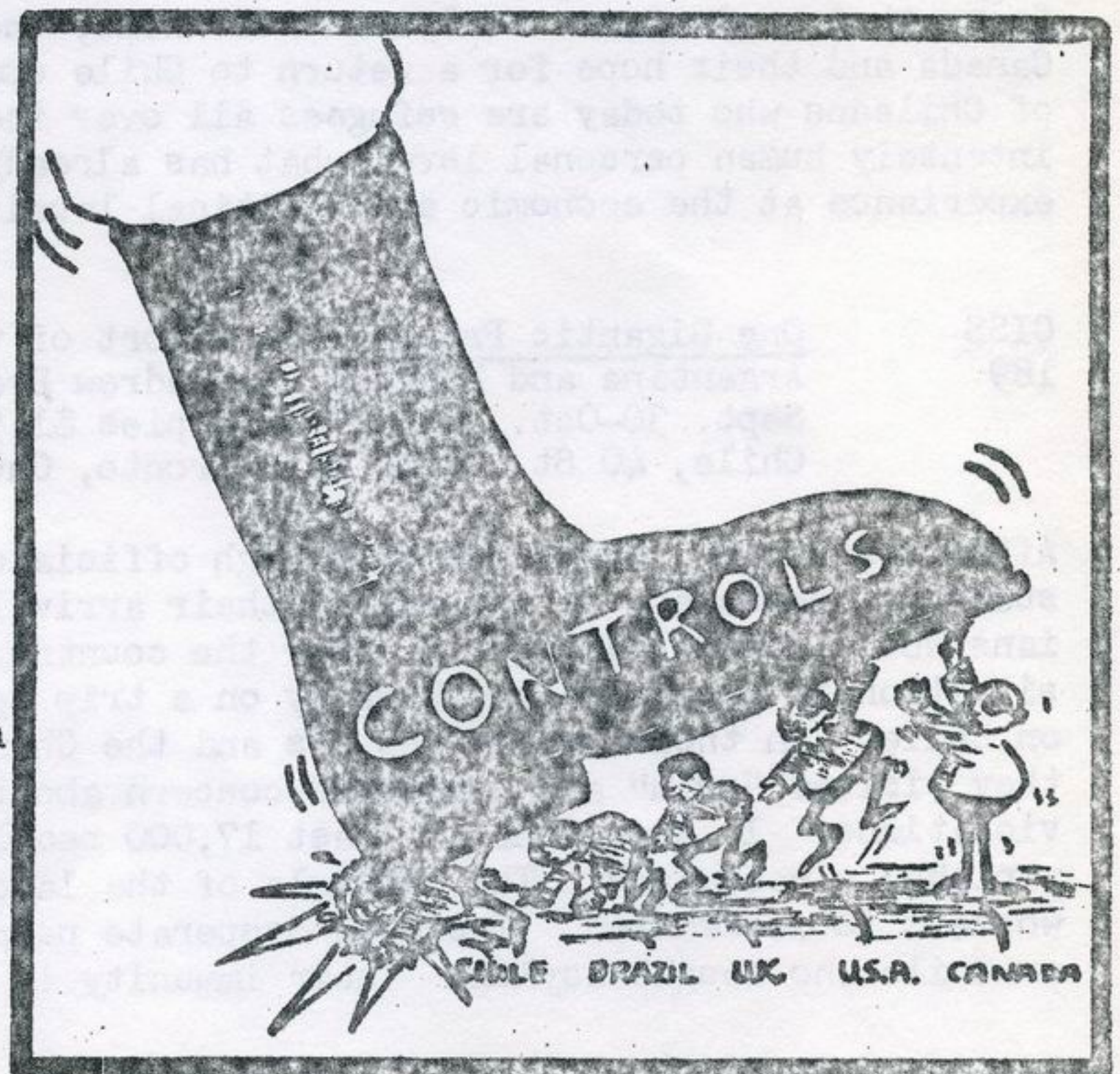
Tin, Tom Colgan, GATT-Fly, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, M4Y 2J6, April 30, 1976, 14 p., cost unknown.

This article analyses the economics of tin from mining and production through marketing. It mentions Cominco of Canada, which is involved in Australian tin production (controlled by C.P.). However, the article deals primarily with international tin markets and agreements. It gives a historical overview of the tin market since 1956 in some detail. Appendices describing the uses of tin; some corporate analysis of Malaysian tin marketing and a bibliography are included.

CISS
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Wage and Price Controls—
What Have They Done To
Others? GATT-Flyer No.2,
March 76. Available from
GATT-Fly, 600 Jarvis St.
Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J6, 10¢

There is growing resistance among working people in Canada to the wage and price control programme of the Trudeau government. Is this resistance justified? This Gatt-fly brochure offers an international perspective on this question by looking at the recent experiences of inflation control programmes in Britain, the United States, Brazil and Chile. The evidence presented in this flyer indicates that wage and price control programmes in Britain and the U.S.



have not effectively curbed price inflation but have reduced the real wages of working people. In Brazil and Chile inflation control measures have more severely restricted the real incomes of workers who are completely repressed and denied the right to organize. At the same time, no one claims that overall profits or corporate incomes have declined under these programmes; on the contrary they have often increased. For working people in Canada the implications are clear.

CISS US Grain Firms in Canada, published in The Elements: A Journal of World
192 Resources. From Transnational Institute, Washington DC:1901 Q St. NW,
Washington DC 20009. (no. 21, \$5.00/yr. July 1976, 12 p.)

This issue of The Elements discusses the movement of Cargill and Continental Grain Inc. into Canada. The Canadian Wheat Board has maintained a storage and marketing network for grain which has "worked to the advantage of both farmers and consumers, while also allowing for the world's most generous program of aid to hungry nations." When the grain is delivered to the elevator, the farmer receives an initial payment. If the wheat is later sold for a better price, the excess money is placed in a pool and eventually is returned to the farmers. The Board's control has been declining for the past fifteen years due to a federal directive to sell some grain on the open market. The effect is that the CWB can no longer stabilize price and supply. Cargill Corporation and Continental Grain Inc. are now purchasing wheat from CWB. They now handle less than 10% of Canadian-produced grain but are expected to purchase more when the prices are forced down in August. Their entry into the Canadian grain market "poses a serious threat to the country's entire grain pricing and supply system." The National Farmers Union (NFU) of Canada fears that they eventually may be able to control prices of all Canadian grains as well as their movement onto the world market. The NFU fears they will bring in a more centralized marketing system with more transportation costs to the farmer. The suggested closing down of some rail lines gives credence to their fears. "Some observers are pessimistic about how much influence the Farmers Union can bring to federal policy in the important grain and transportation decisions which Canada will be making."

CANADA - ANALYSIS

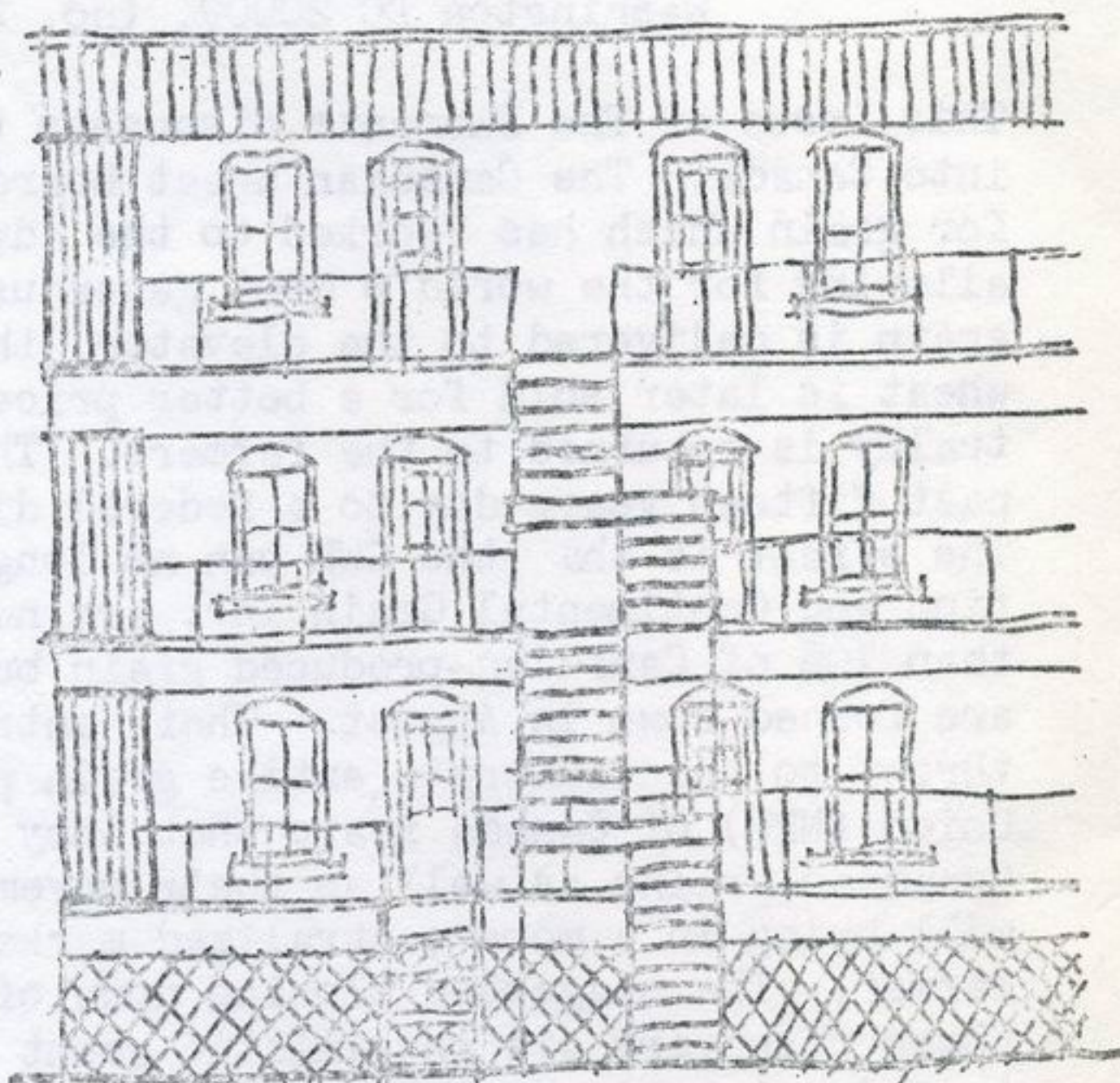
CISS In Search of Social Justice--A National Food Policy--One Way Ahead, ISSN
193 0380-1012. Published by The National Anti-Poverty Organization, 196 Bronson
Ave., Ottawa, K1R 6N4, Dec. 6, 1976. Write for further details.

In this working paper, the National Anti-Poverty Organization asserts itself to be a special interest group concentrating on legislation and policy surrounding issues of the Canadian poor (which today make up one-third of our population). NAPO focuses on the issue of food, which it considers to be a crucial area of need among the poor. Because he does not have access to the food system, the low-income consumer is rendered powerless—he becomes the victim of escalating prices and is forced to eat less nutritive food and often less food. The problem is further complicated by the resulting social problems including malnutrition and starvation. NAPO charges that the public is generally apathetic to this issue, that the government has no comprehensive public policy on food and that agribusiness takes advantage of the non-policy. NAPO thus

challenges the government to develop a public food policy which will guarantee access to quality, nutritive food at an affordable price as a right to every Canadian citizen. Social security systems and government bureaucracies alone cannot pierce the poverty dome. In order to have impact in the public policy area, NAPO insists on policy interrelatedness between economic and social realities and needs. In considering the development of a national food policy such items as land use, agricultural policies, nutrition, marketing systems, energy policy, the role of multinationals and food import, processing, distribution, and pricing policies will have to be taken into account. The paper lists 10 concrete recommendations for action in the above areas.

CISS
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Submission to the Ontario Government
on the Employment and Housing Crisis
Presented by the United Electrical
Radio and Machine Workers of America
(U. E.) and the International
Union of Electrical, Radio and
Machine Workers of America (IUE).
A 24 page brief dated April 1975.
Write to United Electrical Workers,
c/o Stan Bullock, 10 Codeco Court,
Toronto, Ont., for further information.



This brief argues that growing job insecurity and unemployment are a direct result of the downturn in housing construction. Housing is shown as becoming more inaccessible because of high prices and inadequate financing terms. These escalating costs result in aggravating shortage by cutting back in construction, a fact which leads to further unemployment in related industries. The reason for high cost is identified as a lack of government intervention to protect people from money lenders and land speculators. As factors contributing to the increased cost of housing from 1961 to 1974, labour is shown as accounting for 8%, land costs for 15% and interest charges, 53%. Developers and speculators are reportedly making from 50-600% profit.

Both the Federal and Ontario governments are identified as being committed to the trickle down theory where entrepreneurs control the economy to produce benefits for people and where public funds are used only when private enterprise fails to meet needs. In terms of government assistance and public housing, this approach is revealed as failing because assistance is directed more to middle and upper middle income groups rather than to lower income needs. Ontario produces less than 1% of public housing with a year by year drop in units built. The brief identifies shelter as a fundamental social right of every citizen and calls for a class approach to control present monopoly interests. It suggests that the government intervene in the economy by making housing a public utility. The brief states that this right would be guaranteed through the following measures: expropriation of land held by speculators; mortgage rates reduced to 6%, loans to municipalities to assist them in servicing affordable shelter and a shift in taxation from property onto income on the basis of ability to pay. It also recommends a massive affordable housing program, rent controls and a 50% increase in public housing with rent geared to no more than 20% of income.

CISS
195 The Hidden Welfare System—a report by the National Council of Welfare on the personal income tax system in Canada. Nov. 1976. Brooke Claxton Building, Ottawa, K1A 0K9. 40 pages. Free. Also available in French.

There are two welfare systems in Canada, one for the poor, the other for everyone else. This latter system transfers far more money than the poor ever receive for their welfare system and its benefits go to millions of persons. It is not called a welfare program. It is called the Income Tax Act. This report documents with examples and figures how this hidden welfare system works through mechanisms such as the Registered Retirement Savings Plan, Registered Pension Plans, Registered Home Ownership Savings Plans, Interest Income Deductions, etc. An estimated cost to Canadians of \$2.6 billion is generated by ten of these deductions. Seventy-five percent of all the tax savings generated by these combined deductions go to the top 5% of tax filers. The report recommends that those deductions and exemptions be abolished and replaced by credits which extend the same benefits to all. The National Council of Welfare has also published reports on income security, social employment, community organization, poor people's groups, legal aid/legal services and other issues. Write for further information.

CISS
196 The Development of a Guaranteed Annual Income in Canada and the Involvement of Canadian Churches. An 11 page paper presented by Rev. Robert Lindsey on April 4, 1976 at St. George's United Church, Toronto, Ont. c/o Rev. R. Lindsey, United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Free.

The primary purpose of this paper is to educate church people about the concept of a guaranteed annual income (GAI) as an effective "weapon against poverty". The paper points out that since 1971 the Federal Government has been committed to the GAI. The Special Senate Committee on Poverty in 1971 moreover recommended GAI as the "Most effective structure" by which to combat poverty. Furthermore, the Hon. Marc Lalonde, Minister of National Health and Welfare, has since 1973 proposed a guaranteed annual income for people who cannot receive income out of employment, and a supplement programme for the working poor. He advocated a two-tier guaranteed income system. Presently the Federal Government is working on the ways to implement such a programme. The Canadian public, it is observed, has yet to reach a consensus on the issue. The main apprehension among Canadians is the fear that the GAI "will contribute to the withering of the will to work". Rev. Lindsey, however, presents six counter-arguments to convince the reader that GAI will not lead to "lowered productivity and staggering public costs." Lindsey defines poverty as "social separation" and strongly advocates GAI as the best and most humane weapon against poverty. The churches' role in the debate can be summarized in three points; firstly, to help bring about a positive attitude among Canadians towards the concept of GAI; secondly to pressure the Federal Government to enact GAI as legislation; and thirdly, to critique seriously present government policies and new proposed programmes.

CISS
197 National Farmers Union Materials, available from 250 C - 2nd Avenue South, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 2M1, prices listed below.

1. Printed Materials: (a) Bi-weekly newsletter—a rundown on farm issues as NFU sees them with interpretation of their effects on farm families, \$3.00 per year. (b) Bi-weekly press clipsheet—an eight page selection of clippings from major farm publications, magazines and newspapers on issues of interest to farm families and leaders in the NFU, \$10.00 per year. (c) Union Farmer—The monthly NFU newspaper, \$3.00 per year. (d) Nature Feeds Us—a book published as an IWY project by the National Farmers Union. Includes information on food corporations, agricultural and food chemicals, NFU policy and an examination of trends in rural Canada today. \$4.50 per copy or 10 copies at \$3.50 plus postage. (e) Nutritious Recipes—Recipes gathered by farm women, includes some information on nutrition and organic foods. \$2.00 per copy plus postage.

2. Slide Tape Shows: These shows were produced for farm audiences and it is suggested that they be used in conjunction with a resource person familiar with farm issues.

(a) Grain Handling and Transportation--Details the issues facing farmers through the centralization of grain handling facilities and branch line abandonment. This leads to community breakdown, higher energy consumption, and much greater trucking costs for farmers. 25 minutes, \$5.00 per day of showing plus shipping. Purchase cost--\$50.00 plus postage.

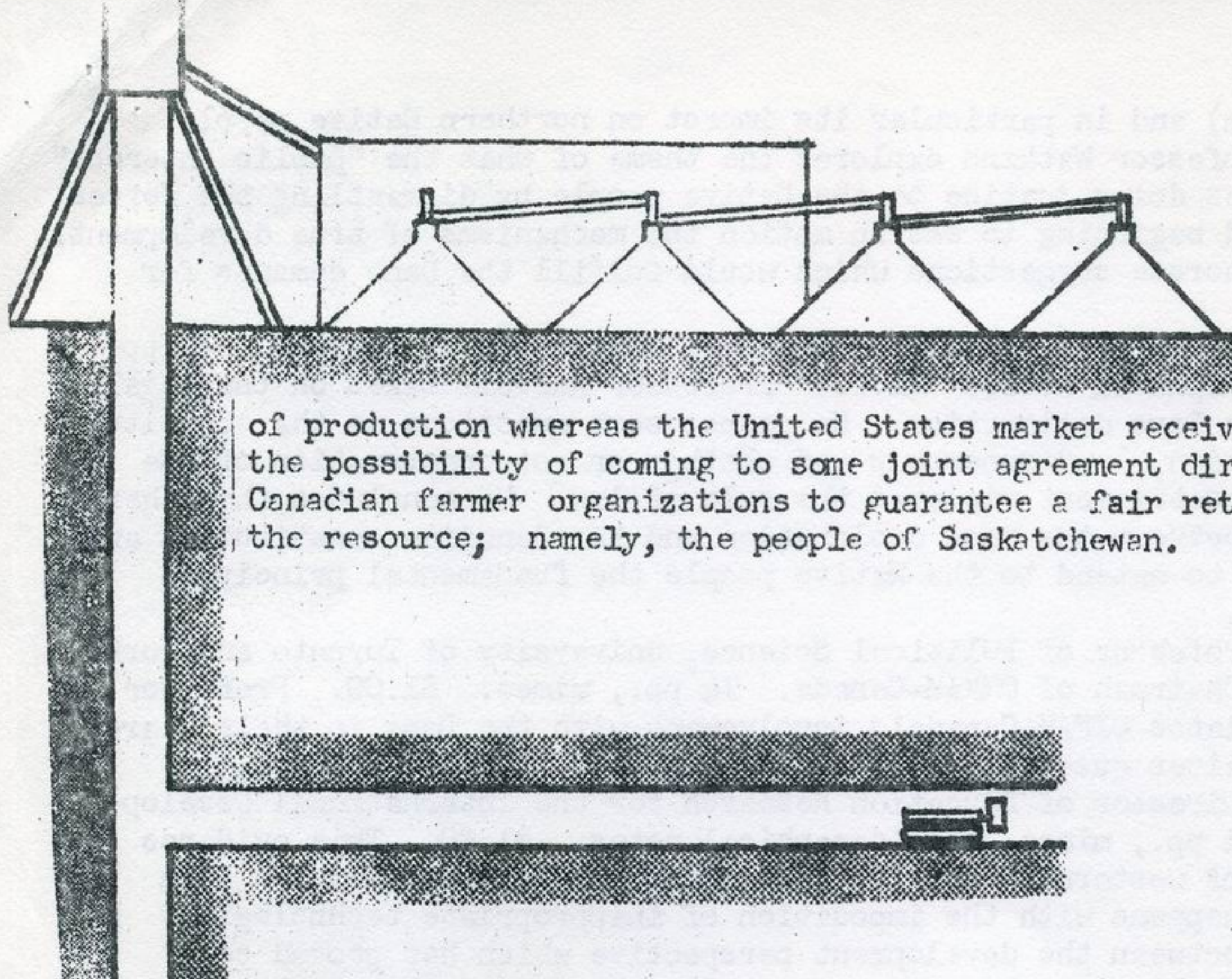
(b) The Case for a National Meat Authority--An exhaustive look at the problems which livestock producers face with boom and bust cycles in the livestock economy. Makes the case for national self-sufficiency for meat with an orderly marketing fair price to consumers and producers. 32 minutes, \$5.00 per day of showing plus shipping costs. Purchase cost--\$75.00 plus postage.

CISS 198 Cargill and Friends--The Grain Companies' Rollercoaster and Why We Should Get Off-- Gatt-Flyer No. 1, March 1976, 6 pages. Available from GATT-Fly, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. 10¢.

This brochure charts the steady growth of major multinational grain trading companies such as Continental Grain, Bunge, Cook, Louis Dreyfus and particularly Cargill Inc. Together they control 90% of the international grain trade. Prior to 1972 the price of wheat in the U.S., Canada and world markets fluctuated very little; however, as a result of the huge Soviet wheat purchases in '72, world prices became unstable and Cargill and friends seized upon the opportunity to capitalize through speculative trading; this was done at the expense of consumers in developed countries and governments in underdeveloped countries. Canada has traditionally been protected from such exploitation by prairie farmer co-ops and the Wheat Board. The latter has managed to maintain an orderly market by guaranteeing the farmer a minimum to average price for any wheat that it handles. However, as a result of the continuing trend on the part of the Canadian government to hand wheat directly over to private commodity exchanges and grain traders, this autonomy is now severely threatened. Presently, Canada is the only important source of wheat not totally exposed to Cargill and friends' profiteering--however, these companies are obviously pressuring for the total wheat market in this country. The National Farmers Union, the Wheat Pool Co-ops and individual farmers appreciate the danger this campaign poses to Canadian farmers and consumers--here and abroad--and they are fighting it. This flyer provides additional information as to how one can become more involved in this issue.

CISS 199 The Potash Story--14 pages; 20¢ per copy, available from Laurie Thompson, 21-2201, 14th Ave., Regina, or from Tom Burns, 3424 College Ave., Regina Sask.

This research document is directed towards the education and consciousness-raising of Canadians. The introduction presents parallels between the experience of the people of Saskatchewan whose potash resources have been exploited and that of exploited Third World countries. The recent legislation by the Saskatchewan government to purchase this resource industry from privately-owned companies is examined in the light of the U.N. Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted in December, 1974. The writers trace the history of the discovery of potash in the 1940's and its exploitation in the late 1950's and early 1960's by large American owned companies as well as by Canadian based producers. The Appendices provide statistical data concerning these mining companies. The article goes on to describe various government strategies to control both prices and production in the 1970's. These have included a new reserve tax on the companies and legislation to take over at least half of all the potash mines. What concerns the writers, as well as the companies and the people of Saskatchewan, is the price the government will finally pay for the mines. The article notes the potential for sharing some of the province's potash wealth through concessionary sales with under-developed countries which at present receive only 17%



of production whereas the United States market receives 70%. It also suggests the possibility of coming to some joint agreement directly with U.S. and Canadian farmer organizations to guarantee a fair return to the owners of the resource; namely, the people of Saskatchewan.

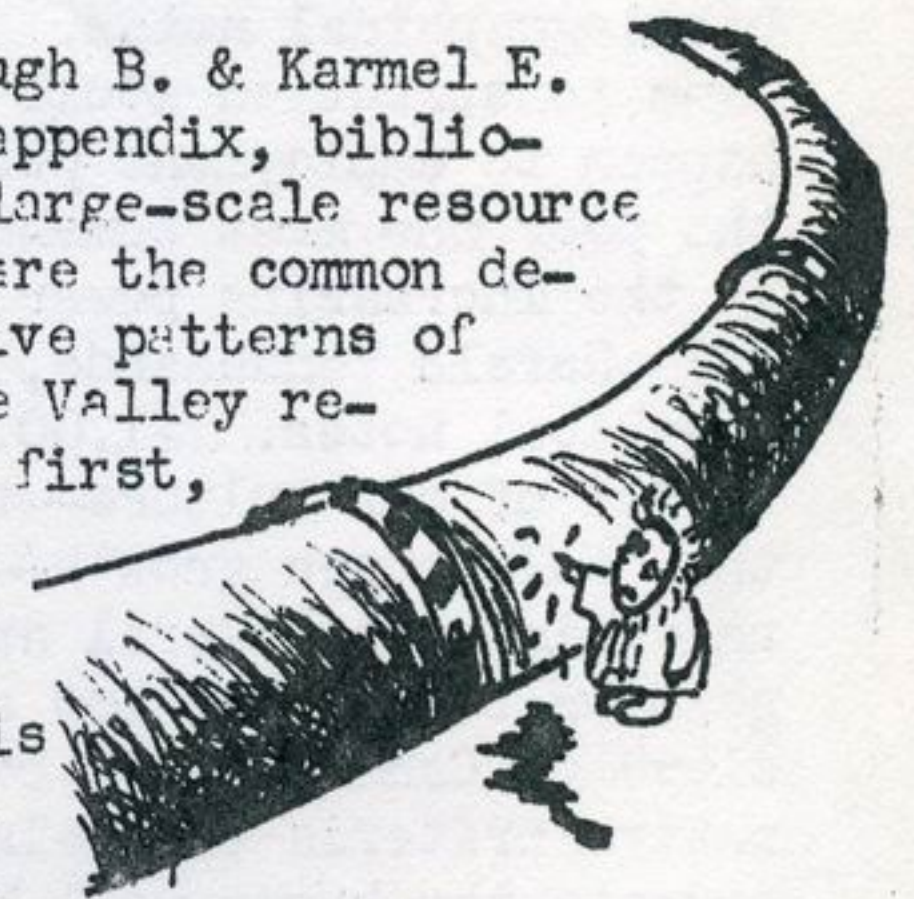
CISS
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Prepared evidence for the case of the Committee for Justice and Liberty before the National Energy Board's hearings on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, available from Committee for Justice and Liberty, 229 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1R4—see below for further details.

The Committee for Justice and Liberty Foundation (CJL) is an independent Canadian people's movement which seeks to develop political, economic, and social policies and action programs from a Christian life-perspective. CJL's bimonthly Newsletter is distributed regularly to CJL members and other interested persons. CJL periodically publishes its Political Service Bulletin which offers commentary on major Canadian issues. These items can be obtained from the above address for a sub. fee of \$5 annually. The following nine items constitute CJL's case before the National Energy Board's hearings on the proposed Mackenzie Valley natural gas pipeline and definitively point to the need for a moratorium on construction of the pipeline. CJL's most intensive involvement with the hearings will occur sometime in February when fourteen witnesses will testify in Phase 3. This phase will deal with socio-economic, environmental and other public interest matters. The evidence can be ordered as a package at a price of \$6.00 or individually at the prices indicated. All materials are available at the above address:

Socio Economic Matters: Phase 3(c) prepared evidence of: (1) Hugh B. & Karmel E. McCullum, Staff Coordinators of Project North. 37pp., mimeo, appendix, bibliographical notes. \$1.00—This evidence contains discussion of large-scale resource extraction projects in various parts of Canada, explores what are the common denominators in all of them and shows how our historic, destructive patterns of industrial development are being followed also in the Mackenzie Valley region. The McCullums argue that unless land claims are settled first, there is virtually no way to avoid the devastation which will most certainly occur if the pipeline is approved.

(2) Melville H. Watkins, Professor of Economics, University of Toronto. 39 pp., mimeo, bibliographical notes. \$1.00. This evidence contains a discussion of the staples approach to economic development and its impact on Canadian development.



generally (continentalism) and in particular its impact on northern Native people (under-development). Professor Watkins explores the theme of what the "public interest" is, argues that it includes doing justice to the Native people by dismantling the forces of "underdevelopment" and beginning to set in motion the mechanisms of true development. In this vein he makes concrete suggestions which would fulfill the Dene demands for self-determination.

(3) Peter H. Russell, Professor of Political Economy, University of Toronto. 20 pp. mimeo, appendix, bibliographical notes. \$1.00. Professor Russell takes on the legal issues arising out of the Dene declaration. He probes such questions as the constitutionality of the declaration, land ownership and whether or not construction of the pipeline prior to a land settlement violates the rule of law. He concludes that there is an essential harmony between the Dene declaration and the Canadian constitution and, therefore, no reason not to extend to the Native people the fundamental principles underlying confederation.

(4) Meyer Brownstone, Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto and York University and National Chairman of OXFAM-Canada. 14 pp., mimeo. \$1.00. Professor Brownstone's evidence relates OXFAM-Canada's involvement with the Dene in their search for self-reliance. He raises questions about the meaning of true development.

(5) Donald G. Simpson, Director of Education Research for the International Development Research Centre. 31 pp., mimeo, bibliographical notes. \$1.00. This evidence is basically a critique of western notions of development with ample examples from the Third World of what happens with the imposition of inappropriate technologies. He discusses the parallels between the development perspective which has proved so crippling for the Third World with what is proposed for the North with construction of the pipeline.

Other Public Interest Matters:

Phase 3(e) prepared evidence of

(6) G. Gustav van Beers, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Guelph. 13 pp., mimeo. \$1.00. Professor van Beers argues that the "economic-growth-maximizing" ideal dominates in our culture as a norm for action. He points out the various ways in which adherence to this ideal misdirects us and erodes other values which could better lead us into a lifestyle aimed at quality living as opposed to quantitative accumulation of material wealth.

(7) The Most Reverend Edward Walter Scott, Archbishop and Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada. 18 pp., mimeo, bibliographical notes. \$1.00. Primate Scott's evidence ranges quite broadly over such questions as development and competition. He presents a clear critique of economic growth and progress and shows how affluent North American styles of living lead to global poverty and misery. He advocates a shift in values which would allow for phasing in alternate energy sources and which would be productive of a conserver approach to resources.

(8) The Social Affairs Department of the Canadian Catholic Conference. 18 pp., mimeo, bibliographical notes. \$1.00. This evidence specifically focuses on the impact pipeline construction would have on southern Canadians. It points out what is likely to happen to employment possibilities, social services, small business opportunities and the poor who must somehow absorb the impact of higher energy costs. Another focal point is the increasing power and control the corporations exert over our everyday lives.

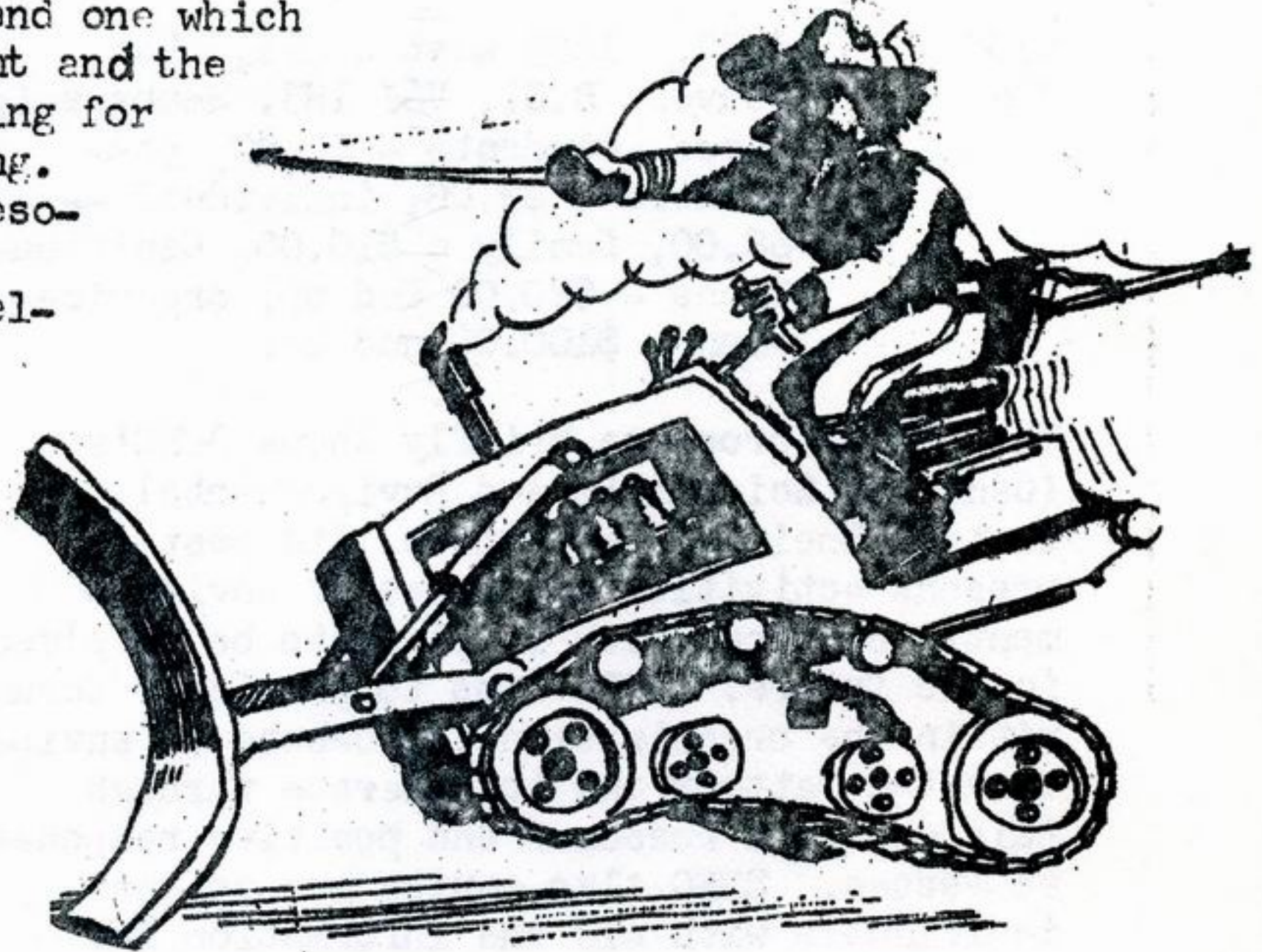
(9) Gerald Vandezande, Executive Director of the C.J.L. Foundation. 37 pp., mimeo, bibliographical notes. \$1.00. Mr. Vandezande's evidence seeks to expose how the dominant belief of our culture—that economic growth and progress are to be more highly prized than full human growth—directs Canadian society, determines Canada's energy policy and underlies the several applications to build a Mackenzie Valley gas line. He further goes on to discuss how all of this militates against the "public convenience and necessity" of Canadians in both North and South. Finally, Mr. Vandezande suggests alternative criteria to evaluate the need for a pipeline and proposes new values designed to advance the human well being of all Canadians.

The December issue of the CJL Newsletter features digests of all the evidence before the NEB. This issue is available for 25¢ per copy and 10¢ per copy for orders over 100.

CISS
201

Citizens Counter-Conference on Energy and Northern Development--Nov. 76
Edmonton. A Vanguard report, available from Vanguard Magazine, 229 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1R4. 6 pages. Write for further information.

This report covers the proceedings of the Nov. 76 "Citizens Counter-Conference on Energy and Northern Development". The Edmonton conference was the first major project of the Alberta Energy Coalition, a loose coalition of native political, labour and public interest groups. It was organized after the Berger Commission hearings to challenge energy policies which ignore social and environmental costs of resource development. The conference was held at the same time as the "Seventh National Conference on Northern Development" sponsored by government and industry. The counter-conference was relatively successful in its goal to promote a national energy policy characterized by conservation rather than consumption and one which respects Native People, the environment and the social needs of Canadians while allowing for public participation in decision-making. The counter-conference passed major resolutions supporting a minimum ten year moratorium on all northern energy development and government recognition of native rights as outlined in the Dene Declaration. Many in the large audiences and even the media people covering the conference recognized the need for public involvement in the political decisions on energy development.



Because the counter-conference stated that many are not in agreement with the oil industry's analysis of public need and desire, Warren Allmand, the Federal Minister for Northern Affairs has asked to meet with conference organizers. Delegates also expressed interest in exploring conservation and alternative energy use, in fostering government policies to promote conservation and in setting up public education programs. Also enclosed is a list and description of the various workshops held at the conference.

CISS
202

The Story of Profit--The Coalition for Energy Price Control. Write to Pat Evans, Benedict Labre House, 308 Young St., Montreal, Que., for details. 6 pages.

Since 1973 Gaz Metropolitan has been allowed 7 rate increases. In 1975 Hydro Quebec asked for six increases of more than 75% over a period of six years. Both these rate structures give all to Industry at 1/2 of what the residential users pay. Hydro Quebec's export rate (to U.S.) is 1/3 the resultant rate. The Coalition of Energy Price Control is made up of 17 Montreal groups who are fighting the gas and hydro increases and demanding that gas and electricity prices be frozen until there is a new rate structure. Accordingly big companies who use more energy would be forced to pay more and residential consumers who use less, pay less. Also available in French and English are 2 page documents on How To Read Your Electricity Bill and how to calculate your gas bill.

ECOLOGY

CISS 203 The Prairitopian. Available from Betty Daniels, Box 25, Cochin, Sask.
Subscriptions: 6 for \$12 and 50¢ per copy.

This monthly newsletter deals with ecological issues in the thrust toward a stable society. It also focuses on such areas as alternative lifestyles, cooperative and communal living, resource development, alternative technology and organic farming and gardening. It features articles, bibliographies and book reviews as well as reports on conferences and up-coming events. The November issue features an interesting article on the proposed Environmental Impact Assessment Policy which was recently released for public comment by Environment Saskatchewan.

CISS 204 SPEC. 1603 West 4 Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V6J 1H3. Membership fees: students - \$4.00, pensioners - \$2.00, individual - \$8.00, family - \$10.00. Contributions - \$20.00 and up, organization - \$100.00 and up.

This brief brochure briefly shows SPEC's (Canadian Scientific and Environmental Control Society) objectives, its past and present activities and areas of environmental concern which it plans to be involved in the future. SPEC aims to provide a forum within the organization for debate on environmental matters and to generate through this debate a reasoned and positive response to issues. SPEC also equips groups and individuals with aid and information for action on environmental issues.



"Look up, you fools!"

LABOUR - NATIVE PEOPLES

CISS 205 Solidarity For Ever! Can These Bones Live? A four page newsletter available from the Institute of Saskatchewan Studies. April 1975. Write c/o 2005 Hanover Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. for further information.

This newsletter looks at various issues that surfaced during a seminar on Labour. The theme of Canadian union autonomy was stressed. At the same time, however, the importance of Canadian and American workers belonging to international unions was recognized as urgent for solidarity in dealing with multi-national companies. Two factors were identified as contributing to agricultural disunity: governments are becoming excessively bureaucratized and farmers are taking routes that are either too commercial or political. Suggested instead, was a forum through which farmers could decide policy and plan action to get the government to act on these. Unions associated with just

one type of skill were criticized as being too self-interested and unions which organize different groups within the same area were encouraged. The principle of equal pay for equal work was identified as limited. Equal pay for work of equal value was seen as more accurate. The media was identified as an agent of corporate power and it was accused of distorting information and causing division as a result.



CISS
206

Out of Controls, Canada 1976. Produced by CUPE, 27 min., colour, 16 mm. rental \$15 and up. For details on shipping, booking, previewing rental and purchase rates contact DEC films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto M5R 2G3, (416) 964-6901. (This film is also available free of charge from all CUPE regional offices).

"Out of Control" was the first film by a Canadian union that exposed the Trudeau Anti-Inflation Bill as an attack on Canadian workers. The film concentrates on public service workers, who are the first and often the hardest hit section of the workforce, in contrast to monopoly corporations who remain unaffected by the legislation. The film explodes the Pepin-Plumptre myth that the AIB is an impartial government agency by proving its pro-business attitudes. Trudeau himself explodes one of his own myths of his political integrity, as an old speech made in Quebec comes back to haunt him with echoes of his attacks on U.S. and British wage control programmes. "Out of Controls" concludes with a call to working people to organize and defeat the current attacks on their rights to free collective bargaining.

CISS
207

Le Mepris N'Aura Qu'un Temps (Hell no Longer). Quebec 1969, Produced for the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) by Arthur LaMothe, 95 min. black and white, 16mm. French with English subtitles, rental \$50 and up. For details on previewing, booking, shipping and purchase or rental rates, contact DEC films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto M5R 2G3, (416) 964-6901.

The late sixties in Quebec were a time of acute social conflict. Massive unemployment and poor working conditions (unsafe conditions like those that led to the fatal collapse at the Turcot Interchange construction site) aggravated the social tensions of Quebec society. Social and political struggle, demonstrations, separatism, and a new working class consciousness surfaced as a result. Le Mepris is not simply a documentary, but a social statement that uses all the filmmakers' talents and technical skills. It shows the construction worker's home life, his life on the job and his life as a workless worker. The impoverished life-style of the worker is starkly contrasted with the luxury of a lavish housing project on Nun's Island in the St. Lawrence—a project which the Quebec construction workers have built themselves. Le Mepris is a moving document that carries an emotional tension with its authentic view of Quebec construction workers. This tension has surfaced once more in the massive James Bay and Olympic construction sites, between Quebecois workers and the former Liberal Government.

CISS
208

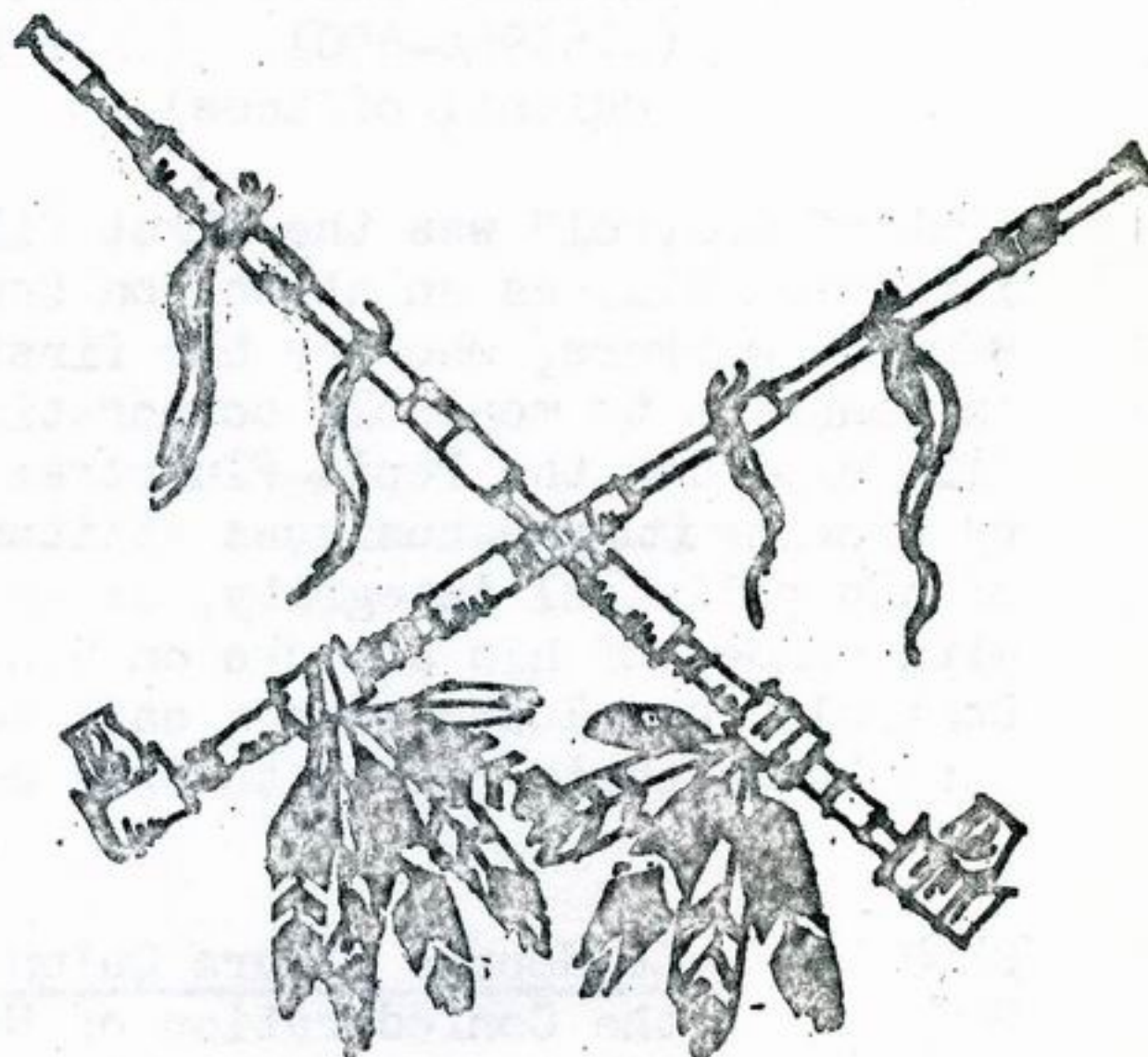
Publications List of the Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples. Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples--publishers. List Number 22, June 1975. Free of Charge. 16 Spadina Ave., Suite 201, Toronto M5R 2S7

"The Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples is a Canada-wide association of concerned citizens. Established in 1962, the Association strives to assist and support the Native Peoples, particularly by helping to bring their concerns to the attention of other Canadians. In doing so, the C.A.S.N.P. endeavors to work closely with Native leaders and Native organizations, lending its support to their goals and activities." This is an excellent resource catalogue or booklet containing a comprehensive list of publications relating to native peoples that is available to the Canadian public through C.A.S.N.P. The publications listed cover a broad range of topics--education, housing, land claims, Government Acts, the White Paper, etc.--and are available free of charge or for a small fee. This booklet also contains a list of posters available and an extensive list of bibliographies on such topics as Indians and the law, Indians in the city, Native Art, Books by Native authors, etc. These lists are free of charge. As of December/76 an updated publications list has been printed for distribution.

CISS
209

The History We Live With--Indian Land Claims in B.C. Produced by Victoria Indian Cultural Centre, 890-B McKenzie Ave., Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N3 \$1.00 ea. 22 pages.

This booklet is based on a talk at an ecumenical conference on land claims by Doug Sanders, a lawyer working with Indian groups. He first gives a history of B.C. Indian Treaties beginning with English colonialization and the economic control of the Hudson Bay company. The latter first entered into a series of treaties in 1850. It explains dealings between the Federal and Provincial government over the aboriginal rights for Indians. It describes the first Inter-tribal organization, struggling to be not just one group of Indians, as the government tended to deal with them, but in fact many separate tribes and language groups. The booklet points out that through all these treaties, often referred to as legalized theft, there was a massive land transfer, accompanied by a transfer of resources such as timber, fish and minerals. All this added up to greatly benefit the whites and impoverish the Indians who once controlled the land and resources.



CISS
210

New Breed. A publication of The Association of Metis and Non-status Indians of Saskatchewan. November 1976, 30 pages. Subscription: individual copy--75¢; 6 months \$3.00; 1 year--\$6.00. 4-1846 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. S4P 2G3.

This monthly Indian news magazine seeks primarily to inform and educate native people in Saskatchewan about current events, Indian history and tradition and the local and national Indian scene. One major article deals with the problem of low-income housing in Regina. The article describes a new approach that has been taken to this problem

by the creation of the Regina Low-Income Housing Corporation. This new citizen-run programme includes representation from the Regina Native Womens Association on its Board of Directors. In essence, this new programme by-passed the city government and deals directly with the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation in order to provide adequate low-income housing. So far the Corporation has acquired 30 houses. It acts in two capacities; that of landlord and as a referral agency directing its tenants with various needs to the appropriate social service agency. Another article addressed itself to the urgent need for a better housing and health care programme for native peoples across Canada to combat the high rates of tuberculosis ("twenty times higher than the rate among the general population") and Ostostotum, a chronic lung disease. Another article entitled, "Natives Emerging" commented on a one-day workshop in Indian-White relations sponsored by the Saskatchewan Human Rights Association. This article noted the attitudinal changes that Native Peoples are presently undergoing. They are becoming more assertive and determined to achieve a greater degree of control over their lives.. A brief summary is given of the views of the three speakers: Professor Harvey McCue, assistant professor of Native studies at Trent University, Alberta Indian leader, Harold Cardinal, and two representatives of the Northwest Territories Indian Brotherhood. In the section entitled "Native and Proud" an historical biography is presented on Anahareo, Indian wife of Grey Owl, and her contribution to the life and work of her husband.

CISS Tribal News. November 1976, Victoria Indian Cultural Education Centre, ed.
211 Doug Beardsley. 16 pages. Cost unknown.

This news pamphlet is written primarily to raise the social and political awareness of the native people of British Columbia in order that they may be prepared to take positive action for change. The main article, entitled "The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs", traces the Union's development from its formation in 1969 to the recent Courtenay Conference in May 1976. The original reasons for the formation of the Union were: (i) to develop a response to the 1969 White Paper; (ii) to pursue a just settlement of the B.C. Indian Land Question; and (iii) to form a strong provincial Indian political organization that could represent all the Indian people in British Columbia. The article condemns the assimilation programs of the Federal Government as these have downplayed the tribal systems which have been the foundation of Indian culture. The Chilliwack Conference of 1975 similarly attacked the constitution of the Union of the B.C. Indian Chiefs for failing both to recognize the Indianness of the people, and to give the native people a model to help them recapture their lost Indianness. The 1976 Meeting in Courtenay, in its turn, rejected the forced approaches of the leadership of the non-status Indians and made a plea for a new direction by the Union which would promote the inclusion of the non-status Indians in a more natural context and at the same time provide a basis for both groups to join forces in rebuilding a better sense of Indianness within the 20th century. The remaining pages are devoted to new items from the Saanich Peninsula Council of Tsartlip, Tsawout, Tseycum and Pauquachin Reserves which represent approximately 800 people, and to an article encouraging support for a proposed alcohol and drug project in the area for reasons of building a strong sense of nationhood.

CISS The "Menace" of Nelson Small Legs Jrs.' Peacpipe, by Nancy Cooper and
212 Aquash Murder Case Coverage, by Barrie Zwicker in "Content", Canada's National
News Media Magazine, July 1976, 22 Laurier Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4X 1S3. 50¢

These two articles give a penetrating "behind the public eye" account of what is and is not reported. In the reporting of the two Alberta leaders' statements to the Berger Inquiry in Calgary, there was great discrepancy between what local reporters had handed in to their papers, the Canadian Press Version and what was reported in the paper. The whole incident which went largely unnoticed and which is a process that is certainly

not unusual in the daily workings of most newsrooms, raises serious questions on several counts. These include the thorny issue of where corrections are run and the delicate matter of going with a 'mere service' version of an event that one's own paper's staff has covered. The late, sparse, stop and start treatment of the murder of Anna Mae Aquash, a Micmac from Antigonish, N.S., would have been more readily identified as news had the victim been a middle class white. An interesting contrast to this lack of coverage was found in the front page headlines of the May 10 issue of the Toronto Globe and Mail—"99 of 120 Students of Quebec Indian College Treated for Gonorrhea."



THESE NATIVE TENSION'S ARE GETTING
SERIOUS - WHO'S IN CHARGE OF OUR
FORKED TONGUE DEPARTMENT?

CISS 213 The People and the Land are One. Grand Council Treaty Number 9, 261 Third Avenue, Timmins, Ontario. Tel: (705) 267-1191. Write or phone to be put on their mailing list. Donations appreciated.

This four page pamphlet outlines the position taken by the Cree-Ojibway Chiefs of the Treaty Number 9 area of Ontario against the granting of further cutting rights to Reed Pulp and Paper, a British-based multinational, which has "one of the worst forest management records of any companies operating in the province." The purpose of the pamphlet is to bring political pressure to bear on the Ontario government to establish an impartial inquiry into resource development north of 50 degrees. It is hoped that such an inquiry would examine the advantages and disadvantages of all types of resource development and suggest possible guidelines in order that future development will enrich, not rape, the land and its people.

CISS 214 "Is the James Bay Model Good Enough for the N.W.T.?", from Inside Oxfam, Sept/Oct. 1976, Oxfam-Canada, Ontario Region, 175 Carlton St., Toronto M5A 2K3. 2 pages. Cost unknown. (Inside Oxfam is a newsletter for Oxfam contributors)

This article is a brief analysis of the \$225 million James Bay Agreement with the

Inuit and Cree of northern Quebec. Oxfam has funded a community development effort there. The article critically examines the nature of the agreement--the extinguishing of ownership of 400,000 square miles; the retaining ownership of 5,280 square miles; hunting and trapping rights; royalties and control of local government and services. It also states the author's belief that the agreement was forced and the implications this may have for native peoples in the N.W.T.

CISS 215 Hands Across Polluted Waters. Japan/Canada 1975, 30 min. colour. 16 mm. Rental \$25 and up. For details on previewing, booking, shipping, rental and purchase rates, contact DEC films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto M5R 2G3. phone (416)964-6901.

This film chronicles the historic visit in July 1975 of representatives from the White Dog and Grassy Narrows Indian Reserves and the National Indian Brotherhood to Minimata and Niigaata in Japan. The visit marks the beginning of a unique international alliance uniting victims of industrial pollution from two continents. Minimata disease (mercury poisoning) struck the inhabitants of the fishing village near Minimata in 1973. It was caused by Mercury dumped into Minimata Bay by the Chisso Chemical Corporation. The fishing industry, health, community life and the major food source of the people were destroyed. Similarly in N.W. Ontario, mercury dumped by Reed paper from its Dryden plant has destroyed commercial fishing, tourist guiding, community life and major protein sources of the Ojibway people of White Dog and Grassy Narrows. The visit was made at the invitation of the Minimata Disease Patients Alliance, who are determined that the world learn the lesson of Minimata and that the Japanese tragedy not be repeated in Canada. Three representatives of the Minimata Patients Alliance paid a return visit to Canada, the affected areas of Northern Ontario in September 1975.

JURIDICAL

CISS 216 Alternatives, 404 Jarvis St., Toronto, M4Y 2G6, (416)925-3458. Free. A study/action kit prepared by the Church Council on Justice and Corrections, sponsored by eleven national churches.

Alternatives is part of a program of community education and involvement about aspects of criminal problems and solutions, especially at the local level. The kit launches Phase I of a Three-Phase programme. It includes a poster, brochure, information on jail, chaplaincies and the corrections system. There is an audio cassette for study/action workshops, a role-play game, case histories and suggestions for worship services. The programme is an attempt to involve people in an informal search for and implementation of Alternatives.

CISS 217 Quaker Prison Committee, 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto, M5R 1C7 (416)920-5213. 75¢. A series of reflections by Ruth Morris, director of Canadian Friends Service Committee.

These record and react to two case histories she was involved in: Machael Martin & Glen Dunning. The reflections particularly look at the bail system and pre-trial treatment of those charged including delays with trial, hearings, treatment of accused

as guilty before conviction. (a) Thoughts on spending a day in Court (7 pp.); (b) Bail Review in the Ontario Supreme Court (3 pp.); (c) Mike Martin Saga: Chapter III (4 pp.); (d) Glen Dunning (5 pp.); (e) Letter to Scott Young (Globe & Mail) (3 pp.).

CISS Criminal Law: 25 Common Mistakes. Legal Aid Manitoba, 325 Portage Ave.,
213 Winnipeg, Man. R3B 2B9. 6 pages. Write for further information.

This document examines common mistakes and impressions people have about criminal law, lawyers and legal advice, criminal records, police powers and procedures. The format states the mistake and then the law. The mistakes include the following: use of words such as 'felonies' and 'misdemeanors' (U.S. terms), everyone gets a trial, feeling and pleading guilty.



COMMUNITY - COOPERATIVES

CISS Intentional Communities as a Strategy for Social Change, by Walter Jarsky,
219 reprinted from Skin-Aki, Unicorn Hunter's Guide, April 1976, 8 pages.
30¢ - 63 Beaty Ave., Toronto, Ont.

This essay analyzes the significance of the role of "community" in the struggle toward a more human social order. The author asserts that with the decline of authentic community life, both ecclesiastical and social institutions have tended to become more centralized and oppressive and that in this process public participation has become virtually non-existent. As a result, the individual is forced to form his identity through identification with the state and social institutions and he therefore comes to experience himself as depersonalized and powerless. The paper suggests an alternative to such alienation--namely the building of intentional communities. Here groups of people gather together with the intention of sharing a whole way of life through the pooling of persons, goods and services. These communities then branch out into alternative organizations and federations of alternatives. In order to maintain the person-centred orientation these alternative organizations function on the collective model. Thus they attempt to embody not only secondary relations but also primary relations in particular, that is, people dealing with each other as persons with feelings and not just as functions in a process.

CISS Briar Patch, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 76, available from Briar Patch, 213--
220 1321 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. 31 pages. Subscription \$5.00 (\$2.50 for people receiving a government income subsidy.)

Briar Patch is published by the Briar Patch Society, an open, non-profit organization dedicated to publishing a newspaper that is open to all people and community groups in Saskatchewan. It features articles on welfare, native people, worker's disputes and government policies as they affect low-income and working class people. In the editorial of this issue, the board of directors announce that they will be setting up editorial collectives in each Saskatchewan centre in order to further the ideal of community controlled media. The feature article deals with the coverage of the Oct. 14 Day of Protest; it was relatively successful in that 28,000 workers were

mobilized to strike throughout Saskatchewan. Day Care is given much attention in this issue: one article deals with the closing down of two Saskatoon unionized day care centres due to a system of government that doesn't take into account the actual costs of running a day care. Briar Patch calls for a renewal of government policy in this area. In Moose Jaw there is coverage of the creation of a day care centre for children of school age and in Regina a report on the move to form a provincial daycare association. Other articles feature the politics of the cable TV war, the results and analysis of the municipal elections in 7 Saskatchewan cities and a report on the first low-income housing project in Canada to be operated by broadly based community organizations. In addition to a "Letters" section there are also sections of special interest to the Saskatchewan public.

CISS Daybreak Publications--Winter Catalogue, available from Daybreak Publications
221 11339 Yonge St., R.R. #1, Richmond Hill, Ontario. L4C 4X7, Free.

Daybreak publications is an effort to provide meaningful work for mentally handicapped men and women who live together with friends at the Daybreak community. The publications are printed at Arc Industries where most of the men and women are employed; some members belong to the publications staff and work addressing envelopes and filling orders. A second goal of Daybreak publications is to share professional and inspirational material with the public; Letters of L'Arche, a subscription magazine seeks to bring news, experience and hope to the homes of L'Arche around the world, to the friends of L'Arche and to professional friends who often share their knowledge in this publication. The works of Jean Vanier, the founder of the L'Arche movement and other related authors are featured among the seventeen publications available through the winter catalogue. Prices are listed. Also available is a list of L'Arche Homes in Canada.

CISS Family Pastimes, R.R. #4, Perth, Ontario. 20 pages. NO charge.
222

The chief purpose of this catalogue is to advertise the co-operatively played games which the Lanark Hill community distributes by mail order in order to finance itself. These innovative games are for both children and adults and are available at modest prices. Also included in the catalogue is a description of the day-to-day life of the 3-family community. Reference is also made to works and teaching of Krishnamurti who provides spiritual inspiration for the community. Price lists for the games and the publications of J. Krishnamurti is included.

CISS The Food Co-operator, Vol. II, #1, November 29, 1976; A Journal of the
223 Toronto Federation of Food Co-ops and Clubs, 203 Oak Street, Toronto,
Ontario M5A 2C8, 12 pages. Free.

This periodical newsletter provides news and information services for the general public and in particular for the members of the organizations which do business with the Federation. These organizations include 21 food co-ops, and clubs, 5 natural food stores, 5 daycare centres, 5 natural food restaurants and 2 housing co-ops, the majority of which are located in Toronto. Henrik Bechmann tells the Federation story from its 'lucky start' in receiving funding from PLURA in 1974 through three phases to the present; namely, 'getting rolling', 'taking shape' and 'persisting'. During the last phase from July to October, 1976, the Federation had to rely entirely on its own

resources to carry on and to fund its work. This it succeeded in doing because the groundwork for a viable food co-operative network had been well-laid over the previous year. Other articles in the newsletter pertain to the buyer groups and the collective, while one page is given to recipes and nutrition.



CISS 224 Bleeker Street, Canada 1973. Produced by E Kolompar, R. Astly, J. Marshall. 25 minutes black and white, 16 mm., rental \$25 and up. Available from DEC films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto M5R 2G3 (416)964-6901. Write or phone for details on booking, shipping, previewing, rental and purchase rates.

Through the courts, through City Hall, and out into the streets, the residents of Bleeker Street, a poor working class neighbourhood in Toronto carried the battle to save their homes. Meridian Development Corporation with the help of the police and City Hall, eventually won and the residents were evicted, but Bleeker Street is a testament to their strength and perseverance that is a lesson and inspiration to those engaged in similar struggles. (First prize at Montreal Student Film Festival and CNE Film Festival.)

CISS 225 VTR-Edmonton Chinatown...A Beginning... Communitas Incorporated, IB Le Marchand Mansions, 116 Street and 100 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. July 1973. \$1.00. 30 pages.

Video tape recordings were used in 1973 to help the Chinese community explore their feelings about the redevelopment of Edmonton's Chinatown. This is a report on that effort. The project was funded by the Secretary of State and the report examines and evaluates the work of the three staff. Each major stage of the project is described and evaluated from developing initial contacts to community meetings. The report concludes that video was an effective tool for facilitating community dialogue and enabling the Chinese speaking community to play a greater role in shaping the direction of their community.

WOMEN

CISS 226 Feminist Resource Materials, available from Vancouver Status of Women, 2029 West 4th Ave., Vancouver B.C. V6J 1N3, \$1.00

This bibliography aims to increase the flow of information throughout Canada on women's issues. It is comprehensive and continually updated through the Vancouver Status of Women's monthly newsletter, Kinesis (also available at above address). Contributions, in any media form are invited from provincial and local women's groups. Some featured areas: non-sexist advertising, women in business and government,

family, legal rights and men's liberation.

CISS
227

Women Working, Issue #6. Available from the United Church of Canada Division of Mission Research and Resources on Social Justice Issues. Att: John Foster, 85 St. Clair Ave. E. Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M8. Four page tabloid format. Fall 1976. First 100 copies free. Each additional copy \$.03 each.

WOMEN AS % OF TOTAL WORKERS BY OCCUPATION

Clerical 72.1%

Service/Recreation 60.1%

Professional/Technical 41.1%

Sales 38.9%

Managerial
13.4%

This four page paper examines many of the issues that are being faced by women in the working world. It points out that although equality is much talked about and although women make 1/3 of the working force, the average working woman earns only half as much as a working man. Thus the situation for most of us is no better than it was 80 years ago. The issue sheet comments on social attitudes and change relating to positions of women in the labour force wherein they are stereotyped and socialized within specific roles. A study of daycare by Canadian Welfare demonstrates that it is cheaper to have women working than collecting welfare even if the government has to supply daycare. Other articles deal with farm women's struggles in gaining farm assets and the struggle within male-dominated unions. The "What We Can Do" section combined with the "Resource" section provides a means to action for the working woman.

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