

CANADIAN INFORMATION SHARING SERVICE

MARCH 1977 VOLUME I NUMBER 6

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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.

CISS is not a documentation centre. Materials should be ordered directly from the producer.

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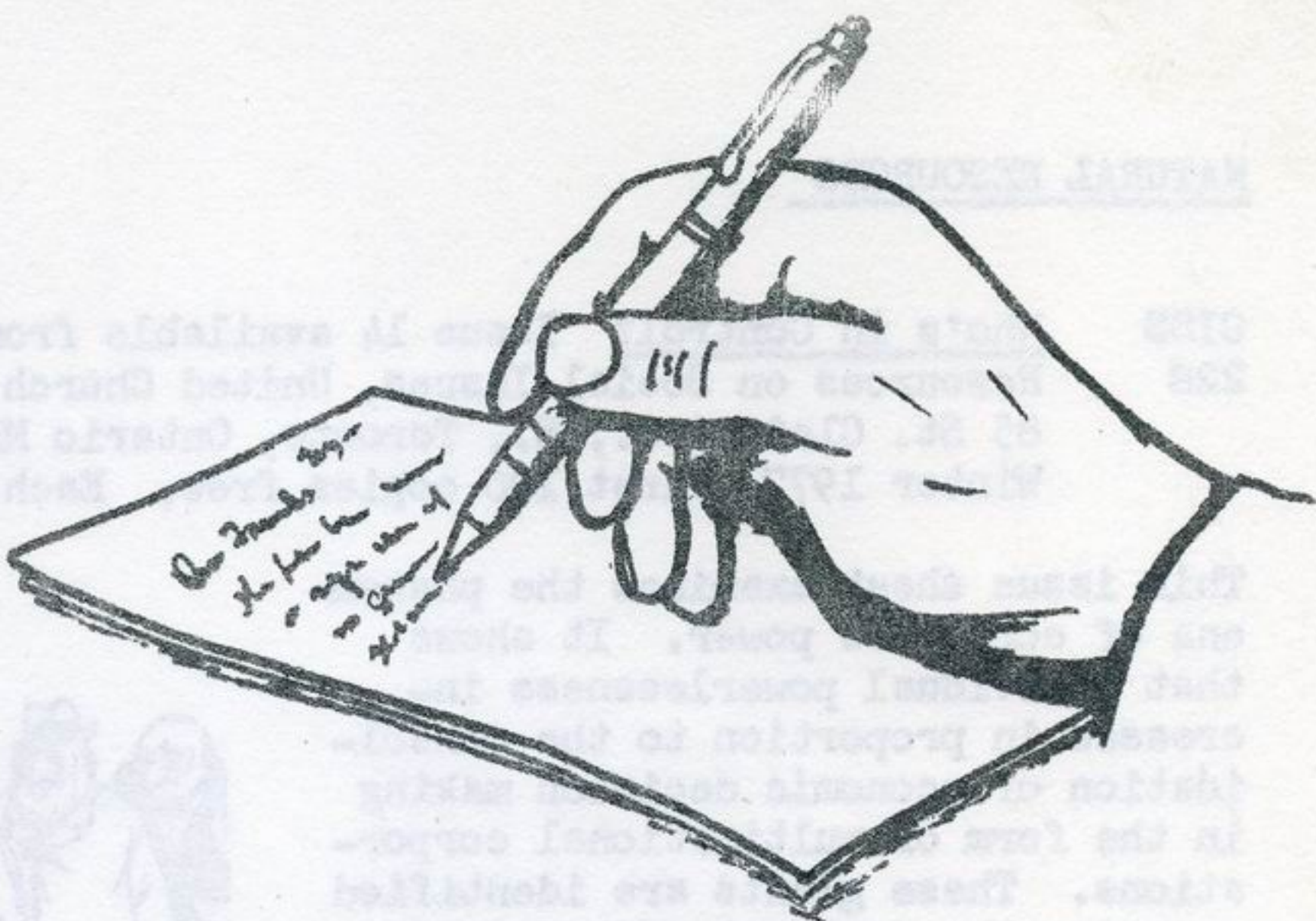
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Dear Friends,

Reviewing the materials presented in this issue we have begun to ask questions about what these reveal to us of Canadian society, its structures and effects on people, and the response which is emerging. Large business corporations and centralized government are being criticized for the kind of "development" they practice. It is remarkable how consistent that criticism is, especially considering the broad number of issues, geographic regions and interest groups it represents.



The arrogant profiteering of multinational corporations and the dehumanizing effects of their actions are pointed to over and over again. These corporations, through integrated international control, dominate market conditions while functioning beyond the legal power and national concerns of individual countries. Increasingly we recognise the powerlessness this generates as a serious threat to our democratic traditions.

Maldistribution of income, patterns of ownership which create subsistence levels for masses of people and which encourage unemployment, inadequate social assistance, a growing foreign debt and dependency on world capital markets are just a few of the ailments described in this issue. Even the increased rate of alcoholism is traced to promotion of the product for profit's sake.

When the government is criticized it is usually in function of their acceptance or promotion of corporate ends. Centralized government ends up **serving** ends other than the needs felt by its citizens.

Are there any signs of hope? Here as well there are consistent patterns. Independent, locally-based, non-profit organizations are a better way to use public income for community development. Decentralization and interdependence are main features in the struggle for self-determination.

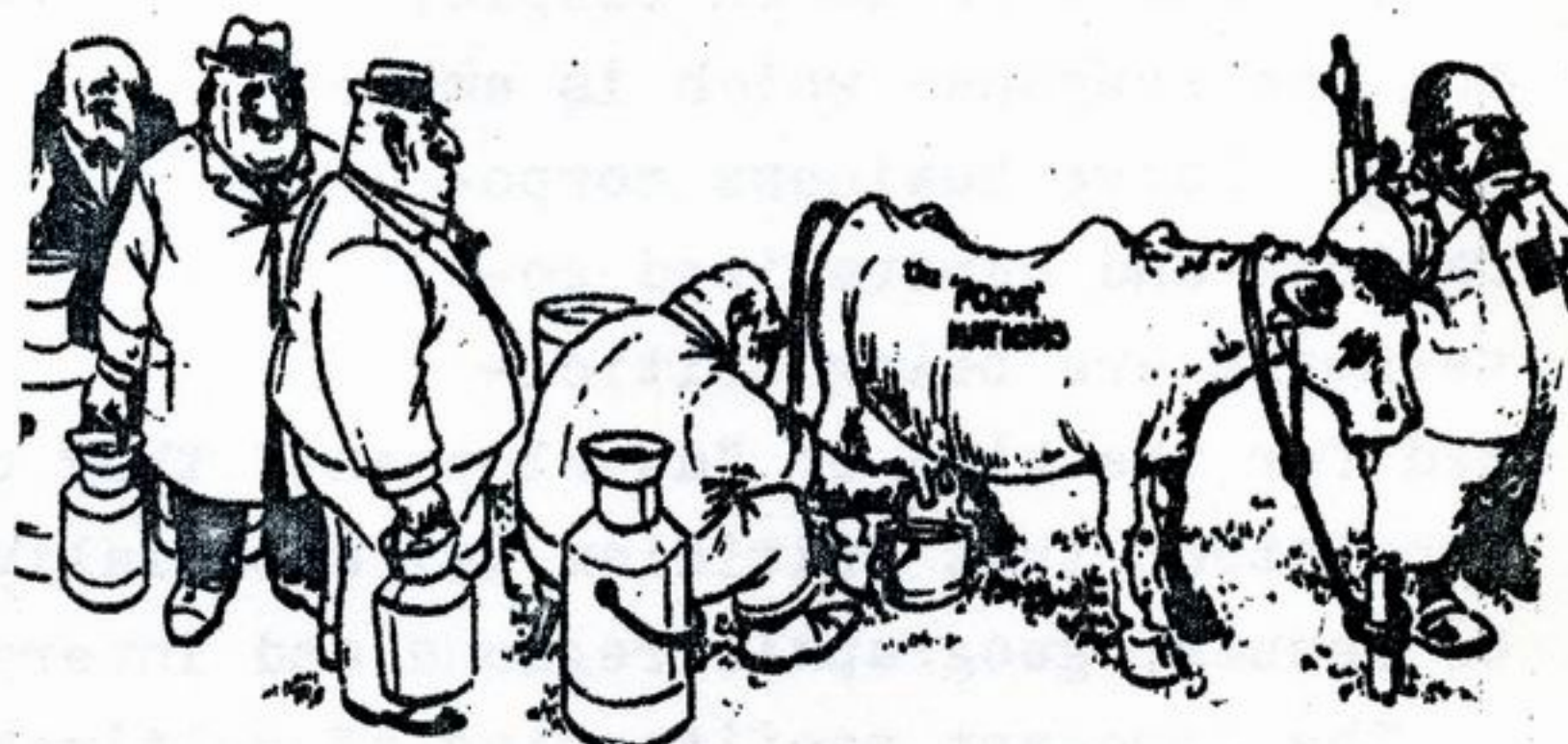
In Union,

Jim Morin

NATURAL RESOURCES

CISS 228 Who's in Control? Issue 14 available from Division of Mission Research and Resources on Social Issues, United Church of Canada. Attention: John Foster 85 St. Clair Ave., E., Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8. Four page tabloid format. Winter 1977, First 100 copies free, Each additional copy \$.03 each.

This issue sheet examines the phenomena of corporate power. It shows that individual powerlessness increases in proportion to the consolidation of economic decision making in the form of multinational corporations. These giants are identified as being the dominant influence in our market economy while functioning and the legal power and national concern of individual countries. This situation is judged as posing a serious threat to our democratic traditions because major shareholders and the board of directors are often the same people and thus are accountable only to themselves.



When one per cent of Canadian income earners own over 48% of shares it becomes impossible to have a say in corporate policy. Globally multinational corporations (MNC) are shown to have monopoly control over technology, marketing and finance; these lead to development that is capital rather than labor intensive, monopolistic and consumption-oriented rather than need fulfilling. The paper describes responses of various groups to the impact of MNC. These attempt to either change, regulate or promote the multi-national. The aims and strategies of the Inter Church Task Force on Corporate Responsibility are outlined and current corporate concerns are dealt with. These include church opposition to the following: 1) Canadian bank loans to the racist government of South Africa; 2) Falconbridge mine operations in illegally occupied Namibia; 3) Noranda's investment in Chilean copper; 4) Reed Paper Ltd.'s planned forest development in Northern Ontario. Resources and suggestions for action are detailed.

CISS 229 Commodity Notes No. 3. November 1976. GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, M5R 2S2. Cost unknown.

This issue critically examines international trade activities in regard to copper and copper talks, sugar, tin and the repression of Peruvian fishermen by Peru's rightist government. It also includes the October 1976 UNCTAD graph record of the monthly average prices of cocoa from 1973 to 1976.

The Notes report the failure of the September meeting of the Integrated Programme to make any progress on specific measures necessary for a copper agreement or on UNCTAD's proposal for an Integrated Programme for Commodities. In the end an ad hoc group was set up to study the eleventh hour Resolution for commodity trade reform reached earlier in Nairobi.

Sugar: the next International Sugar Conference will take place April 18, 1977.
Tin: within the International Tin Council (ITC), the price ranges could be affected by decisive votes on the part of the producer nations such as Malaysia and Bolivia, and by the opposing votes of consumer members such as the United States and the British London Tin group of companies which have extensive tin mining interests in Malaysia.

Copper: the fluctuations of copper prices over the past several months lend more urgency to action on stabilizing copper prices. The high price earlier in 1976 was founded on several expectations which were not realized, such as a slow pick-up of the world economy. The biggest obstacle to a price rise, however, is the large and increasing copper stocks of consumers, especially in the London Metal Exchange.

Peruvian Fishermen: have been the target of repression by Peru's military rightist government through the denationalization of the anchovy fleet which has been the biggest in the world and has generated about 13% of total export revenues in the past three years. In addition, more than 200 union leaders have been jailed and subjected to torture, hundreds of workers have been fired, local union centres searched and leaders of the workers detained and persecuted. These injustices have not occurred without protest both by the Communist and Christian Democratic trade union federations and by the Peruvian bishops.

CISS One Earth — Two Worlds ed. Paul Harnish, Food Project, Idea Centre,
230 418 Wardlaw Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Cost unknown.

This Food Kit is divided into five sections dealing with the following food-related themes: production and consumption patterns, corporate structures, alternatives, and finally population and development. It thus seeks to show the interdependence of political and economic structures in the northern and southern worlds. Each package contains an introductory article by the editor with accompanying discussion starters, a selected bibliography, resource contacts, game plans, fact sheets, graphs and statistics.

1) Production and Consumption Patterns: one paper addresses six myths on Canadian hunger and malnutrition, another the environmental crisis, while a third the failure of the Green Revolution.

2) Food and Corporate Structures: the fact sheets show that the two centres of power in our food system are the agrichemical producers at the pre-farm end and the processors at the post-farm end. What links them together into one relatively homogeneous group is the large multinational presence of both, and their control over government policies relating at one and the same time to food trade and to their own food industries. The other link between the two power centres of agribusiness are large commercial banks which control shares of stock of both the largest processors and the largest energy companies. Prime examples of American based multinational trading companies in Canada are listed as Cargill, Inc., Continental Grain, Bunge, Cook and Louis Dreyfus. At the same time the Canadian Wheat Board is cited as the main protection left to Canadian farmers and consumers against fluctuating markets and higher bread prices.

3) Food and Alternatives: the purpose of this packet is to help people work systematically through the many issues after considering strategies and models for change. The enclosed articles address themselves to improved nutrition, the how and why of food co-ops, lifestyle alternatives to consumerism and a decentralist approach to the world food crisis.

the growth and development of George Weston Ltd., (ii) an aggregate list of European, African and Australian holdings as of 1974, and (iii) a chart outlining all North American holdings as of May 23, 1975. At the same time, it exposes the domination of the Canadian food market by the Weston family.

The text traces the family history from George Weston, a Toronto breadwagon driver who founded a successful biscuit factory in the late 1800's. His great grandsons, Galen and Garry, are currently busy consolidating their father Garfield's prolific work of watching over a world-wide complex of companies with sales in excess of \$7 billion. In 1974, the North American based Weston group of companies had sales of \$4.7 billion, with Loblaw Companies Ltd. alone accounting for roughly \$3.0 billion.

The article points out that members of the Weston clan remain bakers to this day but the parent firm of George Weston Ltd. serves also as a holding company under which are clustered financial interests in as many as 244 companies. The immensity of the Weston empire and its means of growth through acquisition and takeovers both of related manufacturing fields, and the wholesale and retail market such as Loblaw Groceries Company, are indicative of behaviour increasingly preponderant in our society. In addition, the authors note that the mammoth, diversified corporation and its concentration of power through market domination (its reason for being) stand more and more as a fact of social life.

Because of a cult of secrecy by company officials, the extent of Weston's North American holdings and its links with the Loblaw group of companies were inadvertently stumbled upon in 1966 during the investigations of the Federal Committee on Consumer Credit. At the moment of disclosure it was estimated that Weston interests handled about 23% of all of Canada's food sales.

The authors incisively observe that concentrated ownership by the corporate elite contradicts the prevailing free enterprise ethos which Canada, as a liberal capitalist nation upholds; yet it appears as a necessary upshot of the workings of the system itself. It is precisely as a means of eliminating the competitive pressures of the marketplace that Weston's monopoly control has been so unremarkably developed.

CISS Coffee: Gatt-Fly Commodity Profile, produced by Gatt-Fly at 11 Madison Ave.,
233 Toronto, Ontario November 1976, 20 pages, \$.50

This profile looks at coffee from a number of different angles in order to help the reader to understand the reasons for the fluctuating costs of coffee. All 42 producing countries of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) are dependent on the export of primary commodities rather than finished products as their main source of income. In 1974, five Latin American countries were dependent on coffee exports for more than one-fifth of their foreign exchange earnings. This kind of dependency works to maintain patterns of ownership which take the form of absentee-owned plantations or subsistence holdings, both of which encourage unemployment. Brazil is the only country in Latin America that processes its own coffee; in all others Nescafe is imported back from the U.S. The Ivory Coast in Africa processes its own coffee but through foreign controlled companies. Because of the boom-and-bust cycles which characterize coffee trade the International Coffee Organization was set up to stabilize and regulate the market. Its history, programs, demise and most recent attempts at a new agreement within the ICO are dealt with in detail. One of its weaknesses is that voting power is controlled by the amount of coffee exported or imported which means Brazil and the U.S. effectively dominate the ICO. Thus the U.S. has effectively resisted quotas which would induce higher prices for

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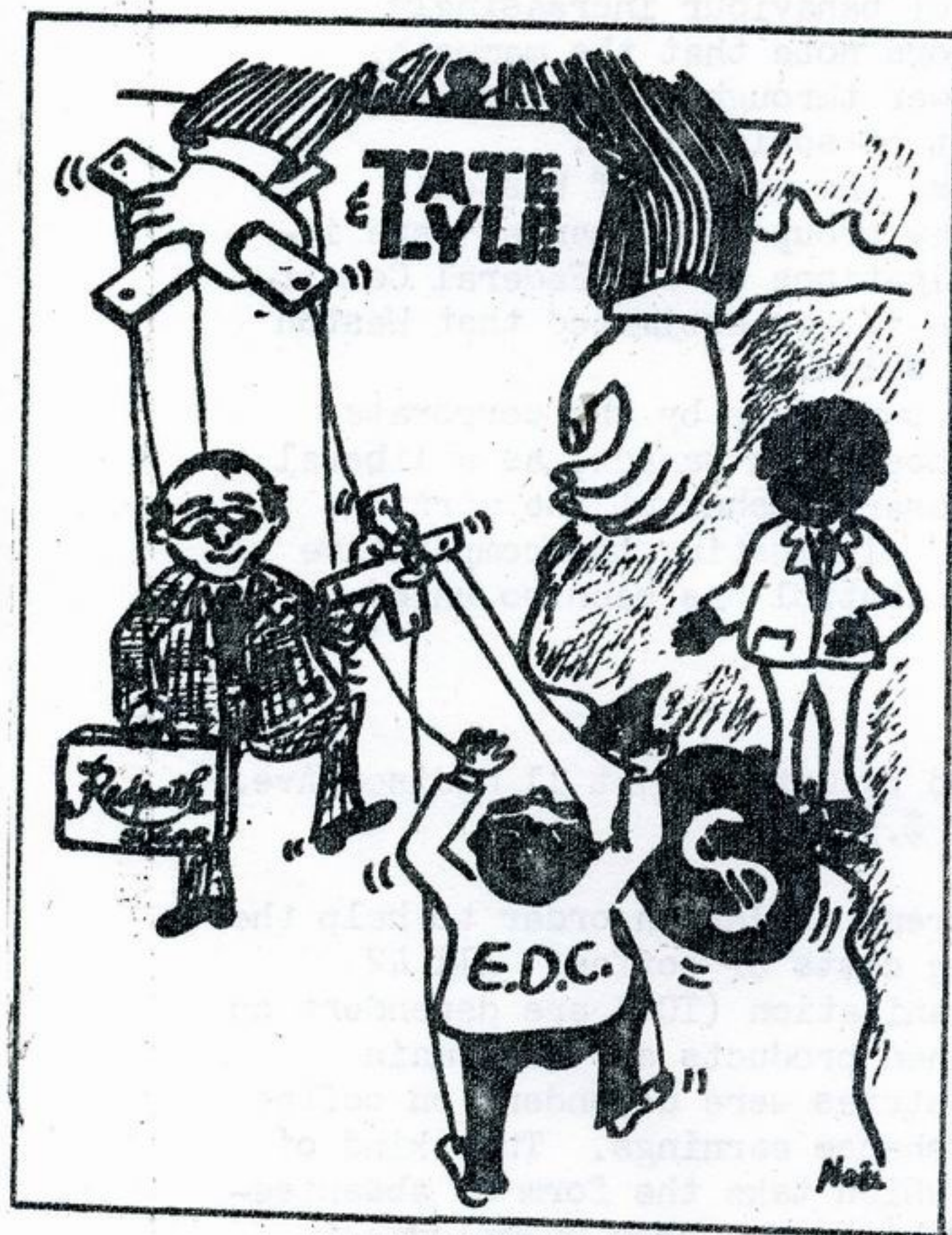
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producing countries. As well, the U.S. (and Canada) refused compensation to coffee producers when the U.S. dollar was devalued 8.6% in 1971. The social havoc caused by this can be appreciated in light of the fact that a 1-cent change in the price of coffee means a \$10 million change in foreign currency earnings. The paper points out that as long as coffee prices are determined by future markets, subject to excessive speculation, there can be no guarantee to consumers against soaring costs nor any security for producers. Suggested instead are orderly marketing arrangements of flexible quotas and indexing of coffee prices so that the burden of inflation, especially of manufactured products, is not passed on to countries dependent on the export of primary commodities.

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How Sweet It Is! GATT-Flyer No. 4, January 1977. GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M5R 2S2 Tel. (416) 921-4615 \$.10 per copy



This brochure critically analyzes the financing of a \$172 million sugar complex to be built for the Government of the Ivory Coast by Canada's Export Development Corporation (EDC), a Crown Corporation responsible to the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The project, to be completed in 3 years, will produce 60,000 tons of raw sugar per year for export. The critique points out that the principal beneficiary of this largesse is Redpath Sugars Ltd., a Canadian subsidiary of the British multi-national firm of Tate & Lyle Ltd. which has altogether 150 subsidiaries in 30 countries.

As a result of a cold-blooded decision by President Houphouet-boigny to grant them a free hand, foreign investors in the Ivory Coast benefit from one of the least restrictive investment codes in the world. The 2500-3000 jobs which the project will produce locally are cited as a poor excuse for a \$172 million investment which breaks down to a \$60,000 per job created. Moreover, at today's low prices for raw sugar, it is unlikely that the Ivory Coast Government will be able to even pay the interest on the \$172 million debt, let alone make any profit.

Since the expertise within the Tate and Lyle group for this sort of project is in Britain, the question is also raised as to how Canadians stand to benefit from the \$71 million bank loans apart from a few jobs created for Redpath employees in the production of goods used in the project.

CISS 235 Mapoon -- Book Three: The Cape York Aluminium Companies (Alcan, Comalco, R.T.Z., Kaiser, C.R.A., Billiton, Pechiney, Tipperary) and the Native Peoples: International Development Action, (I.D.A.) 73 Little George St., Fitzroy, Victoria, 3065, Australia. 106 pages, Summer 1976. \$1.80 Australian.

IDA is a small Melbourne-based group of people critically analyzing Australia's relationship to other countries and to its own Native peoples.

Since 1973, IDA has focused its attention on neighbouring Fiji and published a document entitled "Fiji, A developing Australian Colony". Concerned over Australia's close links with South Africa and how that was supporting the continuing existence of the apartheid system, IDA published a critical document entitled "Australia's Economic Links with South Africa".

In this current document, IDA continues to examine critically the "current colonial oppression of the Australian Aborigines".

Mapoon -- Book Three focuses in on the Aboriginal Mapoon community of Cape York which is a large peninsula that forms much of the North-East corner of Australia. Book I and II documented the history of this community and the consequences for it with the discovery of vast deposits of bauxite. Soon after the discovery, Australia granted much of the Mapoon land to Comalco for strip mining. In 1965 Alcan also received mining rights. In 1974, a group of Mapoon peoples returned to reclaim the land from which they were evicted. They are demanding the recognition of their Aboriginal ownership rights to this land and compensation. Mapoon -- Book Three documents the policies and actions of the Cape York Aluminium Companies with respect to the Native peoples and their land claims. Furthermore, the IDA examines how these same companies have treated native peoples elsewhere in the world such as Brazil, South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia. A consistent pattern of colonialism and exploitation emerges. The Australian experience is not an isolated one!

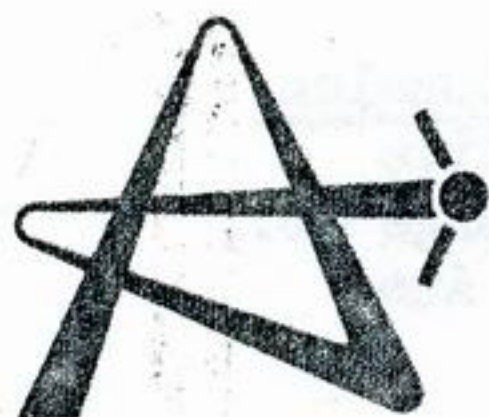
Two other important sections of this publication should also be noted. The history, ownership and investment policies and strategies of each of the companies involved are documented. And finally, the environmental problems of bauxite mining and the health hazards of bauxite smelting are described.

This publication identifies the Canadian Taskforce on Corporate Responsibility as doing similar research with respect to the Canadian scene.



CISS 236 Argentina '76: a dossier on political repression and the violation of human rights. Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights in Argentina (D.C.R. - Argentina) P.O. Box 335, Port Credit Station, Ontario, L5G 4L8.

This comprehensive report examines the tragedy that has beset the people of Argentina. Although the future history of Argentina remains a question, much of the past and present history of the country is objectively recounted here. The dossier outlines the torture of political prisoners, the censorship of the news media and the religious persecution that has occurred there. In Argentina all forms of political activity are being suppressed except those favourable to the military junta. This report also raises some serious questions about the sale of the



Canadian - made Candu nuclear reactor system to Argentina. The aim of the Group for the Defense of Civil Rights in Argentina is the reinstatement of democracy in Argentina, involving the return of civil rights to the people. The group includes many Canadians who feel a responsibility to bring this message to the Canadian people.

CISS 237 Canada - Beware!: Look What's Happened to Peru: GATT-Flyer No. 3, Produced by GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, M5R 2S2, Nov. '76, \$.10, 6 pages.

This flyer draws parallels between the economic situations in Peru and Canada. Our "pipeline" controversy is paralleled by Peru's Trans-Andean Development. The effects of corporate - dependent modes of development particularly with respect to the oil industry become apparent.

In 1972 wildcat discoveries of oil in Peru's trans-Andean territories raised hopes that Peru could quickly become an oil-exporting country. However, before the full extent of these discoveries could be confirmed, Peru, acting on the advice and information provided by transnational oil companies and consultants launched headlong into an ambitious development project. Financed by foreign loans it contracted with foreign construction companies to build a 350-mile pipeline across the Andes at a cost of \$400-million. Unfortunately for the Peruvians they have now been told that less oil has been discovered than was originally predicted and that no surplus for export is expected. Simultaneously the cost of the pipeline has risen from \$400 million to \$1 billion and the government is now being forced to buy oil back at more expensive prices. Peru's costly pipeline investment was an important cause of its national financial crisis in 1976. In July of 1976 a group of U.S. banks foreclosed on Peru, making themselves virtual dictators of the country's economic policy. For Peruvians this has resulted in currency devaluation, wage controls, cutbacks in social services and health care. On the other hand the corporations have become eligible for tax breaks and other incentives. Important lessons can be drawn for Canada from the Peruvian experience. First of all, the National Energy Board, the regulatory agency which will advise the Canadian government about the northern pipelines, relies heavily upon the huge oil companies for its sources of information. Second it is not a wellknown fact that in order to build costly pipelines in this country it is necessary to import vast amounts of capital from abroad. Third, Canada, like Peru, also faces a growing burden of international debt and has run a steadily increasing current account payments deficit in recent years. In order to cover this deficit Canada has sought huge sums of capital abroad and this has re-



sulted in a substantial increase in foreign ownerships of productive assets in Canada. The trend is increasing and is particularly alarming because, in reality, we may be forced to endure the same fate as the Peruvians. The flyer concludes by listing addresses of Canadian groups who are joining together to define more just, more democratic and more truly popular alternatives to corporate - dependent forms of development.

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Regina Committee for World Development: R.C.W.D. #217, 1808 Smith St., S4P 2N4, Regina, Alberta; write for further information.

These are a group of six one-page articles relating to energy and human needs. They point out such things as Canada's involvement in the nuclear export programme and also in Rio Linto Zinc. This corporation is a British based subsidiary in South Africa involved in the formation of a Uranium Cartel. The export of nuclear energy to Third World countries only drains their foreign exchange market and leads to a dependency on world capital markets. There are alternative ways of using local resources and skills which could eliminate this dependence. Third World countries have no need for expensive technologies and imported fuels. Energy sources should be simple, cheap, suitable for village and rural areas, with minimal side effects on the environment. The article also stresses that technology can be used to meet basic human needs without having to destroy our environment and remove people from their jobs.

CISS
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Report of the Panel of Public Enquiry Into Northern Hydro Development: Published by the Inter-Church Task Force on Northern Flooding, in April, 1976. Available from the St. John Bosco Centre, 87 Isabel Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3A 1E8. \$2.00 per copy, 90 pages.

In this document, C. Rhodes Smith, a retired Chief Justice for the Province of Manitoba, describes the evidence presented to the panel of public enquiry into the Nelson-Churchill River Diversion of Northern Manitoba. This evidence was obtained by three days of hearings in Winnipeg and one day at Nelson House, a community which will bear the brunt of the damage caused by the project. The panel consisted of several Manitoba clergy who used this forum to actively support the Native communities and to confront the provincial government on the issue. The government is firmly committed to the energy resource development scheme and states that the damage to Native communities is only of a short-term nature. Views expressed by members of these communities differ markedly from those of the politicians. Indians and Metis who spoke to the panel were fearful that the development would destroy their whole life-style. By asking several specific questions about social and environmental costs, legal rights of the Natives and the breakdown in communication with the government, the panel probed the reasons for the Natives' fears and their distrust of both the provincial government and Manitoba Hydro. As a result, the panel made several recommendations which would entail a drastic change in the government's northern policy. These recommendations include adequate compensation, improvement in the viability in the traditional life-style and better methods of mitigating the damage. Another important recommendation relates to future large-scale developments which could easily become just as disastrous as long as public input into the decision-making process is discouraged.

CISS
24C James Bay -- Development for Whom?: Canada 1974, produced by Development Education Centre, 20 min., 103 slides, ~~commentary on tape cassette with script~~ -- English language -- (French if also available). Rental \$10 and up. For details contact Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3 (416) 964-6901

This montage is a case study which questions the assumptions of development priorities now dominant in Canadian society, the interests which reproduce them and the forces which are beginning to pose challenges to them.

The programme deals with development issues involved in the construction of the huge hydro-electric project in Northwestern Quebec. Although this montage was produced in 1974, it still has value for Canadians particularly in view of the obvious parallels between the James Bay project and the proposed Mackenzie Valley pipeline project.

The programme locates the struggles of the Native People affected by the project in the context of the power relations which structure our society as a whole. It explains how the land and the rights of the Inuit and Cree people are exploited in order to permit the global search for energy and resources by trans-national corporations to continue. The montage also shows how the Quebec government makes job creation for white workers dependent on the dislocation of the Native people from their land. There is a discussion of how the provincial government and the trans-national corporations and the banks have structured political and economic benefits into the project for themselves. The cost to Quebec's working people of interest payments on loans, concessions to trans-nationals, and displacement of people, far outweighs the revenue made by selling hydro-electric energy to New York industries.

The programme also indicates how some Native groups and Quebec workers resisted the project.

CISS
241 The Mackenzie Valley; Native Land Claims and Corporate Growth: by Roger Rolfe, D.E.C., 121 A Avenue Rd., Toronto 6 pages \$.85

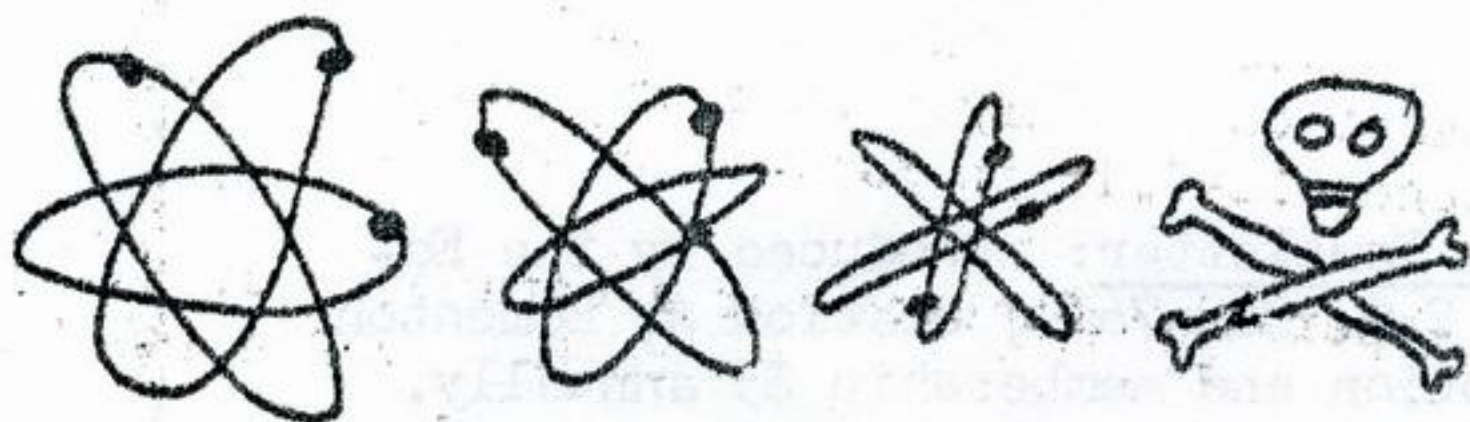
This article presents a brief carefully written overview of the demands of the Dene Nation regarding the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline proposal. The development of the plan by the oil companies is put into perspective by recalling the history of native people of northern Canada as various industrial interests exploited their land and resources. Fur trade used the Indian's experience to serve the interests of Europe. In the case of fish, timber and agriculture they were simply marginalized as settlers took the products themselves. More recent history has only underscored the displacement of the native economic base. Until 1968 the Mackenzie Valley was relatively untouched by corporate interests. Now the Dene of that region are fighting for survival as a people. Since 1899 treaties have been signed with these people of the north, in Dene eyes, as a friendship pact. Fortunately for them the surrender of land which the government saw in the signatures had little effect since the resource boom expected in those days did not materialize. Since the discovery of oil, the NWT has become a "last frontier". Not only has the search for oil and gas become intense, government policy has encouraged corporate pressure. It is Ottawa who has battled ferociously against U.S. proposals and who championed the Mackenzie Valley route. Along with the pipeline will go an entire infrastructure of support, perhaps also an oil pipeline as well. The "native problem" is to be solved by shifting Dene to reserves. And then of course to welfare. The Dene have responded by mounting a large-scale campaign for their recognition as a Nation of people within

Canada. Their process, then, is political not legal. For this they require recognition of rights to traditional lands and, secondly, self-determination as a people.

CISS
242 Quicksilver and Slow Death: A study of mercury pollution in Northwestern Ontario. Available from the Ontario Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG) Provincial Office, Chemistry 1, Room 351, University of Waterloo, Waterloo Ontario, 28 pages. Cost \$.50 October, 1976.

The plight of the victims of mercury pollution has come into the foreground in recent years. Whether they live in Minimata, Japan or on the Grassy Narrows Indian Reserve in Northern Ontario, the symptoms are the same — birth defects, loss of coordination, and psychological disorders. This comprehensive paper describes the causes and effects of mercury pollution; it further reports the response to this issue on the part of the government as well the Indians who are struggling to restore a sense of justice and normalcy to their lives. A generous use of photos and graphic illustrations contribute to the report's effectiveness. The National Indian Brotherhood, The Quaker Committee for Native Concerns and Grand Council Treaty No. 3 and 9 assisted OPIRG in producing this report.

CISS
243 Target - Nuclear Power: produced by One Sky Cross Cultural Centre, 134 Avenue F South, Saskatoon, Sask., S7M 1S8, Sept. '75. Write for further information.



This booklet is a response to growing public need for education and information around the controversial issue of nuclear energy.

The opening section explains the chemical reaction process involved in producing nuclear energy as well as a description of the physical workings of a nuclear reactor. Major issues of

the nuclear controversy, are examined. The most significant of which is nuclear waste disposal. Technology to dispose wastes is still at the research level while the government is committing itself to build more reactors.

In regards to the spread of nuclear arms, the booklet argues that the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty may have accelerated the spread of atomic weapons instead of slowing or stopping it. "Weapons" can now be manufactured in "peaceful" reactors. Tightening up the regulations for reactor sales is no guarantee that a foreign country will honour the terms of the sales agreement. The booklet points out that decisions regarding the development of nuclear energy are made with very little public participation: a few examples of how public participation is in fact discouraged, are cited.

The booklet concludes by stating that those who oppose the expansion of the nuclear industry should realize that beyond the fight with the government is the question of the great corporate wealth involved — private industries could not withdraw from the nuclear business without suffering bankruptcy. In an appendix section, the booklet discusses such viable alternatives to nuclear fission energy as solar energy, Hydrogen energy, fusion energy, geothermal energy and fuel cells.

CISS 244 Consumer and Nuclear Energy; A Luxury We Can No Longer Afford: available from the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, 2010 Mackay St., Montreal, P.Q. 4 pages. Write for further information.

This document is put out by C.C.N.R., a group which also regularly publishes a newsletter relating to nuclear energy. This report presents an energy analysis and offers twenty-six recommendations. It was presented to Pierre Trudeau and his cabinet and the results of this action were printed in recent C.C.N.R. newsletter. The brief points out how it would be cheaper to research and develop renewable energy sources (solar, wind, tidal, biomass) than to spend billions on nuclear energy. It gives a good summary of how our current attitudes towards usage of energy were formed at a time when we considered ourselves an energy-rich nation. As consumers we were encouraged to expand our use of energy rapidly, especially electricity. A dream of "living better electrically" became popular with plans of Candu reactors for the future to keep up with the artificially created demand. As the document states "The nuclear dream of providing cheap electricity has turned into a nightmare". Three of the twenty-six recommendations presented in the document are: 1) to undertake a ten year \$300 million research and development program for renewable energy sources.

2) to abandon the nuclear energy program.

3) to consider making up to \$4 billion available in grants and loans to consumers to insulate and retrofit existing residences to save an estimated 8% of primary energy demand.

LABOUR

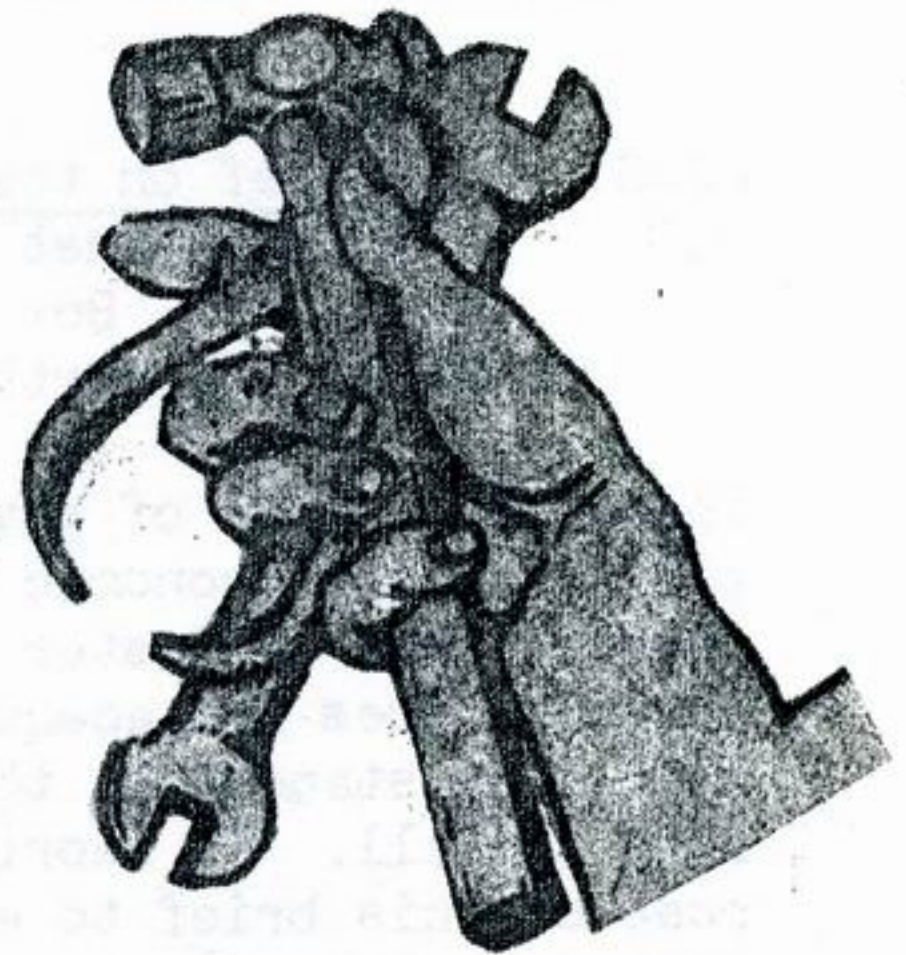
CISS 245 Edmonton Cross-Cultural Learner Centre Newsletter: produced by the Edmonton Cross-Cultural Learner Centre, P.O. Box 7689, Station A, Edmonton Alberta, T5J 2X8, Feb. '77. Subscription and membership \$5 annually. 8 pages.

This newsletter provides an outreach to associates and members of the Edmonton Cross-Cultural Learner Centre. The February issue features an article on trade union opposition to "apartheid" in South Africa. A telephone survey taken by the Learner Centre found that key union leaders in the Edmonton area have endorsed a national move by the Canadian Labour Congress to fight apartheid in South Africa. This movement which involves building a "massive fund" to support black unions in their daily struggle against oppression was conceived by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and it is expected that various unions throughout the world will join in. Ann Boronyk, president of the Edmonton and District Labour Council said that a memo to over 60 organizations had been drafted seeking further support. She also said that the labour council, which represents between fifty and sixty thousand Edmonton area residents, is in the process of developing a public education campaign in South Africa. The Council also urged its members to boycott materials from South Africa that are produced as a result of exploitative conditions.

CISS 246 We Just Won't Take It: Canada 1976, produced by U.A.W. Jim Littleton, 55 minutes, colour, 16 mm. Rental \$45 and up. For details contact D.E.C. films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3. (416) 964-6901. Also available from Sam Gindin, U.A.W. Canadian Headquarters, 205 Placer Court, Willowdale, (416) 497-4110.

On October 14, 1975, the Liberal Government introduced wage controls. The labour movement saw this as an attack upon their collective bargaining rights. This film covers the period between March 22 (the historic demonstration in Ottawa) and April 10 and 11 (the U.A.W. collective bargaining conference). It shows workers and their leaders discussing the controls at their places of work, union halls, conventions and on the way to Ottawa.

The film expresses their opposition to the controls, their determination to fight the government program and their growing confidence as they struggle collectively to defeat the controls.



CISS 247 Forget It Jack: Canada 1974, produced by Local 220, SEIU, 23 minutes, black and white, 16 mm. Rental \$20 and up. For details contact D.E.C. films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3. (416) 964-6901.

This film was produced by Local 220 of the Service Employees International Union to generate support for their struggles with the Board of the Norfolk General Hospital in Simcoe, Ontario. This hospital workers' local went on strike to "catch up" with the wages and benefits of the private sector. After winning their demands through an eleven day strike, the workers were faced with a court case. The Hospital Board, prosecuted the Union and the Local president for violating Bill 41, which denies hospital workers the right to strike.

Forget It Jack shows the reasons for the strike and the solidarity and support received from the community: it is a rousing call for support of the right to strike. The film proved a useful tool in generating support — resolutions, demonstrations — for Local 220. Their day in court brought a mixed victory: the Local president was acquitted, but the union fined \$1,500. The token fine keeps the door open for future attacks on the right of hospital workers to strike, and has spurred a province wide campaign against Bill 41.

COMMUNITY — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CISS 248 The Promotion of Tourism Prince Edward Island Style: A brief presented to Hon. Gilbert R. Clements, Minister of Tourism, Parks and Conservation. By The Social Action Commission Diocese of Charlottetown. P.O. Box 1689, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C2A 7N4. November 24, 1975. 8 pages.

This brief attempts to critique the impact of tourism and its promotion on the people and economy of P.E.I. As the brief states: "Our concern is that we may be pushed into a model of tourist development which is not in the best interests of the Island." The brief argues that tourism can be an asset only if it is developed within

the existing socio-economic structure of P.E.I. The economy of P.E.I. is primarily based on agriculture and fishing. Tourism is considered an "extra" in terms of land use and priority.

Since land is a limited and valuable resource, the brief strongly argues that agriculture and not tourism be given top priority in land use. The brief also assesses the impact of tourism on the life-style and values of P.E.I. society.

CISS 249 "A Brief on the Effects of Inflation on Welfare Recipients": Presented to P.E.I. Cabinet Ministers by Social Action Commission, Diocese of Charlottetown, P.O. Box 1689, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7N4. 14 pages. Oct. 28, '76. Write for further information.

There is no need of poverty in our affluent society, but it exists because our political and economic institutions are designed not only to maintain existing poverty, but to foster it. In P.E.I., the present budget for Social Assistance Payments does not adequately serve the relief of distress and misery, improvement of living standards, the development of individual persons and equal chances in life for all. In short, the needs of the poor are not being met. It is the purpose of this brief to explore the situation of those Islanders most harshly affected by the effects of inflation and legislation governing wage and price controls. For the most part those people make up the marginal labour pool; they are the seasonally employed, fishermen, small farmers, field and plant workers and those working in the service level of the tourist industry. They represent a large number of the working poor who are, for the most part, unorganized: they have no income protection nor job security. In addition there are approximately 1250 children in poor one parent families; children represent 46% of the total welfare assistance caseload in P.E.I.

CISS 250 Buchans --- Company Town: Canada, 1975. Produced by OXFAM Nfld. 20 minutes, 80 slides with tape cassette commentary and script. Rental \$10 and up. For details contact D.E.C. films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3. (416) 964-6901.

This montage presents a history of Buchans, Newfoundland, a company town; Buchans was built and is owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO). The montage surveys both the advantages and disadvantages that the Company brought --- While ASARCO was able to provide Buchan's residents with jobs and with minimal housing, it deprived them of profits, workers' health and unrenewable natural resources.

The montage also features songs performed by the residents of Buchan as well as interviews with them.

CISS 251 The Need for Third Sector Development: presented to the mini-caucus sponsored by the NDP by Rev. G.I. MacLeod Jan. 1977, 4 pages. Write care of the author, College of Cape Breton, P.O. Box 760 Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6J1. (902) 539-8400

This paper argues that large centralized government and business enterprise are incapable of responding to the critical needs of small communities. It shows that

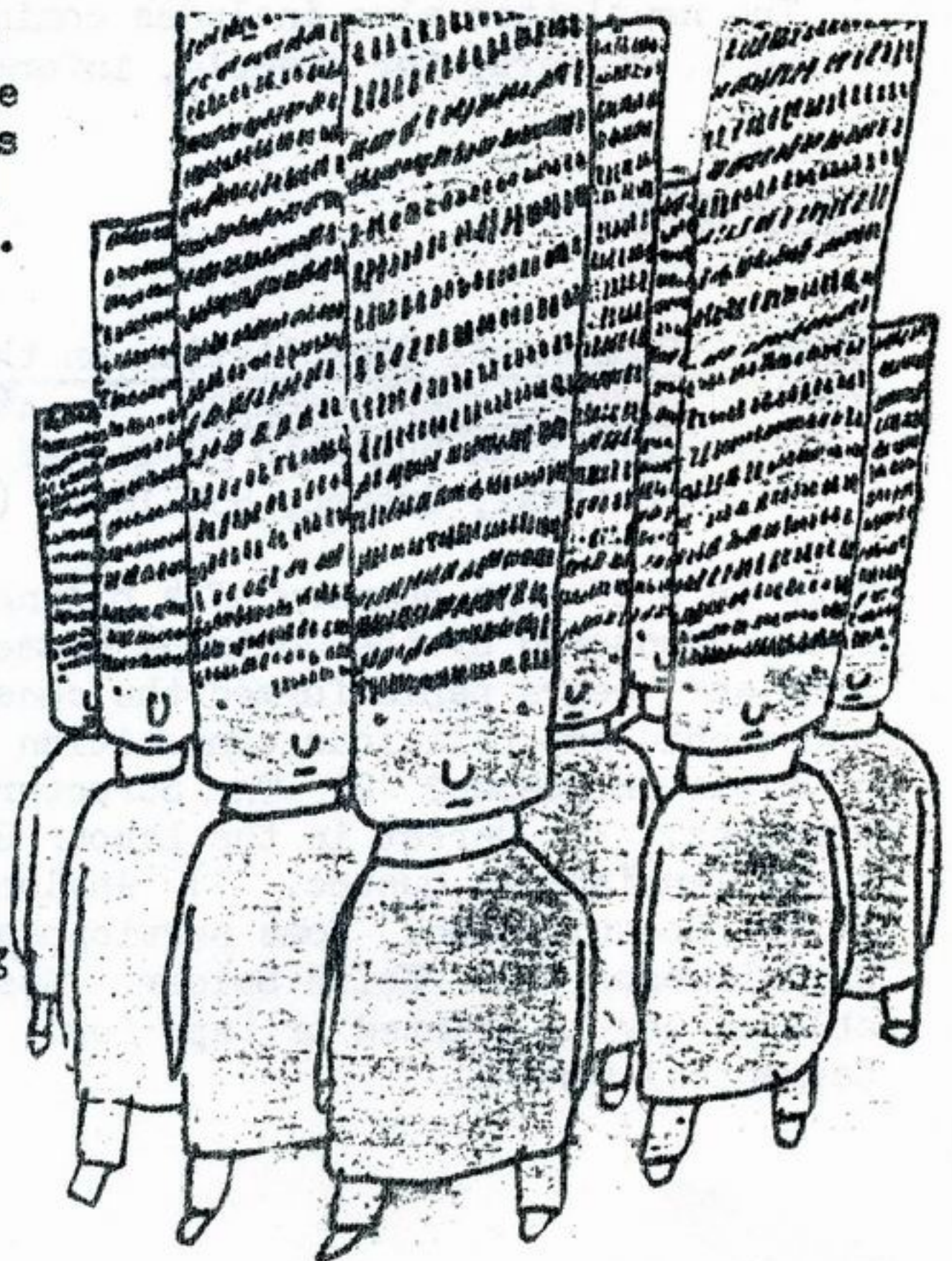
elected representatives change portfolios too quickly to effect major decisions and change. As a result real decisions are made by a highly organized civil service preoccupied in fulfilling its own internal regulations. Big business is judged as being too patently profit oriented to be able to respond to critical needs like job creation and providing services to hinterland regions. As an alternative the author suggests that government income provide services in the area of health, social services and economic development through intermediate locally based voluntary organizations. These he calls Third Sector institutions. They are characterized as being motivated by non-profit community improvement and are controlled by independent local committees since they strive to be flexible to local needs.

CISS 252 New Dawn Enterprises Limited: produced by New Dawn Enterprises Ltd., P.O. Box 605 Sydney, N.S. 539-9560. 2 pages, Oct. 1976. Write for further information.

New Dawn, which was incorporated in June of 1976, is a form of Community Development Corporation (see CISS 251) adapted to the needs of industrial Cape Breton. This paper describes its attempts to mobilize government and voluntary resources to contribute solutions to economic and social problems. This organization provides a variety of managerial, liaison and referral services to a complex of complementary organizations and enterprises which have membership in New Dawn. Activities and projects of three inter-related areas — business, social development and cultural promotion are detailed. Their key question is whether it is possible to develop viable business enterprises and still care for people.

CISS 253 St. Louis - Sud - Community Newspaper: available from University Settlement, 3553 St. Urbain St., Montreal, P.Q., Vol. 3, No. 9, Nov.-Dec. 1976, printed in English, French, Greek & Spanish.

The community newspaper serves the residents of St. Louis, Montreal. The feature article in the current issue deals with the struggle of various citizens' committees in St. Louis against Paxmil (formerly Concordia), a development corporation. Phase 1 of the Paxmil Project began 10 years ago and it involved the demolition of over 250 dwellings in St. Louis. Phase 1 was a success for Paxmil despite citizen resistance. Paxmil still owns about 600 homes and Phase 2 of the project is about to be launched. Because of growing community opposition, it is not likely that Paxmil will continue its demolition plans. Instead it is fair to expect that the developers will begin renovating the remaining houses. The effects of this organized renovation programme are not to the advantage of St. Louis residents. Tenants will suffer because Paxmil will move them out (by trying not to renew leases) and after renovating the flats, rent them for higher prices than the



original tenants could afford. In light of such an obvious threat to their housing situation, various St. Louis organizations and street committees are organizing to collectively fight Paxmil. As an aid in this struggle, the newspaper includes an article on the legal technicalities of tenant's rights, particularly in regards to evictions.

Other articles in this issue include "The Great Gas Rip-Off", a continuing report about the citizen coalition against Gaz Metropolitan as well as a study of Canada's "sell-out" to foreign petroleum industries. A chart entitled "Mother's milk -- Nutrition during Lactation" is also included in this issue. An extensive activity and coming events section is included for St. Louis residents.

CISS The Boiling Point: published by the Pointe Action Citizens' Council
254 (P.A.C.C.), 2365 Grand Trunk Street, Montreal, P.Q. 923-8686 4 pages.
Available only in English, write for further information.

This newsletter is published monthly by P.A.C.C., an organization of english-speaking street associations and supporting groups in Pointe St. Charles, Montreal. P.A.C.C. works by organizing people around various community issues and by offering various goods and services to its members on a cooperative basis.

In this issue three articles are devoted to describing P.A.C.C.'s struggles to obtain more adequate services from the police, fire and sanitation departments.

The feature article concerns the citizen struggle with Gaz Metropolitan and Hydro-Quebec both of which recently increased their rates. P.A.C.C. has joined with other organizations all over montreal to fight the increases. They demand that gas and electricity prices be frozen pending a new rate structure under which companies which consume a high level of energy would pay more and residential consumers who use less energy would pay less.

The newsletter also includes coming events and other information relevant to P.A.C.C. members, for example, information about joining the heating oil co-op.

HUMAN RIGHTS

CISS Ecumenical Consultation on the Problems of Quebec: abstracted from;
255 Oecumenisme/Ecumenism, No. 46, December 1976. A mimeographed quarterly information bulletin published by the Ecumenical Centre 2065 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec, H3H 1G6. (514) 937-9176 Write for further information.

This is a 25 page summary of a bilingual multi-denominational, and multi-cultural event sponsored by the Montreal Ecumenical Centre, October 29-31, 1976. One hundred and twelve people formed the consultation. The summary includes statistics on the ethnic and religious composition of Quebec and major sections on: 1) Is there a Crisis in Quebec? 2) The Structure of the Quebec Economy and its Social Repercussions. 3) Unrest in the Labour Scene in Quebec. 4) Causes of Ethnic and Cultural Tensions in Quebec. 5) Anglophone - Francophone Relations. 6) Evaluation of the Consultation. Some participants were Yves Vaillancourt, Jean Bernier, Karl Leveque, S.J. Keith Spicer. Most of the original resource material is available either in printed or tape form, in either English and/or French from the Ecumenical Centre.

CISS
256

How to Deal with A Racist Incident: Parkdale Community Legal Services, 1267 Queen St. W., Toronto. 531-2411. 1 sheet, write for further information.



*Racism is as Canadian as
the Maple Leaf!*

This pamphlet was prepared to help people act rationally, safely, and sensibly in the face of racist and discriminatory incidents, and to educate people about their legal rights and how to enforce them. It looks at the rights protected in the Ontario Human Rights Code and suggests how to act during and after a violent incident, suggesting specifically how to contact police or lay charges, what to do in court, and how to complain against police. How to handle hate literature is also discussed.

CISS
257

P.I.S.E.M. Materials: available from P.I.S.E.M. (Project for the Investigation of the Exploitation of Women), P.O. Box 433, Station E, Toronto, Ontario. Write for further information.

The following audio-visuals are designed for use in small groups with immigrants to give them information about questions raised previously and/or to present elements of their situation back to them. The latter serves as a conversation starter to help them identify alienating elements in their own reality.

1) Questions Immigrants Raise

a) "My Daughter in Gym Class". 13 minute videotape. (in cooperation with District Four audio-visual specialist of the Metropolitan Separate School Board) The videotape takes four questions that immigrant parents of primary school children have raised about letting their daughters participate in physical education classes and lets the parents answer the questions themselves by watching gym classes.

b) "My Child in Kindergarten". 44 slides, script in English or Portuguese. (in collaboration with St. Veronica's Separate School). Available with questions for small group discussion among parents. Explains to parents how what appears as play in Kindergarten is really preparation for reading and writing in Grade 1. Explains the development of large and small muscles, basic psychology of encouraging child to play at home, development of perceptual skills. Four sections: speaking, listening, reading, writing.

c) "A Visit to the Dentist". 68 slides, tape in English, script in Portuguese. (in cooperation with the City of Toronto, Department of Public Health) Explains why young children should be given dental care, neighbourhood clinics for school children, and process of using the clinics. Description of cleaning, filling, and extraction processes.

2) Immigrant Life in Toronto

a) "First Steps in Canada". 92 slides. Tape in English or Portuguese. (in collaboration with the Women's Employment Centre) Four Portuguese women describe their feeling about their first years in Canada, how they got their first jobs, importance of English, their expectations of work and roles in Portugal and in Canada.

b) "When Women Unite" Slides and Portuguese/English script. Examines the movement of immigrant women from dependency on outsiders in relating to Canadian systems towards independence and joining together to provide for their own needs. Uses instance of Portuguese cleaning women who united to join a union and keep their jobs.

The following resources are designed to provide material from the life context of Portuguese in Toronto. From these materials may be designed English language classes.

"Themes for English language training of Portuguese", 1975. 8 pages. Eight themes are chosen and developed in a series of three cycles that participants from beginning to advanced levels can use. Development moves from simple identification of the theme in the first cycle, to getting more information and problematizing in the second, to discussing contradictions and alternatives in the third. Note: this is in outline form only, concerns life contexts and not material for language development, such as grammar, which the user will have to get from another source.

P.I.S.E.M. has many slides which users of the above outline may wish to use to illustrate the themes in the three cycles.

CISS 258 Women on "Skid Row"; A Proposal for a Shelter for Alcoholic and Homeless Women in Montreal: a funding proposal written by Phyl Davies of The Montreal Women's Shelter Committee, May 1976. Fifty-seven pages. Available in French and English, for \$3.50 a copy, to cover cost of printing. Available from Phyl Davies, Catholic Community Services (FCCS) Inc., 1857 de Maisonneuve (West), Montreal Quebec, H3H 1J9.

This proposal is written to funding bodies, such as government departments, foundations, etc., to request financial assistance in setting up a women's shelter in Montreal. It describes the condition of "Skid Row" women in Montreal - the lack of facilities and the lack of social recognition of the problem. And, it proposes a project to begin dealing with the problem including an overnight shelter, a detoxification unit, a day centre and a relocation service.

The long-term goal of the project is that it will become organized and operated by the women themselves, in an attempt to break-down the pattern of dependency which is encouraged by many "Skid Row" services.

Four appendices are attached, including a diagram of the relationship between the proposed project and the broader community 1) a step-by-step programme of detoxification (2), an assessment of existing attempts at the problem in Edmonton and Toronto (3), and a summary (5). Appendix 4 is not yet available. It will require first-hand information from the women themselves.

CISS 259 The Arbitrary Enfranchisement of Indian Women: Alberta Committee: Indian Rights for Indian Women 10831 - 130th St., Edmonton, Alberta. 5 pages, cost unknown.

This is a brief presented to the United Nations Association at Habitat '76. It argues for the amendment of certain provisions of the Indian Act providing for the involuntary enfranchisement of Indian women because they discriminate on the basis of sex.

This brief points out that as the law exists today an Indian male cannot be involuntarily enfranchised under any circumstances. On the other hand, the Indian Act

provides that an Indian woman who marries a non-status Indian or a white man loses her status as an Indian. Furthermore, when an Indian male is enfranchised his wife and children automatically forfeit their Indian status. In the historic case of *Lavall vs. Attorney General of Canada*, the Supreme Court of Canada is presently considering whether the Indian Act does discriminate against women on the basis of sex. The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in this case will have substantial impact on the treatment of Indians and the interpretation of the Act. It will also illustrate the effectiveness of the Canadian Bill of Rights.

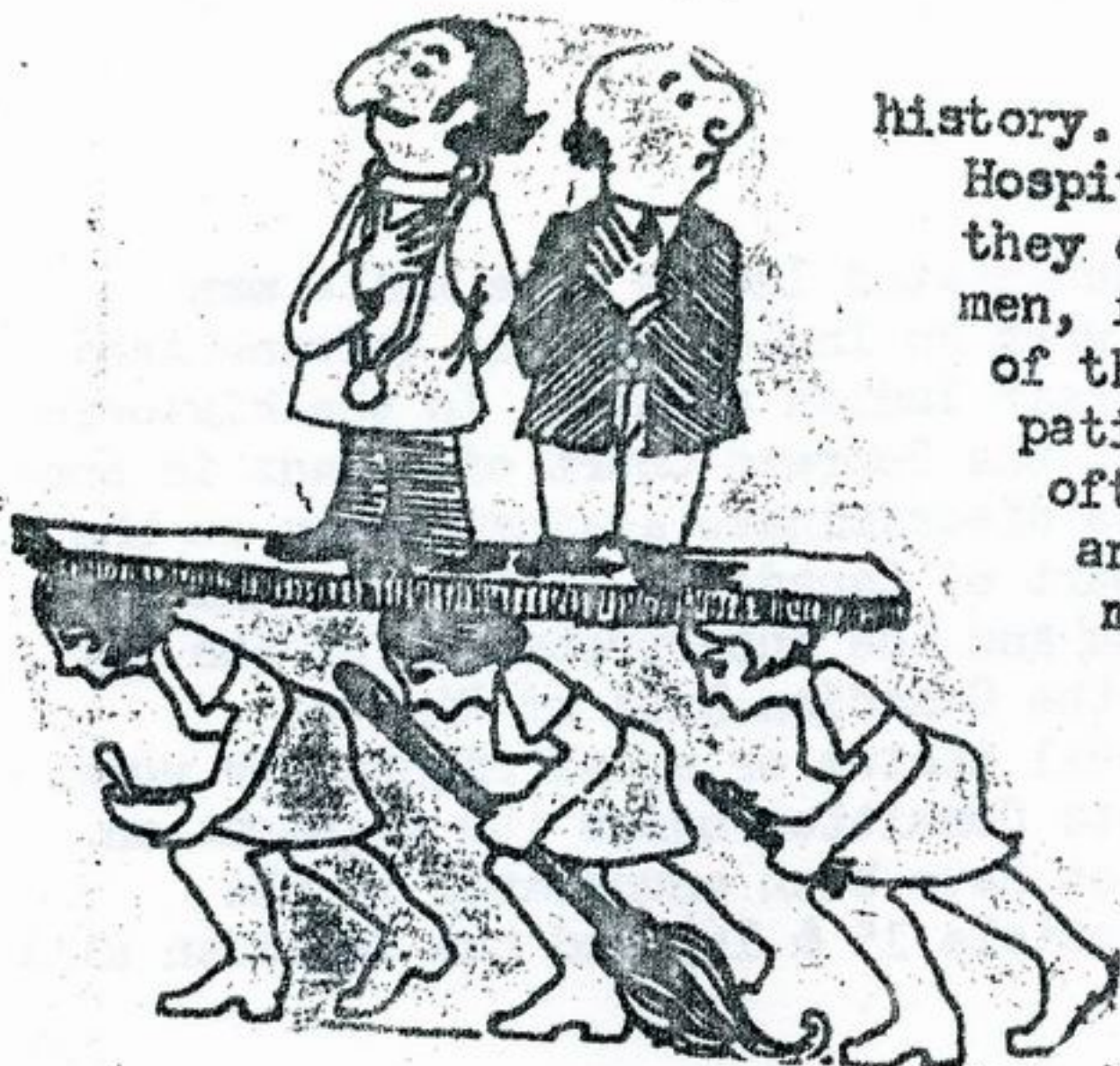
The brief asks for the establishment of equal status or equal rights for women within the class of Indian people. The Alberta Committee bases its argument on the birth rights or rights as human beings that have been enunciated in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (Article 15 & 16) and the Canadian Bill of rights (s. (1)(b) and s. (2)).

CISS The New Woman Centre: Annual Report: Prepared for the Department of Health
260 and Welfare, Ottawa, 175 pages, \$12.00; with appendices \$13.50. Available
 from the New Woman Centre, 3465 Cote des Neiges, #71, Montreal, P.Q.

This report documents the work of the New Woman Centre for 1976. It discusses this work in terms of the overall feminist perspective of the Centre and in terms of its two related but different goals: first is the desire to improve the social, political and economic environment for women in Quebec. The second flows from the recognition that, at the same time, individual women can be helped to cope individually and collectively with the dilemmas that they face in the existing situation. For the purposes of description and analysis the report is divided into three sections: service to clients, education and political action and resource development. It explains each area of service (legal information and referral, crisis intervention with battered women, abortion counselling and referral, and general counselling) and how each fits into the overall perspective of the Centre. It analyzes the women who came to the Centre for these services in terms of their age, income, number of children, and language. There is a brief discussion of how these women saw the results of this contact with the Centre. The section on education describes the efforts of the Centre to bring the issues that affect women out of the area of private misery into the area of public concern. The primary mechanisms for this were the news media and courses to police, students, and community groups. The final section on political action and resource development discusses the Centre's work in re-activating the Committee for the Legal Defense of Dr. Henry Morgentaler, its mobilization of the Women's Emergency Housing Coalition and its organizing of sole-support mothers into the Female Heads of Family Union. The report concludes by analyzing the Centre's role in the community and arguing that new sources of funding should be found at the end of the current grant period.

CISS Women at Work in Nova Scotia: Halifax Womens' Bureau, P.O. Box 3596,
261 Halifax South Postal Station, Halifax N.S. 45 pages, \$.40.

This pamphlet examines the struggles and realities of working women in Nova Scotia. It includes interviews and articles about factory workers, office workers, women in hospitals and housework. It also reports on daycare problems, labour laws, trade unions, education and training, unemployment and offers an outline of women's work



There is no job too menial for the doctor, and there is no job too great for the lowest medical worker to perform some day with work, study and devotion.
Dr. Norman Bethune in China

History.

Hospitals are the major employers in Nova Scotia — they employ 20,000 workers, 90% of whom are female. Women, from kitchen workers to registered nurses do most of the work necessary for the total care of the hospital patients. The inter-dependence between the workers is often fragmented by the hospital hierarchical system, and by professionalism. Work often becomes so fragmented that each worker deals in an assembly line approach with different parts of the patient. Workers concerned with good health care are discouraged by cut-backs in wages and under-staffing. To avoid dealing with dissatisfied worker hospitals have turned some service areas such as food and laundry over to private profit-making companies, who may be more efficient but not necessarily provide the most nutritious food. Common problems faced by women involve low wages and shift work. Currently, 2,738 hospitals are unionized and interest is spreading. After becoming certified under the Trade Union Act, many units of the R.N.A. have started to work for better conditions. Recently in Sydney the first legal nurses strike in Canada occurred.

CISS
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Right to Life Association of Toronto and Area: Newsletter #26, December 1976. 17 Queen St., East, Suite 444, Toronto, M5C 1P9. (416) 364-4768. Published 10 times a year. Basic membership \$3.00.



This 4 page Newsletter keeps members informed of the latest developments on the abortion question in Toronto, Ontario and Canada at large and publicizes special Right to Life events.

The December issue covers the November 11 Annual Meeting and summarizes the address of Professor John Hartley, guest speaker for the evening. Professor Hartley made special reference to the action of Coalition for Life, an organization working to present the pro-life view to all levels of government. Such action has involved the presentation of briefs, the backing of pro-life candidates and the lobbying of members of Parliament. He also warned that the federally appointed Badgley Committee, ostensibly set up to investigate the state of abortion in Canada, was really an attempt to justify the "necessity" of removing abortion from the Criminal Code. Both the members of the committee and its terms of reference, he pointed out, are slanted pro-abortion. Coalition for Life therefore organized a lobby in mid-November to counteract the imminent release of the Badgley Report and pro-abortion propaganda.

An additional insert in the Newsletter, dated December 10, 1976, concerns No. 4 of an expensive six part series of booklets on Sex Education entitled "Birth Control and Abortion". The pamphlet published by the federal Department of Health and Welfare presents abortion on demand as a socially, morally and legally acceptable method of birth control. The discussion and all the resources are pro-abortion with absolutely no pro-life input. Pro-life groups are named but no mention is made of anti-abortion groups such as Alliance for Life or Right to Life groups. The insert

urges Toronto Right to Life members to obtain a copy of the whole set so they may see what the federal government is doing with their money and what is going into the schools for their children. Parents are advised to follow up this reading by writing of their concern to federal and provincial government representatives.

CISS The Uncertified Human: Vol. 4, No. 8, January 1977. 16 pages. 1295
263 Gerrard St., East, Toronto, M4L 1Y8. Rates: 12 issues for \$4.00, 30 cents per copy and per available back issue. (Special rates for bulk orders).

This monthly pro-life publication is designed to keep subscribers up to date on genetic engineering, euthanasia, mandatory sterilization, abortion, capital punishment, pro life feminism and constructive solutions to world and human problems.

This issue reports on the November 18 day of lobby of 300 pro life representatives with Ministers of Parliament in Ottawa.

A feature article, entitled "To Parliament", points out that since the consensus of opinion from members of all political parties was that the issue of abortion would not be debated in Parliament in the near future, probably not until after the next election, the Badgeley Commission has appeared to be basically a stalling tactic to delay discussion of the present law. The pro-life lobby asked that the word "health" be deleted from Section 251 of the Criminal code so that the law would read, "therapeutic abortions may be performed if continuation of pregnancy would or would be likely to endanger the life of the mother."

Another article on media influence notes the single-mindedness of purpose of the Zero Population Growth movement which regularly publishes a "Media Target List" of upcoming opportunities to plug their pro-abortion position on entertainment and public affairs shows. Book reviewer Keith Cassidy notes that the central concern of the psychiatrist author, Wendell Watters, in his book, Compulsory Parenthood, the Truth about Abortion, is population limitation. Accordingly, abortion is seen to be indispensable to that goal, and therefore is in need of being made universally available. Cassidy also observes that even many intelligent pro abortionists find the book unconvincing.

CISS The Body Politic: Gay Liberation Journal, No. 29, Dec.-Jan. Box 7289,
264 Stn. A, Toronto, Canada, M5W 1X9 32 pages, \$.50 per issue, \$4.50 - 5 issues, 1st class; \$2.75 - 5 issues, 2nd class.

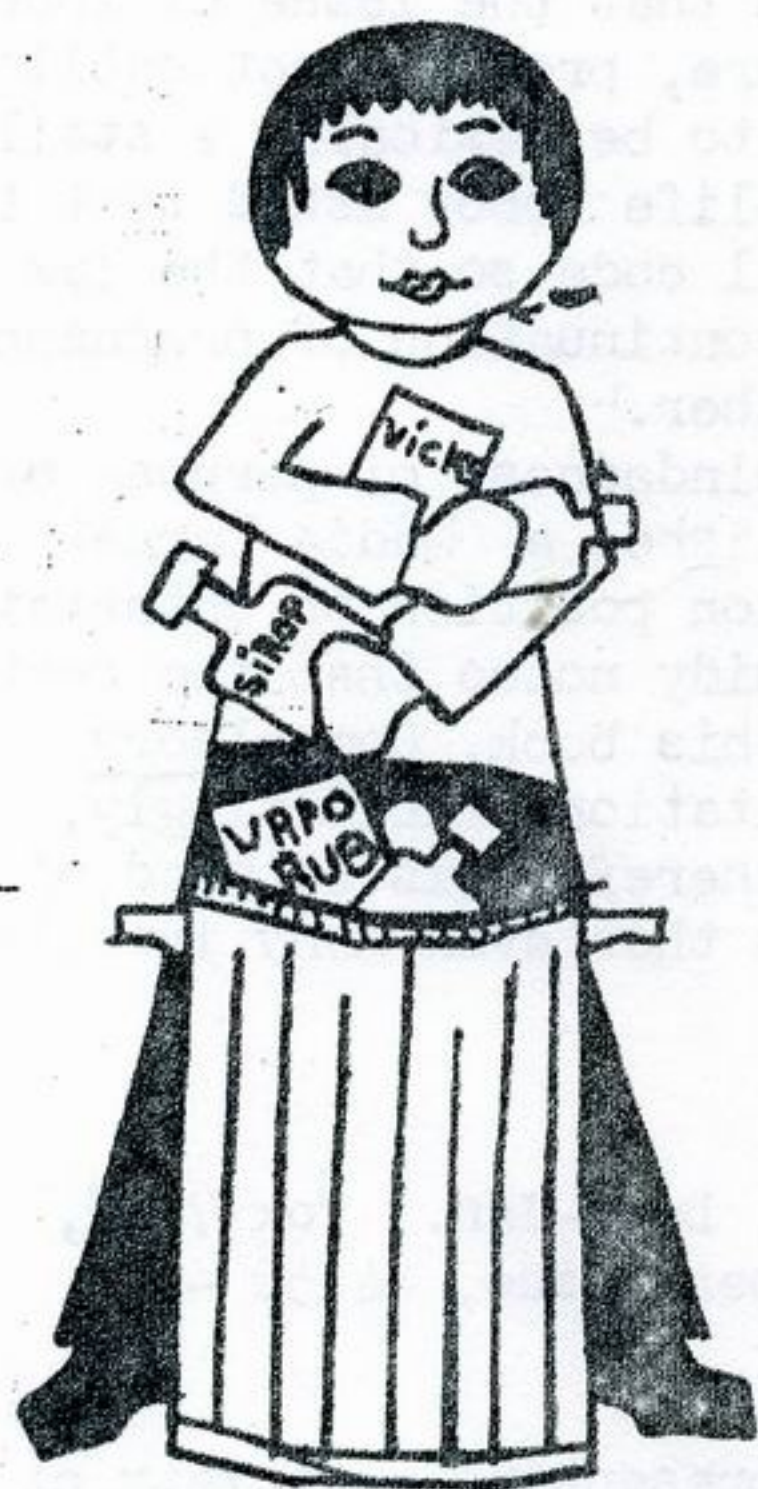
This is a serious tabloid written for a gay audience and presenting a variety of national and local news items. Features focus on political and social issues related to the gay struggle here and in other countries. This 5th anniversary issue has a special issue outlining the history of the journal. In an article, "Quebec: Five Years of the Movement", Ron Dayman reflects back on the development of a gay male movement in Montreal and Quebec City. Polarities of culture and ideologies have dominated that history. The gay movement reflects the influence of a society where an English minority controls most of the real power and where ideology plays a major role in shaping events. The gay movement was initially Francophone. Only in 1972 did anything anglophone such as Gay McGill appear on the scene. A bookstore and drop-in followed. When an umbrella group was envisioned, francophones then outnumbered, walked out. Gay Montreal struggled along for a year or two before collapsing. Lessons learned, gays have moved forward to recognise the need for clearly defined directions. In the francophone sector CHAL and CHUM repre-

sented an essentially apolitical venture. Nevertheless they have prepared briefs on legal arguments for gay civil rights. Their lobby climaxed with an appearance before the Justice Committee of the National Assembly in 1975. It failed. Lack of interest in the gay movement by separatists is noted. The Olympics was the occasion for a police crackdown on gay establishments. This kind of repression has only strengthened the movement.

A 16 page supplement contains literary reviews including a long review of a biography of G. Markland, a 19th century homosexual in Toronto. It provides the occasion for an examination of 19th century attitudes.

CISS
265

Drugs Won't Cure Common Colds and Flu: January, 1976, 10 pages. Available from La Pharmacie Jean Thibault, 925 rue Hibernia, Montreal, Quebec In French and English, Free.



A booklet simply and graphically describing what are, and how one contracts, common colds and influenza. It explains the useless and often harmful ingredients in oft-used remedies. Also, it speaks of the root cause of such illness in the inadequate housing, food, and working conditions available to low income people. The reader is encouraged to recognize his/her double exploitation in poor living conditions, coupled with their victimization by big pharmaceutical companies.

CISS
266

The Economics of Alcohol in Canada: Rev. Robert Lindsey, United Church - Division of Mission, 85 St. Clair Ave., E., Toronto, June 1976, 18 pages. Write for further information.

This paper is written in response to the growing concern about the increasing abuse of alcohol in Canada. Figures quoted in this report reveal that between 1969 and 1972 alcohol consumption increased by 30% in this country. The paper shows alcoholism is a social as well as a personal disease; Alcoholism spreads in

direct relation to consumption which grows in direct relation to advertising, sales promotion, convenience shopping, public tolerance etc. If a society is seriously concerned about curbing alcoholism, then it needs to first curb the consumption of alcohol which can only be done through limiting sales. Behind corporate profiteering and sales increases, persuasive advertising techniques are key promoters of increased consumption; beer wine and liquor are portrayed as being "essential" to our lifestyle.

The paper also examines the alcohol industry's growing attachment to and identification with various sporting events and organizations and the profitability factor involved in such an investment relationship.



The paper shows that while the government does control the sale of alcohol it simultaneously encourages increased consumption and therefore should be held partly responsible.

Alcohol abuse leads to employee absenteeism, alcohol-related crimes, and inflation. All programs of alcohol rehabilitation and prevention are supported but "until brakes are applied to the profitability of brewing and distilling the best laid preventions will be as smoke up the chimney".

The government must be challenged to give more visibility to alcohol revenues and alcohol-related expenses as well as demanding that private industry publicize its advertising accounts. Nationalization of the alcohol industry might finally be the only recourse.

JURIDICAL

CISS The Law Union News: 37 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ontario 12 pages, free.
267

This monthly newspaper reports on activities and interests of the Toronto Law Union. The December '76 issue contains reports on the Ontario government's refusal to pass control of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan away from the Law Society and into independent hands. Community Legal Clinics face restrictions on community operation because of government policy which is hesitant to see them take on public issues. A second article looks at the proposed Bill 139 (Ontario), the Employee's Health and Safety Act. Workers face various threats in the workplace: risk of physical injury from equipment and danger from noise, dust, gases, and heat; there are also dangers resulting from the mode of work itself which include psychological disorders, drug or alcohol dependencies, heart disease. Present and proposed legislation still leave unresolved the question of adequate inspection to assure that conditions required by law are met. The article hopes that Bill 139, in spite of its weaknesses, will pass as a beginning step towards a fuller industrial democratization.

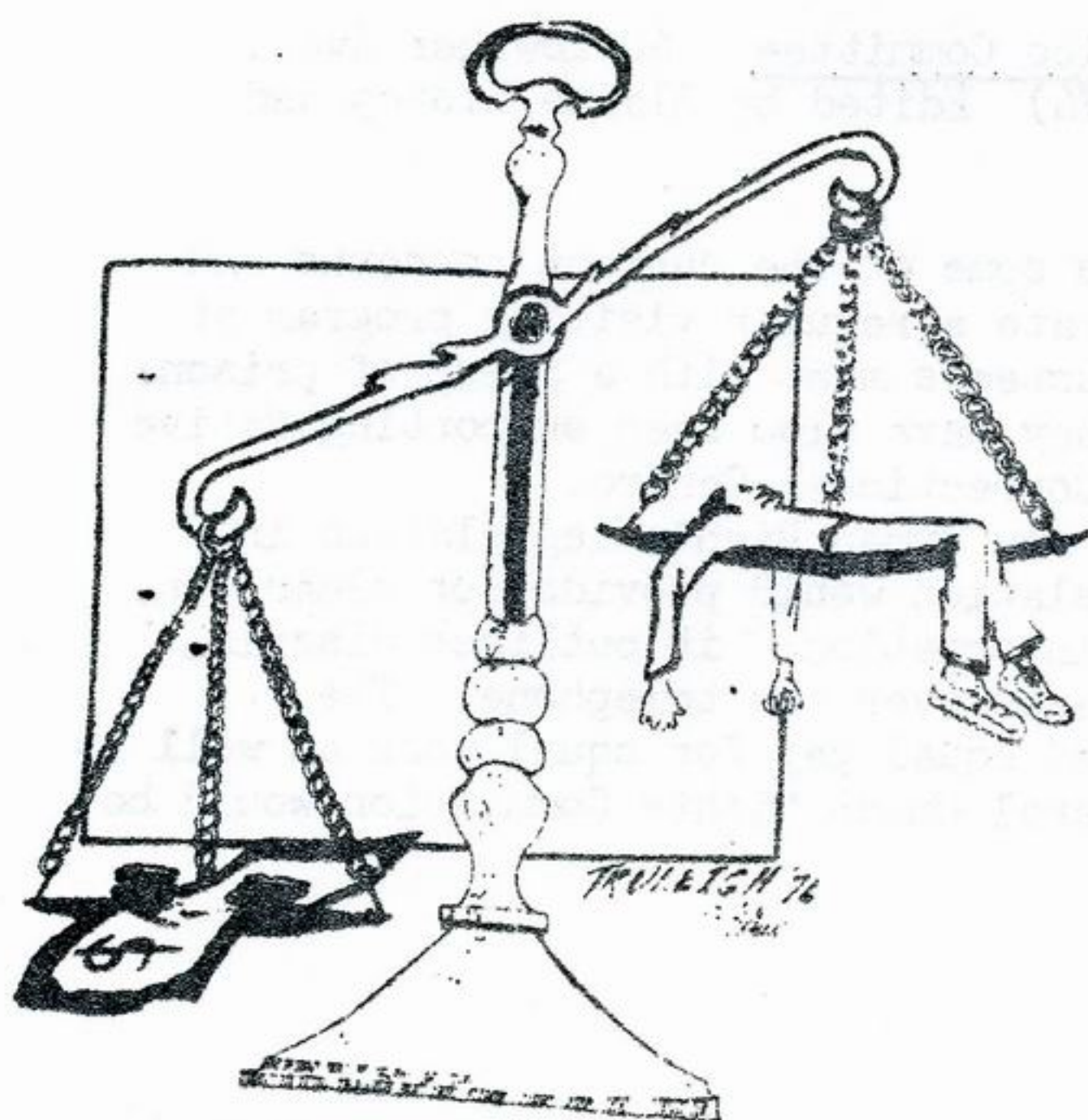
CISS Bulletin of the Quaker Jails and Justice Committee: 60 Lowther Ave.,
268 Toronto, M5R 1C7 (Vol. 1 #5, Dec. '76) Edited by Elaine Bishop and
Kathy Harkins, 5 pages, free.

This irregularly published newsletter outlines some of the current concerns and activities of the Quaker Committee. They operate a regular visiting program at the Milton and Don Jails where a group of volunteers meet with a group of prisoners and undertakes some follow-up support. They have also been supporting Native sons, a group of native people at the Guelph Correctional Centre.

One item in the current issue outlines the new Human Rights legislation introduced by Ron Basford last year. This legislation would provide for clear control of violations of privacy and privacy of information: it outlines discrimination more clearly and prohibits hate messages over the telephone. The physically handicapped would also be guaranteed equal pay for equal work as well as protection against job discrimination. A federal Human Rights Commission would be established to enforce the new regulations.

CISS 269 Le Tremplin, vol. 3, # 2, February 1977. 12 pages. Annual subscription: \$ 2:00. 4473 rue Delorimier, Montreal, H2H 2B3. FRENCH.

Le Tremplin is produced by a group of councillors funded by the Department of manpower and Immigration's Extension Programme. Their main work is finding employment and support for ex-inmates and educating the public about the plight of former prisoners. Owing to the radical stance they have taken (i.e. in a commitment to the abolition of prisons), they and their paper have been refused entry into many federal institutions. Feature article of this issue is their report to the House of Commons' Justice Sub-committee Inquiry into the Penal System. This report is divided into three parts: (1) a description of the state of inmates upon release, (2) their explanation for the cause of these conditions, and (3) their recommendations for change. Focus of the report is on the lack of educational opportunities within the system, particularly certified training. Other articles include a mention of difficulties encountered by a halfway house in Joliette, a request for support of Amnesty International, a comment on the proposed construction of three prisons in South Drummondville, and a denunciation of Bill C-2Y.



CISS "A Proposal for the Development of a Community Socio-Legal Clinic",
270 Woodgreen Community Centre, Adult Programs and Services Dept.,
 835 Queen Street East, Toronto 9 pages, free.

This report could serve as a model for other attempts, particularly in Ontario, to develop community legal clinics. The possibility of such clinics has opened up as a result of new supportive legislation in Ontario. A number of such clinics are already underway and several new ones are planned. The difference between existing clinics and this one lies in its relationship to an existing organization, Woodgreen Community Centre. As now envisaged the Woodgreen Centre would provide the umbrella for the existence of the community legal clinic. This provides an initial stabilizing element, an immediate and direct contact with the community -- most of the Woodgreen board of Directors are local residents in the neighbourhood -- and a broader-than-legal base within which to operate. The proposal paper presents an outline of the presently existing Legal service at Woodgreen and points out the disadvantages of Ontario's Legal Aid plan. Specific objectives, structures and funding possibilities as well as a sample budget are given. For anyone seriously considering the establishment of a Community Legal Clinic, this proposal could be helpful.

CISS Action on Legal Aid: 362 Bathurst St., Toronto, M5T 2S6, 8 pages, free.
271

This brochure describes a group of the same name consisting of several organizations dedicated to "the delivery of legal services to individuals and groups not normally reached by the legal profession". The brochure outlines twenty principles for delivery of legal services which were included in a brief they submitted to the Ontario Government in 1975. The recommendations press for removal of Legal Aid structures from vested interests, and for broadly defined community legal service organizations with sufficient funding and use of non-professional legal workers.

In addition, the brochure outlines a major shift in Ontario legislation as of January '76. New legislation provides for a wide variety of community legal clinics oriented to case by case advocacy, community education and self-help programs. Action on Legal Aid is trying to support and coordinate groups interested in initiating such ventures.

HOUSING

CISS Financial Constraint and Assisted Housing Budgets: Background report
272 prepared by the Housing Committee of the Ontario Welfare Council,
 1240 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2A7 1976, 37 pages, \$2.00.

This is a critical review of both Federal and Provincial Capital Investment in Assisted Housing Programs, in terms of capital investment, capital cost subsidies and operating cost subsidies. It indicates paths which governments might take in times of financial constraint. Because of the dramatic decline in housing starts during 1974 and 1975, the review exposes the government's use of

housing as a way to regulate the economy. It suggests that, given these circumstances, it is even more urgent to find new solutions to the housing cost problems of low-income households. Tracing shelter cost trends in Canada from 1972 to the present, the review concludes with recommendations in relation to the government's Assisted Housing Program.

CISS
273

Report and Recommendations for Government Action and Statement of Concern: Housing for Low Income Canadians: Report and Recommendations from the Poverty Task Force of the United Church of Canada. Jan., 1977. 10 pages. Write to Rev. Robert Lindsey, Division of Mission, United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave., E., Toronto.



This report identifies maldistribution of income as the prime factor in the housing problem, and the attitudes and actions of all levels of government as the second most important factor. The task force expresses its dismay by judging income maintenance planning in Canada as a trail of broken dreams. In 1971 the Report of the Special Senate Committee, (Croll Report) called for a Guaranteed Annual Income. It was shelved. In 1973 the Working Paper on Social Security in Canada was introduced as a concept of income supplements for the working poor and as a support for those unable to derive income from work. This was scrapped. Now the Federal-Provincial Social Security Review is being shelved and the federal government has instituted yet another study to look at the possibility of bringing income to Canada's poor through the tax system. The report identifies misconceptions which obscure the need for income programs. An appeal to the sanctity of the market economy by both governments and commercial lobbies blurs actual reasons for poverty, and hobbles creative government intervention. The notion that transfer programs act as disincentives is blinding the public to evidence that 50% of Canada's poor people work, while the other half are unemployable because of health, family, education and job markets. Also hidden is the fact that in proportion to their resources, the lowest fifth on the income spectrum pay most taxes, while middle-upper income groups receive millions in assistance through tax exemptions, write offs and shelters.

The report says income and housing policies must be integrated and gives reasons why this integration isn't happening. There are thousands on lists for public housing who wait in overcrowded slum conditions. Assisted home ownership programs are out of reach for low income people, while non-profit co-op housing is hampered by a lack of commitment to community involvement. Politicians are judged as not comprehending the need. This is due to their being in office for too short a time to

be informed or because they are split by encouraging a private housing economy while trying to be committed to non-profit housing for low income people. The primary problem is an attitude that regards the housing industry as a means of regulating the economy rather than ensuring an adequate supply for those in need. As a result the government reluctantly undertakes the low income housing field after the private sector judges it as unprofitable. This leads to undesirable developments related to urban growth near railways and factories, but removed from urban transportation, competitive shopping and normal amenities. This trend will continue, says the report, unless land speculation is brought under control, lot sizes are reduced, and housing for a variety of income strata becomes mandatory in new-subdivisions.

CISS Brief to NDP Caucus: Dec. 1976. Federation of Metro Tenants Associations.
274 Suite 26, 165 Spadina Ave., Toronto, M5T 2C3 364-1486. 30 pages.
Write for further information.

The brief should be read against the background of the Devitt-Sawchyn decision at the Ontario High Court in May, 1976, by which it becomes clear that the majority of rent increases in Ontario since the amendments to the Landlord Tenant Act in December 1975, are illegal. Most likely the government will eventually introduce a retroactive amendment to legalize them. The brief attacks a whole series of inadequacies in present legislation including lack of annual building determinations which would regulate rental levels, and of a registration system for rental increases. The present 8% maximum allowable annual increase often encourages hikes where none is justified. Moreover it cannot be adequately monitored. Specific modifications are offered to the present legislation governing discontinuance of a service or privilege or the provisions for notice of increase. Several inadequacies are noted in the Rent Review Board structure and alternatives beginning as a temporary measure has assured ineffective administration. From the tenants' point of view, lack of public guidelines about the administration of the act have led to inconsistent application based on the personality of the Rent Review Officers.

COOPERATIVES/ALTERNATIVES

CISS 'Strategy of Development for the Canadian Housing Co-operative Movement':
275 Available from; Proaction Inc., 451 Daly Ave., Ottawa, Ont., K1N 6H6
Xerox copy \$4.00, 50 pages.

The continuing housing co-operative is a new and unique form of institution in Canadian society. Its basic nature is not yet widely understood; and because of its newness, the institution's long-term viability and worth are not yet well tested. Also, it is difficult to say at this time whether a particular approach to the development of continuing housing co-operatives will result in more viable and successful projects than other approaches. This paper posits that though Canadian experience in continuing housing co-operative development is not extensive, there is already enough experience to discern trends and outcomes resulting from the use of different approaches and consequently to evaluate the different approaches. Four approaches or strategies are considered:

- 1) the social activation strategy
- 2) the non-profit developer strategy

- 3) the turn-key strategy
- 4) the co-operative development strategy

Two of these approaches stress real estate development, and the other two the community animation, organization development, and adult education aspects. The sociology of co-operative movements is then reviewed, in an effort to ascertain which of these four approaches, or combinations thereof, might be most sound. This is combined with network and learning system theory, to arrive at a recommended strategy of development appropriate to the Canadian housing co-operative movement at this stage in its evolution.

CISS Castlegreen Co-operative -- An Alternative: Write: Box 2952,
276 Thunder Bay "P", Ontario. (807) 769-6214.
Twelve-page booklet, free.

Castlegreen Co-operative is an alternative housing development in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The booklet defines what is meant by a "co-operative" and gives reasons why today's co-operatives are an especially appropriate alternative to individual home ownership. The booklet sketches a future for co-operative enterprises, especially those that are likely to develop in relation to the service needs of the members of Castlegreen Co-operative. Some features of the building are discussed which accommodate families and individuals with a broad range of incomes, age groups, physical disabilities and social backgrounds, and the mobility features which support this type of community.

CISS Ottawa Cooperative Community Newsletter: Available from Ottawa Co-
277 operative Community, 451 Daly St., Ottawas, Ontario. Subscriptions
\$2.00 a year. Write for further information.

This newsletter is published by a group who have been recently formed to encourage mutual support and co-operation among co-operatives in the Ottawa region. This group also strives to increase the number, kinds and strengths of these co-operatives. The group is very concerned about co-operative self-reliance, personal growth and greater ecological and social consciousness. Information about all kinds of co-ops and practical ideas for starting them are available through this newsletter. Although most of the material in the newsletter pertains to the Ottawa area, there is some theoretical discussion. People interested in starting similar organizations in their own communities might find it of interest.

CISS "Emerging Co-operatives in Ontario: Available from Mr. John Jordan,
278 CIAG - The Co-operators, Priory Square, Guelph, Ontario N1H 6P8, Free.

This paper summarizes information collected during field research of August to September, 1975. Over 600 groups were found in Ontario which function as co-operatives and whose members think of the as co-operative organizations.

They operate in the following areas: food, nursery, day care, settlements, arts and crafts, workers' and housing projects. It is certain that these are not all the emerging co-operatives in Ontario.

The basic conclusion was that the emerging co-operatives are an extensive and growing phenomenon, becoming stronger each day. Networks are developing among

the groups, which share many common values, aims and problems. The emerging groups should be of significance to older, more established co-operatives in the province.

CISS
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Food Co-ops: The Toronto Federation of Food Co-ops and Clubs, Inc.,
203 Oak St., Toronto, Ontario. (416) 363-3888. 6 page brochure,
free.



This brochure educates people interested in cutting the supermarket connection and in finding a workable alternative to the profit-making food industry. It points out that the major purpose of food co-ops is to save money for members by buying good quality food in bulk at wholesale prices. It also describes how food co-ops work depending on whether they are preorder co-ops (ie. buying clubs) or co-operative stores. Renting or owning a truck for transportation of food helps reduce food prices because it cuts out some of the steps between pro-

ducer and consumer. The brochure explains the four main advantages of a food co-op in terms of price, quality, control and community. It also outlines the steps to take either to join a food co-operative or to start one in one's neighbourhood.

CISS
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BAKAUI: c/o Mike Nickersen, P.O. Box 2011, Station "D", Ottawa, Ont.
6 pages, write for further information.

This pamphlet describing "Bakui", a way of life in which people work, in a community context, to develop an ecologically sound way of supporting human life. Since any system requiring a continual input of non-renewable resources will eventually exhaust the source of those materials, this "Bakui" pamphlet recommends that any future development should work toward a system in which the material components are parts of continuing cycles. The energy necessary to advance these cycles should be provided by continually available sources such as sun, wind, moving water and methane. Accordingly, any materials which are not regenerative are to be managed so that they are not lost.

"Bakui" also promotes such life-based pursuits as interpersonal relationships, spiritual, psychic and intellectual development and experiences which enable human beings to realize their potential.

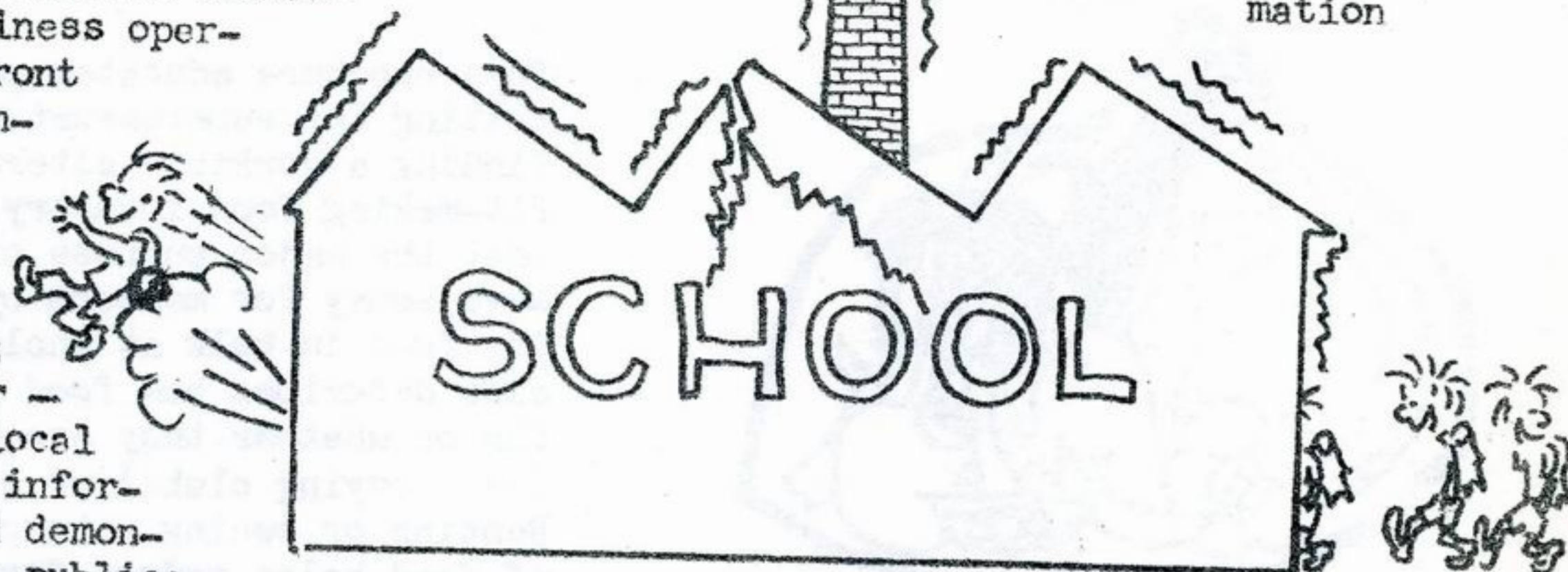
CISS
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People for Educational Participation (PEP) Newsletter: Produced by
People for Educational Participation, 787½ Somerset Ave., W.,
Ottawa, K1R 6R3. Subscription for 12 issues, \$2.00. Write for further information.

PEP is a group of Ottawa citizens concerned about finding ways for people of all ages to plan their own educational programs. Member engage in a variety of projects related to this goal: some try to make the school system more responsive

to individual needs; others are more interested in society along Ivan Illich lines. This newsletter following projects which have been undertaken Exchange — distribution of ads by people wishing to learn any subject or skill; 2) Learning — publication of a directory of 500 local businesses willing to give children information on how their business operates; 3) Storefront Learning — demonstration of specific learning skills at a variety of local shopping centres; 4) Learning Fair — here over fifty local groups establish information tables and demonstrations for the public; 5) Learning Centre — a resource centre with books and materials related to alternatives in education. There is some theoretical material, and people outside Ottawa who are interested in adopting such projects to their own community's needs might find the newsletter interesting.

"de-schooling" reports on the
1) Learning
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CISS
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Natural Life: A Journal of Natural Living: The Alternate Press,
Box 640, Jarvis, Ontario N0A 1J0. Volume 1, Number 1, November 1976,
48 pages, \$.60 per copy.

Natural Life is a magazine dedicated to providing information to Canadians interested in exploring alternatives in the areas of life-styles, energy, co-ops, community living, organic foods and schools among others. To quote their self-understanding: "We hope to show the natural alternatives which will provide the greatest chance for a peaceful co-existence. Natural Life will report on developments in the environmentally appropriate technologies; focus on the positive steps each of us can take to live as close to the natural life as possible; provide contact with people and organizations engaged in the search for the natural life; and serve as a medium for the exchange of views on how to attain a saner world in which to live."

In this edition, articles appeared on the "Society of Integrated Living", (SOIL), a new community that seeks to explore alternative communal life-styles in a rural setting; "Heating with Wood", an article that explored wood as a viable alternative energy resource and examined the latest in wood heating technologies; "Rock Bottom", an article on the formation of a craft co-op in southern Ontario; "Pick Your Can", a story on a successful organic farming enterprise. A large section of the magazine lists and describes many of the books and resources available that explore alternative life-styles. After each article or short item the name and address of a contact person is printed providing an opportunity for the reader to follow up the story personally.

CISS Listing of Progressive Periodicals: Available from Nick Smirnow
283 29W. 6th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Write for more information.

The purpose of this listing of progressive magazines is to provide the public with a more critical and intelligent coverage of important issues than that which is found in most daily papers, radio and T.V. The periodicals listed deal with a whole host of issues, eg. art and culture, sexuality, native peoples, lifestyle, media analysis and Third World. Some of the materials listed are published outside of Canada. Publishing information, approximate size, price, and frequency of publication are listed with each periodical in addition to its title and address. The author of the list states that most of these publications are financially wanting but that they deserve support in that they offer an alternative to the negligence of the establishment media.

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