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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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Dear Friends:

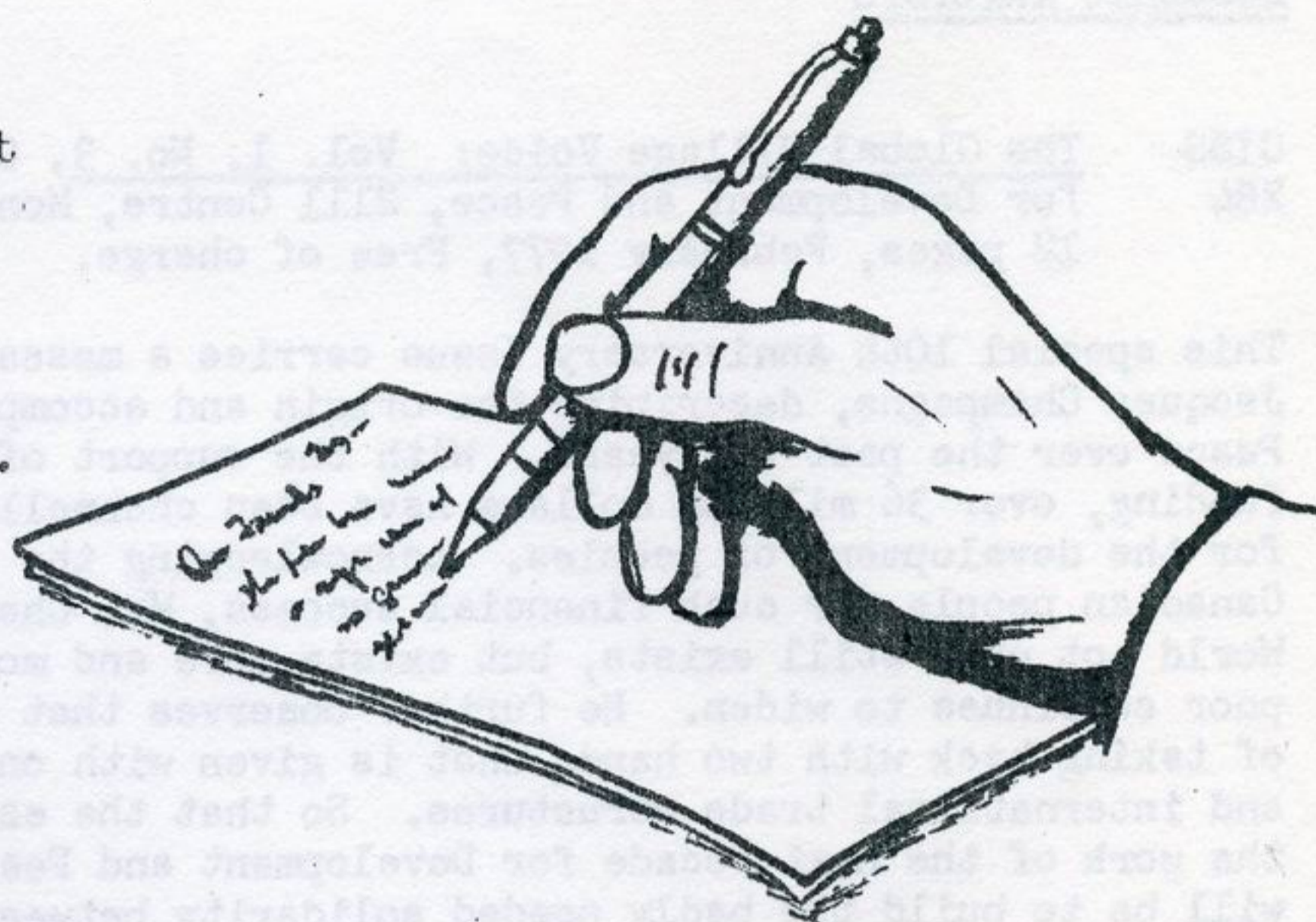
As you read this, unemployment in Canada is at its highest recorded level. Analyzing this situation the Canadian News Synthesis Project (CISS 305) exposes a number of faulty assumptions in the causes and solutions proposed by the press. C.N.S.P. points out that most diagnoses of unemployment fail to identify the profit orientation of our system as the key problem. A survey of material in this month's issue of CISS reveals that in fact the profit motive is at the root of many problems.

"Underdevelopment in Canada" (CISS 285) situates the economic struggle within an international context. From a historic and economic perspective Canadian development has been shaped by European colonial trade interests. Today development is determined by corporate priorities. This same analysis is confirmed by other documents abstracted in this issue. The experience of small farmers, native people and inner-city residents all witness to how we are pressured to conform to corporate planning. Even education and art are determined by these interests (CISS 327, 328).

However, Canada is not just a passive victim in this process. Canadian business and government interests are very aggressive in competing for its own share of global wealth. The Economic Analysis section of this issue points out how Canadian government, banks and corporations, in their pursuit of capitalist interests, are participating overtly in oppression in South Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (CISS 287 - 291). In the end it is human freedom which is being sacrificed to maintain the profit system. The cost of that system is measured in terms of repressed human rights, urban decay, racial discrimination, unemployment, environmental hazards, militarism.

The commitment of the groups represented in the following abstracts offers signs of hope. The Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, for instance, is deepening its commitment to build international solidarity in the struggle for a just distribution of wealth, power and decision making. Project Chile has initiated a national campaign to prevent Canadian investment in Chile until human rights are restored. Various immigrant organizations are working to strengthen their cultural identity and are attempting to deal with institutional prejudice. Movements among native people and small farmers are demanding a responsible attitude towards land use. In cities, citizens insist on participating in the development of their neighbourhoods and skid-row alcoholics are rehabilitating themselves through self-help programs in co-operative houses.

Combined, these efforts present a clear picture of the abuse of people in our country as well as revealing the actual possibilities for change available through resistance. We hope CISS will help you find your way to a deeper commitment to that resistance.



In Solidarity,

The CISS Collective

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

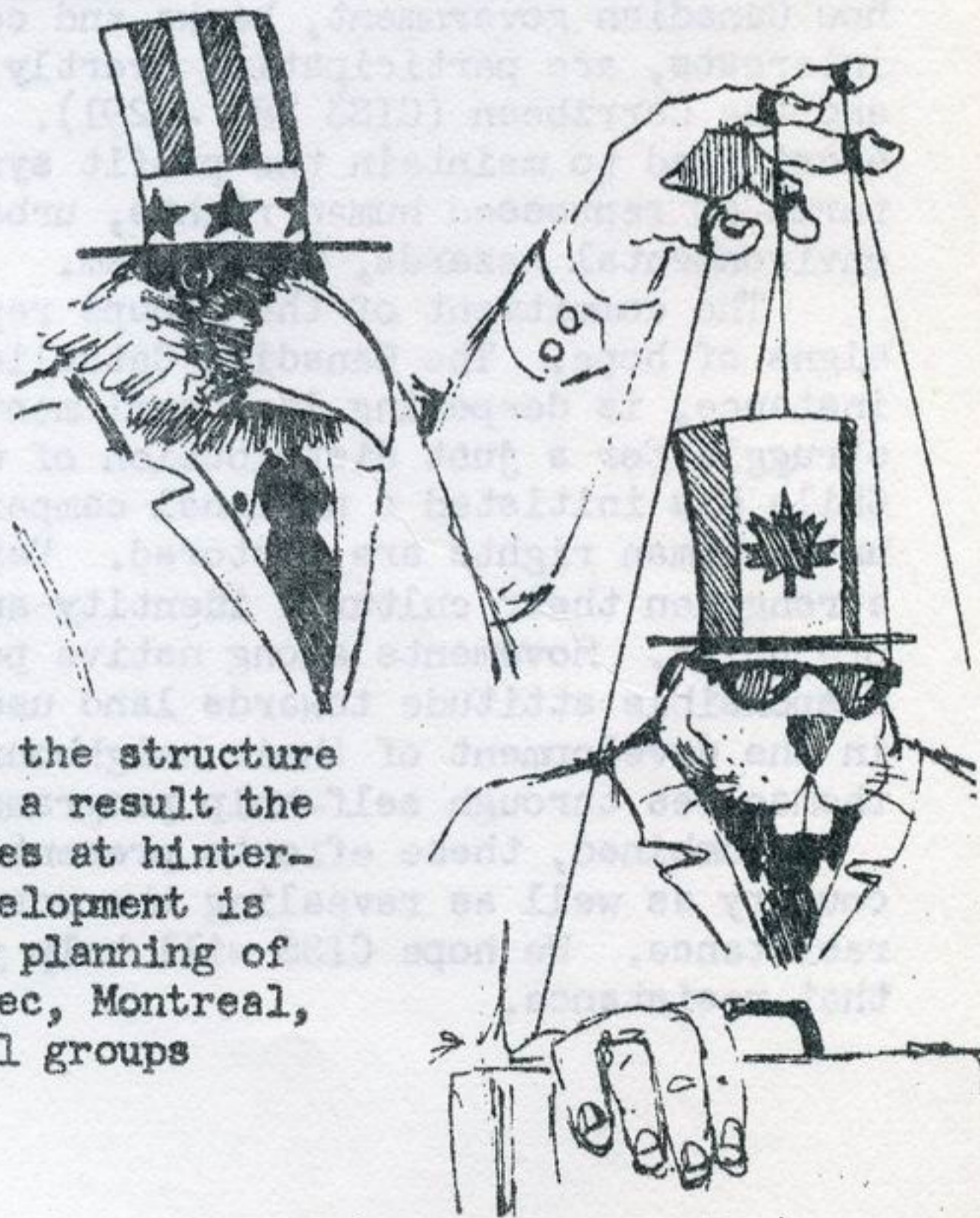
CISS The Global Village Voice: Vol. 1, No. 3, Canadian Catholic Organization
284 for Development and Peace, 2111 Centre, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3K 1J5,
12 pages, February 1977, Free of charge.

This special 10th Anniversary Issue carries a message from Executive Director, Jacques Champagne, describing the origin and accomplishments of Development and Peace over the past ten years. With the support of donations and government funding, over 36 million dollars have been channelled throughout the Third World for the development of peoples. Acknowledging the generous response of the Canadian people for such financial success, Mr. Champagne notes that the Third World not only still exists, but exists more and more as the gap between rich and poor continues to widen. He further observes that this situation is the result of taking back with two hands what is given with one, by means of our economic and international trade structures. So that the earth can "truly belong to all", the work of the next decade for Development and Peace, as a matter of priority, will be to build the badly needed solidarity between peoples in the struggle for a just distribution of the world's riches.

This issue also contains statistical and financial reports on on-going projects as well as a description of new thrusts. A prime example of the latter is the Asia Fund for Human Development which is "an experiment in partnership" with the Third World. A second new factor affecting top-level decisions is the diversity of situations in various Third World countries where many, like Chile, are experiencing oppressive military regimes. Development and Peace is therefore giving its support to organizations and groups trying to defend basic human rights.

CISS Underdevelopment in Canada, Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Road,
285 22 pages, Write for further details.

This collection of articles was gathered to look at the subject of underdevelopment in Canada. It takes an analytical approach to the issue in primarily historical and economic terms. The colonization of Canada is introduced in the context of global European expansion in search of raw materials for new trade. This began the export of unprocessed goods from Canada - fur, timber, wheat and oil to external metropolises whose own internal politics began to determine economic and political life for Canada. The shift in production from one staple to another reflects changes in the structure of demands of these various metropolises and as a result the determination of social structures and attitudes at hinterland regions such as Canada. Canada's own development is viewed in parallel terms - in other words, the planning of Canadian regions from metropole centres - Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto - with financial and industrial groups



deciding the economic future of Canada through the C.P.R. and confederation. The affects on indigenous peoples, immigrant patterns, regional fragmentations are all review in this context.

The booklet studies Canada's current metropole relationship vis-a-vis the United States and other foreign countries. Present economic development is presented as now being determined by a small corporate elite who continue the process of colonization - except now in allegiance to their corporate lords rather than national heritage.

Canada's present position internationally is seen as unique in that it is neither a central or peripheral capitalist country but instead has the qualities of both. On the one hand it enjoys a high standard of living but on the other it depends on foreign capital and technology to maintain this. This is the reason why Canada is judged a neo-colony of the U.S. and a neo-colonizer, the latter because of Canadian investments in the Third World.

The paper concludes by suggesting a self-generating mode of development would best counter regional disparities and capitalistic-metropole style of development. This it shows can only be done through a restructuring of political and economic ties along with class relations. It recommends continued economic and political analysis of domestic and foreign policy, trade patterns and military strategy and increasing public consciousness about these structures.

CISS 286 Consumer Credit: A Blessing or A Curse?, Institute for Saskatchewan Studies, Box 1462, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 3P7, 12 pages, September 1976, \$.10/issue.



This newsletter looks at the reasons why people experience debt problems. One reason given is that there is an excessive promotion of credit, there is a concentration of purchasing power in the hand of a few, and competition and the income gap create unrealistic desires to acquire luxuries. In opposition, another opinion argues that credit is an essential element for the movement of goods, the creation of jobs and increased productivity for a better standard of living.

Critics of credit see borrowers as victims of a system that encourages high pressure and often misleading advertising. They argue that the debt is growing faster than the economy. Between June 1975 and May 1976 consumer credit in Canada rose 60%. The Gross National Product in the same period rose 10-12%. In response to whether essential goods such as housing could be distributed without debt, the same critics suggest that a public credit granting

system should provide interest-free loans. This would require a planned economy which would involve people in the process.

New bankruptcy legislation is discussed and there is a presentation by Otto Lang, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, which outlines legislation to protect consumers.

CISS Why You Should Question Your Bank, Available from Canadian University
287 Services Overseas, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, 4-page pamphlet,
Free of charge.

This pamphlet begins by looking at the features of Apartheid. Official South African government figures show that over 75% of the population which is Black African are assigned less than 14% of the land. As well, they are denied the rights to own property, to strike or to form political parties. Attempts to protest have been met with violent reactions from the white racist government.

The pamphlet states that Canadian bank's refusal to curtail loans to South Africa is in effect granting legitimacy to Apartheid by offering economic support. In 1975 foreign capital constituted 22.9% of the gross domestic investment in South Africa. Canadian banks have contributed through a consortium of the largest banks in America. Because apartheid is condemned by the United Nations, our Canadian government and churches, the pamphlet suggests it is time to take personal actions in making the banks more responsible. Eight approaches are listed.

CISS Statement To Shareholders of Noranda Mines Limited, Task Force on
288 Churches and Corporate Responsibility, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto,
Ontario, 4 pages, March 77, Free of charge.

This pamphlet outlines the role of the Canadian churches since the rise of the Chilean junta in 1973 and focuses particularly on the churches' opposition to the investment plans of Noranda Mines Limited in the Chilean copper industry. The churches have attempted to ease the suffering created by this regime both at home and abroad. They have assisted in material aid programs to churches in Chile and in the settlement of Chilean refugees both in Canada and elsewhere. Clergy and churchworkers in Chile have become subject to persecution as have the workers and trade unionists. The Canadian churches have interceded with the Canadian government to make it more responsive to the plight of the Chilean people.

The churches have carefully considered what impact corporate investment and bank loans in Chile might have and have come to the conclusion that these could only strengthen the Chilean dictatorship. They concluded as well that such investment would lend international credibility to the present regime and would render it more impervious to international pressure to cease its repression. In the case of Noranda, the churches, as shareholders, have proposed the following:

- 1) that Noranda inform the Chilean junta of objections raised by its shareholders and other groups and organizations in Canada about the continued and systematic repression of all civil and political rights;
- 2) that Noranda declare that entry into a partnership with the Chilean junta under present conditions is incompatible with its own standards of morality;
- 3) that Noranda proceed with its investment plans only after the U.N. Commission on Human Rights indicates that civil and human rights have been restored. Noranda has so far maintained that it must reject the churches' requests on the grounds that as a foreign country it cannot involve itself in the domestic political affairs of its host country. However, the churches respond by emphasizing that corporations have become powerful social institutions and cannot be other than of significant and political and social import. The churches appeal to their fellow shareholders to associate themselves with the position and proposal set out in this statement.

CISS 289 Project Chile, Task Force on Churches and Corporate Responsibility,
600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2J6, 4 pages, March 1977,
Write for further information.



The pamphlet serves as background material for Project Chile, a national campaign to stop Canadian private investment in Chile and all governmental support for such investment until human rights and democratic institutions are restored (in Chile). The pamphlet points out that the (Chilean) junta continues its program of repression of human rights despite growing international criticism. The pamphlet describes how Canada overtly participates in the furtherance of this repressive regime on three levels. First, Noranda Mines Limited, Canada's 8th largest corporation, is in the process of finalizing a \$350 million investment in the Chilean copper industry. This investment is crucial

to the junta's survival since copper export is a strategic sector of Chile's economy. The Noranda investment has paved the way for other Canadian corporations to follow suit as the Superior Oil-Falconbridge network of companies is currently negotiating a similar multi-million dollar copper mine development in Chile.

Secondly, three Canadian banks have also been active in sustaining the junta by lending about \$20 million dollars to Chile in co-operation with a U.S.-led consortium of banks. Thirdly, it has also recently become clear that the Canadian government is directly condoning the junta despite previous condemnations. In December '76, the Canadian Export Development Corporation provided an investment guarantee to an un-named Canadian company investing in Chile. Canada has also offered support to international lending institutions which are bolstering Chile's sagging economy.

CISS 290 What's Canada Doing in Brazil? by Dramin and Swift, Available from the
Development Education Centre, 121-A Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario,
Phone 416-964-6560, 8 pages, \$.40 each.

This paper traces the historical relationship of Canadian based corporations in Brazil. The main thesis is that Canada utilizes the conventional mechanisms of aid, trade and investment to drain resources from Latin America and the Caribbean. Specific attention is given to Brascan, Alcan, the government's Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. All are presented as playing a sub-imperialist role in the interests of the United States. Canada and Brazil are both identified as predominantly resource-based economies which have their industry centralized in a relatively small area, at the expense of the rest of the country which acts as supplier of natural resources and cheap labour. The consequences of this kind of development are traced out in terms first, of the effects on workers in Brazil where rights are denied, and secondly, of the loss of jobs for Canadians as investments flow south. Military spending and strategy are shown as being conditioned by this situation while attitudes among the corporate elite are shown as being favourably disposed to the military and associated with Fascism.

CISS Project Ploughshares, Research Sector, c/o Ernie Regehr, School for Peace
291 and Conflict Studies, Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo,
 Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G6, Write for further details.

a) PROJECT PLOUGHSHARES PROGRAM DESCRIPTION (7 pp)

Project Ploughshares is a joint venture of the Canadian Council of Churches, Canadian Friends' Service Committee, Mennonite Central Committee, CUSO and Conrad Grebel College. It has two sections: Section I is located at the College and assumes responsibility for a resource centre of materials on Canadian defence policy and alternatives, Canadian arms manufacturing industry, defence and weapons research in Canada, and the relation between arms spending and human development. Section II will be responsible for public education and mobilizing support for change. All this is outlined in the Program Description.

b) PLOUGHSHARES WORKING PAPER #1: NOTES ON THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE PROPOSAL TO PURCHASE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT (7pp)

Working Paper #1 outlines the implications of the Defence Structure Review initiated by the Government in 1974. From that Review has come a decision to acquire a variety of new equipment including Long Range Aircraft and Tanks (for both of which contracts are now signed) and fighter aircraft. Much of this call for new equipment comes from Canada's commitment to NATO and its policy of "flexible response" deterrence. The purpose of "flexible response" is to raise the "threshold" of nuclear war so that conflicts remain confined to "conventional" weaponry.

At this point there is a lot of support for acquiring military equipment. There is a general embarrassment in Parliament that the military have been denied what is necessary to "do the job". As a result the Defence Dept. budget will be allowed to grow with the rate of inflation and the capital fund will increase at the rate of 23% until it reaches 20% of the total defence budget. This means that by the early 1980's the Government will set aside one billion dollars annually for military capital. Several pages are devoted to describing aircraft to be replaced as well as proposals for their replacement: about 120 billion dollars for 120 aircraft.

c) PLOUGHSHARES WORKING PAPER #2: NOTES ON THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MILITARY ACTIVITY (10 pp)

Working Paper #2 points out that the strategic security argument says that no nation can afford to depend upon external sources for commodities essential to its military security. Then it goes on to show how our arrangement with the U.S. does precisely that. We rely on allies for major weapons systems and contribute component parts. A major shift in the defence industry has been a consolidation of management of the industry under a unified management after the model of multinationals. Originally this was done to allow more non-military, civilian ownership. However such management soon takes it as its task to assure further industrial contracts with the Dept. Thus industry takes the lead (after the model of Detroit) in producing new models of weapons that keep the industrial assembly lines rolling. However, this form of management of defence industry is a form of imperialism that exploits its own people. Military goods are unique in an economy in that, while they consume labour and materials, they have no return impact as product on the economy. In thus diverting resources from social services they indirectly pressure for inflation. Wages are given but no product to consume.

Military investment and borrowing also cause inflation and diminish the capital available for productivity. Studies have also shown that military contracts actually are of a sort that they create unemployment by diverting job-creation into capital intensive, rather than labour intensive, areas. Military investment, particularly in Canada, is often touted as having important civilian by-products. Studies show this amount to be about 5% as far as technologically innovative spill-over.



d) PLOUGHSHARES WORKING PAPER #3: NOTES ON A DEFINITION OF "MILITARISM" (12 pp)

Working Paper #3 is a more theoretical discussion of a distinction between the military way and militarism. It argues that in conflicts which are to be solved in part by force one can argue that killing may be "necessary", but when this function is covered and diverted by appeal to other purposes or influences, then we have entered a distinct field of militarism. The paper argues that it is counter-productive for pacifists to confuse these two questions. It then goes on to show how aspects of Canadian defence policy and practice are clearly signed with militarism. We sustain a myth that we manufacture arms which are never shipped to war areas and so are not intended for killing. The truth is that all arms are intended for killing. There is a myth, which runs right through our military establishment and the general population, that military spending is good for the economy. But the good of the economy is not the purpose of the military. Its purpose is to kill people in conflicts. We continue to participate in NORAD whose purpose is to off-set the Soviet bomber threat even though we know there is little such threat. The real reasons for continuing are political. This is true also of NATO. Finally, the goals of militarism often undermine the very objectives of the military way whose objective is always to overcome the conflict with as little loss of life as possible. The goals of militarism are transcendent. Thus, nuclear accidents, accidental nuclear war, inability to control nuclear inventories, and widening gap between military offensive and defensive capability become more and more immediate. "Militarism is an attempt to pursue, by military means, objectives that transcend on those transcendent objectives," including the attempt to expand our commercial interests globally.

e) PLOUGHSHARES MONITOR, VOL. 1, NO. 1, APRIL '77

Ploughshares Monitor is the newsletter of the project. This first issue deals with the plane procurement being pursued by the Canadian Armed Forces. It includes, as well, a description of the project and other current news.

CISS Canadian Peace Ballot, Peace Ballot Committee, 25 Dundas Avenue, Dundas,
292 Ontario L9H 4E5, 4 pages, March 1977, Donations requested.

This questionnaire is a joint initiative of the World Law Foundation and the World Federalists of Canada. It will be circulated across Canada to obtain a sense of priorities on peace-related issues from the interested public. The results will be used to construct a national referendum and a Peace Platform to present to candidates in the next federal election. In the human rights section of the ballot, proposals are made around such issues as the liberation of political prisoners, the abolition of torture, the acceptance of political refugees and the appointment of a U.N. High Commissioner on Human Rights. In the natural resources section proposals are made concerning Canadian support for pollution control legislation, non-nuclear energy alternatives and the creation of an International Oceans Authority to reduce pollution and regulate the use of the oceans' resources. Proposals are made in four other categories including the reversal of the arms' race and the development of global institutions and national structures for peace. The Ballot gives the public an opportunity to evaluate all of these proposals, to endorse some and reject others and to add proposals in each category.

NATURAL RESOURCES

CISS Nutrition and Underdevelopment, Guy Carson and Oxfam staff, 175 Carlton
293 Street, Toronto, Ontario, 69 pages, Write for further details.

This booklet attempts to show that hunger on a world-wide scale is not the result of food scarcity alone but rather a symptom of an unjust world economic system. While covering the technical data of malnutrition, the chapters concentrate on the context in which hunger, malnutrition and protein deficiencies exist in all parts of the world. Each chapter contains an introductory analysis followed by case studies in the form of reprints from various journals.

Chapter Two, Section C, entitled "Food, Poverty and Kids", is a reprint from This Magazine, Vol. 7, No. 3, November, 1973. It draws on a report on nutrition by the National Council of Welfare, March, 1973 "One Child, One Chance." This report was compiled before the skyrocketing of food prices in 1973. The point is made that as important as food is in every Canadian family's budget, in the poor family's budget it is particularly important. When for poor families, meeting emergencies must come first, only what is left is available for food. The report discusses the problems both of Canada's working poor and welfare poor and shows how poverty and malnutrition are linked. It concludes by making seven recommendations to counteract the problem of malnutrition across the country. A bibliography of books, periodicals and journals is also provided.

CISS 294 Food Industry—Profits: text of remarks by David Robertson at Panel Discussion in Ottawa, Published by Ontario Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG), Physics 226, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Phone 885-1211 ext. 2578, 21 pages, January 24, 1977, \$.25 a copy.

This talk was originally given to a group of people in Ottawa who were interested in food industry profits and the social processes by which they are generated. The speaker, David Robertson, challenged the notion of the "competitive marketplace" by showing how, over the course of the past twenty years, "some of the largest corporations in North America have managed to muscle their way to our dinner tables, exerting their economic power over farmers, consumers, workers, taxpayers and even governments."

Fully one half of the hundred largest companies in Canada derive a portion of their profits from involvement in some aspect of the food economy. Agri-business oligopoly conditions exist within the Canadian food economy. Under these conditions a relatively few corporations like Dominion, Weston, Canadian Safeway and Steinberg's control the majority of the sales, assets and revenues of the food sector while remaining "nicely hidden behind the endless proliferation of chain store names, the diversity of seemingly competitive products on the supermarket shelves and the wide variety of apparently unconnected companies that supply them."

Dominion Stores, the largest supermarket chain in Canada, is, for example, 25% controlled by Argus Corporation, the largest Canadian-owned manufacturing firm. At the same time, Dominion Stores is 6% controlled by Canada Packers which is its major supplier of meat. Argus Corporation also owns Massey-Ferguson which supplies agricultural equipment and machinery to farmers who raise cattle on a contract basis for Canada Packers. Finally, Argus Corporation has 19 directors on Canada's four major banks from which farmers must borrow money to finance their land and capital equipment. As a result, farmers are earning poverty level incomes and farmland is going out of production. Mr. Robertson's talk poses the vital question: is food going to be produced for corporate needs (i.e. profit) or will food be produced to satisfy human needs?



CISS 295 The Spider and the Fly, National Farmers Union, Development Education Centre, 121-A Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2C3, 16 pages, May 1974, Write for details of cost.

The main aim of this presentation is to look at the relationship between agribusiness and the family-farm, owner-operated style of farming in Canada. The facts presented in this brief show that corporations and farmers are locked together in a spider and fly relationship. In this unequal struggle the farmers stand to lose a whole way of life.

That the corporate web is everywhere is illustrated by the fact that fertilizers and chemicals, feed and seed, machinery and gasoline, building materials, food processing, brokerage, wholesale and retailing are now parts of huge corporate complexes beyond the control of any farmer and often, it seems, beyond the control of government.

What's so bad about corporations? Corporation spokesmen hypocritically preach about the value of competition and free enterprise yet privately work out schemes to avoid having to compete in the free enterprise system by forming monopolies and manipulating prices and profits. Corporations, moreover, do not pay their fair share of taxes, and the majority of the risks they take are with the consumer's money collected as taxes and given to them by governments as grants or guarantees.

The final section deals by way of example with the methods and practices of the McCain Group of companies which already owns over 4,500 acres of the best farm land in New Brunswick. At the same time that McCain has been receiving financial help from both the Federal and Provincial governments, over 3,000 farmers between 1966 and 1970 were forced off the land in New Brunswick.

CISS The Land Bank Revisited, Institute for Saskatchewan Studies, Box 1462,
296 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3P7, 6 pages, February 1976, \$.10 per copy.

This newsletter records the 19th seminar held February 14, 1976 at Wesley United Church in Saskatoon on the Saskatchewan Land Bank, the same topic as the first seminar of the series held in November 1971. The seminar tried to bring some depth of understanding to the following questions: the rationale for a land bank, its aims, the problems of land transfer from one generation to the next, the health of a rural society which is based upon the ways in which we use the land, and finally, the costs of producing and purchasing food.

Professor Ted Regier in his historical sketch of different forms of land tenure points out that although the privately held family farm persevered, during and after World War II, as the most popular method of tenure, there has been a great consolidation of farms to the point where the rural society is being fundamentally altered. The land bank, formed in 1972, has not acted simply as a "real estate firm," but neither has it "totally (revised) the present price and cost situation," and it is not likely to "release farmers from the present bondage of land ownership."

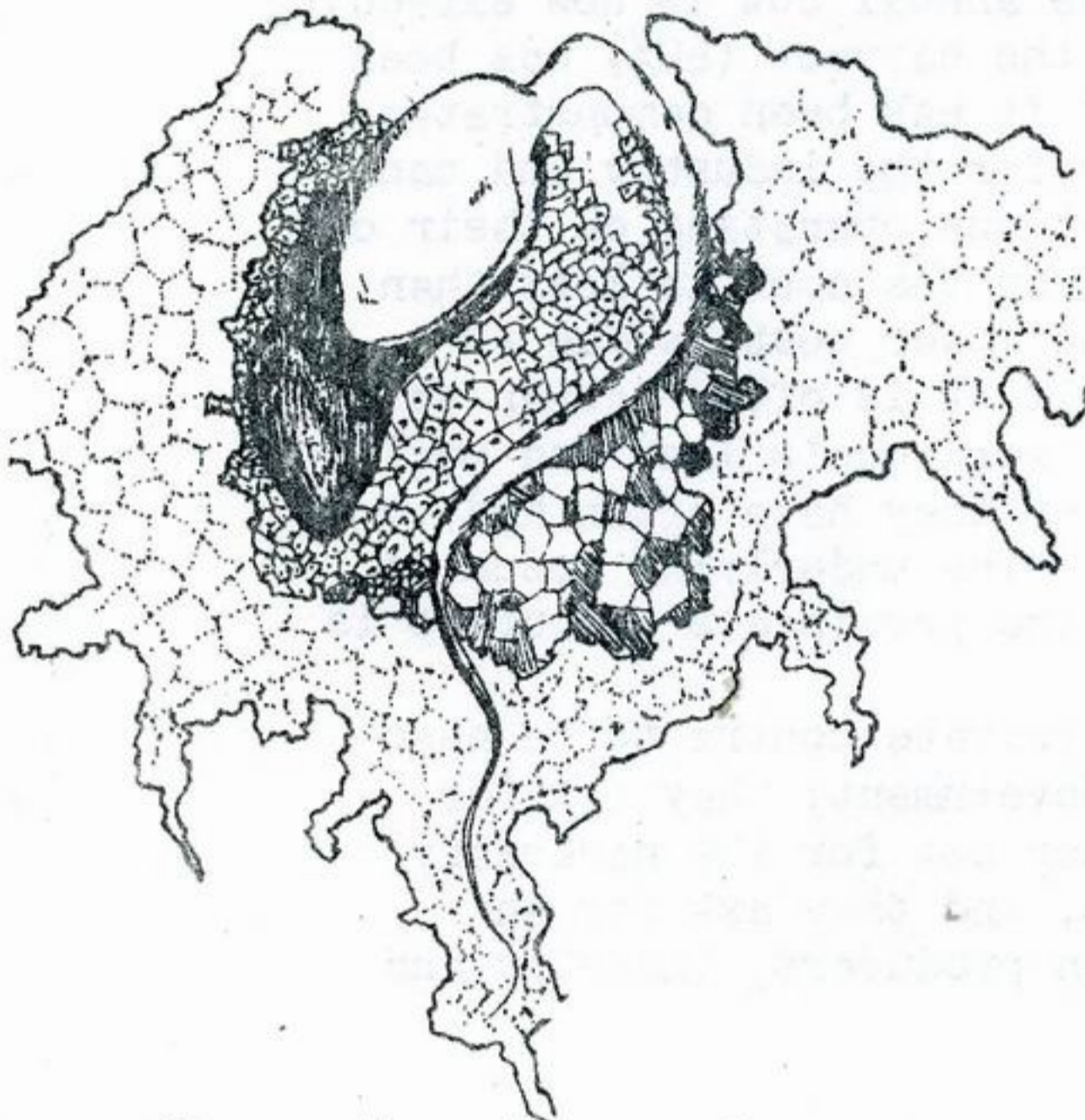
After observing years of land bank operation, one is forced to conclude, so the summary states, that the number of acres controlled is not large when compared to the cultivatable total in Saskatchewan. Meanwhile, the department of agriculture's own researchers have provided information indicating that the inflation in land prices is so rampant that soon only large farmers, corporations (or the government?) will be able to afford to purchase.

CISS The Crisis in Red Meats, Don Mitchell et al, Available from Institute for
297 Saskatchewan Studies, Box 1462, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3P7, 7 pages,
1977, \$.10 per copy.

This newsletter is a report of a seminar dealing with the crises created in the livestock industry in Canada and their relation to marketing, nutrition and the world food situation. Don Mitchell, one of the resource people on the seminar, sums up the situation by observing that the processing and distribution sectors

of the food industry are shaped largely by the desire to earn profits from their activity. He points out that in Canada we have the capacity to become self-sufficient in beef production instead of being dependent on beef imports from Australia. Other resource persons at the said seminar note that the centralization and monopolization process under way on the Canadian prairies is destroying the social and economic structure of our rural areas. They suggest the nationalization of land and the promotion of a policy of self-reliance in food production.

CISS 298 Rural Cleanings, Available from Christian Rural Research and Resources Service, R.R. 1, Debert, Nova Scotia, B0M 1G0, 7 pages, Winter 1977, Write for details of cost.



The main article in this small quarterly magazine reflects on L. H. Bailey's The Holy Earth (1915) in the light of the "panic" and "survival" concerns that seem to be motivating factors behind current land use discussion and debate. The philosophical and ethical stance taken by Bailey toward the whole earth is not taken from an attitude of panic or self-preservation related to food and its impending scarcity, nor from the threat of the hungry two-thirds of the developing world getting control of our developed world resources. Bailey's stance is rather one of holding and handling something that itself is "divine" - the earth. The writers of the article observe that the people of the "back to the land" movement seem to have caught this feeling of obligation for

the earth and respond by resettling, reclaiming and renewing the land. The magazine also contains a rural life Sunday worship service as well as a "resources" section that lists various materials dealing with rural issues.

CISS 299 Catholic Family Farmer, St. Joseph Farm, R.R. No. 2, Ripon, P.Q., 8 pages, Winter 1977, \$1.00 per year.

This newsletter is a newspaper of the Catholic Worker Movement. It is produced by Ferme St. Joseph (St. Joseph's Farm), a small Christian commune in Quebec which devotes itself to farming the land. Two feature articles comment on the day-to-day struggles of the two farming families to maintain the farm at a time when the government and large corporations (large dairies and the so-called milk co-ops) are driving the small farmer out of business. In another article entitled "This Land is Sacred To Us", the author, an Indian chief, challenges the white man to appreciate the land according to the tradition of the Native Peoples. In addition to poems and devotional material, the newsletter contains a listing of various newspapers and newsletters produced by Christian communes throughout Canada.

CISS a) The New Brunswick Forest Industry and b) Brief to the New Brunswick
300 Ministries of Agriculture & Natural Resources, N.B. Federation of Wood
Producers, c/o H. Williams, R.R. No. 5, Quebec, N.B., 8-9 pages, March '77
and November '76, \$1.00 each.

These two documents provide a general outline of the history and present situation of the forest industry as well as the specific needs and demands of the small woodlot owner in New Brunswick. The early settlers, military and merchant men, quickly recognised the potential of the timberland. They sought the backing of the British commercial and military interests. It was a boom period; immigrants were brought in to man the growing rush for resources. As Navy need for ship masts declined, the industry shifted to small saw mills for lumber. In recent years the pulp and paper industry has assumed the major sector. Presently, it controls 63% of the forest land of New Brunswick. The annual cut is now exceeding re-growth potential. For the last ten years most of the harvest (60%) has been on Crownland with only 13% from small freeholds. Yet it has been demonstrated that the small wood producer is an important resource for the industry and can manage his land much better than do the large corporations operating on their own or Crownland. Companies prefer to use Crownland because the cost is less than what must be paid for wood cut by private owners. The lower cost is due to extremely low Government "stumpage" rates. As a result it is often easier to sell one's land and work for a company than to try to work one's land and sell the harvest. Where woodlot owners have banded together they have often had to face refusal of contracts for wood by the companies. "The underlying issue in this whole struggle is how the wealth generated from the province's resources is shared."

The N.B. Federation of Wood Producers asks that private contracts be negotiated before Crown cutting rights are given out by Government; they ask for procedures for compulsory arbitration in disputes; they ask for the necessary application and amendments of the Forest Products Act, and they ask for an immediate schedule of meetings for negotiation between producers, industry and government.

CISS Bauxite by Joyce Peterson, GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario,
301 April 1976, Write for further details.

Bauxite provides an excellent example in the study of underdevelopment vs development, and transnationals vs nationalization. This four-page paper is that study. Bauxite is a primary resource material and since 90% of what is mined is used for the production of aluminum, it is impossible to isolate bauxite from the whole aluminum industry. Eighty percent of the capitalist world's bauxite is derived from Third World countries. Canada has the world's largest smelter at Arvida, Quebec and the second largest at Kitimat, B.C. Most of the bauxite available is mined in a few countries but not processed there. All phases of the mining operation through to the manufacturing of aluminum are done by a few large companies such as Alcan. Their control extends to pricing, marketing, transportation and refining.

In 1974 the International Bauxite Association was formed with the founding member accounting for 80% of the world's bauxite production. The aim of the IBA is to promote the development of the bauxite industry, to secure for member nations a fair and reasonable return and to safeguard the interests of member countries in relation to the bauxite industry.

CISS A Brief on Energy Policy, presented to the Parliamentary Commission on
302 Energy of the Province of Quebec by "Save Montreal", 2461 Oueest Rue
 St. Jacques, Montreal, H2J 1H8, 6 pages, in French only.

This brief outlines the relationship of urban development to energy, a "development" based on planned obsolescence, waste and over-consumption. It points out that 50% of the downtown area of Montreal is devoted to automobiles. Government and business policy have catered to the "dream of the suburb", pushing residents out of the core of the city, and necessitating the use of automobiles. Destruction and construction of buildings are done without thought of the energy wasted.

Steps proposed to the government are:

- (1) Launching a campaign against privatisation and over-consumption;
- (2) Giving the power to the city of Montreal to stop the demolition of downtown housing;
- (3) Insistence that new buildings, if they must be constructed, be done with energy-consuming, long-lasting materials;
- (4) Encouragement of public transport, partially through taxation of parking lots, gas, and automobiles;
- (5) Integration of transport planning into the first stage of any urban planning;
- (6) Stopping the demolition of the Laurentian Hotel;
- (7) Stopping land speculation and foreign investments;
- (8) Renovation of housing, including insulation, to diminish energy consumption.

CISS CANDU: An Analysis of the Canadian Nuclear Program, Part I: Technical
303 Handbook, Energy Probe, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ontario,
 M5S 2C3, 85 pages, 1977, \$2.50 + \$.50 postage.

The CANDU Technical Handbook is back in a new revised edition. Written for the layman, CANDU clearly and concisely describes the basics of nuclear power including atomic fission, ionizing radiation and its effects on man, and fuel cycles. The handbook also contains an up-to-date description of the Canadian nuclear program, possibilities of accidents, chronic pollution, management of radioactive wastes and many other topics of concern in the very "hot" issue of nuclear power. Section Five especially deals with some of the implications of the Nuclear power development for the environment, occupational safety, potential major disasters, handling of waste and security in the face of military threat or terrorism. For the purposes of the handbook, only the more technical issues have been dealt with. Part Two, to be published later, will attempt to deal with some of the social and economic implications.

Canada has played a major role in the world uranium industry, since the discovery in 1930 of pitchblende on the edge of the Great Bear Lake. It was not until the Second World War that a market developed for uranium for the American and British Nuclear Weapons programs. Uranium exports then grew rapidly reaching

a peak in 1959 when \$331 million worth were exported. At present, four companies produce uranium in Canada. Two companies, Denison and Rio Algom, are private. They operate in the Elliot Lake area of Ontario. Eldorado Nuclear and Gulf Minerals operate in Saskatchewan. Ontario health reports indicate that miners of uranium between the ages of 40 and 57 are four times as likely to die of lung cancer as the ordinary resident of the area.

CISS The Renewable Energy Handbook, Energy Probe, 43 Queen's Park Crescent
304 East, Toronto, Ontario, 61 pages, April 1976, \$1.00 each.

The Renewable Energy Handbook was produced in order to provide more information to people interested in finding alternatives to large energy developments like the McKenzie Pipeline and our growing Nuclear Programme. It is divided into three sections: the nature of energy, energy use in Canada and three possible directions for a future Canadian Energy Policy. The first direction is to continue in our present policy of large developments, which are expensive not only in money but in the environmental effect on the North, loss of farmland in the South and in the power held by those in control of centralized energy systems. The second direction is basically the same with more emphasis put on conservation, but still relying on investment in the nuclear programme. The third direction is renewable energy sources, the advantages being diversity, simplicity and environmental safety.

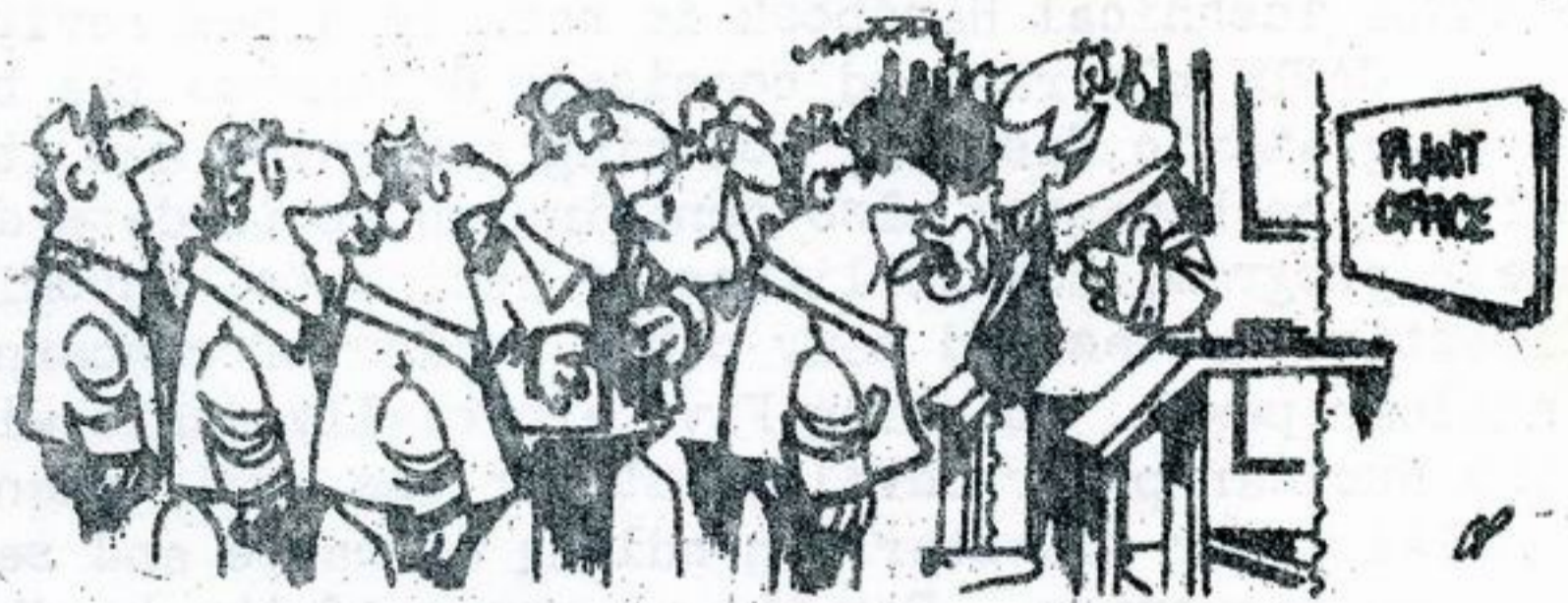
Section Two of the Handbook discusses the technologies of many different renewable energy sources such as solar, biomass, wind, tidal power, geothermal, including storages of these energies. Section Three deals with the manner and time in which Canada's needs might be realistically met by renewable energy sources.

The last part of the book includes lists of resource people and renewable energy businesses as well as a bibliography.

HUMAN RIGHTS

CISS Dignity Denied: Unemployment in Canada, published by the Canadian
305 News Synthesis Project, Box 6300, Station A, Toronto, Ontario,
Phone 368-0022, May 1977, 4 pages, \$.25 per copy, Write for details
on bulk orders.

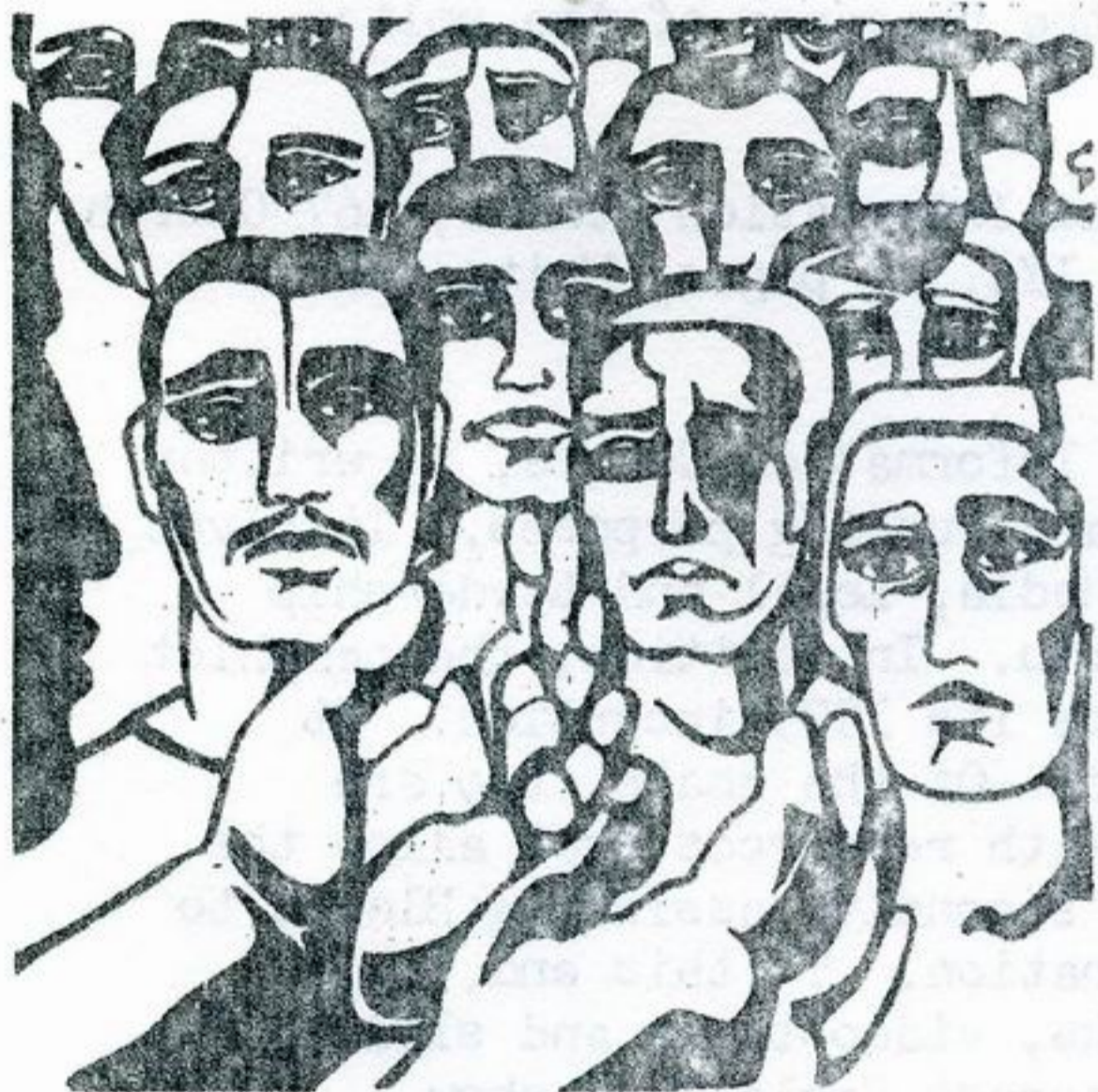
This pamphlet examines current opinions about the causes and solutions proposed for unemployment which is at its highest recorded level in Canada. It shows that major Canadian newspapers present mainly popular explanations like workers being too choosy, unemployment insurance being too easy to get, high wages being paid for low productivity and immigrants taking away jobs. Each of these explanations is examined and its limitations revealed. It goes on to show



"We've devised a rebate plan that will save all your jobs—you keep working but rebate your wages to the company."

that solutions proposed on the basis of such faulty assumptions remain indifferent to the state of unemployment. The recent government budget, for instance, is full of incentives for investments, while allocations to get job creation are minimal. The pamphlet argues that the root cause of unemployment is the private enterprise economy whose main motive is profit. It shows that, historically, it is customary for unemployment to be down when inflation is high. This situation is shown to have changed because a few large controlling corporations can cut back production and lay off when goods are not selling, instead of lowering prices to compete. Other features particular to Canada which affect unemployment are examined. For instance, the high rate of foreign control gears production to small Canadian markets rather than to international exports so they won't compete with U.S. trade. In addition, the continued Canadian dependence on exporting raw materials means less money going into manufacturing and construction and, therefore, fewer jobs are created. The basic solution to unemployment is through challenging the assumption that our present economic system is capable of generating full employment. It suggests a recognition of the fact that people and their basic needs are a priority over profit. A list of proposals to be acted on to alleviate unemployment are outlined.

CISS 306 Immigration, ICPOP & Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, Inter-Church Committee, c/o John Foster, 85 St. Clair East, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1M8, or, ICPOP, c/o Bernard Daly, 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, K1N 7B1, 16 pages, February 1977, Write for details of cost.



This document begins with a brief outline of basic principles included in a report on the Immigration Debate which was presented by ICPOP to the Minister in 1975. It then goes on to outline in detail proposals for changes in Bill C-24, the Immigration Bill. The main concerns are with human rights and the policy underlying immigration policy as it is being proposed in Bill C-24. The proposals also give considerable attention to the reception of refugees. Contrary to Bill C-24, this document, supported by the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and the World Population Plan of Action, holds that voluntary international movement of individuals is a human right. Bill C-24 is based on the perception that immigration to Canada should be stringently controlled because there is a threat of

over-population here. The problems which Bill C-24 assumes come from over-population (crowding, rural neglect, unemployment, housing shortages) actually reveal the need for a new social and economic order, not merely population control.

The document further states that the new Bill does not really provide for special handling of the growing numbers of refugees throughout the world who are fleeing brutality and oppression in their homelands. The proposed legislation places refugees under the obligation to meet the same standards for landing as other immigrants.

In addition, the Bill says nothing about the four issues which were raised in the Immigration Debate through briefs presented by ICPOP: 1) need for intensive training of immigration officers; 2) need for relocation of immigration offices abroad; 3) need to establish an independent Department of Immigration; 4) need to provide immediate temporary asylum for refugees.

Because of the way the document is written, it is almost essential to have a copy of Bill C-24 at hand for reference.

CISS INCAR Newsletter, International Committee against Racism (Toronto),
307 Box 363, Station E, Toronto, Ontario, 5 pages, March 1977. Write for further details of cost.

The Committee against Racism has been a strong and vocal opponent of Government policy regarding immigrants in Toronto for the last two or three years. This month's newsletter especially focuses on the recent appointment of Jim Noble to be Deputy Police Chief. In four years, he has moved from a position as sergeant in the force to this post. In 1972, the Committee reports, Sergeant Noble was attempting to pin responsibility for rising crime rates in the Bathurst-Bloor area on the non-white immigration in that area. Indications the Committee has received would show that the police force has interpreted Noble's promotion as a reward for his racist attitudes.

In a document reported in the same newsletter the Committee supported the Shromani Sikh Society in their protest against inaction by the police force when they were attacked by a group of youths in the presence of the police.

CISS Some Facts About BRIC, Black Resources and Information Centre, 167 Church
308 Street, Suite 101, Toronto, Ontario, M5B 1Y4, 10 pages, Write for further details.

This pamphlet describing The Black Resources and Information Centre, is written for general information, recruitment of members and funding purposes. It gives an overview of the effort undertaken to provide Media, Legal and Leadership Training Services to the Black community in Ontario. In addition, the pamphlet presents a brief history of the organization since its 1975 inception. It states the goals, structure and services provided. Of the goals, two are stated as priorities: putting "Blacks in touch with resources that allow the Black community to meet its material needs", and secondly, assisting Blacks to develop skills and identity through self-determination. To this end, BRIC has developed educational materials, such as books, video-tapes and slides, free legal services and a half-hour community interest Cable T.V. show.

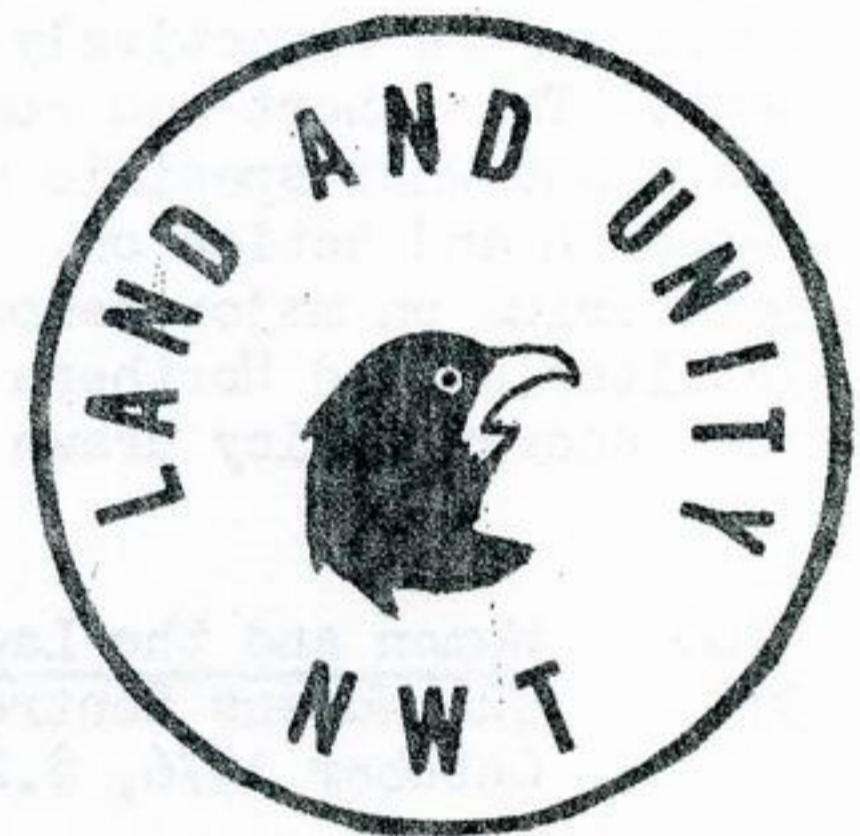
/CISS Black Grassroots Organizing, Black Resources and Information Centre,
309 167 Church Street, Suite 101, Toronto, Ontario, M5B 1Y4, 8 pages, \$1.00 each.

This pamphlet suggests a number of actions for examining racism in Canadian society and for moving to eliminate that racism. It is written for anyone wanting to deal with race relations and prejudice. The writer states some common traps in thinking, such as assuming "nothing can be done" or that it is only a communications problem, or that it is essentially a "Black problem" and not a "white problem." Instead, the author encourages the analysis of white

racism as a first step to organizing and dealing with its manifestations in schools, media, business, public services, housing, income, jobs and the legal system. In each of the foregoing areas, ways to initiate change efforts are listed. Some actions focus specifically on prejudice such as that fostered by teacher training, myths perpetuated by the media, and discrimination in housing and jobs. Other suggested actions focus on institutional structures such as loan and credit procedures in the welfare system that foster racism and the oppression of all poor people.

CISS The Dene—Land and Unity for the Native People of the Mackenzie Valley
310 A Statement of Rights, published by the Dene of the N.W.T., Box 2338,
Yellowknife, N.W.T., 16 pages, Free of charge.

Dene is a Native word for "the people". Dene refers to the 11,000 Native people presently living in the Northwest Territories. This booklet documents the tragic history of the Dene since the arrival of white settlers with their culture and their determined effort to assert themselves as a proud people. The booklet covers the creation of the Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T., Judge Morrow's historic decision to grant the Dene the permission to file a caveat, Native leadership and the successive steps taken by the Federal government. It includes their Statement of Rights and the Dene Declaration, both of which call for the creation of a Dene "nation" within Confederation.



CISS Land Use and Occupancy, published by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada,
311 222 Somerset St. West, 2nd Floor, Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 2G3, 6 pages,
Free of charge.

This news release makes reference to an Inuit Tapirisat-commissioned report on Inuit land use and occupancy in the Northwest Territories. This published three-volume report was prepared by a research team under the direction of Dr. Milton Freeman of McMaster University. The report and its conclusions are seen as further support of the Inuit's land claim position. The land use and occupancy study of the report concludes that modern-day Inuit are anything but "week-end hunters" who work for wages or live on welfare the rest of the week. The Inuit today continue to use their land just about as intensively today as in generations past.

The land use and occupancy study is one of the major elements of a comprehensive land-sharing proposal being made to the Federal government by the Inuit Tapirisat on behalf of the 15,000 Inuit who live in the N.W.T. This document attempts to prove that the Inuit have thoroughly used and systematically occupied virtually all of the land (750,000 square miles) north of the tree line for more than 4,000 years.

The Inuit are pressing the Federal government to recognize their legal ownership to at least 250,000 square miles of land in order that their culture and identity may be preserved. For the rest of their territory, they want

hunting, fishing and trapping rights, the creation of a new territorial government, a share of resource royalties, and a strong voice in the control of development so that the environment and wildlife will be preserved for future generations.

The Inuit are not thinking in terms of a separate sovereign nation. Their presentation to the Canadian government is considered as their attempt to co-operate with the rest of Canada as partners in Confederation.

CISS Project North - The Inter-Church Project on Northern Development,
312 154 Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Free of charge. Write for further details.

Project North is sponsored by the Anglican, Lutheran, Mennonite, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United churches. Its purpose is to help these churches address more effectively the issues of Native land claims and Northern development. This short and concise brochure states Project North's objectives and tasks and what specific development projects they are concentrating their research and action on. Their basic position is that there should be a moratorium on major resource development projects in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Northern B.C. until the Native land claims are settled and a just energy policy drawn up.

CISS Women and the Law in Newfoundland, The St. John's Womens Bureau,
313 The Womens Centre, 77 Bond Street, St. John's, Newfoundland, 24 pages, October 1976, \$.25 + \$.25 for postage.

This booklet discusses some of the laws of Newfoundland as they apply to women. In the introduction, it reports that many of the laws and customs in Newfoundland discriminate against women, particularly in the area of economics. One section deals with women's rights and "What the Human Rights Code has not done for women in Newfoundland." Women still do not get any of the highly paid government jobs, and are not given the same rate of pay as men in any of the occupations or professions. Moreover, all government employees who deal with fair employment practices are either all male or male-dominated. Because the laws that protect them are weak, women must use the few loopholes that are present and bring incidents of discrimination to the attention of both government and press.

Domestic workers also seem to be missed by the Human Rights Code. The province ruled that they would not come under the "fair employment practices section."

The Code does require that women and men be given the same opportunities for training advancement, pension rights and insurance benefits.

In other sections, the book examines pensions, tax, marriage, divorce, social assistance, children, rape, abortion, tenants and landlords, mental illness, married women's property rights, work and police arrest.



CISS 314 Newfoundland Status of Women in Council Newsletter, Newfoundland Status of Women Council, P.O. Box 6072, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 5X8, 18 pages, January 1977, \$3.00/year.

This monthly newsletter carries an article entitled "Transition House" which describes an N.S.W.C. proposal for the funding of a house for battered wives and children. This proposal was defeated by the provincial government. The transition house would have offered in liaison with other community and government services, short term accommodation for women and children who, because of family disputes, are in physical danger.

The reason that the government turned down the proposal was that it would duplicate existing facilities. When looked into by N.S.W.C., it was discovered that the latter services were mostly in the form of counselling and follow-up services. In their opinion and that of social workers and hospitals with which the N.S.W.C. have been in contact, "adequate provisions for women in explosive situations do not exist."

The N.S.W.C. plans to pursue the issue and at present the 50 community organizations that have been contacted have responded positively in support of their proposals.

CISS 315 Feminist Communication Collective - Vol. 4, No. 1 - available from Box 238, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Quebec, 21 pages, annual subscription: \$5.00 for individuals and \$10.00 for institutions, \$.50 for sample copy, written in English.

This monthly newsmagazine reports on women's events in Montreal and feminist issues in Quebec and elsewhere. A feature article in the April 1977 issue concerns the removal of thermography from the Quebec medicine fee schedule. Thermography is a method of detecting breast cancer that is believed to be both more effective and safer (since no x-rays are taken) than mammography. Until January of this year, this test was covered under Medicare. Now, a fee of \$30.00 is required for the examination, thus making it inaccessible to many low-income women.

Other articles in the newsletter deal with the following: the present situation in Quebec with regard to abortion, the protests resulting from the genital mutilation of African women. There are also reports on International Women's Day celebrations and "Women's week" at Concordia University. Also included is a listing of feminist media material and a calender of women's events and resources in Montreal.

CISS 316 Submissions to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice & Legal Affairs: Sub-Committee on the Penitentiary System in Canada, Prison Law Collective of the Law Union of Ontario, 37 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 2S2, 42 pages, January 1977, Write for details of cost.

These submissions are divided into two segments. The first deals with the history of Millhaven Institution and relates its story of continued oppression of prisoners, an oppression which continues in its intensity to the present day. Examples of severe and extended segregation of prisoners are given. Some of these include cases of prisoners being put in rooms without bedding or clothing, shackled and left to lie in their own excrement. Suicides have resulted, and in fact, the prison suicide rate runs more than ten times that of the general Canadian rate.



The second segment is a catalogue of present and contemplated inhumanities in the penitentiary system in general. Prisoners cannot vote in elections; their freedom of speech is denied to the point where even their reading is severely restricted. Prisoners identified with peaceful protests are systematically rooted out, transferred and segregated. The procedures for dealing with discipline, parole, and other juridical matters are conducted without any of the normal legal process or protection of legal rights. Often it is the very institutional staff responsible for the person under their care who sit in judgment. There are no transcripts of hearings, no reasons for decisions, no right to access or to defence witnesses, no right to make submission on one's own behalf. Appeal is extremely difficult and limited.

The submission includes an extended review of Bill C-83 (the Peace and Security Legislation) which is designed "to provide better control in penitentiaries and to strengthen the process whereby inmates are released into the community." The general result of the legislation will be that prison authorities will have much more control over the prisoners, and over the length of their stay.

The major recommendation is the immediate abolition of all current practices which deprive penitentiary prisoners of their basic rights to dignity and peaceful self-expression. Economic right to a decent market wage for work done in the penitentiary is especially underlined. Prisoners deserve the freedom from exploitative labour at low wage rates (usually below a dollar a day).

CISS Small Claims Court: Is it Really a People's Court?, Ontario Public
317 Interest Research Group (OPIRG), University of Waterloo, Chem 1 - 351,
Waterloo, Ontario, 35 pages, 1976, Write for details of cost.

This short study, sponsored by the Consumer Action Center of OPIRG, is actually a collection of several documents. It contains an essay which looks at the Small Claims courts and concludes that it is a valuable resource for the consumer who feels that money is owed to him/her (up to \$400). As an addition and follow-up there is also included a series of proposals for changes in the process used by the Small Claims Court. These are designed to make it more accessible and comprehensible to the ordinary consumer who may have a complaint. One special proposal is for a full-scale study of the Small Claims Court in Ontario. And, finally, there is a practical guide to the consumer on how to approach the Small Claims court in Waterloo County. This includes valuable indications on strategy to be used.

Small Claims Court was founded as a "people's court", an informal court where individuals could go to recover small claims without the services of a lawyer. Although the Small Claims Courts have certainly helped settle hundreds of everyday consumer complaints, the Court can and should be made more accessible to the layman. By 'layman' is meant both the small businessman and the small

consumer, neither of whom can afford a long and costly court battle. This report is designed as a preliminary study to point out potential reforms and to recommend and outline a full-scale study of Small Claims Courts across Ontario.

CISS Patients' Rights Handbook, Critical List, 32 Sullivan Street, Toronto,
318 Ontario, M5T 1B9, 4 pages, 1977. 1 copy - \$1.00: 10 copies - \$.60 each.

This handbook is published for Canadians by Critical List: Health and the Illness Business, a magazine dedicated to the analysis and criticism of the health care industry as it relates to patients. The handbook begins by asserting that many patients and health care employees do not realize that patients do indeed have rights. At present, the protection given by patients' rights is minimal and there is a need to educate patients about their rights and to organize to demand more extensive rights. The handbook points out that the North American Health care system is controlled by large corporations for whom patient welfare is a secondary priority to profiteering.

The handbook lists and explains eight patients' rights including the right to complete information, the right to refuse consent, the right to confidentiality, the right to quality care and the right to switch physicians. In a "How to Complain" section, the procedure for action against the violation of rights is outlined. It is noted that complaints are not often welcomed or acted upon by people in the health care system and that often it is necessary to take legal action. Another formal method of enforcing patients' rights is to complain to the professional college or association of the person involved, or to the hospital administration. In certain instances and in certain provinces, appeals may be made to the Provincial Ombudsman. If satisfaction is not achieved, it may be necessary to write to various provincial medical boards and councils. The handbook lists the addresses of these in the ten provinces. The addresses of various patients' rights association and medical associations are also listed since these may be able to provide additional help and advice.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

CISS Voice of the Annex, The Annex Residents' Association, c/o The Editors,
319 35 Elgin Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 1G5. 6 pages. No. 1,
February 1977. Write for details.

This newsletter examines Official Planning for Toronto and citizen participation in this process. The Official Plan, Part 1, outlines prescriptions for land use in general terms in order that citizen planning groups may examine and suggest refinements. The result, a more detailed Part 2 Plan. The final plan is enforced by the City's zoning by-laws after it has been approved by the Ontario Municipal Board. Presently, the Official Plan which curtails zoning densities is being strongly opposed by developers at hearings before the Ontario Municipal Board. The Annex Residents Association has retained a lawyer to represent them in support of the City's new plan and against developers who want densities increased. The cost to retain legal representation is considerable and therefore a problem.

The newsletter further questions how well the Annex Residents Association is representing its constituency. It suggests that the job of defining issues, of getting laws to deal with them and of developing and renewing relationships with the community and all levels of government. This can only be done, the latter says, with increased input to and from the community. Block associations are emphasized as building stones since local interest is best expressed on a local basis and more informal meetings in different places to create new contacts are recommended.



CISS The Parkdale Tenant, Vol. 3, No. 5, Parkdale Tenants' Association,
320 1267 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario. 4 pages. January 29, 1977.
Write for details of cost.

This tabloid style newspaper contains bits of information and access to resources for tenants' rights, their needs and local community events. The lead article by Lina Chartrand is an urgent appeal to tenants in the area to respond to the possible end of Ontario's rent review program after July 31, 1977. (Subsequently, Premier Davis announced that the program would continue effectively after the July 31st deadline.) Miss Chartrand writes that it has not escaped tenants' groups that the government is dealing with rent review strictly as a political problem - not as an issue which affects people in a very real, direct way. By arguing that rental controls were only introduced as part of Ottawa's anti-inflation program, the Ontario Tories are denying that unjustifiably high rents are charged in Ontario.

CISS 321 S.O.S. Montreal, Vol. 2, No. 1, published by Save Montreal, 2461 rue ouest St. Jacques, Montreal, Quebec, H3J 1H8. 15 pages. \$.50 a copy. Available in French and English.

This magazine is published monthly by Save Montreal, a federation of citizens' group dedicated to the planned and responsible development of Montreal, and to the preservation of its neighbourhoods, historic buildings and green spaces.

The feature article of this issue asks the question: "Will the Parti Quebecois save Montreal?" and goes on to tell of the silence on urban issues since the November 15 election. It outlines a brief presented to the government which encourages the implementation of election promises of decentralization of power and the need for rigorous urban planning in Montreal.

S.O.S. Montreal focuses mainly on the activities of its affiliated citizens' groups. This month's issue includes reports on an anti-auto demonstration by "Citizens on Cycles" at the annual Auto-Show, a community conference held by the people of NDG, the Snowdon residents' struggle against the demolition of stores, and housing for a Metro station and garage, the establishment of a new housing co-operative, residents' struggle against demolition of their houses by Clermont Motors, and a demonstration against cutbacks in commuter service on CP Rail.

Other articles in this issue discuss the waste of energy in Quebec, the uselessness and danger of proposed nuclear energy plants, the advantage of refraining from using cars to get to work, and the merits of Toronto's city housing program.

CISS 322 Place de l'Avenir. Available from Place de l'Avenir, 163 Sherbrooke Street East, Montreal. 1) Two-page pamphlet, free of charge, available in French and English. 2) Minutes from meetings, at cost of xeroxing, available in French. Write for further details.

Le Groupe de l'Avenir is a recently formed self-help organization of single transient men in downtown Montreal. The booklet briefly outlines their origin and programme. Co-operative ventures in housing, work, handicrafts, and meals are among the projects. They have also organized a committee for roomers, a group currently not covered by tenant protection.

CISS 323 "House on Laval Street" by Gerry Pascal, Unity, Vol. 22, No. 1, Benedict Labre House, 308 Young St., Montreal, H3C 2G2. 1 page. February 1977. Write for details of cost.



This article in the February edition of Benedict Labre House's paper gives a brief history of Le Groupe de l'Avenir and the alternate services it has created. There is no analysis of this organization of men from Skid Row but there is a description of the steps in its development.

The initial work of Jacques Laurin and Pierre Tremblay of Montreal with a Paulo Friere style is briefly described. It was partly upon this base that Jack Tremblay of Montreal City Mission then helped to organize Groupe de l'Avenir.

Thirty men who used various Montreal services had a weekend together at a camp. There they identified a number of major problem areas such as insufficient food, high cost of lodging, health and alcoholism problems, lack of work and recreation. Since that time, they have developed a co-operatively managed housing venture, a drop-in centre and a co-operative food service. The group is planning to incorporate and to continue work on the issues it has identified with the support of Montreal City Mission and other services in Montreal.

CISS Downtown Health and Social Development Centre, Inc. And Emergency
324 Shelter , edited by Mrs. Wilda Lowcock, 356 North Court Street,
Thunder Bay, Ontario. 15 pages. 1975-1977. Write for details of cost.

This is a collection of newspaper clippings and reports describing the efforts of two Thunder Bay Emergency Services. The Downtown Health and Social Development Centre has been a drop-in, hostel, health service with nurse practitioners and a food and clothing service. Its uniqueness has been the active role of nurse practitioners in response to the health needs of the Skid Row area of Old Port Arthur. Also included is a brief report on the establishment of an emergency shelter in old Fort William. By June 30, 1976, 676 people were given shelter there. This was initiated by The Thunder Bay Council of Clergy and continued through April 1977. Both efforts have now closed due to funding problems.

CISS Summary of Presentation to the Mayor and City Council of Edmonton,
325 Alberta by S.A.A.D.A., Boyle St. Co-op., 10348-96th Street, Edmonton.
4 pages. February 1977. \$.40 per copy.

This call for action presented to the city of Edmonton describes a growing crisis in the Boyle Street area and proposes changes in policy and services to respond to the crisis. During the past year, there has been a growth in the number of men and women in the inner city core of Edmonton. At the same time, the report states, there has been a decrease in housing, increasing violence and an overburdening of the services. This call for action describes the overflow at hostels and shelters, and the inability of the street patrol to meet the demand for help. It proposes more beds, more planning and altered policy practices. There is also a call for manpower to emphasize that there are few non-skilled jobs at present in Alberta and very restricted accommodations for single people. The services involved in S.A.A.D.A. are Boyle St. Co-op., Marian Centre, Men's Overnight Shelter, Salvation Army, Single Men's Hostel, Poundmaker Street Patrol, Poundmaker Lodge, Dr. J. D. Craig, and Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre.

CISS Co-ops. are People, No. 3, Ontario Co-operative Development Association,
326 Suite 8, 14 Nelson Street West, Box 129, Brampton, Ontario, L6V 2K7.
6 pages. Write for further details.

This brochure is the third in a series; the first two dealt with the definition and philosophy of co-operatives as well as starting one up. The brochure outlines six principles of co-operative organizing. These look at membership, distribution of savings among members, limited interest in investments, and education. In a section devoted to the structure of co-operatives there is an outline on how democratic principles can be carried out despite increasing complexity as the organization expands. The processes involved in federating,

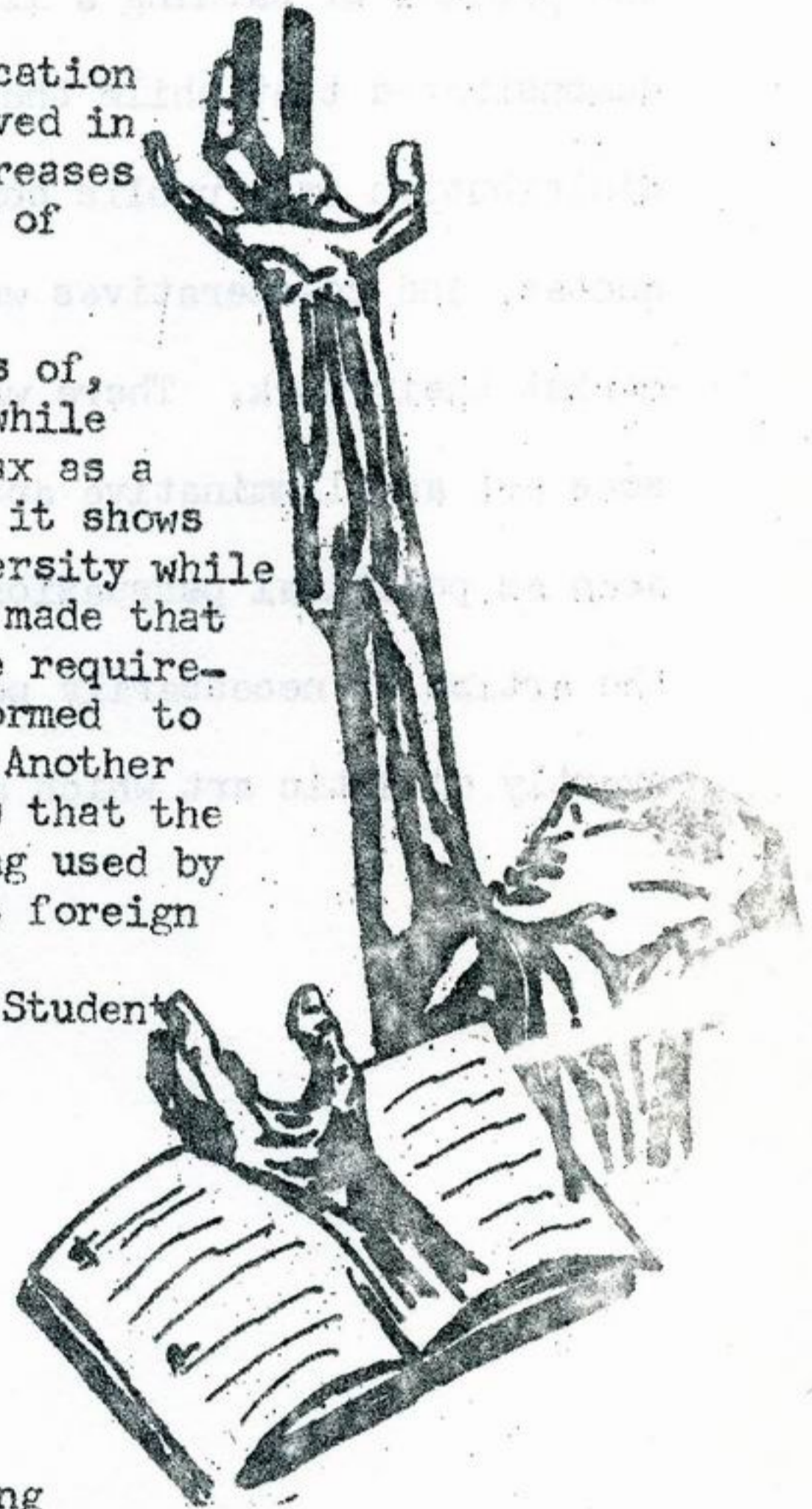
subsidiaries and centralization are dealt with. The brochure classifies co-operatives in terms of the functions they perform, the people they serve and the commodities they handle. Co-operatives fall into four major types: purchasing, marketing, production, service.

ART/EDUCATION

CISS The Canadian Student, published twice yearly by the Student Christian
327 Movement, 736 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario. 12 pages. March '77.
No cost.

This issue looks critically at the way university education shapes and directs students and how they can be involved in this process. Main concerns examined are tuition increases and decreases in student enrolment which are a result of education cutbacks due to government restraints. One article thoroughly examines the relationship between individual, social and corporate contribution to costs of, and benefits from, education. The study shows that, while education cost increase the proportion of corporate tax as a source of government revenue is decreasing. Further, it shows that upper income groups are over-represented at university while working people are largely excluded. A suggestion is made that tuition be abolished, that ability and interest be the requirement for entrance and that the taxation system be reformed to ensure that the corporate sector pay its fair share. Another concern is raised by Saskatchewan students. They show that the "Test of English as a Foreign Language", which is being used by administrators is discriminatory in the way it screens foreign students.

Other articles look at the attempts of the World Student Christian Federation (WSCF) to look at the role of universities and ways of working for change in them. At their recent General Assembly, participants from 72 different countries examined the educational system of their respective societies. These are examined in terms of whether they oppress by propagating state policy, transplanting colonial education and encouraging the development of a ruling elite; or whether they liberate by encouraging decentralization, discouraging urban growth and changing student-relationships. The WSCF has outlined a four-year program to facilitate international sharing around these questions. The paper is presented so that issues are looked at in terms of the relationship between faith, ecumenism, political praxis and theological reflection.



CISS The Arts and Politics, Institute for Saskatchewan Studies, P.O. Box 1462
328 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. 8 pages. Fall 1974. \$.10/copy.

This newsletter summarizes the discussion from a seminar on the Arts for the purpose of providing political education. The question of national identity was posed within the context of artists serving American imperialism or producing an art rooted in local culture from which a Canadian identity can be formed. The problems of earning a living as an artist were discussed. The seminar demonstrated that while the creation of Art is essentially a private matter, its distribution is a public concern. Recommendations were made for Canadian control quotas, and co-operatives were identified as being the best way for artists to market their work. There was some disagreement between one point of view that sees art as illuminative and therefore to be kept separate from rhetoric which is seen as political persuasion. This was countered by a critique which showed the artist as necessarily political because of economic need. Examples of overtly didactic art which are not compromising were given.

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