



July 1977      Volume II   Number 2

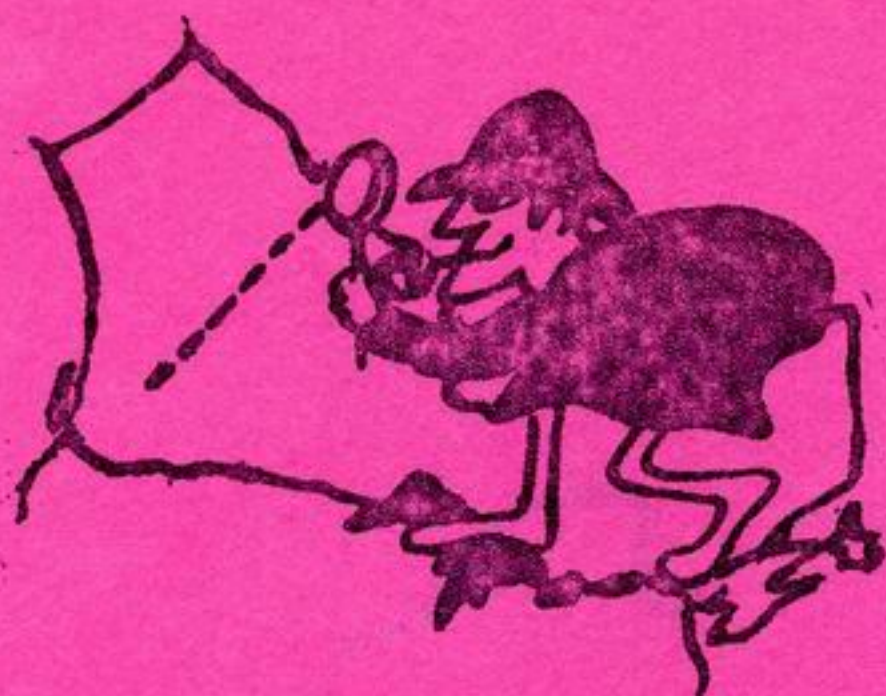
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# WE'RE SNOOPING FOR DOCUMENTS ON:

# UNEMPLOYMENT



Please send along whatever  
you might have available.

Are there issues you'd like to see highlighted? Let us know - we'll hunt around!

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. French language documentation will generally be abstracted in French.

## 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.
- 4) In cases where groups are working within the above context, but do not produce documentation in any form, we will accept, for direct inclusion, descriptions or reflections on their work.

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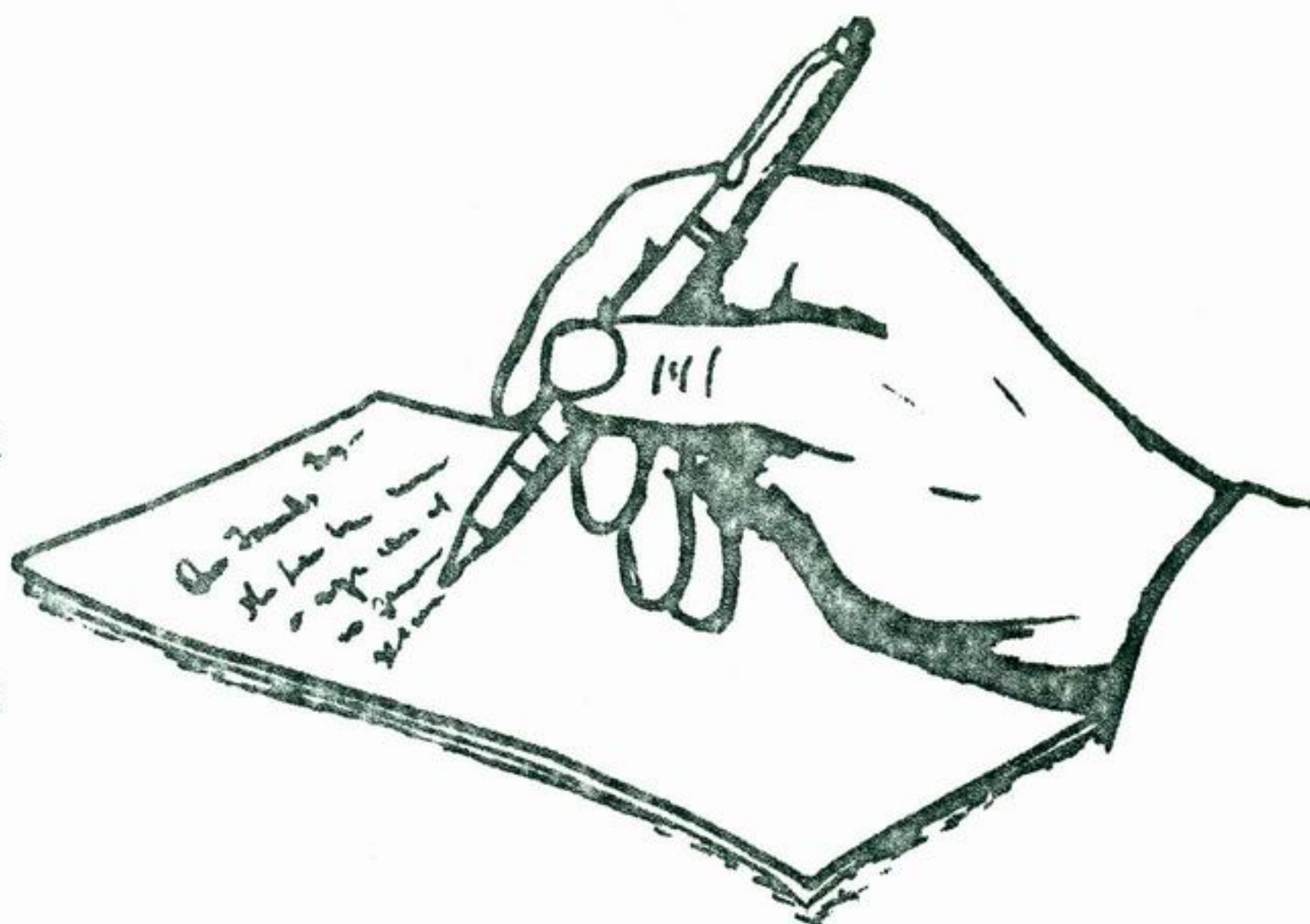
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Dear Friends,

Once again we invite you, our readers, to accompany us in spirit on a multi-faceted journey across Canada. We ask you to consider at this particular point in time, what appear to be the most pressing issues affecting our lives from coast to coast? A quiet perusal of the following pages of CISS may bring to light some useful, even valuable, insights.



Our first section, entitled "Economic Analysis", presents a vivid contrast. On the one hand, we note the expanding power and growing profits of "commodity futures markets" which control our wheat production (CISS 330) as well as corporate conglomerates which promote the proliferation of nuclear energy (CISS 338, 340) and develop our oil industries (CISS 329). On the other hand, we see the decline in the cultural autonomy of native peoples in non-renewable resources (CISS 342), in food production (CISS 330), in employment (CISS 329), and most lamentably, the decline of citizen participation in policy-making (CISS 340). At the same time, we are roused by the courageous action on the part of affected and concerned groups of people to alert the public and their respective governments to the environmental hazards and the political and economic dangers inherent in the above situations. (CISS 331, 339, 341)

Throughout the remaining sections of our newsletter, we can point to similar vigorous resistance by grassroots groups, minorities and citizen organizations against discriminatory and oppressive conditions. (CISS 361, 374) Perhaps the cry which is heard most frequently and most loudly on these pages is that uttered in protest against the wage and price controls imposed by the Anti-Inflation Board. Ironically, these controls are limiting wages, but not prices or profits which continue to soar (CISS 335). While unemployment is on the rise, both the unemployed and low income groups are being asked to accept certain inequities in the proposed changes in the Unemployment Insurance System (CISS 365). Fortunately, as the abstracts indicate, the various threats to each person's right to social and economic security are not going unchallenged.

We are pleased with the generous response of our contributors which continues to enable us to give our subscribers a truer and more inclusive picture of the vast Canadian scene. To those who helped us "put it all together"—a sincere thanks.

In solidarity,

The CISS Collective

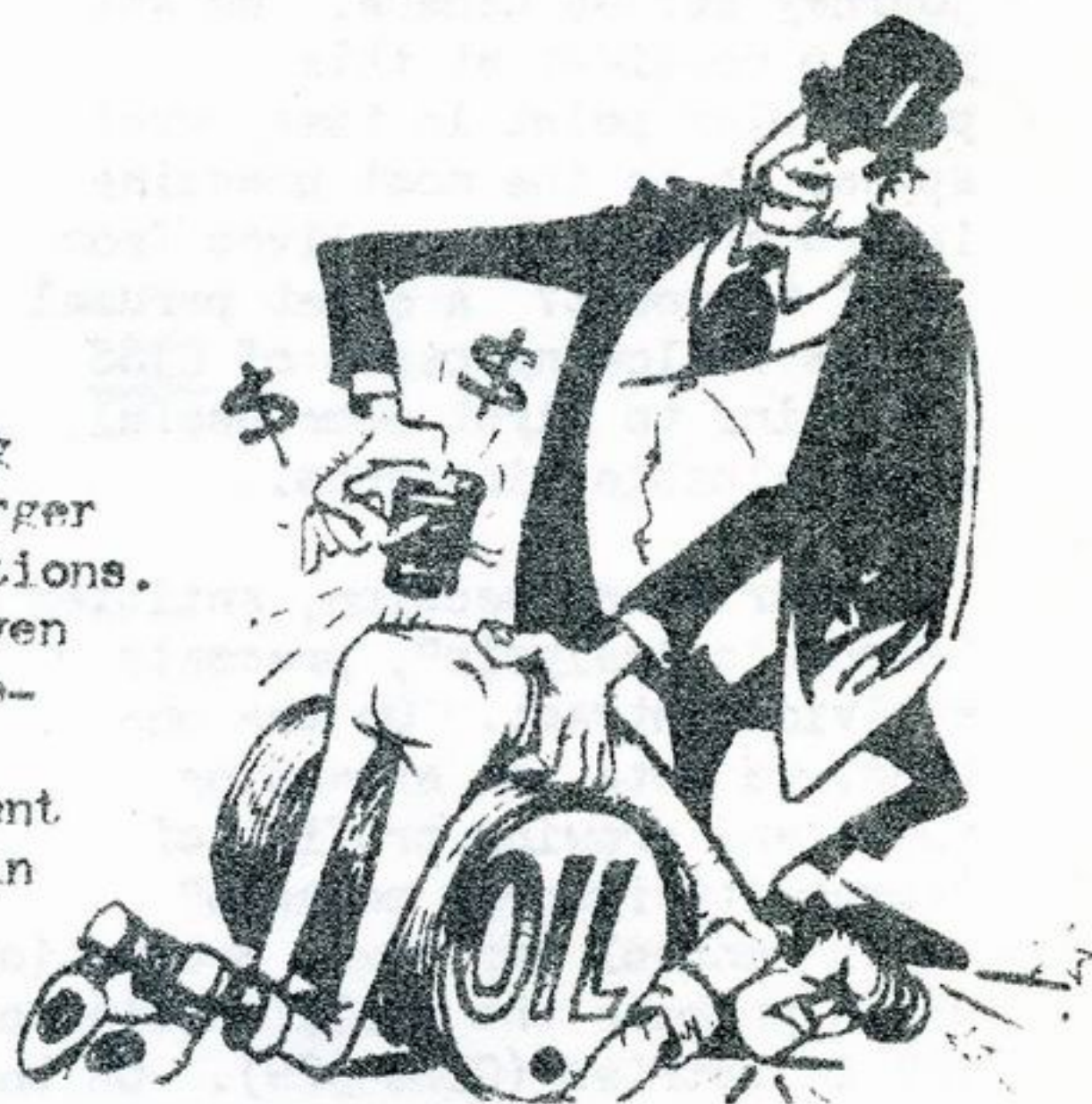


## ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

CISS      United Electrical News: United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America.  
329      10 Codeco Ct., Don Mills, Ontario, M3A1A2, 4 pages, May 24, 1977.

The U.E. Newsletter reports union negotiations and contracts but also ranges widely over other issues. In this one there is a report on the convention of the World Assembly of Builders of Peace in Warsaw where 2,000 delegates from 125 countries confronted the arms race. Represented were parliamentarians, unionists, religious leaders, cultural and scientific people as well as 13 U.N. agencies

One article reflects on the 'oil crisis' we have endured for the past four years. Oil producing countries raised their prices in order to get a larger share of the profits made by multinational corporations. Yet these companies used the 'crisis' to rack up even larger profits. For example, they reserved huge pre-'73 supplies until the crisis prices could be demanded. Even though Canada could be self-sufficient in oil, prices were artificially maintained at an international price. When the Canadian government refused the oil multinationals special tax and price concessions they stopped explorations. Public money for development and a freer hand in pricing soon followed. Next January a \$2/barrel increase will go into effect in two stages. So while unemployment numbers over 1½ million, and the employed have a wage freeze over their heads, higher profits are being guaranteed to corporations with the result that inflation accelerates. The article calls for the termination of wage controls and asserts that resources should be under public ownership.



CISS      Have You Got \$10,000 to Burn?: The Commodity Futures Link in the International  
330      Food Chain, Who Needs It, and Why Most of Us Don't. GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Ave.,  
Toronto, Ont., 36 pages, Feb., 1977, \$.50.

This research paper traces the central role played by commodity futures exchanges in the international farm-to-table food chain, especially as it affects Canadians. Wheat, the most important food staple in international trade, and Canada's largest agricultural product as well as her most valuable agricultural export, is used as the focus for demonstrating the dynamics involved in commodity futures markets.

The reader is reminded that although Canada is the fifth largest world producer of wheat, she is, nevertheless, the world's second largest exporter. Since over two-thirds of Canada's wheat exports go to China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and Japan, the objective in producing wheat for export is ultimately trade, not feeding the hungry of the developing nations.

The paper shows how, in summary, commodity futures markets work, what they work with and who works them. Private grain trading companies, like American-owned Cargill, make speculative profits in wheat by selling futures contracts dear and buying them cheap as in a stock exchange. Wheat farmers, on the other hand have learned that without the orderly marketing system based on co-operatives such as the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Saskatchewan Wheat pool of Canada, or on the Canadian Wheat Board, the prices they can generally get at their nearest country elevator are much lower even when prices are high in commodity futures markets, like the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange.



As for the consumer, his bread prices are partially set by flour millers and bakers who also act in futures markets. A plea for support of orderly marketing and fair prices to farm producers concludes the article. Additional information is provided by appendices, a list of principal sources and tables and inserts.

CISS 331 Farming On the Margin - Nova Scotia Agriculture "Devric". - Development Education, 1539 Birmingham St., Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2J6, Resource and Information Center, 20 min., 1976, Rent \$3.00 and Postage, Sale \$85.00.

This slide-tape show addresses two issues - the changing role of the farmer and diminishing agricultural production in Nova Scotia. The montage shows that food production has declined in volume and employment has been reduced. The reasons for both are attributed to growing industrial concentration of the industry, which is controlled by foreign corporations, and the lack of government intervention in this situation. This results in the collapse of traditional patterns of life depopulation and demoralization. The montage demonstrates that the cause of the problem is not a lack of resources but rather a structural one related to the economic organization of production in Canada which works to the advantage of central Canada and foreign companies. Solutions proposed are changes in government policy along with local determination and self-sufficiency and land and corporate control, as well as easier credit arrangements for farmers. The program is done within an historical content and backed up by statistical information, graphs and charts which illustrate changes and trends in population, land use patterns and agricultural production.

CISS 332 Land Use or Land Abuse?, compiled by Peter McKellar, The Division of Mission in the United Church of Canada 85 St. Clair Ave., East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8, 10 pages,

This Study Action Kit has been compiled to help the interested Canadian learn the facts about the nature, scope and urgency of the present land use situation in Canada. The materials are intended as a starting point for both study and action.

One of the kit materials - the Autumn 1975 issue of the Agrologist, entitled "Farm Land: Canada's threatened natural resource" - contains reprints of five key articles on land use in Canada. One of these reprints is the position statement on land use policy for Canada drawn up by the Agricultural Institute of Canada (AIC) in 1975. In defining the problem, the authors note that the most important of Canada's resources - the land - is being wasted; and they express concern that the land best suited for farming is rapidly shrinking as urbanization expands in direct confrontation with agriculture. They point out a definite need to develop policies for the use of land which will take into account all its potential uses, society's present and future needs and which, at the same time, will be consistent with our democratic, political and economic philosophies.

Since there are few provincial land use policies in existence today, and no national policy, there has like wise been no systematic consideration given to the effect on food production when land is developed for non-agricultural uses. As N. R. Richards and J. A. Lore observe in their editorial, current Canadian political





attitudes towards land use reflect "laissez faire" economic theories in which land is regarded as a commodity to be bought and sold, and not as a resource.

Other study kit materials include a policy statement by the United Church, Worship Starters, and newspaper clippings highlighting the particular localized land issues in various regions of Canada.

CISS 333 Information and Action for Church IMPACT on Canadian Banks and South African Apartheid. Available free from the Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility. 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J6. Tel. 923-1758.

This kit contains a number of articles which provide background information on the issue of apartheid and which give guidelines for action.

A pamphlet, "Banking on Apartheid", describes the doctrine of apartheid and the unjust effects of this on the majority black population. The pamphlet states the Church's opposition to Canadian bank loans to the South African government and is calling for public support to stop these loans. Described are previous strategies that the Churches attempted at an annual shareholder's meeting and in a public forum to raise the issue. Because of a lack of response from the banks this third strategy to involve the public was initiated. The kit was prepared to assist individuals or groups by providing study material and model letters to assist them in raising questions with their local bank managers. There is also an interview guideline and specific requests and follow up suggestions for those wishing to meet directly with their manager as well as a feedback postcard to assist the Task - Force in evaluating the action undertaken.

CISS 334 Submission to the Government of Canada Proposing Economic Recovery through a Full Employment Program. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 10 Codeco Ct., Don Mills, Ont., M3A 1A2, 23 Pages, Feb. 1977. Write for details.

A central position of this brief is that the people of Canada are poised on the brink of the worst economic depression since the 1930's, a depression which promises to exceed the "great depression" in severity in terms of human suffering and loss and social disruption. It is due in the main to a fantastic expansion of consumer credit to a degree undreamed of four decades ago. (In Canada presently over \$26 billion is owed by consumers, excluding residential mortgages). Working people do have a right to expect protection of the purchasing power of their earnings but now their expectations run counter to wishes and interests of the corporations, and so the damper on expectations of the working class is again a central feature of government approach to the economy.

Historically there has been unnecessary unemployment because the economy went unplanned. But this has been amplified by deliberate government policy to fight inflation with higher unemployment. Now we have both. Corporate profits have been protected at the expense of the mass of people.

The Conference Board now predicts 7.9% unemployment for 1977 and a 10% increase in corporate profits. While 889,000 Canadians were officially unemployed in January, the real figure is likely between half again and double that figure (perhaps 14 - 20%). Layoffs have become heavy as well. An estimated 16% cut-back in employment in companies directly involved in electrical manufacturing for



'Unfair? Lady, rich folks pay the same prices as you'



the UE and about 7% for the IUE. Similar declines are taking place in other industries. The largest increases for unemployment are in Ontario, the most industrially developed province.

The brief makes the following proposals:

- 1) Remove wage controls retroactively to October 14, 1976 and impose strict price controls. Price control is the main instrument for fighting inflation.
- 2) Start a government housing program to reduce prices.
- 3) Cut taxes by 15% on incomes under \$20,000 and increase Social Security by 15%.

The estimated impact of these proposals would be to add \$10 billion to Canada's GNP for 1977.

CISS C. U. P. E. Journal. Canadian Union of Public Employees, #800 - 233  
335 Gilmour St., Ottawa, 12 pages, monthly (Feb. 1977). Write for details.

The Wage Control program receives lengthy coverage through two statements in this journal, one by Ed Broadbent of the New Democratic Party, the other, by Grace Hartman, C. U. P. E. president.

Ed Broadbent says the Anti - Inflation Board (A.I.B.) has not been working. Food prices have remained stable. Yet the A.I.B. has no control over it. Apart from this, the Consumers' Price Index has gone up 9.1%. Fuel and utilities are rising at a rate of 19%. Forty companies researched have been found to have dramatic increases in profits. Not one had a price roll - back. Tens of thousands of workers, meanwhile, have had their wages cut - back. The share of GNP going to the bottom 20% of the population is actually declining - so also that of the middle 20%. Trudeau insisted no one would be allowed an increase of more than \$2,400 this year. In fact doctors should average a net increase of about \$5,000. Executives say the ceiling is a myth.

Bell Canada has been able to use the Wage Control guidelines very successfully to maintain heavy profits and has cut back growth in services to offset refusals for rate increases. In the first six months of 1976, Bell profits were up 30%. At the end of July '76, bank assets were up 16%. The banks have been strong in their support of the A.I.B. program.

Similarly real - estate developers are making as much as 30 - 50% more, while housing costs have gone up 11.2% under the A.I.B. The Media have averaged profit increases during the first half of 1976 of 25 - 30%.

Grace Hartman adds that it is a "Big Lie" that Wage Controls were brought on by big wage settlements by public sector unions. They were catch - up settlements. The real problem today, and for the next ten years, is not inflation but unemployment. To reduce unemployment the union will press for shorter hours to provide for more workers. And Wage Controls must end!

CISS Brief on the Proposed Borrowers and Depositors Protection Act, March 1977,  
336 23 pages. National Anti-Poverty Organization. 196 Bronson Ave., Ottawa,  
K1R 6N4. Write for further details.

This brief was presented to the House of Commons Committee on Health, Welfare and Social Affairs regarding Bill C-16 - The Borrowers and Depositors Protection Act. It expresses a concern that if the proposed legislation is passed it will leave low - income consumers without the present protection under the existing Small Loans Act. The paper supports the principal intent of Bill C-16 to bring all enterprise dealing







in credit under one law but the protection offered by the new bill is judged as being more theoretical than real. Problems identified are: the inadequate legal aid system to assist borrowers to initiate court action in seeking redress against a lender; insufficient education to assist people in recognizing problems or abuses of the new law; the use of Provincial Superior Court or County Court instead of Small Claims Court will make it more difficult to take action; the legislation doesn't prevent a lender from blacklisting a person who stops payment on a loan as a form of legal action.

The common basic problem faced by the poor is identified as inadequate income to meet basic needs with the side effect that it costs more to maintain a poor family. In the case of credit, it is either denied the poor, or it is granted at a higher cost on the basis that their income is too low to be able to repay a loan based on a general formula used by the lending institution. This discrimination, it is felt,

could be overcome by requiring banks to have a certain amount of their money available for lending as high risk loans.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

CLSS 337      The Fisherman, Vol. 42, No. 8. The Fisherman Publishing Society, 138 East Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C. V6A 1K9, 12 pages, April 22, 1977, \$ .25 Cents. \$7 a year.

This issue highlights the United States proposal for more convention waters fishing time for sections of its gillnet fleet. This would permit United States to "afford its citizens who possess treaty fishing rights an increased opportunity to fish vis-a-vis non-treaty citizens, but within the framework of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission (IPSFC)." This proposal would mean, in effect, an extra night's fishing weekly in Area 4B of Convention waters for Washington State Indian fishermen whose treaty right to harvest 50 percent of salmon bound for state rivers was upheld in a landmark court decision in 1974.

John Roos, the IPSF commission's assistant director, is reported in the article as denouncing the U. S. proposal as being completely contrary to the whole spirit of the 40-year-old convention between this country and the United States, under which the salmon commission was first established. At the same time, Robert Christensen and Wallace Green, United States advisers to the Commission, are quoted as stating that their government is not being honourable in its convention with Canada and with the U. S. fishermen. They see the 'real crux of the problem' to be the government's attempt to manipulate the commissioners to accept regulations 'to afford its citizens who possess treaty fishing rights an increased opportunity to fish vis-a-vis non-treaty citizens.' The dozen Canadian and United States advisers to the IPSF commission see this attempt by the United States government to draw them into an American domestic dilemma as the "thin edge of the wedge," designed to do away with the salmon commission.

A second article in the same edition explores the dilemma facing fishermen by way of an alternative to the two-troll license system proposed by Jack Davis. Subsequent to the promise of Federal Fisheries minister, Romeo Leblanc, to review the salmon license limitation program and to defer for one year the controversial two-license scheme, the UFAW Union is accepting the challenge to come up with a workable alternative by first conducting its own royal commission.



CISS      Land-The Threatened Resource, United Church-Division of Mission, Canec,  
338      47 Coldwater Rd., Don Mills, Ontario M3B 1Y9. Price: \$5.00.

This filmstrip begins with a mythical village that continually expands over the good farm land around it until there is no place to grow food to feed the villagers.

The filmstrip asks the question "Can this ever happen in Canada?" It gives a detailed description of present agricultural lands in Canada. It points to the pressures that are on that resource - foodland - in Canada's urban areas. It asks questions as to the Church's role in the area of land use. How does the Church give leadership to preserve prime, agricultural land?

This filmstrip is meant as a general educational tool to raise the viewer's awareness of the problem so they can move forward into positive action on this vital social issue - land use.

The films catalogue number is 052201009.

CISS      Mouvement pour L'Agriculture Biologique au Quebec(bulletin), 340 rue  
339      Willowdale, duiyr 2, Montreal Quebec H3T 1G7. 23 pages, janvier/fevrier 1977  
\$6.00 par anee, 75¢/numero.

Ce bulletin est publié par le Mouvement pour l'Agriculture Biologique au Québec. Il sert de lien entre des groupes régionaux. Dans ce numéro, il y a des articles sur les techniques agricoles (régénération les prairies permanentes, les fumiers, les graines de semence); des notes de différentes réunions; les annonces sur les services, les choses a vendre et les événements futurs; un article sur l'orientation du réseau des co-ops d'aliments naturels au Québec et un éditorial sur les relations entre ce réseau et M.A.B. Dans les notes sur les réunions régionaux il y avait une résolution du groupe de Ste. Hyacinthe qui devait être présentée au congrès du Parti Québécois! Cette résolution propose que le gouvernement accepte une politique agricole qui reconnaitrait l'agriculture biologique comme un secteur valable, ce qui encouragerait les petites fermes (surtout avec des subventions) et ce qui apporterait l'aide technique et la recherches à l'agriculteur biologique même qu'autres agriculteurs ont maintenant.

CISS      Nuclear Power: Blessing or Blight? Issue 15 available from Division of Mission,  
340      Research and Resources on Social Issues, United Church of Canada, Attention:  
John Foster, 85 St. Clair Ave., East, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1M8. Six page  
Tabloid format, Spring 1977. First 50 copies free, each additional copy \$.03.

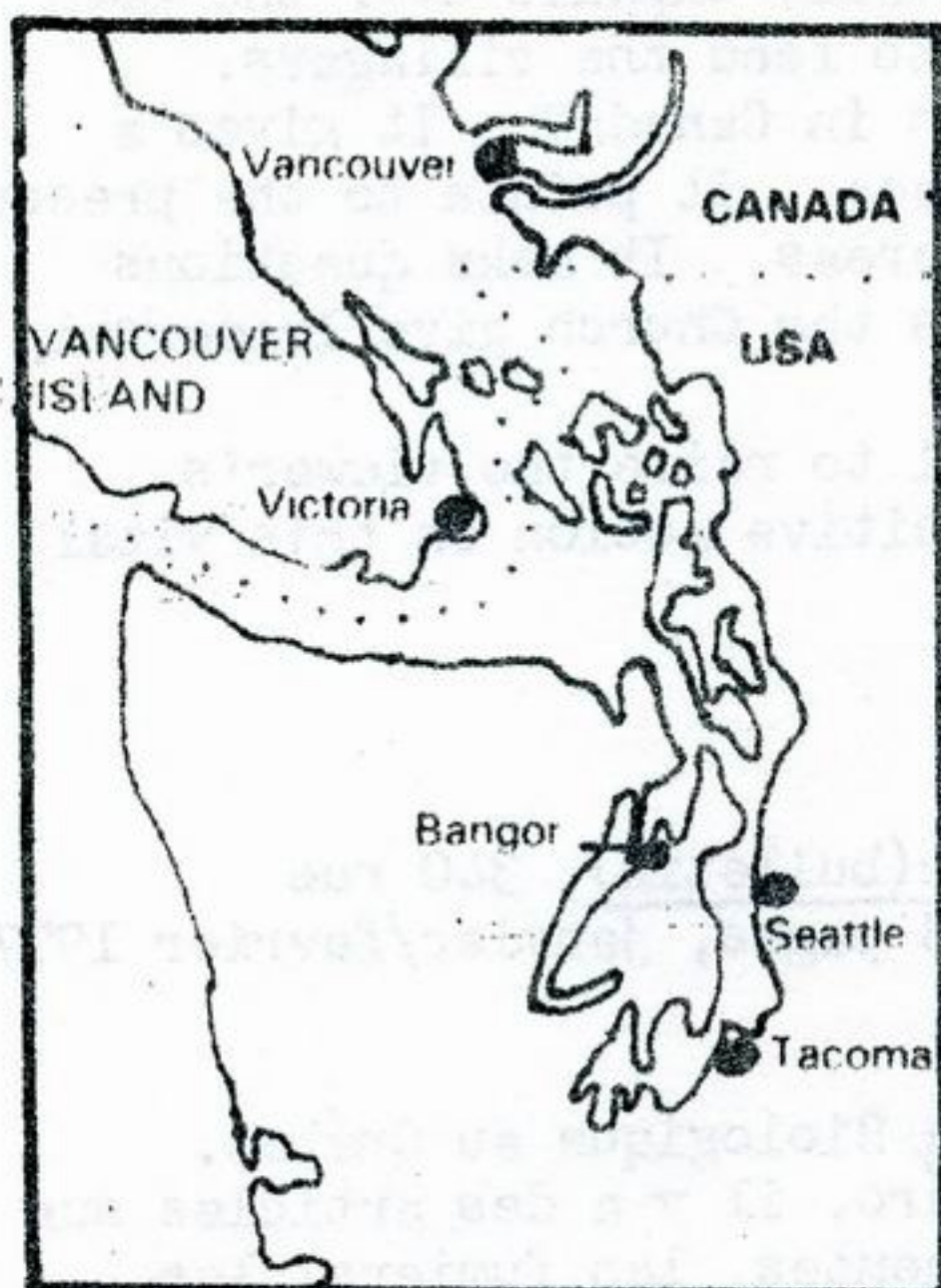
This issue sheet examines the human survival and quality of life questions underlying the present nuclear debate. It explains the basic process of nuclear fission and how this in turn is used to produce electric energy. Examined are the operations of the Canadian CANDU reactor, the problem of not being able to safely dispose of its wastes that remain dangerous for half a million years, and the fact that the reactor which can provide fuel for atomic weapons is being sold internationally. Other health and environmental hazards in the mining, processing and use of uranium are also dealt with.

The paper also identifies the threat to democratic rights as a consequence to a commitment to developing nuclear energy. The production of nuclear energy requires a concentration of wealth and power possible only to a government or major corporation. Such a commitment is seen as draining off investment that might be used in other energy sectors.that need development. In addition, nuclear programmes lock us into a high technologically controlled, centralized, elitist, totalitarian state. Aside, from the political and environmental hazards, nuclear development is highly capital intensive, providing low employment in the industry.



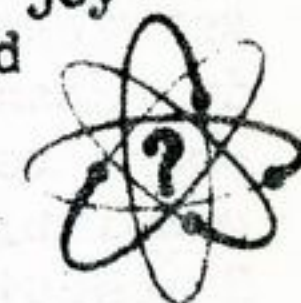
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An Invitation to a Celebration of Life: Nonviolent Alternatives to Nuclear Aggression. Pacific Life Community, 335-8th St., New Westminster, B.C.  
V3M 3R3, 2 pages, April, 1977, Free.



This flyer is really a circulated letter inviting those interested to the "Bangor Summer" experience. The Pacific Life Community consists of people living in small communities along the West Coast of Canada and the United States, who have undertaken a non-violent lifestyle and a common project to stop the development of the Trident submarine whose main base will be located at Bangor, Washington. Trident is an immense nuclear attack submarine being developed by the American military, with Canadian help. Its presence in Bangor threatens the entire Vancouver/Victoria area with annihilation.

Bangor Summer will be a time for people to engage in training/action including group action, civil disobedience and symbolic direct actions. The focus for action is disruption of the base's normal functioning. Under this umbrella, Bangor Summer will call for respect of International Law (violated by the very construction of Trident Submarines). "We would also hope that our actions will speak not only to our resistance to nuclear arms, but also our joy for life and hope for the future". First training session will begin June 30 and action will continue to the middle of August.



CISS  
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Environment Probe, Saskatoon Environmental Society, Post Office Box 1372, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3N9. 20 pages, March/April 1977, \$3.00/year, .50¢/copy

This bi-monthly magazine is a newsmagazine and discussion forum for Saskatchewan citizens and groups with environment interests. It is published by the Saskatoon Environmental Society, a non-profit, politically non-partisan citizens' organization founded in 1970. Besides sponsoring public events to keep the public informed about current environmental issues, the Society has most recently been involved in campaigning for a moratorium on the establishment of nuclear industries in Saskatchewan.

The first article, entitled, "Cluff Lake Inquiry," critically analyzes the Preliminary Hearing held in Regina, March 24 under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Bayda. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss with interested parties, first, dates for the public hearings of the Inquiry into the proposed uranium development at Cluff Lake, Saskatchewan, and secondly, procedures which should govern those hearings. Mining companies and public interest groups were both represented at this Preliminary Hearing. The article notes the agreement beforehand of the Public Interest groups on several points; namely, that the duration of the Inquiry should be extended, that more money should be made available for public education, and that the start of the Inquiry should be delayed - all in the interest of greater citizen participation. In addition, the groups affirmed that the reason for so many people's concern about the nuclear energy issue is not so much the specific proposal to build a uranium mine at Cluff Lake, as the implications of such a project for Saskatchewan's involvement in the nuclear industry.



CISS  
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No Pipeline Now Coalition, 102 Bank Street, 2nd Floor, Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5N4

The No Pipeline Now Coalition is a broadly based grouping of Churches, International agencies, and Native Support, Public Interest and Labour Union Groups. The central purpose of this coalition is to push for a ten year moratorium on the construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline (or any alternative pipeline route).

The coalition feels that the pipeline will tie Canada's resources into an export-oriented pattern of energy development based on American needs. This will mean higher energy costs for Canada and a further depletion of non-renewable energy resources. Other effects would include the disruption of employment patterns and economic equilibrium. The coalition is also concerned about threats the pipeline poses to the life-style of the Dene and other northern Native People as well as the environmental impact. In view of the Government's upcoming decision on the pipeline (Sept. 1), the coalition urgently requests all Canadians to write their M.P.'s about this issue. Write to the coalition for further information.

CISS  
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People or Pipelines, Southern Support Group, 102 Bank St., 2nd fl.,  
Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5N4. Study Kit, Spring 77, \$25.00



To achieve its purpose in heightening awareness, the "People or Pipelines" presentation from the above Study Kit requires a group leader with a good general knowledge of energy and northern development issues. Using the prepared script as a starting point, the animator leads a group through a discussion of the development issues and the crucial questions. Graphics are used to represent the key actors, e.g. the native people, Parliament, the oil companies - these are tacked onto a board representing Canada and the U.S.; they provide a focal point for the audience and a visual overview which helps to simplify a very complex issue. The

presentation can be used with groups of up to 40 people, with any level of awareness. Sessions take 2 - 4 hours. The basic kit includes: 100 figures approx. 6" x 6", photographs of completed presentation, basic script, cassette tape of a portion of an actual session, and instruction for preparation of board and use (board not included).

CISS  
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Alternative Energy Association, Allyson Young, 26 Point Park Dr., Riverview, N.B.

Allyson Young and Robert Boulter of Riverview, New Brunswick, decided that, for their particular community, energy conservation and alternative lifestyles were two ideas for which the time had come. On February 15, 1977 they planned a public meeting to discuss how local people were applying these ideas in very practical terms. Instead of the 30 people they expected, about 85 showed up to share information and expertise and to offer advice or their services. Alternative Energy Association held a second meeting on March 3 to organize a public awareness program and to determine ways to introduce energy conservation and alternate lifestyles in primary and secondary school curriculums.



CISS      Amnesty International Letter-Writing Guide and Handbook, Amnesty Inter-  
346      national, 2101 Algonquin Ave., Ottawa, Ontario. K2A 1T1. 6 pages, May 1977,  
\$2.25

A newly published AI Handbook and a 2 page circular explaining "How to Write a Letter for the Prisoner of the Month Campaign", is now available to all groups and members from the Amnesty International National Office.

In addition to sample letters and useful guidelines for prisoner appeals, the new Handbook contains information pertaining to: prisoners of conscience, prison conditions, torture, AI's concern with the death penalty, conscientious objection, refugees, research, casework, campaigns, missions, relief, publications, relationships with international organizations, membership, International Council, International Executive Committee, Borderline Committee, fundraising, finances, adoption groups, action groups, CAT groups, professional groups, security, UN Declaration on the Protection of all persons from Torture, AI and the Use of Violence, etc.

This 5th edition of the Handbook, the most comprehensive and detailed yet, is fully indexed for maximum use and should be basic reading for all AI members.

CISS      Newsletter, Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights In Latin America, suite  
347      201, 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M9. 25 pages, May, 1977,  
\$5.00 donation.

Each month the Inter-Church Committee Newsletter reports in detail on events throughout Latin America. They also point to Canadian links with oppressive forces there, such as the proposed Noranda investment in Chile. The committee has made a large commitment to responding to the Canadian Immigration Bill, C-24. They now urge letters on behalf of amendments to the Bill, especially concerning the status of refugees. They should be addressed to the Parliamentary Committee members.

The editorial states: "We are daily faced with reports of repression tightening its grip across the continent of Latin America....At the same time as the situation of terror grows, there are many attempts to defend those being persecuted... We, as Canadian Christians, are being called to respond to the needs of the churches and the people in Latin America who speak out prophetically against injustice and human rights violations. The Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America hopes to assist efforts by Canadian Christians to make present the moral and physical support needed in situations of oppression. It will also seek the cooperation of other church and nonchurch groups who share a concern for promoting human justice and will stimulate wide-spread solidarity action when crucial issues arise."



Jorge R. Videlo



CISS     Les Militants et la Police, Association des juristes quebécois, c/o La  
348     Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, 3836 rue St-Hubert, Montreal, Que. 33 pages,  
Avril 1976, .25¢

Ce livret est un guide pour les militants (ceux qui sont engagés dans une lutte contre le pouvoir en place). Il fut écrit au temps des Jeux Olympiques (une occasion de repression particulière) pour faire connaître aux militants les mesures policières qui pourraient être utilisées contre eux. Il démontre qu'on ne peut pas assumer que la police va respecter les droits démocratiques. Il énonce les principales mesures préventives et de sécurité que doivent connaître les militants afin d'éviter les pièges de la police. Aussi, ce livret suggère à ceux qui sont victimes de la repression, les moyens qui pourraient leur aider à ne pas entraîner leur organisation avec eux.

CISS     IMAGES, Vol. 5, No. 2., Kootenay Women's Paper, Box 736, Nelson, B.C.  
349     16 pages, Spring, .25¢

This is a Women's Paper using a thematic approach to report on women's activities in the Kootenay area such as the Crafts Conference in February, women's theatre, health, art and politics.

One article in the above edition examines highlights of the Working Women's Conference held in Trail, B.C. on February 20-21 of this year. Among the speakers for the occasion was woman-printer, Joy Langan, of Rossland, an active member of the International Typographers Union and currently the one woman on the executive council of the B.C. Federation of Labour. It is in this capacity that Joy works to improve the conditions under which other women can become apprentice printers with fewer barriers to contend with. The group of over forty women attending the Conference heard also from Diana Dawson, a Steelworker Shop steward who has been trained by Cominco to perform the very exacting and skilled job of "pulling" many thousand tons of zinc using an overhead crane and her own muscles. Susan Charlton, Nelson-based Human Rights Officer for the Kootenays, pointed out the injustice of the 140-lb body weight requirements at Cominco's, when the actual job-need is the ability to lift a certain weight not occasionally, but hundreds of times a day. Maureen Healey, who has represented 9,000 clerical workers in the B.C. Government Employees Union for the past two years, spoke of the need to negotiate contracts with Equal Opportunity (Affirmative Action) Programmes.

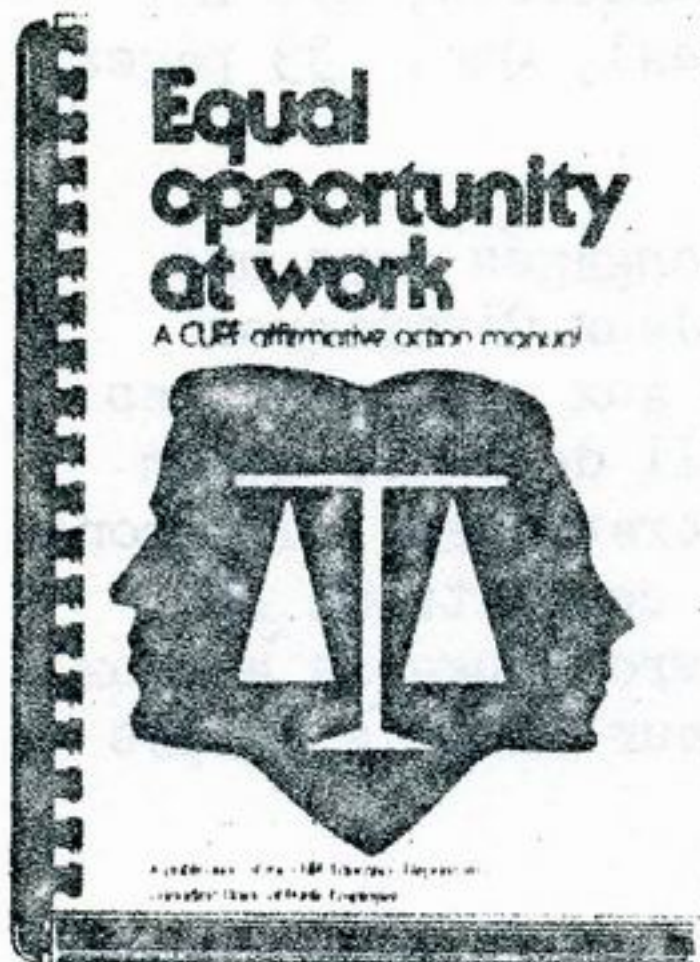
Other topics included in the same issue of Images are the Unemployment Insurance Commission (U.I.C.) Maternity Act and the Badgley Report on abortion.

CISS     Equal Opportunity at Work: A CUPE Affirmative Action Manual, CUPE (Canadian  
350     Union of Public Employees) 233 Gilmour St., Suite 800, Ottawa, Ontario  
218 pages,

"Equal Opportunity at Work" provides a comprehensive and detailed approach to dealing with the continuing inequalities faced by CUPE women members in their various employment situations. It uses, as an exemplary model, a union local at a City Hall working to develop equal opportunity in the work force there. The process can be adapted to focus on equal opportunity for almost any kind of group.

While many women have been able to achieve considerable improvements in some areas of equal opportunity, especially in stopping the more blatant discriminatory practices of employers, the manual addresses itself to remedying the more hidden barriers to equal opportunity that continue to keep men and women in job ghettos with unequal access to training, promotions, benefits, career mobility and so on.





The manual will assist in locating these barriers and formulating an attack which is best suited to the circumstances. It is the result of a focussed effort during International Women's Year.

The name "Affirmative Action" originated in the U.S.A. to promote the interest, first, of racial minorities and then, of women. It was pushed by strong civil rights legislation that insisted women be present in an establishment in roughly the same proportions as in the general work force.

By way of Affirmative Action Plans, these employers committed themselves to break down job segregation and get more women and minority workers hired and promoted. In Canada, Affirmative Action committees made exhaustive reports and intelligent recommendations which have, for the most part, been applauded by management. However, the committees often stepped back afterwards and watched their reports gather dust on shelves. For as long as there is no legislation or other power to force employers to move, they will rarely change a situation. For

this and other reasons, Affirmative Action Programs in Canada must be backed up by the binding power of the collective agreement. In Canada, collective bargaining must play the role that legislation plays in the States.

Historically, in fact, most good labour legislation in Canada first made its appearance as articles in collective agreements. Union practice has usually pointed the way and legislation has followed later.

CISS 351 Women and the Law in Nova Scotia, Resources Exchange Project, Box 847, Middleton, N.S. 1977, .30¢

This booklet is a revised edition of Women and the Law in Nova Scotia, published in 1972. In the past four years, women's interest in their legal position in Nova Scotia has grown tremendously, in women's groups, unions, schools. The revised edition has been produced in response to women's requests for updated information on how the law treats them, and for a fuller look at some areas of the law.

"We have tried most of all to give women a perspective on law: how it defines women in theory as inferior to and different from men, how it works in practice to support other social institutions which perpetuate this view. We have concentrated on those areas of the law and on those cases we think can best provide examples of this.

CISS 352 Movement for Christian Feminism, published by same. Available from 40 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario. M4T 1M9

This pamphlet outlines the goals of the Christian Feminist Movement which is engaged in an ecumenical project designed to enable women concerned about sexism in the Churches to discover their role in strengthening the life of the church. It is affiliated with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Roman Catholic and United Church and the Y.W.C.A., and is funded ecumenically.

One means of networking for communication is the newsletter, Friends of Hagar. The latter is used to share information about what is happening with women who relate to the church or who have some interest in the Christian tradition. The organization is also concerned about institutional change and plans, during the coming year, to focus on strategies for change. Friends of Hagar is available at a cost of \$2/year. Send subscriptions to: Friends of Hagar, 77 Charles St., West, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1K5



CISS      I Was Born Here, Rene Fumoleau, Box 488, Yellowknife, N.W.T. XOE 1HO  
353      16mm. colour film, 23 min. 1976, Price \$265

In this 16 mm. colour film drawn from slides of the Dene way of Life, Rene Fumoleau offers a technically superb and sensitive presentation of the people of the Mackenzie Valley. In it, an old Indian of the Mackenzie District, N.W.T. reflects on his land, his People, his values. Fumoleau, an Oblate priest, has lived among these people since 1953. He has published a history of the Indian Treaties no. 8 & 11. Many of his photographs have been reproduced in books and magazines. In 1974, 265 of his slides were selected to form a slide show which has been acclaimed in many villages and cities. Scores of Northern People continuously suggested changes and improvements in the slide selection and the script. Their comments and advice led to the adaptation of the slide show into its present form.

"My People lived with the Big River many thousands of years before it was called the Mackenzie. Our land was our life, long before it was called the Northwest Territories. Others call us Indians, but in our own languages we have always called ourselves Dene (pronounced: De-nay). Our rivers and our lakes are so beautiful and provide a most reliable transportation system. During the long winters strong do teams have taken us all over our homeland. Our trees grow tall in some districts but our territory extends also to the Barren Land. For thousands of years tasty fish and wild animals have supplied our food. I wish I could show you all our land, all its beauty, and all its animals, but in this short film I want also to tell you about our way of life, our feelings and our attitudes. The Great Spirit and Mother Earth have made us, the Dene, a patient, courageous, resourceful, and spiritual people. Nature and our ancestors have taught us what can never be written in books. Our land is not only a place, it is our soul, our life. The Great Spirit and Mother Earth will never let us down. Both we trust, revere and thank. And our children, for ever, will stand firm and secure on our own land."

CISS      The MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Series, Community Radio Education Society,  
354      333 Carrall St., Vancouver, B.C. Phone 604-684-8494. Prices for Schools  
and Non-Profit Organizations: 0-15 min. \$3.00, 16-30 min. \$16.00, 31-60  
min. \$24.00. When ordering, state tape title and number and indicate  
whether material should be tape reel or tape cassette.

This series of radio documentaries on native land claims and northern development was mostly done in northern communities affected by the Berger inquiry. The programmes include interviews with representatives from the pipeline companies outlining their development plans and talking about the need for northern energy resources. The Inuit and Dene people speak of their lives, their culture, and their concerns for the future.

The Berger Inquiry: Time 60'50", No. PUB.R.94. This programme provides an overview of the Inquiry's work in the north. There is a lengthy introduction by Judge Berger and representative selections of hearings held in the various communities which the Inquiry visited.

The Berger Inquiry in Vancouver: Time 42'12", PUB.R.100. This programme deals with some of the most important of 59 briefs presented by natives, sociologists, environmental groups, trade unions, economists, church organizations and politicians.

My People are Waking Up: Time 35'00". PUB.R.106. This historic speech by former Chief Frank T'Selene of the Fort Good Hope Band of Hareskin Indians (Dene) tells why his people will not abide a pipeline construction across their land. This is considered a major statement by a northern native about aboriginal rights.

Stranger in a Strange Land: Time: 30'17". PUB.R.87. This is a personal statement by a socio-economist who has lived in the far north for over 20 years. He speaks of what it means to be a northerner and tells why he supports native land claims and the special status concept for the N.W.T.



The National Northern Development Conference and Counter Conference: Time: 33'03".  
PUB.R.107. This programme includes interviews with native and church representatives as well as developers and economists. It addresses questions of - Who will benefit from northern development? Do we need frontier energy resources? Does Canada have a national energy policy?

The Hunters and Trappers of Nunavut: Time: 27'00". PUB.R.96. In this program hunters talk about their use of the land and what the coming of white southerners has meant to them.

The Need to Know: Time: 15'00". PUB.R.108. This program examines how funding from the Berger Inquiry was used to educate people in native communities about the pipeline proposal.

CISS      Southern Support Group Newsletter #8, Southern Support Group, Indian  
355      Brotherhood of the N.W.T., 102 Bank St., 2nd Fl., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N4  
8 pages, May 1977.

This newsletter is written with a view to presenting a wide range of information related to Native Peoples' concerns about Land Claims and pipelines. Included in the May issue are reports on the House Debate over the Berger Report, Parliamentary Debate on the pipeline, the Yukon Indians' presentation to the Lysyk Inquiry into the social and economic aspects of the proposed Alcan pipeline, and a report on the Northwest Territories government.

A feature article in the May issue is related to the Berger Report and some of the major highlights of this report. Responses are also included from the following: the Dene, the Grand Council of the Crees of Quebec, part of a Toronto Sun Editorial, and excerpts from syndicated columnist Richard Gwyn's editorial of May 13.

The newsletter ends with a section titled 'Regional Events,' which gives a cross-Canada coverage of groups responding to Native related concerns, and events they are sponsoring.

CISS      Native Press Vol. 7, Issue 9 Native Communications Society of the Western  
356      N.W.T., Box 1992, Yellowknife, N.W.T. 24pages, April 29, 1977. Price: .25¢/issue

This bi-weekly newspaper covers concerns relevant to Native People, as well as various community events in the North West Territories. (NWT)

A feature article in this issue covers the recent resignation of six members of the Territorial government's Research and Development Division. (RDD) The resignations were sparked by the postponement of a training workshop scheduled for Baker Lake. After this happened, members of the RDD asked for and reviewed a position paper on the government's policies related to social, economic and political determination in the north. They were asked to meet with Commissioner Hodgson April 25 to 'signify their intentions,' and six out of nine resigned. The editorial in Native Press reviews, in depth, the political consequences of the Baker Lake Issue. The editor makes it very clear that political self-determination for Native People is not something the Territorial government will support, and that people who do support this self-determination find it difficult to survive with the Territorial government.

Other articles include a discussion on Northern policy, migration of Native People, funding for Friendship Centres and the Yellowknife Correctional Institute.



CISS      CONTRAST, Contrast Publications Ltd., 28 Lennox St., Toronto, Ont., M6G 1J4  
357      16 pages, Published weekly, Price: \$11/year, \$16 first class, 25 cents/copy

Contrast is a weekly newspaper "serving Canada's Black Community" since 1969. It is published in Toronto and this is its major focus. However, there are also national and international news and bits of interest. It is a commercial paper with a fair amount of advertising. This issue contains a public statement by the Black Community Central Administration of Quebec outlining its position with regard to the Quebec Language Bill.

The BCCAQ is a federation of 8 service delivery agencies in the Black Community. In the past they note that they have encouraged "an attitude of optimism among people in the Black Community in relation to the inevitability of language adjustment." However, they feel that a silence about the Language Bill cannot be maintained in face of the ethno-centrism of the Bill. And they fear the first scapegoats of this kind of development will be, as it has been historically, the Black people.

The BCCAQ does not believe culture and language can be identified totally, as Black experience proves, nor that national identity is served by a pattern of development that recognizes only the needs and interests of "charter groups". They feel a unilingual Quebec will mean a violation of human rights in the Black Community. And they feel that the immigration restrictions for Quebec will hit the Black Community especially hard.

CISS      "These Old Ones: Growing Old in China and in Canada" Development Education  
358      in Action, c/o D.E.C., 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3. 140 slides  
with taped script. 1977. Rental: \$20 where budget allows

"Old people don't have to be satisfied with what is now, and the purpose of the slide-tape is to stimulate such thinking." The slide-tape montage is the result of an effort by a Toronto-based group covering about one year of study, discussion and work. This group is mainly, but not entirely, made up of retired Canadian citizens. They state: "We felt the need to clarify in our own minds how we are understood and misunderstood by the power groups and image-makers of contemporary society. For comparison and contrast we looked at another civilization (China) much older than ours, but also going through great change during the last half-century."

THESE OLD ONES may be used with a variety of groups which are concerned with learning about Aging, being old, old people, now and in the years ahead. Such groups may be in schools, libraries, community colleges, universities, churches, and other community based settings. It can help all of us reflect on the society we have helped to create, to assess what is going on, and discover fresh challenges for the years ahead.

CISS      The Uncertified Human, Vol. 4, No. 12, The Uncertified Human Pub.Co.  
359      1295 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ontario M4L 1Y8. 16 pages, May 1977  
30 cents/issue, 12 issue for \$4.00.

This pro-life newsletter juxtaposes two views of the "Right to Die" Bill introduced into the Ontario Legislature on March 30. It presents an interview with the author of the Private Members' Bill, Lorne Maeck, M.P.P., and a reply by Dr. Heather Morris, President of Canadian Physicians for Life. The purpose of 'The Natural Death Act' is purportedly to enable a person over eighteen years of age to sign a directive instructing physicians not to use heroic means to keep him alive provided he has been diagnosed as terminally ill by three doctors. By way of response to the interview, Dr. Morris points out that Mr. Maeck's bill is unnecessary, will not achieve its desired effect, and is potentially hazardous not only for some



of the patients it strives to help, but also for others less terminally ill. After carefully examining the implications of the Bill, Dr. Morris concludes that the Bill opens the way for more active euthanasia, whatever protestations to the contrary are contained in the Act. She notes that instead of legislating for such a bill, a much more meaningful and concerned approach would be the education of relatives, doctors and the health care personnel in the care of the dying.

Elsewhere in the same newsletter, Keith Cassidy, a professor of history at Guelph University, critically analyzes the Badgley Report which he finds provides something more intangible than facts and statistics, but even more essential to an understanding of the abortion situation in Canada: a view of the technocratic mind at work on a human problem. He observes that the attention of the Committee was riveted on the women who wanted abortions--not on women who would prefer not to have abortions, but needed some help for a difficult pregnancy.

## LABOUR

CISS      Perspectives, 51 Wharncliffe Rd. S., London, Ontario. 16 pages, May 1977  
360      \$4/12 issues, \$10/institutional rate

Perspectives is a small magazine that deals with a variety of social justice and labour struggles with a focus on the London area, though with a global perspective. It provides a voice for democratic socialism in that region.

In this issue there is an account of the difficulties of Pedro Denegri, a Chilean, to avoid deportation under an order from Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Bud Cullen. Pedro fled Chile in 1975 and was legally in Canada for about three months in 1976, during which time he applied for landed immigrant status as a political refugee. Immigration officials "lost" his application. Lack of an application was given as one reason for his rejection by the Immigration Appeal Board. The Federal Court refused to allow new evidence: a letter from Pedro's former boss in Chile corroborated claims made about his experience in Chile. A rally was held in May of this year and because Cullen was in town, Pedro was there to be introduced to him. This seems to have had little effect. Pressure through the Globe and Mail and the Coalition for Change persuaded Cullen to meet with representatives and to review the case. The final bulleting notes that he will be allowed to stay.

Another article entitled "Read about Reed" outlines the Canadian labour movement's struggle against Reed Canada. Examples of Reed's strike breaking tactics in Montreal and Thunder Bay are featured.

CISS      Canadian Labour Comment, Canadian Labour Congress (CLC), 2841 Riverside Dr.,  
361      Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X7. 8 pages, bilingual, May 13, 1977

Changes in the Unemployment Insurance system, Wage Controls and Industrial Health are three major problems raised in the current issue.

A committee formed in Local 6500 of the United Steelworkers of America is searching for 600 of 1200 former employees of the International Nickel Company sintering plant in Sudbury. It operated between 1948 and 1962 removing sulphur from nickel and copper ore. Dust often remained in the lungs of workers with the result that 53 known workers have already died of lung or sinus cancer. By the law of averages, about another 50 have probably also died. The Workmen's Compensation Board, after a struggle since 1953, has agreed to compensate former workers affected by lung or sinus cancer.

Federal Government proposals to increase the qualifying period for eligibility for unemployment insurance have drawn heavy fire from the Canadian Labour Congress. Those most hurt would be the low-income seasonal or part-time workers. There is also a concern over a shift to regional unemployment rates as a barometer of eligibility for extended benefits.



"It is our considered view that unemployment insurance monies are for one purpose only and that is to provide insurance payments as a matter of right to those persons who prove their eligibility...Any other use of them contravenes the basic tenets of the unemployment legislation."

"Wage Controls have exposed the Achilles Heel of the labour movement," says Joe Morris. The myth of "Big Labour" has been exploded. As a result, no affiliate (of the Canadian Labour Congress) can go it alone. Substantial changes have thus been brought about in the C.L.C. to make it a stronger national centre for labour.

CISS 362 Canadian Transport, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, 2300 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ont., 2 pages, April, 1977.



Unemployment and Wage Controls are major issues reported. The annual report of the Union to the Federal Cabinet in March was introduced by the remark that "never since our beginnings have unions faced such an overwhelming and sinister threat to their very reason for being." The railway unions have been leaders in collective bargaining. In 1973, Mr. Justice Emmett Carter provided

a strong precedent by establishing three criteria for wage increases: productivity, cost of living and catch-up. Wage Control has destroyed years of work to introduce sanity into negotiations. The whole process of collective bargaining has been undermined by a form of compulsory arbitration.

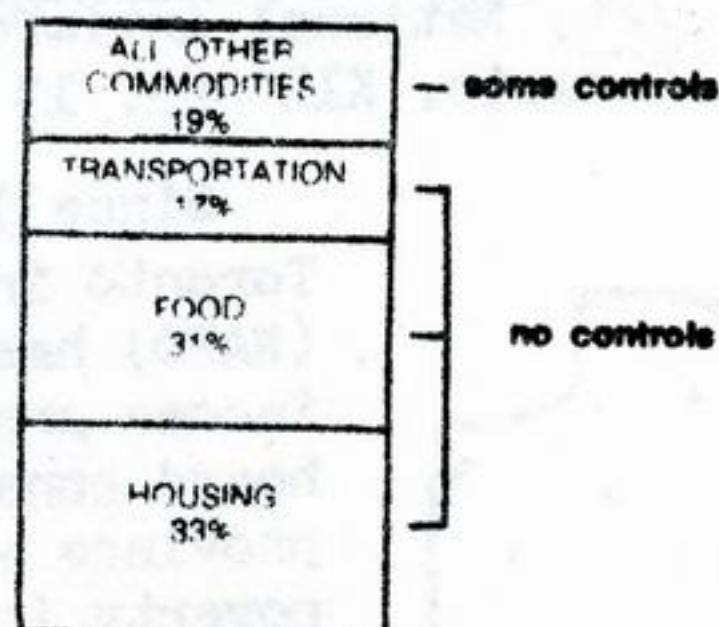
In another report, the CIO and NDP reaction to the announcement of current unemployment figures is recorded. With 93,000 Canadians unemployed, only 37,000 job vacancies were reported. Tax cuts and an end to Wage Controls were singled out as crucial to a reversal of the situation.

Meanwhile, CN Express Division has announced a "Five-Year Plan" to eliminate about 1,100 workers (a 16.9% cut-back).

CISS 363 Saskatchewan Labour, Vol.1, No. 2, Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, Room 106, 2700 - 12th Ave., Regina, Saskatchewan. 2 pages, May 1977, Free

Wage Controls and the effects of the Anti-Inflation Board are the main concerns focused on in this issue. The feature article details the strategy and organization behind the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour's (S.F.L.) campaign to resist controls. It's the largest campaign ever organized by the S.F.L. and is recognized nationally as the most effective of its kind. The basic concern is that free collective bargaining is being destroyed by imposing controls to fight inflation, controls which limit wages but not profits. Examples are given to back up these statements. On the one hand, government and corporate economists are predicting continued price increases above 10 per cent. As well, the economy is expected to grow by 5 per cent and profits by 12 per cent. On the other hand, the controls limit workers to 2 per cent of the increases in productivity.

#### WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO INFLATION?



FOR 81% OF LAST YEAR'S INFLATION PRICES ARE NOT CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT.

FIGURES NOV. 1974 TO NOV. 1975 SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA

(Transportation, food and housing are not under A.I.B. control.)



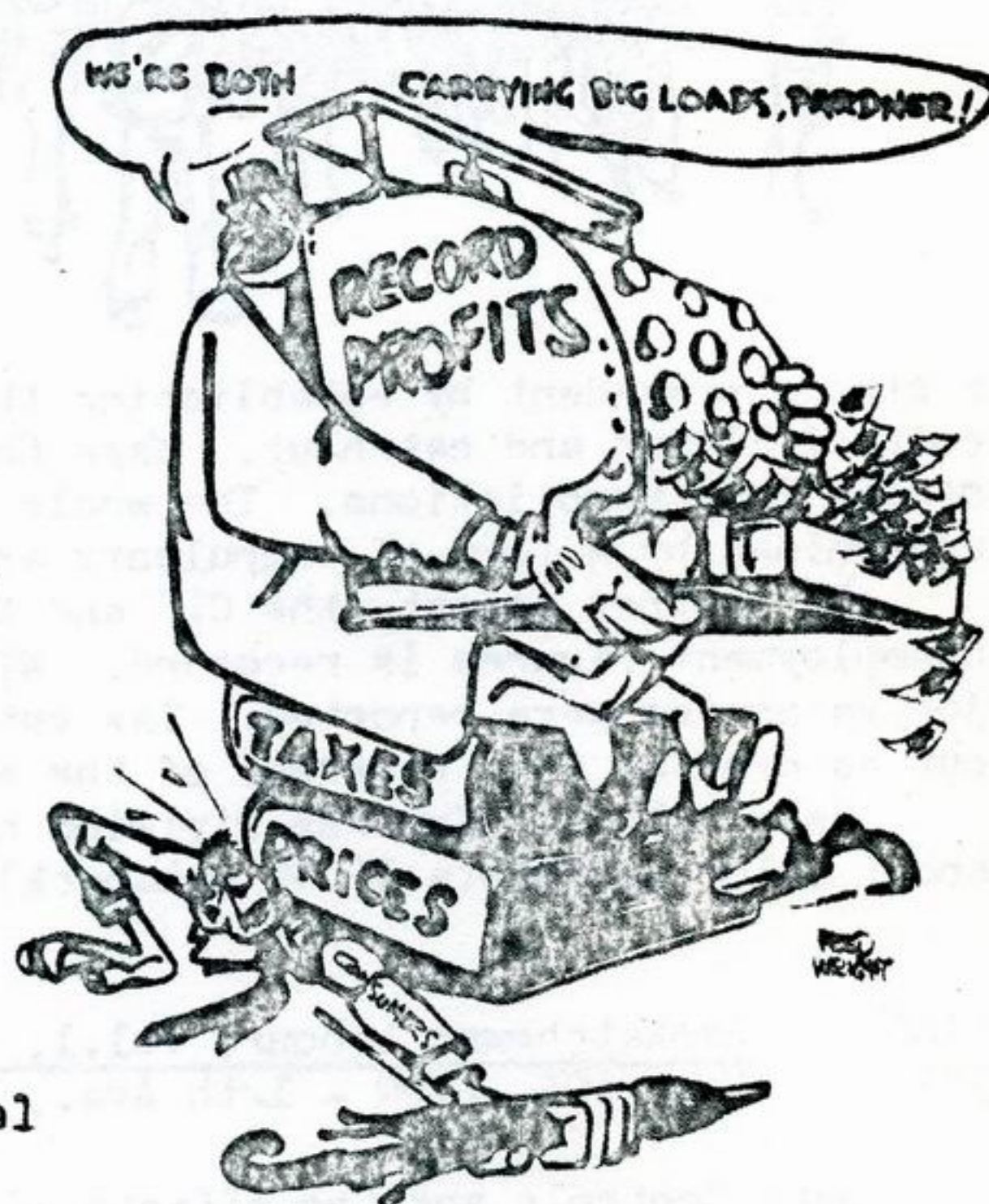
Other articles detail the development of a coalition to fight controls, the effects of cutbacks on community services and actual bargaining conditions under these anti-inflation guidelines. Criticism is directed at the New Democratic Parties of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for cooperating with the program. This is judged as an unprincipled attempt to gain votes and the conclusion is reached that the labour force cannot depend on the benevolence of social democrats, liberals or conservatives.

CISS 364 Alberta Labour, Vol. 2, No. 2. Alberta Federation of Labour, (A.F.L.)  
#306, 11010 - 142 St., Edmonton, Alberta. 24 pages, published 6 times a year.

This tabloid consists mainly of columns and stories from Co-operative Press Associates related to labour issues of interest to Alberta workers. Stories in this issue look at Dennis McDermott, Canadian director of the United Auto Workers who criticized the provincial NDP governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia for failing to support labour in its main battle—the fight against wage controls. In another article, A.F.L. president Reg Baskin identifies the power relationships in Canadian Society through an example of striking employees at Dominion Glass in Medicine Hat.

Dominion Glass is owned by Consolidated Bathurst, which is controlled by Power Corporation, one of Canada's major conglomerates which had total assets in 1975 of \$600 million. Baskin noted the close political ties between the Liberal party and Power Corporation, evidenced by the appointment of a Power Corp. director, Jean-luc Pepin, to the head of the Anti-Inflation Board.

In other articles the relationship of media, business and labour are examined. There is an analysis of multinational oil companies registering ships under foreign flags and separate corporations to avoid taxes and the consequences of damages caused to the environment in oil tanker accidents. Another main story looks at the health hazards involved in oil refining and gold mining. A concern here is lack of governmental response or denial of dangerous conditions.



CISS 365 Brief for Presentation to the Standing Committee on Labour, Manpower, and Immigration on Bill C27: Proposed Amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act. National Anti-Poverty Organization, #300 - 196 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario. K1R 6H3. 13 pages, May 1977.



Since its formation at the Poor People's Conference held in Toronto in January, 1971, the National Anti-Poverty Organization (NAPO) has been the national representative of the 1800 low income groups organized across Canada. It is governed by a board consisting of two elected representatives from each province and territory. NAPO's stated goal is to eliminate poverty in Canada.

The above Brief brings to the attention of the Standing Committee, certain inequities in the current system which have been ignored in the proposed amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act (Bill C-27). It also makes the following



recommendations:

(1) that representatives of the unemployed be part of any advisory committee to the department in addition to representatives of employees and employers;

(2) that the eight (8) weeks' work entrance requirement for the Unemployment Insurance Commission eligibility be retained, especially in view of the current unemployment rate;

(3) that the training and retraining programs of Manpower be more up to date and that they guarantee the trainee a job upon successful completion of a course;

(4) that the method of determining the application of regional extension be clarified;

(5) that there be a broader appeal system to protect claimants;

(6) that discrimination against wives who fish with their husbands be corrected immediately;

(7) that employers advise employees who have<sup>are</sup>ing their employment terminated to apply for U.I.C. benefits immediately.

Attached to the copy of the Brief are two letters: one, from the Executive Director of NAPO, Ms. Marjorie Hartling, to Mr. Winston Fiander of the Inquiries Branch of the U.I.C., requesting information concerning eligibility for fishing benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act, dated January 26, 1977; the other, a letter received by NAPO by way of reply, dated March 4, 1977.

CISS      Submission to the Hon. Dr. Bette Stephenson, Minister of Labour, Concerning  
366      Proposed Occupational Safety and Health Legislation for the Province of Ontario.  
            United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union, 10 Codeco Ct., Don Mills, Ont.  
            M3A 1A2. 24 pages, April, 1977.

Occupational safety and health is a top-priority issue for labour unions today. The old emphasis on compensation after injury and disease has taken its toll; it needs to be replaced by a preventive attitude and approach. According to the International Labour Organization in Switzerland, Canada has the highest incidence of death by industrial accident among ten Western industrialized countries, and has twice as many construction deaths as any other Western industrialized country.

One need not fear that employees will abuse the right to refuse to work in unsafe conditions; it is their lives that are at stake. In the event a worker is discharged or disciplined by an employer for refusing to perform work judged unsafe, there should be an appeal system within the proper division of the Ministry. The Ontario Labour Relations Board appeal route delays justice and is too costly. The full onus of proof should fall on the employer, not the union or the employee. Nor should the employer have the right to reassign work to another employee that has been refused by the initial worker. The worker should have the clear right to be assigned to other work at a comparable rate while the unsafe job is being investigated. Much of Canada's poor record in the industrial safety field has been due to the denial of the right of the worker to refuse to perform unsafe work.

The matter of safety should not be handled by labour-management joint committees. They have not worked in the past and are unlikely to work now, simply because the fundamental interests of business and workers at the point of production are diametrically opposed. Business seeks highest possible profits and high-cost safety measures come in direct conflict with that aim. Safety and health representatives should be selected by the local union or, in unorganized establishments, by the employees.

The introduction of toxic chemicals poses special concerns. Today, millions of workers in North America are being routinely exposed to hazardous substances at work. The signs are all around but workers get used to them. Little will be done until workers learn to recognize and understand the hazards and until government assists them in identifying the dangers and banning their use.



Canada and the United States are the most lenient countries in the world when it comes to prosecuting top corporate executives and holding them legally responsible for on-the-job fatalities and disabling accidents at their facilities.

A number of European jurisdictions have accepted the concept of corporate responsibility including jail sentences, heavy fines and measures that specify that top managers bear formal responsibility for workers' safety. This is in sharp contrast to the attitude in North America where foremen and other low-ranked employees have generally borne the blame for accidents and their punishment restricted to nominal fines.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CISS      Transport 2000, CP/Box 300, Terminal "A", Ottawa, Ontario. K1N 8V3  
367

Transport 2000 is a nationally-based citizens' organization devoted to the preservation and advancement of public transportation throughout Canada....Our efforts at this time are centred on the campaign to save what remains of our country's transcontinental rail passenger network. The Government of Canada has taken the position that the only real future for rail lies in the heavily populated corridor connecting Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Windsor. Outside central Canada, a single daily service to the west and east coasts is to be retained.

In the case of service joining Montreal with the Maritimes, this will mean the reduction of the present four services over three routes to one service over one route, and the elimination of branch-line connections.

Trains are the only decent means of public transportation accessible to many Maritimers. Moreover, Transport 2000 believes that the benefits of modern rail technology should be made available to all regions of Canada.

Transport 2000 stands ready to provide information and assistance in these efforts. "Through our active involvement in last year's hearing on Montreal-Vancouver service, our members have learned much that can be of value in the next round now approaching. We can provide dates and details of the hearings nearest you as well as factual "ammunition" to assist you in making your own presentation."

CISS      Social Development Vol. 6, No. 2, Canadian Council on Social Development,  
368      Publications Section, CCSD, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Box 3505, Stn. C, Ottawa,  
Ontario. K1Y 4G1. 4 pages, March 1977.

This pamphlet reports on the various issues which are of current concern to the Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSDO).

In this issue, coverage is given to a sourcebook released March 15, 1977 by CCSD. This sourcebook contains current information about youth(14-24) and their employment/unemployment situation. It refers to the fact that Statistics Canada criterion of "actively seeking work" manages to underestimate the severity of the young unemployed situation. CCSD calls attention to "the haphazard manner in which federal, provincial, and local levels of government intervene with the problem, and the prevailing public attitude, which ranges from one of indifference and apathy to blaming youth themselves." CCSD challenges many popular myths about youth and employment, such as the belief that the problem will disappear as the population ages and there are fewer young people. As well, it identifies eight issues and concerns that call for examination and policy initiative.

The CCSD statement was developed largely on the basis of a consultation held in Ottawa, January 25 & 26, 1977. This consultation brought together approximately 60 participants from the private sector, labor and government, as well as legal, social welfare and youth organizations. This sourcebook is available at a cost of \$2.00.



Other articles in this pamphlet include: Social Policy and Jurisdictional Responsibility, Shelter for Homeless Persons, Citizen Involvement in Public Policy Making and Dispute Processing. New Publications available from CCSD are also listed. More information on any of the above, as well as publications, can be obtained from the address given above.

CISS 369 Who Calls The Tune? Canadian Council on Social Development(Publications),  
55 Parkdale Avenue, Box 3505, Stn. "C", Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 4G1. 1977

Who Calls the Tune? is a new publication by the Canadian Council on Social Development recounting the experiences of small community organizations with the media. How often are their views and opinions aired? How many television documentaries or editorial pages are devoted to the plight of the underprivileged or minority groups? Small groups and organizations have turned to the community media - cable TV stations, co-operative radio, their own newsletters and newspapers - to get their message out. They still need the commercial media if they are to reach a larger public and be able to influence public opinion. The study comes to four conclusions: 1) Community newspapers, low-power FM radio and cable stations need more resources in order to develop their potential as communications channels for local citizen and self-help groups. The capital and operating expenses required to establish and manage these media should be provided by the government. 2) Access to the commercial media is very limited and unsatisfactory. The media maintain absolute control over selection, programming and production and groups often find that their activities, views and proposals are distorted by the commercial media. 3) Canada needs a truly public broadcasting system which would make time and facilities available to groups that want to promote social change. 4) A national information exchange medium is also needed so that groups can share their knowledge and experience of using the media.

CISS 370 Resources Exchange Project Newsletter, Box 847, Middleton, N.S.  
10 pages, May 30, 1977.

"Resources Exchange Project" (REP) is an information-sharing network for community organizations, social action groups, community workers and others interested in community development in Atlantic Canada....We believe that social change can best be accomplished through solid organization at the community level....We believe in the independence of community groups.... We hope that the development of the REP network will result in the development of strong and relevant community organizations that will provide a focus for the energies of rural people. REP publishes a newsletter, essays and other materials where demand is shown. A central library has been developed which can be used by participants by mail. During the initial stages of developing the network a number of full-time staff members are involved. This initial stage is terminated as of April 1, 1977. An additional transitional year will allow for the network to become fully controlled by the people who use it."

Much of this issue is taken up with Abstracts of materials available for community developers and would have interest for those working the Atlantic provinces. Besides that, there is a reprint of an article on freedom of information (and the extent of government secrecy in Canada). It is taken from the Community Planning Review.



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The Church, Farm and Town,  
John Peacock, 104 Bruce Blvd.,  
Cowansville, Quebec. J2K 3A6  
17 pages, May 1977. \$2.00/10 issues.

This magazine seeks to affirm the values of rural and small town life. In this issue, are articles on the need for reflection on the consideration of human sentiment above 'progress' and on the relationship of 'smallness' to Christian roots. Also included are excerpts from other publications - one, speaking of the movement from urban to rural areas and its resultant effect on country churches; another series of excerpts concerning growing Christian awareness of the injustices upon which development is built, directed particularly at people involved in agricultural missions.



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Downtown: The People Speak Out! The Citizens Commission on the Future of Montreal, Save Montreal - 2461 Ouest St. Jacques, Montreal, Quebec. 250pp., Winter 1977, \$5.00 for individuals, \$10.00 for institutions.

This report contains summaries of briefs presented in May of 1976 concerning the future of Montreal. These briefs were submitted by forty-two groups and individuals representing a wide cross-section of community interests. The Commission and the hearings were organized by "Save Montreal" in conjunction with other community groups to facilitate public participation in planning the future of Montreal's urban environment. Recommendations were forwarded to City Hall and were made known through the press. General themes of those recommendations were the following: a re-ordering of municipal spending priorities, severe limitations on demolition and development, the de-centralisation of decision-making power (giving it back to the neighbourhoods) and public participation in a comprehensive planning process for Montreal. Further hearings are to be held this month, focusing on questions of housing. Most of the briefs were presented in English. Some of the briefs and the introductory materials are in French or are bilingual.

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Second Birth: St. Andrew's Place. Larry Krotz, Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, 501-177 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba. 112 pages, 1976 \$4.00

This study tells the story of St. Andrew's Place, a church property that has been redeveloped into a senior citizens' residence and a place for alternate community services. It is the alternate services that are a unique feature of this complex. Housed at St. Andrew's Place are a community based credit union, a co-op, casual labour agency, a community health action centre and non-profit food and thrift stores. Another unique feature is the style of management of the complex. A separate management corporation was established that involves all major tenants, including the congregation, on an equal footing. There is also community participation in the management.



The study tells the history of the redevelopment and analyzes some of the conflicts involved. The author bases his analysis on interviews with the key actors in the conflicts including the United Church, the Institute for Urban Studies, the lawyers and architects, and the community. The author sees part of this conflict related to some of the built-in difficulties with "third-sector - private but non-profit" development. He points to the hard task of inexperienced, volunteer people breaking new ground in financing arrangements for such a project. He also describes the conflicts between architects whose primary concern was to "get something up" and those who wanted full community participation. The innovative management style has also led to conflict. However, in spite of, or possibly because of these difficulties, St. Andrew's Place has become a creative experiment and an important example for those considering similar efforts. The appendices and interviews document this experience in detail.

CISS      CO-OP DU POSSIBLE? SHERBROOKE, An experience in Co-operative Self Reliance  
374      Proaction Inc., 451 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario. K1N 6H6. 36 pages

This report, written by Jacques Segin, (May 1977) relates the experiences of the co-operative du Possible, a seven building housing co-operative of 44 adult and child members in Sherbrooke, Quebec, founded in 1970. It contains information on its history, management, and neighbourhood oriented goals.

CISS      Mobile Family Service Society, 1530 - 11th Ave., Regina, Saskatchewan.  
375      30 pages, October 1975,

This report describes the operation of an "integrated, comprehensive emergency intervention service." This service fields staff in emergency situations primarily during those days and hours when the rest of the service system is closed. The staff both refer and provide emergency funds, counselling and accommodation to a wide variety of people in need. The board of the service includes those Regina organizations that see such a service as useful. The report includes a description of staff deployment, the kinds of services offered, and a comparison with a similar Edmonton service.

Also included is data on the nature of the operation over the 1975 year. The report could be seen as quite dry and detailed. However, it does describe a basic street level service that responds to a variety of needs after regular service hours.

The intervention of Mobile Family Service Society helps those who might otherwise be arrested. (eg. transients or quarreling families) to use the service system more to their advantage when they need the service.

CISS      Outreach Employment Services, 1976-1977, 1748 Hamilton Street, Regina,  
376      Saskatchewan. 5 pages.

This document is a brief overview of the approach, objectives and strategies of this program to "increase employment opportunities for special needs people."

The program is based on the assumption that there are both individual and systemic causes for people not finding satisfactory employment. It also assumes



that many people are not well served by traditional agencies. Thus, it has developed a warm, supportive approach with a personal commitment to the clients. The program recognizes the need to go beyond job placement to support the client in his/her locating employment, developing skills, and maintaining the job. To this end, the counselling staff keeps track of suitable openings, "sells" clients, and arranges day care, housing, or clothing if necessary. It also attempts to initiate community change to increase the number and quality employment opportunities by counselling employers, developing community projects and co-operating with other agencies. The funding comes in part from Manpower. The clients come from the urban core area of Regina. Its uniqueness is the quality and supportive nature of the service and the emphasis on community change to meet employment needs.

WHAT WE CAN'T  
DO ALONE  
WE CAN DO  
TOGETHER

Strength in Unity!





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