

CIS S



September 1977

Economic Analysis	377-379
Resource Development	380-391
Labour	392-398
Women	399-404

Volume II Number 3

Urban Core	405-408
Human Rights	409-412
Lifestyle	413-415

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.

CISS IS NOT A DOCUMENTATION CENTRE. MATERIALS SHOULD BE ORDERED DIRECTLY FROM THE PRODUCER.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: CISS is published six times a year.

Individual copies: \$ 2.00

Individual yearly subscription: \$ 10.00

Government/Universities/Libraries: \$ 15.00

Bulk Orders: 10 subscriptions: \$ 70.00

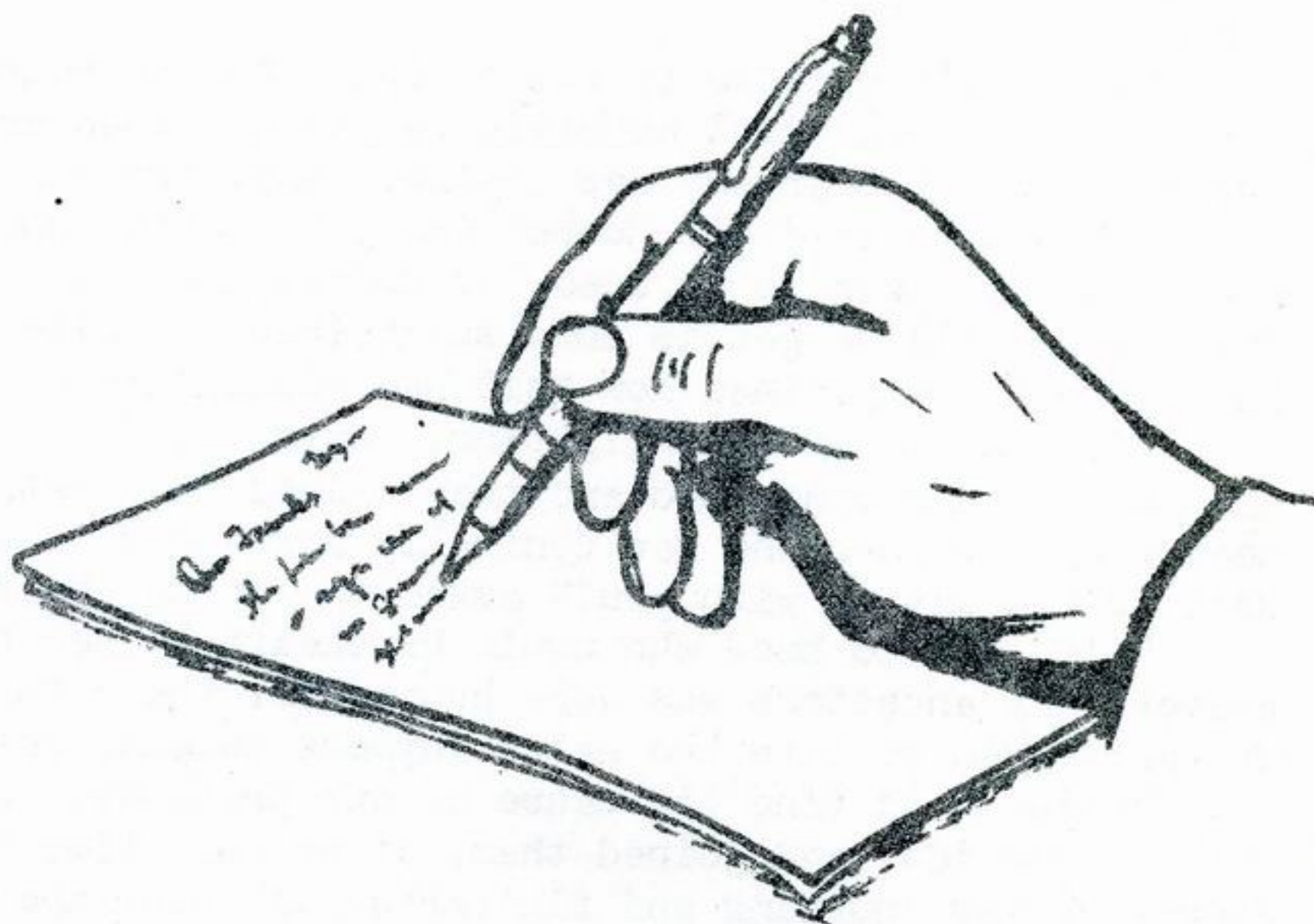
100 subscriptions: \$500.00

MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO:

C.I.S.S.
51 Bond Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5B 1X1

Dear Friends,

In this issue we introduce an elk, a frog, a bear, beaver and goose. On the following page is a revised version of an old fairy tale (The Musicians of Bremen). We believe it speaks to an experience shared by those of us across the country who have been working in small groups on Canadian Issues represented in CISS.



In the last couple of months the Federal Government has made several landmark decisions: the new Unemployment Insurance Act, the Immigration Act and support of the Alaska Highway Pipeline. These decisions were preceded by substantial public debate reported in past issues of CISS. Now we must live with the consequences of the new federal policy. Already materials in this issue of CISS reflect the impact these directives will have on the lives of Canadians. (See, for example, CISS 384, 386, 393, 394). It is clear that the strenuous efforts of groups like the Indian Brotherhood of the North West Territories and its Southern Support Group (CISS 389) did much to gain the respect and ear of the Canadian people and of government leaders for the legitimate aspirations of the People of the North. In CISS 385, 390, 413 we are told that the lifestyle of Canadians will need to adjust to make room for everyone on our shrinking planet. A decision like that which preserves the integrity of the Mackenzie Valley pushes us to redouble our efforts to make the most of the potential of the rest of the land without destroying the environment somewhere else. The search for alternate energy sources seems to be shaping up into a major battle over nuclear power development. (See CISS 390, 391, 386). Deciding against a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and restricting immigration were both supposed to have implications for the labour market. The Unemployment Manifesto (CISS 393) suggests unemployment is rather the result of a ruthless capitalist economic system. The Fourth Estate (CISS 394) concurs and suggests those on unemployment insurance lack jobs largely because there are none available.

At those moments when we turn from one battle only to find ourselves confronted with another even larger, it is refreshing to hear that the honk of the goose, and the baying of the elk, frog, bear and beaver are a noise to be reckoned with!

In Solidarity,

The CISS Collective

THE COMPANIONS OF ADANAC

A wise northern Elk was recently chosen by his concerned herd to investigate why their ancestral territories were being dug up, drilled and levelled by huge skeletal monsters which left endless obstructions across their migration and grazing grounds. He soon discovered that the purpose of this was to extract the earth's energy to expand development in the South.

So the Elk decided to follow the proposed route for taking the energy south. He crossed the great and beautiful mountain ranges and then entered the lush forests. There he came across a Mother Bear who was crying. "What are you so upset about?" asked the Elk.

"Oh dear!" said the Mother Bear, "I don't know what to do, (sob, sob). All the trees are being cut down to be used for southern development. We have been promised replanted forests but all we get is more swamp, (boo - hoo)!" She showed the Elk miles of destroyed landscape and explained how this had disillusioned her cubs who were now living aimlessly.

"Join me in my investigation," said the Elk, "and we'll get to the bottom of this." The Mother Bear consented and they walked on together. Several days later they spotted a Beaver by a stream who was cynically arguing with his reflection on the water. "Now then, what is the matter with you?" asked the Mother Bear.

"I'd like to know who would be cheerful when their life is endangered!" snapped the Beaver. "My ancestors who were hunted for their fur were better off than our generation. We can't even go into the water anymore because we'll be poisoned. Uch, what despair!"

"Join us to find the cause of our problems," said the Mother Bear. The Beaver thought well of the idea and joined them. After some time the travellers happened across a Canada Goose who was coughing and fluttering all over the place in confusion. "Your going to hurt yourself if you're not careful," said the Beaver. "What is the matter?"

"Our flock was flying north for the summer when we were overcome, (cough, cough) by the smog and pollution, (hack) of the traffic and factories, which rise from the city."

"You better come with us" said the Beaver. "We are investigating the cause of our mutual problems and it seems that the city is a place to start."

"That makes sense to me," said the Canada Goose who joined the companions. When they reached the outskirts of the city they were confronted by an angry assembly of Frogs. "Be gone, leave us in peace, stop destroying our ways!" they shouted. The Canada Goose who knew the Frogs explained the companions' purpose. The Frogs then shared their own history in which they had tried to coexist with what they called Modern Industrial Humans. "We were compromised, divided and exploited," said one of the more vocal Frogs. "We told these humans that their language and ways were narrow and oppressive and they got angry and drove us away. So now we are uniting to resist."

The travellers asked the spokesperson for the Frogs to join them. They called themselves the Companions of Adanac and together they entered the city, and immediately went to where humans gather to plan development. When they reached the place, the Elk, being the tallest and having the most sensitive ears, listened at the window. "Well what do you hear?" asked the Beaver.

"They are arguing about whose ideas to follow for development," answered the Elk. "Some care only for prestige, others want power, while another faction thinks productivity should be the determining factor, but the ones who are in obvious control have sheer profit as their motive. It's clear that these humans don't have our interests in mind. In fact, few of them represent us and most are in league with foreign developers."

The companions consulted and soon hit onto their own plan. The Elk, being the wisest and most stable, placed his feet firmly on the ground. The Mother Bear, being strong and determined, got on the Elk's back. The Beaver, a shrewd organizer, climbed on the Elk's back also. Then the Canada Goose, well known for a clear overview analysis, perched up in the Elk's antlers. Finally the Frog, trusted for its history of grassroots experience, hopped to the top of the Elk's head. When this was done, they all began at a given signal to protest as clearly and loudly as possible, the ways these humans plan development.

The bray of the Elk, growl of the Bear, Goose's honk, the Frog's croak and the snap of the Beaver alerted all their friends. The courageous unity of the Companions of Adanac so overwhelmed the humans whose plans were unjust, that they fled in terror and confusion.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

CISS Reed International: Profile of a Transnational Corporation, Ontario Public
377 Interest Research Group, Physics 226, University of Waterloo, Ontario. 8
page broadsheet, Summer 1977, 50 cents each; over 10, 60 cents each plus
postage; over 100, 50 cents each plus postage.

This profile is offered in the interest of assisting Native people, church groups, public interest organizations and individual citizens who have been organizing to resist Reed's private corporate activities. The profile is a case study of a transnational and the contradiction between its goals and the welfare of the people it dominates. The corporation is Reed International Ltd., a British based transnational that has been particularly active in Canada. Reed is not singled out because it is more objectionable than other corporations, but because its activities are representative of the social impact of a typical transnational corporation.



"All power to the board of directors!"

The paper contains 6 sections: "Reed International" recounts the history and growth of the corporation; "Profits from Apartheid" describes Reed's profiteering on the slave-labour conditions in South Africa; "Reed in Canada" serves as an introduction to Reed's investment in this country; the "Corporate Map" spanning the centrefold provides a visual representation of the company's international holdings; and the final two sections "Reed and Mercury" and "Reed Expansion" document two examples of the negative impact which Reed's pulp & paper operations have produced in Ontario.

In conclusion the paper states: "The negative impact of corporate dominance over economic development (with open assistance from government) demands new forms of public control over major economic institutions. Since the community must live with the effects of corporate activity, the community should define the goals corporate policies are designed to achieve. Political democracy cannot exist along side economic dictatorship. New structures and mechanisms guaranteeing democratic control of all social institutions must therefore be developed. Challenges to the corporate prerogative are building momentum in Canada and around the world. Recent organized resistance to Reed's schemes is an example of this emerging opposition. In the long run, however, the creation of effective solutions will depend upon our willingness to experiment with new forms of participatory political and economic organizations."

CISS The Nangle Report - Canadian Businesses In South Africa, Development Education
378 Centre, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3. 20 pages, October 1973. Cost: Write
for details.

This report contains a series of articles written by Hugh Nangle of the Montreal Gazette. Nangle examines the working conditions and wage levels of blacks employed by Canadian-owned subsidiaries in South Africa. He begins: "An investigation of the South African, Southern Rhodesian, and Namibian(South West Africa) subsidiaries and operations of Alcan, Ford, Falconbridge, Bata and Sun Life Assurance Company, merely emphasizes that Canadian corporate involvement is a handsome vehicle for entrenching the present infamous racial systems!"

A survey of these corporations reveals that only the Ford Motor Company subsidiary pays all its workers above the recognized wage necessary for an African family to avoid malnutrition. The Canadian government generally takes an ambivalent stance on this issue; while condemning racial oppression, it seeks to accommodate Canadian businesses

which are attracted by the "better than normal opportunities for trade and investment in the growing South African economy." Ottawa is also hesitant to reveal facts and figures surrounding Canadian investment in South Africa. The Canadian companies' policy of paying low wages to black workers has been condemned by Canadian and international organizations; however, acceptance of the South African system serves the companies' purpose - good profits and small manpower expenditures. Nangle claims that industry is the most sophisticated tool for ensuring that white minority rule is maintained; any concessions allowed by the companies have been forced by labour unrest.

In one article Nangle analyzes the relationship between Massey-Ferguson Ltd. and its black employees. Between 1962 and 1972 this Toronto controlled company doubled its assets and profits. Of 733 black employees at one of its plants (in Vereeniging), 642 are paid less than the Poverty Datum Line (PDL). The PDL establishes a less than adequate living standard that cannot even be equated with a minimum wage level. Not one white worker in the plant receives a wage below P.D.L. Nangle cites two chief reasons for this: the blacks are not allowed to organize and are kept basically unskilled. Nangle examines the other companies in terms of wage level, housing, and working conditions and the theme of oppression is clearly repeated.

CISS TCLSAC MATERIALS, Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa,
379 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3. 24 pages, Oct. 1975. 50 cents each.

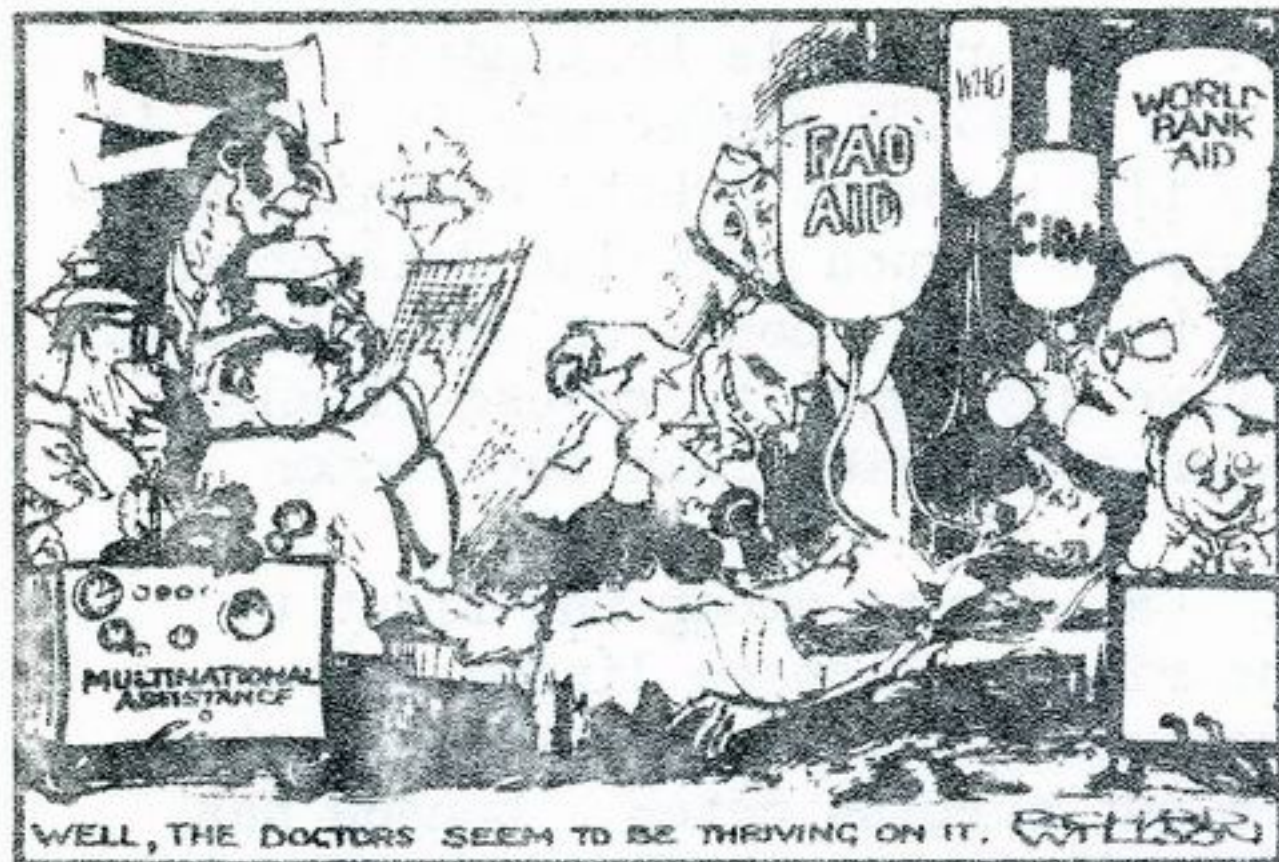
These two papers deal with Canada's relationship to South Africa. They are published by The Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa, a Canadian group supporting the national liberation movements in Africa.

The first of these papers entitled "Up Against the Bay: Resource Imperialism and Native Resistance", outlines the imperialist role played by the Hudson's Bay Company in both Canada and Namibia. Just as Canada's Native Peoples suffered historically at the hands of the Bay Company, likewise the blacks in Namibia are victims of this company which is one of several foreign corporations which profit from the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. Ironically, the resource which is being extracted is fur(Karakul). The production of this fur involves the systematic, illegal and deliberate exploitation of 20,000 Namibian workers. The article concludes positively by citing efforts involving both education and action in Canada and Namibia to counter this oppression.

The second article, entitled "Liberals and Liberation" deals with Canada's complacent attitude toward South Africa and its role in the oppression there. The complicity of Canadian policy is evident on two levels: "for it is not only the fact that Canada has been lending this kind of support to the wrong side in Southern Africa which should concern Canadians. Of equal significance, has been our refusal to take seriously, the dramatic and increasingly successful liberation struggles which Africans have been forced to undertake in the past fifteen years to overthrow the structures of white hegemony."

The article goes on to show the Canadian government's pattern of refusal to recognize the governments of liberated regimes such as Cuba, Chile, and China. This report concludes by reflecting on the need to keep Canadians politically informed through responsible ideological education and action that transcends "liberal norms" and "conventional practices."

CISS The Automated Bread Factory, A.C. Coulson, University of Dar es Salaam, Dept.
380 of Economics, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. 7 pages, April 1975, Cost unknown.



This paper studies the consequences in Tanzania of using aid from the Canadian International Development Agency to build an automated bakery in Dar es Salaam. A condition of Canadian aid is the appointment of a Canadian consultant which in this case was Angus Butler Engineering Co. of Alberta. This company tendered with Baker and Perkins Ltd., the only possible manufacturer/supplier under the Canadian Aid conditions. Two years after the initial proposal the cost had multiplied by more than three times. The fees and travelling expenses for Butler alone added up to 7.5 per cent of the project cost.

The bakery is widely criticized in Tanzania as an example of inappropriate technology. The same machinery is available in Germany and Japan for half the price.

Building costs were extraordinary because the design was for conditions in Alberta. Canada will benefit because Tanzania imports half of its wheat. The fact that 80 per cent of the cost of a loaf of bread is for wheat has considerable implications on Tanzanian foreign exchange.

The study shows that 10 smaller bakeries with simpler machinery would produce as much as the large Canadian bakery. These would have required less capital investment. Accordingly, 320 people would have been employed in 10 places rather than 60 in one place and the smaller plants would not have been as vulnerable to breakdowns and dependency on Canada for spare parts.

The investment in the automated bread factory is judged as non-essential and the dependency on Canada is seen as continuing the colonial process by further integrating Tanzania into the world capitalist system. Since the small-scale bakery equipment could have been manufactured in Tanzania, the project is presented as an example of what takes a country further away from self-reliance.

CISS Sea-Bed Wealth: For Private Profit or Peoples' Development. Vol. IV No. 7
381 Latin American Working Group, Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T2
16 pages, July 1977, \$1.00.

This newsletter looks at the implications of the recent and growing interest of transnational corporations and national governments in developing the sea's wealth. Besides fish and oil, there are trillions of dollars worth of potato-shaped nodules which contain manganese, nickel, copper and cobalt. Third world and landlocked states are insisting that they not be deprived of a just share of the world's natural wealth. In addition, miners throughout the world are concerned since the dredging of the sea's wealth may well mean the end of their jobs and disintegration of their communities. Such unrestricted development on the seas could bring a premature end to mining in Sudbury, Manitoba and Saskatchewan for instance.

The arbitrator in this rivalry is the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS),



Latent-Delany Geological Observatory, Columbia University, Palisades, N. Y.
Ferromanganese Deposits on the Ocean Floor

"A large portion of the world's mineral reserves are deposited in grapefruit size nodules on the ocean floor. Historically the high seas belong to all nations. As the demand for the minerals increases, the need is urgent to decide what body, if any, will be responsible for the development, allocation and distribution of the ocean reserves..."

a gathering of 150 nations which are trying to apply the principle that Maritime resources should be treated as a common heritage. At a UNCLOS conference in 1976, it was proposed that an International Seabed Authority (ISA) should create a mining operation known as The Enterprise. The developing countries argued that The Enterprise should have exclusive rights to seabed mining. The U.S. whose position reflects U.S. business interests, didn't want The Enterprise to have any power to refuse licenses to private operators. Talks stalled here with free enterprise against the common heritage concept.

Canada's position is judged as opportunistic. Canada was among the first to pressure for an agreement giving coastal states the right to manage living resources of the sea in the 200 miles adjacent to their shorelines. Developing states wanted UNCLOS to establish some authority that would share out surplus catch. Canada has also been one of the most zealous promoters of a 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone and the right to the edge of its continental shelf, which extends 600 miles off the east coast. Developing countries argue this gives rich coastal states over a third of the ocean.

The 200 mile limit sounds good for fishermen but their hopes are simultaneously being dashed by other corporate plans. Big fish processing companies are already forcing out smaller fishermen by entering into joint ventures with foreign fishing fleets operating within Canadian waters. Cheap labour aboard foreign ships allows them to sell more cheaply to Canadian processors like National Sea Products, which is a subsidiary of G.B. Weston.

CISS CANADA - 1977, Produced by DEVRIC, 1539 Birmingham St., Halifax, N.S.
382 30 mins., 104 slides, commentary on tape cassette with Script.
Purchase \$80.00, Rental A.\$10, B, \$20.

On Canada's Atlantic Coast, prior to the 20th century, the inshore fishermen in their small dories worked side by side with the offshore fishermen in their massive schooners. The turn of the century brought with it steam operated draggers, which, because of their cost, were only purchasable by large companies. Competition now came into play placing stress on the lifestyle of the inshore fishermen who lived along the coast.

The montage critically examines the development of the fishing industry in the Atlantic Region throughout the 20th century. After the depression of the 1930's, in order to protect themselves the inshore fishermen attempted to form a union, but the federal government thwarted their efforts and proposed modernizing the industry. This placed increasing hardships on the small boat owners who could not afford newer methods. As well, the continuing presence of foreign draggers in Canadian waters increased competition for the Canadian fishing companies. The implementation of the 200 mile limit by the Canadian government in 1977 was meant to solve the problem by creating a Canadian monopoly. In actuality, it assisted the big businesses by giving Canadian draggers free reign which forced many of the inshore fishermen out of fishing and into the urban areas. INSHORE OFFSHORE reveals the implications of the federal government's policy for the inshore fishermen. Evidence is provided that reveals the worsening economic and social conditions in the Maritime fishing villages. The draggers also adversely affect the sea environment and no conservation laws exist to prohibit wastefulness and overfishing. The montage demonstrated both the advantages and disadvantages of inshore fishery and offers alternative solutions to those of the Canadian government. These alternatives give a voice to the Maritime inshore fishermen.

CISS Fertilizing The Economy - The Potash Issue, Institute for Saskatchewan Studies,
303 Box 1462, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 3 P7 or Saskatchewan People for Control of
Resources, Box 9215, Saskatoon, Sask. 15 pages, Cost: Write for details.

This newspaper-style tabloid represents a summary and report of a day-long seminar with workshops co-sponsored by the above two groups. The Saskatchewan People for Control of Resources has been formed in order to place before the public an alternative view and a socialist position with respect to resources and resource-based industries in Saskatchewan. The Institute for Saskatchewan Studies has sponsored about 20 seminars since 1971 on issues which are under discussion in the Legislature and about topics which the political parties avoid.

This newsletter presents a verbatim speech by John Burton, president of the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan which, since 1975, has been designated the body to implement potash policies of the government. The establishment of the corporation resulted largely from difficulties with public responsibility on the part of the private corporations operating in Saskatchewan. There was a surplus of potash in the late 60's and so the companies asked for prorationing (a form of dividing the market by an agreed-upon scale on the promise that companies would then underproduce until the market stabilized). By the early 70's the companies were clearly doing everything possible to avoid responsible controls. Noranda mines in particular played some dirty tricks that eventually hurt its own shareholders.

As for the future: there will be a world shortfall until 1979 and then even more shortages after that. Only the U.S.S.R. and Saskatchewan have a real potential for future expanded production in the world. Presently, Saskatchewan accounts for about 24 per cent of world production. When, ⁱⁿ 1975 the private companies took the government to court to get out of a prorationing scheme they had previously accepted, the government established the Potash Corporation with a mandate to become a basic producer. Its success will depend on the skill of its management.

Following further discussions a debate is reported arguing that the potash resources of the province should be controlled by the province of Saskatchewan without compensation to the private corporations. Participating in the debate are several M.L.A.'s, Larry Brown of the Federation of Labour and Wes Robbins, Minister of Health. The essential argument in favour weighs heavily on the ownership of resources by the people and points out that the companies are perfectly capable of looking after themselves. The negative arguments point out legal restrictions upon government.

CISS North American Energy Colonies, World Student Christian Federation (WSCF)
304 North American Region, SCM of Canada, 736 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont.
23 pages, Published quarterly, Price: Friends, \$15/year, Sustaining
Friends, \$40/year, Subscribers, \$50/year.

This particular issue of the newsletter is a product of the World Student Christian Federation-North American Region-Energy Education Project, and focuses on some energy issues important to all North Americans. Included are articles on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, Canada: U.S. Energy Colony, the Politics of Coal, and Development & Domination. Also included is a resource guide relevant to the issues covered in the newsletter.

The newsletter ends with a reflection on the energy crisis. The author suggests that the response to this crisis, -- which for many people has been an attempt at conservation and life-style change -- while necessary, is ignoring the real cause of the problem. The reason stated for this is, that while many people may be sympathetic, "they do not feel the anguish of the people in the Canadian North, in Appalachia, and in the reservations of the Great Plains states whose homes, families, lands, lives and cultures are being ruined as part of the response to the energy needs of our society. We do not feel their anguish, and thus we cannot share their anger."

The author also suggests that as a whole, society is well conditioned not to feel, not to respond. People develop a thought process which accepts progress as necessary and so do not question the quality of progress, the right to perhaps control and define that progress.

This reflection concludes by speaking to the necessity of going beyond alternatives to get to "the basic reality of control and direction in our societies. Who makes decisions? Do we have control over our lives? For whom are decisions made? These are political questions, the inevitable political questions to which we are pushed. It is on this level that we must respond."



CISS 385 Brief to the National Assembly
Committee on Natural Resources at
Hearings on Energy Policy, Society to
Overcome Pollution (STOP), 1361 Greene Ave., Montreal, Quebec, H3Z 2A5
 21 pages, Cost: Write for details.

In the past, increasing our use of energy has been associated with an improvement in the quality of life. In its brief, STOP took the position that this is no longer true. There are tremendous capital and operating costs for new energy installations of all types. These new installations also impose heavy burdens on our environment. STOP believes it is possible to ensure a reasonable quality of life for ourselves and our children without building nuclear power plants and without increasing our dependency on oil. This could be done by a combination of a drastic reduction in our waste of energy and a development of alternative energy technologies. The brief then examines various groups of energy users in detail.

Current electricity rates were designed to attract industry to the province, but not to encourage conservation. This means individual users now pay a disproportionate large share of the costs of increasing our generating capacity.

In other areas: the brief recommends increased investment in public transport along with an end to hidden subsidies to auto users. The Canada Council has estimated that a 25 per cent saving in space heating can be obtained by retrofitting of houses and that 50 per cent can be saved by setting appropriate standards for new houses. The brief then proposes various ways to encourage individual conservation of energy such as the elimination of meter metering of electricity in apartment buildings.

With regard to nuclear energy STOP argues that because of the risk of release of radio-active substances into the environment, and the nonexistence of natural mechanisms to delimit the effects of such emissions to a small area or span of time, we must not build nuclear power plants. As an alternative the brief recommended a major program to encourage the use of solar and wind power.

(Abstract drawn from an article by John Dealy in STOP Press, Vol. 5, no. 3).

CISS 386 Energy - A Critical Look at its Use In Saskatchewan, Institute for Saskatchewan
Studies, Box 1462, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3P7. 10 pages, 1977, write for cost.

"The real energy crisis is that governments are opting for the expansion of highly destructive and finite energy sources, when they could be taking serious steps to reduce energy consumption, and using the time gained to develop renewable sources of energy...." These words summarize the theme of an energy seminar held at J.S.S. in 1976. The seminar discussion, which was compiled into a newsletter, sought to take a critical look

at the energy question, particularly in Saskatchewan. In the energy seminar, both the macro questions (uranium refining plant and Saskatchewan Power) and the micro question of individual consumption were dealt with. One section of the newsletter entitled "Energy Basics", provides a broad educational perspective on the whole energy question through the use of charts, facts and figures. This section outlines the threat involved in stockpiling nuclear wastes and focuses on the urgency of this problem as it manifests itself in Saskatchewan, where both federal and provincial governments are cooperating in developing the nuclear industry.

The newsletter also includes the text of a debate entitled: Resolved that the provincial government and the Saskatchewan Power Corporation are part of the energy problem, and not part of the solution. Debating in the affirmative are representatives for Environment Probe(Saskatoon) and the Saskatoon Environmental Society. The negative is represented by the Saskatchewan Minister of Health and on the executive of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation.

Another section of the newsletter reports the conclusions of a workshop held on energy conservation and alternative energy sources (particularly solar and wind). The participants discovered that the greatest need in these areas involves challenging public ignorance and affluent lifestyles. The newsletter concludes with an article which suggests ways of conserving energy in your own home.

CISS Energy: Who Wins? Who Loses? Challenge for Change-Yellowknife. N.F.B.
387 Offices; Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, Yellowknife.
30 minutes, 1977

This video tape compares two energy conferences held in Edmonton in November 1976: the Seventh Annual Conference on Energy and Northern Development, and the Citizens Counter-Conference.

The Citizens Conference sharply challenges the Annual Conference by posing such questions as: Are we in fact facing an energy crisis? Can our economy afford the massive development projects planned for our northern frontier? Are the social and environment costs of massive development projects acceptable? The Counter-Conference also makes a number of recommendations to the larger conference. One of these includes a moratorium on northern energy projects pending the settlement of native land claims.

CISS Berger Report in Brief: A Summary of Volume I of the Report of the
388 Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, Focus on the North Committee, c/o C-OPIRG,
214 Old Engineering Building, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario.
4 pages, Cost: single copies free, multiple copies: 3 cents each.

This summary includes primarily, as its name indicates, a presentation of the main lines of the report. It also includes a brief statement of the main recommendations of the report and an outline of where the Berger Report fits into the overall process which will decide on the pipeline.

CISS Resources: On the Dene and The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, Southern Support
389 Group, 102 Bank St., 2nd Floor, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N4. 9 pages, March, 1977
Cost: Write for further details.

This resource list is primarily intended for those interested in pursuing the issues of native land claims(particularly the Dene) and development in the Mackenzie Valley. Many of the books, papers, and audio-visuals contain more detailed bibliographies for those who want to do further research. Also listed are the addresses of



various organizations working on both sides of the land claims issue. The resources contain a lot of historical information on the native peoples' struggles as well as a report on action being presently undertaken.

The resource list also provides addresses of groups or organizations who can provide additional information and materials on the above issues.

CISS Walk for Life Newsletter, Walk for Life, 633 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ontario
390 4 pages, June 1977, Free

This newsletter provides a report and a reflection upon the May 1977 Walk For Life, from Toronto to Ottawa. The purpose of the Walk for Life was to offer symbolic resistance to Canada's role in the world-wide proliferation of Nuclear weapons and in particular; to Ontario Hydro's plans for installing reactors along the North Shore of Lake Ontario.

Through the use of leaflets, fact sheets and a slide-tape show, the group was able to make contact with the public in twenty or more towns along the route. They also met with various citizen and pressure groups along the route. They discovered that while each of these groups had acquired special skills and knowledge related to their own particular situations, there was still a need to form a network of anti-nuclear groups to share experience, actions and knowledge for the future. This walk marked the beginning of such a network.

The walk terminated in Ottawa, where an educational forum was held. Special speakers including Philip Berrigan and Ernie Regehr shared their experience and beliefs. While the group did experience a lot of support in their walk, they also encountered a lot of complicity and ignorance around the nuclear issue, particularly among church people.

The newsletter challenges its readers to return to their biblical roots by simplifying lifestyle and by witnessing and resisting non-violently. A "Time to Remember" section of the newsletter reflects upon the significance of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki disasters of August 1945.

In solidarity with others around the globe, the Walk for Life staged a fast-vigil August 6-9 at the City Hall in downtown Toronto.

CISS Ontario People's Energy Network (O.P.E.N.), 848 Somerset West, Ottawa Ontario
391

With Central Ontario appearing to be the prime site for Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., many Ontarians are beginning to react against the growth of the nuclear energy industry in their own back yard. Some of these groups are: S.E.A.P., (Save Our Environment from Atomic Pollution) in Port Hope; a pressure group in Bowmanville; C.O.R.P. (Citizens Opposed to Radioactive Pollution) in the Belleville-Madoc area. In Ottawa, the Ontario People's Energy Network(O.P.E.N.) has been formed in order to network these various groups and individuals, who are resisting nuclear growth and are concerned about developing safe, clean energy resources. The O.P.E.N. group has combined with experience and organizing skills.

LABOUR

CISS Jobs and Poverty, The National Council of Welfare on Canada's Working Poor,
392 Brooke Claxton Building, Ottawa, K1A 0K9. 37 pages, Available also in French,
June 1977, Price: Unknown

The National Council of Welfare was established by the Government Organization Act, 1969 as a citizens' advisory body to the Minister on matters pertaining to welfare.

While maintaining that the work ethic is as strongly held today as it ever has been, the writers note that the kind of expectations in terms of content and quality that employees bring to their jobs is changing. They state moreover, that not only an adequate wage, but also decent working conditions, the protection of fringe benefits and reasonable opportunities for advancement have come to be regarded as basic rights of employment. Sixty per cent of Canada's poor work, yet are unable to make a decent living from their efforts.

The report critically examines the labour market, how it is structured and how it operates. It points out that two labour markets exist--the normal labour market and the marginal labour market, and it examines the differences between the two in regard to wages, benefits and working conditions. Furthermore, the report discusses the barriers which keep workers in the marginal market from moving into the normal labour market: inflated job requirements such as previous experience, specialized skills, education, discriminatory selection methods based on restrictive union membership requirements, sex, age marital status and racial and ethnic background. While human rights legislation admittedly represents an important advance in the fight against employment discrimination, the report adds that the removal of the barriers between the two labour markets can only be accomplished through the coordinated action of government, business and labour.

The Jobs and Poverty report concludes with a number of initiatives which the federal and provincial governments might undertake to guarantee the rights of employment and retirement to those who have been cheated by the work ethic and denied the minimal rewards and conditions of employment that most Canadians have come to regard as their right.

CISS "Unemployment Manifesto" in Briar Patch, Vol. 6, No. 7, PP. 23-27,
393 Saskatchewan Coalition for Full Employment, Briar Patch, 1618-10th Ave.,
Regina, Saskatchewan. 4 pages, July 1977, 50 cents.

The fate of "unbought" human resources in our capitalist economy is the concern of this group calling for full employment. Their manifesto does not just call for the creation of full employment, however, it challenges some of the basic assumptions of capitalism that create unemployment and then blame the victims of unemployment for her/his own inability to find work. With nearly a million officially out of work and many more not included in the statistics, the present situation of high unemployment and high inflation is devastating to those suffering its effects. This group calls for

four major changes to begin to "confront the roots" of the problem of unemployment: (1) guaranteed unemployment insurance for those unemployed (2) decent working conditions and universal child care (3) nationalization of key industries toward a genuine socialization and (4) economic development in the interests of employed and unemployed workers.

CISS The Fourth Estate,
394 P.O. Box 3184, Stn. C,
Ottawa, Ont.,
K1Y 4J4. 20 pages,
Summer 1977, \$3/year.

This newspaper, subtitled Canada's National Press Journal, monitors political and economic voices and trends across

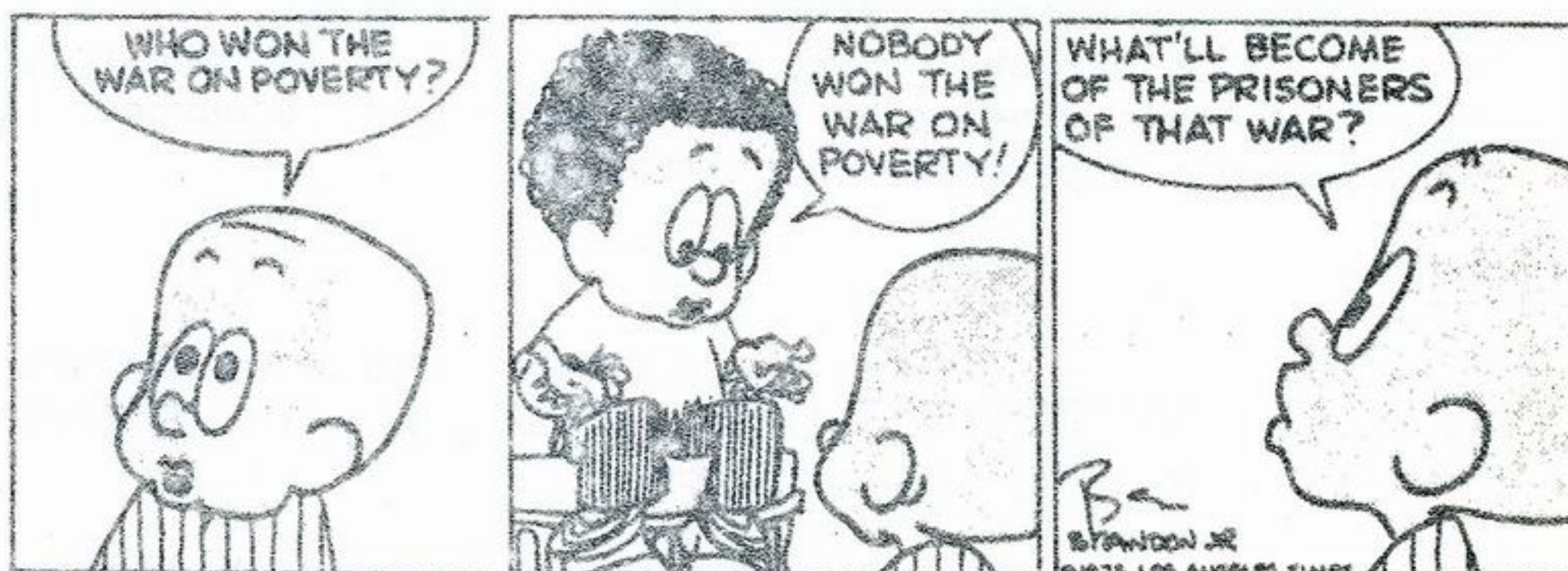
Canada. In addition, it gleans newspaper articles or parts of articles from small local newspapers throughout Canada.

The feature article in the summer issue explodes popular and media myths surrounding the unemployment issue in Canada. The article begins by stating that the total unemployed population in Canada (including the hidden unemployed) number 1.5 million. It outlines the social costs and shows that the substantially reduced buying power of the unemployed ripples through the whole economy. Less money in circulation puts a damper on economic recovery, and opens up the possibility of further job cutbacks. The press has been strong in promoting the idea that jobs exist but workers are becoming too choosy about the kind of job they are willing to do. However, the latest government statistics refute this argument and support the fact that job vacancies are on the decrease. Another popular argument surrounding this issue is that unemployment is high because people are lazy and UIC benefits are too easy. Yet an Economic Council of Canada study shows that Canadians are strongly motivated to work and regard work as the principal vehicle to success. The need for UIC is borne out of the fact that four out of every five persons who draw benefits are unemployed for reasons beyond their control. The article concludes by stating that any basic solution to unemployment means challenging the assumption that our present economic system is capable of generating full employment. It means recognizing that people and their basic needs are a priority over profit. A number of proposals from the N.D.P. and labour groups are listed as well as a "what we can do" section.

The newspaper contains an interesting editorial on the future of Canada as well as various public interest stories and anecdotes from across Canada.

CISS Youth & Unemployment: A Source Book, Canadian Council for Social Development,
395 55 Parkdale Avenue, Box 3505, Stn. C, Ottawa, K1Y 4G1. 116 pages, December, 1976, \$2.00.

Kevin Collins, Program Director of Income Security for the Canadian Council for Social Development (CCSD), prepared this compendium for a 1976 CCSD consultation on "Youth and Employment: The Need for Integrated Policies." The data cited refers to



Canadians aged 14-24 and has been collected by various governments and private agencies during this decade. Fifty-four tables each with an accompanying commentary are presented under five headings: Labour Force, Unemployment, Employment, Education and Training, and Projections. Age, sex and regional distributions are indicated as well as trend analyses for various periods between 1966 and 1975.

CISS Trigger: Survival Guide, Centre for Unemployed Youth, 371 King St. West,
396 Toronto, Ont. M5V 1K1, Tel. 366-4206. 38 pages, Spring 1977, Free

Trigger is a job finding centre for youth which is staffed by non-professionals who have all had personal experiences of unemployment. They offer a pool of available jobs, job-finding aids and information on Canada Manpower programs, as well as other employment related problems. The Survival Guide is basically a resource book to aid young people during times of unemployment. It lists job finding resources, services for men, women, single-parents, day-care, prisoners, health and legal-aid. Second hand stores, hostels, distress centres are included. There are also sections dealing with how to handle problems related to landlords, compensation and unemployment insurance.

CISS Is The Air Fit to Breathe?, Ontario Public Interest Research Group at Waterloo
397 (OPIRG-Waterloo), Physics, Room 226, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.
7 pages, Cost: write for details.

This pamphlet describes some of the more common air-pollution health dangers at the work site, and outlines some workers' rights guaranteed by law. A frequent industrial health hazard is the presence of silica in the air. It is one of the most common substances in rock. Exposure to it occurs in hard rock mining, in foundries, in granite cutting, in fire-brick making, in polishing or grinding where abrasive wheels are used, in sandblasting and in the manufacture of porcelain and pottery. The major symptom of silicosis is shortness of breath. In the beginning this may show only under heavy physical exertion; later it may appear even when climbing a flight of stairs, finally it may happen that the victim is out of breath even when resting.

The pamphlet describes some ways to protect oneself and shows how to go about assuring that one's workplace is safe. Steps in gathering information are outlined and some avenues for resolution of problems are suggested.

CISS A Right to Live, Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont.
398 M5R 2G3. 60 mins. Colour, 16mm. Purchase \$800, Rental A, \$45, B. \$75.
Produced for The Union of Injured Workers, Canada, 1977.

Canada is one of the most dangerous places in the western world to work. Each year thousands of men and women are killed or maimed as a result of job accidents or diseases. One out of every five workers will be injured in Ontario this year. The film claims that these members of our society can no longer be ignored.

A RIGHT TO LIVE explains what happens to job related accident victims and how injured workers are fighting back. It was made with the participation of injured workers in all aspects of planning, shooting, scripting and editing. The film documents the life of the injured worker as well as taking a critical look at the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The objective of The Union of Injured Workers is to change the laws regarding on the job safety and Workmen's Compensation in Ontario. As shown in the film, they demand job security of full compensation, cost of living increases, independent medical examinations without board doctors and more rigorous enforcement of the safety laws.

A RIGHT TO LIVE highlights these demands with reference to the injustice and humiliation they feel they have suffered at the hands of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Union of Injured Workers includes men and women from various trades who are unable to work. The film shows that what happens to these accident victims is one the worst disgraces our society has perpetuated on those who labour in it.

WOMEN

CISS Women's Work, Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.,
399 M5R 2G3. 20 mins. Colour, Canada 1977. Write for cost.

Women comprise one third of Canada's labour force yet their salaries are, on the average, 45% lower than those of men. The Equal Pay Act states that men and women must be paid equally for equal work.

This film interviews women who work beside men doing the same job and are paid less. The film questions the law and the way in which it is enforced. Loopholes, such as a variation in classifying positions, allow employers to discover ways around this law. The film also questions the value placed on 'women's work'. Where men and women work in different areas but their skill level has the same value, often men's wages are higher. Their call is for equal pay for work of equal value and the film suggests ways that an individual can voice her or his feelings about a system that uses women as cheap labour.

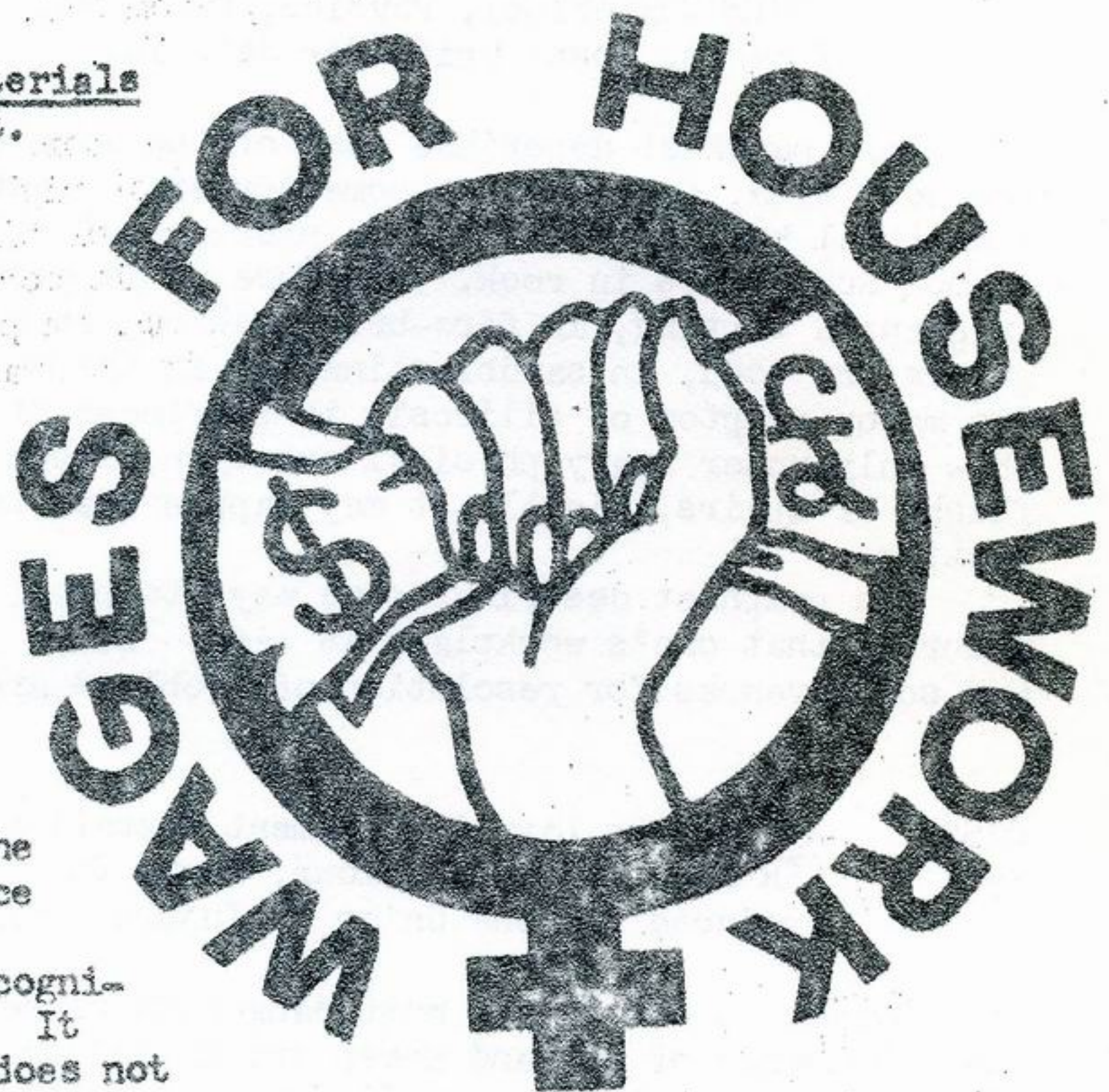
CISS Wages for Housework Committee Materials
400 P.O. Box 38, Stn. E, Toronto, Ont.
1977, Free.

#1 - This brief and attached letters are written by the Wages for Housework Committee to the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Marc Lalonde. The title of the brief is 'In Defence of the Family Allowance.'

Included is a history of the family allowance cheque, The Family Allowance Protest, Family Allowance In Other Countries, Family Allowance in Canada, Women on Welfare, Women in Quebec, and some discussion on the Guaranteed Annual Income.

The brief is a protest directed at the governments' freeze on the Family Allowance check. The committee points out that for some women, this is virtually the only recognition they get as contributors to society. It may also be the only money they get that does not come from their husbands.

In essence, the freeze is seen as one more mechanism for keeping women down, forcing them to take low-paying jobs in the work force, and generally not having to acknowledge women as vital, contributing members of society.



#2 - May Day '76 - Hands Off The Family Allowance - This videotape filmed in Toronto, is part of an international campaign to win wages for housework. It presents a "mobile rally" which stopped at three locations including an immigrant shopping centre and a government housing project. It also shows excerpts from the speeches, songs, puppet show, and "roving microphone". The rally this year was to protest the freeze in the Family Allowance and to support the Campaign for Wages for Housework for all women.

The videotape is 30 minutes long.

#3 - How To Get What's Yours - A Housewives's Guide to Unemployment Insurance, 10 pages

This guidebook outlines the technicalities involved in collecting unemployment insurance benefits. The Wages for Housework Committee claims that the government(UIC) is becoming increasingly stringent in its surveillance of those collecting benefits. This austerity program will affect people under 25 or housewives who work for short periods of time to supplement the family income. The Committee feels that the rights of housewives could easily become curtailed by this new government move.

Some sections in the guide are: Who Can Collect? Reasons for Being Cut Off, The Job Search and the Benefit Control Interview.

#4 - Waitresses Action Committee - 12 pages - In March 1976, the minimum wage was increased to \$2.65 an hour, basic rate. However, a new category was introduced at the same time - that of workers serving alcohol in licensed establishments. Because these workers are receiving tips, the Ontario government introduced what is referred to as a tip differential or cutback of 15 cents to 50 cents an hour. In addition to this, there was a move to tax incomes received from tips. Since the majority of workers in the hotel and tourist industry are women, the Wages for Housework Committee formed a subgroup: the Waitresses Action Committee. They presented a brief on the minimum wage and tip differential to the Ontario Ministry of Labour and the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism. This packet of material contains that brief as well as other organizing material around this issue.

The brief outlines the lack of legal and even personal rights available to waitresses. It also indicates that income gained from tips barely compensates for the low wages. The brief makes five recommendations including, of course, the demand that present lower minimum wage for servers of alcohol be raised to meet the standard level, and that no new differentials be introduced.

The Waitresses Action Committee has received good media coverage as well as support from diverse groups - the women's community, legal clinics, employment centres. It plans to continue its battle on this issue and to meet later this year with the Ministry of Labour.

The Packet also contains petition forms, copies of newspaper articles on the waitresses issue as well as personal testimonies from waitresses.

#5 - Lesbians Organize - 20 pages - This collection of materials is published by Wages Due Lesbians, a group of lesbian women active in the Wages for Housework Campaign and the Family Allowance Protest. This group claims that its members are even more vulnerable to the Family Allowance cutbacks than housewives, due to lack of financial support from male partners(husbands).

This material includes documentation on the struggle(both in Canada and on an international level) for gay women's rights. One of the issues which surfaces in the material is the legal abuse of lesbian women who are attempting to gain and maintain custody of their children.

#6 - Publications - 8 pages - This resource list contains prices and descriptions of at least 15 publications dealing with this issue of women's struggles both in Canada and internationally. The majority of these publications address the issue of women as members of the labour force.

CISS Tightwire, Vol. III, Edition 1, Kingston Prison for Women, P.O. Box 515,
401 Kingston, Ont. 54 pages, Jan.-Feb. 1977, Six issues \$3.00.

Presented by the inmates of the Kingston, Ontario Prison for Women, the above bi-monthly publication is an effort to "dissolve the barriers of physical imprisonment" and a resultant "mental bondage."

A brief presented by Sandy McDonnell, chairwoman of the Inmate Committee, lists a number of needs requiring attention. It is the feeling of the population that the present facilities are inadequate not only in the physiological field but also in the areas of dentistry and psychiatry. The lack of facilities in Correctional Resource Centres for house day parolees is cited in the Brief as constituting the most serious problem. In addition, residential placements are proposed as an alternative to CRC's. A third need stated in the Brief is for space and funds to provide additional programs to qualify women prisoners in highly trained skills. The brief points out that the effect of the long seven to ten-year period of waiting for a temporary absence on the part of lifers is to leave them without an incentive "to keep them going." The fifth and final concern of the inmate population is in the area of mandatory paroles. Without the option of staying in the institution to serve mandatory parole, an inmate sometimes commits another offence in order to return to the institution. The brief concludes with a plea for serious consideration of the above five major concerns despite the relatively small female population as compared with larger populations in male institutions.

The same issue of Tightwire includes letters to the editor, poetry, prose and feature articles.



CISS 402 Toronto Rape Crisis Centre Newsletter, Vol. II, Issue I. Toronto Rape Crisis Centre, P.O. Box 6597, Postal Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X4. Phone: 416-368-5695. 19 pages, published quarterly, Individuals, \$5.00, Organizations, \$12.50



In their article entitled "Critique on the Amirs," Gillean Chase and Ilene Bell question the advisability of the hiring by the Federal Government of Menachem and Delila Amir, both non-Canadian residents, to do research on Canadian Rape Crisis Centres. While the writers value the need for research in the area of rape, they prefer to have that research carried out by persons with first-hand experience of the specific problems faced by Canadian women, and with an awareness of the problems and principles under which Rape Crisis Centres operate. Exception is taken to the theory of victim-precipitated rape proposed in Menachem Amir's book, Patterns in Forcible Rape (1971), as well as to the implications made that Rape Crisis Centres are "feminist" agencies.

Elsewhere in the Newsletter the Amirs are reported as having been confronted regarding the purpose and results of their study of Canadian Rape Crisis Centres during the annual conference held in Montreal May 20-22 of this year, and attended by representatives from 23 of the 25 Rape Crisis Centres across Canada.

CISS 403 Upstream, Feminist Publications, 227 Laurier Ave. W., #207, Ottawa, K1P 5J7. 24 pages, May/June issue, 25 cents/issue, \$6.00/year.

Upstream is a monthly newsmagazine published by Feminist Publications of Ottawa. Topics covered in the paper include female unemployment, female political prisoners in Indonesia, Law for Women, the Berger Report, book reviews and a section on poetry.

One feature article is on the female alcoholic. The author includes common misconceptions surrounding women and alcohol, reasons for increased use of alcohol and various treatment centres. Now that more research is including the female drinking population, it is evident that women alcoholics are anything but uncommon. "Surveys outside Canada indicate that one of every three alcoholics is female. Dr. Marvin Block, chairperson of the American Medical Association Committee on Alcoholism reports that 50 per cent of the alcoholics in the United States are women. In Canada, the number of deaths related to cirrhosis of the liver in women, rose 120 per cent between 1962 and 1973."

Two of the reasons cited in the article for the use of alcohol among women are:
1 - a radical change in a women's immediate environment - divorce, death, an operation - and 2 - alcohol helps them cope, or at least, lessens their anxiety about being female. A researcher in the United States reported that the words used by women to express how they felt after two drinks were: 'warm, loving, considerate, expressive, open, pretty, affectionate, sexy, and feminine.'

The author states that it is more acceptable to be a male alcoholic than a female alcoholic. This has caused many women to stay hidden, and as a result, there is a great lack of treatment centres. In Ontario, there are 13 detoxification centres, holding 265 beds, of which only 25 are for women. As the use of alcohol by women becomes more apparent, more attention is being focussed on how to best help them. The Donwood Institute for Addiction in Toronto says that "approximately one quarter of their patients are women and recommends that 'female alcoholics be treated by people who are concerned and informed about the special needs of women.'"

The article concludes by saying "perhaps the most important thing the female alcoholic needs is support. Pity and resentment have kept her down long enough. It's not just her problem - we are all affected. By ignoring the female alcoholic we prevent her from being the integral member of society she needs to be."

CISS A History of the Newfoundland Status of Women Council, 1972-75, Shirley
404 Goundrey, P.O. Box 6072, St. John's, Newfoundland. ALC 5X8. 20 pages, 50 cents.

This history is a resume of the activities of one group of women who have been involved in the women's movement in St. John's since the spring of 1972. The resume is an account of what went into setting up the Newfoundland Status of Women Council (NSWC) and some of the results of their activities. They have been active in the abortion struggle, the access of women to jury duty and encouraging women to enter political life.

It includes an extensive account of the beginnings of NSWC, what their work and strategy has been, groups they have worked with and groups which have formed as a result of NSWC. The last page lists the reports and information which are available from the Women's Centre in Newfoundland.

URBAN CORE

CISS Community Worker Newsletter - Vol. 1, No. 3, July 1977, Community Worker
405 Newsletter, P.O. Box 7251, Stn. A, Toronto, Ontario. 17 pages, July 1977,
\$5.00/person, \$10.00/agency

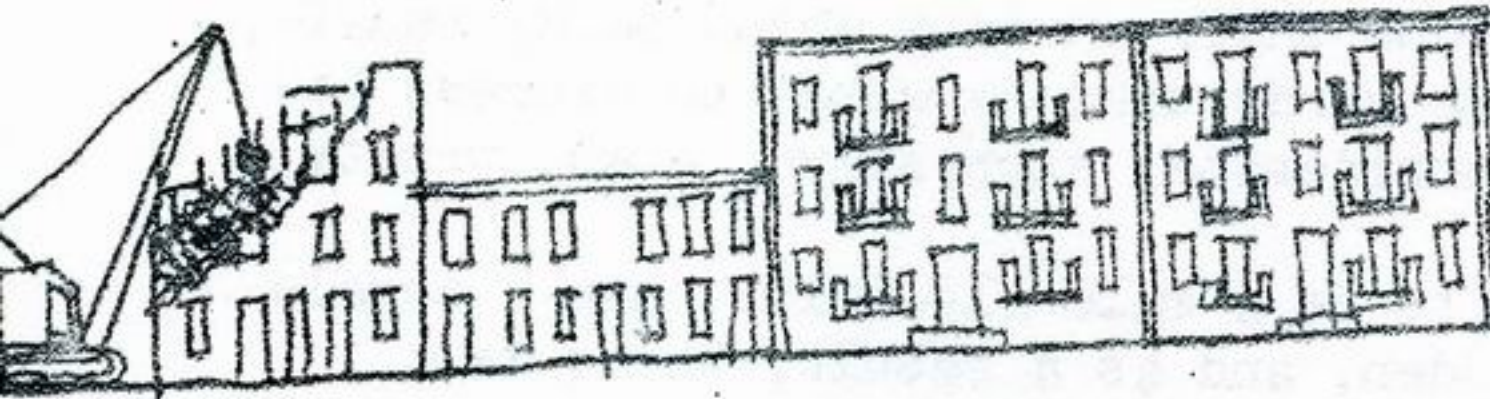
An open letter in this issue entitled "Tenants' Rights Often Get Trampled in a Society Geared to Landlords" describes the difficulty actually experienced by a certain young woman whose legal agreement with the operator of a house to rent an apartment in Toronto was subsequently rendered impossible by the absentee landlord who disagreed with the terms. Although the Rooming House Tenant Project at the Christian Resource Centre enlisted the help of police to persuade the landlord that the woman was in legal possession of the premises, their combined efforts on her behalf proved to be of no avail. As a result, the lady was advised by the police sergeant to move out for her own safety. The writer, who represented the Rooming House Tenant Project, concludes the letter with a salutary warning to all possible tenants to think twice before making any

agreement with the said landlord who considers himself above the law.

Other articles in the same newsletter discuss the recent Ontario election, the denial of the civil right to vote to "mental patients, the mentally retarded and prisoners, some proposed uses for the Oak Community School site, and a report on housing in the Don area.

CISS
406

Inner-City Housing, Rehabilitation and Relocation Committee Working Paper,
Rev. Barry K. Morris, St. Matthews-Maryland Community Ministry, 570 Furby
St., Winnipeg, Manitoba. 11 pages, Free.



The target area for this paper is a central/north area of Winnipeg. Nevertheless the authors believe the material is germane to others seeking similar responses to housing problems. The problem is, simply, that there is not enough housing, particularly low-income housing and that the housing available is largely substandard. Fires,

closures, evictions, and demolitions have aggravated the difficulties. Related to this lack of adequate housing are absentee ownership, discrimination against single parents, the elderly and native people, a lack of sound urban planning, exorbitant rents, inequities in zoning and taxation systems, lack of information about housing, and lack of emergency services. The responses from city government do not deal with the problems created by landlords nor do they encourage tenant participation. The units created or proposed by Provincial government programs are still inadequate and unimaginative, and fail to improve existing housing.

The committee urges a comprehensive city housing policy, land use controls in the inner city (7 proposals), 9 specific renovations policies, 8 proposals regarding people-oriented housing alternatives such as co-operatives, and several recommendations around emergency housing and relocation.

"North/central Winnipeg needs not only more housing units, but also co-ordinated urban planning, economic development (jobs!), community development (people organization), and sound social planning directed towards preserving the viability of inner-city neighbourhoods as decent places to live."

CISS
407

Brief to The Board of Directors, The Wellesley Hospital, Janet Howard, New
City Hall, Toronto. 11 pages & Appendix, 1976, Price: not listed.

This brief was prepared for the Board of Directors of Wellesley Hospital by a group of concerned people, who are upset at many of the present practices in the emergency ward of this hospital. The group is made up of residents, health professionals, and community workers in the Don District.

The brief and the attached appendix outline clearly the incidents which prompted the formation of this group, and suggestions for action.

Of utmost concern, is Wellesley's lack of response in understanding the nature of the community of which they are a part, and which they serve. This community has the lowest household incomes in all of Metropolitan Toronto. To effectively serve here, it is necessary to know the effects of inadequate housing and high emotional depression. They are not suggesting that 'Wellesley become a jack-of-all-trades social agency'; rather that 'Wellesley can adequately fulfill its obligation to the surrounding community only when it implements a hospital-wide policy of staff education, and innovation in devising effective means of treating the poorest and weakest residents of its catchment area'.

The brief outlines conditions (problems) as they now stand in the emergency department and with In-Patient care. The group lists the conclusions of their study and make recommendations for many areas of the hospitals services. These areas are: In-Patients, the Emergency Department, the Staff, Communications, and development of a more humane environment. The group also make recommendations about the administration of the hospital in order to be more closely in touch with the needs and concerns of the community it is set up to serve.

Copies of this brief may be obtained by writing Janet Howard, Alderwoman in Ward 7, care of New City Hall, Toronto.

CISS Report on the Winnipeg Workshop, May 4th-8th, 1977, Urban Core Support
408 Network - Larry Peterson, 147 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ont. M5A 1S1.
30 pages, July 14, 1977, Free.

This fourth Canada-wide meeting of the Urban Core Support Network focused on the problems and attempted solutions in the Winnipeg core area. Native issues, alternative economic strategies, booze and skid row, women on the skids and kids in the core were the topics for the work groups which met for two of the four days of the workshop.

Each work group examined, first hand, the Winnipeg situation and then reflected on it from the perspective of the participants from across Canada. This document includes individual reports from these workgroups giving the major points of their discussion. For example, the Economics group looked at eight Winnipeg organizations that have developed an alternative (largely non-profit or co-operative) economic structure. Kinew Housing, Midland Credit Union and I.C.S. (casual labour) were three of the organizations. None are examined in detail but key questions such as their involvement of residents, financial needs and real impact are briefly examined. Another group moved from examining the lack of services for women on the skids to developing a strategy to establish a "place" for such women in Winnipeg. In the plenary sessions, also recorded in the report, there were discussions of the role of users of services in the services and of how to "hang in" for long term change. The report concludes with evaluations of the workshops and suggestions for future directions for the network. The U.C.S.N. connects and supports those involved in social change efforts in urban core areas across Canada. This workshop was one attempt to accomplish those goals.

HUMAN RIGHTS

CISS Manual for Amnesty International, Canadian Section Members & Groups,
409 Amnesty International Canada, 2101 Algonquin Ave., Ottawa, K2A 1T1
Phone: 613-722-1988, 34 pages, Cost: write for details.

Amnesty International was founded in 1961 and now has over 30,000 members in 33 national sections. The Canadian Section numbers about 3,000 members in 32 groups across the country. Amnesty International opposes torture and the death penalty in all cases and without reservation. It is currently conducting an international Campaign for the Abolition of Torture. Amnesty International advocates fair and early trials for all political prisoners. It works on behalf of individuals detained without charge or without trial and those detained after expiry of their sentences. It has been one of the leaders in the worldwide effort to have conscientious objection recognised as a fundamental human right. It is also committed to ensuring that the human rights of refugees, including their right to asylum, are respected. Today it remains the only organization of its kind in the world. Amnesty International has worked to promote the implementation of universal principles not only at the level of government but through the concerted action of committed individuals working in small local groups. Their work is based on detailed research into specific cases of individual prisoners as well as mass violations of human rights.

The Canadian Manual is designed to provide essential information for groups working within Amnesty International. It is presented as an appendix/booklet to the Amnesty International Handbook. The Manual contains a history of the Canadian Section, an

outline of its structure and officers, and its programs including the "Canadian-adopted Prisoner of the Month." There is information about active Canadian groups, international coordinators, the monthly bulletin and the structure of Amnesty International. Resources available from A-I are also listed.

Towards the back of the manual are a series of questions frequently raised by inquirers about A-I prisoners and participation in A-I work. These questions include: "Aren't they criminals? terrorists? communists?" "Will I get into trouble?" "How do I know it's true?" Some suggestions are made about how one might respond to these kinds of questions.

CISS We Still Have A Heart, Challenge for Change-Yellowknife, N.F.B. Offices:
410 Vancouver, Calgary, Totonto, Montreal, Moncton, Yellowknife. 20 mins.,
1977, Price: Write for details.

In this videotape program, the Dene people tell how their land and political rights have been usurped. They use as examples the coming of the mining and petroleum corporations, and what this has meant for them in terms of political struggle for their land.

The videotape focuses specifically on the presentation of the Dene people's position to the federal government in October 1976.

CISS Pro-Life News/Canada, Vol. 2, No. 2, Alliance for Life, 12 Richmond St. E.,
411 Ste. 612, Toronto, M5C 1N1. Phone: 416-361-0908. 8 pages, March-June, 1977,
\$2.00/5 issues.



The Alliance for Life is a pro-life, non-sectarian organization of groups and individuals who believe that all life —before and after birth— has a right to care and protection. It serves as the national co-ordinator, encouraging the formation of pro-life groups, supplying information on the life issues and seeking to educate all Canadians concerning the preservation and idgnity of human life.

Among the articles included in the national scene section of the above issue is one entitled "Slow Genocide for our Native Peoples?". It reports a high rate of sterilization of Inuit (Eskimo) women as part of a pattern of discrimination among native peoples by the federal government. Contrary to a statement by Alastair Gillespie, M.P.(Etobicoke), received in turn from Warren Allmand, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, that there is no policy to sterilize the native population, but simply to offer sterilization in certain instances, Fr. Robert Lechat of the Oblate Mission In Igloolik, N.W.T. raises valid and logical questions about this so-called "offer!" He has doubts about the Inuit Woman's understanding of it in view of the language problem

and of the prevention of a free joint decision by both husband and wife in favour of the operation because of distances separating them at the time.

The same issue critically analyses the Badgley Report and in particular, the alarming response to this report on the part of Federal Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde.

CISS Let Us Take Care! Ontario Nurses' Association, 415 Yonge Street, Ste. 1401,
412 Toronto, 16 pages, March 1977, free.

'Let us Take Care' is the result of discussions held with representatives of the chartered locals of the Ontario Nurses' Association. This report came about when nurses became concerned with the effects of the government's constraints program on health care in Ontario. The report is a compilation of observations of working places, concerns, and recommendations.

Essentially, the report calls into question many of the present medical practices, such as seeing patients in hospitals rather than offices and admitting patients for seemingly unsatisfactory reasons. The report is critical of nursing home admitting requirements and speaks to the effects hospital cutbacks have had on the nurses' working load. The report questions doctors training and says "Doctors are trained to perpetuate the pattern of curing illness on an individual basis, rather than spending their time involved in preventative and educational work." Also questioned is the duplication of services in hospitals and the use or misuse of nursing services in the community.

LIFESTYLE

CISS Lifestyles: The Politics of Alternative Lifestyles, Institute for Saskatchewan
413 Studies, Box 1462, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7N 3P7. 12 pages, November 1976
10 cents/issue.

This newsletter deals with the questions and issues involved in considering an alternative lifestyle as an option for social change. The dangers of the lifestyle question are identified as primarily originating in an individualistic decision to withdraw from the harsh realities of our society to a Utopian and romantic past or future. On the other hand, the choice in manners of living are severely inhibited by a market economy which has consumerism as its major objective. Thus both the rural and urban ways of life are determined by 1) the drive for productivity, 2) the drive toward higher income and 3) the drive for mechanizations. Any consideration of lifestyle is seen as having to take into account and to challenge the power structures while at the same time, working to enable the powerless. Such an approach requires a high level of political activity within the community and this, the article stresses, has to take the form of concretized support. By "concretizing support" is meant that people not only live together but that they give each other support through making collective decisions and sharing their resources.

The personal aspects, historical perspective and issues of food and land use as related to alternative lifestyles are dealt with as well. One article looks at lifestyle as a means of consciously creating models in order to teach by example. The question is also presented in debate form to look at the pros and cons of which has been most effective in creating a new social order: alternative lifestyles or revolution.

CISS Politics and Religion in the Prairies, Vol. 7, No. 2, Institute for Saskatchewan
414 Studies, Box 1462, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 3P7. 8 pages, March 1977,
10 cents/issue.

This newsletter shows that not only can religion act as an opiate of the people, but that any institution is capable of confusing people about social directions by defending the interests of the rich and powerful. To make sense of the sensitive issue of church involvement in society the newsletter looks at how the church is systematically involved in the value setting and opinion-making in the community - this makes its involvement political. The distinct forms of social commitments and influences that rise up from the conservative, reformist and socialist directions in the church are each analysed.

The influences of biblical piety on political directions in the west are discussed. A basic change in political disposition is identified with the discovery of oil, technical achievement and urbanization. Prior to this, the government was directed by a perspective which had the organizing principle of whether a program or policy was right or just. Now the government is judged as being caught up in a technocratic ethos which has no capacity to think in terms of the value of persons but only whether a program is possible.



"By all means, Reverend, continue. We people in business welcome the views of you people who are not in business."

To develop a political theology under such circumstances the newsletter suggests that the Christian community must be self-critical especially with how it incorporates the ideological matrix of the society into its theology and practice. Power structures need analysing, the enemy has to be discerned and named in order to understand the kind of resistance and lifestyle that is to be lived. In this context, "sin" is understood not generally but specifically as apathy and collaboration. The question of how doctrine, sacraments, worship, scripture and prayer have helped and hindered the church in identifying with the poor are looked at.

CISS 415 School of New Economics, Miss Marion Loring, P.O. Box 351, Peach River, Alberta, T0H 2X0. 6 pages, 1976, Free.

The above brochure outlines the goals and courses of the School of New Economics in Peace River, Alberta. This school challenges the assumptions of the traditional study of economics and argues that "fundamental changes in economic theory and practice are essential for the truly human society." The old economics are based on a false concept of men and have led to valuing things above people, quantity above quality. This school strives to change people's attitudes about competition, values and growth, and to suggest alternative economics for communities and regions.

Participants are examining elementary text books on basic economics, for example, village economy, ecological and sociological bases; alternative economies, e.g. Ghandian, and the synthesis of the above studies with a view to making concrete proposals for an improvement of the economic system.

A number of study systems are available to the student: group exchange, correspondence courses, conventions, workshops, and full-time residency. One practical goal is to place those involved with the school in the "local marketplace" to enhance their learning.

CONTRIBUTOR INDEX

NOTE: Numbers after authors refer to CISS abstract numbers; eg., 391 refers to CISS 391 as printed at the beginning of that abstract. All abstracts in the issue are listed in numerical order.

-A-

Alliance for Life - 411
Amnesty International (Cdn. Section) - 409

-C--

Canadian Council for Social Development - 395
Centre for Unemployed Youth - 396
Challenge for Change (NFB) - 387, 410
Community Worker Newsletter - 405

-D-

Dept. of Economics, Dar es Salaam, (Tanzania) - 380
Development Education Centre, (Toronto) - 378, 398, 399
Development Education Resource Information Collective, - 382

-F--

Fourth Estate, The - 394

-I-

Institute for Saskatchewan Studies - 383, 386, 413, 414

-L-

Latin American Working Group - 381

-N-

National Council on Welfare - 392
Newfoundland Status of Women Council - 404

-O-

Ontario Nurses' Association - 412
Ontario People's Energy Network - 391
Ontario Public Interest Research Group(Guelph) - 388
Ontario Public Interest Research Group (Waterloo) - 377,397

-S-

Saskatchewan Coalition for Full Employment - 392
School of New Economics - 415
Society to Overcome Pollution - 385
Southern Support Group - 389
St. Matthews-Maryland Community Ministry - 406

-T-

Tightwire - 401
Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa - 379
Toronto Rape Crisis Centre - 402

-U-

Upstream - 403
Urban Core Support Network - 408

-W-

Wages for Housework Committee - 400
Walk for Life - 390
Wellesley Hospital Working Group - 407

SUBJECT INDEX

-A-

Aid -- 380
Alcoholism - 403
Alternative Economics - 408
Alternate Energy - 385, 386, 391
Apartheid - 377, 378
Arctic Gas - 388
Atlantic Provinces- 382

-B-

Bata - 378
Berger Report - 388

-C-

Canadian International Development Agency- 380
Children - 408
Church - 377, 414
Coal - 383

-D-

Daycare - 393
Dene - 388, 410
Don Wood Institute - 403

-E-

Education, 386, 395, 415
Energy - 383, 385, 386, 387, 388, 390, 391, 410
Environment - 385
Enterprise, The - 381
Equal Pay Act.- 399

-F-

Falconbridge - 378
Family Allowance - 400
Fishing - 381, 382
Foothills Pipeline - 388
Forestry - 377
Ford Motor Co. - 378
Fourth Estate, The - 394

-G-

Genocide - 411

-H-

Health - 397, 398, 407, 412
Hiroshima - 390
Homosexuals - 400
Housing - 405
Hudson's Bay Co., - 379

-I-

Immigration - 394
Industrial Health Hazards - 397
Innuit - 411
International Seabed Authority - 381

-L-

Labour - 378, 392, 392, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 412
Landlords - 405, 406
Land Claims - 384, 387, 388, 389, 410
Lesbians - 400
Lifestyle - 386, 413

-M-

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline - 383, 387, 388
Manufacturing - 380
Massey Ferguson - 378
Media - 394
Mercury - 377
Mining - 381, 383
Multinationals - 377, 378, 382, 410

-N-

Namibia - 378
National Sea Products - 381
Native People - 377, 379, 387, 388, 389, 408, 410, 411
NDP - 394
Newfoundland - 404
Nonviolent Resistance - 390

Noranda- 383
Nuclear Power - 385, 386, 390, 391
Nursing - 412

-O-

Ontario - 398, 412
Ontario Atomic Energy Ltd. - 391
Ontario Hydro - 390

-P-

Parole - 401
Political Prisoners - 409
Pollution - 391, 397
Potash - 383
Power Corporation - 386
Prairies - 414
Prison - 401, 409

-R-

Racism - 378
Rape - 402
Reed - 377,
Religion - 414
Rhodesia - 378
Right to Life - 411
Rooming House - 405

-S-

Saskatchewan - 383, 386, 393, 414
Silicosis - 397
Skid Row - 408
South Africa - 377, 378
Sterilization - 411

-T-

Tanzania - 380
Tenants - 405, 406
Torture - 409
Transportation - 385
Two Hundred Miles Exclusive Economic Zone
381

-U-

Unemployment - 393, 394, 396, 400
Unemployment Insurance - 393, 394, 395, 400
United Nations Conference on the Law of
the Sea - 381
Uranium - 386
Urban Core - 405, 406, 407, 408

-W-

Waitresses - 400
Wages for Housework - 400
Wellesley Hospital - 407
Winnipeg - 406, 408
Women - 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 408
Work Ethic - 392
Working Conditions - 378, 393, 397, 398
Wheat - 380
Workmen's Compensation Board - 398

-Y-

Youth - 395, 396