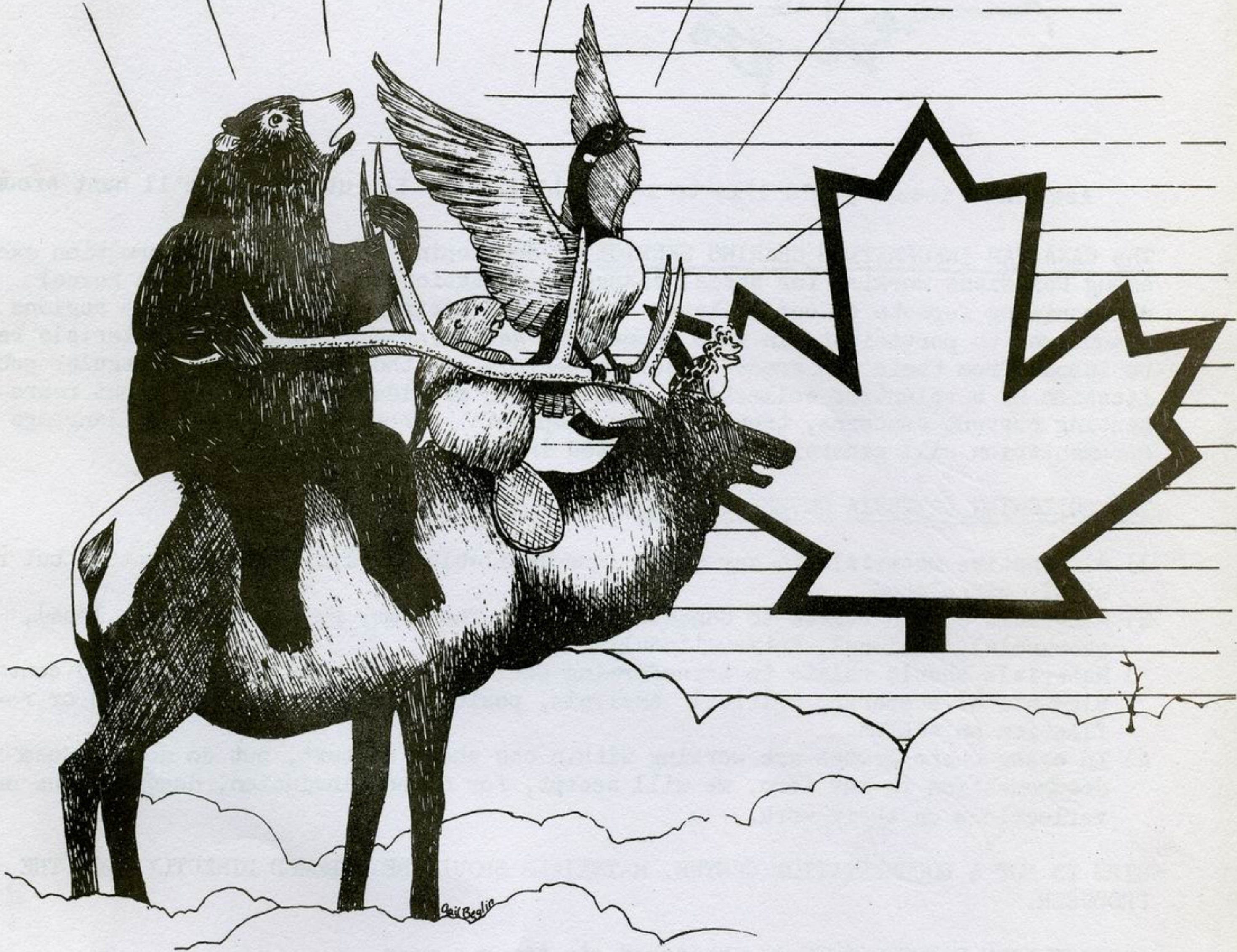


# CIS S



November 1977

Volume II Number 4

Economy	416-425	Native People	440-445
Resources	426-431	Human Rights	446-456
Environment	432-439	Community	457-462



# WE'RE SNOOPING FOR DOCUMENTS ON:

C O R P O R A T I O N S



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) Alternative 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 year subscription:	\$ 10:00
Government/University/Library:	\$ 15:00
Bulk Orders: 10 subscriptions:	\$ 70:00
100 subscriptions:	\$ 500:00

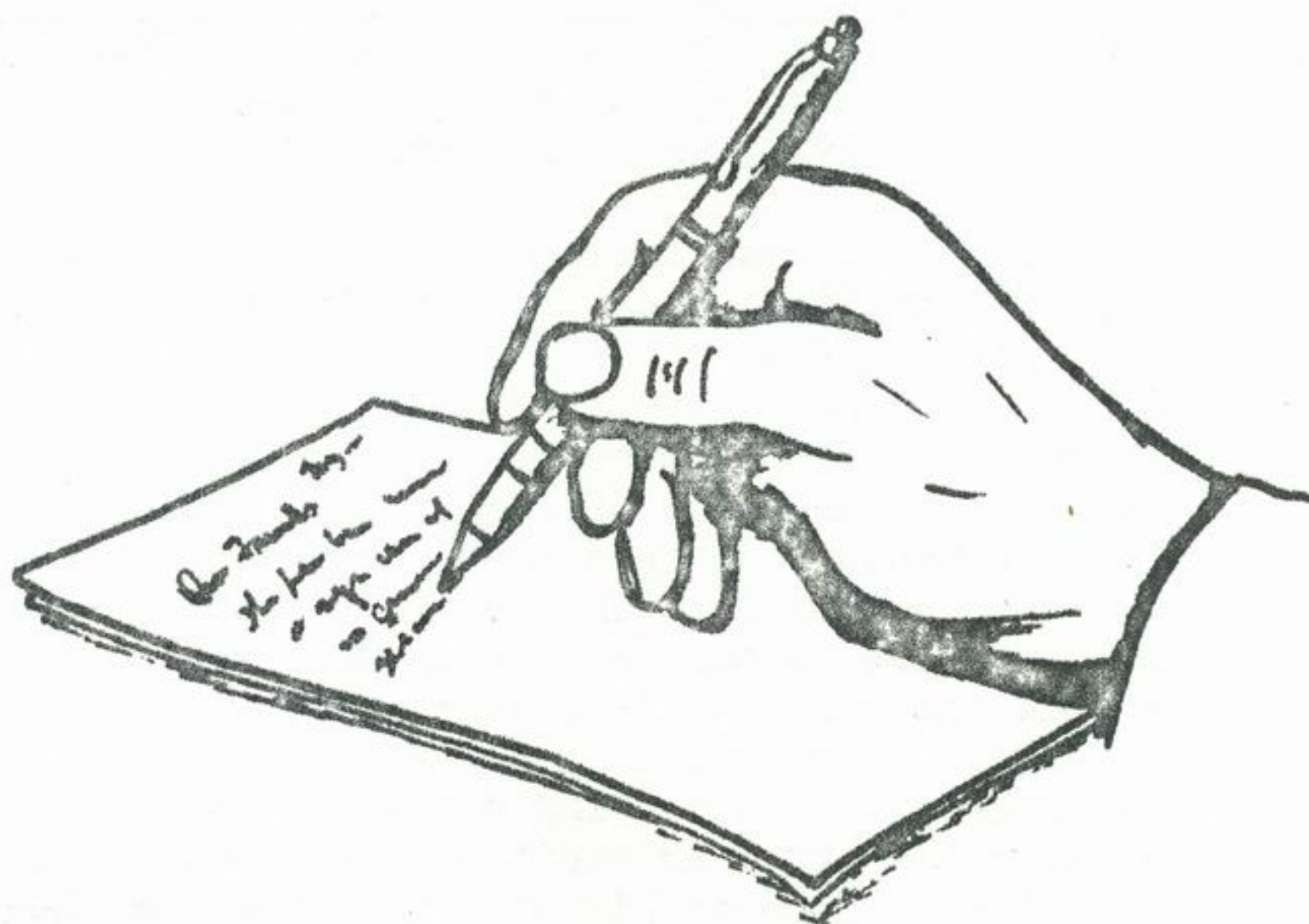
MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO:

C.I.S.S.  
51 Bond St.  
Toronto, Ont  
M5B 1X1



Dear Friends,

Looking over the content of this issue we are struck by the contrast between the concerns expressed by groups represented in CISS and the government and the business positions as represented in the mass media. The latter give their attention to National Unity and Quebec while the groups here represented are asking basic questions about the



priority decisions being made in Canada around both resource development and allocation of capital. There seem to be few territorial or parochial concerns expressed, but rather the issues addressed show a broad and far reaching perspective. Almost all the material deals with concerns outside Southern Ontario.

There is also an indication that these groups working for justice are forming broader coalitions, e.g. the Maritime Energy Coalition (CISS 426), the Peoples' Food Commission (CISS 429), the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (CISS 442) and the International Study Days for a Society Overcoming Domination (CISS 452)

The native groups show a common direction in wanting to renegotiate broken treaties and to form new relationships with the government (CISS 440, 441).

Many groups challenge us with a call to action: the Tanzanian Coffee Project (CISS 430), Ontario North Today (CISS 445), the International Study Days (CISS 452).

We, the editors of this issue, are encouraged by the quality of these activities, and the determination expressed by groups which represent the concerns and aspirations of people from across Canada.

In solidarity,

The CISS Collective.



## ECONOMY

CISS  
416

A Proposal for the Legislation to Establish a Self Development Corporation, National Anti-Poverty Organization (NAPO), 196 Bronson Avenue, Suite 300, Ottawa, Ontario. K1R 6H3. 20 pages, September 1977, write for price details.

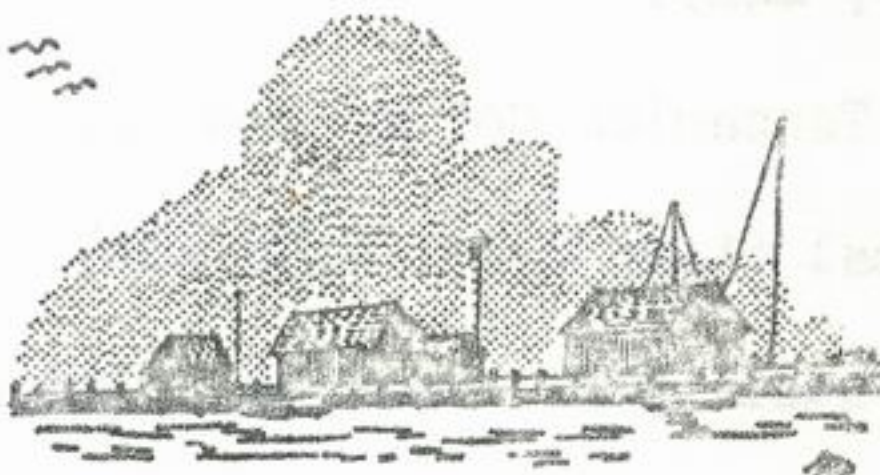
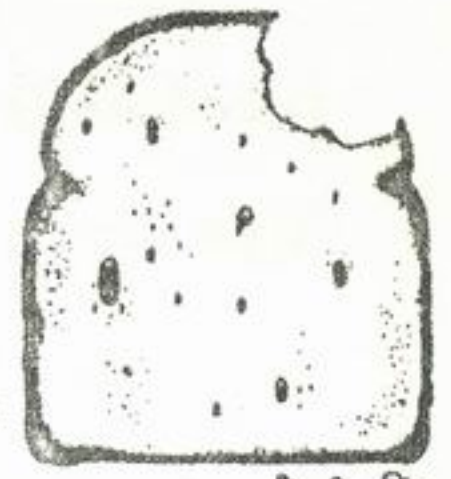
This proposal challenges the Canadian government to take immediate action to stop the critical unemployment situation in Canada by introducing a concrete long term job creation program. NAPO's proposal calls for the establishment of a Self Development Corporation which would have as its goal the rehabilitation of people through the development of self sustaining economic enterprises. NAPO shows that the double phenomena of inflation and unemployment are increasing the ranks of the poor in Canada. In addition, because of fiscal restraints the government is pressured to reduce spending on staff, social services and job creation programs. In the business sector decreasing investments coupled with technocratic changes further reduce the existing jobs available.

NAPO is critical of current welfare and job creation programs, describing them as inadequate, as causing dependencies and as too temporary and tenuous to have lasting effects. In addition, NAPO points to the lack of opportunity for the poor to get out of their lifetime trap because they have no savings, real estate, or access to credit and because society's values judge the poor as not having the potential for development.

NAPO argues on the other hand that their experience with over 2,000 organizations in Canada composed of the disadvantaged has revealed a wealth of talent and ideas produced by low income groups when they are given the support and freedom. The NAPO proposal suggests how this potential could be organized through a Self Development Corporation which would permit citizens' organizations to develop self-sustaining services to people and to create permanent employment for those who would otherwise be unemployed. Through initial government funding and low interest loans self-sustaining economic enterprises could be developed. The role, responsibility, costs, criteria for eligibility and accountability, and structure of such a corporation are outlined. Examples of how they might work in a variety of circumstances are given.

CISS  
417

Strategy for Labrador Straits: Aiming for Development, Community Employment Strategy Association and the Southern Labrador Development Agency, c/o Rev. F. Pye, Red Bay, Labrador. AOK 4K0. 34 pages, 1977, write for price details.



This report outlines a framework for economic development of the Labrador Straits area. Input was requested from community councils, fisheries committees, high school students, private citizens and members of the two sponsoring bodies. The report attempts to outline the strengths and weaknesses in development potential in a number of vital areas including: fishing, agriculture, transportation, tourism and forestry. Thus it only suggests the priorities and guidelines for development, and prepares the way for a lot of homework in months to come as these are investigated more closely and beginnings are made. In the course of examining each of these development sectors there is a clear presentation of the ways



in which economic limitations are set by outside forces such as government policy and international competition. This is particularly clear in the case of inshore fishing.

For thousands of years people have lived in this area and survived through fishing. Yet in recent years other nations have plundered the fish stocks, especially the cod and salmon. The management of the resources within the 200-mile limit is essential. This management will be the responsibility of the government. As fishing techniques have changed in recent years many fishermen have found themselves incapable of undertaking efficient business management of their enterprise. Young people who want to begin fishing know little or nothing about basic fishing skills. Loans are available to get together the basic gear but they are difficult to obtain. All this, combined with the uncertainty of the occupation, makes it very unappealing to most young people. This undermines confidence in the future of the communities.

The report is full of specific suggestions for improving fishing, marketing and other development projects for the area.

CISS                      Cape Breton Steel; GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Canada.  
418                      M5R 2S2. 8 pages, August, 1977, 15 cents.

This profile tells the story of the Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) in Cape Breton and reveals one of the most important causes of unemployment and industrial shutdowns in Canada today. It traces the foreign ownership and control over Cape Breton steel beginning with its original Boston investor, H.M. Whitney, in 1900 until the final takeover by the province of Nova Scotia. This occurred when the last private owner, Hawker Siddeley, announced on Black Friday, October 13, 1967, that the parent company, Dominion Steel Corporation, (DOSCO), could no longer "afford to pay".

Since the creation of SYSCO in 1968 as a provincial crown corporation, growth has been limited and stability threatened. The federal government has provided insufficient funds for rehabilitation, labour-management relations have not improved, and the only marketing permitted has been that of rails and unfinished steel. In addition, a new steel complex, which would be controlled by the German and Dutch multinational partners of CANSTEEL, has been proposed at Gabarous Bay.

Noting that diversification and production for a regional market were rejected last March by SYSCO's newly appointed president, Tom Kent, the article points out that a smaller plant like SYSCO, which is near the necessary raw materials and substantial markets, may be more 'efficient' than a larger plant without these advantages. It would also pave the way for a steel industry owned and controlled by Maritimers and be to the advantage of everyone in Atlantic Canada.



CISS  
419

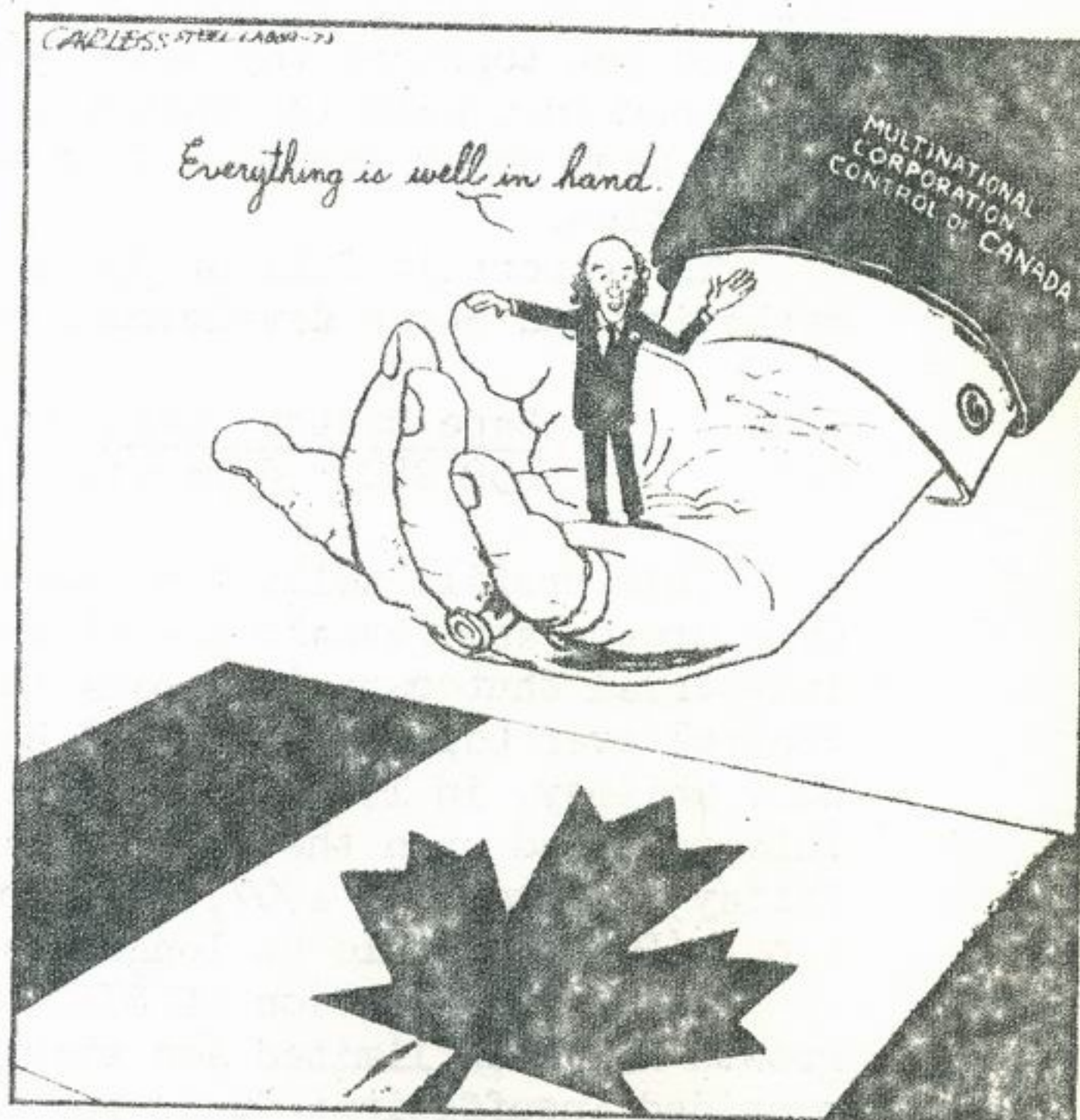
A Brief presented to the People and Parliament of Canadian Trade and Tariffs Committee on the occasion of Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the Auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, OXFAM Canada and GATT-Fly, 175 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario (OXFAM Canada), 11 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario (GATT-Fly), 14 pages, May-June 1975, 25 cents.

Both GATT-Fly and OXFAM-Canada express, in this documented brief, a common concern that the demands of the less developed countries for a more just economic order be taken into account in the formation of Canadian commercial policy. At the same time they invite the Canadian people and their elected representatives to consider Canada's common interests with the less developed countries in achieving a new economic order.

The brief sets forth the measures proposed at the General Assembly of the United Nations in May, 1974, and cites four examples in which GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) negotiations failed to correct injustices in the past. It points out that over the past 25 years a relative marginalization has characterized the position of the less developed countries in world trade, whereas a steady expansion of the post-war industrial economy occurred among industrial nations. Factors responsible for this industrial expansion have been the growth of multinational corporations and their control of the sale of unprocessed primary commodities by undeveloped countries. Improved terms of trade, the article suggests, might be achieved through producers' associations, multilateral commodity agreements, multilateral arrangements, indexing and compensatory financing.

Canada's position in world commodity trade is described as ambivalent, and the authors believe that Canada's long-term interests are closer to those of the less developed countries than of the industrialized countries on the issue of GATT rules governing access to supplies.

Unless Canada exercises effective control over the multinational corporations which operate within and across its national boundaries, then, the writers conclude, there can be no effective solidarity with the peoples of the Third World for a New International Economic Order. Neither can there be an effective policy of national development in the interests of all Canadian based on the use of Canada's natural resources.



CISS  
420

Cutbacks: Wiping out our Gains, Canadian News Synthesis Project and GATT-Fly, Box 6300 Station A, Toronto, Ontario. M5W 1P7, 11 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. M5R 2S2. 8 pages, October 12, 1977, 30 cents per single copy, bulk: 20 cents per copy.

This pamphlet deals with the harmful effects on people of social service cutbacks



by the Ontario Government. Since 1975, the Tory government has been trying to balance its budget to fight inflation. But the victim of this war on inflation has been the working class. The government chose to balance the budget by cutting spending on both medical and such non-medical services as welfare, daycare, rehabilitation for the aged, and family counselling. Also, the government has cut the number of employees in these areas, further reducing service.

The pamphlet analyses the reason why the government chose this method of balancing the budget. It did so at the bidding of the corporations. Inflation is the main enemy of the corporations since it cuts into their profits. Businessmen saw government spending as inflationary, so they called for cutbacks and a "return to free enterprise" as the way to economic growth. However, the "free enterprise" ideology does not help ordinary people. With inflation rising the government is cutting back to let the corporations protect their profits. But business isn't using these profits to create more jobs. In fact, unemployment is rising. Thus, social programmes are sacrificed for nothing since the corporations refuse to invest.

The social programmes being cut back are not frills or luxuries. They are part of the social wage that our society should give to all citizens. Workers had to fight for these programmes, yet the government starts its budget "trimming" with these services.

the corporations, on the other hand, do not pay their way. The government could increase its revenues by raising corporate taxes, but is afraid the corporations will move their operations elsewhere. The pamphlet calls for tax reform to make the corporations pay their share. CNSP and GATT-Fly point to some victories won by people fighting cutbacks. They say this shows the way for all of us to get together and fight for real control of the wealth our work creates.

CISS                      Canadian Aid: Blessing or Burden? Latin American Working Group,  
421                      Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ontario. 13 pages, 1975, write  
                             for price details.

This article takes the position that political and economic reasons, rather than humanitarian, charitable concerns for the poor, were, and still are, the basis and motivation for Canadian government aid to undeveloped countries.

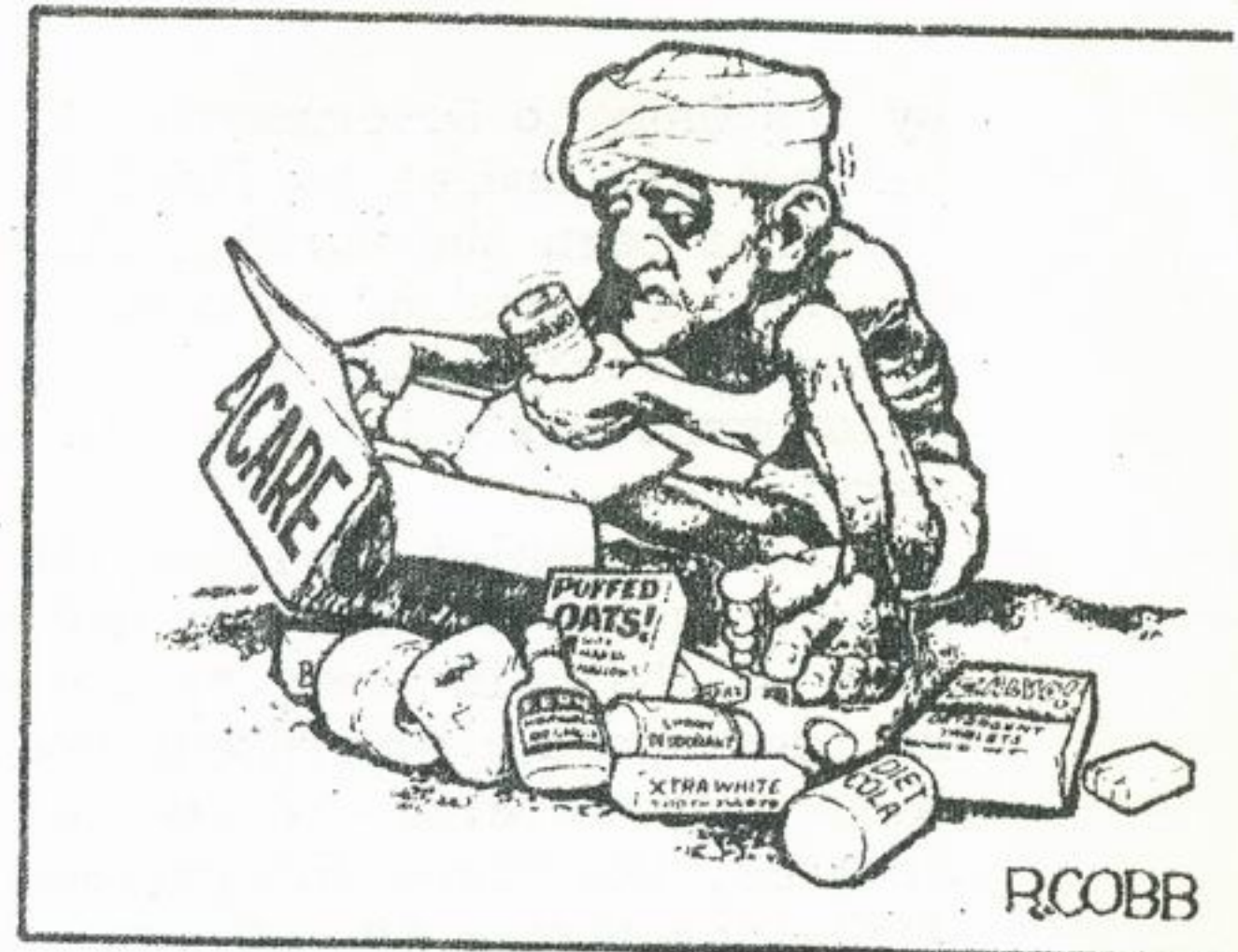
It traces the historical stages of Canada's technical and economic aid programs, from World War II until 1968, when the External Aid Office of the Department of External Affairs was converted into the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). It then proceeds to describe the structure of CIDA, distinguishing between the Bilateral, Multilateral and Special Programs. The latter include the funding of international non-governmental organizations (INGO's) and encouraging Canadian businesses to set up subsidiaries in developing countries. Also under Special Programs is the Ottawa-based International Development Research Centre (IDRC) which simply acts as a "think tank". By contrast, another division of the Special Programs Branch, the Canadian NGO's, (Non-Governmental Organizations), undergo careful scrutiny



by CIDA before, and sometimes during, the development of a project in the Third World.

Section III of the paper critically analyzes CIDA's policy of "buttressing capitalism" through participation in the Colombo Plan of 1950, and through substantial financial aid to the American-initiated Alliance for Progress in Latin American countries in the 1960's. It describes Canada's strategy as one of "quiet imperialism." The article notes, furthermore, that Canadian aid through CIDA is also available to countries desirous of learning how to use force to keep peace. One example cited is the \$250,000 grant given to the International Centre for Comparative Criminology (ICCC) at the University of Montreal. The writers suggest that more education and a more equal distribution of wealth are closer to the solution of the causes of underdevelopment than are the above methods of fear and repression.

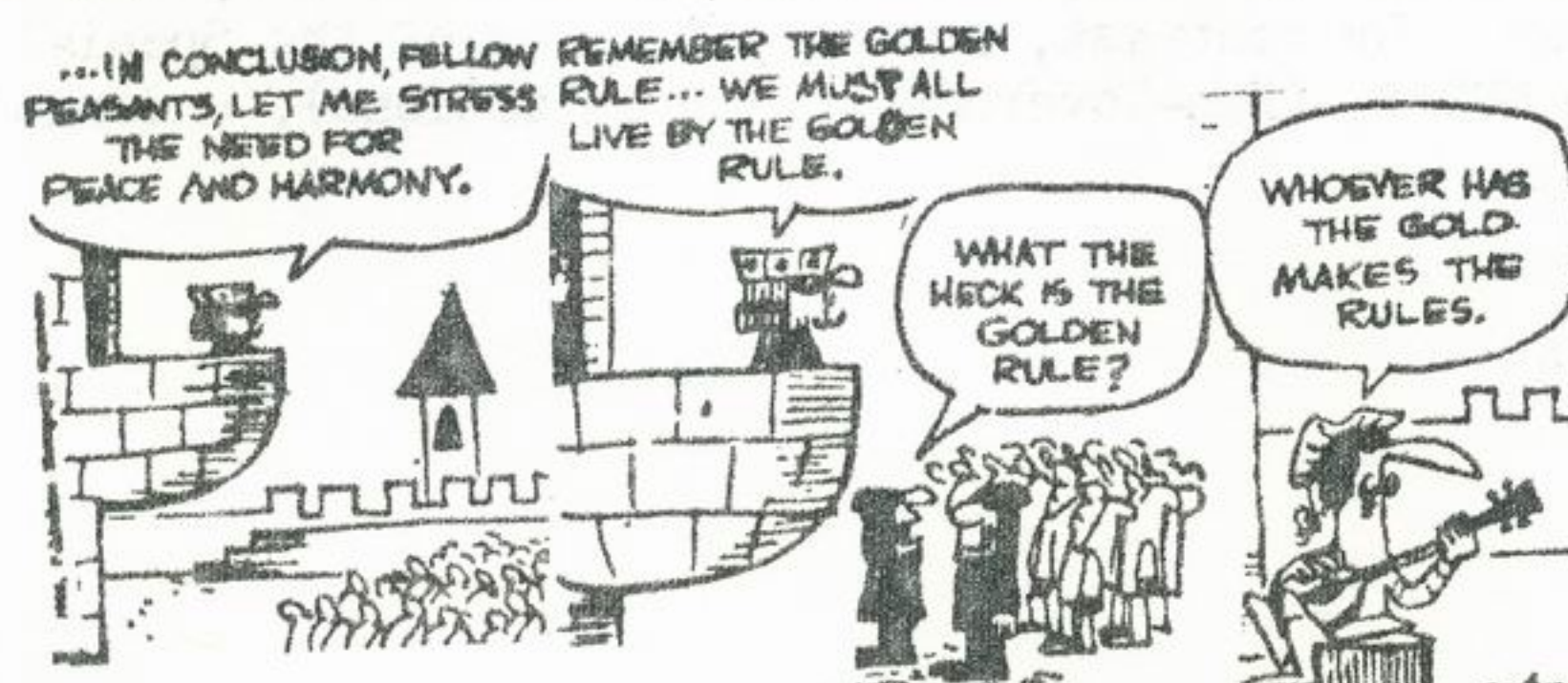
The last section delineates the growth of business pressures from CIDA's Business and Industry Division to maximize the value of every aid dollar for the Canadian economy, rather than for the recipient nation. In the face of Third World countries' spiralling external debts over the past twenty years, the authors conclude that Third World governments must take over the planning of their own economies; the writers also advocate that people in Canada support such governments in their proposals for change in international economic relations.



CISS  
422

Banking on South Africa, produced by Packard Manse, Stoughton, Mass., U.S.A. Available from: Scarboro Foreign Mission Society, 2685 Kingston Rd., Scarborough, Ontario. M1M 1M4. (also Development and Peace, 67 Bond St., Toronto; or Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South African Colonies, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto) slide/tape: 20 minutes, 1977, COST: from SFM: Rent: one week: \$5.00; 2 weeks: \$7.50.

While this slide/tape program was produced in the U.S.A. it refers to specific Canadian banks involved in loans to the government of South Africa. The program begins with the image of the young child saving pennies in a piggy bank. It then presents the situation lived by black people in South Africa today under the government's Apartheid policy. The contrast between the rich natural resources, the affluence of the white population, the extensive urban development and the poverty, disease and segregation of the blacks is underlined along with moving background music. The program then begins a more detailed analysis of the reasons behind these contrasts by looking at the performance of North American Corporations, particularly banks, in subsidizing the development of a white-oriented economy and racist government. The Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal are all specifically mentioned. The fundamental question raised by the program asks: "What would you do if the banks in which you deposited your money betrayed your trust by using those funds in a way you would never approve?" And it concludes that some injustices are so outrageous and profound that they simply cannot be overlooked.





CISS  
423      Project Ploughshares Education/Information Packet, Project Ploughshares  
Research Sector, c/o Ernie Regehr, School for Peace and Conflict Studies,  
Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. N2L 3G6  
1977, Write for price details.

Project Ploughshares is a joint venture of the Canadian Council of Churches, Canadian Friends Service Committee, Mennonite Central Committee, Canadian University Students Overseas, and Conrad Grebel College. One goal of this organization is to provide public education around the issues of Canadian defence policy and the Canadian arms industry. Another goal is mobilizing support for change.

This education/information packet is divided into six sections. In addition to these sections, the packet contains documents, excerpts, cartoons, posters, photos, graphics, etc.

1. International Overview: militarization on a world scale - basic figures - the Balance of Terror logic - movements towards disarmament, SALT, the special U.N. assembly.

2. Development and Military Expenditure: a) Canada - economic impact and inflation, defense expenditure and spending on human services, etc., waste. b) The Third World - the cycle of dependence and militarization.

3. The Canadian Armaments Industry: a profile. Ownership - American links - scale - exports to the Third World.

4. Defense Alternatives and Reconversion: an alternate defense strategy for Canada - Canada in the international system of interests and alliances - ideas and proposals for reconversion of armaments production - work to meet basic social crises of our society, environment, poverty, etc.

5. Military Ethics and Society: the temptation of the State to solve social conflicts through the use of military and police force - the psychology of military life - the military as a self-promoting interest group in society - the Nuremberg precedent - the rise and growth of the modern military dictatorship.

6. Guide to Action: educational and political strategies - different approaches to different constituencies - public meetings - use of existing institutions - formation of groups - moving into the community - Peace Festivals - resources, lobbying, articles and letters to the press/direct action - a short history of the peace movement; philosophy and tactics.

CISS  
424      Imperialism, Nationalism, and Canada, Essays from the Marxist Institute  
of Toronto, available from: Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue  
Rd., Toronto, Ontario. 204 pages, 1977.

This book emerged from a unique experiment in non-sectarian political education known as the Marxist Institute of Toronto. The Institute was a collective of independent marxists who for 18 months mounted a varied programme of lectures and small courses of study on topics of general interest to socialists in Toronto. The Institute's members were concerned that the intense discussion of Canada's status within the international imperialist system had become harshly polarized and overly polemical, and that one of the most important questions facing the Canadian left needed a more rigorous critical examination.

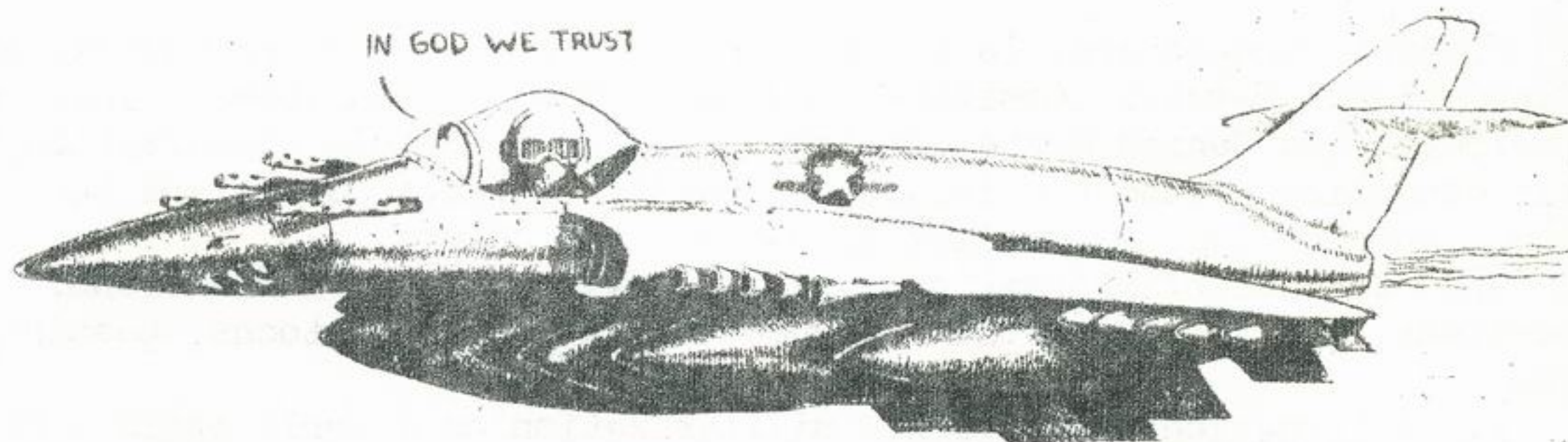
This collection of nine original essays offers interpretations of Canada's status in the system of world imperialism and the internal dynamics of class, race, and region within the Canadian national state. Writing within a Marxist framework, the contributors explore the staple orientation of our economy, the myth of de-industrialization, the Canadian role in the Third World, the complexion of Canada's ruling class, the role and nature of the Canadian State and of the Quebec state, regional inequalities, the



native peoples, and the question of international unionism. Together these essays comprise a valuable contribution to an understanding of the role of nationalism in Canadian socialist politics.

CISS  
425

Operation Dismantle, Box 426, Postal Station "L", Toronto, Ontario. M6E 4Z3.



Founded this past summer by Peter Brown, Christopher Hanratty and Director James Stark, Operation Dismantle is an organization committed to bringing about total nuclear disarmament, through a global referendum, in approximately five years.

This group conducted a feasibility study between January and April, 1977. These preliminary explorations pointed to the referendum as the appropriate democratic tool among people with the political will to urge total and permanent nuclear disarmament in the interests of peace and planetary survival.

Since August, thirty-one part-time employees and six volunteers have taken ballots to people in Toronto's streets and residential areas. The ballots contain a Yes or No option on the statement: "I am requesting the United Nations to impose total and permanent nuclear disarmament upon all the nations of the earth, to expand its peace-keeping force, and to use it automatically to ensure the defence of any nation which is attacked." In the first weeks of balloting, about 80 per cent of those approached were willing to vote, and 96 per cent voted Yes. Canadian voters are asked to fill in their social insurance number to protect against multiple votes.

Operation Dismantle defrays costs by means of donations; at the same time, it would like to see the Federal Government take a position of leadership for peace in the world by spearheading a movement such as this and providing the necessary financial backing. A more immediate goal for Operation Dismantle, which is also tied in to World Federalists of Canada, is to bring to the United Nations 1978 summer session on disarmament, by way of endorsement of the proposition, the preliminary results from a distribution of 10,000 ballots among eighty nations of the world.

#### RESOURCE

CISS  
426

Energy Options for New Brunswick, A brief prepared by the Energy Options Committee of the Maritime Energy Coalition for presentation to the Standing Energy Committee of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly. (Contact: Rita Salsbury, Box 1188, Dalhousie, N.B. E0K 1B0) 22 pages, January 26, 1977, write for price details.

The Maritime Energy Coalition includes thirteen citizens' organizations in New Brunswick. Their brief has two parts. The first of these looks at the "need" for nuclear power in New Brunswick, while the second considers other useful sources of energy which could be tapped. At the end of each section, specific recommendations are made to government.

The brief points out that the level of increase in energy use forecast in the early seventies has not been realized and, in fact, there has been an actual decrease in some cases. All the arguments advanced for the urgency of radically increased energy facilities falls flat against these recent statistics. Some of this change in energy use has been produced by extraordinary increases in the cost of energy production in the last few years. This factor is of major importance in the evaluation of a nuclear



power station such as that projected for Point Lepreau, N.B. Besides the doubling of cost estimates for basic construction at the site, there seems to be need for construction of a back-up unit. One must also add in transmission costs, repairs, storage facilities, decommissioning costs, yearly operating costs and interest charges on construction loans. This will combine to put a debt of several billion dollars on the people of N.B. through its government.

According to the brief the basic additional service needed to meet electrical needs centers around covering peak use period. A variety of simpler options for covering this need through largely existing facilities indicate little need for an undertaking as immense as the Point Lepreau plant.

In the second part of the brief, energy conservation is underlined as the number one priority and a variety of practical options which could be introduced more widely in the province are explored. These include total energy systems which make use of the 70 per cent waste energy of any thermal or nuclear plant as well as heat pumps such as are being used to heat Scotia Square in Halifax. Besides this, standard alternate sources such as wood, wind, sun, methane are examined for their practical utility in the economy of New Brunswick.

Periodically the Coalition produces a tabloid, Nuclear Reaction, at 25 cents a copy with reductions for bulk.

CISS      Keeping the Heat in, An energy penny saved is an energy penny earned,  
427      The Plain Dealer, 824 Charlotte Street, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 1M8. 23  
pages, September 23, 1977, 35 cents.

This is a supplement to the regular edition of the Plain Dealer, a New Brunswick other weekly newspaper. It is noteworthy especially for the variety of articles on heat conservation devices. While the supplement deals with energy saving in the home through efficient insulation and furnace systems, there is also an attempt to put this sector of conservation in perspective. A 10 per cent cut in domestic energy use would result in a 2 per cent national energy saving. If we can become conscientious in our energy use at home, this should spill over into our sensitivity to energy use on the job. Domestic energy use accounts for 20 per cent of the national total. There are specific articles dealing with wood heating in a home, checking insulation needs, special problems to be considered in apartment buildings and conservation of energy through responsible use of automobiles. Most articles are geared to practical considerations in implementing energy conservation rather than exploring a philosophy behind it.

CISS      GATT-Fly Submission to the Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry, GATT-Fly,  
428      11 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. 8 pages, June 30, 1977.

In this submission to the Pipeline Inquiry, GATT-Fly begins by arguing that in general, huge resource projects seldom contribute to the well-being of the majority of the population where the development is being carried out. The brief cites as an example the recent petroleum exploration and pipeline construction in Peru. First of all, the massive economic development associated with the pipeline disrupted the traditional lifestyle of the indigenous people in the Amazon Basin and left many of them homeless and unemployed in the end. When the project collapsed in 1974, the Peruvian government discovered that the original projected costs had more than doubled and that more foreign loans were needed. The pipeline disaster led to a wider financial crisis in 1976. Peru's growing foreign debt has had a crippling social and economic effect upon the whole population.

GATT-Fly does not argue that the Canadian and Peruvian situations are precisely similar, however, it does encourage the Inquiry to look at the actual state of Canada's



economy and to measure the possible dangers of a pipeline for all Canadians. The brief claims that Canada is tending more toward dependence on foreign capital, much of which gets tied up in energy projects. The effects of foreign indebtedness are clearly apparent in Canada: wage controls (AIB), currency devaluation, and social service cutbacks. The pipeline construction could easily push Canada's debts higher. In case of cost overruns for the pipeline, the Canadian government would be forced to directly intervene to save the project. Other costs of pipeline construction include environmental damage as well as diversion of investment away from other socially useful projects. The submission concludes by proposing that there be more public input from Southern Canadians on the pipeline decision and that the land claims of the native people of the Yukon be settled and implemented.



CISS  
429

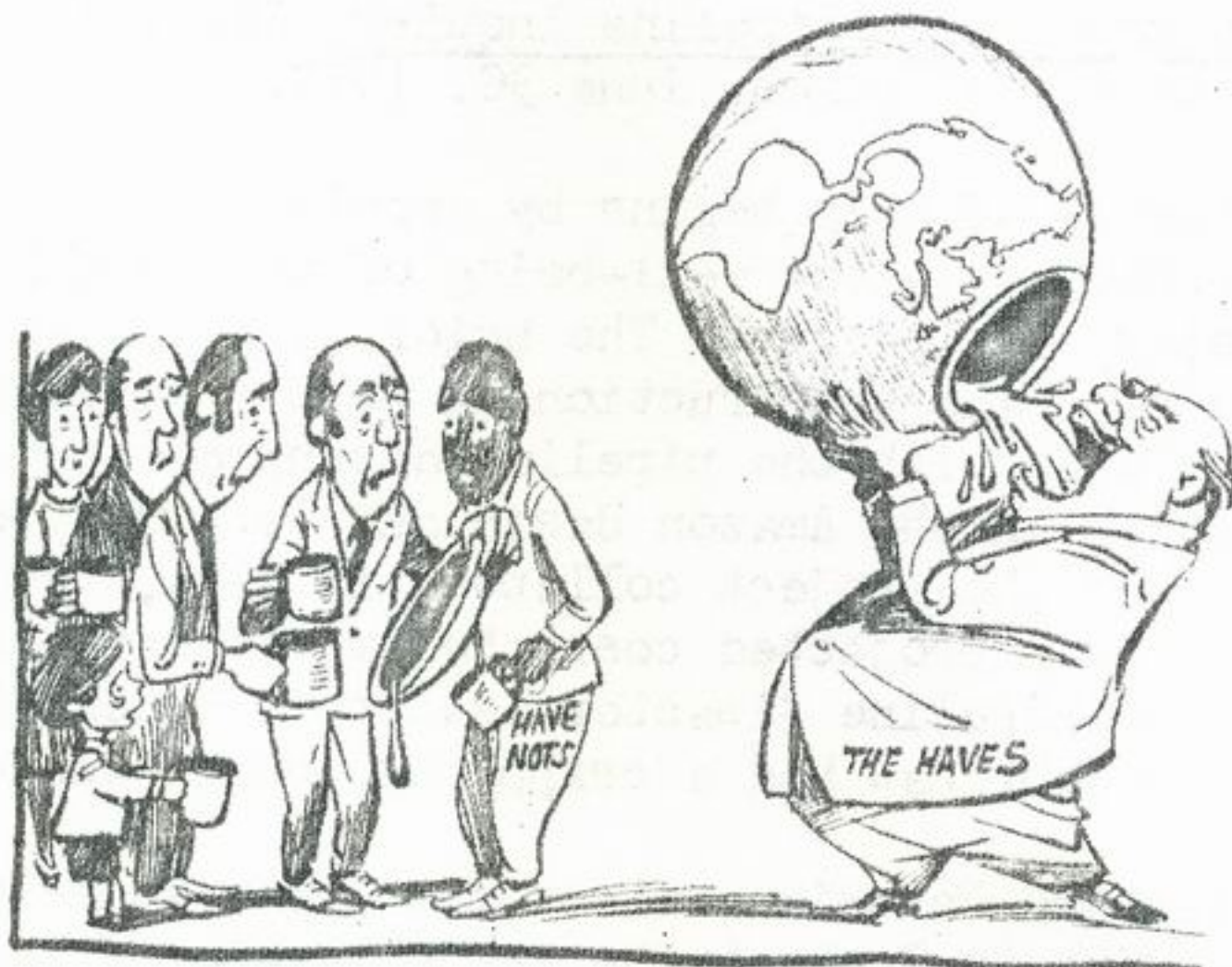
The People's Food Commission, Edmonton Learner Center, 10250 121 St.,  
P.O. Box 7689, Station A, Edmonton, Alberta.

On September 17, 1977, a network of groups concerned about the issue of food from a variety of perspectives met in Regina, Saskatchewan. At this meeting, the People's Food Commission was conceived as a vehicle for furthering and maximizing the effectiveness of work done in past years on the food issue. The Commission will stress the importance of input from ordinary people. The public will be asked to voice their concerns and contribute their research related to food problems and alternate ways of organizing the economy to meet the needs of people.

National commissioners will provide continuity by representing the Commission in all areas of Canada and regional commissioners will be selected for their experience in a particular region or expertise in a particular aspect of the food issue. The Commission will travel to communities across Canada where national and regional commissioners will hear evidence on the experience of Canadians with the food system as it operates nationally and internationally.

The Commission will encourage evidence in the form of written and verbal presentations as well as slide-tapes and pamphlets. The hope is to make the Commission easily accessible to the public and to draw on the experience and creativity of people who are concerned about food issues.

From the evidence presented, the commission will produce a report in popular form, synthesizing the inputs they have received. This might later be presented to the government as a "People's Food Policy". In any case, it will be circulated among the participating groups, thus broadening the understanding of each contributor. As the Commission travels, there will be a major effort to gain press coverage and public interest.





The Tanzanian Coffee Project is composed of returned Canadian University Service Overseas workers whose research and experience has taught them that many of the Third World's problems originate in rich countries through trade policies and through the support of multinational corporations. They feel that, as Canadians, we must search for economic alternatives in a domestic and international system where the "little man" becomes the victim of huge and powerful interests.

This project has addressed itself to the issue of coffee production and export in Tanzania. In Tanzania, coffee is cultivated and prepared for export by more than 20 per cent of the economically active population; much of this is done on a cooperative level. Although many of the revenues from coffee exports are taken by the government in taxes and levies, much of this is returned to rural areas in the form of development funds. However, since only 10 percent of the coffee crop is processed in Tanzania, much potential profit is lost because of the economic necessity to export unprocessed coffee to rich countries. The Tanzanian coffee project is responding to this situation by buying and selling to Canadians coffee processed by the Tanganyika Coffee Company. This is the only company which processes coffee in East and Central Africa; it is 10 per cent owned by a coffee cooperative and 90 per cent owned by the Tanzanian government.

The Tanzanian Coffee Project suggests that this is only one of many economic alternatives available to Canadians. This group also distributes a 30 minute slide/tape show entitled "Coffee: The Rules of the Game". It provides an outline of the coffee industry on an international level and clearly demonstrates how the poor countries become the losers at the hands of the rich countries and the multinationals.

CISS 431v: Media Probe: The Canadian Journal of Communication, 85 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Suite 1402, Toronto, Ontario. M4H 1L6. 24 pages, summer, \$3.00 per year.

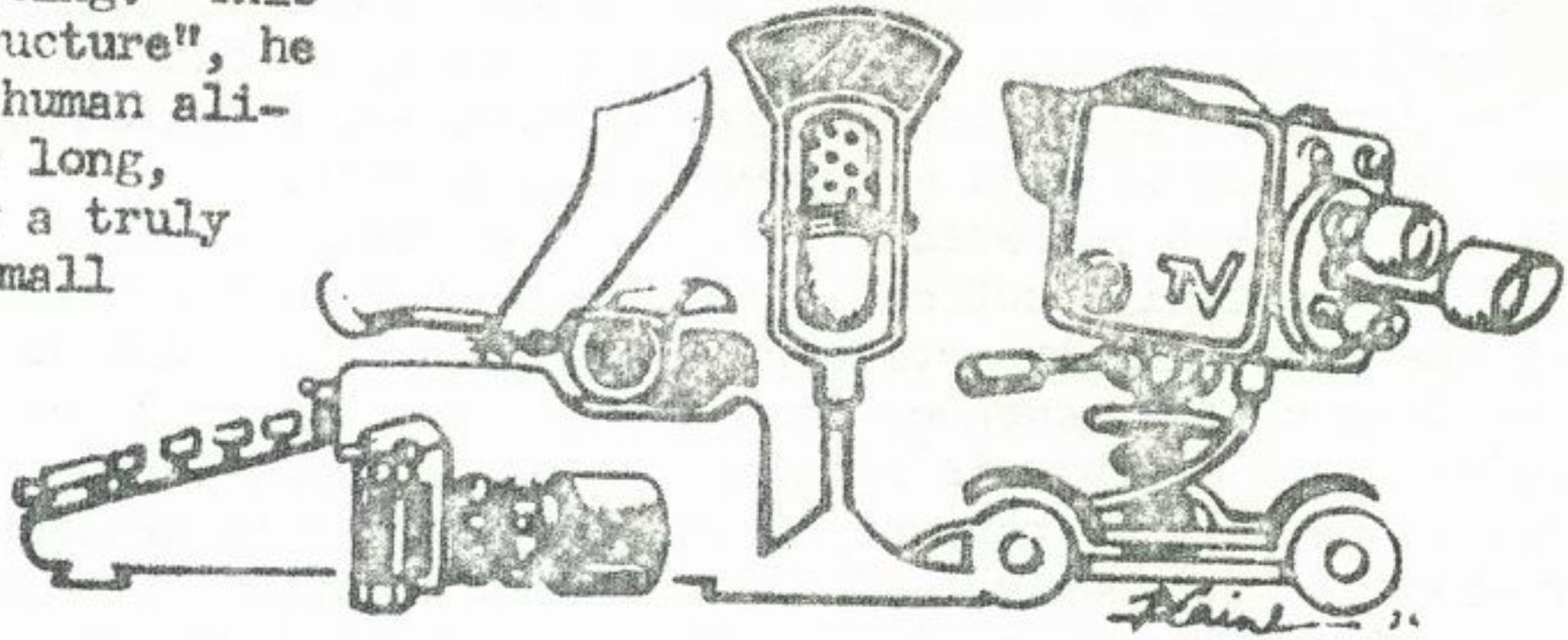
This publication offers a critical look at the media industry from people who work in it. The first piece is an address by Graham Spry, co-founder of the Canadian Radio League in 1930. The league advocated primacy of public ownership in broadcasting, thus preventing radio from passing completely into the hands of money changers. Spry expresses concern about who will determine the ownership and policy of distribution of the national networks of cable systems. He warns that this new technology is American in origin and primarily commercial in purpose. He is concerned about the insignificant public debate over this issue and leaves us to consider the fundamental principle: "a society that has lost control of its information has lost control of itself".

Another article examines the relationship of advertising and editorial policy. The analysis shows for example, that 42 per cent of advertising revenue for an issue of Macleans was for alcoholic beverages. This, the author shows, affects volume and patterns of alcohol sales, drinking styles and developing habits of young people. He calls the media to responsibility for alcohol related problems which cost the Ontario taxpayer over \$134 million a year. This doesn't reflect that alcohol is involved in over 50 per cent of deaths due to traffic accidents in Canada.

In "The Media Midases", the Canadian Media is shown as maintaining increased profits and retained earnings without using this income to improve broadcasting programming and newspaper content. In their growth process, the author argues, mass media "has become elite, heirarchical power centres, losing diversity, mocking freedom of the press, and growing into bureaucratic, one way business organs, without participation or much feedback and totally lacking in anything called communication." The control by businessmen who move into the media as another investment without considering it as



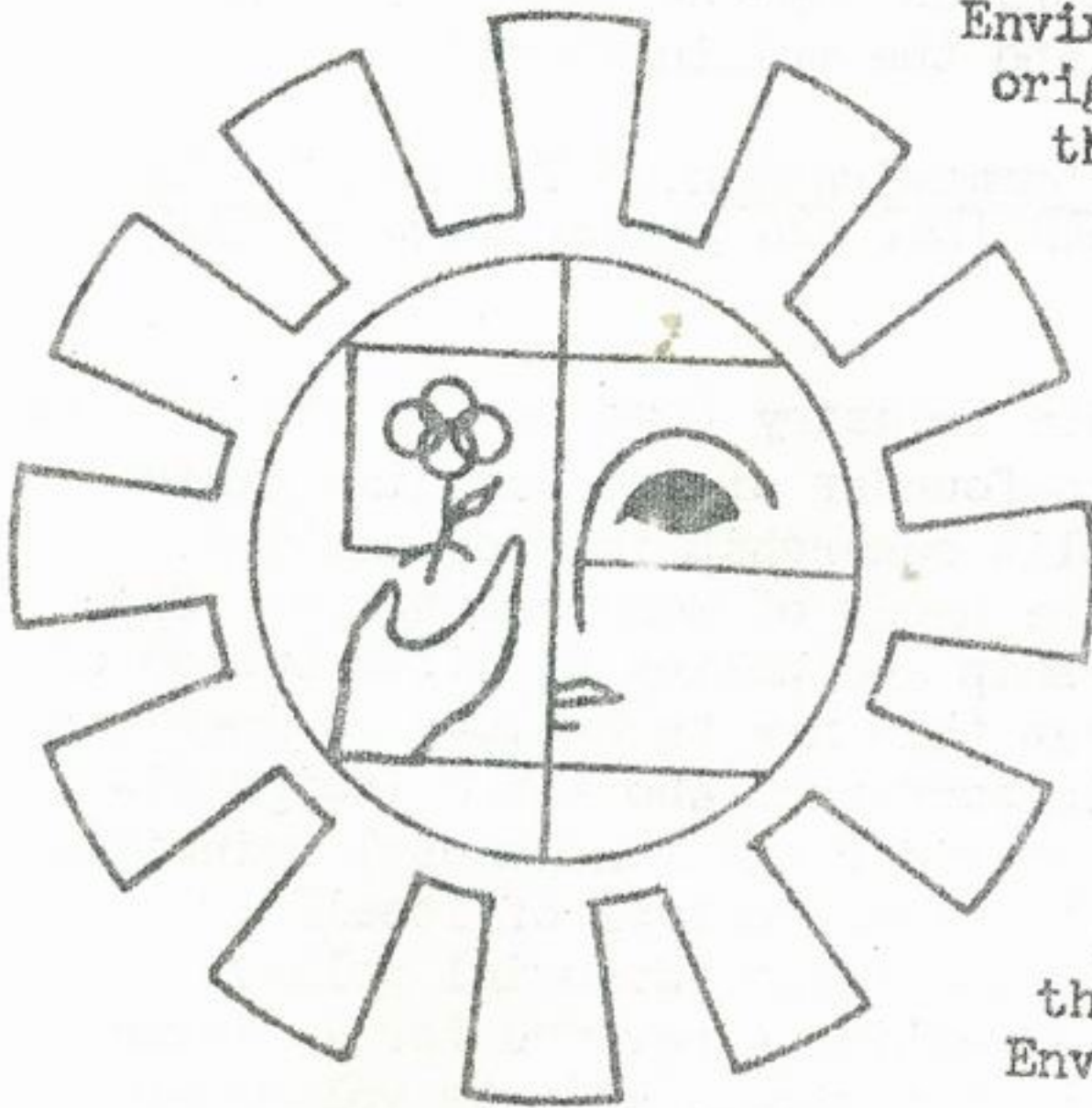
a community service, leads, the author shows, "to manipulation of media by corporate ideology which destroys Canadian identity, results in lack of opportunity for Canadian talent and absence of in-depth reporting. This present authoritative structure", he concludes, "with all its human alienation cannot endure for long, and must be supplanted by a truly communicative system of small scale units, overcoming fragmentation with a national consensus forming system all publically owned".



## ENVIRONMENT

CISS  
432

East River Branch, South Shore Environmental Protection Association, c/o Robert Whiting, East River, Lunenburg Co., Nova Scotia. BOJ 170. Write for details.



The East River group branched out of the South Shore Environmental Protection Association (SSEPA), a group originally formed to protect the rights of fishermen threatened by the construction of a local nuclear power plant. This sub-group has spread throughout Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, and its chief concern is noise, air, ocean and river pollution.

Its most notable struggle was against the Anil Hardboard Plant (now Maysonite Canada) which was polluting the East River. This struggle lead to the first hearing on environmental pollution in Nova Scotia (1974). Anil Hardboard Plant was forced to develop a pollution treatment system but the East River group is still not satisfied, and is demanding that the citizens have the right to monitor the system. The group experienced a clear lack of cooperation from the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Environment in this struggle.

Another interest of the group is the conservation of forest land. Besides monitoring Bowaters Mersey Paper Company, which controls most of the forest land in the area, the group is concerned with lobbying for an effective Green Belt Law in the area. This group is anxious to hear about other such efforts in the Maritimes and throughout Canada.

CISS  
433

Environmental Information Guide for B.C. (Where to get information to help you learn more about the environmental crisis and do something about it), Arthur Gladstone for SPEC (Canadian Scientific Pollution and Environmental Control Association), 1603 West 4th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. 25 pages, July 1977, write for price details.

The guide provides access to books, pamphlets, periodicals, films, educational programs, organizations and government agencies. Specialized and highly technical publications have not been included.

SPEC is a citizens' environmental organization, the oldest and largest in British Columbia. Incorporated as a non-profit society in 1969, SPEC has 2000 members and



17 branches throughout the province. Its primary purpose is to protect the vital life-supporting ecosystems in British Columbia and Canada . . . , and to promote the development of a 'Conserver Society' with stable population and conservation of resources.

Two types of proposals have been made for dealing with the environmental crisis. One attempts to reduce a particular kind of damage . . . The second type of proposal is concerned with ways to live in harmony with the environment, so that there would be little or no environmental damage. Examples are the use of environmentally appropriate technology . . . and the development of a 'conserver society' . . . SPEC and many other environmentalists feel that it is necessary to remedy and prevent specific damage wherever possible, but this is not enough; We need to pay more and more attention to learning to live with nature.

CISS                      Recycling Council of B.C., 4026 Borden St., Victoria, B. C. V8X 2E9.  
434                      Write for details.

The Recycling Council acts as a direct link for recyclers with the provincial government, as a central research and lobbying office for solid waste-recycling and resource conservation, as a resource center for public information on recycling and as a marketing coordinator for several recycled commodities. It provides speakers, film, slides, publications on recycling and a newsletter.

(Taken from Environmental Information Guide for B.C., Published by SPEC)

CISS                      Greenpeace Experimental Farm, R. R. #1, Denman Island, B.C.  
435                      Write for details.

The farm is concerned with developing a style of rural living that minimizes damage to the ecosystem, by reducing power and material goods consumption, and using appropriate technology. They have a summer work-study program and are beginning a series of publications.

(Taken from Environmental Information Guide for B.C. published by SPEC)

CISS                      Citizens' Association to Save the Environment, 6002 West Saanich Rd.,  
436                      Victoria, B.C. V3X 3X3. Write for details.

The Association's emphasis is directed toward: Food, agriculture and gardening, land use, growth limitation and conservation of resources, pollution, noise, alternate energy and recycling of municipal wastes. The major activities and projects of the Association have been: presentation of briefs to the B.C. Government, investigation of community noise problems, bicycle lanes, evening courses, audio-visual programs and displays.

(From: Environmental Information Guide for B.C.; published by SPEC)

CISS                      Northwest Environmental Student Taskforce (N-WEST), (Contact: Diana  
437                      Colnett, c/o Biology Dept., University of Victoria, Box 1700, Victoria,  
B.C. V8W 2Y2. Write for details.

The Student Taskforce is a federation of student environmental organizations in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. Its purposes are to promote communication among environmentally concerned students, to coordinate regional action on environmental issues, and to encourage student environmental projects and organizations



on campuses throughout the region.

(From: Environmental Information Guide for B.C.; Published by SPEC)

CISS  
438

Kitimat Oil Coalition, Suite 702, 207 W. Hastings St., Vancouver,  
B.C. V6B 1H7. Write for details.

This is an organization of about twenty environmental groups and professional associations opposed to the development of an oil port at Kitimat and generally concerned with oil tanker traffic along the B.C. Coast. Three of the affiliated local organizations which have essentially the same purpose are:

Coalition Against Supertankers (COASR), Box 302, Masset, Wueen Charlotte Islands, B.C.  
Northcoast Committee to Save Our Shores (SOS), Box 663, Prince Rupert, B.C.  
The Association Against Supertankers to Kitimat (TAASK), P.O. Box 122, Terrace, B.C.

(From: Environmental Information Guide for B.C., Published by SPEC)

CISS  
439

Another Newsletter, Vol 2, No. 1, The IS FIVE Foundation, 477 Dupont St.,  
Toronto, Ontario. M6G 1Y6. pages 7 & 4, September 1977, \$25.00 per year/  
institution, \$10.00 per year/ individual.

The newsletter reports current activities of the IS FIVE people in Toronto, especially in the areas of recycling of garbage and paper, creative ideas for gathering solar energy, and education. Besides this, there is also an insert which explains the objectives of the Foundation.

The formula "two plus two is five" (taken from e. e. cummings) provides the background for the name. "It illustrates the concept of synergy, in which the whole is greater than would be predicted by studying the individual parts". They are concerned with solid waste management and resource recovery (in a very practical way), with research and action about food and gardening, fitness and nutrition, energy, housing, education (both formal and informal), community development and, finally, the component of a sane environment for people in a consumer society so that our whole social environment may be humane.

In the area of housing, they have concentrated on existing housing in urban centres. They have developed and constructed prototype heating systems suitable for installation in existing homes and have acted as consultants with residents to explain what insulation will pay for itself through lowered fuel bills.



#### NATIVE PEOPLE

CISS  
440

Agreement in Principle between: The Dene Nation and Her Majesty the Queen, Contact: Southern Support Group, 102 Bank Street, 2nd Floor, Ottawa, Ontario. K1P 5N4. 4 pages, 1977, write for details.

This paper was presented to the Federal Government on October 25, 1976. Included is a discussion on colonization, a section on the history and rights of the Dene, the relationship between the Dene and the non-Dene, and the reasons for an Agreement in Principle. The Dene Nation is working towards self-reliance and self-determination as a people within Canada.

The Dene originally entered into Treaties 8 and 11 in order to protect their interests from the continuing invasion of the non-Dene. The Dene agreed to those treaties in good faith and under the assumption that the non-Dene did the same. They soon learned, however, that such was not the case, and since the signing of those treaties, nearly every term of the agreement they entered into has been broken by the non-Dene. This is



in part, why the Dene are seeking an Agreement in Principle prior to entering into new negotiations with the Federal Government. With such an agreement, assumptions about principles and the purpose of negotiations will be clear from the start.

"The history of the North American Indian has been a brutal history of dehumanization. For non-native society, the relationship to be negotiated with the Dene Nation represents the last chance to reach a just and honourable agreement. For the native people, this negotiation represents the first chance to achieve the recognition of their basic human rights."

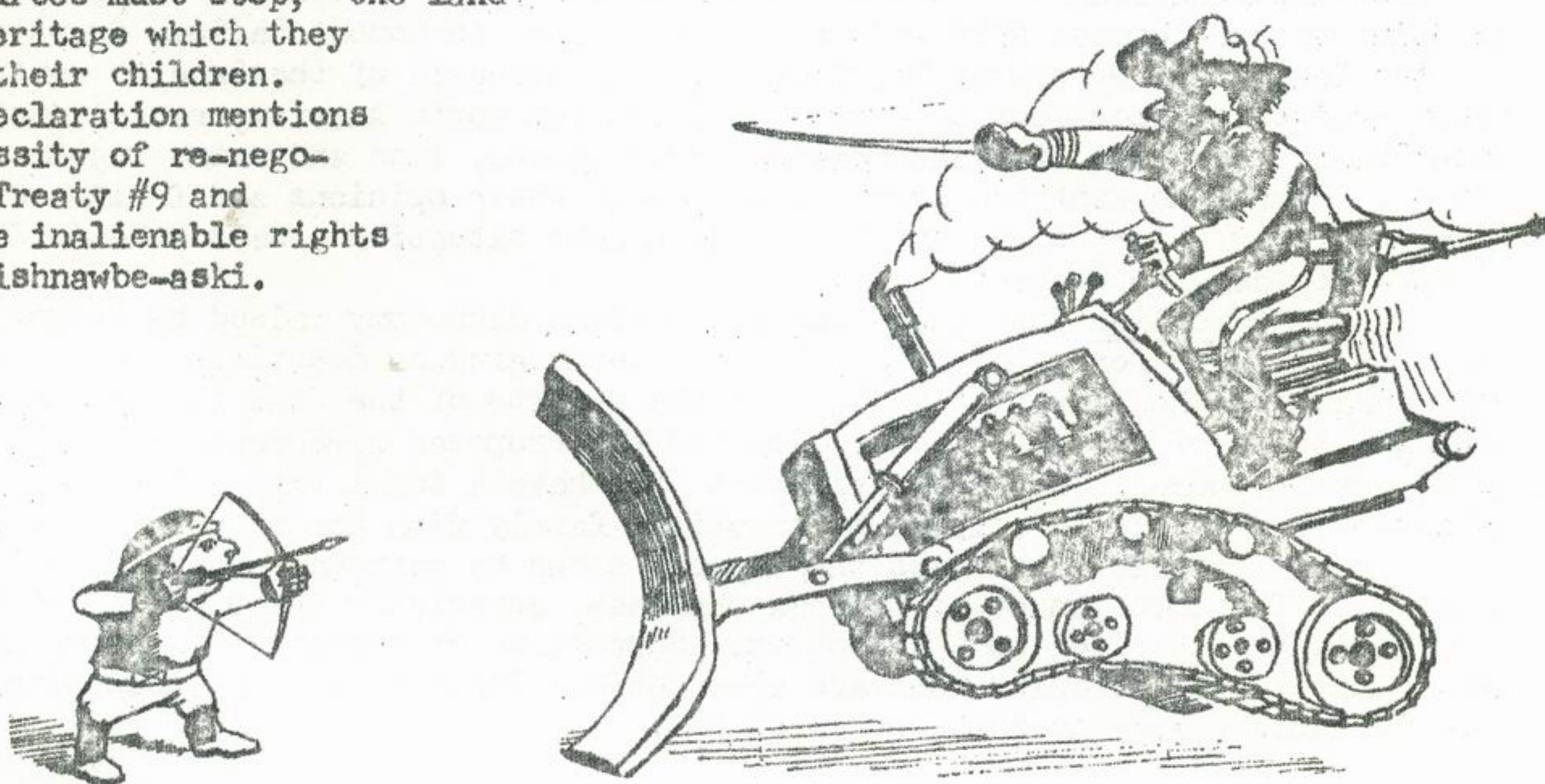
CISS  
441

A Declaration of Nishnawbe-Aski (The People and the Land), The OJIBWAY-Cree Nation of Treaty #9, Grand Council Treaty #9, 261-3rd Ave., Timmins, Ontario. Call 705-267-1191. 9 pages, 1977, write for details.

'A Declaration of Nishnawbe-Aski' is a declaration of Independence delivered by the Chiefs of Grand Council Treaty #9, to Premier William Davis, and his cabinet on Wednesday, July 6, 1977.

This declaration speaks to the cultural genocide to which the Nishnawbe-Aski have been subjected, and states that they are unwilling to experience this any longer. In order for them to regain freedom, it is mandatory that the Nishnawbe-Aski have the right to govern their spiritual, cultural, social and economic affairs. Of ultimate concern is the use of the earth. The Nishnawbe-Aski are a people of the land, and it is therefore vital that the earth be treated with respect and concern. Exploitation of her resources must stop; the land is the heritage which they give to their children.

The declaration mentions the necessity of re-negotiating Treaty #9 and lists the inalienable rights of the Nishnawbe-aski.



CISS  
442

The Formation of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, Douglas Sanders, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., 23 pages, spring, 1977, write for details.

This account explores the formation of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) which has established a formal relationship to the United Nations and is seeking to have concepts of aboriginal rights accepted internationally as basic economic and political rights of indigenous peoples. The account is developed under the headings: "The Early Experiments", "The Background of George Manuel", "The Conference", "Work Since 1975", and "Observations".

The article describes the early forms of political action undertaken against colonial repression in the late 19th and early 20th century by delegations to England from British Columbia and New Zealand. These attempts at resistance proved fruitless, as did later attempts in the 1930's to obtain assistance from the League of Nations.

Early in 1972, a federal government commissioner, appointed to investigate the



question of Canadian Indian land claims, visited both Australia and New Zealand. The same year, George Manuel, a member of the British Columbia Shuswap Tribe and President of the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB), initiated plans for a world conference of indigenous peoples. This action was the result of visits to the Maori of New Zealand, the Aborigines of Australia and the Sami of Scandinavia in 1971 and 1972, and of a subsequent mandate from his Executive Council. In the spring of 1974 the NIB received accreditation as a U.N. Non-governmental organization (NGO).

After preparatory meetings in Guyana in 1974 and Copenhagen in 1975, the First International Conference of Indigenous Peoples was hosted by the Nootka Indians of Port Alberni, Vancouver Island in October, 1975. It brought together fifty-two delegates from nineteen countries. In view of the thirty to thirty-five million indigenous people represented by the newly-formed World Council at the Port Alberni Conference, the WCIP sensed an unmistakable political relatedness among groups scattered across much of the world.

CISS            No Last Frontier, Project North, 154 Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.  
443            MAT 1K8. 44 pages, summer 1977, free.

This booklet was published by the World Council of Churches as part of a series of RISK issues dealing with the struggles of aboriginal peoples. The present issue, a joint venture between RISK and the WCC Programme to Combat Racism, draws attention to the Dene of the NorthWest Territories. The struggle of the Dene to control their destiny involves questions of energy policies for North America, racial justice, development, the role of transnational corporations, land and water rights and human rights. "The Dene want the world to know what their opinions and feeling are in the middle of this - for us and for them - dangerous situation", says Baldwin Sjollem of the Programme to Combat Racism.

No Last Frontier uses the frontier-homeland dichotomy raised by Berger to emphasize the Dene struggle for liberation. The booklet begins by describing the history of colonialism in the Mackenzie Valley and the efforts of the Dene to decolonize themselves. Complete texts of the Dene Declaration and the Proposed Agreement-in-Principle (October 1976) are included. The Dene claim that they have a legal right to self-determination and that they should be allowed to negotiate fairly with the Canadian government.

The booklet also discusses the support shown by national and international agencies. The involvement of Canadian churches, especially through the activities of Project North, is given some attention. Supportive statements from other national and international organizations are also noted. The booklet concludes with a comprehensive bibliography on this crucial topic.

CISS            Wawatay News - Voice of the North, Vol. 3, No. 6, Wa-Wa-Ta Native Commu-  
444            nications Society, P.O. Box 1180, Sioux Lookout, Ontario. POV 2T0. 10  
pages, April 1977, \$5.00 per year or 50 cents per copy.

Wawatay News is a community newspaper serving the Native Peoples of north-western Ontario. It contains news of community events and other information important to Native Peoples of the North. Some articles are presented in both English and Cree. An article of special interest in this issue is by Chief Andrew Rickard of Grand Council Treaty No. 9. It presents the objectives of the Grand Council in brief form. Chief Rickard also outlines very briefly the origins of the Grand Council. He points out that there was a very elaborate and functional system of government before the arrival of the white man. These told the Native Peoples that their system was superior and insisted that one leader should represent the entire population. In order, today, to regain something of their own self-determination, the Chiefs of Treaty Nine have



formed a Board of Directors of the Grand Council. They will attempt to gain resources and develop programs. They will then attempt to move control of all programs from the organization to the chiefs, from the chiefs to the regions, and finally, to the local community. Chief Rickard sees this as a practical way of dealing with the problem of regaining resources which will allow the people to move toward self-determination. Chief Rickard is well aware of the problems of bringing his people back to an earlier sensitivity about self-determination. He also recognises the need for local economic development. Finally, he points to the attempt by Reed Paper Company to bypass the Grand Council. Nevertheless he wishes to forget the injustices of the past and get on with the constructive work required for the future.



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

CISS  
445

Group: Ontario North Today, Contact: Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples (CASNP), 16 Spadina Rd., Toronto, Ontario. M5R 2S7. 1 page, 1977, write for details.

"Ontario North Today" is an Ontario-wide adult education program which has two goals: to educate urban Ontarians about the culture and lifestyle of native people in Northern Ontario, and to begin a provincewide process of public dialogue concerning resource development.

Groups involved in the "Ontario North Today" project are: Grand Council Treaty #9, the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association, the Ontario Federation of Labour, Pollution Probe, Plura, and CASNP.

There are two components to Ontario North Today: 1) a bulletin containing loose-leaf articles and factsheets on Northern land and life; 2) speakers tours are being held the last two weeks of October, and will tour 17 cities. It is hoped that Ontario North Today will facilitate an increased understanding of the concerns, both cultural and economic, of the people of Northern Ontario, and that people in Southern Ontario will be encouraged to participate in the Hartt Commission hearings.

Call 416-964-0169 for further information.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS

CISS  
446

Statement of Claire Culhane, Provincial Court, New Westminster, B.C.  
Prisoners' Rights Group (PRG), 3965 Pandora Street, Burnaby, B.C., V5C 2A8.  
2 pages, June 9, 1977, write for details.

This is a statement by Claire Culhane in Provincial Court where she pleaded not guilty to a charge of trespassing on penitentiary land. Mrs. Culhane has been politically active since the Spanish Civil War and observed first hand the conditions of prisoners during the war in Viet Nam. She did much to foster awareness of Canada's role in that war. In her statement she alludes to that experience, pointing out that as she turned her concern to prisoners in her own country, she "found them also in cages, also treated like beasts, helpless and without hope". She points out that Canada



incarcerates more of its people than any other western country. Several incidents of severe mistreatment of specific prisoners are cited including the continuous solitary confinement of three men since June 1975 (716 days at that point).

In April, five men pleaded guilty to taking two men hostage for 80 hours before releasing them unharmed. They carefully explained the circumstances, showing how they saw this as a way of forestalling further uncontrolled smashing-up in the East Block of the B.C. Pen. For seven months they were held in solitary confinement; two continue there. "This decision has been rendered by men who I submit would not themselves have the physical or moral stamina to sustain 24 hours of the treatment which they hand out to others, with a ruthlessness which can be compared to their counterparts in Chile today."

At present, the Solicitor-General's office is undertaking the construction of twenty-four penal institutions over the next five years as part of a drive to "boost the economy".

Mrs. Culhane concludes: "I intend to continue to use every non violent means at my disposal to help abolish the present prison system and to help institute a moral, constructive and humane method of dealing with the community's problems within the community."

CISS                      Submission to the Sub-Committee on the Penitentiary System in Canada  
447                      Hearings, Prisoners' Rights Group (PRG), 3965 Pandora St., Burnaby,  
                            B.C. (also found in Hanson Report: Feb. 14, 1977, Appendix JLA-S42),  
                            4 pages, Feb. 14, 1977, write for details.

Besides the brief itself, the Hansard for the day also reports the discussion with Mrs. Culhane at the hearing.

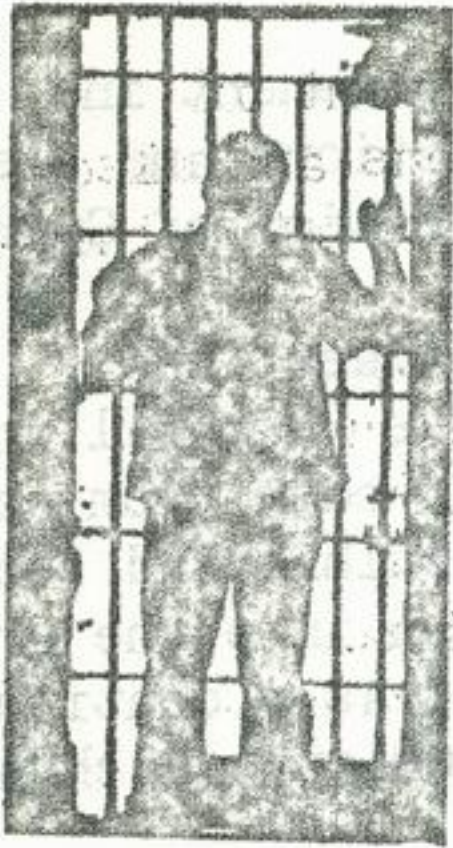
We begins by quoting "Crime in America" by the former U.S. Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, to the effect that prisons make prisoners a threat to society. Dealing meaningfully with crime means coming to terms with racism, poverty, ignorance and violence, unemployment, malnutrition, sickness, addiction and anxiety. Four recommendations follow:

- 1) Encouragement of private citizens' visiting committees in order to provide maximum access to the entire prison system by responsible, concerned people.
- 2) The total elimination of solitary confinement as a violation of elemental concepts of decency in our society.
- 3) A moratorium on all new prison construction. Since less than 20 per cent of offenses are acts of violence against persons, releasing the other 80 per cent for supervised work, training and therapy would eliminate the need for prison construction.
- 4) Operative alternatives need to replace the existing prison system. "We must stop placing the blame for the immense problem of our society on a criminal class. The community must go back into the prison and prisoners must be accepted and welcomed back into society, integrated, not alienated. Prisoners must be given full civil rights, fair speedy trials, right to vote, furlough programs expanded, family ties maintained, opportunity to earn decent wages . . . they should be able to become doctors, nurses, architects, lawyers, licenced technicians, recreation directors etc."

CISS                      Petition for the Immediate Release of all Prisoners of Conscience (1977:  
448                      Prisoners of Conscience Year), Amnesty International, 2101 Algonquin Ave.,  
                            Ottawa, Ontario. K2A 1T1. 1 page, 1977, free.

During 1977, Amnesty International is attempting to bring the situation of Prisoners of Conscience into stronger international focus. As part of this effort they are circulating a petition for which they hope to get one million signatures. It will then be





presented to the United Nations. The petition states:  
 "We the undersigned, OUTRAGED that in many parts of the world, men and women who have neither used nor advocated violence suffer imprisonment solely because of their political or religious beliefs, their race, colour or language; this, despite the many humane and noble declarations of the assembled nations of the world, beginning with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights three decades ago, URGE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS to take swift and concrete steps to ensure strict observance in all countries of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, EACH AND EVERY GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD to act for the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience."

CISS  
 449

Human Rights in Canada: a Focus on Racism, Daniel G. Hill, Published by the Canadian Labour Congress, 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, K1V 8X7. 44 pages, September 1977, \$1.00.

Historically, discrimination in one form or another has degraded humanity since the dawn of civilization. It has manifested itself in many ways and under different forms, beginning with the enslavement of one person or group, always to the detriment and degradation of one or more segments in society.

Although a late arrival in historical terms, Canada has followed the historical pattern. Never at any time in its relatively short history has it been free of successive waves or epochs of this social evil. As decade has followed decade, Canadian have shifted from one aspect of it to another.

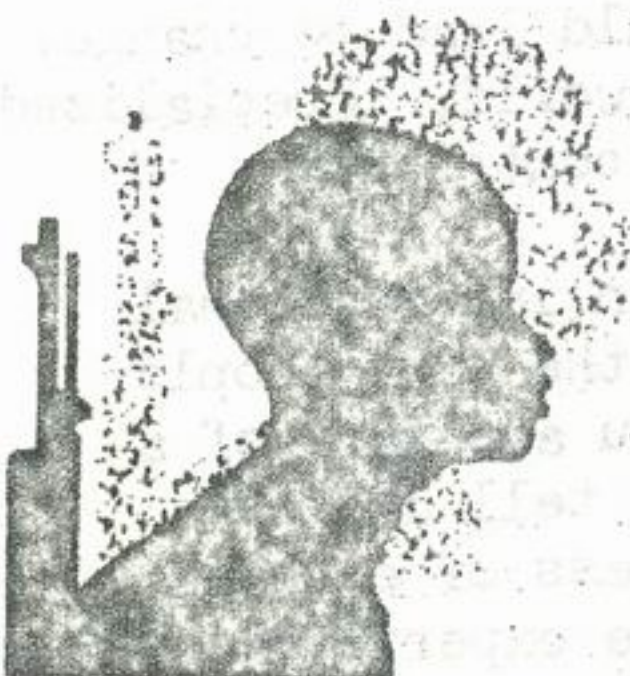
Yesterday it was sexism manifested by employment and wage discrimination, co-existing with the shameful treatment of the native people. Today it is racism, as dehumanizing as any of its predecessors such as slavery, bigotry, ignorance and colonization, but often more subtle in its application than what has preceded it.



Human Rights in Canada points up the excesses and nuances of racism in Canada. It documents how Canadians are consciously or unconsciously permitting racial discrimination to coexist with disavowals of the practice. And it shows how Canadians may in various ways stem the growth of this inhuman practice and adopt positive measures to eradicate it from the national scene.

CISS  
 450

Words and Deeds: Canada, Portugal and Africa, Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario. 97 pages, 1976, write for details.



These essays culminate three years of research by the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa (TCLSA), an organization working in support of the liberation movement of Southern Africa and on issues which link the concerns of Canadians to these struggles. The essays argue, that while Portugal was fighting to retain its colonial grip in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola, "official Canada" paid lip service to African demands for freedom in these three territories. Yet in practice, Canada supported the Portuguese, economically, militarily, and diplomatically. The volume presents an in-depth study of the kind of duplicity which thus underlay this country's stance towards Portugal's wars in Africa - examining Canada's links of



trade and investment to colonial Mozambique and Angola, its tacit involvement in NATO's backing of Portugal, and Canada's evasiveness, in the United Nations and elsewhere, on such questions as aid to liberation movements and the recognition of Guinea-Bissau.

Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola are now independent. Nonetheless, the authors argue that the precedent established by Canadian policy towards Portugal in Africa remains an instructive one. For as the African struggle for freedom from white minority rule escalates elsewhere in Southern Africa - in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa - the authors suggest that "Official Canada" will again be drawn into the wrong side of the confrontation. For this reason, the present volume serves as a continuing invitation to Canadians to examine and change those features of our society which have given rise to such unattractive and indefensible policies.

CISS  
451      Development Education Project - Canadian Complicity in South Africa and Chile, Edmonton Learner Centre, 10250 121 Street, P.O. Box 7689, Station 'A', Edmonton, Alberta. Write for details.

Recently CUSO approved a project designed to produce educational material on Canadian complicity in Southern Africa and Chile. The project was initiated by the Free Southern Africa Committee (FSAC) in Edmonton and the Calgary Latin American Support Project (CLASP) with support from the Edmonton Learner Centre and the Arusha Centre in Calgary. The groups see tremendous potential value for this project in terms of educational work in Alberta. The project will be directed toward schools, churches, and the labour movement as target groups.

The primary purpose of the project is clearly defined: to establish strong links with the target groups by providing them with educational materials analyzing Canadian corporate, banking and governmental support of regimes that deny basic human rights to its citizenry. A main objective of the project is to broaden the grass-roots base of this work by educating Canadians in these target groups to critically assess their relationship to oppression in Southern Africa and Chile. Anyone interested in assisting or developing this project should write the above address.

CISS  
452      International Study Days for a Society Overcoming Dominations, Canadian Correspondents, Internal Workshops, P.O. Box 626, Station 'Q', Toronto, Ontario. M4T 2N4. write for details.

As a result of their own experience, the National Conference of Bishops in Brazil have initiated a project aimed at deepening concern and activity throughout the world regarding "the various types of domination to which people today are subjected, the violation of human rights which result from those systems, and the possibilities of educating people to understand, overcome, and transform these structures of domination and mechanisms of oppression." During 1977 and 1978, groups concerned about human rights around the world are invited to share short analyses describing the forces which are maintaining their oppression and those which could lead to change. These short narratives will be circulated to other groups around the world. Specialized groups, professional associations, churches or unions are invited to contribute research or depth studies of situations which might be useful.

Later in the process, representatives will be invited to share in international workshops, to develop conclusions about the causes of oppression and the ways people can work together to bring about a society free of domination. If you are part of a group with an experience of work for human rights and have a story to tell and some conclusions to share, consider contributing to the international process of exchange and learning. If you are part of a group that would like to study the experiences of others, the narratives will be available in a few weeks.



CISS  
453

Bias in Newfoundland Textbooks, (Published by Faculty of Education, Memorial University, Newfoundland), Copyright held by Newfoundland Status of Women Council, Box 6072, 77 Bond St., St. John's, Newfoundland, 92 pages, October 1976, write for details.

This book presents itself as "an evaluation of English, History and Geography Texts used in Grades 7 - 11 of the Newfoundland School System, 1975-1976". The primary (though not the only) bias studied in this project is sexism. Each textbook is identified and an evaluation of 200-300 words follows. At the end of each section (E.G. Grade 10 novels) there are recommendations with a view to broadening and strengthening the literature program offered.

The Introduction sets a context: "It is a view generally accepted that a society's educational system will attempt to transmit the society's culture, thereby perpetuating the attitudes and values of that society. Most viewpoints of an educational system also include the concept of modifying the existing culture. While the desire to transmit a culture is understandable, our premise is that it is not always a good thing to do so . . . Our project has looked at one particular source of potential hostility and conflict in our society - the biases that we transmit to our children through the textbooks they used in school."

The project found a considerable disparity in the numbers of men and women who are principal characters in novels available to Newfoundland children. There is also a considerable stereotyping of both male and female roles. Thus the range of options presented to children for identifying their sexual role is severely limited.

By "bias" the study meant the presentation of debatable ideas as facts, bias by omission and stereotyping. In the final recommendations, certain books are judged totally inadequate and a fairer representation of women and women's roles are requested. Furthermore, they recommend changes in geography texts so that Third World realities and native peoples' history are more adequately presented.

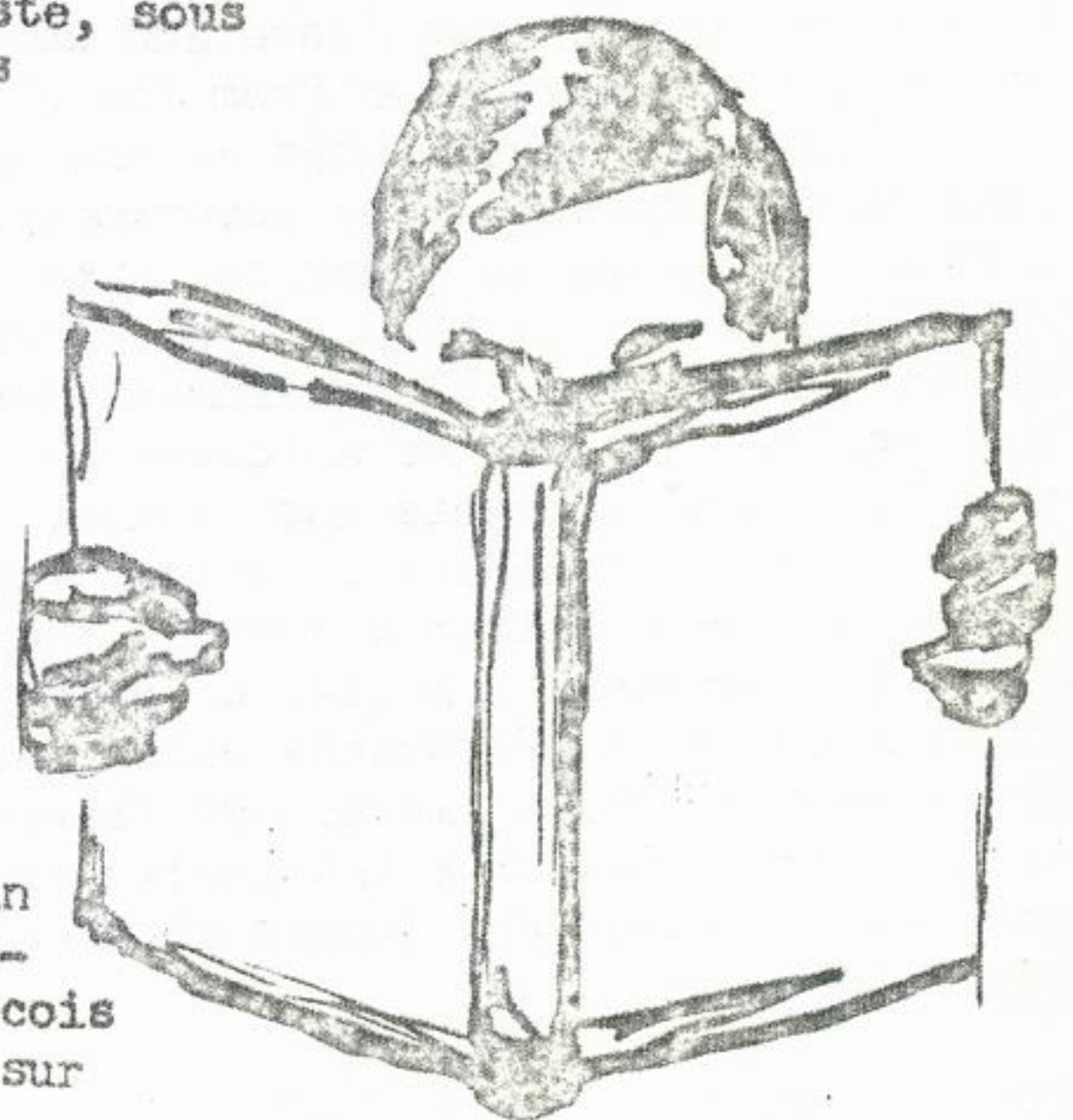
CISS  
454

Les Tetes de Pioche, Les Tetes de Pioche, C.P. 247, Succursale Ahuntsic, Montreal, Quebec, 8 pages, Juin, 1977, Vol. 2, No. 4, \$5.00 (Quebec) par annee, \$8.00 (Etranger), \$10.00 (Institutions), 50 cents un copie.

Ce journal est publie par un collectif de feministes quebecoises qui veulent solidariser les femmes quebecoises et leur donner une chance de s'exprimer.

Le dossier de ce mois est sur la publicite sexiste, sous forme d'une lettre a la compagnie Simpson-Sears, dans laquelle une femme denonce le sexisme dans leurs catalogues. Elle demontre, avec exemples, comment les catalogues soulignent les distinctions sexuelles fausses. Pour quelles raisons seulement les hommes sont-ils vus comme les travailleurs? Pour quelle raison y-a-t'il 50 pages pour les sous-vetements et les robes de nuit pour femmes, et seulement que 3 pages pour les hommes? Elle constate que ca "ne servirait donc a rien de modifier le contenu des manuels scolaires, les regles de travail, les textes de loi et les structures sociales si, parallelement, aucun controle ne s'exerçait sur la publicite."

Dans ce numero, on trouve aussi un article sur un nouveau "regroupement des Quebecoises", que veut solidariser les Quebecoises et s'adresser au Parti Quebecois sur les questions des femmes; et un peu d'histoire sur "le centre des femmes de Montreal".





CISS  
455      Vision Canada - Unmet Needs of Blind Canadians, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, c/o Paul O'Neill, 1929 Bayview Ave, Toronto, Ontario, 150 pages, 1976, write for details.

This report was commissioned by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in cooperation with the Department of National Health and Welfare. The steering committee for the Unmet Needs Study gathered information in all ten provinces by means of a strategy best described as 'maximum consumer participation' - blind consumers, parents, relatives, professionals and volunteers were involved in every stage. The study had four main objectives: 1) to determine the current needs of visually handicapped people, 2) to determine whether needs are being adequately met 3) to suggest what changes are required to improve existing programs or develop new ones, 4) to collect information on the special unmet needs of multi-handicapped people.

The section "Blindness and Poverty" reports that over half of the blind adults in Canada subsist below the poverty level. Up to forty per cent are supported by welfare assistance and those who work are very poorly paid. The committee recommends that organizations involved with the blind employ appropriate means to inform the public of the plight of the blind and that the government be petitioned to provide 'cost of blindness' allowances to welfare recipients.

The 'Human Rights' chapter provides examples of how the blind are victims of discrimination in employment, housing and in access to accommodation or public facilities. The study recommends revisions to the Federal and Provincial human rights codes as well as the formation of legislation and human rights advisory committees by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The report concludes by making 50 major recommendations.

CISS  
456      Freedom of Information vs Government Secrecy, The Ontario Public Interest Group, Physics 226, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. 8 pages, October 77, 10 cents per copy.

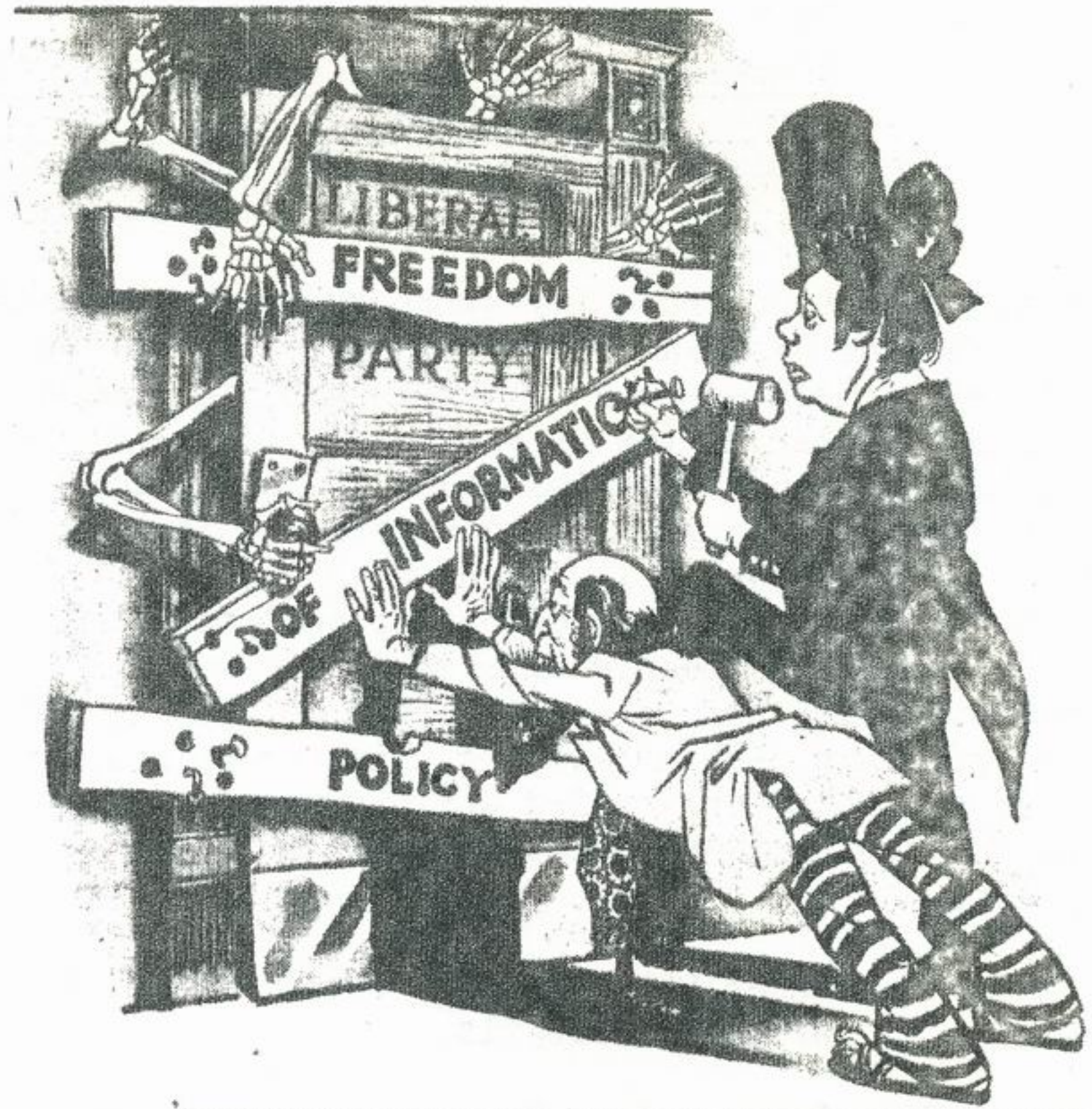
OPIRG has established Freedom of Information Documentation Centres at their Waterloo and Peterborough offices. Their purpose is to: push for strong freedom of information legislation - to educate the public about the need for freedom of information - to document cases in which government information has been denied the public and to publicize the process of freedom of information legislation in both the Federal and Ontario governments. OPIRG will also provide further information on the freedom of information issue and would appreciate copies of briefs and examples of requests for information from the government in which people have been denied.

This issue sheet looks at the undesirable effects that result from the current control of information by government. It begins by showing that administrative secrecy in Canada is inherited from Britain's earlier period of absolute monarchy which was passed on through the parliamentary system. The paper estimates that eighty per cent of all government documents are classified and therefore secret. This control is further enforced by the Official Secrets Act and oaths of secrecy that all civil servants must swear. This results in arbitrary denial of information which prevents informed positions and responsible participation on the part of citizens to influence decisions affecting their lives. In addition, OPIRG shows that the current government practice of selectively releasing information at specifically chosen times amounts to propaganda which aims mainly to manipulate news to enhance the government's public image. By tracing the history of Freedom of Information Legislation, OPIRG shows that the public is becoming more cynical and distrustful of government action and judges it bureaucratic, autocratic, morally bankrupt and just plain corrupt.



The OPIRG paper is full of evidence to show that the government is not taking the question of freedom seriously. In their recent Green Paper on Freedom of Information Legislation, the government states there can be no real democracy without freedom of information while in the same breath defending the present system of secrecy. The consequences are revealing. The Ham Commission report on the Health and Safety of Workers in mines states for example that "there has been a serious lack of openness on matters of health and safety of workers. The majority of information presented in the commission was inaccessible to workers and the public. Another example was the Ontario government's attempt to hide information on mercury

pollution in N.W. Ontario. One study, showing the amount of pollution in the area and arguing that the companies could, but would not, comply with government regulations, was hidden for over two years until this was exposed and the government was shamed into releasing a re-written version of their own document.



## COMMUNITY

CISS  
457

A Manual for Tenant Organizers, Klaas Bylsma, N.D.G. Tenant's Association, 4335 Hampton Avenue, Montreal. 32 pages, May, 1977, Free. Also available in French.

"Tenants in Montreal comprise 80 per cent of the population. As a result of the present housing crisis, they are subject to an ever-increasing economic squeeze. The vacancy rate is approximately 1 per cent. As a result, landlords are profiteering through rent gouging and exaggerated rent increases. While at the same time, they cut back on services and repairs . . ."

This manual examines the problems of evictions, rent increases, reduction of services and lack of repairs encountered by Montrealers, and provides information on possible recourse and action. As a solution to the defenceless and powerless position one is left in in such situations, the manual suggests the formation of tenant committees for support. Steps towards the formation of such associations are also outlined.

Having dealt with short-term goals, the document concludes with remarks about the necessity for long-term goals. These would basically be concerned with challenging the primary "rights" afforded to property owners by the legal and political systems.



CISS  
458                      Education Project - co-sponsored by Education Resource Cooperative, (Montreal), and Canadian University Service Overseas Educational Resource Cooperative, c/o Joan Geschlecht, 300 Edouard Montpetit, #5, Montreal, Quebec. Write for details.

This project was recently approved by the Educational Resource Cooperative in Montreal and the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO). The overall program for this year includes work with teachers and community groups on two major themes - racism and consumerism (as it relates to food and cosmetics). They have also developed a task force on discrimination in text books. The group has taken a particular interest in the work on consumerism with a uniquely CUSO dimension. The general goals of the group are: 1) to encourage CUSO teachers to deal with development issues in their work, 2) to encourage an interchange between groups working for change in Canada and people overseas. For example, the group has requested that the draft teaching unit on consumerism be used by groups of CUSO teachers in four overseas programs. This teaching unit can be adapted for use in their work overseas or to add a particularly third world dimension to its use in Canada, 3) to provide a model for development education overseas which relates to volunteers in their day to day work.

CISS  
459                      Inner City Project, 706 First St. S. E., Calgary, Alberta.  
Write for details.

Inner City Project is a Drop-In Centre for Skid-Row people sponsored by the Catholic Church in Calgary. It is the only service of the Catholic Church to skid-row in Calgary. The Project is used by about 125 people a day. They range in age from teens to elderly, are mostly men and transient. It is a storefront-style operation with cards and coffee in a city-owned building. Adjacent to it, in the same building, are other projects like a clothing and furniture depot operated by a group of Native women where some ex-cons can work off part of their time. The Centre is staffed by a small group of women and a few volunteers. At the moment, they have some placements from the School of Social Work and a group of Street Workers, paid by the city, and operating out of the Centre in the evenings. The Centre Staff are hoping that the Street Workers will be able to identify more clearly some of the gaps in city service to these people, especially housing, medical and social services. Thus, they may be able to influence the administration of city policy as represented in a provincial and city study of the urban core area and completed earlier this year. The area has no local detox service and no halfway houses.

CISS  
460                      Community Planning Association of Canada: B.C. Division,  
318 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C., write for details.

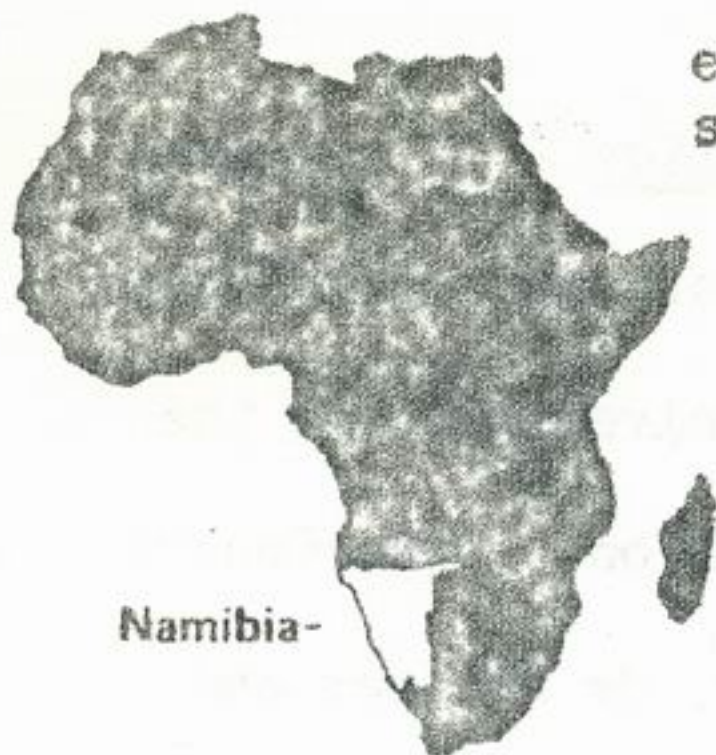
The Association is concerned with public education for citizen participation. It deals with such issues as farmland, housing, transportation and the right of citizens to influence the planning process. Program includes workshops, contacts and networking, research, library and information service.

(From: Environmental Information Guide for B.C., Published by SPEC)

CISS  
461                      Program III - Study, Dialogue, Reflection, Action, on Social Issues,  
Centre for Christian Studies, 77 Charles St. W., Toronto, Ontario.  
M5S 1K5, Phone: 416-923-1168. 4 pages, 1977, write for details.

This brochure describes the nature and purpose of Program 3, and lists the workshops planned for 1977-78.





'Program 3' is a series of workshops designed to: raise ethical questions about various social issues, help participants see the underlying causes of social issues, help participants apply their Christian faith to each issue, help people take concrete action on issues of concern to them, and put concerned people in touch with one another. Another essential aspect of this program is to train people to design their own workshops and to help congregations and groups plan workshops to study their own issues.

Workshops planned for this year are: 1) Namibia, South Africa and Canada, 2) Energy: In Whose Interest?, 3) Peaceful Resistance: What does it Mean?, 4) The Gospel & Social Justice: What do we Have to Learn from the Social Gospel Movement?, 5) Quebec, Canada & the Church, 6) Milk & Honey: Where's the Promised Land? (this will examine the place of the Canadian Family farm in a hungry world), 7) Church and Labour. Other workshops may be held if need and interest surface.

For information on these workshops call or write: The Registrar, 77 Charles St. W., Toronto, Ontario. 416-923-1168.

CISS  
462

Community Radio Education Society, 333 Carroll Street, Vancouver, B.C. Write for details.

Co-op radio in Vancouver is a non-profit, no commercials effort for community education, a platform for action groups and a low key Canadian alternative. Programming is done by volunteer committees. The following tapes from their programming are available for other stations or interested groups:

The Fourth World - Based on interviews and discussions at the founding conference of the World Council of Indigenous People, held in Alberni, B.C., October 27-31, 1975. The program explores common problems of native peoples in countries around the world. Themes include racism, economic development, native culture and values, land claims and fishing rights. Interviews with George Manuel, President of the World Council, and representatives from New Zealand Mauri, Greenland Inuit, Canadian Indians and Paraguain Indians. 2 Hours. Cat. No. PUB. R. 82 a,b,c,d

The Montreal Citizens' Movement - An interview with Stephen Schecter about the history of the MCM, a citizen organization in Montreal involved in city electoral politics. 27 min. Cat. No. PUB.R.S. 42

Social Services on Skid Row - A documentary on the social services available to people on Skid Row. The problems of access to the services, and regulation by them. Particular attention is paid to the administration and distribution of welfare. 31 min. Cat. No. PUB.N. 12

The Telephone Company - Who is BC Tel? What is BC Tel? An examination of the corporate organization of the BC Telephone Company and its parent company, the General Telephone and Electronics Corporation of New York. With Dallas Smythe, chairman of the Dept. of Communications at Simon Fraser University, and Bill Melody, of the Communications Department at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Melody was the BC government's chief witness at its October, 1974 intervention against BC Tel's application for rate increases. He offers some insights into the implications of a government takeover of the telephone company. In two parts. 34 min. Cat. No. PUB.S. 3-1 a,b

Sex Discrimination in Education - Linda Shuto is the Status of Women representative to the BC Teachers' Federation. She discusses how sex discrimination

is affecting the educational women's studies course being introduced into BC secondary school. 21 min. Cat. No. WOM.S. 1-9a







Canadian Energy Policy - An address  
by James Laxer, Professor of Political  
science, Queen's University, to the  
1975 Annual Convention of the Council  
of Canadian Unions. He reviews and  
explains the "energy crisis" and  
analyzes Canadian federal policies on  
energy.

32 min. Cat. No. PUB.R. 16



"Look up, you fools!"



-A-

Amnesty International - 448

-C-

Canadian Association in Support of the Native People - 445

Canadian Catholic Organization for Development & Peace -

Canadian Labour Congress - 449

Canadian National Institute for the Blind - 455

Canadian News Synthesis Project - 420

Canadian Scientific Pollution & Environmental Control Association (SPEC) - 433

Canadian University Service Overseas - 458

Centre for Christian Studies - 461

Citizens' Association to Save the Environment - 436

Community Employment Strategy Association - 417

Community Planning Association of Canada: B.C. Division - 460

Community Radio Education Society - 462

-D-

Development Education Centre - 424

-E-

Edmonton Learner Centre - 429, 451

-----  
Education Resource Cooperative - 458

-G-

GATT-Fly - 418, 419, 428

Grand Council #9 - 441

Greenpeace Experimental Farm - 435

-I-

Inner City Project - 459

International Study Days for a Society Overcoming Domination - 452

IS FIVE Foundation, the - 439

-K-

Kitimat Oil Coalition

-L-

Latin American Working Group - 421

-M-

Maritime Energy Coalition - 426



-M- (cont)

Media Probe: The Canadian Journal of Communication - 431

-N-

National Anti-Poverty Organization - 416

Newfoundland Status of Women Council - 453

Northwest Environmental Student Taskforce (N-WEST) - 437

Notre Dame de Grace Tenants' Association - 457

-O-

Ontario North Today - 445

Ontario Public Interest Research Group - 456

Operation Dismantle - 425

Oxfam-Canada - 419

-P-

Packard Manse - 422

People's Food Commission - 429

Plain Dealer, The - 427

Prisoners Rights Group (PRG) - 446, 447

Project North - 443

Project Ploughshares

-R-

Recycling Council of B.C. - 434

-S-

Sanders, Doug - 442

Scarboro Foreign Mission Society - 422

Southern Labrador Development Agency

Southern Support Group - 440

South Shore Environmental Protection Association, East River Branch - 432

-T-

Tanzanian Coffee Project - 430

Tetes de Pioches, les - 454

Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South African Colonies - 450

-W-

Wawatay News - 444



SUBJECT INDEX

-A-

Agriculture - 435, 436  
Aid - 421  
Alaska Pipeline Inquiry - 428  
Alternate Energy - 426, 436  
Anti-Inflation Board - 428  
Apartheid - 442  
Appropriate Technology - 435  
Arms - 423

-B-

Banks - 422, 451  
Blind - 455  
Brazil - 452  
British Columbia - 433, 434  
B.C. Tel - 462

-C-

Canadian International Development Agency  
(CIDA) - 421  
Cape Breton - 418  
Chile - 451  
Citizen Participation - 460, 462  
Coffee - 430  
Columbo Plan - 421  
Community Employment Strategy - 417  
Consumerism - 458  
Corporations - 418, 420, 430, 431, 450, 451, 462  
Courts - 446  
Cutbacks - 420

-D-

Dene - 440, 443  
Disarmament - 423, 425  
Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation - 418  
Drop-in Centre - 459

-E-

Education - 453, 458  
Energy - 426, 427, 436, 439, 443, 462  
Environment - 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439

-F-

Food - 429, 458  
Foreign Investment - 422  
Freedom of Information - 456

-G-

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade - 419  
Grand Council Treaty #9 - 441, 444, 445

-H-

Housing - 445

-I-

Imperialism - 424  
Indigenous Peoples - 442, 462  
Inflation - 420  
Information Control - 456  
Inner City - 459  
International Centre for Comparative  
Criminology - 421  
International Development Research Centre -  
421

-J-

Job Creation - 416, 417

-K-

Kitimat - 438

-L-

Labrador Straits - 417  
Land Claims - 442, 443

-M-

Marxist - 424  
Media - 431, 462

-N-

Nationalism - 424  
Native People - 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 462  
New Brunswick - 426  
Newfoundland - 453  
Nova Scotia - 432  
Nuclear Disarmament - 425  
Nuclear Energy - 426

-O-

Oil - 438



-P-

Peoples Food Commission - 429  
Peru - 428  
Pipeline - 428  
Planning - 460  
Pollution - 432, 433  
Portugal - 450  
Prisoners Rights - 446, 447, 448

-Q-

Quebec - 454

-R-

Racism - 449, 458  
Recycling - 434, 439  
Reed Paper - 444

-S-

Secrecy - 456  
Self Development Corporations - 417  
Sexism - 453  
Sidney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) - 418  
Skid Row - 459, 462  
Social Issues - 461  
Social Services - 462  
South Africa - 422, 450, 451  
Southern Africa - 422, 450, 451  
Southern Africa - 450

-T-

Tanzania - 430  
Tax Reform - 420  
Tenants - 457  
Torture - 448  
Trade - 419

-U-

Unemployment - 416, 417, 418, 420  
Urban Core - 459, 462

-W-

Women - 453, 454  
Workshops - 461