

# CISs



DECEMBER 1977

VOLUME II, NUMBER 5

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# WE'RE SNOOPING FOR DOCUMENTS ON:

Y U K O N and N. W. T.



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.

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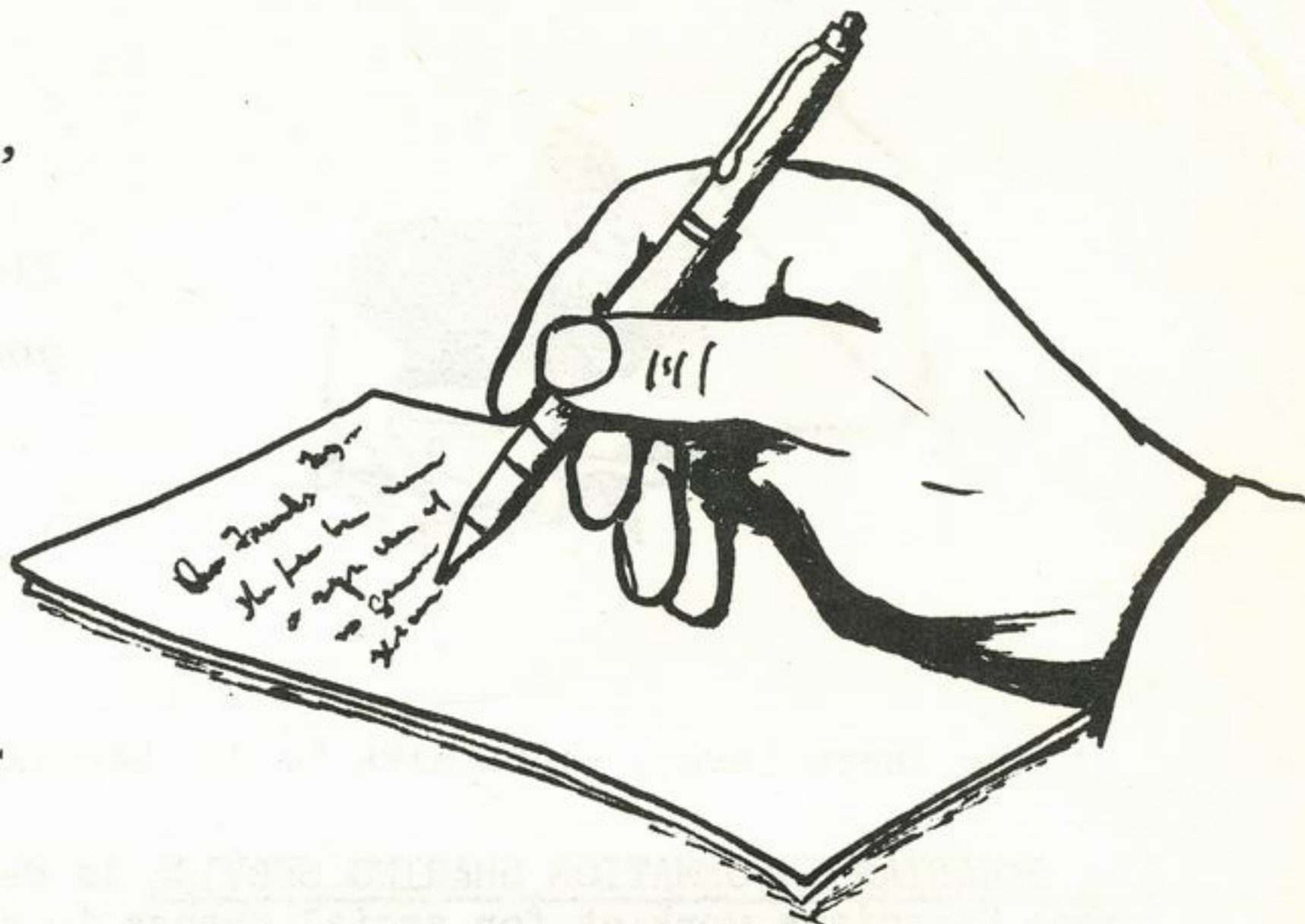
## MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO:

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Dear Friends,

Editing this issue we are particularly proud of the input from the Maritimes (see CISS 463-469, 487-489, 491, 495, 496, 500, 507) and the Yukon (see CISS 476, 502-506). These abstracts will help represent more adequately the extensive efforts for change underway in those regions. Similarly their very presence is an indication of a willingness to share their struggle with co-workers elsewhere.



There is, as well, a diversity in the nature of groups represented. Yet, despite the diversity and physical distance, a common concern about the use of natural and human resources emerges. Whether those resources are oil and gas in the North (see CISS 476), fish or forest in the East (see CISS 467, 488) or land and human labour everywhere, the abuse of these resources follows a similar pattern, a pattern almost entirely neglected by the large public media.

The pattern of abuse rests in the alienation of government and business decision-making from the people whose lives are affected. Neither government nor corporations represent the interests of people. (see esp. CISS 469, 473) The response that is almost universal throughout Canada focuses on issues as they affect people regionally. This leads to a close identification with the struggle and a pluralism of efforts. Most groups are working hard to clearly identify the sources of abuse and the best of these also offer strong counter-positions. Such groups are strong both about what is wrong and about what they want.

This experience should remind all of us of the need to keep issues close to people locally through a healthy pluralism but as well it encourages us not to forget that effective action depends on bridges to a larger solidarity. (See CISS 502-506)

Senior citizens (CISS 494, 495, 499), native peoples (CISS 500-506), women (CISS 492, 493, 501), low income parents (CISS 466, 481), are developing a common cry for more adequate access to resources to meet basic human needs: housing (CISS 478, 494, 499), health care (CISS 480, 494), employment (CISS 487, 490), and income (CISS 463).

CISS production has advanced to a point that warranted going to offset printing. We hope the improvement shows! We are beginning to see results from our efforts to develop a process for obtaining regular input through regional 'link people.' The cutting edge for CISS now is to encourage regional efforts to network through information exchange.

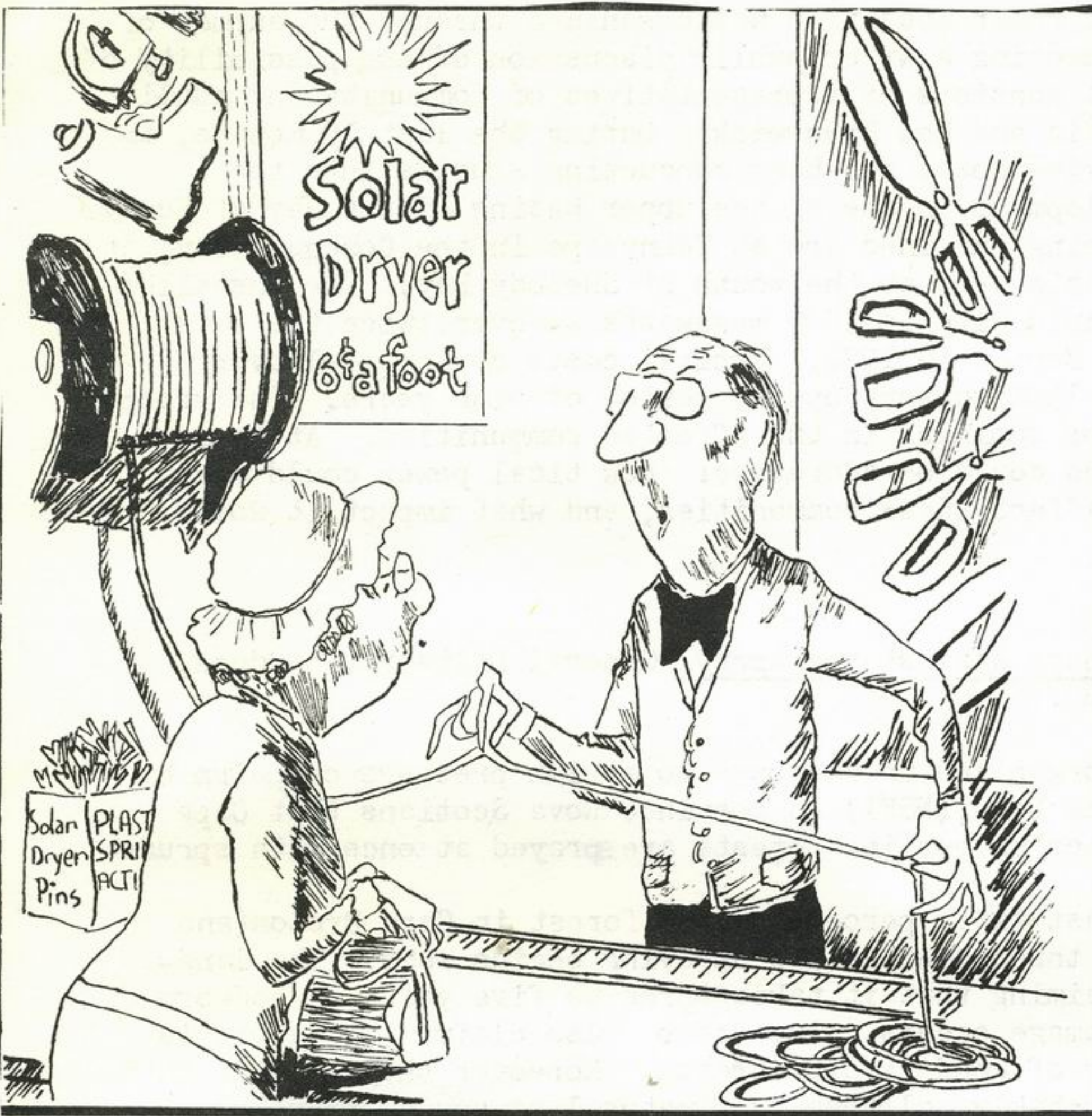
This issue will reach you as most are celebrating holidays to mark the birth of Jesus and the turning of a new year. Jesus' life confirms our conviction that the real power for justice lies with the oppressed and is an invitation to share the struggle to activate that power. Turning the leaf of a year provides an opportunity to celebrate as well as evaluate.

May 1978 prove a year of new beginnings!

In Solidarity,

The CISS Collective





*Call it a clothesline if you insist, but it's a solar dryer.*

*The Globe & Mail, Toronto*

Hope (Help Our Provincial Environment), a member of the Maritime Energy Coalition, is an environmentally concerned active citizen's group. Hope is presently concentrating on the opposition of irresponsible nuclear power developments and the encouragement of alternate energy forms. One of the chief objectives of this group is to insure that the people of P.E.I. are informed and involved in major political decisions that affect them.

Hope is presently involved in the following four areas:

- 1) They are attempting to delay the construction of overland transmission lines (38 megavolt) by Maritime Electric, a private utility that has significant political influence in P.E.I. These lines running from Borden to Charlottetown will connect the central area of P.E.I. with a Maritime Electric Grid, including the Pt. Lepreau nuclear power station and future, huge, inappropriate power stations. Hope believes this issue is crucial since construction of these lines could threaten P.E.I.'s chances for self-sufficiency and for developing alternate, appropriate energy sources. Hope was successful in its request for a public hearing on

this issue from the P.E.I. Land Use Commission but it is still awaiting a recommendation. Meanwhile the group is attempting to stop construction by filing a court injunction. It is also fighting to delay the signing of an agreement which would enable the P.E.I. government to buy nuclear power from Pt. Lepreau.

- 2) Hope is researching the possibility of recycling glass and paper in P.E.I.
- 3) They are also looking into the practical use of wind energy.
- 4) Hope is involved in the publication and distribution of the Maritime Energy Coalition "No-Name" Newsletter.

Getting information to the public is the major future strategy of this group. This will involve the use of film and the media as well as the co-ordination of a network among similar groups on the island.

In the future, Hope will be fighting for better organic land management for farmers. This group also hopes to blockade the proposed uranium mining plans in P.E.I.



CISS      A Proposal for a Public Seminar on Fundy Tidal Power, Coalition For Tidal  
464      Power Education, c/o Lester Settle, R.R.#5, Debert, N.S., 4 pages, Fall, 1977  
Cost: Write for details.

The Coalition for Tidal Power Education was organized through the summer of 1977, for the purpose of promoting a wider public discussion of the possibility of tidal power development. It consists of representatives of community and public interest groups in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. During the last 18 months, the Bay of Fundy Tidal Power Review Board has been conducting studies into the possibility of a tidal development in one of the upper basins of the Bay of Fundy. The three principal sites being examined are at Tennycape in the Cobequid Bay, at Joggins in the Cumberland Basin, and at the mouth of Shepody Bay. The installed energy capacity at the Cobequid site is 3200 megawatts -- over twice the total generating capacity of Nova Scotia in 1974. Capital costs could total over 3½ billion dollars and involve 1300 workers over a period of nine years. The group would like to see a series of seminars in the affected communities. At these seminars three major concerns could be addressed: how tidal power could meet energy needs; how it would affect these communities, and what impact it would have on the environment.

CISS      Cape Breton Landowners Against the Spray, General Delivery, Baddeck,  
465      Nova Scotia. BOE 1B0.

This action group has organized in response to a high pressure campaign by Nova Scotia Forest Industries Ltd., (NSFI) to convince Nova Scotians that Cape Breton faces economic disaster unless its forests are sprayed at once with spruce budworm spray.

NSFI claims that at least fifty percent of the forest in Cape Breton (and also related employment) is threatened unless spraying begins soon. The landowners' group replies by claiming that it takes three to five years of budworm infestation before severe damage occurs. The group also claims that there is at least a forty year supply of wood in Cape Breton. Moreover they predict that the budworm epidemic will probably collapse from natural causes as previous Cape Breton budworm infestations collapsed in 1927 and 1958, without spraying and without severe damage.

Financially the spray could prove to be extremely costly - \$4 million per year indefinitely - and the taxpayer will be involved in paying in the end. In addition to economic costs, the spraying will also involve severe ecological and health risks. Last year alone, spruce budworm sprays in New Brunswick killed six million birds. Spraying inevitably plays havoc with nature by disrupting the ecological cycle and causing immeasurable damage.

NSFI claims that spraying is not harmful to human health. However, the landowners' group claim there are two separate dangers involved: the insecticide itself and its emulsifier. The emulsifier has been linked to Reye's syndrome, a rare but often fatal children's disease. Recently the company changed to a new brand of emulsifier which the landowners' group claims is not chemically different from the original. The use of the insecticide itself is extremely hazardous leading to various nervous disorders as well as potentially to cancer. The group is presently conducting a letter-writing campaign to government officials.

CISS      The Concerned Parents Group of New Brunswick, Box 1021, Fredericton, N.B.  
466

The primary purpose of this group is to promote the implementation of proper safeguards to human health and the environment against the risks involved in the widespread use of chemical pesticides. In addition to researching all aspects of



the relationship between pesticides and health, the group is trying to make widely available information that will increase public awareness of the potential dangers.

Concerned Parents Group did some research on the compound Matacil and discovered that it was the most toxic of the chemicals used in crop spraying and the least well researched. One of the precautions for this pesticide, used against spruce budworm on conifers, includes a warning about the danger of drift. However, during the 1976 spray program it was reported that the "drift of the spray cloud was frequently substantial.....samples taken beyond spray block boundaries showed that in some situations, spray deposit occurred at least one mile beyond block boundaries and was equal in magnitude to a direct overspray." This group accuses Forest Protection Limited, a spraying company, of technical irresponsibility with regard to the use of Matacil.

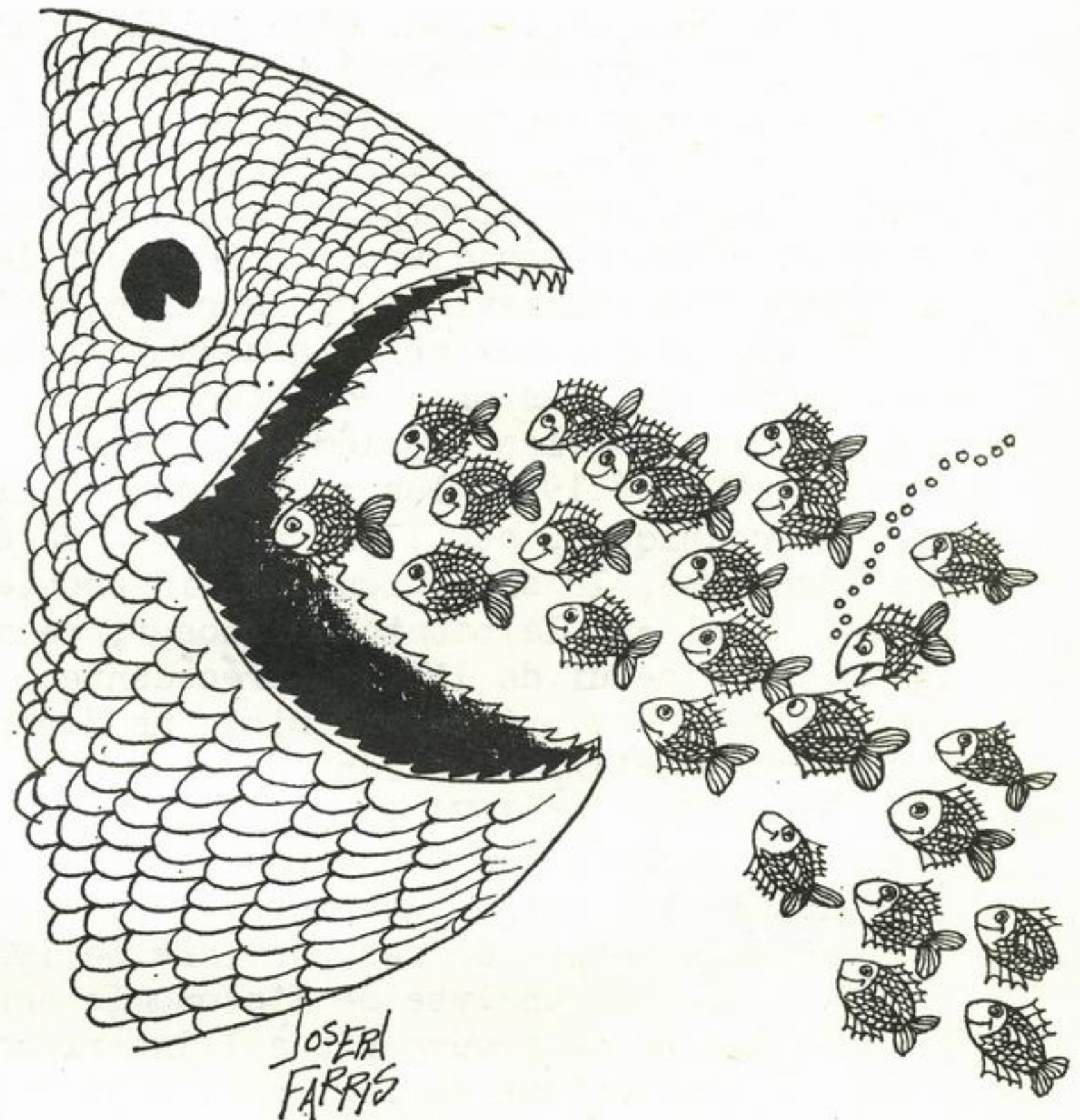
CISS Atlantic Issues, Oxfam Canada, Box 18,000 Halifax or Box 18,000 St. John's, 467 Nfld. 8 pages, Fall, 1977, Free in Maritimes.

This tabloid is published quarterly and circulated throughout the Atlantic Provinces. The current issue looks at the dying Maritime textile industry, unemployment in the Maritimes, the prison system and fishing.

The centrefold article asks what is happening to the fishery. H.B. Nickerson, a relatively small fishing company has bought controlling interest recently in National Sea Products Ltd., the largest Canadian fish company. This strange event becomes more comprehensible when it is recalled that Nickerson has thus closely allied itself with the George Weston Corp., the largest food multinational in Canada. The alliance, assuring virtual control of the Canadian industry, will serve them well in light of the Federal decision to extend Canadian jurisdiction over a 200 mile zone off the coast.

One result of the 200 mile limit has been to idle off-shore fishing fleets from other nations. They find themselves now with an excess of equipment, technical know-how, and markets. The Provincial ministers would like to tap that resource by contracting with foreign fleets to trade permission to fish for a share in their technology and markets. Gradually over 10 years, Canada could thus build up their own industry. Ottawa, however, is resisting. They would like to give the fish ten years to replenish themselves and then gradually work independently to develop our own fishing fleets.

The risk in the Provincial Government approach is that foreign superiority, once rooted in Canada will be the kind of development that will move the industry to the level of the lumber and mining industries; an investment frontier. The real beneficiaries would certainly be the monopoly corporations who have the equity and control of the market. Ultimately, they may end up simply catching





and processing the fish directly on off-shore crawlers; then exporting directly to foreign markets without ever bringing the catch to Canadian ports at all.

The risk of waiting ten years, as the Federal Government would like, is that we may lose the European market - or even the American market - as they turn to other food sources. Thus, a Canadian deep sea fleet must be developed. But if paid for by public funds, it should be publicly owned and it must not interfere with the livelihood of inshore fishermen. Fish is a hot commodity for the future because of protein scarcity. Unless properly developed it will remain a "problem."

CISS      INFORMATION ET FORMATION, Conseil Régional d'Aménagement du Nord-Ouest  
468      Ltée, 30 rue St-François, Edmundston, N-B, E3V 1E3. 3-4 pages, gratis.

Ce feuillet d'information hebdomadaire est publié pour l'usage des associations et groupes qui constituent CRANO. Le format est populaire; les données sont concrets.

Parmi les réflexions d'un feuillet, on trouve la question: le cultivateur est-il homme d'affaires ou employé indirect des grosses compagnies? Les hommes d'affaires avancent leur cause personnelle dans une économie libre en faisant la concurrence l'un avec l'autre. D'autre part, les employés d'une grosse compagnie se syndicalisent avec discipline et en solidarité pour obtenir leur revendication. Dans un autre feuillet on discute brièvement les problèmes des fermiers: le marketing, le manque d'organisation, et leur incapacité d'obtenir des renseignements adéquats sur ce qui arrive aux prix lorsque la nourriture quitte la ferme. Le gouvernement peut aider avec les problèmes techniques, mais ils ne peuvent pas - ou ils ne veulent pas - aider avec les problèmes de marketing et d'organisation. Entre les mois d'avril 1976 et 1977, les prix industriels (C'est-à-dire de la machinerie, des engrais chimiques, etc.) ont augmenté de 6.9%. Quant au prix agricoles (les revenus des fermiers), la situation est différente. Il est évident que le prix de nombreux produits tel que la patate, le boeuf, se vendaient à un prix identique, ou inférieur à celui de l'année précédente. Les tendances contradictoires des prix agricoles et des prix industriels ne dépendent pas des problèmes techniques mais d'une hausse d'exploitation.

Entre 1961 et 1976 le Nouveau-Brunswick a perdu 37% de ses fermiers. Il a lâché 23% de sa terre productive. C'est le record le plus mauvais au Canada. La Colombie Britannique, d'autre part, avec toute une autre politique agricole, a augmenté le nombre de ses fermiers de 19% et a ajouté 56% plus de terre à la production. Une analyse de l'économie agricole, montrera rapidement que la racine du problème ne se trouve pas à l'intérieur de la ferme. Au contraire, elle se trouve à l'extérieur de la ferme, dans les marchés et dans les coûts de production. Les prix de la machinerie et des engrais chimiques montent depuis longtemps plus vite que les prix agricoles. Le producteur de boeuf est obligé de produire de plus en plus de livres de boeuf pour acheter le même tracteur. Les économistes appellent ce phénomène "la détérioration des termes d'échange."

CISS      Farmers, Feds and Fries - Potato Farming in the St. John Valley,  
469      Round One - By Kim McLaren - Development Education Resource Services,  
1539 Birmingham St., Halifax, N.S., 7 pages, March 1977, thirty-five cents.

This pamphlet documents the struggle of farmers in the St. John Valley, New Brunswick. The Canadian-Based multinational corporation, McCain's, controls virtually all aspects of potato production and processing. Farmers buy from McCain's and sell them their produce. In such a process, farmers become in a real sense company employees who work without wages and fringe benefits for the



corporation. Through pre-season contracts and control over farm product prices, the free market is eliminated and control over the farmers is exercised. Prices are controlled through a process of manipulating surpluses involving the creation of domestic surpluses and importation.

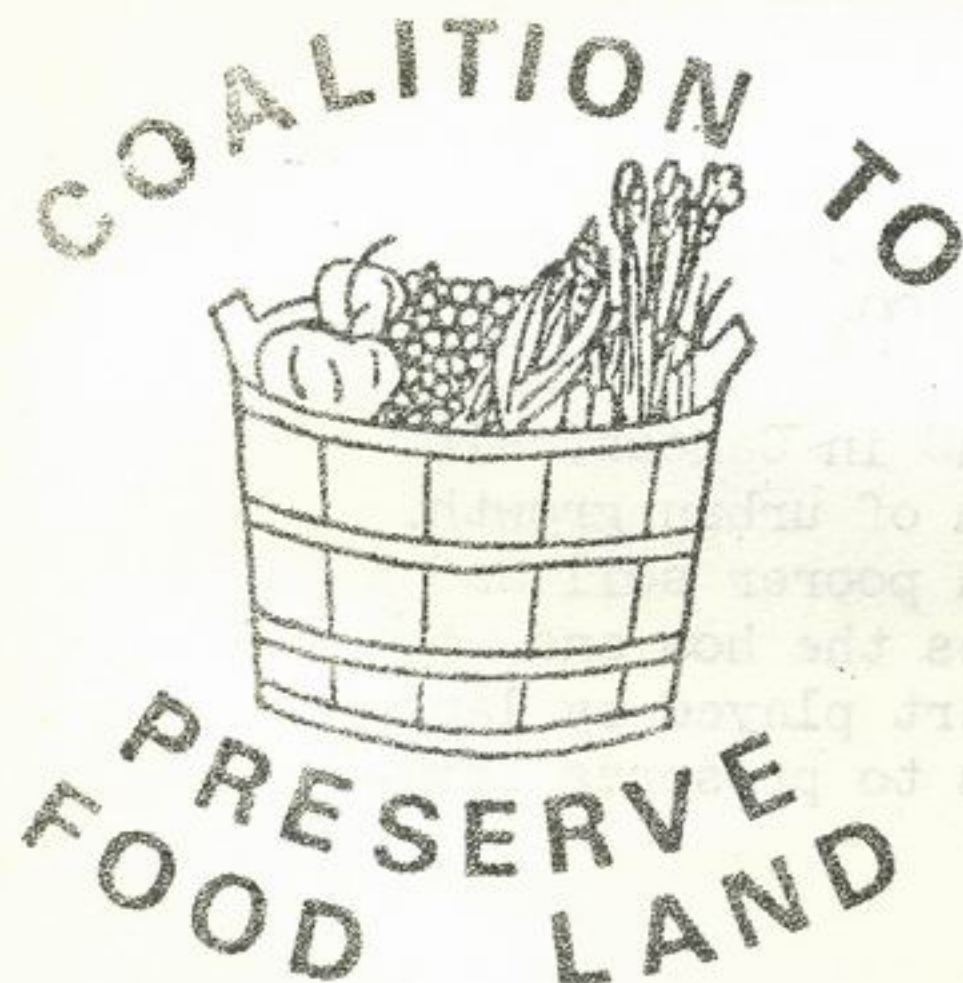
Government loans and credit policies have encouraged large scale production and competition between producers which pushes out smaller producers. In this context, federal and provincial governments have moved to set up marketing boards aimed at reducing surpluses, controlling production and providing more stable income for farmers. While farmers will undoubtedly accrue some benefits through such action, there are no measures to seriously challenge the larger systemic question. Some of the risks in farming will be reduced but agribusiness can be expected to step up their purchases of land and carry out more of the farming themselves.

Without controls on corporate speculation and acquisition, competition for land will continue to increase and more farmers unable to compete, will sell out.



CISS  
L70

Ontario Coalition to Preserve Food Land, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2C3. Annual Membership: \$5 for individuals, \$25 for organizations.



This coalition consists of organizations concerned with the various issues of food land preservation in Ontario. In a province where urban policy always takes priority over rural policy and where there is no comprehensive land use policy, urban growth threatens to encroach on the best farm and food land (particularly in Southern Ontario and the Saint Lawrence Lowlands). It is estimated that one-half of the farmland lost to urban expansion is coming from the best one-twentieth of the farmland. While Ontario remains a net importer of food, the current market mechanism threatens to force food producers out of business and farmers off the land - the latter being unable to re-locate or compete with the urban-related industries.

The Coalition to Preserve Food Land has been created as a response to this situation. It seeks primarily to act as a facilitator to concerned groups providing them with strategies and information to take concrete action. Its purposes: 1) to emphasize that the preservation of food land is essential for the well-being of Canadians; 2) to bring to-gether representatives of and information from organizations interested in food land preservation; 3) to create the opportunity for the co-ordination of the efforts of organizations to preserve food land in Ontario; 4) to focus public attention on issues involved in preserving food land in Ontario; 5) to seek a long term



commitment from society on this issue; 6) to act on specific issues for which consensus is obtained from the Coalition assembly.

Since its inception in April 1977, the coalition has made contacts with over 150 organizations and individuals who share agricultural land use policy as a common ground for discussion and action. Correspondence has been initiated with the Minister of Agriculture and Food. In February 1977 the above ministry released its "Green Paper on Planning for Agriculture - Food Land Guidelines." The Coalition's first action will be a response to this document by member groups who feel it lacks any real commitment to preserve the province's vital food-producing land.

CISS      Project Boomerang, c/o Pollution Probe, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East,  
471      Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2C3.

For the past five years, Pollution Probe (Toronto) has been researching and lobbying around the problem of solving the solid waste problem. Recently it initiated a mass scale consumer action campaign involving the returning (boomerang) to the manufacturer of unnecessary packaging. Fully 43% of domestic solid waste is packaging material. An assault on the environment, packaging burdens the corporate wallet as well as the consumer who pays both at the point of purchase and disposal. The packaging problem is widely recognized but the government refuses to intervene; corporations with money tied up in distinctive packages claim they are responding to the demands of consumers; consumers say they have no choice. Probe believes that if consumers on a mass scale send back over-packaging, there will be a corporate response.

The public can participate in the Boomerang Campaign by picking a product that is superfluous or overpackaged. Next the package can be mailed to the company president with a letter enclosed protesting the overpackaging and stating how and why the president should do something about it. It is important also to solicit a response. Participants should encourage friends and associates to get involved since the project can only be effective on a mass scale. Probe also suggests methods of shopping that would be conducive to the goals of this campaign. Pollution Probe is interested in the results of the campaign as well as in providing further information.

CISS      Perceptions 4 - People and Agricultural Land, Science Council of Canada,  
472      150 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5P4. June 1977, \$4.00.

This publication examines the issue of the use of farmland in Canada. It contends that Canada's prime farmland is in jeopardy, a victim of urban growth. Land to replace this loss is almost invariably in regions with poorer soil and a less favourable climate. People and Agricultural Land examines the how and why of urban growth, its effects upon the country side, and the part played by land dealers, regulators and developers. Finally, it explores ways to preserve farmland by drawing on a variety of expert opinions.

CISS      Northern Perspectives, Vol. 5, No. 3, 1977. Canadian Arctic Resources  
473      Committee, 46 Elgin St., Rm. 11, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5K6 (613) 236-7379.  
12 pages, free.

This issue of Northern Perspectives contains two major articles, one titled 'Thoughts on Canada's Energy' and the other 'There is no such thing as a little garlic.'

'Thoughts on Canada's Energy' is an analysis and critique of two major



documents trying to develop a Canadian Energy Policy. In these policy papers 'Energy Policy Analysis of 1973' and 'The Energy Strategy Paper of 1976' there has been a considerable shift in energy policy in a matter of three years. The author goes on to analyze these changes and to critique the shift, offering his views on what he feels the government has learned and has not learned. Included is an analysis on how and where the taxpayer always ends up paying.

'There is no such thing as a little garlic' critiques the energy question in relation to the constitution: "The issue is not the mismanagement of energy resources or of frontier incompetence. The fundamental question is constitutional. It has to do with the inability of our political institutions to deal with changing circumstances". Inherent in the author's position is the question of power: by concentrating the power in the hands of the few and taking away the power of the people, the government has effectively alienated themselves from their constituency and as a result, the public have become immobilized, neutralized and apathetic.

The Author presents his argument in the context of regulatory boards and corporations, and how the regulations set up to govern these agencies are such that they ultimately are accountable to themselves and therefore, by-pass public review and accountability. The author maintains that the concentration of power is in the hands of the few and those few for the most part, are not in parliament - that is not the elected representatives of the people.

Using the pipeline debate as the case study, the author maintains that what is at stake are moral foundations and that "The debate is not only about a pipeline but about our institutions and freedoms. We are asking whether self-reliance, dignity, and respect for liberty can exist in a modern technological society."

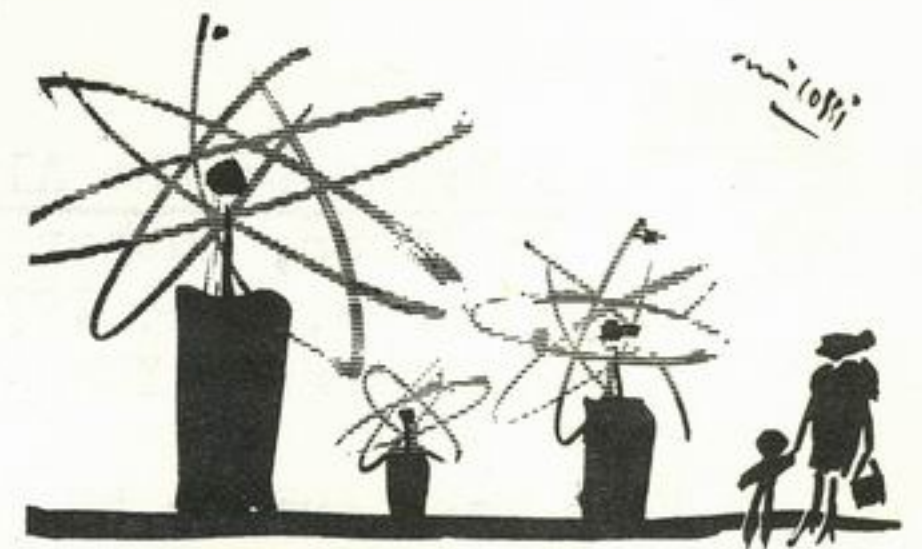
CISS      The Nuclear Dilemma, The Institute for Saskatchewan Studies, Box 1462,  
474      Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. 10 pages, 1977, Cost: Write for further details.

This paper reports on discussions held at a June 1977 seminar at the Institute for Saskatchewan Studies. The seminar dealt with the nuclear issue and particularly the implications of developing the uranium deposits at Cluff Lake, Sask.

The paper begins by identifying several problems in the nuclear industry - from health hazards in uranium mining to the permanent disposal of radioactive wastes. One article entitled "The International Politics of Nuclear Energy" states that: 1) nuclear reactor technology and world uranium supplies are controlled by a small group of multinational corporations; 2) nations with military-dominated economies (eg. Brazil and South Korea) are the most willing customers for nuclear power; such countries are also geared toward heavy foreign capital investment; 3) nuclear energy does not aid the poor of Third World countries but instead reinforces their dependency on the industrialized nations which export nuclear technology.

This paper also discusses the socio-economic implications of proceeding with the uranium development at Cluff Lake, Sask. On the one hand the Saskatchewan government claims that increased employment and provincial revenues would result from such development. However, critics of the project including the Saskatchewan Coalition Against Nuclear Development strongly challenge the government position. Opponents of nuclear development in Saskatchewan call for a moratorium on uranium mining in Saskatchewan citing health, safety and security problems. Safer energy alternatives such as solar are recommended.

A final article in this paper looks at the environment impact of nuclear development.





Fluorine is cited as a major hazard in uranium refining. If fluorine contamination occurs it could be extremely detrimental to the dairy industry of Saskatchewan.

CISS      Non-Nuclear Futures for Ontario: A Sourcebook. The Canadian Coalition  
475      for Nuclear Responsibility and The Community Energy Information Centre,  
348 Somerset St. West, Ottawa, Ont. K1R 6R7. 52 pages, April, 1977. Write  
for price details.

The sourcebook points out that in the near future, Ontario will have to choose between high growth energy policies and policies of conservation and maintenance of a reasonable energy level. High energy use does not necessarily mean increased economic well-being. Among the benefits of conservation of energy is a saving in money. High energy intensive systems such as the proposed nuclear programme will put the province in debt for years. Contrary to the technology of conservation, the unprecedented capital requirements of the nuclear industry means money invested which does not lead to more employment. However, the opportunity offered by energy conservation is unique in its potential to foster employment. As energy is saved, employment is increased through the proliferation of moderate energy producing industries in the field of renewable energy resources. In addition, thousands of jobs may be created by a massive retro-fitting programme.

"All together, the renewable sources can supply, in fifty years, far more than all the energy Ontario needs." It is better to develop transitional technologies to bridge the time needed to develop these resources economically than to be committed to a high-cost nuclear programme which is estimated to cost at least forty billion dollars by 1986 if the present plans of Ontario Hydro are realized. The need for such a programme is questionable when there is an abundant supply of hydro-electric power to serve Ontario's electricity needs even for the next fifty years, if a rational use of energy can be achieved.

Nuclear technology has many problems which have not been solved. The most serious of these concerns the storage of high-level radio-active wastes as well as their reprocessing. While the latter is open to abuse and theft by terrorists, the former has a great potential for radioactive pollution. Several bodies including the Rand Corporation have demanded a slow-down and extreme caution with regard to the advance of nuclear energy because of those factors. Politically, it should be recognized that nuclear technology effectively concentrates the control of power in the hands of a few. The choice of nuclear energy will serve to reinforce the trend towards urbanization as well as centralization. The source-book concludes with a demand for a moratorium in nuclear energy development.

#### ECONOMY

CISS      A Brief to the Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry, Presented by the local  
476      Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United Churches.  
2 pages, June 1977, Free, Write to: Hans Fronius, #52-918.3 Alaska Hwy.,  
Whitehorse, Yukon. Y1A 3YT.

This past summer the Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry (The Lysyk Inquiry) was established by the federal government to prepare a preliminary report outlining the terms and conditions to be considered in the event of pipeline development in the Yukon. The brief outlines the public position taken by the local churches to the issue of pipeline development.

First, the brief affirms that native land claims must be settled before any major development - pipeline or otherwise - is undertaken. Second, the brief asserts that a just land settlement is for the benefit of all Yukoners - both native and non-native. Politically, socially, and economically the Yukon is



hindered by the lack of a land settlement and can only progress with its resolution. And Third, the churches express a deep concern about the potentially negative social impact of the pipeline upon the Yukon. As the Brief states: "We believe that the stability and well-being of our communities is more sacred than pipelines and individual opportunists." The Brief goes on to suggest that safeguards be written into any future pipeline licence so that someone will be held accountable for any detrimental social costs incurred by the Yukon as a result of pipeline development.

CISS      The Pipeline: What Next, Gatt-Fly Newsletter, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont.,  
477      M5R 2S2 (416) 921-4615  
4 pages, October 77.

Included in this news-  
letter are questions and con-  
cerns about: Food and Agri-  
culture, Workers & Runaway  
Investment, and a report on the  
Sugar Workers International  
Conference held in Trinidad.

The issue of the month is  
The Pipeline: What Next? The  
article discusses the complica-  
tions of the agreement to build  
the Alcan pipeline, the first  
of these being that the agree-  
ment was made without settling  
the Yukon Indians land claims.  
For Canadians to benefit, cost  
over-runs must be kept to  
below 35%. A recent U.S.  
study reveals that an average  
cost over-run in 12 major

construction projects is 121%. The Canadian government claims the pipeline will  
creat 100,000 "man-years" of employment in this country. In reality, after construction  
is finished, only 200 permanent jobs will be created in the North.

The newsletter concludes by saying: "The Alcan pipeline is only one project  
among many resource developments (roads, mines and pulp mills are also slated for the  
North) that are making the Canadian economy even more dependent upon transnational  
corporate decisions and less responsive to the needs of working Canadians. Despite  
the government 'decision', it is important to remember that the pipeline is not  
yet built; the money not yet borrowed. The government may hope that opposition to  
this proposed disaster may now fade; but it is our duty - and remains our option -  
to continue to oppose it and to support the investment of our taxes, labour and  
resources where we, and not the corporations, need it."

CISS      National Anti-Poverty Organization Housing Program, National Anti-Poverty  
478      Organization, 196 Bronson Ave., Ste. 300, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 6H3.

Recently the National Anti-Poverty Organization initiated the start of its  
housing program with pilot projects in Parson's Pond and Three Mile Rock, Newfoundland.  
Using the principles of the NAPO self-help development corporation proposal (see CISS  
#416) NAPO has attempted to design a program to bring decent housing and employment  
to the poor of Canada. NAPO hopes to bring these programs to communities in





Newfoundland starting with the Northern Peninsula. Projects in at least two other provinces are being planned for 1978; the situation in New Brunswick and in urban areas are presently being investigated.

The most significant contribution of NAPO's involvement is the expertise of many volunteers in the construction business. NAPO has formed a construction arm called NAPO-CON which will employ the unemployed, train some people in various aspects of construction and provide volunteer consultants for everything from land planning engineering to cost accounting. Planning the program also involved consultation with experts in job training, employment, business, economics, government departments, and social services. Members of the community itself were also consulted. Parson's Pond was chosen because it marks the start of an economically depressed area. The program will continue to move northward.

At this moment, the project consists of repairing and building new houses for the working poor and those on fixed incomes. The program also creates employment in an area where the unemployment rate is 80%. By 1978, NAPO hopes to see repairs completed on at least twenty houses and at least five new houses built; in addition approximately twenty jobs will be created.

The NAPO housing program is also taking advantage of existing programs under the National Housing Act. One N.H.A. program allows a write-off of the first \$3,750.00 for repairs. Long term loans are provided for sums up to \$10,000. People who do seasonal work can have their payments deferred until

they begin work. In cases where a new house is necessary, the potential buyer may cover the down payment through working on his house or through using his own land as a down payment. There is a twenty-five year mortgage which can be subsidized or negotiated according to the owner's income.

CISS 479 Caveat Venditor: Let the Seller Beware, Ontario Public Interest Research Group(OPRIG) Physics 226, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. 24 pages, August 1977.

This Consumer's Handbook was produced by the Consumer Action Centre (CAC) which was established as a project of the Waterloo chapter of OPIRG in 1974. Its functions included research and action, consumer education and representation/mediation on behalf of dissatisfied consumers. On all accounts it was a successful programme, resolving 80% of the complaints requiring staff intervention in favour of the consumer. In the summer of 1976, CAC closed because it did not get its expected grant from the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Why? Because the Kitchener-Waterloo Chamber of Commerce, by applying pressure through the local member of parliament, successfully convinced the government to terminate funding.

In the Introduction the handbook explodes the myth of consumer sovereignty. The myth it argues is fabricated by corporate and government spokespersons. The corporate argument defends free enterprise with the logic that benefits necessarily accrue to the consumer as a result of the activities of competing firms and it suggests that by voting with dollars, consumers can influence corporate policy. C.A.C. on the other hand shows that the marketplace is not competitive because the economy is controlled by oligopolistic corporations. So rather than serve the consumer, corporations end up creating consumer demands to continue their reason for existing - making profit.



The government on the other hand sees its role as a neutral third party which mediates through legislation to ensure that the interest of the consumer and business coincide. C.A.C. shows historically that instead of being a third mediating party, the Canadian government responds to the loudest most powerful voices which belong to the corporate sector. Such injustice C.A.C. argues cannot be explained away as the willful intent of unscrupulous people. "Rather, it is a by-product of an economic system in which profit maximization is allowed to take precedence over the satisfaction of human needs. Consumer and economic injustice - two sides of the same coin - stem from this fundamental power imbalance - the power of corporations to make decisions while people bear the consequences.

The purpose of the handbook is to make people aware of their rights in navigating through such a marketplace. The content deals with explaining and pointing to resources to aid people in understanding and dealing with various aspects of Consumer laws and practices.

CISS      The Crooked Path to Good Eating, Ontario Public Interest Research Group,  
480      (OPRIG) Physics 226, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. 24 pages,  
         Sept. 1977, 50 cents.

This nutrition handbook explains that today's large chain supermarkets stock over 10,000 items from which we must choose to get the most for our food dollar, both nutritionally and economically. This excessively wide variety of items and the way in which they are processed, packaged, and displayed make wise buying a difficult task.

This handbook intends to assist you in buying wisely in spite of these difficulties. It attempts to provide answers to some of the more frequently asked questions about food buying like: "What are the basic nutritive requirements and what foods fulfil them?"; "What are some inexpensive, but equally nutritious meat substitutes?"; "Which convenience foods actually cost less than their homemade counterparts?" More importantly, it briefly describes the food industry, its development and impact on the quality and cost of food, and offers strategies and alternatives to help you win the most for your food dollar.

CISS      Critique of Canada's Family Allowances, National Anti-Poverty Organization,  
481      196 Bronson Ave., Ste. #00, Ottawa, Ont. K1R 6H3. 40 pages, Sept. 1974 and  
         reused in November 1977.

When in January, 1974, major amendments to the Family Allowances came into effect, the National Anti-Poverty Organization examined the effect these changes had on Canadians. They found that the total "increase" in Family Allowances had been swallowed up by inflation.

In a further move to point out inequities of Family Allowances and in response partly to recent news reports that the government is considering changes, N.A.P.O. is distributing their updated brief to the government. In reviewing the original, N.A.P.O. discovered absolutely no action had been taken on their recommendations. Government now says they cannot afford it as a universal program, because the cost would be astronomical.

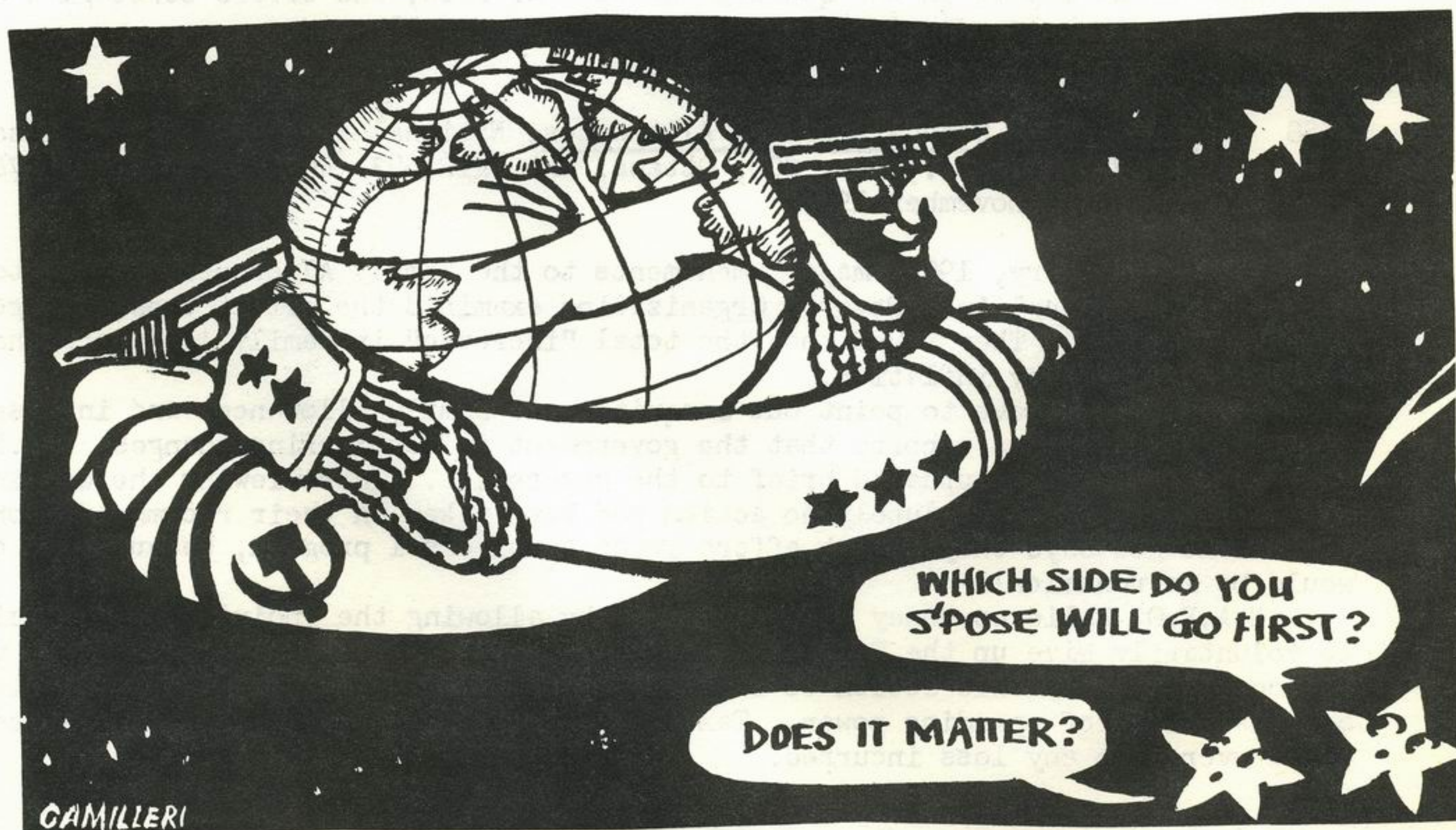
N.A.P.O. believes money could be saved by allowing the individual the decision to voluntarily give up the Family Allowance. Moreover, the government should use the money saved by this action to bring Family Allowance payments back to their original level of spending power. Tax benefits to those who drop the allowance would over-ride any loss incurred.



This brief also includes several appendices and charts that give extensive data on Family Allowances across Canada.

CISS      Disarm and Live, People's Assembly on Canadian Foreign Policy, P.O. Box  
482      535, Stn. C, Toronto, Ont. M6J 3P6. 8 pages, Free.

The People's Assembly on Canadian Foreign Policy is "an umbrella group" comprising a number of organizations who support military disarmament in the interests of peace. Some of the groups involved are as follows: The Association of Ukrainian Canadians, The Canadian Council of Churches, The Congress of Canadian Women and Energy Probe. The People's Assembly supported an October 23 - 30 "Peace Week in Canada" to call attention to their concerns. This brochure announced the Peace Week, but also describes the reasons behind the move. One major reason is that the United Nations will be holding a special session on disarmament in May, 1978 and The People's Assembly feels there should be public discussion before the event. This is seen as necessary because there is, at present, little serious discussion of disarmament among world governments. In this regard, the Canadian government has indicated its support of a comprehensive treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear arms and of stringent controls of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. However, the brochure points out that the record to date of Canada on these issues has been poor. The brochure also briefly examines the major economic aspects of military spending and concludes that it is an inefficient means of creating jobs, it exports Canadian technological capacity, it drives up the price of comparable civilian technology and it makes Canada further dependent on the U.S. Thus, the group recommends major reduction in Canadian and world military spending and suggests eleven actions the reader can take toward this end.





- (A) Of Spirits and Dragons, John VanDyk, 24 pages, \$1.00.

VanDyk sketches the history of the western world to offer the reader a coherent portrayal of how capitalism and socialism have risen to be our political choices. Contending that these have grown to become monstrous dragons he pleads for a third option.

- (B) The Farmer and a Third Option, James Visser, 30 pages, \$1.00.

Contending that Canadian economic policy is forcing farmers into a survival of the fittest straight-jacket, the author pleads for a diversified culture and an agriculture policy which is free from domination of economic expansion in other sectors, and which does not cater to a consumer society.

- (C) The Limits of Ownership, Peter J. Boodt, 10 pages, 75 cents.

Boodt leads the reader to an introspective examination of our personal attitudes toward our possessions. He also encourages changes in public policy for the management of resources.

- (D) Submission to the Federal Government of Canada in reaction to Bill C42, the proposed Competition Act, Christian Farmer's Federation of Western Canada, 14 pages, 10 cents.

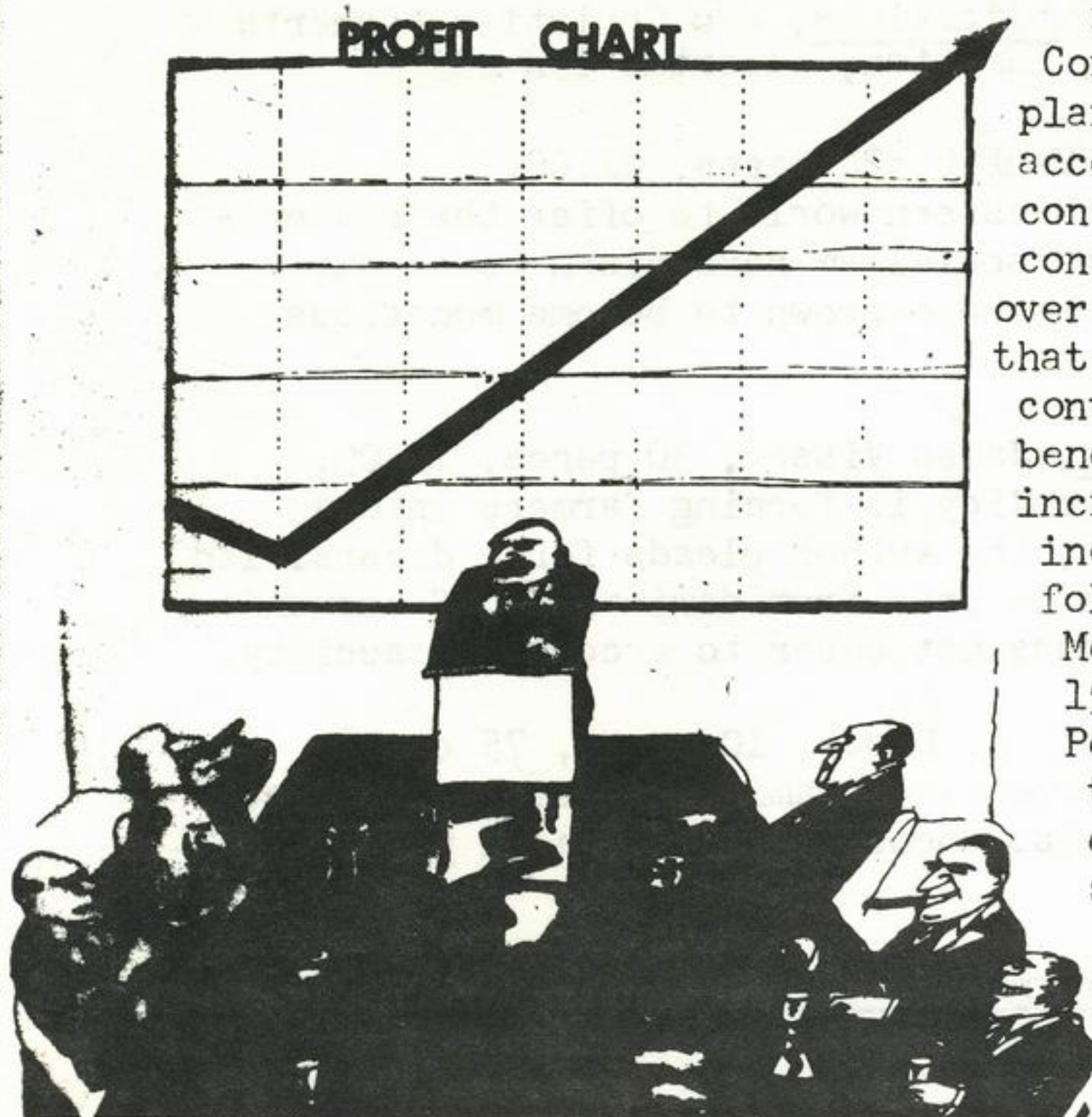
This brief criticizes the philosophy behind the Competition Act, which is that efficiency and competition ensure the integrity of the market place.

- (E) Submission by the Christian Farmers Federation of Western Canada to the Provincial Government of Alberta on the issue of Land Use, 16 pages, 10 cents.

This brief deals with some of the fundamental issues underlying the land use problem. The translation of economic growth into industrialization is cited as one of the chief causes of the land use problem.

The main article of this issue looks at the energy crisis. It begins by defining energy as accumulated work and links this to sources(fuels) and uses (industry). Then a brief history of industrial heat supplies and consumption outlines the process leading to present requirements. World oil consumption, for example, increased by 70 percent from 1964-1973. With key industrialized nations relying on imported oil(Japan - 85 percent, Western Europe - over 90 percent, the United States - 30 percent and Canada - 55 percent despite the fact that it exports 59 percent.) the impact of world price increases has created great concern. The article tries to answer why Canada's domestic price of oil should follow increases in world prices when it produces more oil than it consumes. The answer is related to the policy of continentalism which has been practiced by the Canadian federal government since the end of the second world war. The policy has the effect of tying the Canadian economy to the U.S. investment in such a way that they gain control and ownership of Canadian resources.





"And though in 1973, your company had again to contend with spiralling labour costs, meddling government regulations, and ecological do-gooders, management was able once more, through a combination of deceptive billing and false advertising, and the proper use of plant shut-downs, to show a profit which in all modesty can only be called excessive."

For instance, the Canadian petroleum industry is 91 percent foreign controlled. Considering this in light of the fact that nuclear plants and fossil sources have not developed according to schedule and that by 1985 U.S. energy consumption alone will equal the 1970 world consumption, the pressure to maintain control over import becomes more crucial. The articles show that it is the multinational corporations which control the petroleum industry and in such a way to benefit substantially from the situation of increasing demand and crisis. The net percentage increase in profit from 1970 to 1976 for the following companies were: Exxon - 102 percent, Mobil - 95 percent, Gulf - 48.3 percent, Shell - 150 percent, Standard - 93.5 percent, British Petroleum - 49 percent. The article points out that these corporations took further advantage of the current situation by selling inventory stocks at new increased prices, forcing the Canadian government to push crude oil prices up to the world market so there would be no competitive advantage, fixing estimates of reserves to determine quantities they were allowed to export and restricting supplies to raise prices in the short term to create a long-term atmosphere of declining reserves

which also paves the way for future price increases.

The paper raises other critical questions about inefficient use of energy and the production of unnecessary products in order to stimulate thinking and discussion. Another article looks at some of the reasons why Canada does not as yet recognize that the unemployment rate is as high as in the depression years. Claims are now processed by mail which dispenses with crowds. Benefits are better than during the depression and that more family units now have two or more employed persons which delays the full impact of layoffs. With the jobless rate up to one in five, the long term impact on the lives of the unemployed and the fabric of Canadian society will be very damaging the article concludes.

CISS 485 Neo-Colonialism and The Canadian Political Economy, William Luttrell, c/o Gatt-Fly, 11 Madison Ave. Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2. 24 pages, Feb. 1976, Write for details.

This study paper provides information for those seeking to reflect on the dynamics of the Canadian economy in an international context. It begins with a definition of neo-colonialism: "The essence of neo-colonialism is that the state which is subject to it is, in theory, independent and has all the outward trappings of international sovereignty. In reality its economic system and thus its political policy, are directed from outside (by foreign capital).... The result of neo-colonialism is that foreign capital is used for the exploitation rather than for the development of the less developed parts of the world." By comparing Canada with other countries (both 'developed' and 'underdeveloped') this paper examines Canada both as a neo-colony and as a developed country with its own multinational corporations. The study, however, presents considerable evidence to substantiate its claim that Canada's economy is basically neo-colonial; chief among the factors



contributing to Canada's neo-colonial status is the huge amount of foreign domination of major industry.

As a neo-colony the country is structurally weak and is more dependent in its trade and military prowess than either Japan or Germany. The paper concludes by recommending a socialist transformation as the only remedy to combat Canadian corporate imperialism and neo-colonial subjugation. Much of the research and documentation in this paper is illustrated through the use of tables and graphs.

CISS      Where do We Go From Here?, By Grant Maxwell, available from The Committee  
436      on National Voluntary Organizations, P.O. Box 2744, Stn. D, Ottawa, Ont.,  
K1P 5W7. Set of six booklets 8 - 15 pages each, 1977, \$4.00 per set.

The "Committee of National Voluntary Organizations"(C.N.V.O.) works to:  
1) improve communication and common interest among voluntary agencies in the Canada wide sector and 2) to develop an effective ongoing means of contact and liaison between the national voluntary organizations and the federal government on matters of common concern.

The C.N.V.O. offers Where Do We Go From Here? in both French and English as a contribution to future debate and understanding of the issues facing Canada's future. The kit is basically a discussion starter to be used as a tool by individuals and groups for surfacing insights and proposals from their own concerns, hopes, and experiences. The Booklets are: a) introduction: the process is the reality, b) summary of the way ahead - a government working paper, 1) What Links Us Together as People?, has themes dealing with roots, life stories, beliefs and values, signs of harmony in public affairs. 2) What Divides Us as Citizens? looks at plurality of viewpoints, relationships in crisis and signs of division in public affairs. 3) Unity in Diversity? Variety in Harmony, deals with confederation: past, present, ...future, the question of price and portents in public affairs. 4) Which Way Ahead? discusses participation: towards shared leadership, policy proposals, from bigger to smaller and a more livable future.

## LABOUR

CISS      Unemployment, c/o Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre, P.O.  
437      Box 3368, Halifax, South, Nova Scotia. 4 pages, 1977, Free.

This broadsheet examines the crucial unemployment situation in Nova Scotia and outlines attempts by the unemployed in union with working people to confront this problem. As the province prepares for its worst economic winter in forty years, it is estimated that over twenty percent of the working population(60,000 workers) are unemployed. The broadsheet contains personal accounts of those who are unable to find work, particularly students.

One article analyzes the roots and the effects of the boom and bust cycles which have recurred throughout this century in Canada; these cycles are seen as characteristic of the profit system wherein the worker becomes the inevitable victim. The prosperous overproductive sixties ended in a recessionary cycle and recovery is not immediately in sight. This article suggests that the government does virtually nothing to remedy unemployment and indeed often encourages it by its policies. One example is the increasing restrictions around claiming U.I.C. benefits.

Nova Scotia labour and unemployed are responding to this situation by organizing, exposing the problem and fighting for solutions. Throughout the summer of 1977 the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour and some local labour councils

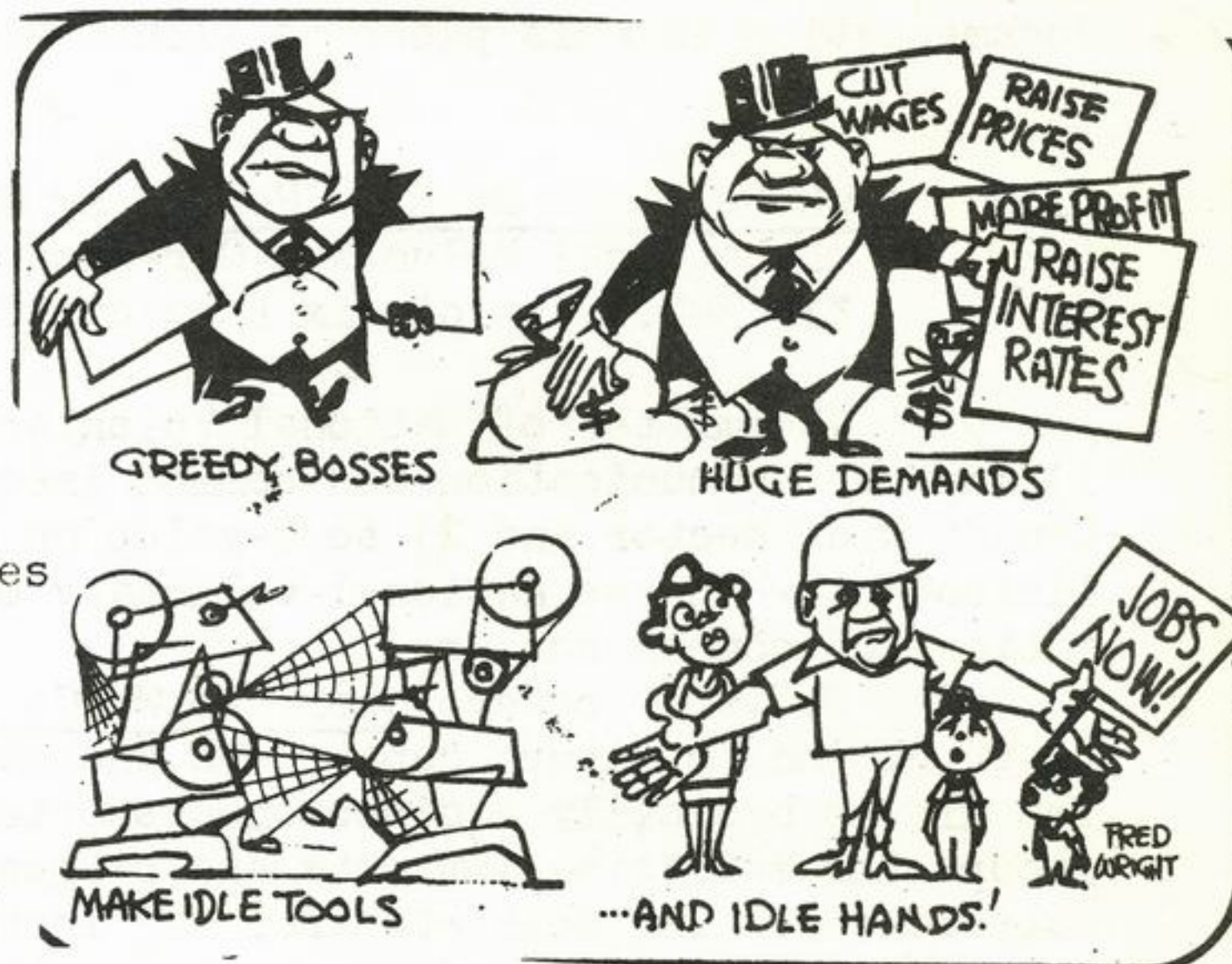


formed coalitions and published a series of statements outlining the issue and proposing solutions. The Cape Breton Committee of Concern for the Unemployed has emerged as the most active of these coalitions, carrying out demonstrations and occupations of government buildings.

One of the chief concerns of the coalitions is government accountability.

Although they have been rebuffed by Privy Council President McEachen and Premier Regan, the coalition continues to produce statements critical of government programs "which barely scratch the surface." The coalitions' proposals include: 1) increased government assistance benefits, 2) higher minimum wage levels, 3) new housing programs 4) more efficient processing and use of the province's natural resources 5) an Inventory Support Programme - manufactured goods such as rail cars, lumber and paper could be produced as usual during bad economic times, then stored to be sold when markets improve.

The coalitions feel that such programmes, implemented within sound economic planning, with federal assistance for basic services, including housing and various modes of transportation, could lead toward overcoming the unemployment crisis.



CISS 438 A NOUS DE DECIDER, Association des Forestiers du Nouveau Brunswick et du Québec, Conseil Régional d'Aménagement du Nord Ouest, 30 rue St-Francois, Edmundston, N.-B., E3V 1E3. 7 pages, gratis.

Ces pages détaillent l'histoire et principes de l'association des forestiers. Ils ont commencé en février '72 avec une vingtaine de bûcherons de la région. Une manifestation de 250 bûcherons à Fredericton en avril '73 et un congrès à Edmundston en octobre '74 (regroupant 400 personnes y compris une cinquantaine d'invitées et de collaborateurs) leur enhardirent. Ils ont reformulé leurs objectifs:

- a) reconnaissance du métier de bûcheron
- b) avoir une formule d'impôt appropriée
- c) éliminer le salaire à job ou améliorer la scale.
- d) prise en main des ressources naturelles: arrêter la coupe à blanc et éviter le gaspillage
- e) accélérer le reboisement
- f) travailler chez nous

Au cours de ces années d'existence, l'association a été amené à offrir des services de caractère individuel ou collectif à sa première clientèle, soit les travailleurs forestiers. On a vu aussi la situation plus claire. C'est l'insécurité qui domine. Les forestiers changent souvent d'employeurs (6 bûcherons sur 10 ont changé de compagnies en 5 ans et 22 percent de l'ensemble ont changé quatre fois et plus). Ils craignent la mécanisation, les blessures et l'âge. De plus, l'ouvrage est souvent perturbé par des arrêts temporaires et subits; surplus de bois, conflits de travaux, mauvais temps, ennuis mécanique.

Mais, par la promotion des intérêts des forestiers, par la défense de leurs droits (accidents, santé, chômage, comptabilité, impôts), on rend les travailleurs plus sûrs d'eux-mêmes.



Après ces expériences, l'association conclue qu'il doit, avec des centrales syndicales, mener des luttes sur le terrain économique (meilleures salaires, sécurité d'emploi, etc.) afin d'assurer leur droit de subsistance. Les capitalistes occupent le secteur politique et nous répriment jour après jour par leurs sales lois anti-ouvrières.

De plus en plus ils arrivent à la conclusion qu'il est impossible de s'en sortir dans le système capitaliste actuel, que c'est une illusion de penser qu'on peut contrôler quelque chose tant que ce seront les capitalistes qui feront règles de jeu, que les gouvernements ont au service des compagnies, et les lois qu'ils votent ne vont que dans les intérêts des capitalistes.

CISS 489 THE FIVE-LEGGED SHEEP: MICHELIN TIRE IN NOVA SCOTIA (ROUND ONE, No. 7)  
Michael Belliveau and Barbara de Marsh, Development Education Resource Services, 1539 Birmingham St., Halifax, N.S., 12 pages, May, 1977, 35 cents.

This study outlines the history of a single-family based multinational whose entry into Nova Scotia as the largest private employer has led to the establishment of the "Pictou County Mafia." As part of a consortium of multinationals, they are intent upon challenging labour relations in the province. Their power is quite clear as is the pattern of their action. Over the past four or five years they have seriously weakened the functioning of the Labour Relations Board.

The present issue of Round One is only the first of a three-part study of the company. Michelin has been manufacturing tires since before 1900. Yet it only began a substantial penetration of the North American market in 1966 when it formed an agreement with Sears. The first introduction of Michelin to Nova Scotia came only after extensive research into the business life of the province. Their entry came at the end of decade of substantial international capital investment in Nova Scotia: Stora Kopparberg's kraft mill at Point Tupper; Gulf's deep water terminal and refinery there as well as General Electric's heavy water plant; and Scott Paper's pulp operation at Amhercrombie.

The authors believe the major factor in multinational interest in the region



lies in the nature of its under-development. "Corporate costs..... are reduced by government concessions and grants, minimal resource royalties, an unorganized work force, and in some cases, slightly lower wages than in the centre." The fact is that, according to the authors, Michelin's investment in the Nova Scotia plants probably amounts to only 16-33 percent of the total. The rest is made up of these "benefits." The reason Michelin located in Pictou County seems to have been based on the area's social stability (i.e. lack of strong union history).

The main point of the study is to underline Michelin's attempts to restrict labour organizing in its factories, or indeed among any of those multinationals with whom it has entered into an agreement to work together on labour questions.



Earlier Michelin had been instrumental in creating an employer council of nine major global corporations who pool information on international unions for developing strategies for negotiation as well as for lobbying. It appears that Michelin has been quite active in Nova Scotia in lobbying for amendments to the Trade Union Act and in blocking any amendments counter to its own interests. The first such action was an effective block of certification of their own Operating Engineers through an amendment in 1973 announced just one day before their hearing! This led to a series of actions which has almost negated the effectiveness of the Labour Relations Board. Applications from workers at Sobey's and Gulf were also denied eventually. Eventually the "Michelin regulation" was removed after angry protest by labour but they have kept up the pressure through lobbys at the Labour/Management Study Committee to assure favourable labour policies.

CISS      The Canadian Student, The Student Christian Movement, 736 Bathurst St.,  
490      Toronto, Ontario. November, 1977, Write for details.

The focus of this tabloid is unemployment. Particular attention is paid to the observations of a conference on unemployment held by S.C.M. in the summer of 1977 which studied the Atlantic fishing industry. Attention is also paid to unemployment and exploitation in the agricultural and forest industries of Nova Scotia. There is also a report on the summer S.C.M. Industrial Workcamp, as a means of bridging the gap between theory and practice regarding the concerns of employment.

The workcamp was set up so that students worked in factories during the day and studied related issues at night; thus, work and study were combined to provide a dynamic approach to learning. The camp members lived together, shared community responsibilities and pooled their wages into a common account which was divided up according to individual needs. Four students and a co-ordinator lived in a downtown Toronto church for the summer; they managed to obtain three factory jobs and one drove a truck - none were unionized. The students came face to face with issues such as unemployment, the role of unskilled labourers, immigrants and women in the working class, job insecurity, poor working conditions, worker-management relationships, and the difficulties that workers confront in organizing. The study sessions attempted to reflect on the experience of the day as theoretical concepts were verified or contrasted by working experience. Those involved came away with the impression of an underlying conflict between workers and management: profits came before people's needs. They also questioned their own future involvement in the work force; whether to support the working class or the present economic system of exploitation. Inquiries about involvement in the 1978 Workcamp are directed to S.C.M. at the above address.





The Atlantic Region Labour Education Centre (ARLEC) was established in recognition of the fact that labour's ability to contribute to society's improvement is determined primarily by the vitality and currency of its stock of knowledge, skills and attitudes. From the outset in 1972, ARLEC's board of directors insisted on a type of educational program which aims primarily at sharpening the social consciousness of unions, rather than their negotiating and contract administration skills. While the Centre recognizes that a union's primary function continues to be the protection of employee rights, it attempts to construct an educational experience which takes the unionist beyond parochial job interests. The hope is that the ARLEC student on returning home will assert a stronger influence and become a louder voice in the larger concerns of community, province and country. The courses, which last two weeks, have a participatory format and are complemented by resource people.

Courses of study include:

- 1) Social Role of Labour today - explores the historical role trade unionism has played in shaping many of today's social reforms and examines future concerns.
- 2) Union Organization and Structure in Canada - examines interrelationships of locals, district and labour councils, provincial federations, CLC and international organizations.
- 3) Future Trends in Collective Bargaining - examines the effects of structural changes in industry and in the economy upon collective bargaining.
- 4) The Atlantic Economy - analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of the present economic situation and the possibilities for bettering it.
- 5) Understanding Community Organizations - examines the workings of local government and the methods of participating in its affairs.
- 6) Public Communications - examines methods that will enable the student to communicate more effectively her/his point of view via the media.
- 7) Leadership Dynamics - develops leadership potential.

"Sixty per cent of Canada's poor derive the greatest part of their income from work." This statement counteracts the popular myth of the poor being poor because they are lazy. The statement is documented in this booklet which is an analysis of Statistics Canada's 1974 Survey of Consumer Finances. The booklet examines a number of aspects of the working poor in Canada based on Canada-wide data. For example, it looks at area of residence, types of families (including unattached individuals), education, sex of family head, and sources of income. It compares data on the working poor with that on "other poor" people and the "non-poor." Among other things, the data points out that both unattached individuals and those under twenty-five are over represented among the working poor. Those over 55 are over represented in the "other poor." Women who head families or are single, face a much greater likelihood of being poor than men. The data also indicates that "low-income families are much less likely to have two or more earners than non-poor families." The format of the presentation is straight reporting of data with little reflection on how it got to be this way.



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The Rally Story - An Account of the Planning, Organization and Enactment of Women Rally for Action, Women Rally For Action, 2029  
West 4th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. 50 pages, Spring, Write for Details.

# WOMEN! RALLY FOR ACTION

The following is a reprint from the preface of 'The Rally Story.' "This book is a description of how women of British Columbia conceived, planned, and organized the largest mass lobby of Members of the Legislative Assembly in the history of B.C. Words can never recapture the excitement of the occasion. We feel, however, that some account should be provided of the process we all went through and some analysis of that process and its results.

We also want to pass on to others an account of the problems we faced and the skills we learned. We recognize that, although the basic women's issues in this country are similar, no two actions on these issues can be identical.

We wish only to share what worked and what didn't work for us, and to convey some sense of what can happen when women are angry enough to act.

The shape of this book evolved quite slowly. At one moment we were writing long, detailed (and boring) work outlines; at another, we were reliving the excitement of our action and wanting, somehow, to convey that excitement to others.

We finally decided on a workbook format. Several personal recollections serve as an introduction to the organizations detail. A flow chart illustrates the breadth of the organization. To provide consistency, the work of each committee is outlined under the headings "Goal, Participants, Organization, Comments."

The book closes with an evaluation of the action itself and comment on the process which was a unique experience for hundreds of women in the spring of 1976. The act of writing it all down has been to relive a significant and vitalizing occasion in the growth of the women's movement in B.C."

CISS

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Development Education Action, c/o Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario. M5R 2G3.

Development Education Action (DEA) is a reflection-action group composed of senior citizens. DEA grew out of a belief that many other people want "something beyond" existing programs; and that they would like to be involved with others who are engaged in serious research and action on issues of common concern. The following are some of their concerns and views: 1) "that we will recognize the struggle that has gone on in Canada for financial, housing and health measures which give greater security for Canadians in the later years. 2) that we will become aware of the need to articulate our belief that much more struggle is required if older people in Canada are to regain their independence and become creative people again. 3) that by looking at life for older people in an entirely different system than our own, we may see other possibilities for the Canadian situation. 4) that, as we look at new possibilities in Canada, we will begin to see that our struggle to be rid of the myths about aging, to change the attitude toward the elderly, to enhance the quality of life in the later years, is very much related to the struggle of others for independence, fulfilment and greater security."

Out of their discussion and work together, DEA decided to make a slide-tape montage about growing old in China and Canada; some DEA members have lived and



worked in China before the revolution and some have visited their in recent years. The montage entitled "The Old Ones" (28 mins.) is available for rental (\$20.00) and contains a kit with resources to maximize the use of the slide-tape. A brochure describing DEA's history and goals is also available.

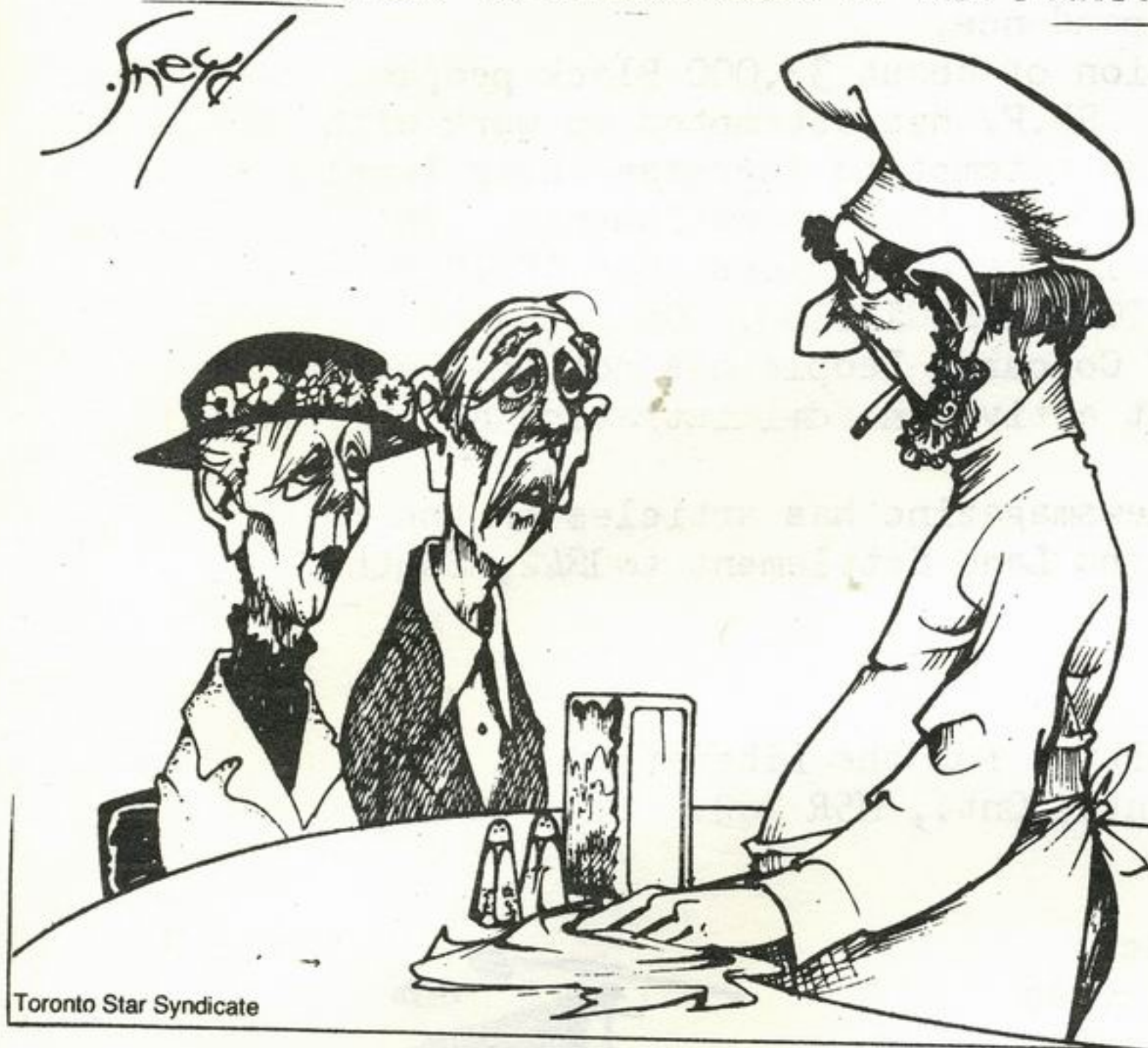
Development Education Action will be glad to assist others who are interested in forming such a group.

CISS  
495

National Pensioners and Senior Citizens' Federation Brief to the Government of Canada, Bertha Freson, National Secretary, Reserve Mines, Cape Breton, N.S. BOA 1VO. 4 pages, October, 1977. Write for further Information.

The National Pensioners and Senior Citizens' Federation represents Senior Citizens' Associations and Federations in every province of Canada. In September, 1977, representatives from across Canada met in Niagara Falls, Ontario to study and act on pertinent problems and needs of older people. Contending that the opinions and decisions of this convention represent generally the thinking and feelings of Canada's seniors, the federation adopted a number of resolutions which it submitted in brief to all members of the Federal Parliament and Senate. Some of these

resolutions are listed below: 1) Given the inflationary spiral and rising living costs (which are increasing faster than the quarterly cost of living increase in the Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement) the federation requests that the old age security be increased to \$200.00 per month and that the guaranteed income supplement be increased proportionately. 2) the federation urges air, rail, ferry and bus transportation companies to reduce their regular fares by 50 percent to seniors sixty years of age and over, so that they can visit relations and enjoy Canada which they helped to build. 3) the federation urges the Canadian government and the ministry of the environment to intensify its program and efforts to control all forms of pollution in Canada and elsewhere. 4) the federation requests that the Federal Senior Citizens' New Horizons Program be expanded and that the National Association of Seniors pledge continued support for such programs. 5) Finally, the federation urges all parties of the Federal Government to establish a National Department of Senior Citizens' affairs whose special responsibility will be devising new programs and new policies to improve the basic lifestyle of Canada's senior men and women at the earliest possible date.



*"A cup of coffee and two straws, please."*

special responsibility will be devising new programs and new policies to improve the basic lifestyle of Canada's senior men and women at the earliest possible date.



CISS 496 BLACK UNITED FRONT OF NOVA SCOTIA, From GRASP - Publication of B.U.F., 1806 Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 20 pages, Aug-Sept., 1977, 50 cents.

One page of the news-magazine is devoted to explaining the objectives and activities of an organization made of, by and for Black Nova Scotians. B.U.F. does not purport to be the voice of every Black Nova Scotian citizen but rather addresses itself to those issues, the repercussions of which directly or indirectly affect the progress and well being of the Black citizenry of the province.

Current thrusts are in the area of job counselling and in long term job creation, assisting in the construction of 39 new housing units and rehabilitation of 44 units by a Black construction company, youth work, criminal justice work in the area, diversion, decriminalization and deinstitutionalization, communications, public relations, and educational and cultural development.

Linkages exist on a circular pattern in B.U.F. Since the Board approves staff, it is able to hold accountable for its actions that same staff. Since Council elects the Board, it is able to hold it accountable for its actions, and since Councillors are to be representative of their communities, they can in turn be held accountable by the community. In this way, each of the components of B.U.F. have a vested interest in maintaining the efficient operation of the other within the same system in a functional interdependence.

The Province of Nova Scotia has a population of about 33,000 Black people scattered throughout the 40 Black communities. B.U.F. has attempted to work with the provincial and community organizations in an attempt to increase their level of activity and effectiveness in meeting the needs of their constituents. In addition to B.U.F., there are two major provincial organizations, the AFRICAN UNITED BAPTIST ASSOCIATION and the BLACK EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION. Of late the Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Coloured People has not been active on a provincial basis, but rather has been most active in administering an education fund in the Halifax Country area.

Besides the information on B.U.F., this newsmagazine has articles on the Black Cultural Festival, Black in Nova Scotia and Land Settlement to 1842, South Africa and Tracing our Roots.

CISS 497 Armed on Our Own Ground, Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa (TCLSA), 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont., M5R 2G3. Slide/tape, 1977, Write for details.

The slide-tape show focuses on South Africa; the recent student demonstrations, workers' strikes and events leading up to it. The show begins with students demonstrating against the enforced use of the Afrikaans language in their schools. The response of the police through the use of tear-gas, dogs, batons and guns resulted in the deaths of hundreds of students. This and the oppressive nature of the Apartheid system led to the spread of mass student and workers' resistance against the entire regime. All across the country, students held demonstrations and workers organized successful strikes in major industrial centres.

The slide-tape show also tries to point out how the South African government is able to sustain its economy in the face of instability. Foreign investment as well as Canadian corporate involvement and Canadian bank loans to South Africa play an important role in helping the government out of economic difficulties.



**That's the thanks you get for allowing them to work for us.**



In the face of such violent opposition, the resistance of the oppressed peoples of South Africa is gaining new momentum daily as expressed by the last few slides in the program.

CISS      Saskatchewan's Stake in the Politics of Separatism, Institute for  
498      Saskatchewan Studies, Box 1462, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 3P7. 12 pages,  
Late 1977, Write for details.

This edition reports on discussions and workshops held in connection with a seminar on the possible separation of Quebec from Canada, and its implications for Saskatchewan. Wide ranging political, economic, social and cultural concerns are expressed.

In supporting separation, one article states that French Canadians remain a politically and culturally repressed minority who must take steps to avoid assimilation into the English mainstream. For example, the Francophone population in Saskatchewan continues to decline inspite of provincial efforts to promote French in its school system.

A second article advances the view that, in the event of separation, Quebec would favour an economic union with the rest of Canada, a union involving the free flow of goods, services, labour and capital between equal partners. This arrangement offers certain economic benefits for Western Canada since it requires the removal of present tariff barriers and transportation policies that are designed to protect secondary industry in Quebec. An opposing view is given in a statement by then Premier William Blakeney, who maintains that the limited trade with Quebec would result in minimal economic gains for Saskatchewan in the event of its separation.

Politically, it was argued that the government of Saskatchewan failed to dialogue with the P.Q. because the N.D.P. then in power, were opposed to regionalism and supported policies of centralization. However, in the event of separation it was felt that a political shift to the right would occur, with a rejection of the N.D.P. in favour of the Conservatives.

This edition closes with a debate on the resolution that an independent Quebec will be good for Quebec and Canada.

CISS      CALGARY'S EASTERN DOWNTOWN CORE: SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES, Preventative  
499      Social Services Division, City of Calgary, Social Service Dept., P.O.  
Box 2100, Calgary, Alberta. T2P 2M5.

The research for this report was completed during the summer of 1975. Its purpose was to obtain an overview of the social problems in Calgary's Eastern downtown core. The information was gathered through interviews with a wide variety of downtown services, businesses and organizations. Census data was also used in the report to show that the population of this area, which is both older and poorer than in any other section of Calgary, is also increasing. Senior citizens and "unattached individuals" are the dominant population groups, often living in subsidized rooms or hostels. The social problems of the area, as suggested by the interviews, are listed in order of the number identifying the problem. Co-ordination of services was the need stated most often, followed by the need for "personal and social development of individuals" and "public protection." Each of the 17 problem areas identified is substantiated by quotes from those interviewed. Based



on the information gathered, the report recommends that the following be developed in Calgary:

- (1) a comprehensive plan for the area
- (2) a policy with respect to senior citizens' housing
- (3) a policy with respect to transient housing, and
- (4) an "outreach demonstration project" to enhance access to services.

As a result of the report, four people have been hired as outreach workers in this core area.

#### NATIVE PEOPLES

CISS      NOVA SCOTIA MICMAC ABORIGINAL RIGHTS POSITION PAPER, Union of Nova  
500      Scotia Indians, The Micmac News, Box 961, Sydney, N.S., B1P 6J4.  
44 pages, December, 1976, \$2.00.

This tabloid edition of a position paper presented to the Federal Government in 1977 was signed by twelve chiefs representing the Union of Nova Scotia Indians. It argues that "the Micmacs of Nova Scotia have occupied and used the land and resources of the province of Nova Scotia from time immemorial; they have not received compensation for nor have they negotiated for the loss of use of those lands and resources."

The paper begins by outlining the prehistoric evidence of ancestors to today's Micmacs occupying and using the land of Nova Scotia. The existence of such settlements can be dated to Debert, N.S. as early as 10,000 B.C., the earliest periglacial settlement known in North America. The position paper details the history of these peoples and the structure of their society through several thousands of years of history including their relationships in later times with the early European settlers. It is clear that throughout this entire period the Indians, through their way of life, occupied the entire area now known as Nova Scotia and used its resources to maintain themselves.

An extended exposition of Indian relations with European settlers discusses the legal question of how Indian legal rights to land ownership and land use have been dealt with. It is clear that it was generally the policy never to take possession of Indian land unless it had been properly ceded through purchase or treaty. This is enshrined in a Royal Proclamation of 1763. Several court cases in Canada have determined the extent and nature of aboriginal rights using this proclamation. This study argues that this recognition of aboriginal rights, generally enshrined in common law, and explicitated in the Proclamation, applies as well to the Micmacs of Nova Scotia. Finally a judgment of Chief Justice MacKeigan of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court in November of 1975 is cited in its entirety to this effect.

The aboriginal rights claimed by the Micmacs cover a wide range of areas: increased land base, exemption from all taxation, royalties on previously discovered or future minerals or other resources as well as the right to unhindered hunting, fishing and trapping. It includes claims for resources necessary to provide for the economic, social and cultural development of the tribes as well as for education, medical care and local government.





CISS      N.W.T. Native Women's Group, c/o Gina Blondin, P.O. Box 2580,  
501      Yellowknife, N.W.T.

The first native women's conference in the Mackenzie Valley and the Western Arctic took place July 18-22, 1977 at Akaitcho Hall in Yellowknife. Delegates from 29 communities of Dene, Metis and Inuit ancestry, as well as representatives from the Inuit regional organizations attended. The theme of the conference was community action. Delegates were invited to discuss and identify specific issues which they took back to their communities to act upon.

Workshops concentrated on the economic, social and political development of native women. The conference also investigated the possibility of stabilizing and improving monetary returns to artists in fields such as arts and crafts. In the social arena, areas of concern included alcohol, day care services, nutrition and food costs. The issues of land claims and northern development were also part of the conference agenda.

By making women more aware of what can be done to improve and control their lives, the conference succeeded in its goal to take the first step in developing a strong and active women's group in the N.W.T. The main purpose of the conference was to combine and develop the ideas, experience and leadership abilities of women of all ages in order that they may take collective action on issues that affect them directly.

CISS      Co-operative Planning Toward a Settlement of the Yukon Indian Claim;  
502      Document #1, January 21, 1977. The Planning Council of Yukon Indian  
         Claims, Council for Yukon Indians, 22 Misutlin Dr., Whitehorse, Yukon.  
         4 pages, free.

The Planning Council For Yukon Indian Claims is comprised of representatives of the Council for Yukon Indians, the Government of the Yukon Territory, and the Government of Canada. This document outlines the new negotiating process that hopefully will end in a just settlement of Yukon Indian Land Claims. This negotiating process moves away from the old adversary, confrontation model (that had deadlocked past negotiations) to a new co-operative planning model. One major value of this co-operative model is that the three negotiating parties work together to refine general principles into specific objectives and goals.

The co-operative planning process works as follows: First, the Planning Council attempts to narrow down the range of subjects to be negotiated such as: eligibility, government structures, health and social structures, education and justice as they pertain to Yukon Indians, hunting and trapping, resource revenues, taxation, native economic development etc. The next step in the process is that technical working groups are established to study and report on the specific subject areas. The leadership and composition of the various working groups and their terms of reference would be decided by the planning council. The planning council, based largely on the research and reports of these working groups, will be able to debate and decide upon the means for the attainment of the goals of the Yukon Indians.

The co-operative planning process has many advantages. It permits all parties to work together to obtain and interpret all relevant data thus minimizing or eliminating the element of bluff. This negotiating process also produces a more balanced and "more complete range of options" for the planning council to consider and base its decision upon.



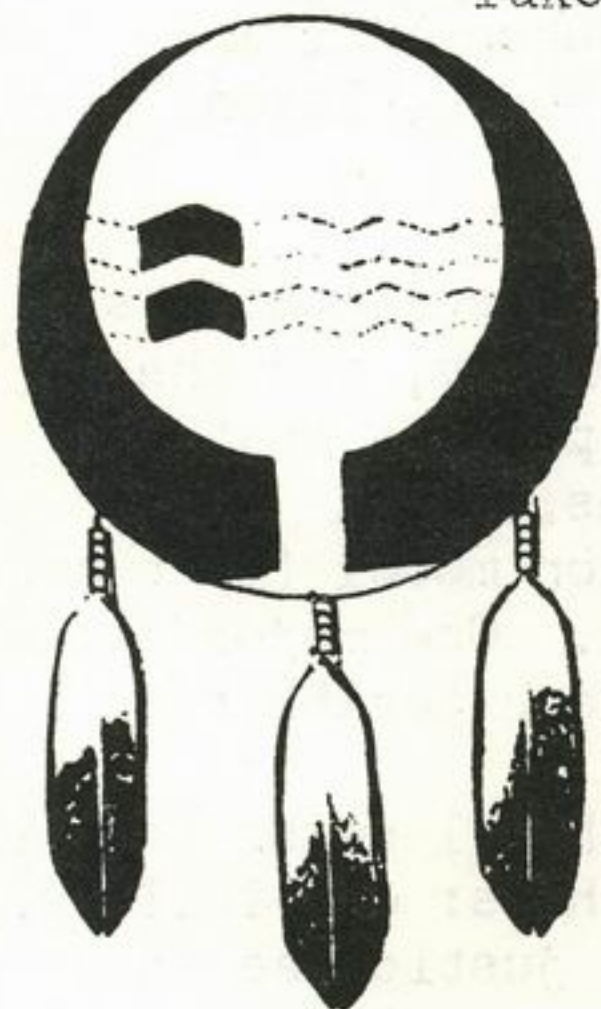
CISS 503 A Statement of Goals Respecting the Yukon Indian Claim: Document #2,  
March 8, 1977. Planning Council, Yukon Indian Claim, Council for  
Yukon Indians, 22 Nisutlin Dr., Whitehorse, Yukon. 2 pages, free.

The basic goal of the Yukon Indians is that of self-determination or a greater degree of control over their destiny. They hope to achieve this through their land claims. This document outlines more specifically the goals the Planning Council has agreed upon so that this ultimate goal of self-determination can be realized.

The goals outlined are three-fold: 1) the preservation of the Yukon Indians' identity and their right to choose a life-style that is in harmony with their cultural heritage. 2) compensation in land and "other forms" in order that the Yukon Indians can build a solid economic base upon which to root their culture. 3) promote more participation by Yukon Indians in the "one-government structure" of the territorial government. This is in direct contrast to the N.W.T.'s Dene nation concept.

The document furthermore outlines the conditions within which these goals should be worked out. For example, the land claims settlement should be "consistent with the federal government's approach to the resolution of comprehensive native claims in Canada."

CISS 504 Eligibility, Document #3, March 8, 1977. The Planning Council, Yukon  
Indian Claim, Council for Yukon Indians, 22 Nisutlin Dr., Whitehorse,  
Yukon. 3 pages, free.



This document defines those who are eligible for participation in a land claims settlement and those who are not. There are five eligibility criteria one of which reads: "A person who can be proven to be a Yukon Indian of 25 percent or more Indian Blood; and resident in the Yukon between January 1, 1898 and January 1, 1941."

Furthermore, this document also outlines the formation of a credentials committee in each community, the appointment of a central registrar to prepare and maintain an ongoing eligibility list and a five member appeal board.

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CISS 505 Settlement Model, Document #4, July 14, 1977. The Planning Council, Yukon  
Indian Claim, Council for Yukon Indians, 22 Nisutlin Dr., Whitehorse,  
Yukon. 5 pages, free.

This paper discusses the settlement model that is intended to provide a basis from which an agreement in principle (expected early 1978) is developed with respect to Yukon Indian Land Claims. The settlement model relates the agreed-on goals (Document #2) of a claim settlement with the means to achieve these expressed goals.

Goal #2 reads: "Restore, protect, preserve and guarantee the identity of Yukon Indians and their freedom to choose a way of life in harmony with their cultural heritage." The general means to attain this goal is systematically



discussed under the following topics: beneficiaries, traditional wildlife harvesting, social, cultural and educational programs, corporate structures.

Goal #2 reads: "Provide land and other forms of compensation to the Yukon Indian People. To compensate them for loss of lands traditionally used and given up under the settlement, so that they may have the opportunity to build an economic base equal with that of other Yukon Citizens." The means discussed to attain this particular goal are listed by the heading of lands, commercial wildlife harvesting, monetary compensation, taxation.

Goal #3 reads: "Provide the Yukon Indian People with the incentive and opportunity to have their rightful say, within the context of a one-government structure, in the decision-making authority which governs their everyday life." This goal is elaborated on under the heading "Government and Political Participation."

The final agreement will be embodied in both Federal and Territorial legislation. This legislation will enshrine the 'Special Rights' of the Yukon Indians.

CISS      Yukon Indian News, 22 Nisutlin Drive, Whitehorse, Yukon. Y1A 3S5.  
506      15-20 pages, Published twice a month by the YE SA TO Communications Society. \$5.00 per year.

This is the official Native newspaper in the Yukon. Eoi Bohmer, a member of the Lysyk Inquiry sits on its board of directors. This native newspaper attempts to inform, discuss and comment on the relevant issues facing Yukon Native People today, and highlight and cover some of the events and aspects of their life-style. Native land claims negotiations and pipeline development are discussed at length -- from a Native perspective. Also covered in each issue is the current work and state of affairs of the various native organizations: Council for Yukon Indians (CYI), Yukon Native Brotherhood (YNBO), Yukon Association of Non-Status Indians (YANSI).

#### MEDIA

CISS      The Video Theatre, 1571 Argyle St., Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
507

The Video Theatre is a communication resource centre where video tapes and video production equipment are available free of charge. The theatre has a library of video tapes. Interested groups can screen films at the theatre, send for films through the mail or supply blank tapes to the theatre for copying.

The following are some of the video tapes available for showing:

- 1) Two video tapes on the co-operative movement in Tignish, P.E.I., Room for a Co-op is about the P.E.I. Marine Plants Co-op and its struggle to stay alive in the face of competition from Irish Moss business. A Question of Survival is the history of the Tignish Fisheries Co-op, the oldest producer co-operative in Canada.
- 2) A series of six video tapes on organizing and community organizations produced by the Parallel Institute (Montreal) dealing with why it is necessary to build an organization, how to research issues, how to negotiate with an agency or government department, how to make your own publicity and how to organize tenants. These tapes also deal with the question of ownership and control of the media as well as with press coverage of the work of community groups.
- 3) The following list of films are also available: Day Care, World from Wheels,



Con-tact(discussion between inmates of Springhill Institution and residents of Springhill), a series of four tapes around the topic of retirement, Public Participation on Planning, Community Planning - Baddeck, Human Rights Commission, Buchan's Act I and II - life in the company owned mining town in Newfoundland, depicted by the Mummer's Troupe of Newfoundland.

The Video Theatre has most everything that is necessary to shoot and edit one-half inch black and white video tapes. The theatre also provides advice on how to plan, make and distribute good video tapes.

CISS 508 Mennonite Central Committee(MCC), Peace Section, 21 South 12th Street, Akron, Pennsylvania, 17501. 10 pages, May 1977, Free.

This report is put together by the Task Force on Women in Church and Society of the MCC. It is published bi-monthly and is free to anyone interested. Content is both American and Canadian, resources are listed for both countries, and contributors come from both Canada and the U.

This particular report focuses on the Media and states at the beginning: "There are two basic messages we receive from our t.v. sets - 1 - violence is the great and adventure and the sure solution and 2 - over-consumption is the way to the good life.

One of the major concerns expressed is that by focusing on the physical violence of the media we may be blinding ourselves to the deeper issue which is that the media are shaping our attitudes and our values.

"The media are no longer reflections of society, they are creators."

The report explores at length how media manages to shape our view of reality. Two of the questions raised for analyzing the media are: 1) Does the focus of this presentation aid in transformation of people into strong, coping, acutalized persons? 2) Does it contribute to man's becoming fully man growing toward his

potential? (Author's note here asks for help with the language)

Also included are suggestions for action, an article on pornography, the response of a non-t.v. watcher after exposing herself to t.v. for one week, and resources for further information. (Organizations working to improve programming as well as books and articles.)

CISS 509 Alternative Research, 139 Dalewood Drive, Kitchener, Ontario. N2A 1G3

Some members of Alternative Research are in the process of compiling a list of progressive or alternative periodicals which is to be published in 1978. This bibliography will contain descriptions of both Canadian and International periodicals. Magazines included in the list will focus on such areas as: economic, political and social change, energy, consumption, co-operatives, non-violence, nutrition, healing and spirituality. Alternative research will also try and co-ordiante such magazines in Canada into a network and make up a computerized listing of all these magazines. This group invites publishers of periodicals which meet the above criteria to send a few sample copies of their publication to the above address.