

# CIS S



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Economy/Economie	510 - 521
Resources/Ressources	522 - 532
Labour/Travail	533 - 535
Community/Communauté	536 - 545

Urban Core/Le Bas de la Ville	546 - 549
Education/Pédagogie	550 - 553
Native People/Les Autochtones	554 - 558
Human Rights/Les Droits Humains	559-- 567



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. They may be at any level, local, provincial, national, international.
- 3) Materials should relate to transforming social processes or structures and contain elements of research, critical analysis, position statements, strategies or reflection on action.
- 4) In cases where groups are working within the above context, but do not produce documentation in any form, we will accept, for direct inclusion, descriptions or reflections on their work.

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

LE SERVICE CANADIAN D'ECHANGE D'INFORMATION est en train de développer un réseau de communication qui aura pour but le partage d'information parmi les canadiens et québécois qui sont engagés à transformer les conditions d'injustice et de déshumanization présentes dans notre société. Les gens et les groupes de travail de diverses régions sont encouragés à participer, en collectant et en résumant des documents qui font état des problèmes sociaux, ainsi que des projets d'action dans leurs régions respectives. Ces résumés sont ensuite préparés afin d'être publiés dans une revue bi-mensuelle par un groupe (collectif) de bénévoles.

Cette méthode préconise la diffusion d'information qui est représentative des préoccupations actuelles, des tendances, et des développements à travers le Canada. Règle générale, les documents anglais sont résumés en anglais; ceux en langue français sont résumés en français.

Les critères de sélection du contenu sont les suivants:

- 1) Le document (provenant de médias variés) ne devrait pas avoir déjà reçu une circulation vaste, et devrait être disponible pour distribution sur un plan modeste.
- 2) Le document devrait se rapporter aux questions sociales du Canada ou du Québec, soit au niveau local, provincial, national ou international.
- 3) Le document devrait faire état des tentatives de changement social soit par des processus nouveaux, soit par des structures nouvelles.
- 4) Le document devrait être constitué d'éléments tel que rapports de recherches, analyses, prise de position, stratégies, ou réflexions sur le problème ou projet en question.

COMME LE SERVICE CANADIEN D'ECHANGE D'INFORMATION N'EST PAS UN CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION, LES DOCUMENTS DEVRAIENT ETRE COMMANDES A LA SOURCE, AUPRES DE CEUX QUI LES ONT PRODUITS.



## Dear Friends,

In preparing this issue of CISS, a number of concerns emerged as having special significance. There are ten abstracts from diverse sections of the country dealing with land issues - land reform, land claims, land use. Seven of these (CISS 522-528) focus on the need to preserve agricultural land. This is not only preserving it from urban encroachment, but preserving the soil, the ecology and the small farmer.

There is also a large group of abstracts relating to Canada's foreign activities. Canadian government policy and Canadian multi-nationals are seen as contributing to and possibly sustaining the suppression of human rights and economic development in Southern Africa, Latin America (especially Chile and Argentina) and Indonesia. (CISS 513-520)

There are a wide variety of issues and models of action in the community section. (CISS 536-545) Alternate housing, legal services, health, education and economic development models are described, with a focus on co-operative and collective efforts. The development of alternate services is also the predominant focus of the Urban Core section. (CISS 546-549) Two abstracts relate to the work initiated by Keith Whitney, of the Fred Victor Mission, who died suddenly and unexpectedly in September this past year.

Both Nuclear and Native peoples issues generated a significant number of abstracts. (CISS 518, 529-531, 554-558)

In overviewing the materials, we noted that significantly more than half were either analysis of issues and social structures, or educational efforts aimed at sharing an analysis. A smaller percentage were descriptions of or a reflection on, direct action to change structures and policy or, to create alternatives. This might reflect the reality that

## Chers Amis,

Lors de la préparation de ce numéro de CISS, certains intérêts ont démontré une importance spéciale. Il y a 10 abrégés parvenant d'ici et de là à travers le pays et qui s'occupent d'intérêts agraire: la réforme agraire, les droits de territoire, l'usage des terres. Parmi ces dix abrégés il y en a sept (CISS 522-528) qui soulignent le besoin de préserver les terres agricoles. Cela veut dire non seulement les préserver des possibilités d'être empiétées par les grandes villes, mais aussi préserver le sol, l'environnement et le petit fermier.

Il y a aussi de nombreux abrégés qui ont rapport aux activités du Canada à l'étranger. La politique du gouvernement canadien ainsi que les multinationales du Canada se montrent des forces qui contribuent à et qui peut-être soutient la suppression des droits humains et du développement économique en Afrique du Sud, en Amérique Latine (surtout au Chili et en Argentine) et en Indonésie. (CISS 513-520)



Il y a une grande variété d'intérêts et de modèles d'action dans la section de communauté (CISS 536-545). Le logement alternatif, les services égaux, la santé, les modèles de développement éducatif et économique sont tous décrits faisant attention surtout aux efforts collectifs et coopératifs. Le développement des services alternatifs est aussi souligné fortement dans la section "Le Bas de la Ville" (CISS 546-549). Deux abrégés nous parlent du travail commencé par Keith Whitney de la Fred Victor Mission, qui est mort brusquement et inopinément au mois de Septembre de l'an dernier.

Les intérêts nucléaires et les intérêts



it is definitely more difficult to initiate change than to talk or write about it. It also might indicate the hope of many: keeping an accurate analysis of problems before people will develop the climate and support for the long term changes needed for social justice.

As your abstracts suggest, both accurate analysis and action are needed.

Keep up the struggle.

The CISS Collective

P.S. Please note, that Volume II had only 5 issues. We start Volume III with this issue. The November 1977 issue was mislabeled. It should have been Volume II-4.

des originaux de ce pays ont engendré un bon nombre d'abrégés. (CISS 518, 529-531, 554-558).

En regardant de loin le matériel nous avons remarqué que pas mal plus de la moitié fut ou bien l'analyse d'intérêts et de structures sociales ou bien des efforts d'éducation ayant comme but le partage d'une analyse. Un plus petit pourcentage fut des descriptions de ou des réflexions aux actions directes afin de changer les structures et des politiques ou de créer des alternatives. Peut-être que cela reflète la réalité que c'est certainement plus difficile de prendre l'initiative du changement que d'en parler ou d'en écrire. Et aussi cela peut-être démontre l'espoir de plusieurs: qu'en gardant devant les yeux des gens une analyse précise de problèmes que cela développera l'ambiance et le soutien pour les changements à long terme que nous demandons la justice sociale.

Comme vous le suggèrent vos abrégés, il nous faut et de l'analyse précise et de l'action.

'Faut pas lâcher! Continuez la lutte!

Nous tous à CISS

P.S. Notez S.V.P. que le 2ème volume n'avait que 5 numéros. Nous commençons volume III avec ce numéro ci. Le numéro de Novembre '77 ne fut pas correctement étiqueté. Il aurait dû lire Numéro II-4



# ECONOMY \ECONOMIE

CISS 510      Toward a New Constitution? Canada Voice for Independence, Box 4866, Stn. E, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5J1 (613) 235-5420 or (416) 694-4262. 4 pages, Oct./Nov. 1977. Distributed free in various places across Canada or \$2.00 subscription.

This editorial in Canada Voice is published by a group of Canadians from many walks of life who are opposed to U.S. control of our country. They are building a Canadian independence party to engage in parliamentary and extra-parliamentary activities. They support a mixed economy which is Canadian owned, public ownership of the resources industries, equality of women, Canadian culture and independent Canadian unions. To these ends, they are consulting organizations that represent Quebecois, native peoples, farmers, community and regional interests, as well as labour unions, cultural organizations and women's groups.

The editorial comments favourably on the June-July issue of Canadian Forum which featured a statement by the 46 person "Committee for a New Constitution." It asserted that English speaking Canada has the will to survive as an independent nation, regardless of the choice that the people of Quebec make about their future. They are also calling for a new Canadian Constitution.

Canada Voice supports the basic principles outlined in the Forum: recognition of Quebec's right to choose its own constitutional future by free and democratic means; the parallel right of English-speaking Canada; and the obligation of both communities to conduct negotiations with one another in a spirit of good will aimed at mutual accords.

Besides a new constitution, Canada Voice states the need for fundamental economic change and a new basis for the country in which regions like the Atlantic provinces, the west and the north have the opportunity to develop as equal partners in a truly independent country.

Also in the paper are articles on index pensions as a right for every working Canadian and on English-speaking Quebecers who support the language Bill 101.

CISS 511      A Society To Be Transformed, 1977 Pastoral Statement on Social Justice, The Canadian Catholic Bishops, Catholic New Times, 21 Grenville Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1A1. 4 pages, December 1977, 2 cents plus postage.

This statement released in December 1977 replaces the annual Labour Day statement published by the Canadian Catholic Bishops. The statement begins by identifying the hope generated by the presence of Christians and Christian communities working for justice in solidarity with the poor and oppressed. The Bishops challenge Catholics to take a lead in identifying social problems and working at solutions in this country. They argue this position from a theological and scriptural base, making numerous references to social encyclicals published by the Roman Catholic Church.

The statement claims that we still live in the heritage of the values of liberal capitalism. Despite the discoveries of science and the potential they hold for human development, "the dominant economic and social structures of our times have become the rocky ground of self-aggrandizement and self-interest." Such a social environment alienates people in a host of ways, materially and spiritually.

The statement points out that a number of people in their search for a better world have turned to Marxism and the use of Marxist analysis. While such an approach can help to identify certain injustices and structures of exploitation, the authors feel that Marxist ideology conflicts with some basic Christian values. They do however, grant





that there will always be tension and debate among Christians concerned for social change and that this can be a healthy process.

Within the next two years, the bishops plan to initiate a pastoral plan of action for the purpose of encouraging more members of the Catholic community to become actively involved in creating a socio-economic order based on justice. Study/action groups and projects on problems of injustice will be initiated in each diocese and region. In the spring of 1978 a primer will be issued which will be designed to stimulate awareness and action on issues in Canada and the Third World.

CISS      A Society to be Transformed, Available from Mission Information Department,  
512      2685 Kingston Road, Scarborough, Ontario. M1M 1M4. 1977. Format "A" -  
\$125.00 - 12 minutes. Format "B" - \$60.00 - 12 minutes. Write for further  
information re: rental.

This audio-visual package sponsored by the Canadian Religious Conference is based on the 1977 Social Message of the Canadian Bishops. Formerly the annual Labour Day Message, this year's statement challenges Canadians to reflect on issues of concern in Canada to-day. Some of these issues include regional disparity, native peoples and immigration. The audio-visual program dramatizes the printed document and provides a documentary account of some of the problem areas in Canada as well as a method for analyzing them. Shot entirely on location, the audio-visuals present real people e.g. a Newfoundland fisherman, a Saskatchewan farmer, an Acadian priest....as they reflect the conditions under which they live and work.

This slide-tape documentary kit is designed for use in educational programmes of various levels. It is also designed for use in informal educational settings such as workshops. It contains two parts: Part One can be used early in a workshop and after some discussion and sharing Part Two can be shown to help formulate a local plan of action.

CISS      "Rich Man, Poor Man: Who's the Thief?", Ten Days for World Development, edited  
513      by Robert Gardner, National Chairman for World Development Education, 600  
Jarvis Street, Room 219, Toronto, Ontario. M4Y 2J6. (416)922-0591. 8 pages,  
December 1977, Free.

As part of a three-year strategy, the focus for Ten Days in 1978, is we are told in the Tabloid, once again "Food." During last year's Phase I of the Food issue, the major emphasis was upon the perceptive analysis of the world food situation provided by Frances M. Lappe and Joseph D. Collins in their book, Food First - Beyond the Myth of Scarcity.

Year II of the Food Issue is intended to build upon this theoretical base and to consider the implications of the "Food First" thesis for Canadian overseas food aid and agricultural assistance, domestic food policy, Third World land use, and the linkages between Canadian and Third World food questions generally.

A Globe and Mail editorial on an Ottawa symposium on Canada and World Food introduces the Tabloid readers to several sub-themes of this Year's Ten Days. One member of the symposium was Susan George, author of How the Other Half Dies, the title of this year's tabloid is borrowed from her opening chapter. Miss George and Rev. Gonzalo Arroyo, Jesuit priest-professor from Latin America, are two agricultural economists invited by the Ten Days Committee to consult with Canadian M.P.'s and agriculture and food aid officials. They will be making appearances across the country and in the media. In her article written for the tabloid, Susan George states that eradicating hunger is not a technical problem, but a question of economic and social justice at every level.



Other articles deal with widespread hunger in the Sahel, the current food controversy around the promotion and use of infant formula products in developing countries ("Bottle Babies") and with obstacles to land reform. A final section lists both printed and film resources for further study. It also quotes practical suggestions made by Susan George in the final chapter of her book.

CISS 514 When Did We See You Hungry? Inter-church Committee for World Development, 600 Jarvis Street, Room 219, Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J6. (416) 922-0591. 10 pieces, Winter 1977, Free.

Ten Days for World Development is a joint development education program of the Anglican, Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Churches of Canada. Its goal is to bring about changes in Canadian public policy which broaden the opportunity for human growth of peoples in developing countries. In this, its sixth year, Ten Days continues its support of the international movement towards a "New International Economic Order."

When Did We See You Hungry is an educational leader kit designed to focus the theme of food, not as a hunger campaign, but as a means of putting the world order in focus. It assumes that if we take a long hard look at how food is produced, distributed, and delivered, we will then develop a concrete understanding of why the old economic order is not working and why Third World leaders are demanding a New International Economic Order. After a biblical and theological introduction, a recap of previous analysis, the main thrust is international. Canadian materials are included as analogies and linkages to make it easier for us to understand the plight of the Third World. The kit concludes with a "how to" piece drawing upon the experiences of Ten Day groups across the country. ITEMS: 1) the Biblical mandate for Christian involvement in the development debate. 2) A theology of hunger by G. Gutierrez. 3) A recapitulation of the global food analysis developed by F. Moore Lappe and J. Collins. 4) A resume of the current state of the Canadian food policy debate. 5) Answers to frequently asked questions about foreign aid. 6) An introduction to the international issue of bottle babies. 7) Problems related to land reform in the Third World. 8) How the motivation of profit and the exercise of power distort the Canadian and international food systems. 9) The world food economy in miniature. 10) Programs, people, books, AV's and such.

CISS 515 Foreign Reminders, The Writers' Union of Canada, 86 Bloor St. West, Suite 514, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1M5. (416) 961-7373. 22 pages, 1977, Write for Price.

The Writers Union of Canada has 254 members who qualify by having one book currently in print or published for trade within the past seven years.

Foreign Reminders is a brief to the Secretary of State and the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs regarding the problems of the sale in Canada of foreign reminders of Canadian books. Reminders are imported editions of books originally written and published in Canada. Thousands of these books from the United States are sold at a fraction of their original price to jobbers and end up in Canadian book chains. This results in Canadian authors losing royalties on the sale of foreign editions, Canadian editions are diminished by the competition from the lower priced American editions and Canadian authors end up unable to sell paperback rights because foreign editions undercut sales. This in turn results in economic losses for the Canadian publishing industry. At the moment, twenty-six major Canadian writers and forty titles are affected.



Three major book chains - Coles', Classic's and W.H. Smith with a total of 197 bookstores across Canada are the largest dispensers of these books. The Union suspect jobbers of encouraging American publishers to overproduce, and that Canadian bookstores are taking advantage of loopholes in the Copyright Act to enjoy windfall profit. The Union points out that it has been asking the government to act on this matter for several years. What they ask for is an immediate amendment/revision to the Copyright Act which would make it illegal to sell foreign editions of Canadian books in Canada. Both the United Kingdom and the United States have prevented the sale of remaindered editions in their own countries. If this does not happen the Union predicts that Canadian writers will sell only to American publishers with the consequences that the Canadian publishing industry will suffer.

CISS      Free Southern Africa Committee, P.O. Box 422, University of Alberta, Edmonton,  
516      Alberta.

The Free Southern Africa Committee (F.S.A.C.) is an Edmonton based organization which aims: 1) to educate Canadians regarding the realities of apartheid and the exploitation of the black majority in Southern Africa, 2) to research Canadian corporate complicity with the white supremacist regimes, 3) to provide assistance to the popular liberation movements in their struggle for freedom, 4) to support the consolidation and development of socialism in countries which have recently won independence. By researching Canadian economic and political connections in South Africa, F.S.A.C. attempts to show that these interests serve neither the majority of South Africans or Canadians, but act rather to increase the profit and power of the ruling elite in each country. Such awareness they feel shows the need for change in the political and economic structures of Canadian as well as South African society.

1) F.S.A.C. Newsletter: Fall 77. Vol. II, No. 4, 12 pages, \$3.00/year.

This newsletter reports on current events in South Africa and Canadian involvement there. This is presented in terms of research on corporate connections and current actions for resistance. Group, film and literature resources are listed and the main articles focus on in depth analysis. The feature of this issue traces out the developments between South African and Chilean relations. The reciprocal exchange of embassies has helped the development of trade and investment between the two countries. The press in both Pretoria and Santiago have been stressing the good points of each other's regimes. Observers see the allegiance as highly dangerous particularly in lights of recent developments. South Africa is interested in taking an active role in mining Chile's uranium while Chile is sending soldiers trained by Americans in Panama to fight with South Africans against SWAPO forces in Namibia and on the frontier between Mozambique and Rhodesia in anti-guerrilla actions.

2) Millions Against Millions: The People Against Apartheid, Nov. 1976, 42 pages, \$1.00.

This publication shows that apartheid cannot be understood as an isolated set of policies but rather as a logical extension of world capitalism. F.S.A.C. argues that under the capitalist mode of production labour power is always exploited by capital in the process of creating surplus-value and that the uniqueness of Southern Africa rests with the fact that the racial dimension is the primary content of the class conflict between capital and labour. In examining the dual nature of exploiting black workers, F.S.A.C. shows that the fascist state of South Africa has created the legal, political and social superstructure of apartheid conducive to the process of capital accumulation. Labour is examined historically through the initial colonial structure of slavery to the current migration patterns of workers in the development of capitalist production. This relationship is examined in corporate case studies of the Harry Oppenheimer Corporation, Falconbridge, Reed and the Rothman's group of



South Africa which controls Carling O'Keefe.

3) Corporate Connections, Spring 1977, 73 pages, write for cost.

This document was compiled to provide a readily available index to Anti-apartheid and Anti-Imperialist groups in their support work for the liberation of Southern Africa. The data isolates 34 companies registered in Canada and listed in Who Owns Whom, 1976-77, that have subsidiaries and/or affiliate companies in Southern Africa. This research is divided into four sub-categories. 1) Subsidiary Structures, 2) Operations in Southern Africa, 3) Corporate Directorships, 4) Corporate Affiliations of these directors.

CISS 517 Canadian Policy Towards Southern Africa, Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility (T.C.C.R.), 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario. 16 pages, November 15, 1977. Write for details.

This brief was prepared by T.C.C.R. and presented to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. It reflects the official policy positions of some churches (Anglican, Lutheran, United), orders (Canadian Religious Conference of Ontario) and a social action department (Conference of Catholic Bishops). The brief analyses Canadian government policy and behavior with respect to South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. It also proposes changes in that policy and calls for action within already existing policy toward the end of peaceful solutions to the problems of racism while at the same time strengthening the forces of apartheid through its policy and practice with regard to multinational investment. With regard to South Africa, the Canadian government has condemned apartheid, adhere to the arms embargo and refuse financing to sporting events including South Africans. However, in important areas it has actively promoted closer ties eg. preferential tariffs, public funds to promote investment, no guidelines for corporation investment. Thus, it is proposed that the preferential tariffs be unilaterally cut, that investment not be promoted and that corporate guidelines be developed.

The brief looks similarly at Namibia and Zimbabwe policy, including the possibility of using Canadian troops as peace keeping force in Namibia, a prospect which is opposed by T.C.C.R. This group of churches is calling in specific terms for a "true and consistent commitment to racial equality in Southern Africa".

CISS 518 No Rights - No Candu in Argentina, No Candu for Argentina Committee, 175 Carlton St., Toronto, Ontario. 4 pages, December 1977, free.



This brochure is published by the "No Candu for Argentina Committee", a coalition of organizations sponsoring a national effort to stop the Canadian government from selling a Candu nuclear reactor and related technology to Argentina. The brochure outlines how the present military dictatorship maintains itself through consistent, planned destruction of all organizations and individuals fighting for fundamental democratic freedom. The repression of labour unions is particularly vehement and serves the economic plans of the dictatorship. Since the economy is based on agricultural and resource exploitation, the junta, by reducing wages hopes to increase exports, appease international money lenders and attract foreign investment. Increased political and economic dependence is seen as the inevitable result of such a process.

An important part of the junta's approach to economic growth is the development



of cheap energy sources. Most of this energy will come from conventional sources, but some will come from a Candu nuclear reactor presently being installed near Cordoba. The installation of the reactor is occurring through the cooperation of the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Canadian Export Development Corporation. Developing a nuclear capability has strategic importance for the military government - the Candu reactor and the technology being developed by Argentina produces plutonium the basic ingredient of an atomic bomb. The junta has refused to sign the International Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Canadian government refuses to challenge this position, claiming that markets must be developed for Canadian manufactured heavy equipment. Not only does Canada lack a reasonable prospect of controlling the use of Candu technology or by-products within Argentina, it also lacks assurances that the junta will not export its own nuclear capability to other Latin American countries.

The "No Candu for Argentina" committee calls for the immediate halt of sales of Candu reactors until basic human and trade union rights are restored in Argentina, until new elections are called and until adequate assurances that nuclear technology will be used only for peaceful purposes are provided. The pamphlet contains a "What you can do" section to enable the public to get involved.

✓ CISS 519 Dependency by Design, Latin American Working Group, Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2T2. 25 minutes, 1977, \$100.00.

This slide-tape montage with 127 colourful and illustrative slides, examines the colonial roots of Latin American underdevelopment and dependency and draws parallels to regional disparity in Canada.

The montage points out that Western European colonialists created underdeveloped countries by destroying the institutions of the native people and gearing local economies to satisfy the needs of the conquering empire. "Dependency by Design" uses the specific examples of silver extraction in Potosi, Bolivia and sugar cultivation in the Northeast of Brazil to show how boom and bust economies leave the area to stagnate when the resources are extracted. It draws parallels to a similar phenomena in Canada. The dynamic 19th century economy of the Maritime provinces was based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, and trade by water. Wealth was accumulated which was later drained by the financial centres of Montreal and Toronto.

The wars of independence did not change anything for the majority of the people in Latin America. They just substituted Creole rulers for European ones. As nations were forced to live from the sale of one commodity to the conquering empire and later to industrialized nations, opportunities for diversified and locally rooted development became impossible.

In addition to the montage, lessons for teaching a unit on Latin America and a development education kit are included.



CISS 520 LAWG Letter: Guatemala, Vol. 5, No. 1, Latin American Working Group, Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2T2. 15 pages, December, 1977. \$1.00.

Massive layoffs recently announced by the International Nickel Company (INCO) have prompted the offering of belated solutions by politicians in Ottawa and Toronto. Implicit in some proposals has been the accusation that third world workers will enjoy the benefits of well-paid, unionized jobs while 3,500 Canadians join the legions of the unemployed.

The Latin American Working Group, in this issue, examines INCO's multi-million dollar nickel project opened last July in Guatemala. They report that while INCO may be exporting jobs, its primary export is misery. This Canadian company, which receives our tax dollars through the Export Development Corporation, is found to be an important backer of a regime which starves its people, represses its workers and murders its critics.



This issue also contains a second document originally written by the Guatemalan National Committee of Trade Union Unity. It outlines the difficult and dangerous conditions under which Guatemalan labour organizations must operate. There is no doubt about the upsurge of political violence in the country between June and August of this past year; there were 113 unprosecuted murders. Some observers feel that this violence in part, reflects a split in the army and the ruling class between a harder line, indiscriminate repression carried out by private groups and those favouring a centralized, selective repression as part of an overall strategy of counterinsurgency. Whichever way you look at it, anyone taking active leadership roles in the trade union movement is systematically repressed and terrorized.

CISS      Circuit Writer, Canadian Council for International Cooperation, Prairie  
521      Region, Box 2110, Melfort Saskatchewan. SOE 1A0. 6 pages, December, 1977.

Circuit Writer is a newsletter primarily published as a support and information sharing vehicle for the development education community on the Prairies. Its major news items are reports on meetings or symposia along with announcements of coming events. Among those in this issue were reports on: 10 Days for World Development, Canadian Lutheran World Relief, the North American Meeting on Food and Trans-nationals sponsored by the Canadian Council for International Cooperation, and a C.C.I.C. Communications Workshop. The latter dealt with development education strategies, objectives and resources.

Among up and coming events are a series "Lifestyle: Issues and Action, Regina", a critical look at the lifestyle of the participants and alternatives. A list of resource materials related to development issues is also included in the newsletter.

## RESOURCES \ RESSOURCES

CISS      Land Study Committee Report, Evelyn Potter and Joe Casey, National Farmers  
522      Union, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. 15 pages, December, 1977. Write for Details.

The Land Study Report contains the findings from hearings conducted by the above committee in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta between April 1976 and December 1977 on the subject on a National Land Policy. The committee received its mandate for this study from the Executive of the National Farmers Union(NFU) in March, 1976.

The issue given top priority is the preservation of prime agricultural land. Described as being in the greatest jeopardy is land in southern Ontario and in the St. Lawrence lowland. The committee feels, nevertheless, that zoning is not the complete answer to land preservation, since land could be re-zoned for non-agricultural purposes such as future development. The Edmonton International Airport build on farmland, and Mirable occupying 80,000 acres, are cited as examples of poor government zoning in this respect.

Concern is further expressed over poor husbandry of the soil right across the country. Large-scale farming practices are blamed for erosion in Saskatchewan and P.E.I. The cost-price squeeze contributes to poor husbandry also. The committee feels that the issue of land husbandry can only be approached as part of a comprehensive





land policy in which land is viewed as a natural resource and not as a commodity to be exploited.

Other related issues analyzed in the Report are: (a) the limiting of farm size to eliminate the takeover by corporation and/or investment companies. (b) the limiting, by governments, of foreign, corporate and absentee ownership of land to ensure that agricultural resources remain in the control of agricultural producers. (c) the need for some check on the present system of private ownership in the interests of maintaining the human dignity and creativity of the rural community.

Finally, the authors offer the NFU ten general recommendations and conclude with a plea for "a sense of stewardship(not ownership)", especially in view of the NFU's earlier Statement of Purpose which embraces our responsibility as a nation to use food as "an effective weapon for the relief of human suffering and establishment of world peace."

CISS 523      Newsletter, Farmland Defence League of B.C., Vol. I, Issue I, Editor,  
Fred Reid, 801-318 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2V3. (604)685-5832.  
11 pages, September 1977. Individuals - \$10.00, Groups - \$25.00.

The Newsletter arose from a need identified at the May 1977 Provincial Meeting of the Farmland Defence League of B.C.(FDL) to send information and encouragement to people throughout the province concerned with the preservation of farmland. FDL aims also, by means of the Newsletter, to provide organizational experience, networking and co-ordination of its members throughout the province.

In this first issue Fred Reid, editor, critiques Bill 88(Land Commission Amendment Act) on the status of Agricultural Land Reserves(ALR) and the preservation of farmland. After listing several concerns on the part of the West Coast Environmental Law Association(WCELA), he concludes that the most significant concern is the fact that the Act has been changed, making a move away from farmland preservation. He predicts that with this news, the developers and land speculators will once again be encouraged to apply for concessions on the land they control.

Other articles in the same issue include News Update, a report of FDL Board decisions, a short discussion on a Farm Tour and a Land Commission "Funeral" by the Chilliwack Save the Farmland Committee, a soil classification map of Vancouver Island, and nine steps to follow in establishing a farm.

CISS 524      Submission of the Farmland Defence League of B.C. to B.C. Select Standing  
Committee on Agriculture, The Farmland Defence League Board, 801-318 Homer  
Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2V3 (604)685-5832. 17 pages, September 1977,  
write for details.

The British Columbia Farmland Defence League is a coalition of local groups around the entire province from Peace River to Vancouver Island. The above brief addresses itself to the preservation of farmers, of farmland, and of viable agriculture by ways of response to fundamental changes occurring in world and local economies. These changes, the brief points out, derive from major shake-ups in energy and transportation costing, and result in a partial restoration of the advantage of local and "natural" agriculture production as opposed to agri-business involving high energy and transportation inputs.

The brief first gives an overview of the geography of arable land constituting about 10 percent of the province. The mountainous terrain puts into sharp focus the contradiction that the river flood plains and coastal margins are the location of the best, most productive farmland, as well as, historically, the location of the most convenient urban development.



Assisted by tables and charts, the brief traces the rise in imported food from 3 per cent in 1948 to 29 per cent in 1955 and an estimated 57 per cent in 1977. Home food production is offered as the only viable alternative to unpredictable food shortages in Florida, California and the Third World. A notable consequence of such a policy would be additional employment within the province.

CISS 525 "Plow-Share", The Christian Farmers Federation, R.R. 6, Box 168A, Edmonton, Alberta, T5B 4K3. 16 pages, October 1977, \$4.00/year.

"The word plow is meant to indicate work, digging - hard work; the word share, community actions." Plow-Share is the magazine of the Christian Farmers Federation. The focus of the magazine is to reflect on land and farming issues from a Christian value position. The October edition included major articles on soil conservation, forages in agriculture and an examination of the development of agriculture from a renewable to a non-renewable (petro-chemical) base. The latter article uses Barry Commoner and E.F. Shumacher's writings to describe the historical development of agriculture and the acceptance of the "industrial" approach in Canada and the U.S. Since 1950, production has increased through the use of petro-chemicals, but real farm income has declined, forcing out the small farmer. The C.F.F. recommends that all good agricultural land be zoned as such, and that there be a shift toward a more labour intensive agriculture.



Included in this issue are also brief comments on various federal and provincial policies with respect to marketing, land and resource development. There are also personal notes on members of C.F.F.

CISS 526 New Roots Community Land Trust, Box 1192, Wynyard, Saskatchewan, S0A 4T0

A land trust is a non-profit incorporated body which leases land to its members and oversees the use of the land. In this day of unecological land use, large farms, high prices, speculation and absenteeism, it's difficult for a person, family or group to find a small piece of land, pay for it and farm it organically in co-operation with others. Thus, the New Roots Community Land Trust has been set up near Wynyard, Sask. Several families and individuals are living there by agreed upon rules that govern their use of the land. Some elements of the land trust include non-ownership of the earth, group decision-making, organic farming, and intermediate technology.

New Roots also provides other information on land trusts in general.

CISS 527 Cobequid Shore Opportunities Project, West Colchester Rural Development Association, R.R. 1, Debert, Nova Scotia. 42 pages, August 25, 1975. Write for details.

The aim of the Cobequid Shore Opportunities Project was to find out what the Nova Scotians from Five Islands to Debert wanted for their areas and communities. The report is broken down into six specific sections: (1) Agriculture, Land Use and Shoreline Development, (2) Fishing, (3) Pollution of Land and Water, (4) the Impact of Industrial Growth, (5) Services Report and Recreation and (6) Tourism Development. Finally, it contains thirteen "General Recommendations."



This study was funded by Federal and Provincial grants to the West Colchester Rural Development Association (WCRDA). Prepared by four students hired to interview the people in West Colchester, the report analyzes the situation and makes suggestions for positive action. Following are some observations:

(a) Agriculture is the most important industry within the "survey area." Yet most farmers in this region of Nova Scotia felt the urgency of doing something to protect farming against the encroachment of "progress" on good farmland. The Cobequid Shore Opportunities Project Staff (CSPO) therefore urges the WCRDA to establish itself as a pressure group to give a positive and effective supporting voice to the farmers' means of livelihood. A paper by Mr. John Esau lends weight to this suggestion as it recommends the establishment of a commission by the WCRDA to determine agricultural policies. Another major concern explored is the question of the desirability of "ribbon development", i.e., cottage and housing development on good agricultural land.

(b) Threats to clamming and weir fishing due to pollution in the bay, a lack of sufficient regulations and proper supervision are reported as the main concerns of the fishermen.

(c) The CSOP staff reiterate the warning that care must be taken to preserve the existing environment and to control the increase of development in the interests of the residents of the Village and of Colchester County. The report insists, above all, that in any form of development, the community must take the leadership role while the technical advice and staff for implementing the project should be provided by the respective provincial departments.

NOTE: Subsequent to the above study, a Resource Development Officers Report was prepared in September 1977 by R.E. Pettigrew. It documents a six-month period dating back to February 1977 during which time efforts were undertaken to implement some of the recommendations in the study in the areas of fishing, recreation and tourism.

CISS      As If People Mattered - Resource Issues in Labrador, Labrador Resources  
528      Advisory Council, P.O. Box 430, Happy Valley, Labrador, 12 pages, October 1977.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to advance the viewpoint of the Labradorians as to the use of their land and marine resources as well as to educate the rest of Canada about Labrador. Its main argument is that fishing is a form of perpetual wealth and the government is urged to recognize that nothing in the exploration of mineral and petroleum deposits should be permitted to endanger this inheritance.

An analysis of resources comprises the main body of the study. Generally, the dangers are seen in terms of the destruction of the Labradorians' way of life since the exploitation of each resource contains within it the potential for environmental destruction. Among the most serious of these threats is the treatment of inshore fishermen by the Canadian government.

The government is apparently willing to sacrifice their interests for improved international relations; this has led to widespread depletion of fish stocks. Lax pollution controls in the Labrador Sea contains a large environmental threat. Although





this area is more dangerous than the Beaufort Sea, drilling is not nearly as well supervised nor are the real dangers publicized. The authors ask for an increased voice for the indigenous inhabitants so that the resources of Labrador might be better used and conserved.

CISS      Time to Stop and Think, Saskatoon Environmental Society, Box 1372, Saskatoon,  
529      Saskatchewan, S7K 3N9. 16 pages, Individuals - Free, Bulk orders - 5 cents each.

This tabloid reprints a brief presented to Prime Minister Trudeau by the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility.(CCNR) The CCNR is an umbrella organization with over a 100 member groups, actively seeking to bring the nuclear power issue to a national public debate. (For further information on CCNR, contact Dr. Gordon Edwards, CCNR, 2010 Mackay St., Montreal, P.Q.)

Originally the CCNR was simply asking for a public inquiry. However, recent developments surrounding this issue have prompted them to call for a two year moratorium around licensing, construction and sale of nuclear reactors as well as a five year moratorium on plans for reprocessing and disposing of high level radioactive wastes. These moratoriums are requested to give time for proper investigation on the implications of nuclear development and breathing space for making decisions.

In concluding, the brief states that the time a moratorium would provide could be used to explore thoroughly dangers of nuclear power, the alternatives available to us, inform the Canadian public of the issues and decisions which they face and allow Canada as a nation to establish clearly our priorities. "When you fear that you may be speeding out of control, the sensible thing is to try the brakes--- at least to see if they are still working!"

CISS      CANTDU,c/o Tony McQuail, R.R.1, Lucknow, Ontario. NOG 2H0  
530

CANTDU is a citizen's group based in Goderich which focuses on nuclear energy. This group has made several presentation to the Royal Commission on Electric Power and Planning; this group is also a member of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility.

"Friends of Cantdu", the groups newsletter, reports on the activities of members of Cantdu as well as the activities of various energy groups and citizens' coalitions. The newsletter also contains critiques of public power policy and reviews of books and concrete suggestions to enable the reader to become more involved in energy issues in his/her immediate area.

In 1974 this group published "CANTDU - A CASE FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NUCLEAR ENERGY". This publication has been re-issued in serial form in the "Friends of Cantdu" newsletter. The group also made a contribution to a submission by the Ontario Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility to the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning. The submission entitled "Half-Life - Nuclear Power and Future Society" deals with such concerns as physical safety, the hazards of radioactive wastes, reactor safety, and the relationship between nuclear technology and nuclear armament. In addition to focussing on the political ramifications of nuclear energy policy, the paper also advances sociological arguments to demonstrate that the form and matter of energy use in a society has pervasive impact on the way the society lives and structures itself. Nuclear energy and its options are examined in this light.

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CISS      Should Uranium Stay in the Ground?, Saskatoon Environmental Society(SES)  
531      Box 1372, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3N9. 12 pages, Individuals - Free, Bulk  
Orders - 5 cents each.

The purpose of this tabloid is to provide information that is essential to forming an opinion on nuclear development. SES was founded in 1970 with the purpose of publishing and disseminating information about the Saskatchewan environment, as well as presenting briefs which voice their concerns about the environment.

This tabloid speaks to the major effects of radiation, nuclear wastes and safety of nuclear reactors. It raises questions surrounding nuclear development and lists many suggestions for individual and group action.

One article entitled 'Energy Needs: Do We Have a Choice?' documents clearly that indeed we do have a choice. This article explains that about half of our energy is used as low-temperature heat, which presently comes from fossil fuels. The process required to burn coal or split uranium atoms at a power station would lose 70 percent of the energy contained in these sources. It becomes a very costly, inefficient and complicated way to heat homes. The article further documents that only about 4 per cent of the end use of energy is obligatory electrical -- radios, lighting, phones, welding etc.

Efficiency is a key element in the utilization of various energy sources and requirements. Energy needs and reserves vary according to who is speaking and for whom they speak.

The question of conservation and the needs of other countries are also addressed. In relation to Third World countries, nuclear power is inappropriate for at least three reasons: 1) it is very expensive and would only further debts; 2) it is very complicated and makes these countries further dependent on countries and resources other than their own; 3) large centralized nuclear power stations are inappropriate technology for countries with decentralized rural populations. Nuclear energy is electrical energy and therefore totally unsuitable in countries where there are no electrical grids and where houses have no electric outlets.

This article leads to alternate options and a discussion of renewable energy resources.

CISS      You Can Do Something, The Greater Victoria Environmental Centre, 228 Young  
532      Building, Camosun College, Victoria, B.C. 40 pages, May 1974, Write for  
details.

This environmental handbook is a compilation of information and resources which aims to assist Victorians in maintaining a high quality environment. By introducing the reader to environmental problems, their causes and suggestions for concrete actions, the booklet aims to assist people in being able to respond to interrelated environmental problems. The handbook is organized to suggest ways people can begin to act in their home, garden, community and through the government. This is complemented with a bibliography and a directory of related community services.



**IF WE KEEP DISCUSSING  
URANIUM WE'LL BE HERE  
TILL DOOM'S DAY!**



# LABOUR \ TRAVAIL

CISS 533 Bulletin de liaison, Vol. 1, No. 1, Centre de Pastorale en Milieu Ouvrier, 1212, rue Panet, Montréal, Québec. 9 pages, Octobre 1977.

Le Centre de Pastorale en Milieu Ouvrier représente une tentative de trouver de nouvelles formules pour le vécu par les militants et de leur foi et de leur engagement social. Son existence et sa survie ont beaucoup d'importance dans un contexte où une grande partie de l'Eglise continue de s'identifier à la classe dominante.

Ce bulletin a pour vocation de rendre plus forts les liens d'appartenance des gens au C.P.M.P. et de favoriser un échange entre eux. Le C.P.M.O. annonce la publication prochaine d'une série de documents sur l'histoire de l'Englise en rapport avec l'histoire du mouvement ouvrier au Québec. Dans ce numéero, le C.P.M.O. donne des nouvelles de six groupes de formation un peu partout dans les provinces, qui regroupent à peu près une centaine de personnes.

CISS 534 Programme du Centre de Pastorale en Milieu Ouvrier 1977-78, Centre de Pastorale en Milieu Ouvrier, 1212, rue Panet, Montréal, Québec. 9 pages, 1977.

Ce pamphlet vise des groupes, particulièrement ceux composés majoritairement des travailleurs qui cherchent un moyen de vivre l'évangile par rapport au monde ouvrier. Le Centre de pastorale en milieu ouvrier est une ressource au service des chrétiens engagés en milieu ouvrier. Trois programmes, style recherche-action, pour des groupes de 12 à 15 personnes sont présentés. Le premier s'adresse aux chrétiens qui veulent "une foi enracinée dans un milieu". Les objectifs portent sur une meilleure connaissance du milieu (aux niveaux politique, économique, culturel et idéologique). A cette fin, le groupe se familiarise avec des outils d'analyse. En même temps sa réflexion est menée à partir d'une lecture des textes bibliques dans leur contexte politique, économique, et culturel. Le deuxième programme diffère en demandant un engagement à l'intérieur du mouvement ouvrier.

Le groupe enquête sur les luttes actuelles de leur milieu tout en faisant de la recherche dans l'histoire du Salut ainsi que dans l'histoire du mouvement ouvrier au Québec. Les participants réfléchissent sur leurs pratiques par rapport à une pédagogie et une éducation populaire. Une troisième démarche mène le groupe à se pencher sur les rapports entre l'église et le mouvement ouvrier, ainsi qu'entre le Christianisme et le Marxisme. La réflexion théologique qui accompagne cette démarche tient compte des thèmes comme, entre autres, "Salut et libération" et "Conversion des coeurs et transformation des structures." En gros, ces programmes semblent prometteurs comme aide aux militants qui veulent en même temps s'engager dans la réalité du monde et réfléchir sur leurs valeurs spirituelles.

CISS 535 Unemployed Workers Union of Halifax-Dartmouth, c/o J.K. Bell, Nova Scotia Federation of Labour, Lady Hammond Rd., Halifax, N.S.



*'Oh yeah? Well I bet my Dad has been without a job for longer than your Dad!'*

First steps have been taken towards organizing unemployed workers in the Halifax area. The Metro Coalition of Support for the Unemployed and the Halifax-Dartmouth District Labour Council sponsored a meeting in mid-January attended by over one hundred people. At the meeting they agreed to select an executive in a months' time. The purpose of forming the union is to create a



pressure group capable of forcing both provincial and federal governments to take positive action to reduce unemployment. The union will also be able to help unemployed individuals in dealing with government agencies such as the Unemployment Commission and the Department of Welfare. It will also play a useful role in convincing banks and trust companies to refrain from foreclosing on unemployed clients. A similar organization of unemployed existed in Nova Scotia during the 1950's.

## COMMUNITY\COMMUN AUTE

CISS 536 Old North End Community Housing Limited, 2277 Brunswick St., Halifax, Nova Scotia. B3K 2Y9.

The old north end of Halifax represents one of the last urban renewal areas in the country. Since 1963, urban renewal has been going on here with various levels of government involved in the process. However, like most urban renewal projects, this one has been grossly mishandled.

In an attempt to remove sub-standard housing, the city bought up old houses many of which were subsequently boarded up or demolished. This resulted in an even greater physical deterioration of the area as well as a serious housing shortage.

Sensing the need for local residents to become involved in the redevelopment of their neighbourhood, the North End Area Council of Churches together with Inter-faith Housing gathered local people together to form the Old North End Residents Association which later became the Old North End Community Housing Limited. With the expiration of the Urban Renewal Agreement in September 1976, this group submitted a proposal for redevelopment of the area which was subsequently accepted by the City of Halifax.

The proposal involved the rehabilitation of as many of the existing buildings as possible to be used as single family dwellings or co-op rental units and the construction of new AHOP units on the infill space. The intent was to revitalize the neighbourhood by providing affordable housing to low income families and individuals on a non-profit basis with priority being given to current or displaced residents.

The Development Agreement was passed at a City Council meeting in December 1977 and, as soon as it is approved by Central Mortgage and Housing, the renovation of the existing housing in Phase A of the project will begin. A construction company has been formed for this purpose but families who will be purchasing the homes will be expected to do as much of the interior rehabilitation work as possible to keep costs to a minimum.

CISS 537 Documents From the Bain Ave. Rent Freeze, Pay Day, Box 515, Station C, Toronto, Ontario. (416)465-6073. November 1977, single copies - free.

These two documents express two sides formed during the struggle in 1976 of tenants against their Co-op manager at the Bain Avenue Apartments in Toronto. "Bain Co-op Meets Wages for Housework" is an apology for the eviction notices issued by the Co-op to enforce payment of an 18 percent rent increase-the third in only two years. The other document is a response to this article by tenants active in organizing the rent freeze.

The "rent freeze" tenants at Bain Ave. were fighting not only against a lower standard of living, but also for the power to continue living in their





homes. One measure of this power can be seen in the \$4,000 "extra subsidy" they won from the Co-op management.

Along with winning their money, these tenants also showed the divisive nature of the Co-op structure. Only four years previous, tenants in this 260 unit project had created this structure in order to defeat a private landlord who was trying to evict them all. Along with renovated apartments, their basic goal was affordable housing. The government promised the Co-op managers ownership, on the condition that they defend the "rights of ownership", that is, that they collect the rent. This divided the tenants.

The struggle at Bain broke new ground in that tenants made an organized fight to refuse a rent hike by simply keeping their money in their own pockets. At a time when government and corporations are increasingly relying on "permanent inflation" to keep us in line, their fight not to pay met the State's plan head on.

CISS      North End Diversion and Neighbourhood Justice Project, UNISON, 5185 Prince  
538      St., Halifax, N.S. B3J 2V9. 10 pages, October 1976. Write for Details.

This project has operated for over three years in Halifax, defining what it sees as a community approach to criminal justice diversion. Diversion is a process which takes place before a person enters the Criminal Justice process. It takes place in the community, completely outside criminal justice jurisdiction. The community has the latitude to decide what kinds of behaviour it can tolerate and where disruptions occur, and then create solutions to friction within its boundary. This may not exactly correlate with Criminal Code definitions but does create an atmosphere of responsibility that can prevent the need for criminal justice intervention. Disruptive behaviour occurs because citizens are already alienated from those institutions which dominate their lives. Integration of citizens into the mainstream of community life can only be effected outside those same institutions, in the experience of the project. The end product of the process advocated, then, is not punishment but rather integration of people and community. Accountability is defined not in relation to the criminal justice institutions but rather to the community. Each of the street workers or staff persons in the project are to be a resident of the North End community, with a history of sensitivity to crime and delinquency in that community. Their work consists of informal intervention where possible to prevent conflict with the law. The streetworkers are not intended to build individual caseloads, but to be facilitators between those people in problem institutions, and those with possible solutions to offer.

CISS      Luttes pour des comptoirs de luttes de classes! Ligue Communiste(marxiste-  
539      léniniste) du Canada, C.P. 364, Succursale Place d'Armes, Montréal, Québec.  
12 pages.

Au Québec il y a environ 80 comptoirs alimentaires, petites coops compte en moyenne 100 membres. La plupart de ses coops s'approvisionnent chez la Fédération des Coops du Québec, mais n'appartiennent pas à cette fédération. Beaucoup de comptoirs ont des dettes considérables qui les lient à la Fédération des Coops.

Le document de la Ligue a été rédigé pour avertir les comptoirs, (à l'intérieur desquels ses sympathisants militent), du danger d'être récupéré par la Fédération, et de faire l'analyse et des objectifs du mouvement coopératif au Québec et de la politique du gouvernement péquiste face au secteur coopératif.

Il va sans dire que le document part d'une grille d'analyse marxiste. Il accuse



la Fédération d'avoir tenté par le moyen des prêts généreux, d'établir un contrôle sur les comptoirs alimentaires à travers la province, et les intégrer dans un vaste réseau de coopératives de consommation pour "reprendre l'économie en main.". Le Parti Québécois dont le programme a toujours prôné un support accru au mouvement coopératif, appuie cet élargissement du marché de la Fédération, qui est aussi pour lui une façon de récupérer les comptoirs pour éviter qu'ils deviennent des organisations alternatives (de "lutte de classes").

Le document encourage également les comptoirs à se démocratiser en recrutant des membres parmi la classe ouvrière, et à soutenir les luttes des ouvrières québécoises. La plupart de ces comptoirs dont beaucoup se sont alignés à la Ligue, supportent les syndiqués en grève en leur donnant le privilège de venir au comptoir faire leur commandes pour la durée de la grève, sans être obligé de devenir membre ou payer un part social.

CISS 540 La Balaçigne, Vol. 1, No. 3, novembre 1977, Coop La Ruche, 300 Galt ouest, Sherbrooke, Québec. 18 pages.

Ce journal est l'organe de communication interne de tout un réseau de coopératives d'alimentation naturelle qui s'étend des cantons de l'est jusqu'en Gaspésie. Les coops s'approvisionnent chez l'entrepôt alternatif La Balance à Montréal et se tiennent en dehors de la Fédération des magasins Coop. Dans le même journal se trouvent des éditoriaux, poèmes, recettes, états de compte, correspondance, rapports, articles, ainsi qu'un service question-réponse (exemple, "Nos produits valent-ils la peine de payer plus cher que ce qui existe déjà sur le marché?").

Pour ce qui est de l'orientation du journal et du réseau, l'éditorial de ce numéro en parle: "Un journal comme le nôtre peut devenir un outil puissant pour travailler plus concrètement au départ à notre auto-approvisionnement et en définitive, à notre auto-suffisance." Au lieu de chercher de l'information à l'extérieur, le réseau croit posséder déjà les ressources et l'expérience nécessaires. L'objectif est de se parler, de partager des informations sur l'alimentation naturelle et la vie coopérative, mais il s'agit surtout d'une information adaptée à la culture, au climat, au territoire, et aux aspirations de la pensée collective québécoise alternative.

Lié au réseau est la Librairie alternative Boule de neige, un centre de documentation sur les modes de vie alternatifs. Si l'alimentation est le dénominateur commun du réseau, il n'en reste pas moins que cette démarche s'inscrit dans la perspective de changer la vie, changer notre mode de vie.

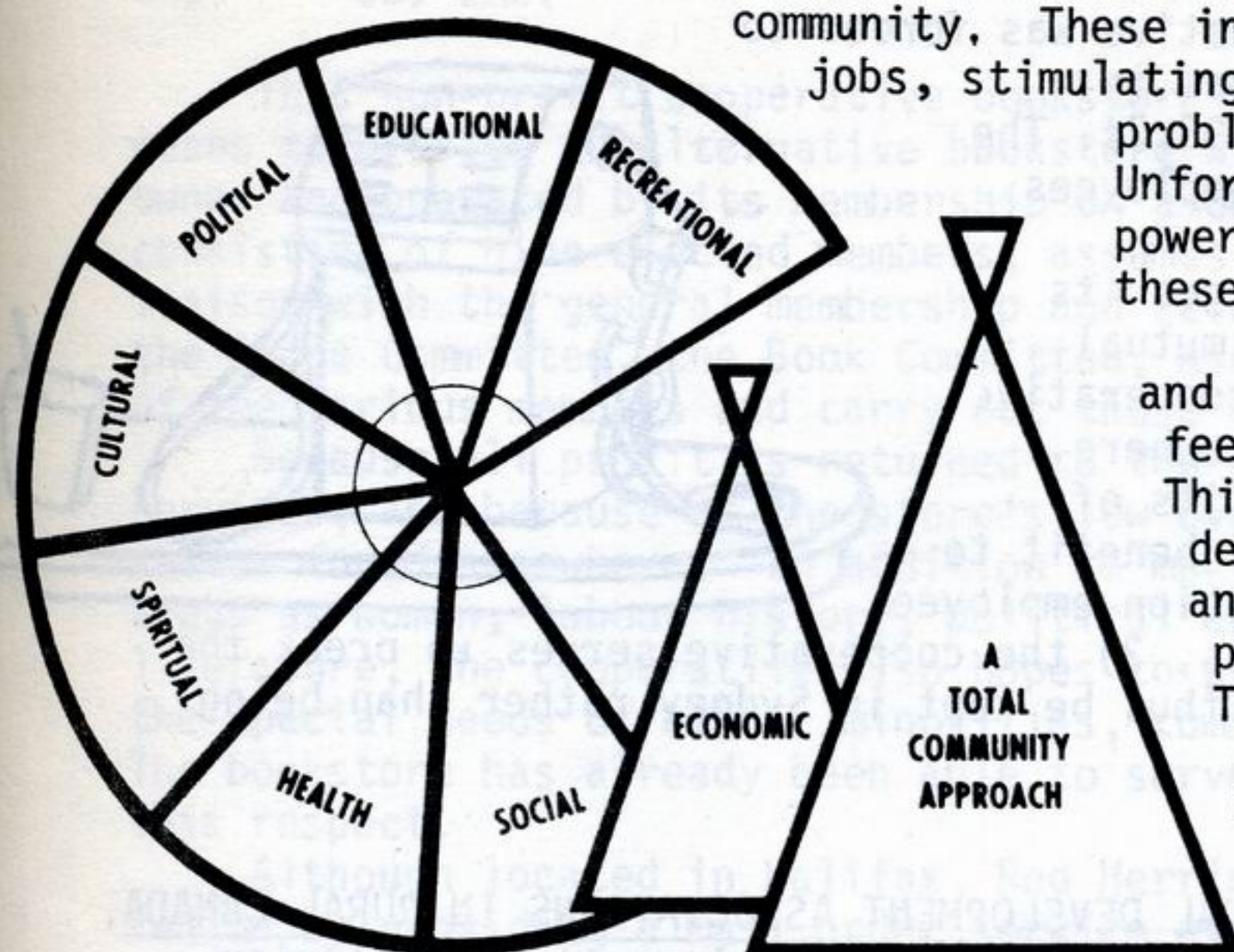
Fait à noter - quand chaque coop dans le réseau à tour de rôle monte son numéro du journal, elle est libre à changer le nom du journal.

CISS 541 Community Development Corporations: An Information Kit, Malcolm Robertson, 631-A Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. 68 pages, December 1977, write for details.

This kit consists of reprints of several articles. It was put together for some people working in East Toronto. There are four papers represented in the kit; an assessment of the success of CDC's in U.S. ghettos, an article on the U.S. experience up to 1973, a report on a CDC workshop sponsored by New Dawn in Sydney, N.S., and three sections from the 1977 New Dawn report.

New Dawn serves as a very practical model, in Canada, of a CDC that has achieved a fair degree of success. It owns housing stock in the Sydney area and operates facilities for a craft school, a community information centre, a bookstore, a Credit Union building. Unlike government agencies which are always compartmentalized, New Dawn offers the advantage of providing housing and community facilities for a





variety of reasons integral to the development of the whole community. These include upgrading housing stock, providing jobs, stimulating social participation in solving local problems and development of the economy. Unfortunately, neither CHMC nor Canada Manpower are interested in looking at all of these elements as a package.

P. Whitney, writing about Canadian CDC's and the U.S. experience, says Canadians can feel overwhelmed by the American experience. This should not be. We have a more developed tradition of "social welfare" and so are more used to seeing government play a large role in social affairs. This can create a favourable environment for broad acceptance of the CDC concept. However, Canada still lacks the American mechanisms for core or block funding for CDC's must be made available and placed under local control. A suitable governmental structure needs to be

found to allow this to happen. A CIDA-type operation or a crown corporation might be envisaged.

CISS 542 Toronto Clarion, Vol. 2, No. 4, 96 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ontario.  
M5B 1G7. 16 pages, December 21, 1977. 25 cents/copy, \$12.00/year.

This social change newspaper, owned and published by the nonprofit Western Gap Co-operative, offers a perspective very different from the daily papers. News coverage is focussed on labour, environmental, legal and social issues, particularly as they affect the people of Toronto and Ontario. It also features special columns with information on welfare and tenant rights, a food and entertainment guide, and even a sports page.

Of special interest, this issue of the Clarion reports on the recent development of the Bread and Roses Credit Union whose membership is restricted to individuals and organizations actively working for social change. In contrast to other banking institutions, this credit union gives to its members a major responsibility in deciding how deposited monies will be distributed. In doing so member loans to buy personal consumer goods will receive low priority, while high priority will be given to loan requests that will assist the co-operative endeavors of oppressed people overseas.

CISS 543 "It's More Than A Matter of Saving A Buck Isn't It?", Ed Murphy, Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., 6 pages,  
November 1976, write for further details.

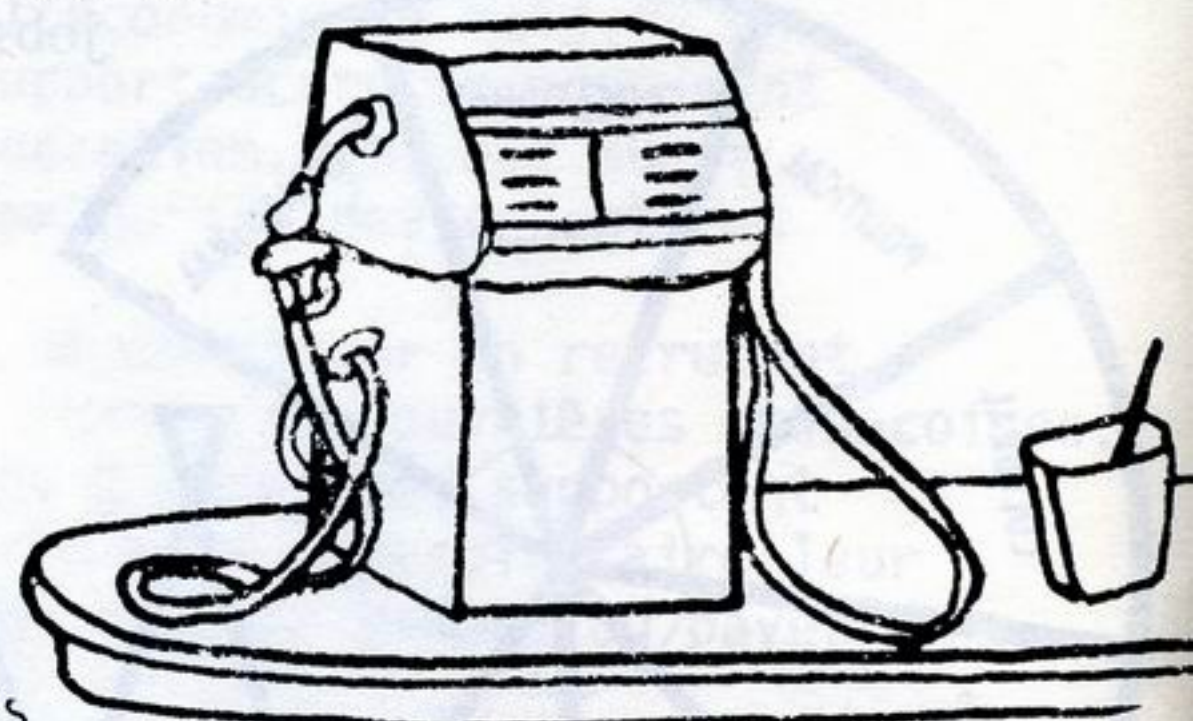
This report published by the Board of Directors of the Sydney Gas Cooperative and directed to co-op members provides a history and financial statement of the cooperative. From 1970 to 1973 the cooperative's presence was responsible for price competition in Sydney. Due to its huge volume of sales the co-op was able to discount and undercut other stations in the city. From 1974-1976, however, this volume dropped since other stations began to undercut the co-op's prices. The Board claims that as a result of this decline some co-op members lost heart and stopped



buying their gas from the cooperative. There was no actual saving for them. This decline in sales continued and the cooperative was forced to stop discounting. In time, the cost of gas in Sydney increased to its present level of 93.7¢. The co-op was forced to lay off some of its employees and began to lose money.

In this report the Board strongly urges its membership to consider the principles of mutual self-help by continuing to buy from the cooperative even if the price is the same or less elsewhere.

The Board outlines some of the benefits of cooperative buying: 1) definite financial benefit to consumers, 2) the opportunity for gas station employees to be organized and receive other benefits, 3) the cooperative serves to break the monopoly on gasoline sales - profits can thus be kept in Sydney rather than being distributed to out of town corporations.



CISS 544 PRESENT AND FUTURE STATUS OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS IN RURAL CANADA.  
The Secretariat, The Canadian Council on Rural Development, 161 Laurier Ave., W., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M4. 41 pages, May 1976, write for details.

This publication reports on a seminar on local development associations held in Ottawa in February, 1976. The seminar session was attended by representatives from the ten provinces' local development associations as well as representatives from municipal, provincial and federal levels. The purpose of the seminar was to determine the present and future status of local development associations. These local associations are concerned with every aspect of difficulties faced in rural Canada. For example, the majority of Newfoundland associations focus on job creation and enhancement. For the most part, these associations are funded by ARDA, LIP, Opportunities for Youth, Secretary of State plus other agencies. In Ontario the associations focus on socio-cultural activities among rural citizens. The common problems expressed by the LDA's represented were: lack of planning, communication, motivation of local people, and a general feeling of mistrust between LDA's and the governmental body it works with. With regard to future LDA's, their roles in rural areas would remain the same but they would mostly focus on "promotion of employment, income and services, study of the balance between growth, production and the environment, and improvement of local decision-making, and social participation."

For a future working model it was suggested that LDA's obtain appropriate balances of power: "Political" power by effective communication with the particular government level, the power of ideas to best aid a rural area, the implementation of these ideas and finally, financial power. This latter form of power could be achieved perhaps by the taking on of small profit-making projects in the LDA's and through personal contribution. It was further suggested that a more careful staff recruitment system be worked out so that those who present themselves as community experts re certain issues, are indeed just that. Lastly, at this seminar a management committee was formed to review the question whether or not a national organization to represent the LDA's would be a beneficial avenue to follow.

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This non-profit cooperative bookstore was incorporated in August of 1977 as a means to provide an alternative bookstore within the Atlantic region. Red Herring is owned and operated by its membership on a one member - one vote basis. A Board, consisting of nine elected members, assumes a coordinating function and acts as liaison with the general membership and related groups. Three management committees, the Store Committee, the Book Committee, and the Marketing Committee are composed of the various members and carry out those tasks necessary to the store's operation.

Because all profit is returned to the membership in the form of increased services, and because of the store's low overhead, books can be stocked that are seldom found elsewhere. In addition to making material available under such topic areas as women, labour history, political economy, the Third World and children's literature, the cooperative also hopes to provide access to literature that suits the special needs of ethnic minorities, community organizations and interest groups. The bookstore has already been able to serve the French and Chinese communities in this respect.

Although located in Halifax, Red Herring is seeking to serve the Atlantic region by providing a mail order service as well as a regular newsletter to keep members informed about the store itself and material available there. The publication of the newsletter is related to another goal of the cooperative, namely, the stimulation of a process of networking among groups and individuals with common interests in the Atlantic region.

## URBAN CORE \LE BAS DE LA VILLE

CISS 546      "The Rev. Keith Whitney: Interviewed by Nancy Edwards in Toronto," 315 Queen St. East, Cassette tape 30 minutes, \$3.00, May 27, 1977.

The Reverend Keith Whitney, a man energetically committed to eliminating the problems of skid row, died suddenly and unexpectedly in September of 1977. The previous July, he was interviewed by Nancy Edwards of Berkeley Studio, the United Church media centre. A cassette tape recording of this interview is now available.

In the interview, Mr. Whitney shared in some detail his analysis of the Toronto skid row, its people and history and the changes he fostered as director of Fred Victor Mission and as convenor of the Single Displaced Persons Project. In the interview, he focuses on the need for changing the skid row service system - the missions, foodlines and treatment programs. His analysis was that these services were often more oriented to serving their own needs or the needs of their staff rather than the genuine needs and goals of the men who use the services.

The interview begins with Mr. Whitney describing the 8 to 10,000 single displaced people in Toronto, based on a 1973 study by the Mission. The number of those under 30, the far smaller amount of alcohol addiction than expected, and the fact that most want work stand out as being contrary to the dominant image of skid row. He also describes the process by which many rural people, often Maritimers, become trapped on the Toronto row by becoming dependent on services not basically oriented to their needs. This analysis, with the aid of the Canadian Urban Training Project, led to the current strategy of coordination and change of the services to single displaced people. Under Mr. Whitney's leadership, Fred Victor Mission established both short and long term residences to enable men to establish new directions for themselves and to carry out their goals in a supportive community environment. There have also been changes in the hostel and other ongoing programs of the Mission. These Fred Victor Mission programs are then coordinated with others through a committee



including staff from various services.

In describing these change efforts, Mr. Whitney also lifts up some of the problems encountered in making them operational. Near the end of the tape, he restated his lifetime commitment to respond to the genuine needs of the people who find themselves on skid row.

CISS      "Notes on the Diagnostic Process Review of November 22, 29, and Dec. 6, 1977."  
547      Single Displaced Persons Project, Larry Peterson, Staff, 147 Queen St., E.,  
Toronto, Ontario. 14 pages, January 1978, free.

"Diagnostic Process" is the name given to an effort to coordinate and change skid row services so that they more adequately deal with the goals and problems of single displaced men. The ultimate end of this process is the humanization or elimination of skid row. It was conceptualized and initiated by the Reverend Keith Whitney. His untimely death led to the recognition by some of those involved in implementing this process of a need for a review of the concepts behind their work. These "notes" are a point form summary of the discussion that took place during a series of meetings focused on the history, structure, key elements and current procedures of the Diagnostic Process.

Included in the "notes" is a discussion of the relationship of skid row, the "bottom rung" of survival services, to the rest of society and what this relationship suggests about strategies for change. A major strategy for change in the Diagnostic Process is the coordination of services. It is suggested that coordination can influence the direction and efficiency of services so that they more truly serve the people's needs and goals. As well as examining assumptions and general philosophy, the notes describe the present operation of the process. It includes (1) intake, (2) an 8 week residential community that enables residents to identify goals and next steps, (3) a co-operative process for staff to respond to a person's goals and develop supportive actions, (4) housing alternatives for long term support, (5) street and program workers who advocate the interest of the men, (6) connections to the broader social service system. Each of the components of this process, and their relationship to each other, are briefly described in an additional statement included with the notes.

CISS      LE RETOUR A LA VIE, Denise Gelinat et André Hubert, 2626 rue Cuvillier,  
548      Montréal, Québec. 17 minutes, 5 août 1977.

Ce diaporama sonore a été produit par la Direction de l'Usage Non-Médical des Drogues Santé et bien-être social Canada) et parrainé par Montreal City Mission. Il s'adresse à toute personne oeuvrant dans le milieu des hommes seuls itinérants à Montréal ou ailleurs, en particulier aux bénévoles, mais aussi au personnel médical, aux policiers, etc.

Le document voulait répondre à un besoin spécifique du milieu: celui de démontrer l'absence de services adéquats pour les hommes seuls itinérants, et la nécessité de compléter les services actuels (services de première ligne: logement temporaire, nourriture, vêtements, désintoxication dans les cas les plus graves) par des centres de désintoxication et des maisons de transition. Son contenu est le suivant, dans un ordre chronologique:

- Témoignages d'hommes seuls itinérants, dont un est satisfait de sa vie et dont les deux autres éprouvent le besoin de changer de vie.
- Distinction entre alcoolique et homme seul itinérant.
- Témoignages de trois hommes seuls itinérants alcooliques décrivant les services auxquels ils ont eu recours.
- Description par des travailleurs du milieu (animateur, travailleurs sociaux) des services qui devraient compléter les services existants (coordination du travail des missions, centre de désintoxication, maison de transition, foyer de groupe),



- Témoignages d'hommes seuls itinérants donnant leur conception d'une vie normale,
- Description par une travailleuse du milieu (conseillère sociale) de l'approche qu'elle privilégie dans son intervention: le respect du rythme de chacun,
- Le document pose la question: est-ce que le système social peut respecter le rythme de chacun?
- Le document se termine par une question renvoyant au public: "Et vous, qu'en pensez-vous?"

L'accent est donc mis sur les perspectives de changement en termes d'alcoolisme chez l'homme seul itinérant. Bien que soulignant certaines solutions qui peuvent être envisagées, le document laisse aussi entrevoir que le problème ne peut se régler seul, et que la mentalité de la société face aux itinérants alcooliques intervient dans les perspectives de changement qui s'offrent à lui.

CISS 549 Report on Skid Row, City of Toronto, Planning Board, City Hall, Toronto, Ontario. 32 pages, Nov. 4, 1977. \$1.00 plus postage.

Toronto's downtown residential areas are being "white painted", renovated from lower income homes and rooms into homes for median and high income people. This process seems to be reducing or at least spreading the housing options for low income, displaced, single men and women. This report was requested by the Committee on Neighbourhoods, Housing, Fire and Legislation to assess the effect of this on the future size and accommodation needs of "skid row." The report begins by describing the "skid row" population and the current trends in accommodation. It concludes with proposals for social services that go beyond the housing focus.

There are approximately 8 to 10 thousand disaffiliated or displaced men in Toronto, but the people are much more diverse than the popular image of "the drunk" would suggest. There is some evidence that only 1/3 are alcoholic, but most face poverty and a lack of family ties. Included in this group are "hard core transients", those requiring short term emergency accommodation, the unemployed are the unemployable, and the elderly. Many of the current older residents drifted into skid row after World War II and eventually will be "dying-off." However, there seem to be a continual influx of younger people, which, given the ongoing economic recession, could increase the population. The report concludes that the current Toronto supply of basic shelter is sufficient for this population, but if present trends in housing continue "the expansion and/or development of a number of skid rows in various locations in the city is likely to occur."

The report also states that skid row men are increasingly becoming dependent on skid row services for their needs because they are more available and because of the lack of jobs and inexpensive housing. In concluding, the report calls for a number of preventative, supportive and treatment or rehabilitative steps. These include the development of a prevention centre focused on keeping younger people from becoming enculturated, the establishment of store front centres and the encouragement of workers co-operatives (like I.C.E. and 4-U), and effective coordination of present services. The report also called for the establishment of a sub-committee to pursue these goals.





# EDUCATION \ PEDAGOGIE

CISS 550 EDMONTON CROSS-CULTURAL LEARNER CENTRE, P.O. Box 7689, Station A, Edmonton, Alberta. 15 pages, 1977, free.

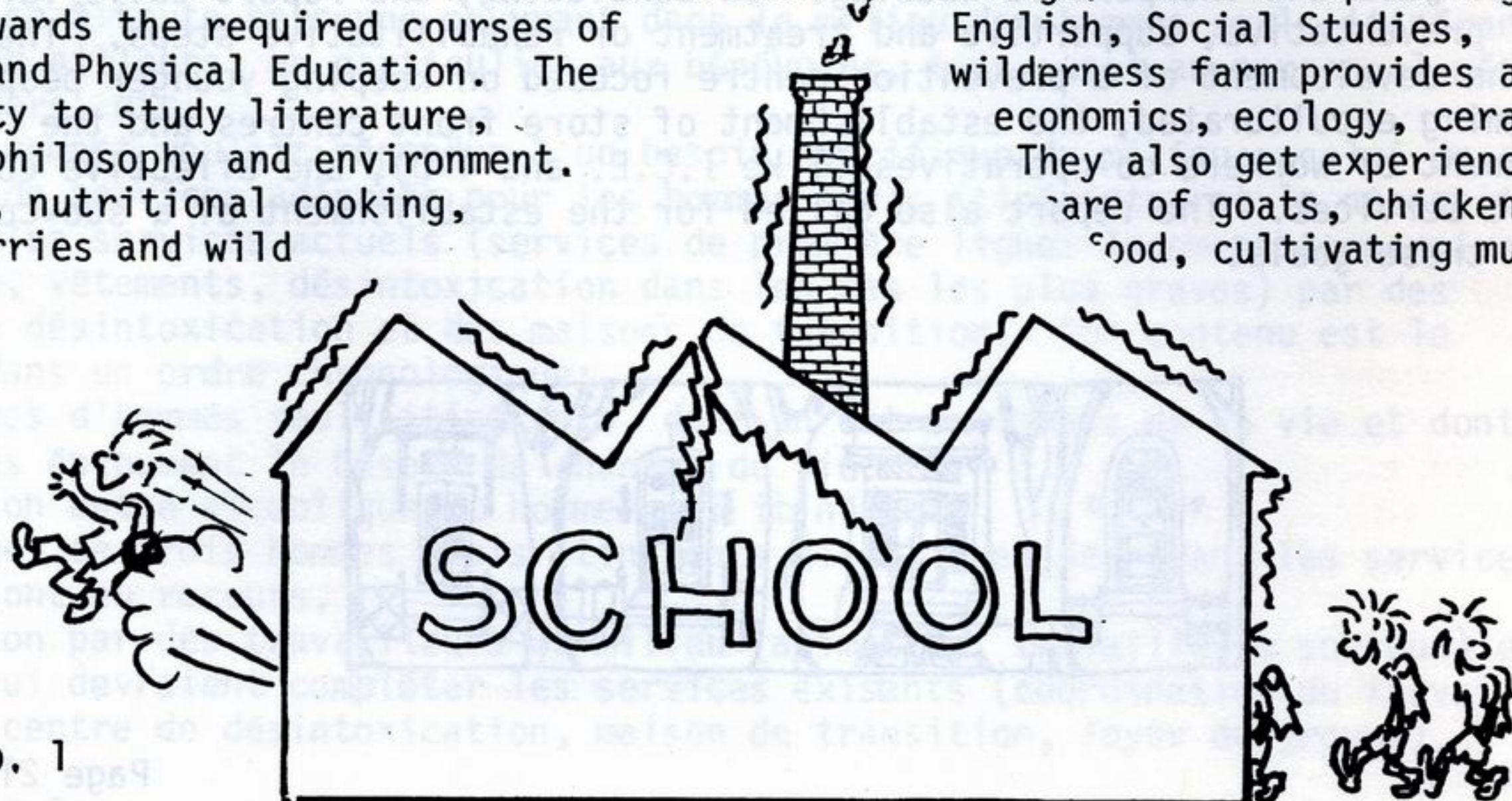
This brochure is an introduction to the objectives and the resources of the Learner Centre in Edmonton. The Centre undertook its first program in 1973 with an emphasis to being a resource centre and more recently has been trying to get labour groups interested in development education. The Learner Center attempts to encourage an awareness both of the problems of the Third World and of the opportunities available for individual and group action on behalf of the Third World. In doing this, they put special emphasis on describing the links between people in Edmonton and those in the Third World as well as indicating the economic and political ways in which the people of Edmonton affect the lives of people of the Third World.

The two staff people and their many resources are directing their energy to students, teachers, farmers, craftsmen and labourers as well as church groups, school and farm groups, labour unions, community organizations and international development agencies. They are able to offer simulation games, slide-tape shows, animation techniques, books, pamphlets, information files, a monthly newsletter, cross-cultural orientation for people going overseas, and on-going discussion groups and workshops.

CISS 551 Vancouver Society for Total Education, 557 W. 12th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 3X7.

For seven years the Society has operated an alternative school to serve and educate rugged, kicked-about high school drop-outs without much of a family life and terrible peer group influence. It began with fifteen students, now has eighty-five plus eleven staff members. There is a waiting list of over 250 names. They operate a wilderness farm program twelve miles from Powell River and a semi-self-serve restaurant in Vancouver(Theodora's, 4th at Burrard). The students are responsible for their own educational environment, set their own program and work out a contract with the staff. At graduation they receive a standard grade twelve diploma. To achieve Total Education the staff members attempt to get involved in, and help, the students progress in not only their academic life but in their family life, vocational life, financial life and anything that relates to their total existence.

Each student belongs to a group of fifteen to twenty students (plus two staff members) who meet for two and a half hours most mornings. This Group Work gives credit towards the required courses of English, Social Studies, Guidance and Physical Education. The wilderness farm provides an opportunity to study literature, economics, ecology, ceramics, history, philosophy and environment. They also get experience in gardening, nutritional cooking, care of goats, chickens, bees, use of berries and wild food, cultivating mushrooms,





and work in a local food co-op. There is opportunity provided for acquiring skills such as hand logging for cabin construction, recognitions of plants and animals, swimming, boating, fishing, simple mechanics and survival training. The restaurant provides work experience and a source of income.

CISS      Between The Lines Publishing House, 97 Victoria St. South, Kitchener,  
552      Ontario.

"Between the Lines"(BTL), Canada's newest publishing house is a joint endeavour by the Development Education Centre of Toronto and Dumont Press Graphix of Kitchener. BTL is run on a collective model and aims to make accessible to Canadians books that are critical in content and popular in form.

Thus far, BTL has produced two books. The first is a collection of essays on Canadian Political Economy and examines the dependent nature of our country from a Marxist perspective. Topics covered include: The Canadian State, International Unions, Canada and The Third World, and the Position of Quebec. The book is called Imperialism, Nationalism and Canada (See CISS #424) and was published in cooperation with Hogtown Press. BTL has just finished publishing a book on Inco Ltd., entitled The Big Nickel: Inco Home and Abroad. This book presents a comprehensive picture of Canada's largest mining company, a corporation which has been much in the news of late due to its massive layoffs in Ontario and Manitoba. The Big Nickel analyzes corporate history, labour history, health and safety, pollution, corporate strategy, as well as Inco's new operations in Indonesia and Guatemala. The book was put together by the Development Education Centre and is important reading for a clearer understanding of the forces that are so crucial in shaping Canadian lives.

BTL also has in the works two other books -- one on the sociology of education and the other concerning the process of becoming a physician in our society.

In future BTL hopes to be putting out books which draw connections between politics and economics, the national and the international, history and the present, theory and the realities of life in society. In short, drawing links that tend to be obscured in the popular media and in our political culture.

CISS      Creating Knowledge: Breaking the Monopoly, Budd L. Hall for the Participatory  
553      Research Project, 29 Prince Arthur, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 1B2, 19 pages,  
            1977, \$1.65.

The Participatory Research Project operates within the International Council for Adult Education and has as its goal the study and dissemination of information about research processes which focus on popular groups in the exploration and transformation of their own reality.

The paper, Creating Knowledge: Breaking the Monopoly points to the effects the shift in thinking about development has had on education and social investigation. Traditional social science research, the author argues, was conducted within an overall value system which was hierarchically-oriented to administrators and policy makers whose interests mirrored academic or economic structures. The author undertakes a systematic criticism of commonly used survey research methods. He shows that their quantitative approach inaccurately oversimplifies social reality while giving an illusion of accuracy. In addition, this approach is judged as being alienating and oppressive because of their hidden ideological assumptions. The survey process, the author says, regards people as isolated sources of information and assumes they are incapable of analyzing their own social reality. This approach does not allow people to define their own needs and ways of meeting them, but rather orients people



as sources of data to decision makers who are outside the people's experience, yet control them.

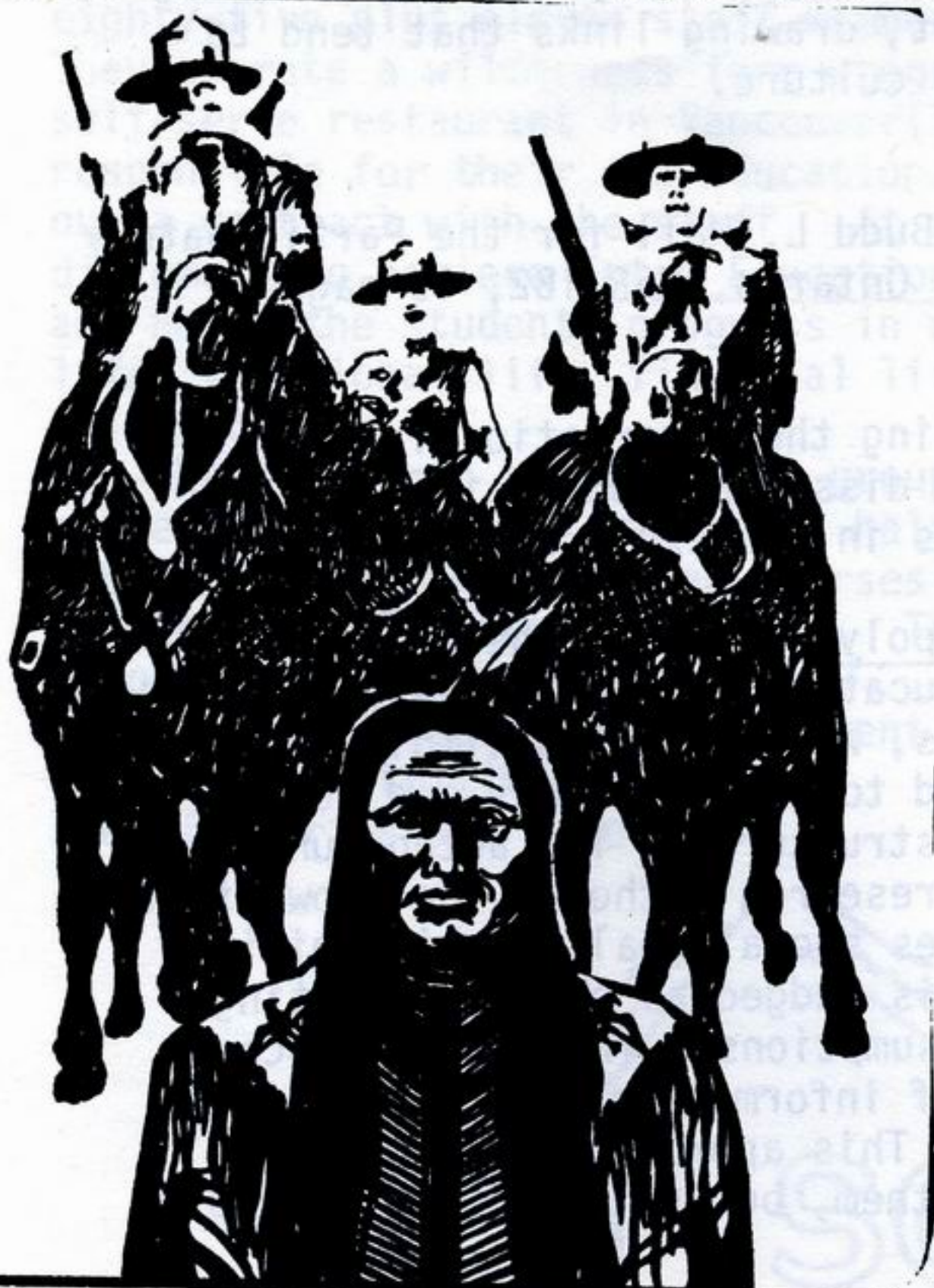
The author argues that the survey approach is not consistent with the principles of adult education which is rooted in the demand for social justice and equality. Suggesting an alternative approach based on a phenomenological position, this paper favours participatory observation which stresses horizontal communication and thematic investigation. Participatory research the author shows is capable of creating knowledge when 1) the community is involved in using methods of social investigation, 2) to formulate their own problems, 3) are themselves initiating processes to find solutions and 4) interpret and evaluate these themselves. In this way theories are not developed beforehand or drawn by the researcher's involvement with reality. Rather reality is described by the process through which the community develops its own theories and solutions about itself. This approach is viewed as a dialectical process of dialogue in which potential human creativity is liberated and mobilized for the solution of social problems.

## NATIVE PEOPLE \ LES AUTOCHTONES

CISS 554      Dene Nation: Apartheid? Free Southern Africa Committee(FSAC), P.O. Box 422, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. 12 pages, write for cost.

This pamphlet was produced by FSAC at the request of the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, in response to charges of the Territorial Council of the NWT that the Brotherhood was advocating an "apartheid like" solution for the North. The brief argues that the Dene and the liberation movements of Southern

Africa are united in a battle against colonial control, that the companies which oppress the peoples of Southern Africa oppress the people of the NWT. The Dene call for a three-nation proposal in the NWT with negotiated relationships between the three groups, has nothing in common, FSAC shows, with the racist apartheid system in which relationships among the races are based on force, with all power in the hands of a white minority, who relate to the black majority only as a source of cheap labour.





This tabloid presents two conferences prepared by Father Fumoleau over the past year. He outlines the experience of the Dene with allusions to biblical experiences. The Dene have lived in the Mackenzie Valley for 30,000 years. In 1975 the Dene issued a declaration affirming their existence as a nation and in 1976 set out the principles for any negotiations between themselves and Canada.

The life of the Dene centres around the land, not as an object of possession, but rather as a gift from God (called the "earthmaker": Newetsini or Nontsi). They respect the land as one would a person. The Dene have no word for wilderness, it is home; Earth is mother for it gives life. The destiny of the Dene is to help others find a sound relationship to the land. To be Dene is to be conscious that one is man (Dene: "one who is like the dirt"). Every land given man is Promised Land: a sign of God's faithfulness. The Dene's land is as absolutely necessary to them as was the land given the Israelites.

Father Fumoleau also examines the parallels between the Israelite Covenant and North American Indian Treaties. Every treaty has three elements: solidarity, mutual responsibility and mutual benefit. The Sinai Covenant was faithfully kept by God. Treaties between Native People and the government of Canada have betrayed Native People and led to their incorporation as the permanent underclass of Canadian society. The Dene are awakening to this genocidal effect and asking for an end to colonial rule.

"...We must govern ourselves through our own exclusive institutions and must have the ability not simply to negotiate an agreement once and for all...but to negotiate the terms of all activities affecting our interests long into the future."

CISS 556 MICMAC NEWS, Native Communications Society of Nova Scotia, P.O. Box 961, Sydney, Nova Scotia. B1P 6J4. 32 pages, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1977. 25 cents per issue, \$3.50/year.



This newspaper is devoted to news about Indian and non-status Indian communities in Nova Scotia, with reports of activities of Native People in the Maritimes and elsewhere. This issue contains the full text of Nova Scotia's Micmac Indian leaders' claim for Aboriginal Rights on April 25, 1977.

The Micmac people occupied the territory of Nova Scotia 8,500 B.C., they maintained a way of life (political, economic and social) based on the use and occupancy of the land and its resources.

Since the Micmacs did not cede any land by agreement or treaty, they are making the following Aboriginal Rights Claim for: 1) unimpeded hunting, fishing and trapping rights on reserves and/or occupied Crown land, 2) the provision of resources for educational programs, economic development, social development and medical services, 3) local self-government on reserves, 4) taxation exemptions, 5) royalties on all previous and future resources.

The brief concludes with this statement: "Mr. Minister, we await your government's reaction to our brief and look forward to the upcoming negotiations with the government of Canada. The end result will be full social, economic, education, political and cultural justice that will alleviate the socio-economic injustice that Micmacs of Nova Scotia face at the present time."



Other articles in the paper include: "Native People and the Criminal Justice System", "How our Land Was Lost" and "Indian Leaders Powerless".

CISS      The Alliance, Voice of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Quebec, Vol. 4, No.8-9,  
557      Laurentian Alliance of Metis and Non-Status Indians, 1410 Stanley Street,  
         Suite 618, Montreal, Quebec. H3A 1R3. 8 pages, August/September 1977.

The aim of this bilingual paper is to print accurate information on native issues, promote self-sufficiency and pride in native ancestry. This issue presents a full account of the Alliance's annual meeting in Val D'or in August 1977.

Included is a report of the Waskehegen Corporation, the housing department of the Alliance, which details negotiations with the Federal Minister of Urban Affairs over the 1977 budget, still not approved in August, as well as a successfully completed program of construction (20 units) at Fort George. The Corporation's proposals to the federal government ask that housing privileges of status Indians be extended to the non-status and Métis, and that the government provide no interest loans up to \$22,000 per family unit, of which the first \$5,000 may be in the form of a grant.

It was also indicated that the Laurentian Alliance will be undertaking research to determine the actual extent of the ancestral occupation of the land as a step toward regaining control of the future. The annual meeting accepted a decentralized regional structure and decided to move the head-office from Montreal to Val D'or in order to be where there is a strong concentration of native people.

This issue also gives a list of Canada Works applications from Alliance locals and job opportunities.

CISS      L'Alliance, La Voix des Métis et Indiens Sans-Statut du Québec, Vol. 4, No. 8-9,  
558      L'Alliance Laurentienne des Métis et Indiens Sans-Statut, 1410, rue Stanley,  
         Suite 618, Montréal, H3A 1R3. 8 pages, août/septembre 1977.

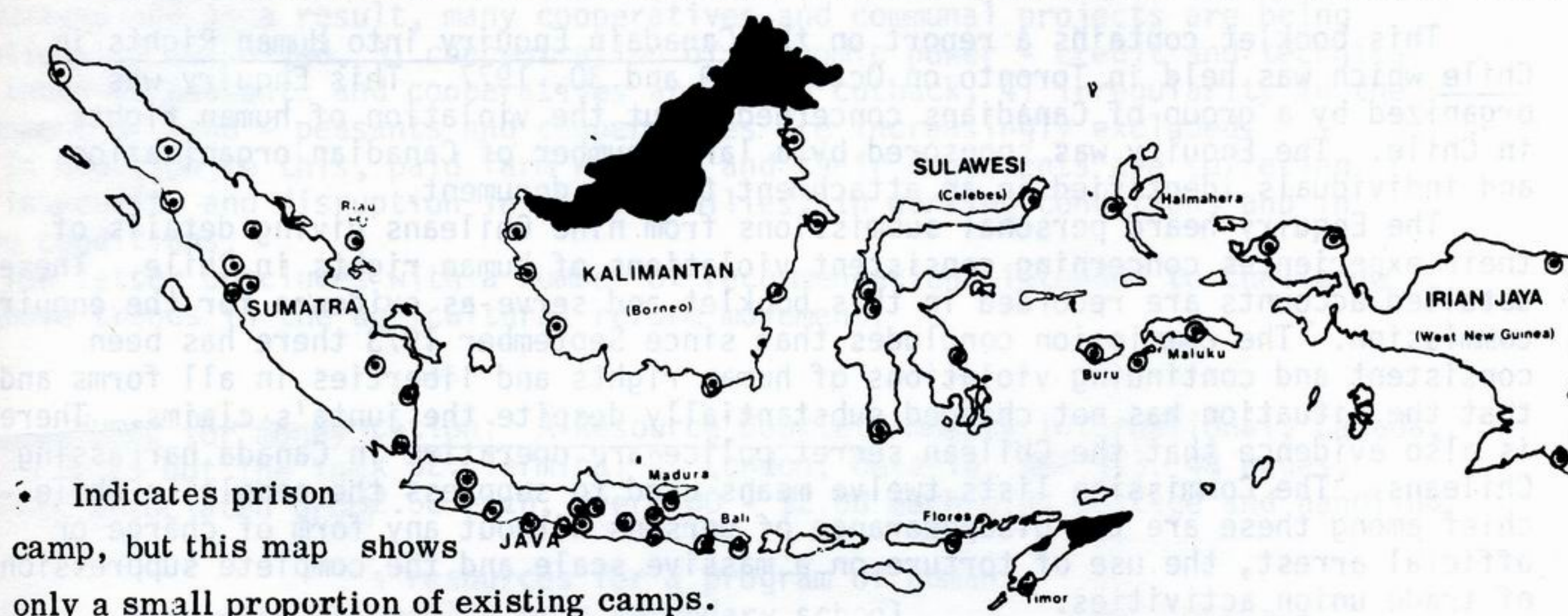
Ce journal bilingue a pour but d'imprimer des informations exactes au sujet du peuple autochtone et de promouvoir l'indépendance et la fierté dans leur héritage. Se trouvent dans ce numéro un reportage de l'assemblée générale de L'Alliance tenue à Val d'Or au mois d'août 1977. Un rapport de la Corporation Waskegenen (département de logement de l'Alliance) fait état des négociations avec le ministre fédéral des Affaires Urbaines concernant le budget 1977 (pas encore approuvé à ce moment-là), ainsi qu'un programme réussi de constructions (20 unités de logement uni-familiales à Fort George). La Corporation a d'ailleurs proposé au gouvernement fédéral que les privilèges, au plan du logement des indiens avec status, reconnu, soient étendus aux métis et aux indiens sans-statut; que des prêts jusqu'aux \$20,000 par famille soient disponibles, avec la possibilité que les premiers \$5,000 pourraient être de nature d'une subvention. Au plan des droits aboriginaux, il a été rapporté que l'Alliance entreprendra de la recherche pour déterminer l'étendue exacte de l'occupation du territoire par les ancêtres, comme étape dans la marche vers le contrôle de l'avenir. L'assemblée a également accepté une structure régionale décentralisée, et a décidé de déménager le siège-social de Montréal à Val d'Or afin que le bureau central de l'Alliance puisse être situé au milieu d'une forte concentration d'autochtones. De plus, ce numéro donne une liste des demandes faites par les instances locales de l'Alliance dans le cadre du programme Canada au Travail, ainsi que quelques offres d'emploi.

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# HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CISS 559 TAPOL: Canadian Campaign for the Release of Indonesian Political Prisoners,  
TAPOL Canada, Box 715, Peterborough, Ont. 8 pages, August 1977, \$5.00/10 issues.



TAPOL is an Indonesian abbreviation for political prisoner. It was chosen by a group of Indonesian refugees who started an international campaign for the release of Indonesian political prisoners. Articles in the TAPOL Canada Newsletter focus the present concern. Indonesia is described as potentially one of the world's richest countries with resources that include rice, rubber, coal, tin and oil (in 1975 the 12th largest world producer), however it remains one of the poorest with a per capita income of less than \$150. The current political/economic situation is presented as a product of Indonesia's colonial heritage (Moslems -13th century, Portugese then the Dutch in the 15th century, the Dutch remained in power until Independence in 1949 and since have retained control over the exporting sector of the economy.) The attempt to nationalize an economy dependent on foreign capital and crippled by inflation triggered an abortive coup in 1965. The military used that opportunity to seize power and initiated a campaign of repression in which close to a million people were massacred and 500,000 jailed. These political prisoners besides being subjected to torture and inhuman living conditions, are being used as a source of cheap labour on pipeline construction, rubber plantations, air strips and tourist projects.

Canada is identified as intimately implicated in maintaining this oppressive regime of President Suharto. Companies like Alcan, MacMillan-Bloedal, Bata Shoes, INCO, Sherritt-Gordon, Swann Wooster, Acres International, Bow Valley Industries, and Montreal's Staeler-Hunter and Aviation Planning Services are well entrenched in Indonesia. In Addition Canadian public money is pouring into Indonesia at an increasing rate through the Canadian International Development Agency and the Export Development Corporation (\$4 million in 1971, \$21 million in 73, \$30 million in 74, \$200 million in 76.) This aid and investments are analyzed as being used for the exploitation of regional Indonesia for the vested interests of the armed forces, top civil servants and Canada's flourishing businesses. The commercialization of agriculture for instance, has led to the expropriation en masse of smallholding peasants who are being transformed into wage workers on what was once their own land, or are being forced into crowded reserves of cheap labour. The influx of private profit and aid which supports this kind of development, have come under increasing criticism and resistance from the rural, and urban poor and from nationalistic students who see this as unbridled foreign exploitation of their country.



CISS 560      Report - Canadian Enquiry into Human Rights in Chile, Canadian Enquiry into Human Rights in Chile, c/o Katie McGovern, 185 Sheridan Ave., #5, Toronto, Ontario. M6H 3M5. 53 pages, December 1977, \$1.00 plus postage.

This booklet contains a report on the Canadian Enquiry into Human Rights in Chile which was held in Toronto on October 29 and 30, 1977. This Enquiry was organized by a group of Canadians concerned about the violation of human rights in Chile. The Enquiry was sponsored by a large number of Canadian organizations and individuals identified in an attachment to this document.

The Enquiry heard personal submissions from nine Chileans giving details of their experiences concerning consistent violations of human rights in Chile. These detailed accounts are recorded in this booklet and serve as evidence for the enquiry's commission. The commission concludes that since September 1973 there has been consistent and continuing violations of human rights and liberties in all forms and that the situation has not changed substantially despite the junta's claims. There is also evidence that the Chilean secret police are operative in Canada harrassing Chileans. The Commission lists twelve means used to suppress the people in Chile - chief among these are the disappearance of persons without any form of charge or official arrest, the use of torture on a massive scale and the complete suppression of trade union activities.

The report concludes with a number of recommendations and resolutions. The Commission urged the United Nations to establish the whereabouts and fate of the missing prisoners and to put pressure, by means at its disposal, including the use of sanctions if necessary, to bring an end to the repressive regime in Chile.

The Commission also urges the Canadian government to: 1) give strong support to action by the United Nations, 2) act consistently with the Canadian condemnation of the Pinochet regime in the United Nations, by denying economic or financial assistance to the junta; this would also include discouraging private Canadian investors in Chile, 3) investigate the allegations of activities of Chilean secret police agents in Canada and 4) provide a safe haven for Chilean refugees who wish to come to Canada to escape political repression in their own country. The findings of the Enquiry have since been taken to both the United Nations and to the Canadian delegation which was present at the General Assembly in November 1977. The resolution condemning Chile's violations of human rights was passed at the General Assembly.

CISS 561      Chile Informative - Special Editions, 31 Yarmouth Gardens, Toronto, Ont. M6G 1W3. 50 pages, November 1977, Bi-Weekly, Subscription - 6 months - \$20, 1 year - \$40.00.

These two special editions of Chile Informative were printed with collected documents for the Canadian Enquiry into Human Rights in Chile (see previous abstract.) These editions are English translations of Chile Informativo, a Spanish publication written and compiled by the Chilean Solidarity Committee in Cuba and reproduced and distributed by Dosa de Chile in Mexico. Chile Informativo is the official voice of the Secretariate for Solidarity in America with the Chilean people. The Secretariate, headquartered in Mexico, includes the coalition of Chilean parties of the Popular Unity government of the assassinated Salvador Allende as well as the MIR.

The publication of Chile Informative hopes to be a positive step toward fulfilling the demand for documentation on Chile in English. It has recently begun publishing regularly and contains news about the Chilean situation and about solidarity activities throughout the world.

One article in these special editions is a letter signed by four peasant organizations and directed to the Chilean bishops who have officially supported the peasant and agrarian reform movement in Chile. The letter points out that peasant union organizations have been definitively weakened since the advent of the Pinochet regime. Peasants and peasant leaders have been persecuted, union activity has been restricted and financial support has been severed.



The letter lists the effects of the present regime upon peasants in the reformed agricultural sector: 1) unemployment - because of cutbacks in the agrarian reform process and the process of land reassignment, many small farmers and farmworkers are without any subsistence, 2) individualism - the spirit of solidarity is being discouraged and as a result, many cooperatives and communal projects are being intentionally dissolved, 3) concentration of economic power - credit and technical assistance to peasants and cooperatives are being cutback, 4) irregularity in the assignment of land - peasants and cooperatives are increasingly excluded.

In addition to this, paid farm workers and their dependents are suffering from insecurity and disruption in their families, in working conditions and in living conditions.

The letter concludes with a number of recommendations intended to challenge the above trends in the agricultural reform movement.

CISS 562      Human Rights Education: A Resource Booklet, Amnesty International, Canada, Group 13, P.O.Box 52, Terminal B, London, Ontario, N6A 4V3. 48 pages, 1977, 1 - 100, \$2.50 each, over 100 - \$2.00 each plus postage and handling.

This booklet provides resources for a program of human rights education aimed at adults or a secondary school audience. There are specific directions for presentation of the materials. Materials consists of brief reports or excerpts from books. They can easily be reproduced on single sheets and distributed as needed for group discussion. As well, there is a list of further resources (books and films). The course outline is structured in three phases. The first phase introduces the student to the concept of human rights in the concrete context of Nazi atrocities against Jews during the Second World War. In this phase we are introduced to the direct reflections of both victims and actors in this holocaust.

The second phase of the course introduces recent human rights violations through a review of the history of the history of torture in this century, major organizations upholding human rights, and the state of human rights in South Africa, Russia, Britain, Chile and Canada. In this last case, the focus is on the treatment of Native Peoples and on the use of the War Measures Act in October 1970.

Finally, in phase three the student is asked to examine Canadian responsibility for human rights violations both abroad (in South Africa and Chile) and at home through our immigration policy and our exploitation of Native People.

Specific questions for discussion are introduced at every point throughout.



CISS 563      INSIDE OXFAM: OXFAM IN THE MID-SEVENTIES, Various Oxfam contributors - Editor, Robert Clarke, 175 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2K3, 12 pages, December, 1977, Donations.

This publication is in the form of a newsletter informing Canadians of the activities of Oxfam-Canada. Oxfam constantly strives to see that their aid reaches the poorest of the poor. This edition of Inside Oxfam highlights the Berger Report, the ongoing issues in South Africa and the world food problem. With regard to the Northern problem the position of both the Dene and the Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T. is that Ottawa wishes to maintain a colonial fashion of governing the North. Both contend that the only way this style of governing can change would be by participation in government of native Northern residents.



The second article outlines the problems in Rhodesia and South Africa, stating that their present economical and political structures are a direct result of white domination. This problem is further enhanced by propaganda reported through Canadian newspapers, tending to give only the white point of view.

The third issue taken up by Inside Oxfam is a review of the book Food First, Beyond the Myth of Scarcity, by Frances Moore Lappe and Joseph Collins. Basically the book urges that we rid ourselves of the idea that food resources are quickly depleting. Hunger is the result of a social process which, for the most part, is controlled by major world food corporations. The remainder of this issue consists of a review of the many ongoing Oxfam projects and letters from interested readers stating their opinions on various social issues.

CISS      Issue 17: The Injustice of it All, Dept. of Church in Society, Division  
564      of Mission, United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto,  
Ontario. 6 pages, November 1977, write for details.

Issue is a critical examination of social concerns published to promote discussion, debate and meaningful social action.

Issue 17 examines inequalities and injustices in the Canadian criminal justice system: the class bias in our law which discriminates against the poor; the distorted media coverage which overemphasizes crimes of violence while neglecting less sensational "white collar" crimes; the massive, inert prison administration which is resistant to change; the failure to extend to prisoners their basic rights as human beings; the failure of "rehabilitation" programs to help prisoners to re-integrate into society; and the continued overpopulation of prisons with people who should not be there. More constructive and socially beneficial ways of holding people responsible for their behavior are available.



To develop a criminal justice system that is in the best interests of society requires a caring community. To promote the required public education, public involvement and public accountability to the criminal justice system, the ecumenical Church Council on Justice and Corrections has put out the Alternatives Kit. This kit contains 80 pages of case studies of criminal offenders, fact and fiction about crime, sermon materials and projects on community learning and involvement. The Alternatives Kit is available through many neighbourhood clergy.

CISS      The Concerned Canadian, 4660 Elk Lake Drive, Victoria, B.C. V8Z 5M1.  
565      20 pages, November 1977, Subscription and membership rates - \$15.00.

This is the first issue of The Concerned Canadian and it is dedicated to the Native People. The editorial states that it is "intended to be an information magazine for all concerned with the future of their country" and its purpose is to "provide a medium for the public." Each issue will contain a letter of convenience to be sent to MLA's, MP's, and/or the Prime Minister.

Some of the concerns which led to the formation of this magazine relate to the question of public participation in the way our lives and the country are run, and a need to recognize the manipulation present in our lives. It is hoped that The Concerned Canadian will help to provide a forum for people to express their discontent and search for alternatives.

Some features in this issue are: a statement by Chief Dan George, concerns and suggestions on 'Public Participation in Decision Making,' an article on considering alternatives, and one on 'Nuclear Waste and Storage.' Letters of convenience relate to 'the Pipeline Debate' and the 'League to Restore Responsible Government.'



CISS      Women's Fund-Raising Coalition, c/o Women's Information Centre, 15 Birch Ave.,  
566      Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1E1.

With the aid of a Federal Secretary of State Grant, The Women's Fund-Raising Coalition was formally initiated in the spring of 1977, as special project of The Women's Information Centre. The concept for the coalition gradually evolved over the past few years through informal talks among women who represented a wider range of projects providing non-traditional services to women. They were concerned with the growing number of important women's projects that were being caught in the gap between government grants and threatened with extinction.

With the support of Toronto Women's Groups, the coalition was formed with a threefold purpose: a) to establish a permanent fund to which a wide range of women's projects and services can apply for assistance, b) to provide fund-raising expertise to women's groups through information-sharing networks, through workshops and seminars and through the creation of consultative services, c) to strengthen the Toronto Women's Movement by rallying the projects which provide services to women around a common need for money and by doing so, unify and strengthen them.

It is not the intention of the coalition to supply on-going funding for any of its associated groups.

CISS      Mennonite Central Committee(MCC), 201-1483 Pembina Hwy., Winnipeg,  
567      Manitoba. R3T 2C8.

Mennonite Central Committee (Canada) is an agency of Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches in Canada, performing ministries of development, relief, service and reconciliation in co-operation with the Mennonite Central Committee (based in Akron, Pennsylvania).

MCC was formed in the 1920's to provide relief for Mennonites in the Soviet Union, - many of whom were destitute and starving as a result of revolution and war. In the first years MCC's aid consisted of materials such as food and clothing. After World War II, it helped in the resettlement of refugees in Europe and in reuniting families separated by war; in the U.S. a program developed in mental hospitals where conscientious objectors were serving as an alternative to participation in armed conflict. Gradually the MCC program expanded to include a wide range of skills in many countries. Today, MCC has personnel in approximately 40 countries and emphasizes working at the root causes of poverty.

MCC (Canada), organized in 1963 from existing relief, peace and immigration agencies, consists of representatives from 11 Canadian conferences or groups and five provincial MCC organizations.

Volunteers receive a support allowance for basic needs. MCC utilizes personnel in health services, teaching, social services, agriculture and rural development, economic and technical development, and support services.

In addition to raising funds, material aid and recruiting personnel for the international program, MCC (Canada) carries out a domestic program in co-operation with the MCC offices in Clearbrook, B.C., Calgary, Alberta, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Kitchener, Ontario. The MCC (Canada) program includes: Voluntary Service in 23 communities across Canada, peace teaching, advocacy for the Native people of Canada, ministries to offenders, services to Mennonite immigrants from Mexico, a German-language newspaper for Canadian Mennonites living in seven countries of the Western Hemisphere, a Food Bank for storing grain in readiness for emergency response, relations with government(through Ottawa staff), and Mennonite Disaster Service, which provides volunteers for clean-up assistance following local disasters.



# CONTRIBUTORS INDEX\

## INDEX DES COLLABORATEURS

NOTE: Numbers after authors refer to CISS abstract numbers; eg. 555 refers to CISS 555 as printed at the beginning of that abstract. All abstracts in the issue are listed in numerical order.

-A-

Amnesty International - 562

-B-

Between the Lines Publishing House - 552

-C-

Canada Voice for Independence - 510

Canadian Catholic Conference of Bishops - 511

Canadian Coordination Council of the Deaf - 568

Canadian Council for International Cooperation(Prairie Region) - 521

Canadian Enquiry into Human Rights in Chile - 560

Cantdu - 530

Catholic New Times - 511

Centre de Pastorale en Milieu Quvrier - 533, 534

Chile Informative - 561

Christian Farmer Federation - 525

Church In Society Dept., United Church of Canada - 567

City of Toronto, Planning Board - 549

Concerned Canadian - 565

Coop La Ruche - 540

-E-

Edwards, Nancy - 546

Edmonton Cross-Cultural Learner Centre - 550

Extension Dept. St. Francis Xavier University - 543

-F-

Farm Defense League - 523, 524, 554

Free Southern Africa Committee - 516, 554

Fumoleau, Rene - 555

-G-

Gelinas, Denis - 548

-H-

Hubert, André - 548

-I-

Inter-Church Committee For World Development - 514

-L-

Labrador Resource Advisory Council - 528

L'Alliance Laurentienne Des Métis et Indiens Sans Statut - 558

Latin American Working Group - 519, 520

Lique Communiste (marxist-léniniste) du Canada - 539



-M-

Mennonite Central Committee - 567  
Mission Information Department - 512

-N-

National Farmers Union - 522  
Native Communications Society of Nova Scotia - 556  
New Roots Community Land Trust - 527  
No Candu For Argentina - 518

-O-

Old North End Community Housing Limited - 536  
Oxfam - 563

-P-

Participatory Research Project - 553  
Pay Day - 537

-R-

Roberton, Malcom - 541

-S-

Saskatoon Environmental Society - 529, 531  
Single Displaced Persons Project - 547

-T-

TAPOL Canada - 559  
Taskforce on Churches and Corporate Responsibility - 517  
Ten Days for World Development - 513  
The Greater Victoria Environmental Centre - 532  
The Secretariat - The Canadian Council on Rural Development - 544  
Toronto Clarion - 542  
The Red Herring Cooperative Books - 545

-U-

Uncertified Human Publishing Company - 569  
Unemployed Workers Union of Halifax-Dartmouth - 535  
Unison - 538

-V-

Vancouver Society for Total Education - 551

-W-

West Colchester Rural Development Association - 527  
Women's Fund Raising Coalition - 566  
Writers' Union of Canada - 515

---

---

---

---



# SUBJECT INDEX\INDEX DES SUJETS

## -A-

Abortion - 569  
 Alberta - 550  
 Aliments - 540  
 Agriculture - 522, 523, 524, 525, 526,  
 527, 567  
 Apartheid - 516, 517  
 Argentina - 518

## -B-

British Columbia - 551

## -C-

Candu - 518  
 Chile - 560, 561  
 Community Dev. Corporation - 541, 544  
 Cooperative - 537, 539, 540, 543, 545  
 Corporation - 552, 559  
 Courts - 538  
 Credit Union - 542

## -D-

Deaf - 568  
 Dene - 554, 555  
 Development - 519  
 Development Education - 521, 550, 567  
 Droits aboriginaux - 558

## -E-

Education - 551, 552, 553, 567  
 Energy - 529, 530, 531  
 Environment - 529, 531, 532

## -F-

Fishing - 527  
 Food - 513, 514, 563  
 Foreign Investment - 510, 520

## -G-

Guatemala - 520

## -H-

Health - 540, 563, 567  
 Housing - 536, 537, 541, 557, 547, 549



-I-

Indonesia - 559

-Q-

Quebec - 539, 540

-L-

Labour - 533, 534, 535, 543, 550, 552, 560

Land Claims - 556, 557

Land Reform - 513

Land Trust - 526

Land Use - 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 561

Latin America - 519, 520

Legal - 564

Life Style - 521

Logement - 556

-R-

Racism - 562

Research - 553

-S-

Saskatchewan - 526

Skid Row - 546, 547, 548, 549

Social Justice - 511, 512

Social Services - 546, 547

Southern Africa - 516, 517

-T-

Tenants - 537

Trade - 515, 517

Transportation - 524

-M-

Marginalization - 546, 547

Micmacs - 556

-N-

Native People - 554, 555, 556, 557, 562, 565

Natural Resources - 528

Nova Scotia - 536, 538, 543, 545, 556

Nuclear - 518, 529, 530, 531, 565

-U-

Unemployment - 535, 546

-W-

Women - 566

-O-

Oxfam - 563

-P-

Pensions - 510

Peoples autochtones - 558

Pollution - 527

Prisoners - 564

Publishing - 515



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