

CIS S



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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 CANADIEN 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 déshumanisation 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 française 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,

Once again we invite you to discover with us a commonality in the things being said across Canada by a variety of grassroots groups involved in social change.

If we first consider the theme for this Issue - Northern Development - we note that three native organizations, all working on the same questions of land claims and native rights, have submitted material, thus bringing these issues to the attention of the public (CISS 568,569,570). Because the implications of the pipeline and land claims are of vital importance to all families living in the Canadian North, we have also included an abstract which reflects the role of women in that particular area (CISS 572). And in order to facilitate continued networking on the topic of northern development, we refer our readers to a List (Appendix B) which contains titles and numbers of previous CISS abstracts on the subject.

The Canadian Economy section reveals a two-fold concern: namely, the need for a process whereby full employment may be achieved (CISS 573), and secondly, a method for dealing with the effects of unemployment by means of a proposed guaranteed annual income (CISS 575). Other abstracts focus on Canadian economic tentacles in countries like Argentina (CISS 577), as well as on Canadian policy regarding nuclear development and military expenditures (CISS 578,579).

A sizeable number of abstracts reflect mounting public concern for a more responsible use of natural resources. On the one hand, they protest the overriding policy manifest in government decisions (CISS 580,581); on the other, they offer creative alternatives for a more protected environment (CISS 585,586). Closely linked to this non-threatening,



Chers Amis,

Nous vous invitons encore une fois à découvrir avec nous ce qu'il y a de commun dans ce qui se dit à travers le Canada par divers groupes de base qui sont engagés au changement social.

Si nous considérons premièrement le thème de ce numéro - le développement du nord - nous constatons que trois organisations indigènes, qui luttent pour les propres titres des terrains et pour leur droits comme originaires, ont soumis des documents, ce qui attire l'attention du public à cette question (CISS 568,569,570).

Puisque les implications de l'oléoduc et des titres de terrains sont d'importance indispensable pour toutes familles du nord canadien, nous avons aussi inclus un abrégé qui reflète le rôle de la femme dans cet endroit particulier (CISS 572).

Et afin de faciliter la croissance des réseaux autour du sujet de développement du nord, nous invitons nos lecteurs/lectrices à vérifier la liste qui suit l'appendice: elle contient des titres et des numéros d'anciens abrégés de CISS sur ce sujet.

La section qui se concerne de l'économie canadienne révèle un souci double, i.e. le besoin d'un processus qui pourra donner du travail à tous (CISS 573), et aussi un moyen de faire face aux effets du chômage en proposant des revenus garantis annuels (CISS 575). Il y a d'autres abrégés qui se concentrent sur les partis de l'économie canadienne qui influencent des pays comme l'Argentine (CISS 577), aussi bien que sur la politique canadienne vis-à-vis le développement nucléaire et les dépenses militaires (CISS 578,579).

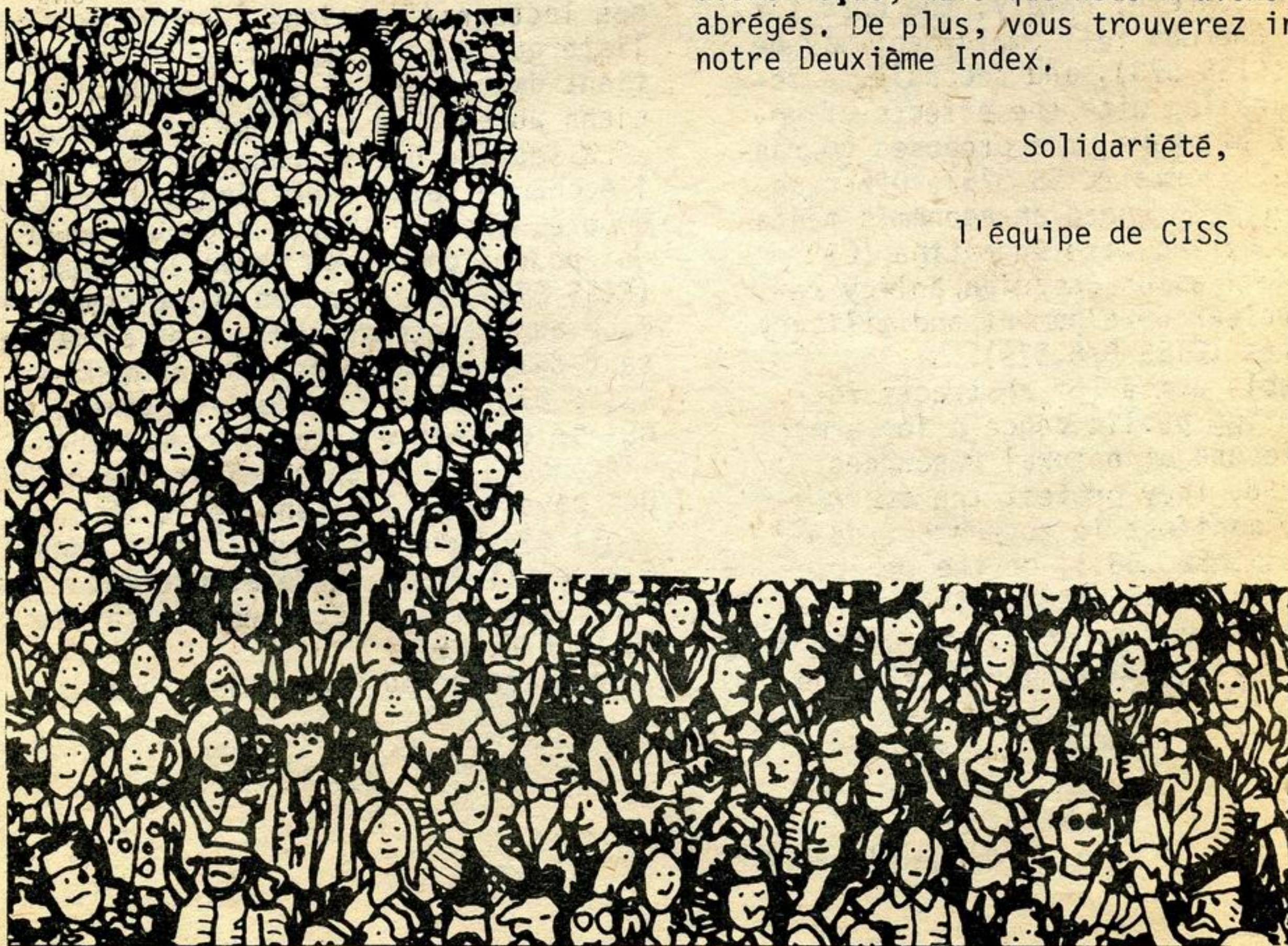
Un assez grand nombre des abrégés

non-violent stance towards the land and its resources is the collection of abstracts entitled "community". It presents a broad spectrum of innovative projects encompassing the Church, the handicapped, prisoners and half-way houses (CISS 587 to 594 incl.). Notable also is the group of abstracts reflecting organized efforts to obtain human rights within various legal processes (CISS 595-600). Finally, the Media section alerts us to newspaper reporting "with a difference".

The Appendix is something new in our networking service. We hope it will guide you to other material which has been received but not abstracted. In addition, we enclose our Second Index.

In solidarity,

The CISS Collective



révèlent un souci de plus en plus marqué pour un emploi plus responsable des ressources naturelles. D'un côté, ils protestent contre la politique du gouvernement qui ne se tient pas compte de certaines choses importantes (CISS 580,581); et de l'autre côté, ils offrent des alternatives créatrices pour un environnement plus protégé (CISS 585, 586). Liée à cette position sans menace et sans violence pour la terre et ses ressources est la collection d'abrégés intitulée "communauté". Elle donne un large spectre de nouveaux projets qui entourent l'église, les handicapés, les prisonniers et les maisons "à mi-chemin" (CISS 587 à 594 inclu). Ce qui reflète les efforts organisés d'obtenir les droits humains dans divers processus légaux (CISS 595-600). Enfin, la section du "media" nous donne l'alerte aux journaux qui donnent des reportages "avec une différence".

L'Appendice est ce qu'il y a de nouveau dans notre service de bâtir des réseaux. Nous espérons qu'il vous aidera à trouver d'autres documents que nous avons reçus, mais que nous n'avons pas abrégés. De plus, vous trouverez inclus notre Deuxième Index.

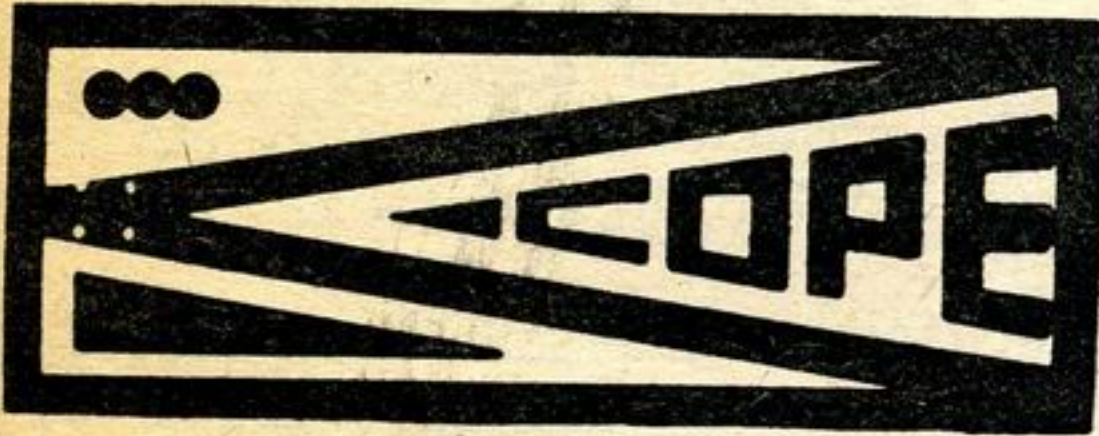
Solidariété,

L'équipe de CISS

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT/ Développement du Nord

CISS 568 Committee For Original Peoples' Entitlement - Publications, P.O. Box 2000, Inuvik, N.W.T., X0E 0T0.

The Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) was formed in 1970 by native people of the Western Arctic to ensure that the aboriginal rights of the natives of the North West Territories were respected and recognized. COPE is now a regional affiliate of Inuit Tapirisat of Canada but remains committed to promoting equality among Northerners, encouraging native leaders and businessmen, and preserving native culture and traditions.



Membership in this organization is limited to Eskimos, Indians and Metis in the Territories. COPE works closely with the Inuit communities of the Western Arctic, making their views available to government and industry.

The following materials are available through COPE:

(A) COPE Information Package - This package contains thirty pieces of materials published by COPE between 1970 and 1975. Among its contents are COPE newsletters, press releases, copies of submissions to government and other reports on COPE activities and projects. Price - free.

(B) COPE: 75-76 - This annual report outlines the various projects that COPE initiated or participated in during 1975 and 1976. These included an Inuit Land Claims Proposal to the Federal government, a report to the Department of National Health and Welfare on the health care needs of native people in the Mackenzie Delta and a study of the housing needs of native people in the Mackenzie Valley area. This latter study led to the formation of the Inuit Non-Profit Housing Corporation. Price - free.

(C) INUVIALUIT: This bi-monthly magazine is the official voice of the COPE organization and is printed in both the English and Inuit languages. The feature article of the June 1977 issue is entitled "Land Rights Presentation" and deals with the Inuvialuit Land Rights Proposal presented to the Federal government in May 1977. This proposal, prepared by COPE, represents a separate land claims proposal for the Inuvialuit and is a response to the increasing pressure for oil and gas developments in the Western Arctic. This proposal contains four stated goals: 1) the preservation of Inuit values and identity, 2) the provision to enable the Inuvialuit to be equal and meaningful participants in the North, 3) the preservation of Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity and 4) compensation to the Inuvialuit for the extinguishment of their land rights. In the proposal, the Inuvialuit make specific claims for land ownership over an area of 68,000 sq. miles, for a 3 per cent royalty on oil and gas discoveries on Inuit lands and rights for hunting, fishing and trapping.

The newsletter contains other articles and information relevant to native peoples in the Western Arctic. Price: \$7.50 per year.

CISS 569 Council For Yukon Indians, c/o Ken Kane, 22 Nisutlin Drive, Whitehorse, Yukon.

- 1) "Council for Yukon Indians - A Short History, Structure and Philosophy", Jan, 1978, Free, 2 pages.

The Council for Yukon Indians is the official negotiating agent in land claims for all people of Yukon Native Ancestry. It came into existence in 1973 after the Trudeau government agreed to enter into negotiations based upon an acceptance of The Yukon Aboriginal Claim. This document describes the democratic decision-making structure of the CYI as well as its fundamental philosophy.

2) "Land Claims Principle", Jan. 1978, Free, 4 pages.

This position paper is written by the Council For Yukon Indians(CYI), the Indians official negotiating organization. It reaffirms the Yukon Indians' conviction that their survival as a distinct people can only be assured through a recognition and settlement of their land claims. Only through a just land settlement, can The Yukon Indians secure a political and economic base from which to protect their values and culture and achieve a measure of control over their lives and future.

The paper states that land claims are more than compensation or the return of aboriginal lands to the Yukon Indians. Land claims are closely interlocked with the concept of self-determination. Through land claims, the Yukon Indians hope to restore some choices to their collective life.

For the authors, this self-determination means complete control over Indian lands by Yukon Indians, subject only to the sovereign rights of the Government of Canada. Their proposed governmental structure parallels the municipal type of government structure at the local level. As such, this local government will have the right to carry out such municipal functions as the running of schools, welfare, policing and local judicial system on Indian lands, among other responsibilities.

Through land claims the Yukon Indians also hope to achieve a greater say in development decisions. They are not opposed to development per se. As the paper states: "We want to take part in development in the north on terms which are acceptable to Indian people."

3) "Submission of Council for Yukon Indians to the Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry", July 14, 1977, 13 pages, free.

This submission is the CYI's official brief to the Lysyk Inquiry. The Lysyk Inquiry was established in the summer of 1977 by the Federal government to advise it on the socio-economic impact of a proposed pipeline through the Yukon.

This brief strongly affirms the CYI's opposition to the construction of a pipeline without first a land claims settlement ensuring Native rights. They emphatically state that the human cost of such a huge project will fall predominately on the Yukon Indian people.

The brief critiques the assumption that large-scale energy projects are in the public interest. It also critiques the so called benefits this project will offer to Canada. For example, the brief states: "We have argued that it will severely prejudice our land claims settlement, and the implications of not fully appreciating our aboriginal title to this land will have far reaching effects on the constitutional future of Canada." Furthermore, this brief critiques the Foothills' proposal on two grounds: 1) A lack of a responsible socio-economic assessment of the impacts of this project, and 2) the project's proposed advantages offer few benefits to Yukon Indians. The brief predicts that it will be Foothills who benefit and the Native people who pay.

In short, the CYI argues that a deferral on Northern Development is justified on two counts. First, such a deferral would allow for a non-prejudicial settlement of land claims. Secondly, it would permit the Canadian government to evolve a rational and just Canadian energy policy. The brief concludes that a pipeline would be "contrary to the socio-economic interests of Canadians - both Northern and Southern."

4) "Questions and Answers About Yukon", January 1977, 3 pages, free.

By means of a question and answer format, many of the basic questions surrounding Yukon land claims are answered. Such questions as the following are tackled: "What is the Yukon Native Land Claim?"; "Who is part of the Land Claims Talk?"; "What are we going to get, land or money?"; "How much land and how much money?"; "Why has it taken so long to negotiate? We still have no settlement."; "Who will be eligible in a settlement?"; "What does the C.Y.I. say about the pipeline?" and "Why?"

CISS 570 Inuit Nunungat - The People's Land - A Struggle for Survival, Inuit Land Claims Commission, Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Available from Project North, 154 Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1K8, 63 pages, 1977, free.

This booklet, printed in both English and Inuktitut, depicts the struggle of the Inuit to protect their culture and their land. The Inuit today, feel victimized and alien within their own historical homeland, a land that no one wanted until a few years ago. The booklet describes the impact of the dominant society, including the effects of the present exploitation of non-renewable northern resources.

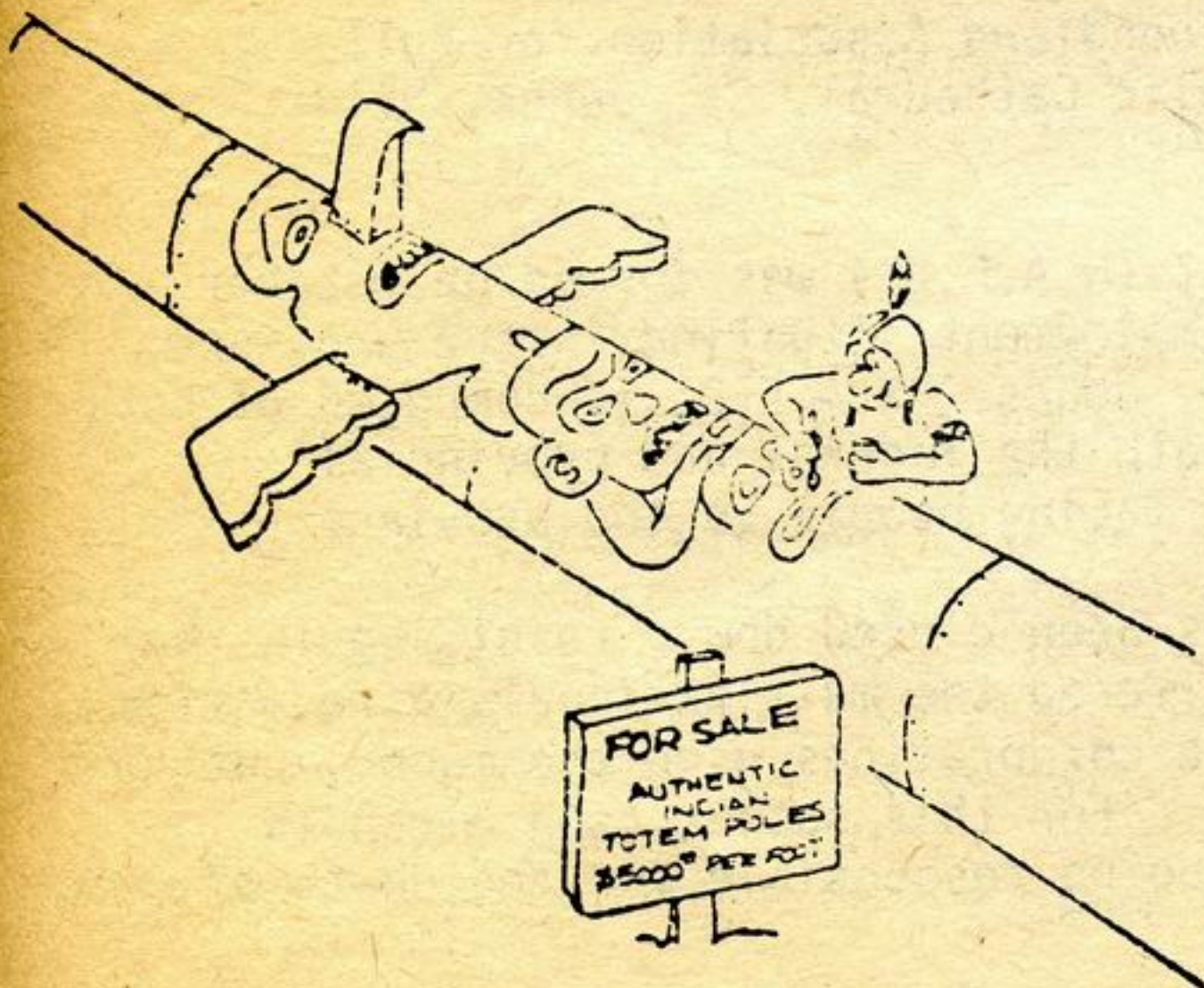
The discovery of oil and gas at Prudhoe Bay and the resulting Alaska land claims settlement demonstrated the need for a settlement to preserve Inuit culture and guarantee self-determination. Out of this concern a statement of rights was developed as a basis for the final settlement of claims. This statement, based on issues raised in the communities, was presented to the federal government in Frobisher Bay, December 14, 1977. It is seen by the Inuit as the ground work for future negotiations.



The booklet also discussed the legality of the Inuit claim in the context of the need for a new constitutional order in the North. The Inuit Land Claims Commission feels that this order can not come from an Ottawa-based study of constitutional and political development. Instead, it must be developed in accordance with established democratic principles and express the will of the Northern people. Since the majority of the people in the North are Natives, the Commission feels that a Northern constitution and northern institutions must reflect the will of the Native people. "The colonization of the North by the South has almost resulted in the extinction of a people, people whose roots go deeper than Canada. The Inuit must now be given the opportunity to rebuild and develop a new life in a changed world."

CISS 571 Dene Learning For Self-Determination and The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry: (1974-1977), Working Paper #2, Participatory Research Project - Ted Jackson, 29 Prine Arthur, Toronto, M5R 1B2. 22 pages, April 1977, free.

NATIVES WILL BE GIVEN
"MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT"
ON THE PIPELINE



This working paper was presented to the workshop on Collaborative Program Development, Centre for International Education, U. of Mass., April 22-23, 1977. This paper outlines the struggle within the Berger Inquiry between the "hydrocarbon energy cartel" and the native peoples. This paper reviews many aspects of the Berger Inquiry. The main theme of this publication is to urge Canadians to allow the Dene self-determination to their land and what it means to them through their own expertise. The Berger Inquiry showed that the Dene were experts when it came to describing their land and its uses and that those employed during the Berger Inquiry were simply employees. Some of the findings that were elaborated upon are contradictions such as Canada supposedly being a developed, independent nation, yet allowing itself to become insecure and dependent toward U.S. pressures for a pipeline. Further, the federal government advocates that it is treating its Northern people as equals, yet the Trudeau government is insistent upon

building the pipeline. This represents nothing short of the Dene as a colony within Canadian boundaries. What this ultimately shows is a prime example of Western Capitalism.

The Dene must become assertive by regaining power and telling Canada what they would like rather than the reverse. Ideally, the Dene must structure themselves and express their interests rather than task forces and transients expressing their interests in Dene territory. This paper points out that indeed the Dene are beginning to speak out, appear on television, write articles, etc., on what would best suit them on a long term basis - for they, after all, are the people who must contend with the consequences.

CISS 572 Northern British Columbia Women's Task Force Report on Single Industry Resource Communities, Northern B.C. Women's Task Force, Women's Research Centre, 517 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. 100 pages, 1977, write for cost.

In single industry and resource based towns, women have often been ignored in research and planning for northern development since they do not directly affect the success of the town's one industry. The Northern B.C. Women's Task Force has prepared this report with the intention of sharing their experiences and findings with other interested women and bringing these to the attention of appropriate government departments, businesses, organizations, and professions, inside and outside of their communities.

By looking at three Northern B.C. towns -- Kitimat, Fraser Lake and Mackenzie -- the task force aims: "to assist and involve women living in these resource communities in defining the needs of these communities as they relate to women; to develop techniques that will effectively identify the problems relevant to women in single industry resource communities; and to prepare a report outlining the concerns and needs identified."

The reports from the three communities look at such problems as inadequate employment opportunities, childcare, medical and social service facilities. Recommendations specific to each of the communities are contained in these reports. Each community report stresses: the need for the permanent funding of a multi-use community centre which would focus particular attention on a women's centre, as well as provide 24-hour childcare and recreational facilities; that employment opportunity programmes be implemented to ensure fairer hiring practices and create jobs for young adults and women; and that there be a greater participation of the residents of northern communities in establishing guidelines and criteria for further development.

ECONOMY \ECONOMIE

CISS 573 Brief to the National Unity Task Force, Newfoundland Association for Full Employment, c/o Fr. Des McGrath, Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Johns, Nfld. 8 pages, October 28, 1977, write for cost.

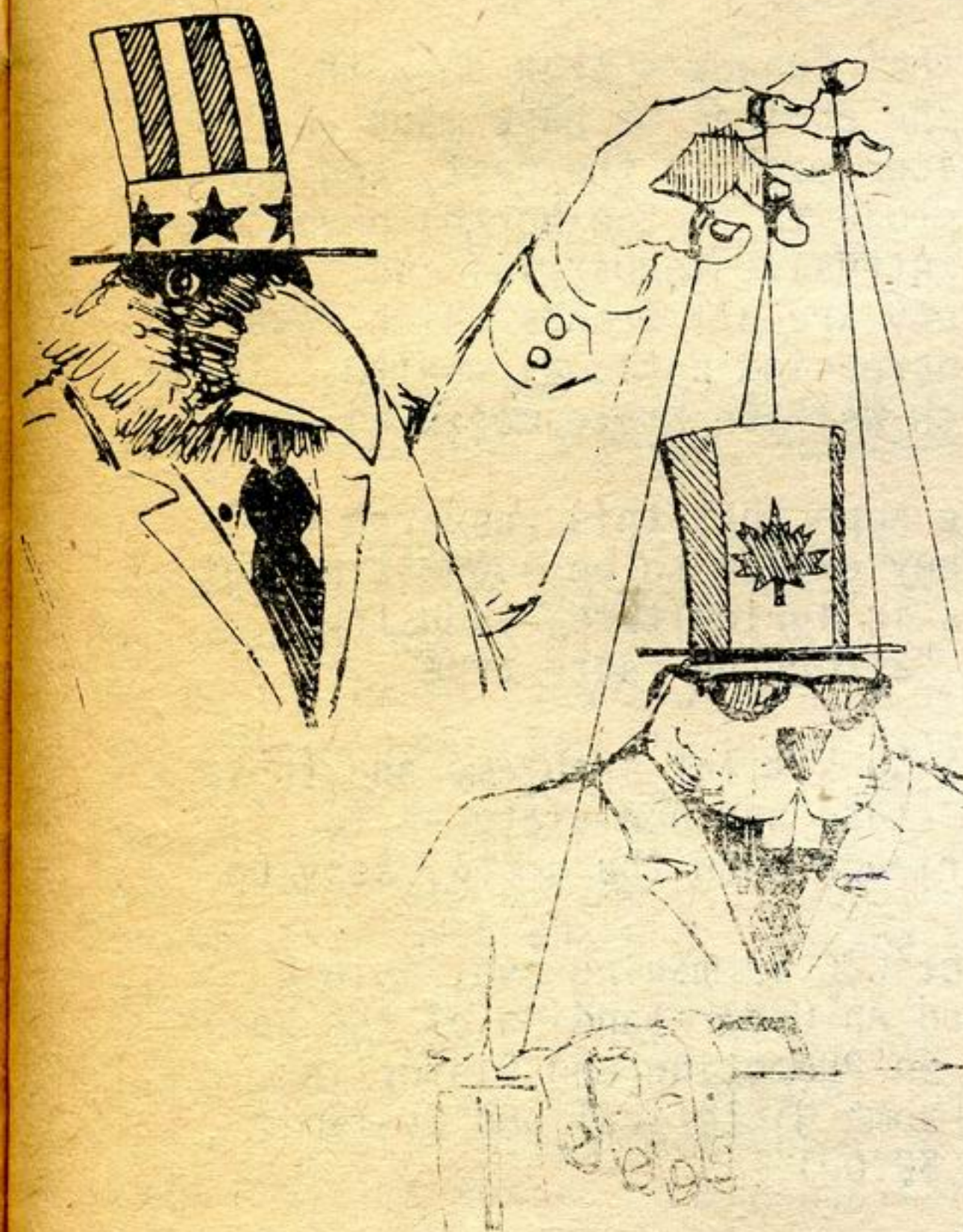
The Newfoundland Association for Full Employment (N.A.F.E.) was formed on October 15, 1977 in response to a critical and worsening unemployment situation in the province. There were about 200 members of which 120 were in St. Johns. N.A.F.E. is composed of both unemployed and employed people. The brief attacks both the federal and provincial government for inaction on the single largest issue facing people in the province: unemployment.

The Labrador Linerboard Mill in Stephenville has been closed down, resulting in the loss of up to 5,000 jobs. Yet in 1972 John Turner offered the multinationals a reduction of corporate tax from 49 per cent to 41 percent. The corporations used the money, not to create jobs, but to provide profits for themselves. For this same reason Alcan is turning to Mexico for the mining of fluorspar after being responsible for the death of

over 100 miners in St. Lawrence. In the late 1960's an economist, Parzival Copes, compiled an economic report asserting that the population of Newfoundland should be reduced to 300,000 in order to assure a proper economic climate. Such measures to assure a proper economic climate are unacceptable to the Association.

At present there is one job for every one hundred unemployed Newfoundlanders, yet U.I.C. benefits are being curtailed. Even if every job in Newfoundland were filled, 99 percent of the unemployed would still be out of work. The brief calls for the "use of natural and human resources of Newfoundland for the benefit of people, and not for a handful of multinational corporations."

CISS 574 Presentation to a Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature, Sudbury Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, Local 598, 19 Regent St. South, Sudbury, Ont., P3C 4B7. 18 pages, January 1978, write for cost.



This presentation points out that the current problems caused by the thousands being laid off by Falconbridge and Inco cannot be adequately understood without first considering it in relation to the motives and operations of multinationals in the broader Canadian and world context. The author shows that the policy of continentalism developed by the federal government has put Canada in the relationship of raw material supplier for the United States. This surrender of economic control to multinationals, it is showing, prevents the development of a manufacturing industry in Canada. The attitudes of multinational leaders in Canada is analyzed as being responsible only to making profit.

The role that the federal and provincial government play in sustaining the power of foreign corporations against the self-interest of Canadians is traced out. For instance, the author points out that the government has for decades ignored labour's suggestions to change this unjust situation. The consequences of such inaction has created a situation where the value of the Canadian dollar is falling, investments are dropping, the trade surplus is vanishing and unemployment, inflation, and the foreign debt are constantly increasing. The paper concludes with a suggestion that the only

means by which the Canadian people can assume responsibility over their own future is by a socialist alternative where people and not profit are most important.

CISS 575 Brief to Federal Cabinet, Canadian Catholic Conference of Bishops, 90 Parent St. Ottawa, or Canadian Council of Churches, 40 St. Clair Ave., E., Toronto, Ont. 10 pages, March 1978, write for price.

This interfaith statement told the Federal Cabinet that a guaranteed annual income could probably be most quickly achieved by changes in the Income Tax Act. Income disparity was one of our economic topics discussed by the Churchmen who also met with the Cabinet. The statement explained that the one social fact that motivated concern about income distribution was the inflexibility of income disparity in Canada.

In 1951 the top fifth of the population received 42.8 percent of the total annual income, while the bottom fifth received 4.4 percent. In 1975 the top fifth got 42.6

percent. The Church representatives also criticized multinational corporations which cause dramatic and massive layoffs, especially in the mining industry and which shift their investments to our countries.

The statement notes that the current corporation tax structure favours the larger interlocking enterprises over the many smaller ones. "Tax returns for 1974 show that the largest 300 firms had about 65 percent of total deferments, while about 82 percent went to the largest 1,000.

CISS 576 C.J.L. Research Project on Canadian Social Policy, Committee for Justice and Liberty, c/o John Olthius, 229 College St., Toronto, Ontario. M5T 1A4.

The Committee for Justice and Liberty (CJL - see CISS #200) is an independent Canadian people's movement which seeks to develop political, economic and social policies and actions. Their most recent research project involves an investigation of Canadian social policy.

The background study completed so far has revealed that Canada's trek down the path toward the Welfare State has been inevitable given the choices we have made about economic development. Specifically, the development choices made in the past, and the ones we continue to make today (eg., large-scale energy projects in the North) have come at great human cost. Urbanization, capital- and energy-intensive industrial and agricultural practices, the development of a market society are all trends which have been encouraged by governments in their quest for ever-increasing national wealth. These same patterns are in part responsible for the misery which Welfare State measures are supposed to "compensate" for.

CJL will be looking at these and other trends in the hope that this research will show us a better way to achieve a just social policy. They expect to be suggesting not more and better compensation programmes, but new patterns in agriculture, industry, labour, etc., which will lessen the need for the kind of "after-the-fact" type programmes which characterise the Welfare State.

CJL is anxious to make contact with people looking into similar problems and those who are directly involved in the social services -- both state and non-state -- to exchange information and to benefit from first-hand experience with the social service sector.

As part of this project CJL is making available a publication entitled 'Toward An Understanding of the Roles of Canadian Governments in Promoting and Distorting Wellbeing: Notes on some Historical and Systemic Aspects. (177 pages, \$2.00)

PEOPLE
are
more important
than
institutions

CISS New Internationalist, c/o Wayne Ellwood, New Internationalist publications,
577 175 Carlton St., Toronto, Ontario, M5A 2K3. Monthly, \$12 a year.

This international magazine focuses on the people, the ideas and the action in the fight for world development. Produced by an editorial collective which includes a Canadian editor, each issue investigates one theme crucial to development; for example, race, corporations, trade, population.

The March 1978 issue looks at energy. Who has it? Who uses it? Who controls global energy supplies? What kind of energy does the future offer? A four-part article examines the effects of exploration decisions by multinational corporations in four countries - Canada, Peru, Iran and Saudi Arabia. Parallels are drawn to show the impact of private corporate decisions on the lives of individual citizens and national economies. The Alcan Pipeline is analyzed as a bad deal for native people and northern whites. The Canadian debt load will increase and as a result, Canada's dependence on the exploitation of primary resources will increase.

The Action Section of the magazine sketches the activities of the "No Candu for Argentina Committee" (see CISS #518), a group of Argentinian exiles and native Canadians concerned about human rights violations in that Latin American country. This group is campaigning to have the Canadian government suspend the sale of Canadian nuclear technology to Argentina until fundamental human rights are restored.

CISS Canada and Strategic Nuclear Weapons Systems, Purcell Research Group, Argenta, B.C.,
578 VOG 1B0. 5 pages, December 31, 1977, write for cost.

The purpose of this paper is to attempt to define Canada's nuclear role. It reviews Canada's disposition in this regard from the early fifties onward, stating that by 1980 Canada will only engage in fighter aircrafts, i.e. air-to-air missiles. This being the case, Canada will have removed herself completely from the nuclear weapons systems by 1980 when the new fighter aircrafts are purchased. The paper goes on to outline the different nuclear weapons systems in which Canada plays a part. Canada has membership to both NORAD and NATO and these two organizations are pro-nuclear. Canada also forms part of the U.S. Strategic Weapons System which consequently results in bilateral cooperation with the U.S. Canada shares in several navigation systems which were designed for the U.S. military.

Canada has involved itself in the manufacture of strategic weapons both for the U.S. and for Dept. National Defense. Canadian raw materials are shipped to the U.S. with the one purpose, i.e. to manufacture nuclear weapons. Another aspect of the fact is Canada claims not to be pro-nuclear in that U.B.C. accepts funding from the U.S. in order to carry on research in the area of anti-submarine warfare techniques. The Canadian military operates two Baker Nunn tracking cameras, one located in Eastern Canada, the other in the west. Further, Canada is involved with the sale of nuclear reactors to other countries. This paper points out that Canada uses a very limited definition when it explains its nuclear role. In order to complete the picture of Canada's role, all the above areas mentioned in which Canada's assistance is cited, it can hardly be said that by 1980 or any year in particular, will remove Canada from the nuclear weapons scene. To grasp the full impact of Canada's policy on nuclear weapons, the U.S. policy must be looked at. Along with the U.S. policy, NATO, NORAD, and SPADATS policies should be closely scrutinized and this would result in a better perspective of Canada's actual participation in the nuclear weapons system.

CISS A Time To Disarm, Murray Thomson and Ernie Reghr, Disarmament Dialogue '78, c/o
579 Project Ploughshares, Conrad Grebel College, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G6 or United Nations Association in Canada, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5A5. 38 pages. Write for cost.

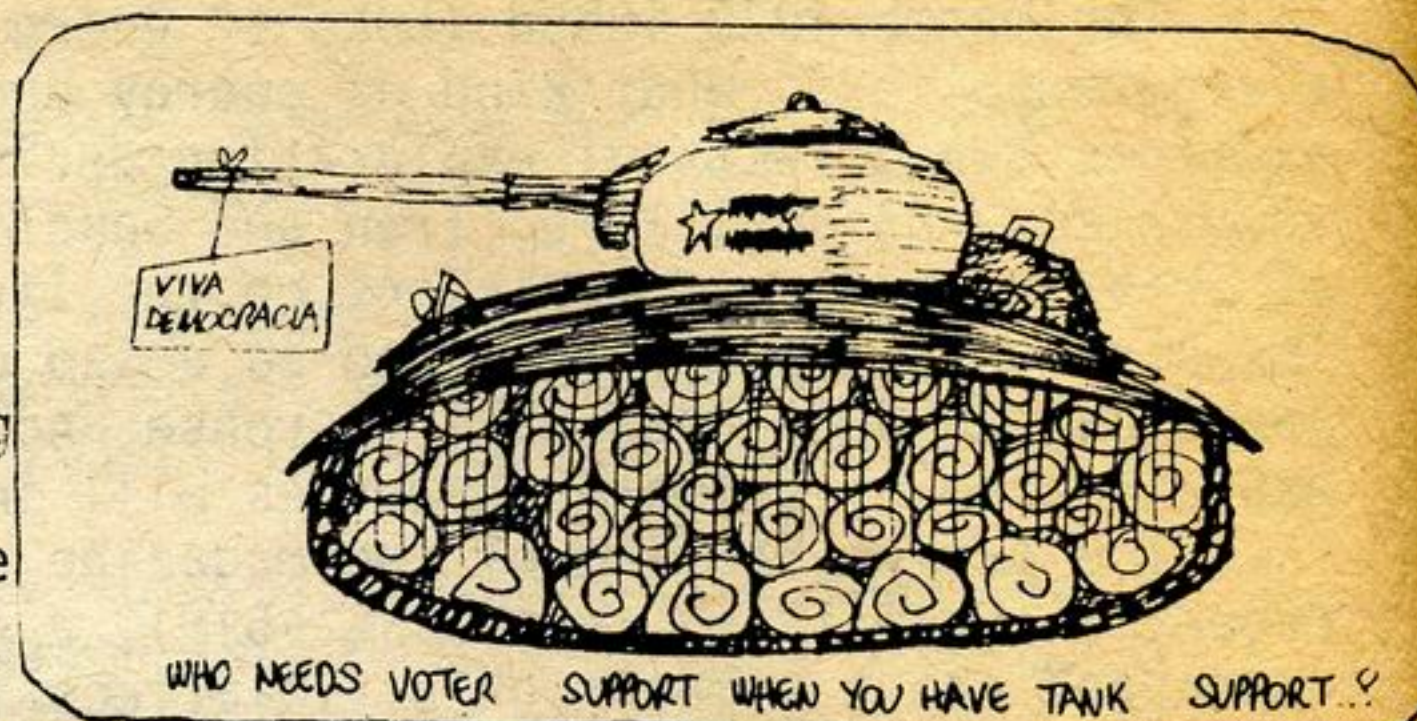
This pamphlet has been prepared as a discussion guide to stimulate national dialogue

in Canada in relation to the UN Special Session on Disarmament from May 23 to June 28 of this year.

It poses the question "Why Disarm?" and deals briefly with whether or not it is realistic to expect world disarmament as a possibility, acknowledging that very little has been done to date even though the 70's were declared the Disarmament Decade by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1969. Suggested are ways in which individuals or groups in Canada can "do something for disarmament."

The edition outlines and deals with the six basic disarmament issues selected for discussion at the UN Special Session: 1) eliminating weapons of mass destruction, 2) securing a comprehensive test ban, 3) preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, 4) curbing the growth and use of conventional weapons, 5) halting international sales and trade in arms, and 6) linking disarmament and development. It summarizes Canadian government statements on these issues and provides additional or alternative proposals prepared by Project Ploughshares and UNA staff here in Canada.

Finally are listed other initiatives taken globally on the disarmament issue and resources available, accompanied by questions for readers' response.



RESOURCES \ RESSOURCES

CISS 580 Nuclear Power and P.E.I., H.O.P.E. c/o Tony Reddin, New Dominion, Cornwall R.R. #2, P.E.I., 5 pages, Free.

As an active member of the Maritime Energy Coalition and the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR), the H.O.P.E. environmental group which has published the above brochure is opposed to nuclear development in the Maritimes and Canada.

In their brochure they therefore explore the reasons for Prince Edward Islanders taking a special interest in the "nuclear debate" since the government is presently considering the signing of an entitlement agreement to purchase electrical power from the nuclear power station at Pt. Lepreau, New Brunswick, only 150 miles from P.E.I. Problems cited in the analysis are possible accidents in the handling of radioactive waste or in operating a reactor and the consequent direct threat to life, higher electricity rates, greater financial burdens, thermal pollution and contamination of Chaleur Bay and Northumberland Strait fish stocks as well as public health hazards. The writers maintain that the risks are too great, that they are not that desperate for greater energy, and that alternatives and conservation are more viable prospects.

CISS 581 Nuclear Wastes - What, Me Worry?, Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, 2010 Mackay St., Montreal P.Q., 61 pages, February 1978, Free.

This publication is a critique in response to EMR Report EP77-6 - "The Management of Canada's Nuclear Wastes". The main concern of this critique is that Canada is treating

nuclear power more as a political issue than a humane one. The report (EMR) was completed in four months by a team of three authors and this critique stresses the fact that only one of them had a background in nuclear energy. The whole difficulty lies in managing very large quantities of radioactive material. How can they be disposed of with assurance that humanity will not be harmed. The EMR report states that nuclear wastes can be safely disposed of "in specially excavated rock caverns located at the bottom of a deep shaft". The report (EMR) urges that Canada should get on with nuclear industry in a massive expansive fashion. This critique stresses that the placing of radioactive wastes underground has not been tested adequately. There could be unforeseen avenues of leakage to the earth's surface; for example, earthquake activity and even human intervention. The Critique states that much more testing must be done before any risks of this happening can be taken. According to the California Energy Commission, which is proposed to be more sophisticated in its approach to the problem because of more research and experience, safe waste disposal will not be available until sometime around 1987.

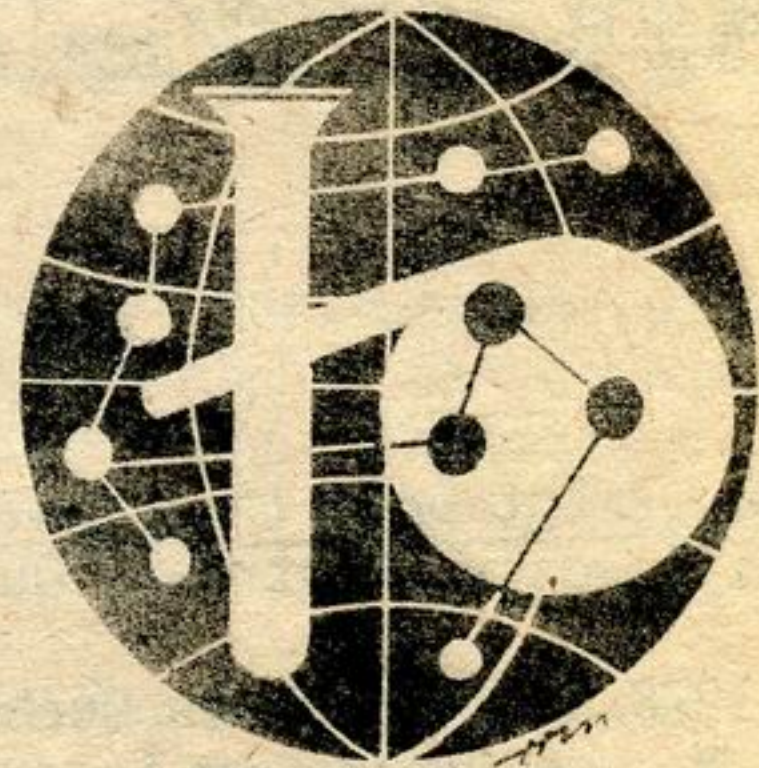
Included in its recommendations, the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR) states that nuclear authorities should unequivocally demonstrate the safety of placing wastes underground; a study for costing this disposal be made available to Canadians; that the nuclear industry at this point be sharply curtailed and that the CCNR be represented within the nuclear agencies and crown corporations.

CISS 582 Journal l'environnement, Journal de la Société pour vaincre la Pollution, Vol.4
No. 6, Société pour vaincre la pollution, C.P. 65, Place d'armes, Montréal,
8 pages, décembre 1977

L'éditorial de ce numéro porte sur la décision du gouvernement du Québec de contribuer au financement de la construction de l'usine d'eau lourde LaPrade à Gentilly et ce, en dépit de son propre moratoire de deux ans sur la construction de centrales d'énergie nucléaire. En même temps, Québec s'engage à acheter une partie de la production d'eau lourde, et l'Atomic Energy of Canada s'engage à racheter cette eau lourde advenant une décision du Québec après le moratoire de ne plus s'avancer dans la voie nucléaire. Donc on voit très bien la possibilité d'un Québec avec une usine dangereuse et inutile sur les bras, usine qui servirait uniquement les intérêts de l'AECL. On craint que le gouvernement, comme celui qui l'a précédé, aveuglé par le mirage du développement industriel, prenne des décisions qui nuiraient à un Québec écologique et humain.

Avec l'argent qui sera dépensé, et avec les sommes qui seraient affectées à la suite probable (Gentilly III), il serait possible d'isoler 1,450,000 maisons au Québec, permettant ainsi d'économiser autant d'énergie que Gentilly III pourrait fournir, de créer des milliers d'emplois et d'utiliser nos produits d'amiante (comme isolant).

Le Journal l'environnement traite des questions de l'heure partout au Canada comme celle des arrosages aériens d'insecticides chimiques contre la tordeuse d'épinette (l'article sur la réunion du Front commun contre les arrosages aériens en novembre 1977 à Ottawa) et comme celle du projet de pipeline à travers le Yukon (Vol. 4 No. 4 - Septembre 1977 - La position du groupe "Peuples ou Pipelines"), le tout d'une perspective bien québécoise.



Journal du monde à bicyclette, Pour une Ville Nouvelle consacre ses pages à des nouvelles des cyclistes de Montréal (L'exorcisme des démons d'élitisme au Vélodrome en juin 1977, la manifestation anti-nucléaire à Gentilly en octobre 1977), à des articles sur l'automobile comme celui sur l'exposition internationale de l'Auto à la Place Bonaventure, ainsi qu'aux analyses des luttes pour des villes nouvelles. Dans ce dernier cadre, on trouve dans le numéro de décembre 1977 un compte-rendu du récent conflit entre la Commission du Transport de la Communauté Urbaine du Montréal et le syndicat des employés d'entretien de la CTCUM. En décrivant les enjeux de cette lutte, l'auteur (Richard Wagman) démontre comment les intérêts du monde à bicyclette rejoignent les revendications du syndicat. C'est un lieu commun à Montréal de remettre sur le dos des travailleurs la responsabilité du déficit et de chaque hausse de tarifs dans le métro. Il faut voir clair. En réalité, la Ville de Montréal subventionne le transport en commun à \$83 par usager tandis qu'il consacre à chaque automobiliste, par le moyen des dépenses routières, une subvention de \$150 par année. Si la Ville accordait une subvention égale à chaque moyen de transport, un billet d'autobus ne coûterait que \$.16!



Pendant ces négociations, le syndicat a réclamé le droit du syndicat à enquêter sur les accidents et le droit des travailleurs de cesser de travailler dans les conditions dangereuses. Il a refusé les propositions de l'employeur comme l'imposition des heures supplémentaires obligatoires, l'exigence qu'un travailleur soit disponible sept jours par semaine, et l'imposition des contrôles abusifs sur les congés-maladies (certificat médical, visite à domicile).

L'auteur rappelle que le monde à bicyclette a ses propres revendications face à la CTCUM (réduction de tarifs, vélos dans le métro, etc.) et qu'il faut appuyer la lutte des travailleurs de la CTCUM si on veut solliciter l'appui des travailleurs à son propre lutte.

En 1978 se tiendra au Québec, en même temps que l'Assemblée générale bi-annuelle de l'I.F.O.A.M., un séminaire international sur la "Technique agricole alternative". Dans ce numéro se trouve une défense de la décision d'entreprendre cette démarche. Parmi les retombées positives d'un tel séminaire serait le regroupement des gens du Tiers-Monde et des pays développés dans un contexte qui servirait à démarginaliser et démystifier les problèmes de production alimentaire au Tiers-Monde, ainsi que l'occasion de faire entendre une approche différente que celle qui prône le contrôle de l'agriculture mondiale par la chimie et le capital.

En d'autres articles on parle de la construction d'une fournaise à bois écologique, ainsi que de la culture et de la transformation du lin à filasse. Il y a aussi un bref

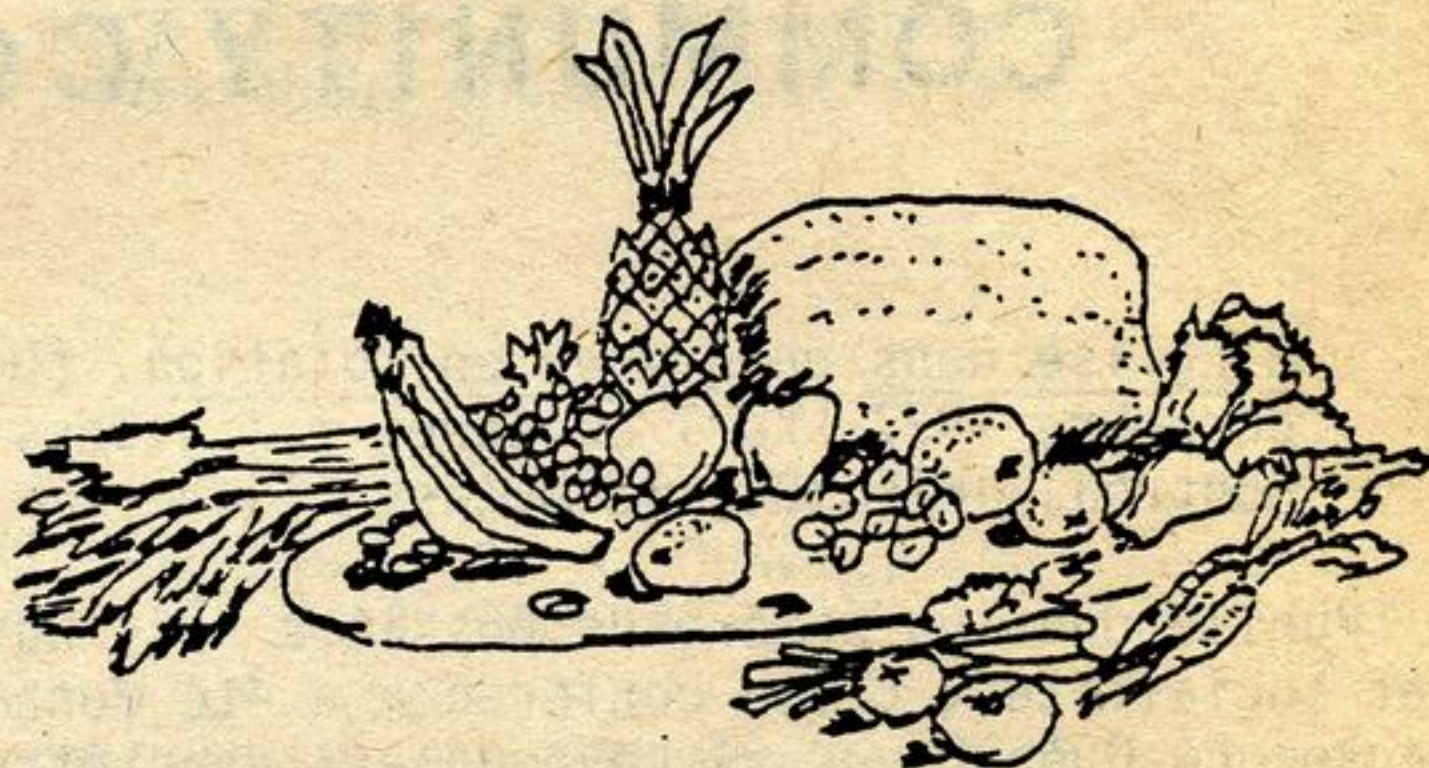
rapport et historique du Mouvement de l'agriculture biologique à Montréal. L'ouverture d'esprit du mouvement aux praticiens de l'agriculture biologique ailleurs dans le monde est évidente et dans l'éditorial sur le séminaire international et dans le compte rendu des visites dans l'Etat du Maine.

CISS Prairitopian, c/o Betty Daniels, Box 118, Cochin, Saskatchewan, S0M 0L0
585 1977-1978, \$6. a year.

Prairitopian is a monthly newsletter dedicated to the establishment of an ecologically sustainable, humanly satisfying society. Newsletters contain an editorial, letters, news items, articles, notice of upcoming events, information on ecological communities, and proposals for a stable state society. Prairitopian has recently become the official newsletter for Earthcare, a Saskatchewan group interested in ecological agriculture, and therefore also contains a regular Earthcare report.

Since its beginning in November, 1976 Prairitopian has attempted to create interest in the establishment of alternative ecological institutions that would further the development of a stable state society in Saskatchewan. Recent editorials have proposed the creation of an ecological political party and the creation of an ecological "religion". Of primary immediate concern, however, is the establishment of a proto-type ecological community in Saskatchewan.

During the past year, Prairitopian has printed a 10-part Proposal for a Stable State Village and Farming Community. This paper provided a tentative blueprint for a small community, of 200 to 400 people, based upon an ideology of ecological humanism. Since the paper was printed, they have received letters from a number of people who are interested in establishing and/or living in an ecological community. One of their immediate priorities has therefore become the creation of such a community.



The February 1978 newsletter will contain a specific proposal for setting up this community, as an important part of establishing a stable state society in Saskatchewan, and will ask interested Prairitopian readers to attend a March meeting in Saskatoon to discuss necessary organization. Further newsletters will keep readers informed about the progress of community development.

The establishment of a proto-type ecological community is but one step in the direction of an ecologically sustainable, humanly satisfying society. Future newsletters will also deal with other alternative ecological institutions -- schools, credit unions, cottage industry, retail co-operatives, etc.

CISS Community Land Trust, Communitas Inc. Land Research Project, 1977, 11328-100
586 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 0J2, 15 pages, Write for cost.

This document is basically a summary of a larger publication The Community Land Trust put out by the International Independence Institute, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. A "community land trust" is a legal entity chartered to hold land in stewardship for all mankind

present and future while protecting the legitimate use-rights of its residents. It is not primarily concerned with the common ownership of land but rather for its use for the common good although this may or may not be combined with common ownership. The observations and processes described result from the experience of New Communities Inc., a trust which was organized in Georgia. Based on the model of the Jewish National Fund in Israel, New Communities attempted a trust based on the model of the "mushav" rather than the "kibbutz", an organization which allows for both small individual and co-operative farming.

Whether the New Communities project will be ultimately realized depends to a large extent upon the availability of stable leadership and suitable long-range financing. Thus, a large portion of the article deals with the problems of organization as well as land acquisition and funding.

Among the organizational problems is an internal tension between the right of the individual land user to control his life and the need for a body to perform long range allocations and to ensure that the goals of the trust are preserved. This leads to a discussion not only about internal organization but also the relationship of the land trust to other public bodies. In all its dealings, the major criterion for the decisions of the land trust is that the land not be used in private self-interest, but for the community.

COMMUNITY \ COMMUNAUTE

CISS 587 L'Eglise dans un Québec en mutation, (Dossiers "Vie Ouvrière" - no. 120, décembre 1977, Karl Lévêque, s.j., Dossiers "Vie Ouvrière", 1201 rue Visitation, Montréal, H2L 3B5, 12 pages.

Publié dans un numéro de Dossiers "Vie Ouvrière" consacré aux "chrétiens et le projet socialiste", cette conférence a été donnée aux supérieurs des communautés religieuses du Québec. Karl Lévêque est un prêtre haïtien résident au Québec depuis dix-sept ans. Dans un préambule il souligne la nécessité de l'institution mais il fait la distinction entre l'Eglise et l'Institution pour légitimer son analyse sociologique de l'Eglise au Québec. Il part de la définition de l'Eglise du point de vue marxiste comme appareil idéologique qui est privilégié dans l'étape précapitaliste, dans une société rurale, mais il affirme la prédominance de l'économie sur les deux instances idéologique et politique dans l'étape capitaliste et monopoliste expliquant ainsi ce qui est arrivé à l'Eglise au Québec.

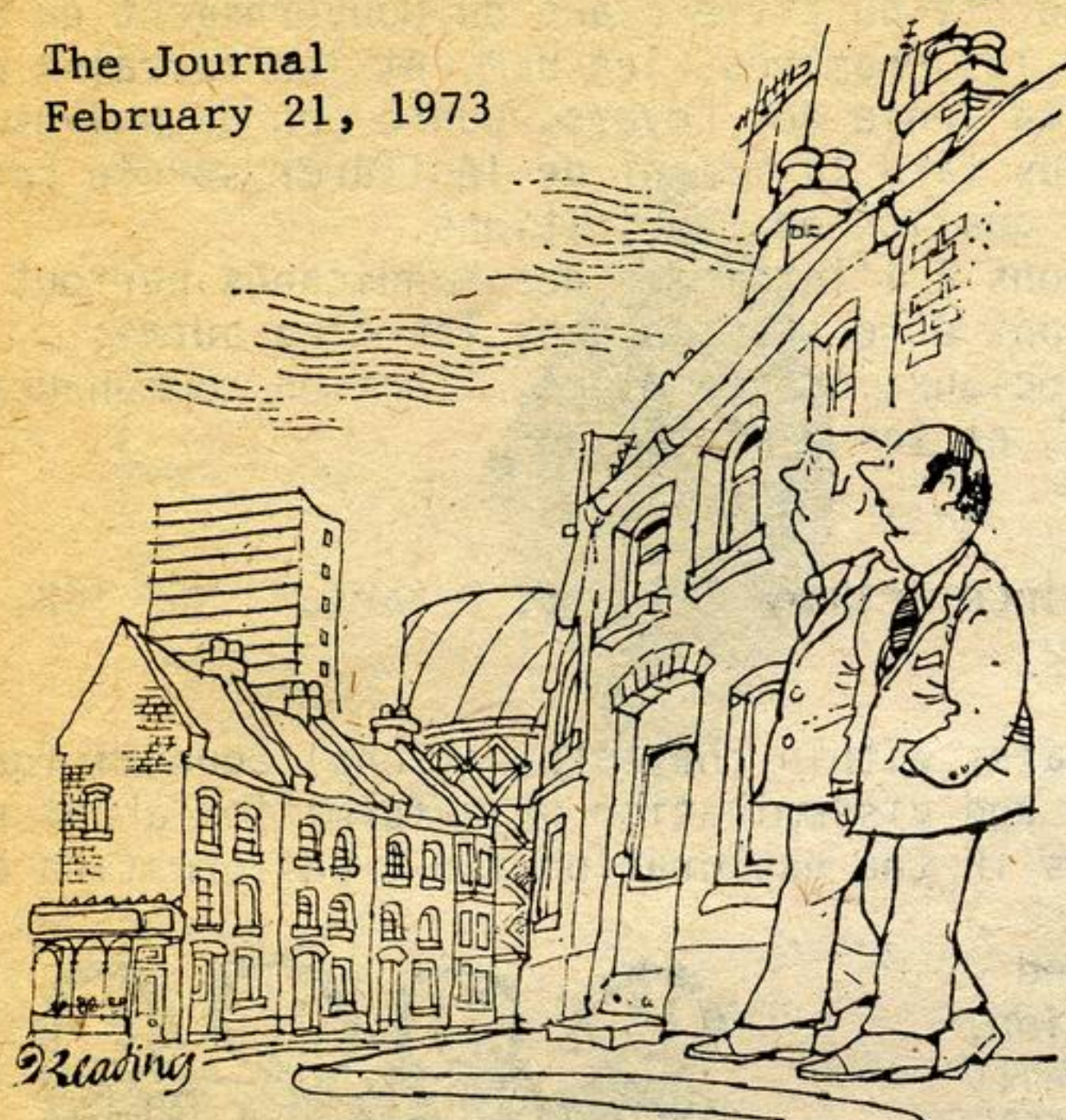
Parlant de la crise de l'économie québécoise comme une de structure, il souligne les revendications de plus en plus politiques des travailleurs, conscients plus que jamais que l'expansion économique se faisait à leurs dépens.

Au niveau politique c'est la radicalisation d'un nombre croissant de gens qui constatent que le P.Q. ne va jamais remettre en question le système capitaliste et que les outilles (Hydro-Québec, SOQUEM, Caisses de Dépôts), dont le Québec se dotaient pendant les années soixantes vont continuer à servir aux intérêts des multinationales.

Karl Lévêque pose à l'Eglise la question "Où avons-nous les pieds?" Est-ce qu'on est sorti de l'Eglise pour devenir les cadres de la société libérale? Est-ce qu'on va "tourner le dos à l'histoire, à l'incarnation, à l'engagement vis-à-vis les structures sociales et politiques?" Continuer d'avoir le cœur plein de bonnes intentions pour les travailleurs et les pauvres? Ou est-ce qu'on va raviser nos solidarités de classe?

CISS 588 Citizen's Guide to City Government in Toronto, Downton Action, 165 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario, 116 pages, 1978, write for details.

The Journal
February 21, 1973



This handbook is an attempt to clear away some of the fog that exists for people concerning City Hall in Toronto. It is not concerned with the political forum per se, but the bureaucracy which carries out the bidding of Council and which a citizen sometimes confronts. The book is not only for the purpose of introducing the services of local government but it also provides an analysis of the possibilities of municipal government, and how citizens can make it more accountable to them. Suggestions are made as to rules of thumb in dealing with bureaucracies, particularly those that can help the reader get what they want.

Described are the services available in Toronto, application processes to go through, whom to phone for information and any cautions about possible pitfalls.

"The Council do have a plan to beautify the street — they are going to tear it down."

CISS 589 FEUX VERTS en marge et debout, journal d'action communautaire, Vol. 6, No. 1, publié par la Corporation du Journal des Handicapés du Québec, Equipe de Rédaction, 757 rue Mistral, Montréal, Tél: (514) 389-1455, 12 pages, mars 1978.

FEUX VERTS en marge et debout est un journal qui est toujours du côté des marginaux. Sa raison d'être est le problème de la marginalité et tout ce que cela englobe, comme l'intégration, la socialisation, la ségrégation, l'acceptation de soi et des autres, etc.

Le numéro de mars 1978 porte sur la crise du logement. Il donne un aperçu de cette crise, décrit des luttes de groupes populaires, évalue la politique des gouvernements, et appuie le mouvement pour un gel des loyers.

L'éditorial nous rappelle que 52,5% de la population du Québec vit dans des logements loués et que ce taux passe à 80,8% pour les citoyens de Montréal. 97,8% des logements de location (950,000 au total) appartiennent à l'entreprise privée. 20% de ces logements ont besoin de restauration. En 1975, il y avait 240,000 ménages mal logés au Québec.

Il y a un écart entre l'offre et la demande de logements à loyer modique, dont les causes sont à la fois la diminution du stock par les démolitions, les expropriations et les incendies; et le refus des investisseurs d'investir dans un secteur pas assez rentable pour eux. Il y a également la hausse des prix de construction et de la spéculation, particulièrement au centre-ville. Les agissements des gouvernements ont plutôt favorisé les intérêts financiers des grands investisseurs au détriment des populations économiquement faibles.

Ensuite on trouve les témoignages des individus et des familles mal prises, ainsi que les comptes-rendus des luttes de la rue Saint-Norbert, de l'école Emile Melligan, et

des locataires de la Clermont Motors. Un autre article fait le point sur les ravages des incendies dues soit à des mains criminelles ou à des manques d'entretien de la bâtisse (fournaies qui explosent).

Il y a aussi une critique sévère à l'endroit du Livre Blanc du Gouvernement du Québec qui, à part des provisions pour soumettre les chambres, les HLM, et les terrains pour maisons mobiles au Code Civil et à la Loi de la Régie des Loyers, donne peu de nouveau dans l'immédiat. Le Livre Blanc reporte à plus tard le moment de légiférer sur le contrôle des évictions, des démolitions et de la qualité des habitations.

On trouve des annonces et des informations à l'intention des handicapés partout dans ce journal. D'autres dossiers qui pourront être traités dans les cinq autres numéros à venir en 1978 sont: les assistés sociaux, les communes, l'action communautaire dans les quartiers populaires, la vie urbaine, et les mass media.

CISS 590 Participatory Research Project, 29 Prince Arthur, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1B2,
Write for further details.

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. (See CISS 553)

Participatory Research is a three-pronged activity: it is a method of social investigation, involving the full participation of the community or work place in the research; it is an educational process; and it is a means of action.



In Ontario three small scale projects have been initiated:

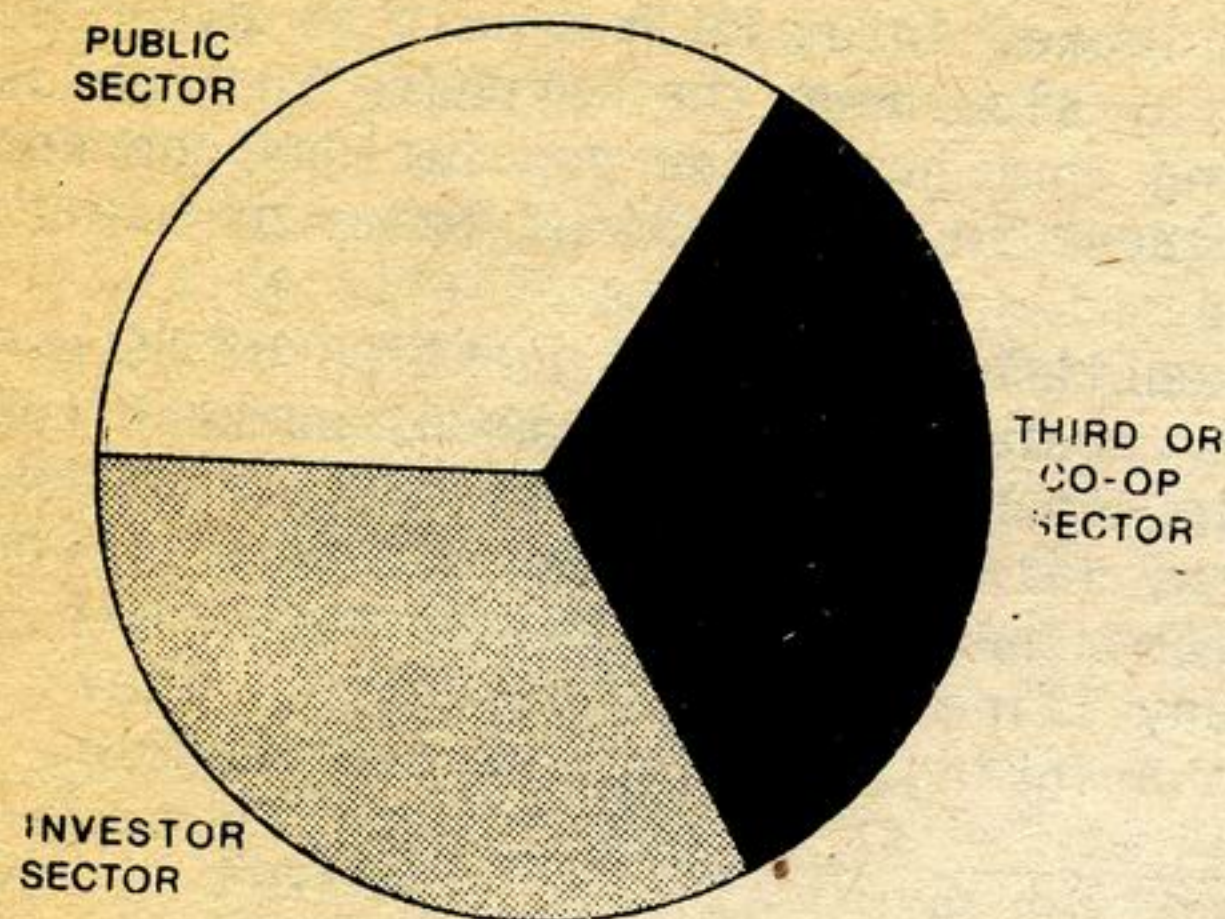
- a) The Latin American Community in Toronto - Working under the direction of various Latin American groups in Toronto, this project uses videotape recordings in reflection process to identify problems common to immigrants, to develop awareness of strategies for change and to increase the capacity for critical reflection.
- b) Parkdale Needs Assessment - Work under the control of social interest groups in the Toronto Parkdale community is designed to identify community perceptions of issues to broaden the base of support for community action with a focus on the 1978 municipal election.
- c) Big Trout Sewage System Environmental Assessment - This project involves a seven-week study by a combined team of Big Trout Lake residents in Ontario and outside specialists to study environmental conditions prior to the installation of water and sewage systems. Problem-solving skills are left with the community.

In addition to conducting seminars of participatory research and community animation methods, team members of the project have collected over 150 cases of community-based research, evaluation and education representing experiences in Canada and elsewhere. One piece of material which has developed out of these cases is Guidelines for Practitioners - a how-to-do-it manual for participatory research. This manual serves as a tool for putting research into the hands of community groups, citizens groups and trade unions.

CISS 591 Explore Co-operatives and Credit Unions, Co-operative Nexus, Inc. (incl. Taddle Creek Co-operative Inc.), Innis College, Room 122, 2 Sussex Ave., Toronto, M5S 1J5
12 pages, write for details.

The above tabloid addresses itself to students and teachers, to co-op groups for member and staff training, and to government agencies and community groups interested in

co-operative education. It is one component of the Co-op Nexus 'Campus Outreach' project whose purpose is to attract the skills and imagination of socially-conscious university youth to co-operative organizations.



The tabloid states, in general, that co-ops directly benefit students by providing highest quality food, housing, books and day-care services at the lowest possible costs. It points out, furthermore, that because co-operatives are not-for-profit organizations owned and controlled by users, rather than investors, they make a significant contribution to the larger issues in Canadian society-- domestic control of the economy, distribution of wealth and regional disparities, environmental economics, individual alienation and the cohesion of our communities.

The tabloid further explores the growth of new or "emerging co-operatives" describing them as 'an exploratory edge of social change in our society.' Examples given are the conserver society co-ops, the co-operative workplaces of crafts-people and artisans, and single parent group households. Elsewhere the tabloid traces the history of Canadian co-operatives and identifies the various Ontario student, emerging and major co-operatives. Whereas over one-third of Canada's men, women and children are estimated to be members of a co-operative or credit union, only one out of every five people in Ontario is a member of a credit union.

Note: A five-page report, dated January, 1978 and prepared by outgoing Campus Outreach Project Co-ordinator, Larry Kazdan, is also available.

CISS 592 Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program, 2316 Place Louis Riel, 190 Smith Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 1J8

The Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program provides Indian farmers with the means of developing economic farm units and it helps establish a sound economic base for Indian people. The program works through an advisory system, loans, contributions, and training. Currently it is involved with approximately 40 farm operations, which include cow-calf, grain, feeder cattle, hay and honey-producing enterprises. The program is federally funded but works closely with the provincial Department of Agriculture. Half the staff members are native people.

CISS 593 Health and Medicine - Are They Synonymous? (Vol. 1, No. 5), Institute for Saskatchewan Studies, P.O. Box 1462, Saskatoon, Sask., S7N 3P7. 12 pp., Nov. 1977, Price: Group: \$20:00, Individual: \$10:00, Student/Pensioner: \$5:00.

This newsletter consists of a report on a seminar sponsored by the Institute for Saskatchewan Studies. The key speaker was Dr. David Penman who reviewed the whole question of medicare and why it proved to be a better option than the older individual billing system. Also included in this seminar are the discussions and conclusions of three panel sessions. The first of these raised the question "Who controls Health Care and the Medical Profession?" Preventative health care is discussed at length. This panel concluded that there was not enough education in the "care of health" vein and that individuals must become more responsible in caring for their own health.

In the second panel discussion the title of this publication is more or less answered. "What we call our health system is really a medical system in which there is a tendency to treat disease, and payment to doctors is mainly for treatment of disease. Also health care costing was looked into. Much credit is given to Health Centres and Community Clinics in that they slow down the increase in the cost of health care. This panel concluded by stating that healthier populations can come about more quickly if more responsibility is placed in the hands of teams of health workers out in the community.

Another panel during this seminar concerned itself with the question of "Community care versus Hospital care". This panel concluded that community workers could do the job much more economically, on the whole, than could the hospital situation. This conclusion was based on the fact that many illnesses are a result of a person's socio-economic disposition. The final panel contained in this seminar suggested that, if the populus changed its lifestyle, many illnesses would decrease. They suggested preventative health care, such as not drinking, smoking, no over-eating, etc., would take care of many chronic illnesses.

CISS 594 A Community Release Centre for Whitehorse, c/o Hans Fronius
 #52 - 918.3 Alaska Hwy, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 3Y7, 2 pp.
 Free.

This working paper outlines a proposal to establish a halfway house for parolees. Currently such a centre does not exist in the Yukon. The concept has wide support in this community especially from inmates and people working in the corrections field. The purpose of a halfway house is to help inmates bridge the gap between life in prison and life as a responsible citizen in the community. To achieve this primary objective the halfway house would develop a program that aimed at improving the attitudes, education and employability of the participating parolees.



HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CISS 595 Pluri-elles (Vol. I, No. 2): Bulletin de liaison des groupes autonomes de femmes, a/s Wendy Ayotte, 129 Laurier ouest, Montréal. 22 p., \$.25.

Ce numéro de Pluri-elles est consacré à la question de l'avortement au Québec. La victoire du Parti-Québécois aux élections de 1976, vues les positions prises par ses militantes féministes, a donné de l'espoir qu'il y aurait une libéralisation en ce qui concerne l'avortement. Pourtant depuis son arrivée au pouvoir on assiste à une réduction continue des services sociaux et de santé, et la population féminine ne pourrait guère s'attendre aux dispositions qui rendraient l'avortement plus accessible. En mai 1977, bien que le Congrès National du Parti Québécois a adopté une résolution dans ce sens, M. Lévesque a déclaré au même congrès que son gouvernement ne serait jamais lié par une telle prise de position. Et encore 10,000 à 25,000 Québécoises se font avorter chaque année, dont (en 1975) 5,647 dans les hôpitaux et seulement 229 dans les hôpitaux francophones. En dehors de Montréal c'est quasiment impossible



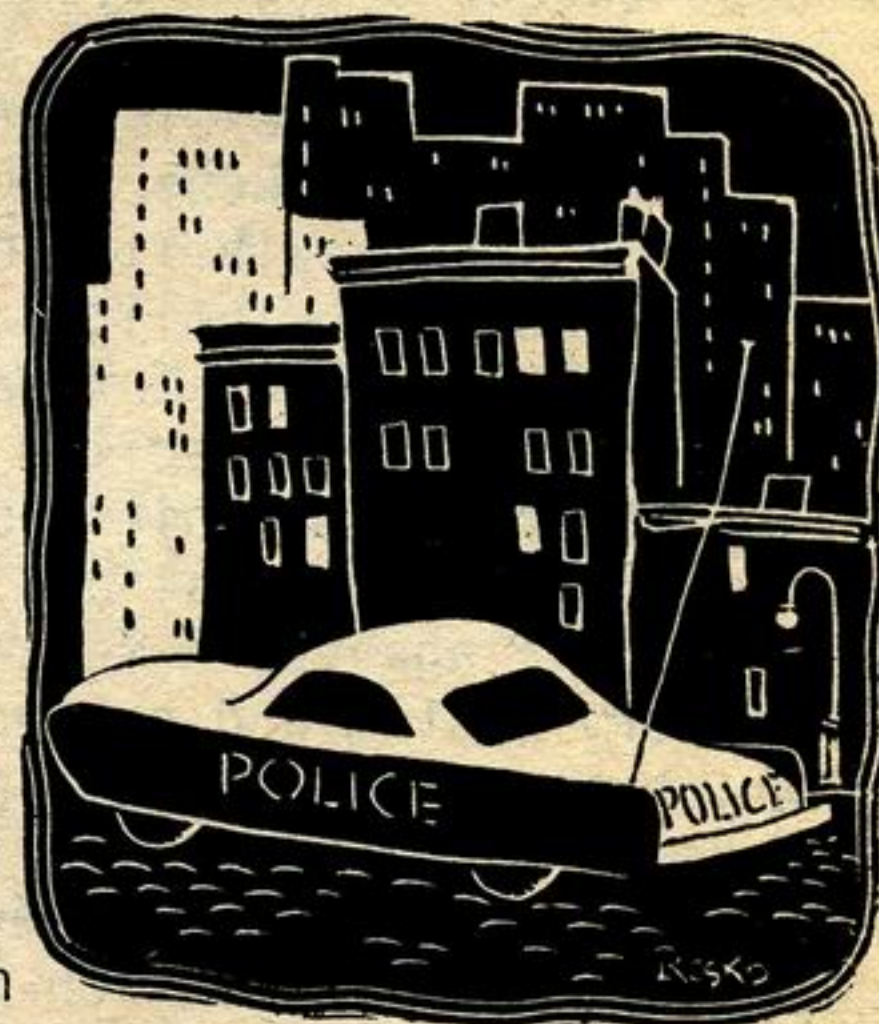
de se procurer un avortement.

Pour ces raisons quelques groupes de femmes ont participé à une table ronde pour discuter des stratégies à suivre, telles que lutter pour des cliniques de quartier contrôlées par les femmes; militer à l'intérieur du P.Q. pour exercer une influence sur la direction du parti; décentraliser la lutte avec la constitution de noyaux à Montréal et en province; rassembler toutes les femmes et tous les groupes pour mettre de la pression sur les gouvernements.

L'éditorial de ce numéro a été écrit à partir de leurs analyses et de leurs projets de stratégies. Il y a entre autres un article sur les problèmes des détenues enceintes à la prison Tanguay, et de l'information sur l'avortement. Un autre revendique 1) les cliniques gérées par les usagers et usagères parout au Québec; 2) la diffusion de l'information sur la sexualité et la contraception en milieu scolaire; 3) la gratuité des contraceptifs pour toutes la population; 4) des congés de maternité payées pendant 20 semaines; 5) des garderies gratuites.

CISS 596 Un Dossier Noir sur la Police Politique, Opération Liberté, Vol. I, No. 1, Février, 1978. La Ligue des Droits de l'homme, 3836 rue Saint-Hubert, Montréal. Tél: (514) 844-2815. (Collants disponible à la même adresse.) 16 p.

Pendant que les secrets bien gardés des services de sécurité de la Gendarmerie Royale du Canada ne cessent de se mettre au jour, et que le projet de loi C-26 (pour légaliser l'ouverture du courrier) du Gouvernement fédéral vient d'être déposé aux Communes, le comité sur la "sécurité nationale" de la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme (organisme privé) a publié un Dossier noir sur les agissement des services de sécurité des corps policiers au Canada et au Québec. En même temps, la Ligue lance son "opération liberté" qui a pour but de mobiliser l'opinion publique contre le projet de loi C-26. A cette fin, la Ligue suggère dans son communiqué de presse qui accompagne le Dossier noir toutes sortes de moyens pour faire pression sur le gouvernement fédéral. Elle distribue également des collants "NON AU VIOL DU COURRIER PAR LA GRC.



Le dossier lui-même donne une petite chronologie des actions des "services de sécurité" (seuls les faits vérifiés et confirmés) entre 1969-1977, un lexique des "Opérations de la GRC (Cathédrale, Puma, Cobra, etc.) l'organigramme des services de sécurité de la GRC, ainsi qu'un article sur la perquisition illégale dans les locaux de l'Agence de presse libre, Opération Bricole.

Ce dossier fait état également des changements d'ordre législatif depuis 1970 qui fond du Canada un état policier. Mentionnons entre autres l'amendement à la Loi de la Cour fédérale qui ferait des "relations fédérales-provinciales" une sorte de corollaire à la "sécurité nationale", les amendements successifs du Code criminel pour donner plus de liberté à la police dans le domaine d'écoute électronique, et la nouvelle Loi de l'immigration où, pour refuser l'admission au pays d'un réfugié, il ne suffit qu'une simple attestation du Gouvernement disant que son admission irait à l'encontre de "l'intérêt national".

L'argument final du Dossier noir, c'est que le Gouvernement n'a pas besoin de cette loi parce qu'il jouit déjà des pouvoirs énormes en vertu de la Loi des postes

et de la Loi des stupéfiants. A moins que le Gouvernement fédéral ne vise qu'à accroître encore plus les pouvoirs de sa police politique et à transformer en sources de renseignements sur le fonctionnement des groupes démocratiques et progressistes le dernier des domaines jadis considérés comme privés.

CISS Canadian Crossroads International, Tom Donovan (editor), 22 McFatrige
597 Rd., Halifax, N.S. B3N 2R4. 23pp., July 1977. Cost: Write for details.

Canadian Crossroads International provides Canadians with placements in Third World countries. They also place young people from the Third World in Canada for temporary experiences. Their newsletter consists of information about events within their network, as well as reprints of articles of interest and value to those presently volunteering with them.

In this issue, a student of common law at Dalhousie University, who spent a summer studying Quebec Civil Law reflects on Quebec's legal system. There are differences between the legal code of Quebec and that of the other provinces of Canada which can be exploited by the Parti Québécois for the transformation of Québec society. There are also risks involved since the flexibility of the Québec legal code allows the economic and political variables to be manipulated for liberation or for reactionary purposes.



The uniqueness of Québec law lies in its origins in a European statutory code (offspring of the Napoleonic Code) rather than in English Common Law. In areas of constitutional, criminal and administrative law, however, Québec has had to balance its code against a fast moving federalist, English structure. Because it is a statutory system and subjected to major revisions since its inception, it is a code which has been able to incorporate some of the most progressive legislation in North America (cf. marriage laws) as well as allow for quite distinct interpretations in various regions even of the same province. Local interpretation is not tied to past interpretation (precedents) as in English Common Law and so the emphasis tends to be on regional concepts of justice.

This Civil Law can easily be utilized for the frontier of economic and political change in Québec. Lesveque's challenge will be to purge the civil service of persons who will serve retrogressive policies and to convince the bourgeois that there can be stable economic change. He has begun to use the media for this purpose. Unfortunately, he is severely hampered by federalist interests beating to death one of his lowest priorities: the referendum. The best course of action for English Canada, according to this author, is to let Québec deal with the current range of questions and await an unhurried, well-thought out discourse regarding the position Québec wishes to hold in Canada and North America. Those outside Québec must realise that change cannot happen within artificial, homogenized and centralist structures.

CISS Convicted but not Convinced, c/o Another Weigh, 879 Queen St. W., Toronto,
598 Ont., M6J 1G5.

"Convicted but not Convinced" is an historical play about the canadian prison

system, in particular about the 1977 report to parliament on prisons and its 65 recommendations for reform. Through the perspective of inmates the production gives the audience a feeling of life inside and what changes could be made to result in a human environment. Community groups are shown and encouraged to participate with inmate programs.



The play has been produced by a B.C. volunteer group, Another Weigh, in association with Theatre Pass Muraille. Their concern is to orientate communities as to how they can help in penitentiaries, what we should all know about these problems and how we can keep people out in the first place.

Most of the writing and scenes have been done by six ex-inmates, and during the production, this group is maintaining writing workshops in both Canadian and American prisons to keep the play current. Where historical incidents are shown on stage these are amplified with the press and official reports presented through slides. The audience is exposed to as many of the dimensions of being in prison as possible as well as to the problems this presents to both inmates and administration. If the answer, as so many experts and government sources suggest, is community participation, and programs to keep people out in the first place and get rid of so many of the injustices in our society, then this play will act as an informative signpost to that direction.

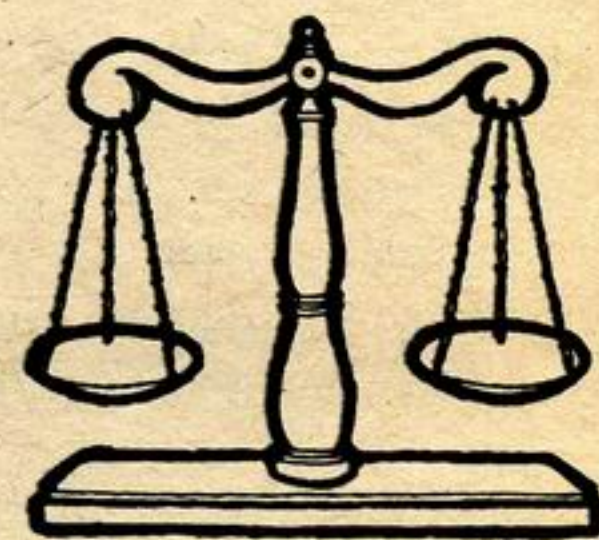
"Convicted but not Convinced" would appreciate your help in arranging performances (space and publicity) during a tour which will take place in Ontario through April, in Québec and the Maritimes in May, in the Prairies during June, and in B.C. in July. The Play may be available again during the Fall of 1978.

CISS 599 Mental Patients and the Law, Vancouver Peoples' Law School
2110 - C West Twelfth Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6K 2N2, tel: 734-1126.
3/4 inch tape cassette or 1/2 inch reel to reel.
Free of charge on loan basis.

After briefly defining the concept of "mental illness" this audio-visual program describes the procedures for committal, discharge and detainment in mental facilities as set down by the Mental Health Act of B.C. These procedures described, there follows a discussion of the civil rights of mental patients and the controversy surrounding the provisions of the Act and their application. The video-tape production contains four sections entitled:

- What is Mental Illness and how can you be committed to a mental institution?
- Patients' Rights: right to treatment and right to refuse treatment, the Patient Estates Act.
- How to Get Out of a Mental Institution.
- Mental Disorder and the Criminal Process.

(Credits to "In a Nutshell, B.C. Mental Patients' Association)

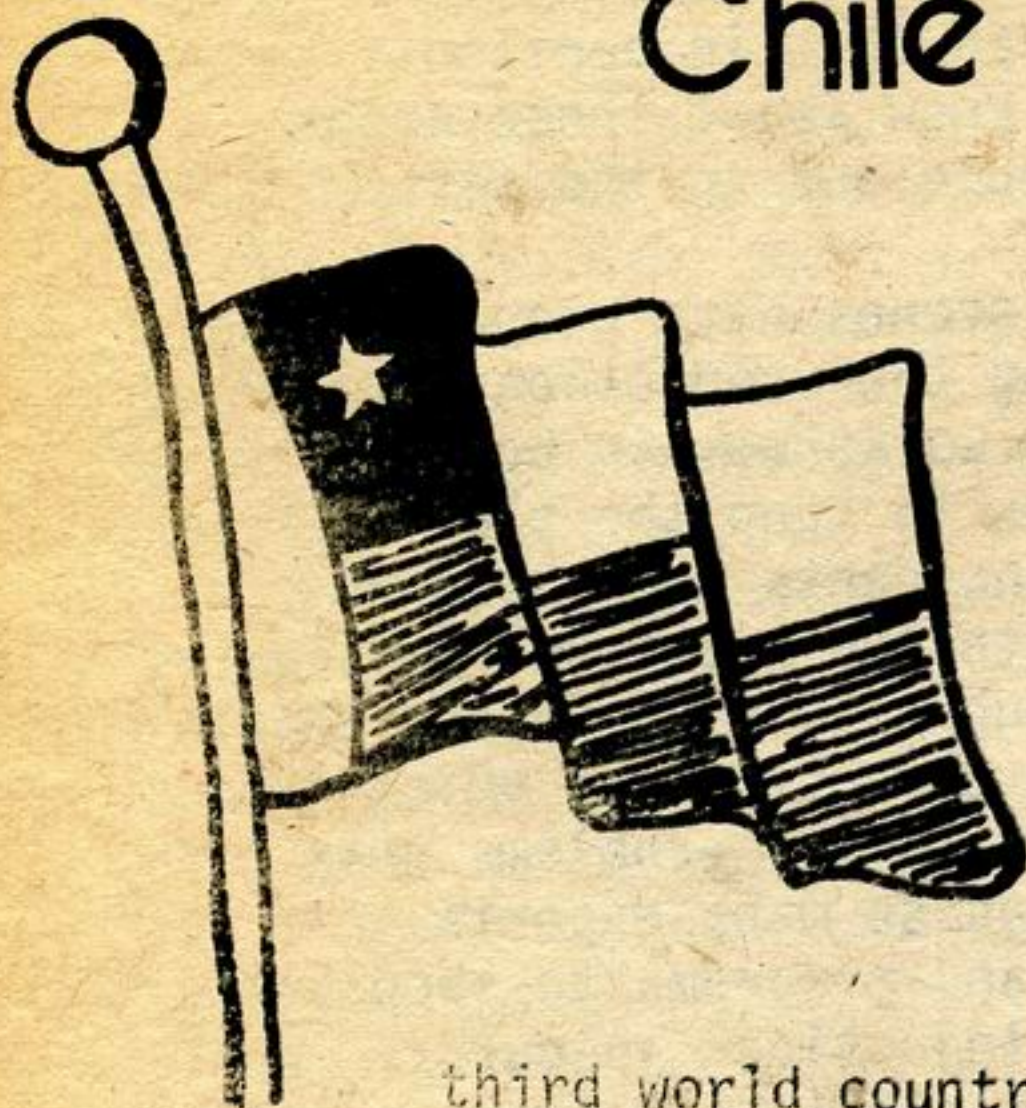


CISS
600

Why Chile?, Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility,
600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, M4Y 2J6, 8 pages, February 1978, Cost: \$5.00

This newsletter reviews the Chilean situation from 1973 when its democracy was overthrown by General Pinochet's dictatorship. It recaps the various Canadian corporations and major banks which are presently investing in Chile. The reign of terror that seized Chile in the overthrow of government took some 30,000 lives, imprisoned an additional 100,000 and 500,000 fled Chile since the onslaught of the military regime.

Chile



Gen. Pinochet attempts to present himself and his government as benevolent for Chileans. In most cases, he denies knowledge of incarcerated persons, and of any other strife that Chileans may be suffering. In the meantime, he is fooling very few. The social conditions presently are deplorable, with highly priced everyday commodities, low wages, and unemployment that has run rampant.

Christian response has been most sympathetic. Church assistance in Chile is doing its best to provide shelter, food, and legal services. As a result the clergy often find themselves targets of the junta. Canadian government has accepted some 6,000 Chilean refugees. The whole question of human rights could not be represented in a better example than that of Chile. Canadian Churches have concluded that only external pressure will bring relief to these millions. At a local level many Canadians are withdrawing their funds from those banks who are handing out loans to Chile.

"Why Chile?". It's been pointed out that several other third world countries are as badly oppressed. The urgency with Chile is the fact that the Canadian Government has taken a two-faced attitude in that it will criticize Chile in the U.N. but at the same time has plans for further investment and to allow credit by its major crown agencies to Chile. This dichotomy has more than upset Canadian citizens.

The various working groups for a better Chile are pleading with the Canadian Government, companies and banks to withdraw its support in Chile until: basic human rights are reinstituted, democratic measures are restored within, political prisoners released, and a fair judicial system instated.

MEDIA

CISS
601

The Canadian Far Eastern Newsletter, Editor: James G. Endicott, 232 Wychwood Ave., Toronto, Ont., M6C 2T3, 4 pages, November 1977, Cost: \$6.00/year.

In this issue of the Newsletter, Mr. Endicott, who has had a fifty-year association with China, reports on his sixth visit there. He reports that the death of several major leaders including Mao and Chou En-lai has caused deep grief there; but the thought and line of Chairman Mao are still thoroughly in charge as the people of China deepen their understanding and commitment to "class struggle as the key link." He points out that this was brought into sharp focus by the attempt of the "Gang of Four" to turn China from this line.

Much of the newsletter is devoted to responding to a series of articles by Ross Munroe in the Globe and Mail early last Fall. These articles, entitled "The Real China", painted a thoroughly distorted picture of China, according to Mr. Endicott. He takes many of the observations and conclusions of Mr. Munroe and answers them systematically on the basis of his own recent and long-term acquaintance with people there, many of

whom he has known since they were children. He emphasizes very much the exercise of freedom in China within the context of local "unit" which functions much as a family would in Canada in providing a social context. Many times he agrees with the factual element of Munroe's observations but points out how they become distorted when understood outside the context of Chinese society and without a familiarity with the developing Chinese culture and social goals.

He strongly deplores the misinterpretation by Western Media of the destructive role exercised by the Gang of Four. According to Mr. Endicott, the Gang of Four was committed to returning China to capitalist values. This was thoroughly understood by the Chinese people who discussed it at great length. Their removal, and the removal of their sympathisers from positions of influence, was a monumental step in restoring China to the path of democratic socialist freedom.

Mr. Endicott advises us to pay careful attention to the recent anti-China campaign of which Mr. Ross Munroe's articles and book are but an example. Behind it lies, he feels, a last-ditch effort to prevent U.S. diplomatic recognition of China, as well as a counter to China's growing moral, spiritual and economic stature in the Third World.



CISS NeWest ReView, c/o 13024 - 109 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, 12 pages,
602 Vol. III, No. 3, November 1977, Cost.: Individual \$4.00, Institutional \$6.00.

Begun in June, 1975, the NeWest ReView is a journal focusing on politics, society and culture in the West. This issue among other things covers concerns of the Periodical Writers' Association of Canada, attitudes of Ukrainian-Canadians towards Jewish-Canadians and Native People, media ownership in Alberta and an analysis of the emergence of conservatism in the west. The examination of media ownership in Alberta reveals a situation of monopoly domination in the industry and a definite pro-business and anti-labour bias in what is communicated in the content. Southam controls 78% of the daily newspaper circulation, FP Publications 16% and independents only 6%.

Another article, which examines the shift from an NDP to Conservative party in Manitoba, is interpreted against the background of prospects for regional prosperity that corporations offer in their development of natural resources. The demise of the NDP is attributed to a number of factors. First of all the NDP is criticized for denigrating its populist heritage of cultivating links between the complex cultural and regional concerns of rural and urban people. By focusing on forging a link at the top with organized labour and the party, the building of a party of ordinary people was ignored. In addition, the NDP initiative is seen as simultaneously too cautious to permit provincial NDP administrations to control their respective resource sectors, but sufficiently aggressive to excite the enmity of the major resource corporations involved, mostly American. Finally the labour party's tradition of building a welfare state is seen as providing the NDP with few answers to the dilemmas posed by the politics of resources. The author argues there are severe limits to any strategy based on welfare state reform and that fundamental political issues are transformed rather in relation to the fundamental question of popular versus corporate power.

CISS B.C. Today, Phoenix Publications Ltd., Box 66, Victoria, B.C., V8W 2M1, 12 pages,
603 November 7-20, 1977, Cost: 50¢.

B.C. Today is an independent newspaper of public affairs and comment. Its main areas of concentration include economy, labour, ecology and government. Two major issues which this issue deals with concern ecology. The first is a critical examination of the pollution control statutes of B.C. Under the current system, controls are based on permits whose violation is supposed to be prosecuted. However, the permits are



extremely difficult to enforce since they are based on excesses of permitted effluents rather than demanding clean effluents. This, in effect, slows down, rather than prevents, pollution. Serious questions are raised about B.C. Pollution Control Boards, as well as information access for outside groups such as the Scientific and Environment Control Society.

The other article concerns the slaughter of wild mountain sheep. It records the attempt by the Residents Action for Mountain Sheep, a group of Peace River hunters, to pressure the government to upgrade its quota system so that there will be tougher restrictions for professional and foreign hunters. Elsewhere there is a report on an all-island symposium in the Queen Charlotte Islands by a citizen's group (Island Protection) to discuss proposals for making a portion of one island a wilderness area. Opinion in the area is divided since other residents are also concerned about the protection of logging rights in order to ensure future prospects for employment.

NOTE: The following groups responded to CISS 541: Community Development Corporations: An Information Kit by Malcolm Robertson. Malcolm thought some would find the list a helpful resource; we think it's also a good way of pointing out how CISS assists networking.

NOTEZ: Les individus ou groupes qui suivent ont répondu à CISS 541: Community Development Corporations by Malcolm Robertson. Malcolm pensait qu'il y aurait des gens qui pourraient utiliser la liste; nous croyons que la liste indique aussi comment CISS assiste le développement des réseaux.

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Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M4

Appendix Appendice A

- CISS 604 Canadian Renewable Energy News, P.O. Box 4869, Station "E", Ottawa, Ont., K1S 5B4, 15 pages, February 1978, Cost: \$5.00/year.
- CISS 605 1978 Directory of Intentional Communities, Cooperatives, Collectives and Communes, P.O. Box 3233, York, Pennsylvania 17402, U.S.A., 1978, Cost: \$2.00.
- CISS 606 Vanishing Frontiers - Native Peoples in Canada and Latin America, LAWG Letter Vol. III No. 5, Latin American Working Group, Box 2207, Station "P", Toronto, Ont., 16 pages, Cost: \$13./year.
- CISS 607 Native Organizations in Manitoba, c/o Native Concerns Committee, Fort Garry United Church, Point Road at Lyon, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T E18, 22 pages, 1977, Cost: Write for further details.
- A list of groups organized by or for Indian and Metis people.
- CISS 608 The People's Food Commission, Press Release, c/o Ontario Working Group, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3, 2 pages, Feb. 24, 1978, Free, see CISS 429.
- CISS 609 Petition for the Withdrawal of U.S. Bases From the Philippines, Canada-Philippines Friendship Society, P.O. Box 5505, Station A, Toronto, Ont., 1978.
- CISS 610 Regina Group for a Non-Nuclear Society, c/o Paul Beingessner, 2138 McIntyre St. Regina, Sask.
- CISS 611 The Single Parent News, c/o Community Employment Strategy, P.O. Box 1270(N), Halifax, N.S., B3K 1C5, 20 pages, January 1978.
- CISS 612 SPEC - Nuclear Debates, c/o 1603 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6J 1L8, ¼ inch reel mono tapes, write for further info.
- These tapes feature a number of well known speakers (Lille d'Easum - Voice of Women, Malcom Crockett - IDERA).
- CISS 613 TRANET, c/o P.O. Box 567, Rangeley, Maine 04970, U.S.A., 6 pages, Winter 77-78, Cost: \$25.00/year.
- A transnational newsletter - directory for the development of appropriate-alternative technologies.
- CISS 614 WASWANIPPI - Songs of a Scattered People, Hugo Miller, c/o The Anglican Book Centre, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2I6, Write for further details.
- In this book of poems, stories and illustrations the author reflects on the many negative effects of northern developers upon the James Bay Cree.

Appendice Appendix B

TITLES ON NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (from back issues of CISS)

- This Land is Not For Sale by Karmel and Hugh McCullum, Anglican Book Centre, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., M4X 2J6 (CISS 14)
- Resource Kit on Northern Development available from Social Action Ministries, Anglican Church of Canada, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., M4X 2J6, or from Project North, 154 Glenrose Ave., Toronto, or from Canadian Catholic Conference, 90 Parent St., Ottawa (CISS 15)
- We Stand on Guard for Whom?, GATT-Fly, 11 Madison, Toronto, M5R 2S2 (CISS 47). ALSO: Canada Beware: Look What Happened to Peru, AND The Pipeline: What Next? (CISS 237 & 477)
- Justice Demands Action, Interchurch Committee for World Development Education, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. M4X 2J6.
- Northern Development at What Cost?, Canadian Catholic Conference of Bishops, 90 Parent St. Ottawa, Ont. Audio Visual available from Scarboro Foreign Missions, 2685 Kingston Rd. Scarborough, Ont., M1M 1M4, (CISS 78)
- New Ideas - IDERA Newsletter, Indian News Media, Box 58, Standoff, Alta., (CISS 94)
- Prepared Evidence for the Case of the Committee for Justice and Liberty Before the National Energy Board's Hearings on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, Committee for Justice and Liberty, 229 College St., Toronto, M5T 1R4. (CISS 200)
- Citizen's Counter-Conference on Energy and Northern Development, Vanguard Magazine, c/o Bonnie Green, Honeywood, Ont., LON 1H0. (CISS 201)
- The Mackenzie Valley: Native Land Claims and Corporate Growth, Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, M5R 2G3 (CISS 241)
- The Dene: Land and Unity for the Native People of the Mackenzie Valley: A statement of Rights, Dene of the North West Territories, Box 2338, Yellowknife, N.W.T. (CISS 310).
- Land Use and Occupancy, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 222 Somerset St. W., 2nd Floor, Ottawa, Ont., K2P 2G3. (CISS 311)
- I Was Born Here (film) and Great Spirit and Dene Nation: God's Covenant and Indian Treaties (4 PP.), René Fumoleau, Box 488, Yellowknife, N.W.T. XOE 1H0, (CISS 353 & 555)
- The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Series, Community Radio Education Society, 333 Carroll St., Vancouver, B.C. (Includes tapes: The Berger Inquiry, The Berger Inquiry in Vancouver, My People Are Waking Up, Stranger in a Strange Land, The National Northern Development Conference and Counter-Conference, The Hunters and Trappers of Nunavut, The Need to Know.), Native Press, Native Communications Society of the Western N.W.T., Box 1992, Yellowknife, N.W.T., 24 pp., (CISS 356)
- Energy: Who Wins? Who Loses?. Challenge for Change, Yellowknife, N.W.T. 30 minutes, (CISS 387). ALSO: We Still Have a Heart (CISS 410)

Berger Report in Brief (4 pp.), A Summary of Volume I of the Report of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, Focus on the North Committee, c/o G-OPIRG, 214 Old Engineering Building, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont.. (CISS 388)

Northern Perspectives, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, 46 Eglon St., Room 11, Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5K6 (CISS 473)

A Brief to the Alaska Highway Inquiry, presented by the local Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United Churches, 2 pp., c/o Hans Fronius, # 52 - 918.3 Alaska Hwy., Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 3YT, (CISS 476)

A Statement of Goals Respecting the Yukon Indian Claim: Document # 2; ALSO: Eligibility Document # 3; ALSO: Settlement Model, Document # 4; ALSO: Yukon Indian News, available from Council for Yukon Indians, 22 Hiscutlin Dr., Whitehorse, Yukon (CISS 503, 504, 505, 506)

Dene Nation: Apartheid?, Free Southern Africa Committee, Box 422, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta, (CISS 554)



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