

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 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 française sont résumés en français.

Les critères de sélection du contenu sont les suivants:

- 1) Le document (provenant de média 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,

After examining this edition of C.I.S.S., we are particularly struck by the broad understanding of human rights which is emerging. Close associations are being made between economic structures and a concern for the collective rights of the community, and not merely for individuals. The right to shelter, food and especially full employment emerge as important issues in the struggle for human rights (CISS 619, 625, 629).

Although both government and media would have us believe that unity is the most pressing national problem, our reports focus exclusively on economic problems. There is general discontent with economic policies which have attempted to counter inflation by sacrificing opportunities for employment (CISS 627, 628, 630).

Such economic concerns are closely related to structural weaknesses discerned in the Canadian social fabric. The same situation which finds so many corporations engaged in the suppression of human rights abroad is also found to be operative at home (CISS 618, 620-624, 634-636). Consequently there is a clear call to rebuild our national structures so that these various human concerns, whether economic (CISS 637-638, 651-652), or environmental (CISS 645-650), may be met.

Along with analysis, there is also action. Together with those seeking to influence the educational (CISS 661-667) and social service systems (CISS 653-656), there are also projects attempting to alter the current economic climate in favour of human rights (CISS 616-617). In this regard, we wish to draw particular attention to the Bread and Roses Credit Union (CISS 615) as a concrete example of providing an alternative to the monetary policies of the financial establishment.

In solidarity,

The CISS Collective

Chers Amis,

Après avoir examiné ce numéro de C.I.S.S., ce qui nous frappe particulièrement c'est la compréhension vaste qui surgit à propos de droits humains. On voit se faire de proches associations entre les structures économiques et le souci pour les droits collectifs de la communauté, et non pas pour les individus seulement.

Le droit d'abri, de nourriture et surtout de plein emploi surgissent comme de questions importantes dans la lutte pour les droits humains (CISS 619, 625, 629).

Quoique le gouvernement et le media veulent nous faire croire que l'unité est le problème national le plus urgent, nos rapports se concentrent exclusivement sur les problèmes économiques. Il existe un mécontentement envers les politiques

économiques qui ont essayé de repousser l'inflation en sacrifiant des occasions d'emploi (CISS 627, 628, 630). De tels soucis économiques sont alliés d'une façon intime avec des faiblesses structurales qui apparaissent dans le tissu social

Canadien. La même situation que entraîne un si grand nombre de corporations dans la répression des droits humains à l'étranger, on la trouve ici chez nous (CISS 618, 620-624, 634-636). Par conséquent il y a un appel très clair de reconstruire nos structures nationales afin que ces divers intérêts humains, qu'ils soient économiques (CISS 637-638, 651-652), ou de l'environnement (CISS 645-650), peuvent être satisfaits.

Avec l'analyse il y a aussi l'action. Ensemble avec ceux qui cherchent à influencer sur les systèmes d'éducation (CISS 661-667) et de services sociaux (CISS 653-656), il y a aussi des projets qui essaient de changer le climat économique actuel en faveur des droits humains (CISS 616-617). A cet égard, nous voulons surtout souligner l'existence de la caisse populaire "Bread and Roses" (CISS 615) comme étant un exemple concret d'un alternatif aux politiques monétaires de l'établissement financière.

Solidarité,

l'équipe de CISS



WE'RE SNOOPING FOR DOCUMENTS ON:
ON CHERCHE DES DOCUMENTS AU SUJET DE:

PRISONS



Please send along whatever
you have.

Envoyez ce que vous avez, S.V.P.

ECONOMY \ ECONOMIE

CISS Bread and Roses Credit Union. 736 Bathurst Street, Toronto, M5S 2R4,
615 Telephone: 416-531-6214.

Bread and Roses Credit Union Ltd. was incorporated on February 7, 1978. A board of five directors was elected at the first meeting on March 12, 1978. Membership in Bread and Roses is open to members of Toronto-based organizations working co-operatively for social change.

Bread and Roses offers its members financial savings arrangements distinctly different from those offered by Canada's chartered banks. Whereas banks lend their customers' savings without reference to their customers' wishes, in Bread and Roses, members exercise a collective responsibility for their credit union's lending policy.

Bread and Roses members are offered three accounts: the share account, the bread account -- a deposit account offering a good rate of interest, and the roses account -- a deposit account offering no interest. The interest earned by the Credit Union on funds in this account is designated for low-interest loans to non-profit cooperatives which are active in socially useful production and service. On Friday, June 16, the Bread and Roses Credit Union will have special hours of opening from 2:00 - 6:00 p.m. in order to receive monies that have been withdrawn from the major banks as part of a national protest against bank loans to South Africa.



CISS An Alternate Investment Proposal, Dalhousie Non-Profit Housing Coop.,
616 Michel Côté, o.p., 54 Rochester St., Ottawa, K1R 7L6. 8 pages, 1978.
Write for details.

In this proposal to Religious Communities in Canada, Michel Côté argues that there is a great need for adequate housing for low-income people today. In the past, Religious Communities made a significant contribution to education and health care.

Today, he wonders, would Religious Communities be willing to provide capital for housing mortgages at preferred rates. Investment of this nature is especially necessary since even the most advantageous sources of mortgages (CMHC and Credit Unions) are becoming increasingly inadequate sources of mortgage money because of the cost of financing.

In Ottawa only people who have an income over \$18,000. can afford to buy housing. Few are in that position. Even renting becomes more and more difficult since the cost is ultimately passed on from the landlord to the tenant. Twenty-five per cent of Canadians live below the poverty line. Many of them spend over fifty per cent of their income on shelter even though CMHC suggests twenty-five per cent as a proper proportion. Food, clothing and recreation suffer as a consequence.



The Dalhousie Coop. is looking for \$90,000. (\$40,000. immediately) at a preferred interest rate of six per cent. Such an investment is renewable after five years and is secured by an adequate collateral since the coop. has assets in excess of \$350,000. With such a loan the coop. can provide good housing, reasonably, for six families.

CISS 617 The Main Street Group for Cooperative Development, 186 Main Street, Toronto, M4E 2W1. Telephone: 416-698-1125.

The Main Street Group is a collective of ten individuals, who have committed themselves for six months to strengthening coops and credit unions in Metro Toronto. The project aims to assist various emerging coop sectors, food, housing, daycare, community credit unions and theatre, with special developmental tasks; to facilitate intercoop communication and cooperation among emerging coops; and to publish a Metro Coop Directory and Speakers' list of coop resource people. In the process they hope to meet some of the educational needs of coops in Metro.

CISS 618 From a Different Perspective: A Radio Programme of News, Views and Interviews. CJRT-FM, 91.1 Toronto, 297 Victoria Street, Toronto.
(Produced by the Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, M5R 2G3). 30 min. ea., 1978. Write for details.

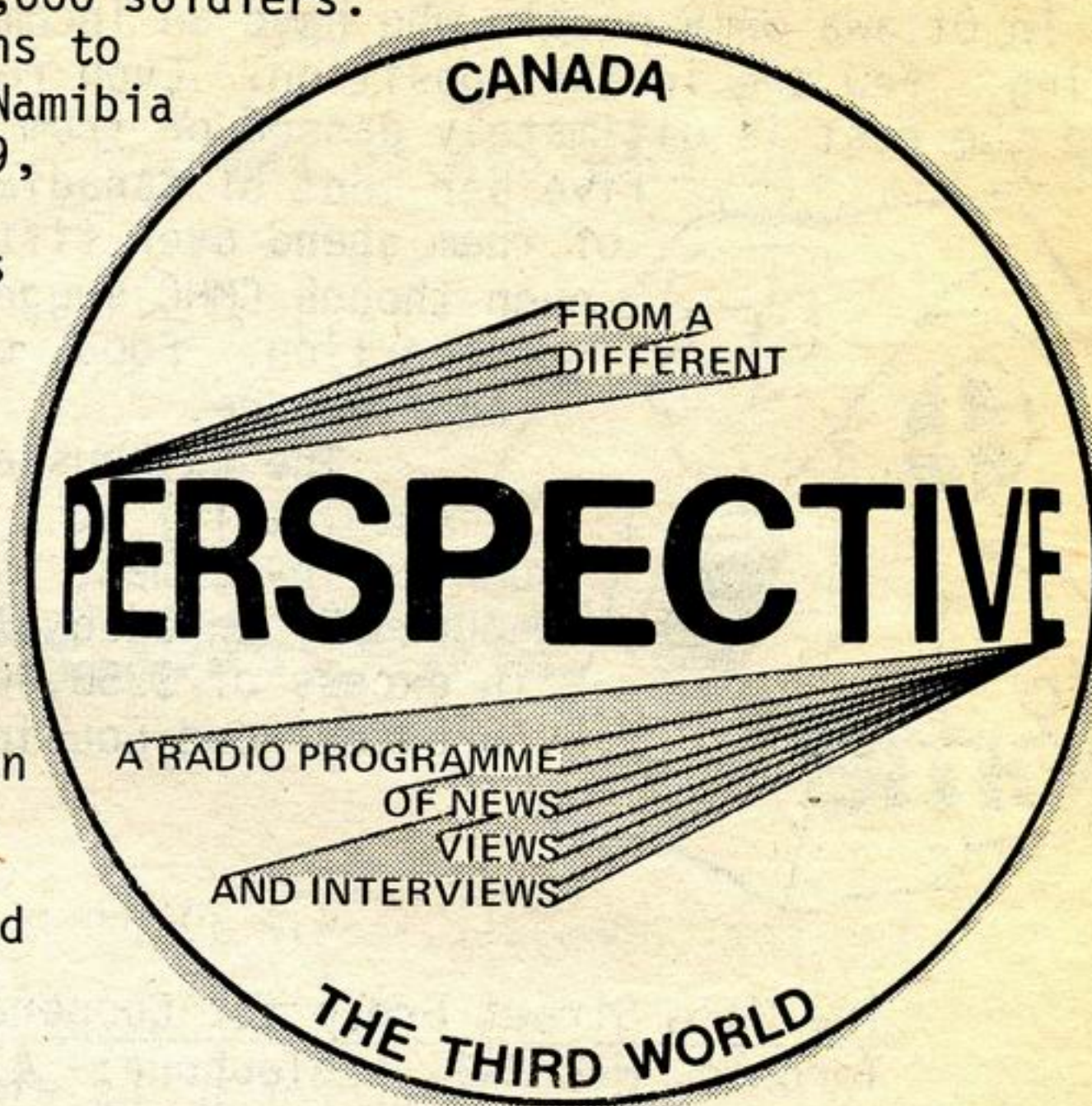
D.E.C. is willing to dub these half-hour radio tapes on either reel to reel or cassettes for distribution. Their content takes three forms: interviews, news briefs and examination of specific issues by a commentator. Several non-commercial radio stations across Canada are using them as weekly presentations. Some current programmes on file include: an examination of worker situations in various Third World countries, a brief discussion of the role of CIDA in Tanzania along with a critique of Canada-sponsored vocational training there, and a discussion of international food production with a reference to McCain's activities in Korea.

One of these tapes consists of an interview with Colin Winter. Colin Winter is an Anglican Bishop in exile from Namibia who discussed with interviewer Peter Davies the situation in his country and the role of Canadians in perpetuating oppression there. He was asked to comment on Allan Lamport's remark that the evidence pointed to the wisdom of keeping investment doors open in Southern Africa in order to assist a transition to just government there. Bishop Winter said he

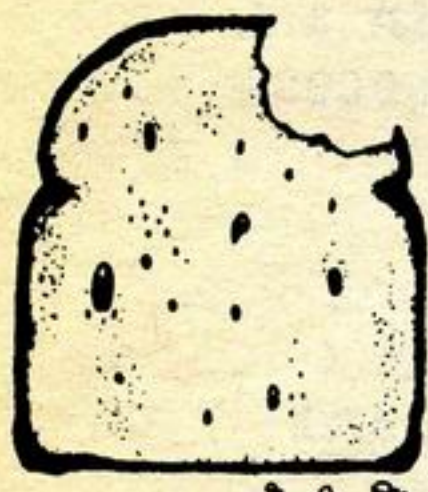
knew of no such evidence and that he considered it an example of executive lying. The presence of companies like Falconbridge and Hudson's Bay in Namibia are rather evidence of extensive greed perpetuating misery. He asked what Canadians would do if Russia were to march into their country and plunder it of all its resources backed up by a core of 50,000 soldiers.

For Colin Winter, the key issue for Canadians to tackle in the liberation of countries like Namibia is the issue of investments (cf. CISS 289, 290). The Multinationals, he believes, are the second line of aggression that continues the oppression there. He also invited Canadians to discover similar oppression taking place here, the "Namibia" of Canada, and suggested that perhaps Canadian treatment of Native People might provide a parallel to conditions in Namibia.

Peter Davies, on his part, mentioned the distortions of perspective effected by media which refer to the forces of liberation as "guerillas" or "rebels", while Ian Smith, recognized by practically no western nation as forming a legitimate government, is called the Prime Minister of Rhodesia.



CISS 619 Poverty in the 80's. National Anti-Poverty Organization. 196 Bronson Avenue, Suite 300, Ottawa, K1R 6H3. 21 pages. March 17, 1978. Write for details.



In presenting the above brief to the Federal Cabinet, the National Anti-Poverty Organization (NAPO) addresses what it perceives to be the major areas for concern within today's economic climate from the perspective of the poor. At the same time, NAPO offers a suggested framework for future action which it believes will improve the economic outlook of the poor and that of the country.

The authors of the brief note that Canada is now in the era of post-industrial revolution or "non-revolution". It is a time, therefore, to develop new policies which concentrate not on developing people for the economy, but on developing the economy for the people, thus restoring balance to the system. The brief states that the objective framework to direct our actions in this era should be the establishment of basic human rights. In this context NAPO urges the government to endorse in writing the following rights for all Canadians: (1) the right of access to an adequate, wholesome nutritious diet; (2) the right to adequate shelter; and (3) the right to have meaningful work and just compensation for our efforts.

The first two rights can be guaranteed, the brief points out, through the provision of income support or supplementation in sufficient amount to purchase adequate food and shelter. It recommends also that sufficient production to guarantee supply especially to low income Canadians be fostered and demanded by government. Such an increased demand, they argue, should help create employment which is NAPO's third major concern. Transportation policies and the current price of land, however, are seen as deterrents to agricultural, housing and industrial development.

Finally, NAPO strongly urges government to respond positively to their proposal

for a self-development corporation presented last December (CISS 416). This latter 20 page document is offered as a concrete solution toward rehabilitating people and improving the economy of Canada.

NOTE: A May, 1978 News Release from NAO announces the signing of an agreement with CMHC to extend the area of their housing program. This program which began in November, 1977 in Parson's Pond and three Mile Rock, Newfoundland, will be moved northward from Parson's Pond, community by community, to eventually include the entire northern Peninsula. The criteria for establishing which houses in each community should first be repaired or rebuilt is "the worst first".

CISS
620

Ploughshares Monitor. Project Ploughshares, Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3G6. 6 pages. February, 1978. \$10.00 per year (6 issues).



This issue features an article which explores the economic benefits of converting from a military based economy to a civilian based sector. The author outlines how military production has drawn about 50 per cent of scientists and engineers from civilian industry, therefore channelling a great deal of technology away from the public sector. Thus we have efficient and technologically advanced military production, while public necessities such as effective pollution control devices, improved mass transit, exploration of alternative energy resources, better health care, etc. are neglected (cf. CISS 579).

The author sees conversion from military to civilian oriented industries as not only economically viable, but as being practical and beneficial to the economy. The challenge is the redeploying of major resources such as industrial capacity, human skill and labour for non-military purposes.

"Peace conversion" must involve the phasing out of socially-useless military commodities into consumer goods that meet serious human needs. There are two routes that can be taken: 1) improvement of current production lines, especially those industries most effected by foreign competitors; 2) new products that meet social needs not presently being met, both for the private consumer as well as the public sector.

In order to effectively carry out a programme of conversion, the redeployment of human resources has to be carefully executed. Military production and technology have emphasized specialization. Development of civilian technology requires close attention to production costs and de-centralization of skills. Using U.S. examples, the author explains how conversion of the military industry to non-military, socially useful production is both possible and practical.

CISS
621

Inter-Church Energy Committee, News/Notes, (ICEC), 309 110th Street, Saskatoon, Sask. 13 pages. April, 1978. Write for details.

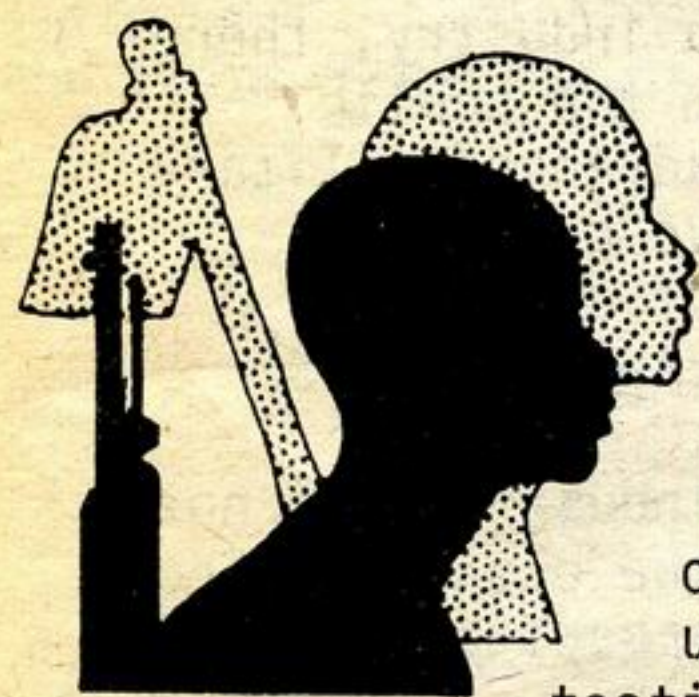
This particular publication is presented in the form of news/notes and focuses on disarmament. In a reflective and philosophical manner it expounds on the impact of nuclear war. The various articles included elaborate on this dilemma by pointing out the fact that the land that could be so well used to feed the world's

starving is being utilized for mining uranium which goes into the creation of nuclear arms. Nuclear technology depends upon perfection -- we are most aware of both human and mechanical fallibility. The entire publication is a plea for disarmament.



CISS
622

Is Space Research Corporation (Quebec) Inc. Using Barbados to Trans-Ship Arms to Southern Africa? Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa Colonies (TCLSAC), 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3. 1978. Write for details.



This photocopy of a brief article and collection of newspaper clippings from the Caribbean indicates that both Barbados and Antigua are being used as a laundering stop for arms whose eventual destination is Southern Africa. These arms are imported into Canada from the United States and then shipped to the Islands. There appears to be information linking the Space Research Corporation to South Africa and Rhodesia as well as to international arms trade. The corporation is based in Vermont and began Caribbean operations ten years ago in a McGill programme to research the upper atmosphere. Much of its present work seems to be ballistics testing for the U.S. Defense Department. Their operations have become a matter of public political debate in Antigua since last year.

In October, 1977, J. Nkomo, leader of the Rhodesia Patriotic Front, announced in Toronto that arms shipments had been moved from Saint John, N. B. to Antigua in both March and May of 1977. There were investigations by Customs, by Industry, Trade and Commerce, and by the RCMP. However many questions remain unanswered and will probably remain unanswered. We do not know if there was ever an investigation into the charges of shipments through Barbados, though the silence of the Government there is ominous.

CISS
623

Ticker Tape. Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility-Coalition, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, M4Y 2S6. 4 pages, April, 1978. \$6.00 yearly (5 issues).

This newsletter is a publication of an inter-church colatition. This particular issue focuses on the loan support given to South Africa and Chile by the "Big Five Canadian Banks". Specifically they are: Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, the Toronto-Dominion Bank, Royal Bank and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Also mentioned are major Canadian Corporations such as Noranda Mines, Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Canadian Superior Oil and McIntyre Mines. Individuals, institutions



and organizations are urged to withdraw their funds from these banks in protest of their support of apartheid in South Africa and Chile's junta. Already CUPE has begun to phase out its dealings with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Similar action is being taken by CLC, CUSO and Oxfam. The individual is requested to visit his bank and inquire re. its various lending policies. With regard to a response from the Royal Bank concerning its present and future policy there will be no change, in spite

of the fact that it was first of the "Big Five" to establish a social responsibility policy in making loans. The target date of June 16, 1978 is still in effect and it is anticipated that on that day the results of withdrawal of accounts from the various banks will be felt.

CISS
624 Economic Report: 36th U.E. Convention. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 10 Codeco Court, Don Mills, Ont. M3A 1A2. 15 pages, April, 1978. Write for details.

In analyzing the Canadian economy, the report notes that working people have fallen well behind in terms of what their earnings will buy as compared with 1975. The large corporations continue to benefit from tax concessions in the name of capital investment although industry capacity is only utilized at eighty per cent. As a result, the current economic structure, by which Canada continues to be a relatively un-industrialized nation, is reinforced by the government. Real industrialization, which would create an independent Canadian manufacturing industry cannot be established so long as foreign (especially U.S.) control of the manufacturing industry is allowed.

The "branch plant" economy prevents true industrialization from taking place by placing Canadian subsidiaries in a position of dependence on its foreign heads. Little research or development, and no real parts industry in Canada are part of the price of U.S. dominance. Yet, if the economy is to improve and if unemployment is to be faced, Canada must develop a strong secondary industry both through two cuts which will stimulate underused manufacturing capacity and by direct intervention through nationalization. If the private sector is not to continue to manipulate the economy for its own benefit, key industries must be nationalized to develop an independent industry which will lead to economic recovery and protect the needs of the people.

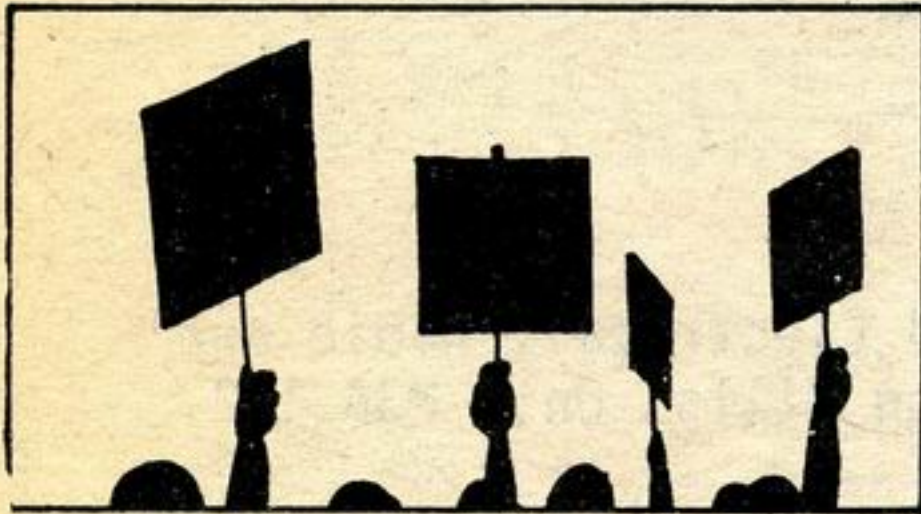


LABOUR \ TRAVAIL

CISS
625

The Toronto Full Employment Coalition. P.O. Box 6171, Station A,
Toronto, M5W 1P6. Telephone: 922-3771.

The Toronto Full Employment Coalition is an organization of the unemployed and those concerned with unemployment. It includes members of trade unions, the NDP, and community groups working with the unemployed. It supports other groups that are providing help to the unemployed and actively endorses struggles against cut-backs and layoffs.



Implicit in the work of the Coalition is an assumption that full employment is the key to social justice in Canada today. This political perspective includes insistence that well paying, socially useful jobs be made available for all those who need them, including those traditionally excluded from the labour force. Revenues to support these jobs should come from taxes on individuals and corporations best able to afford them. Full employment is seen as important because it can shift income from the corporations to

working people especially when determination of employment is public rather than private. The Coalition believes full employment can provide economic security to those now condemned to insecurity and poverty. It could transform the situation of women, the old and young, the disabled. It can also lower the barriers to the growth of a constituency supporting genuine changes since it removes competition between workers.

CISS
626

Nova Scotia Labour Newsletter. Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre, P.O. Box 3368, Halifax South, Nova Scotia. 10 pages, May 1, 1978. Write for details.



Described as a 'very modest effort to provide accurate information', this first trimonthly newsletter is addressed to everyone interested in labour issues in Nova Scotia. At the same time, the Centre aims to counter some of the misinformation found in the regular media. In particular, it

plans to examine and analyze some of the economic trends affecting Nova Scotia Labour.

A pertinent issue critiqued in the May 1st publication is the effect on 8000 civil servants of the new Bill 73 introduced by the Regan government. Denied real trade union rights over the past, Nova Scotia's Government Employees Association (NSGEA) voted overwhelmingly in 1974 to be brought under the Trade Union Act. When this protection was not forthcoming, NSGEA presented a new proposal to the government late in 1977 for the right to strike. The Regan government not only rejected this proposal in March, 1978, but on April 7 proposed a "new" Act to the legislature in which the status of civil servants may be changed from the present status

of second class citizens to that of slaves.

The article lists the Bill's specifications and the employees' objections to it. In addition it states that the NSGEA has enlisted the support of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC), the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour (NSDL), the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) and the National Union of Provincial Government Employees (NUPGE) in building resistance to Bill 73 and bringing about its defeat.

CISS
627

Issue 18: Unemployment. Department of Church in Society: United Church of Canada. Research and Resource in Social Issues, United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave., East, Toronto. 6 pages. April, 1978. Free.

In assessing the causes of unemployment, the onus must be placed on the state of the economy and not on the unemployed individual. The Canadian economy is structurally weak; its high levels of foreign investment and its trade profile are more characteristic of an underdeveloped economy than of a developed country. While Canadians take pride in their resource industry, it should be noted that in exporting raw materials, we in effect export the jobs which are needed to produce them as finished goods. It should also be noted that the resource development industry is not a large employer.

Part of the explanation for this situation must be leveled at foreign ownership which prefers to manufacture finished goods in the country of the parent company. Canadian branch plants, in fact, often have to import machinery and technology. Such an atmosphere has adversely affected productivity. This deficiency is thus to be attributed to the nature of investment in Canada rather than to labour.

The second portion of the paper deals with action based on this analysis. The paper criticizes the government's position and shows working peoples' responses (full employment committees etc.). It recommends specific short-term and long-term goals. The former are based on resolutions passed by the United Church General Council in August, 1977. Among the latter are advocated Canadian ownership of foreign controlled companies and the public ownership and funding of resource industries, research and development.



CISS
628

Why Are So Many People Out of Work? Saskatchewan Federation of Labour
(CLC), 2709 - 12th Ave., Regina, S4T 1J3. 8 pages. 1978. Write for
details.

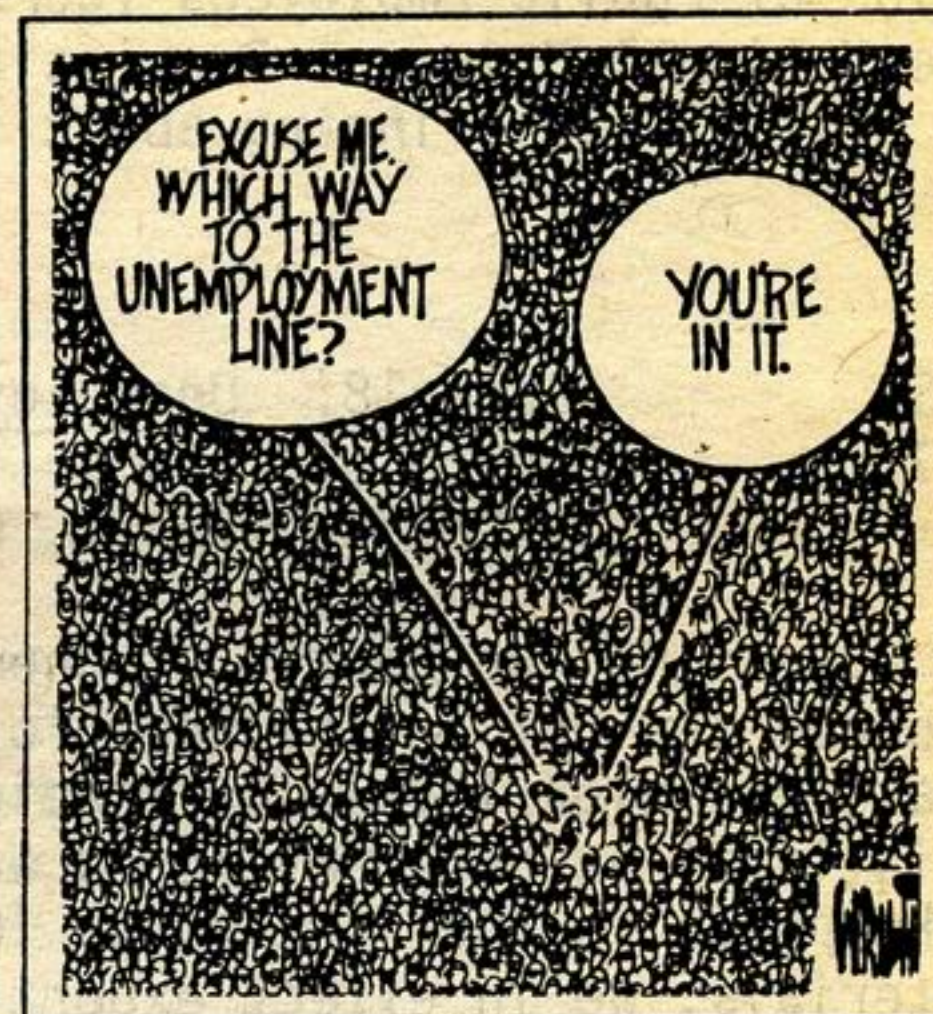
This report, prepared by the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, examines some causes and effects of unemployment and proposes some solutions. The report states that unemployment in Canada has reached a crisis level. This situation is not accidental, but simply a result of the capitalist or "free enterprise" system by which Canada is governed. It is a system designed for maximization of profits for a few, while needs of the people take a lesser priority. Owners of the major means of production exert a strong influence over many areas of society, while workers have to struggle to meet their basic needs.

The unemployment problem is much broader than we are led to believe by statistics. The statistics are bad enough -- in January, 1978, 991,000 people, or 9.5 per cent of Canada's work force, were unemployed -- yet there are many people who do not show up in the statistics. These are people who have given up looking for jobs, mothers who cannot find daycare, people with part-time jobs, students who stay in school because they cannot find jobs and 200,000 people currently enrolled in various government sponsored training or re-training programmes. The report also points out that many of the jobless are heads of families and that it is unofficially estimated that unemployment therefore directly affects one in four people, 25 per cent of the population.

Not only is unemployment costly in economic terms, but also in human terms. An unemployed family head often cannot meet the basic needs of his/her family and like him, all people who are jobless find their self-confidence and self-respect reduced as their search for work is unproductive.

The Canadian government has done little to effectively reduce our economic problems. In fact it has introduced policies that make the situation worse, while continuing to provide a very comfortable climate for corporations. Corporate profits are rising, yet the argument that higher profits mean more investment, which in turn means more jobs, is false. Investment has actually declined and unemployment has risen dramatically.

The report also outlines some long and short-term solutions. It states that there is an obvious need for some fundamental changes in our economic system, with particular emphasis on public control of economic and political power. Equally important is the need to deal with those who are presently suffering from unemployment. There must be immediate action taken to alleviate some of the problems that the jobless now face.



CISS
629

A Submission to the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan.
The Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, 2709 - 12th Ave., Regina, S4T 1J3.
17 pages. March 1, 1978. Write for details.

In this annual brief submitted to the Government of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour (SFL) outlines five major areas of concern of the 58,000 union

members it represents.

First, however, the submission expresses approval of the Saskatchewan Government's opposition to attempts made by the federal government to establish a Federal Monitoring Agency. This agency was seen as another body that would, in effect, impose wage controls. Proposed provincial tax cuts for low and middle income earners are also given support by the SFL.

The report reiterates SFL concern for the effects of high employment and the economic crisis that Canada is now facing (see CISS 628). A third area of concern



"Go home, I tell you! The recession is over!"

is labour rights. In this section the SFL challenges the Saskatchewan government to be a part of the counter-attack by which workers may begin to protect and expand their rights. Some of the issues explored are: the right for all workers to strike and respect legal picket lines, an on-going review of the minimum wage, current cutbacks in U.I.C. benefits, enforced forty-hour work week, and a union workmanship policy. Attention is also given to the needs of women in the workforce in areas such as child-care and the present imbalance between men's and women's wages. Another section on resources makes a strong push for public ownership and development of the oil, potash and uranium industries. The

brief also urges the government to look into the development of alternative energy sources, and energy conservation programmes.

The SFL expresses solidarity with workers, both nationally and internationally. It sees the economy rather than national unity, as Canada's greatest crisis and asks for government support of groups mounting opposition to repressive regimes in Chile and South Africa.

Finally, the brief states its concern with respect to some of the provisions in a New Education Act, Bill 43. The Act severely limits the rights of teachers in areas of job security, collective bargaining and hours of work. The brief concludes with a request to the Provincial Government for higher provincial assistance rates for pensioners and others on fixed incomes.

CISS
630

Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, CLC Brief to the Federal Cabinet.
Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, 2709 - 12th Ave., Regina. 8 pages.
March 11, 1978. Write for details.

In this brief submitted to a Federal Cabinet committee, the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour criticizes policies of the federal government with respect to wage controls, unemployment and U.I.C. cutbacks.

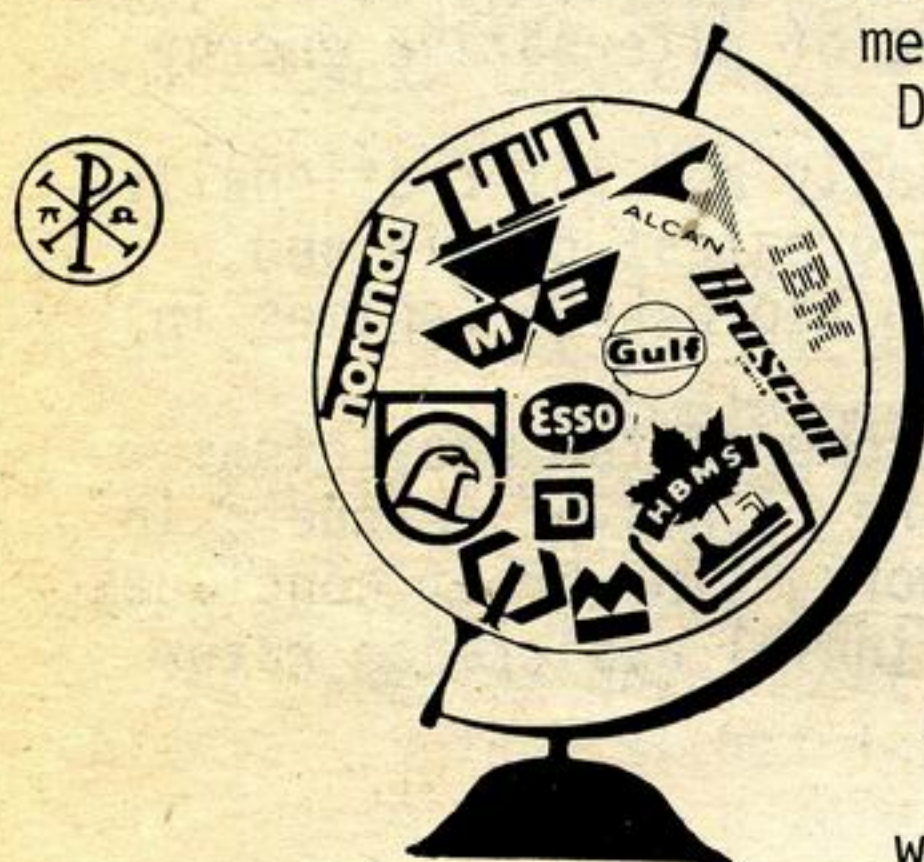
It points out that the "anti-inflation programme" has done little to ease the problems of unemployment and inflation (cf. CISS 363). Costs have continued to rise steadily at a faster rate than wage increases, while unemployment, instead of decreasing, stood in January, 1978 at the highest recorded level -- 991,000 Canadians out of work. This only confirms the fears the labour movement had of wage controls from the onset of the programme.

The brief also attacks the concept of "comparability". This is a catchword meaning that public sector wages should be arbitrarily tied to wage increases in the private sector. This kind of programme would not take into consideration the fact that the working conditions and responsibilities of public sector workers may differ

a great deal from their counterpart in the private sector. Also, unionized private sector employees are paid more than unionized public sector employees; therefore, there is already an unfair ratio between the wages.

The brief states that unemployment in Canada is both a "tragedy and a disgrace". Yet the government has responded with inadequate programmes and counter productive policies. Government response has come in three forms: the introduction of temporary patchwork programmes; the releasing of statements that divert public attention from the real causes of unemployment; U.I.C. policies making assistance harder to get and creating the impression that the unemployed themselves are to blame for their situation. The brief also expresses dissatisfaction with changes made to Unemployment Insurance legislation. It sees the restriction of benefits as causing the unemployed to shift to welfare, therefore increasing the financial burdens of the province. The brief concludes with a list of proposed solutions for reducing unemployment and stimulating the economy.

CISS 631 Report of Question Period of Annual Shareholder Meeting of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, M4Y 2J6. 8 pages. April, 1978. Write for details.



Present at the ninety-minute question period of the above meeting were 53 shareholders including the Board of Directors, management, and six representatives for the Churches. During the President's address, Mr. Cooper reported a reduction of the company's workforce by 1215 workers with a present workforce numbering 3000 men. Questioned by Sr. Noel O'Neill, representing the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, first: as to where the Canadian people and workers fit into Falconbridge's future plans, and secondly: as to the advantage for the company to extract its ore outside Canada, for example, in Namibia, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines and Chile. Mr. Cooper replied that the workers "are where the good Lord puts the ore", and that the company does not choose governments.

Rev. Thomas Anthony, Anglican Church of Canada, questioned the Chairman about Falconbridge's recent dismissal of 550 workers in the Dominican Republic, apparently without due notice; furthermore, given the fact that the leaders of the labour organization have been fired on no less than three occasions during the past three years. Rev. Anthony asked what assurance could be offered the shareholders that such flagrant violations of Dominican, Canadian and international labour codes will cease. The reply received was that Falconbridge does not subdue labour unions or union activity.

Taskforce coordinator Renate Pratt's questions related to issues in Southern Africa and in particular Falconbridge's exploration policy in Namibia, a territory whose independent government has not yet been established. She wondered whether in view of the voluntary code of conduct being prepared by the Canadian government for companies operating in South Africa, the shareholders of Falconbridge Ltd. could now look forward to an annual reporting on wages and working conditions of black workers in Namibia and South Africa.

The same day of the meeting, April 11, the Taskforce circulated a letter to the other shareholders voicing its concern in regard to Falconbridge's active consider-

ation of a potential \$500 million consortia investment in Chile. Accordingly, Mr. Gordon Coburn, United Church of Canada, asked in his turn whether Falconbridge would make its investment plan in Chile contingent upon the restoration of human rights and democratic liberties (cf. CISS 289). The answer received from Mr. Cooper was that the company cannot agree not to go into Chile nor can it take a political stand.

CISS 632 An Injury to One is an Injury to All: The History of Trade Unionism In South Africa. Free Southern Africa Committee, P.O. Box 422, University of Alberta, Edmonton. A-V. Rental \$2.00; Purchase \$70.00.

This 30-minute slide-tape for educational work with trade unions in Canada is divided into four sections: (I) Introduction to Apartheid; (II) History of Trade Union Struggles in South Africa; (III) Canadian complicity; and (IV) International Solidarity. The presentation comprises 120 slides. FSAC reports having shown the audio-visual to locals in the Edmonton area where it has proven very helpful in promoting international solidarity between working people in Canada and the exploited labour force in South Africa.

CISS 633 Kinesis. Vancouver Status of Women, 2029 West 4th Av., Vancouver V6J 1N3. 24 pages. March, 1978. \$8.00/yr.

This issue of Kinesis, a monthly newsletter published by the Vancouver Status of Women to facilitate women's changing roles today, focuses on Women and Work, this year's theme for International Women's Day in Vancouver. A variety of articles help illustrate some obvious needs for change in this area and offer direction for creative alternatives.



One article on unemployment reveals how women are exploited on the job market: when the economy is going well they are allowed to work, mostly in service-related areas; then, when money is tight they are amongst the first to be squeezed out, at the same time being criticized for "taking men's jobs".

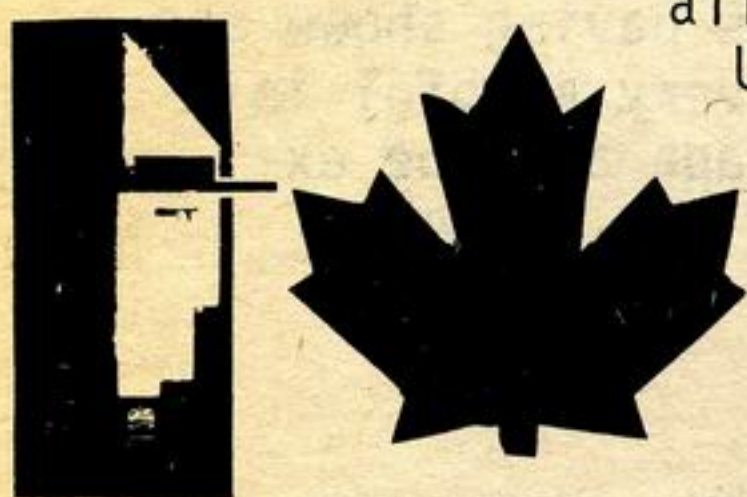
Another article describes how women have been willingly disengaged from the economic sector through traditional service-oriented volunteer work, and are thereby helping to uphold the status quo, rather than make any root change.

HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CISS
634

The Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights. c/o Law Union,
37 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

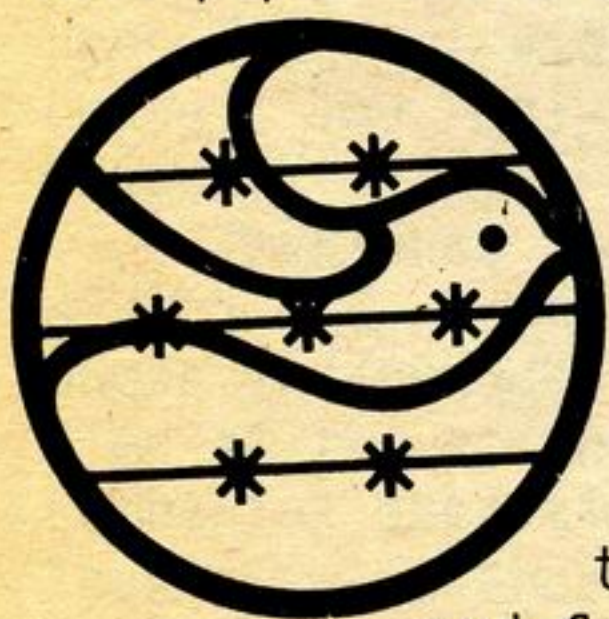
The Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights is an ad hoc, non-partisan organization formed in March, 1978 which seeks to build a broadly-based coalition of individuals and groups who are concerned about the erosion of political freedom in Canada. The Committee's formation was initiated by the Law Union of Ontario, an organization of about 200 progressive and socialist lawyers, law students, and legal workers. The Law Union felt it necessary to broaden the fight against government subversion of democratic rights in Canada to include all those who are concerned about the right to dissent. Law Union members are prepared to act as a legal resource for the Committee's activities.



Concern that fundamental rights and freedoms in Canada have been dangerously eroded has resulted in the following programme proposals: 1) termination of all government programmes involving disruption and neutralization of, and interference with, political groups; 2) the immediate criminal prosecution of all illegal acts committed by the RCMP, other police and security forces, civil servants or agents of the government, and the imposition of meaningful deterrent sentences; 3) repudiation of Trudeau's attempt to subvert the historical constitutional doctrine of ministerial responsibility; 4) enactment of legislation to protect democratic rights which are now in jeopardy; 5) immediate enactment of a tough Freedom of Information Act; 6) immediate enactment of legislation giving Canadians access to all files compiled on them or on organizations to which they belong.

CISS
635

Human Rights and Economic Policy (Draft II). Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, c/o J.W. Foster. 40 St. Clair Ave., East, Suite 201, Toronto, M4T 1M9. 35 pages. Jan. 30, 1978. Write for details.



This paper was drawn up to delineate the rationale for ICCHRLA's work and its strategy in the struggle for human rights and liberation. In defining "human rights", it is clear that this concept cannot be separated from the consideration of "economic rights". Since these two elements are closely interrelated, the state's role must also be examined, as it usually provides for the cohesion between the two. The emergence of the "national security state" where individuals exist only to serve and defend the state, has provided a new context for the mission of the Church. Since this mission is seen as standing up for fundamental human rights and freedom, there can be no evangelization without the commitment to struggle against the situation of domination. It is the Church's vocation then, to show men and women that it is possible to confront power which attempts to strip them of their ability to form themselves as a people.

Because of Canada's close connexions with prevading imperial structures

(i.e. U.S.A.), Canadians cannot be complacent in the light of the growth of national security states. On the one hand, we cannot plead non-involvement, as our economic advantages often depend on these very conditions. On the other, there is evidence that the same potential for the repression of human rights is a part of our political structure as well. Specific efforts in Canada to question, halt and turn back the extension of the "national security state" mentality and institutional superstructure are thus part of an important international struggle as well as essential to preserving democratic liberties in Canada.

CISS
636

Calgary Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America.
4152 Marlborough Dr., N.E., Calgary.

The Calgary Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights In Latin America was formed in April, 1978 and is composed of a group of Canadians, Argentinians, and Chileans whose purposes are: a) To bring together people from a variety of churches in

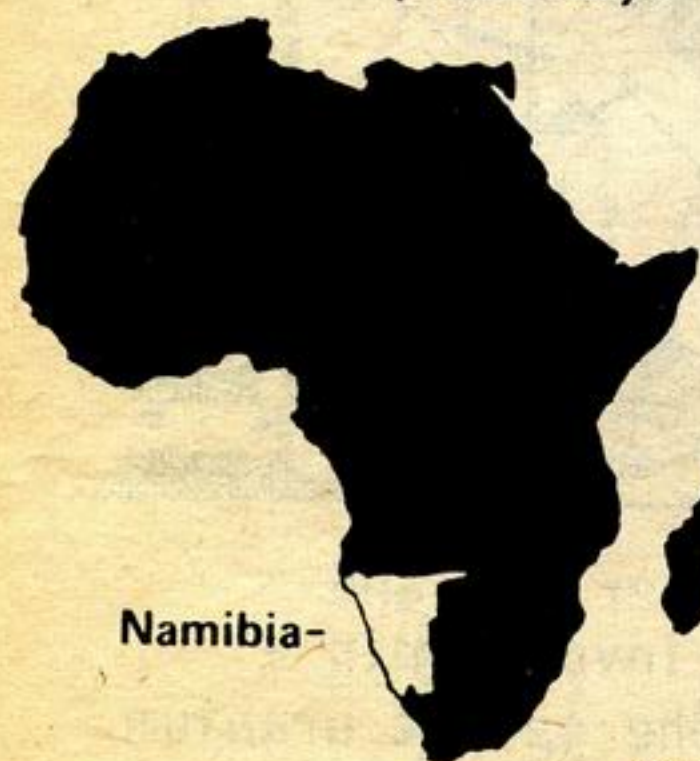


a common concern for human rights in Latin America; b) To gather data and do research relevant to our shared concern for human rights in Latin America; c) To provide specific opportunities for shared and individual action regarding human rights in Latin America. This may include communication with various governments; providing moral support for others working on human rights issues; raising funds; d) To initiate and sponsor educational programmes which focus on human rights issues; e) To facilitate liaison with Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America of the Canadian Council of Churches and other secular and church related human rights organizations in Canada and in Latin America; f) To communicate with Canadian corporations which are active in Latin American countries re-

garding their investment policies in Latin America.

CISS
637

Namibia Kit. Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa (TCLSAC). 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, M5R 2G3. 9 pieces. \$2.50.



This kit provides current information regarding Namibia and its struggle for liberation from the illegal rule of South Africa. Included are fact sheets and articles which present a history of Namibia from when it was first colonized, to present-day opposition of the people, to South Africa's occupation. There is also material examining the roles of international corporations that have investments in Namibia (see CISS 638).

Namibia was first colonized by the Germans in 1884 and since that time its history has been one of oppression of the people and exploitation of the land. South Africa, in spite of

international opposition, has continued the process of plunder, while importing its own governmental policy of apartheid. Namibians have always been opposed to South African occupation and rule, and 1966 the United Nations voted to strip South Africa of its mandate to govern the country.

The U.N. and the International Court have ruled South Africa's occupation as illegal, yet little attempt has been made to enforce these rulings. Why? The exploitation of Namibia is very lucrative, not only for South Africa, but for Europe and North America as well. Foreign companies operating in Namibia may profess to be providing jobs and opportunities for the black majority population, but are in fact reaping huge profits from the wealth of natural resources and important minerals, not to mention the availability of cheap labour in Namibia, at the expense of the health and social well-being of the people.

The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) which was formed in 1960 is recognized by the U.N. as the "authentic representative of the people of Namibia". In recent years it has intensified its struggle for immediate and total liberation of Namibia with widespread and increasing support from the black population of the country. South Africa is attempting to "win" the population by making petty changes in its policy of apartheid, but SWAPO will not compromise on its objectives of liberation. Objectives which not only oppose racist white minority rule, but also the capitalist exploitation upon which it is based.

CISS
638

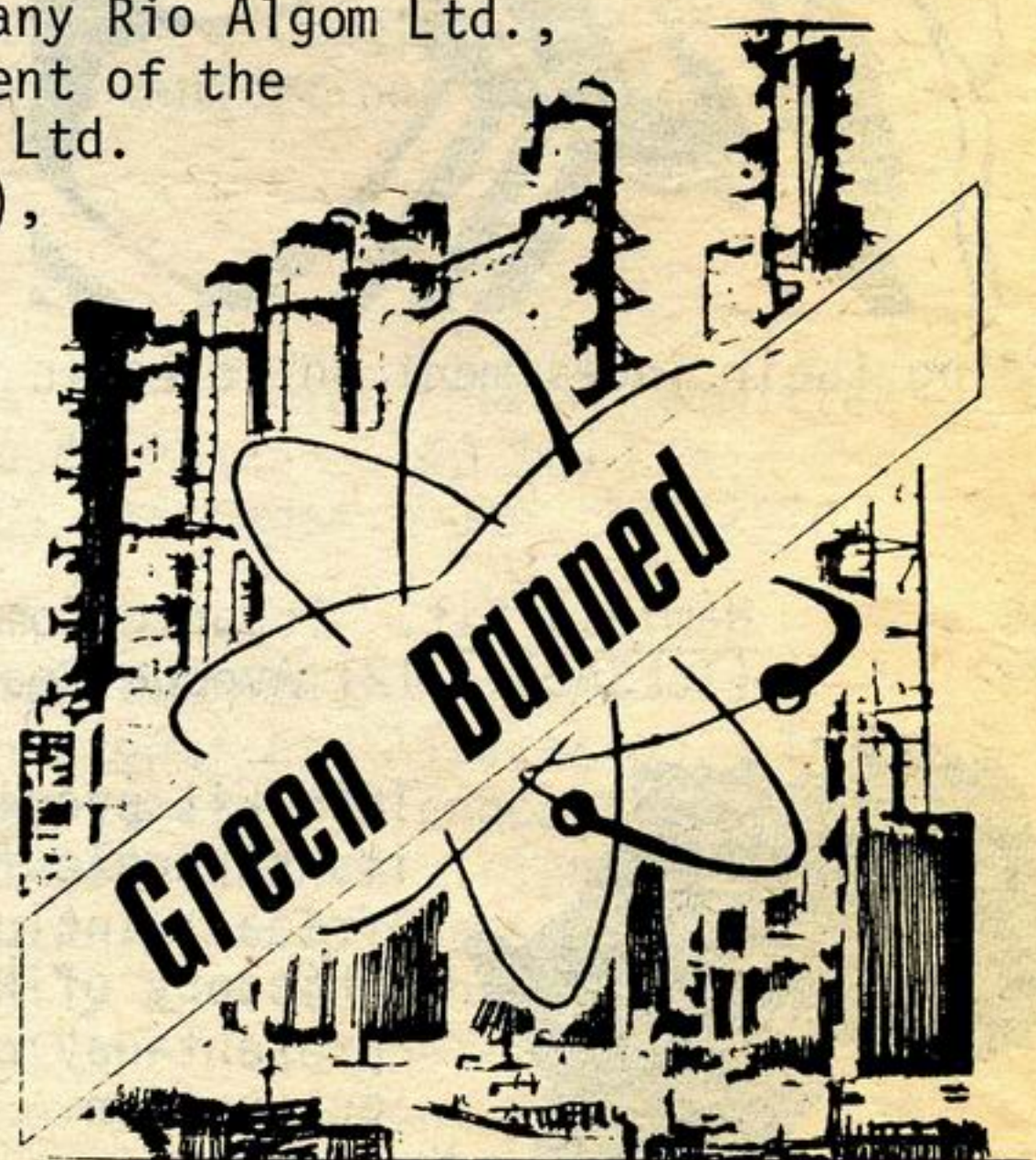
Rossing Uranium Limited: Fact Sheet on Rio Tinto-Zinc, Rio Algom, Nuclear Power and Namibian Uranium. Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa (TCLSAC). 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3. 8 pages. February, 1978. Twenty-five cents.

This TCLSAC fact sheet examines the Canadian company Rio Algom Ltd., with respect to its participation in the development of the giant Rossing Uranium Mine in Namibia. Rio Algom Ltd. is a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. Ltd. (RTZ), a U.K. based firm. The mine, that went into production in 1976, is just one development in the international resources grab in Namibia, a country held illegally by South Africa.

The document points out how the Rossing operation is an extension of apartheid as it has become an integral part of the exploitive and oppressive system in Namibia. Wages for the black workers are as low as \$.24 per hour, racial separation and preferential treatment for whites is enforced, housing for blacks is extremely poor, and the black labourers are subjected to general abuse on all levels.

Rio Algom was formed from four RTZ uranium mining subsidiaries in the Elliot Lake, Ontario region in 1960. As well as being the sole operating mine at Elliot Lake, it also has interests in other properties and copper, iron, molybdenum and coal mines. Rio Algom is presently involved in a "guaranteed profit" contract with Ontario Hydro and was part of the secret uranium cartel of 1972 which has come under public controversy.

There is great significance in the Rossing mine operation. With expansion of



nuclear power stations, the demand for uranium has increased. It is estimated that Rossing's uranium reserves would bring one-third of world reserves under South African control. As Rossing's uranium is more "freely" available than other western sources, the venture will have direct beneficial effects to the economy of white South Africa. The project also strengthens South Africa's illegal hold on Namibia by supplying moral, political and economic support from investing countries.

Consideration is further given to South Africa's own use of the uranium mined in Namibia. South Africa has an advanced nuclear programme, both for energy self-sufficiency and the more threatening purpose of nuclear arms. Canada is therefore directly implicated in the advancement of non-peaceful nuclear activities in South Africa by its active support in the Rossing project.

Because investment in the Rossing mine is both contrary to UN resolutions and international law, SWAPO, the national Namibian Liberation movement, is organizing Rossing workers and is pressing for industrial action on wages and working conditions and political strikes. Support for SWAPO's actions has been good; therefore, RTZ has entered discussions with the party concerning these issues and the future of the mine.

CISS Upstream: A Canadian Women's Publication. Collective-Feminist
639 Publications of Ottawa. 227 Laurier Ave., W., Suite 207, Ottawa,
K1P 5J7. 23 pages. April & May, 1978. \$6.00/yr.

This issue of Upstream focuses on SORWUC, the events of International Women's Day celebrated recently, and various other women organizations. One of the articles, "Getting it Together: Part I", briefly outlines the history of organizing women from the suffragette movement through to the seventies. It states that the working woman took so long to organize because in most cases she also did the cleaning, cooking, mothering and generally maintaining the household which left her no time and too exhausted to think of organizing. The publication also carries letters from readers, book reviews and other articles of related interest.

Upstream's May issue, on the other hand, focuses on Public Housing in Ontario. Mother-led families are feeling the brunt of lack of accommodation. Single mothers make up the majority of low-income families. They are organizing to present their concerns to the Ontario Ministry of Housing. Another topic highlighted in this issue is the inequality still in existence between male/female jobs. The discrimination is lessening through movements like Women's Liberation.



CISS
640

Right to Life Association of Toronto and Area, Issue No. 35.
Michael Burke-Gaffney, 17 Queen Street East, Suite 444, Toronto.
M5C 1P9. 6 pages. March-April, 1978. \$3.00 Basic Membership.



In the above publication's Press Review insert (Vol. 2, No. 1, 1978) entitled "Does this ad have a right to life?", Toronto writer Michael Burke-Gaffney critically examines the double standard exhibited by the recent Toronto Transit Commission management refusal to rent advertising space for a "respect life" ad (see illustrated copy) on the city's subway trains and buses despite the fact that it has accepted ads in the past from Planned Parenthood which includes abortion referrals among its services.

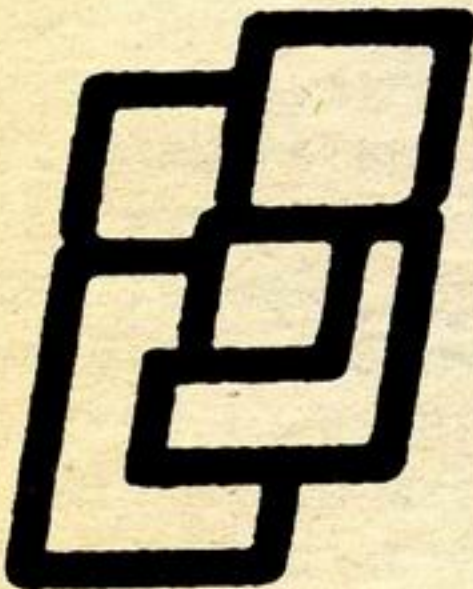
Although the same ad has appeared on billboards across the country and in buses in more than a half-dozen cities, the T.T.C. described it as "too controversial". In addition to the publicity received from television and radio media, a Toronto Star editorial is quoted as pointing out the lack of consistency shown by the T.T.C. in its treatment of the Right to Life Association. Winnipeg is cited as a second example in which another pro-life group, Valada Vitae Service, was refused an ad in April, 1978 English and French edition of the Reader's Digest of Canada.

Toronto President Laura McArthur and Winnipeg Account Executive Keith Wood feel they have a responsible, legitimate message to tell the Canadian people and they are being denied a way to do this. Observes Burke-Gaffney: "The pro-life argument that what is 'controversial' is not an advertisement but the issue of abortion itself, seems to have reminded the media, in which advertising has a role, that a 'public airing' of issues is included among their many responsibilities".



CISS
641

Pro-Life News/Canada. Alliance for Life, 12 Richmond St. E., Suite 612, Toronto, M5C 1N1 - (416) 361-0908. 8 pages. Vol. 3, No. 2, April, 1978. \$3.50 (6 issues).



President Gwen Landolt's message in this issue of Pro-Life News raises some incisive questions about the responsibility of the federal government concerning its financial backing (i.e. up to 90 per cent) of the Planned Parenthood Federation which has become Canada's leading agency for abortion referrals (Badgley Report, p. 151). She notes that the above organization thus freed from funding worries, unlike the privately funded Alliance for Life, can now devote all its energies to one of its widely publicized objectives; namely, promoting abortion on demand in Canada.

That the federal grant would include the diversion of \$600,000. from the Family Planning Division of the Department of Health and Welfare to an organization whose

family planning programmes, according to page 370 of the Badgley Report, have met with little or no success, is a situation for which Alliance for Life can find no justification. The president points out the unreasonableness of millions of pro-life Canadians being forced to provide financial backing through their taxes to the Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada which is using this money to promote abortion on demand. The Alliance for Life has therefore demanded in a nation-wide press release that the situation be investigated and rectified.

CISS The Uncertified Human, Vol. 5, No. 12. 1295 Gerrard Street, E.
642 Toronto, M4L 1Y8. 16 pages. May, 1978. \$5.00/yr.

In this issue of the above pro-life monthly tabloid, editor Denyse Handler takes a critical look at the March, 1978 brief proposing a "well-woman clinic" in Toronto, and at the reply of Ontario Health Minister, Dennis Timbrell. When asked directly in the House on March 14 whether in fact such a clinic was being favourably viewed by the Ministry, Timbrell replied that he was "wary" of it because he did not think women's anonymity could be guaranteed; secondly, he doubted such a clinic could handle serious complications; and thirdly, there was the added problem of expense. When asked directly by M.P.P. John Williams if the government is in support of the establishment of such clinics, Timbrell replied, "In one word, no".

Timbrell also advised The Uncertified Human in a letter that his only reason for considering the clinic at all was the suggestion of the Badgley report (cf. CISS 359) for "regional abortion centres". The editor suggests that Ontario pro-lifers write to Queen's Park to thank the Minister of Health for his opposition to the enterprise. At the same time, however, she points out that the main reason for opposition to such a clinic should be that it would escalate the destruction of unborn children, not just that it would involve administrative or health difficulties.

Other articles offer critical analyses of: 1) a survey conducted among Senior Citizens on the topic of mercy-killing; 2) the subject of education for the blind; and 3) the question of group homes for the handicapped.



CISS Patients' Rights. Toronto Community Law Programme. 105 Davenport
643 Road, Toronto, M5R 1H6. 6 pages. Oct., 1977. Free.



This pamphlet is one of a series put out by the Toronto Community Law Program on various aspects of the law in Ontario. It deals briefly with the general civil rights of patients under doctor's care and in hospitals, and more specifically with mental patients. The basic right of any patient is the right to decide what should be done to his or her body. A patient must give informed consent, in other words, he/she must be given enough information about the treatment and risks involved

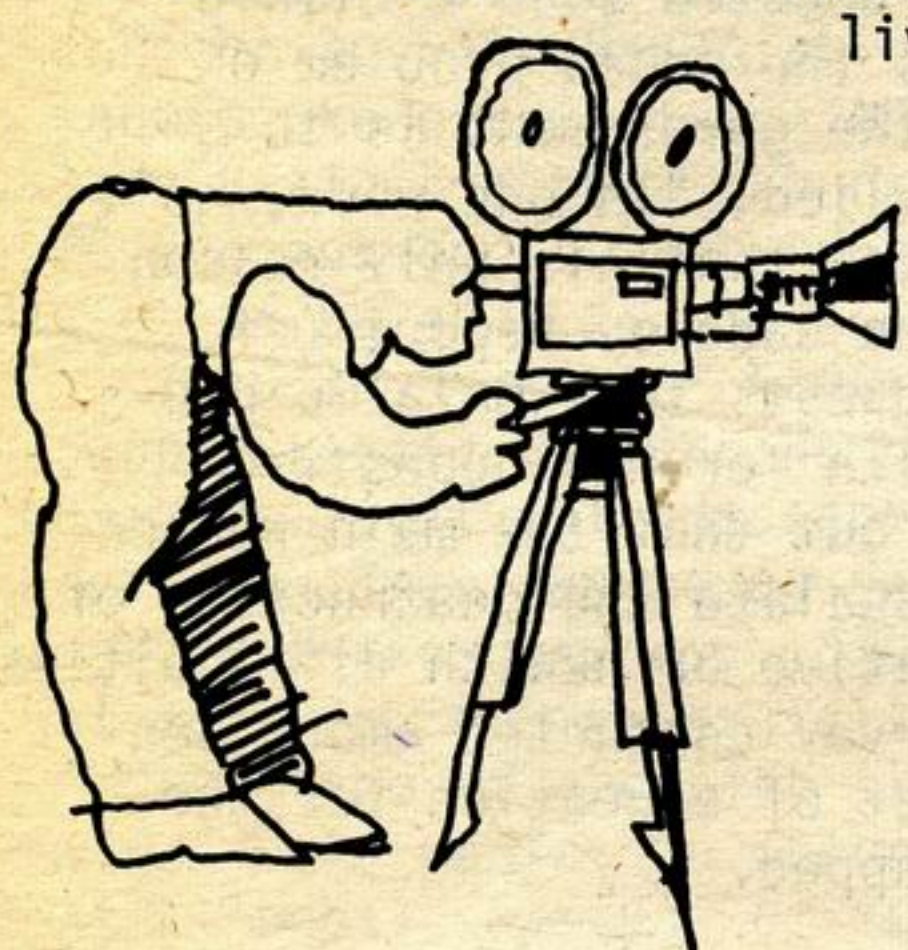
in order to be able to make a knowledgeable decision. However, there are emergency situations and somewhat arbitrary situations involving mental patients who are considered unable to make reasonable choices, where doctors or other persons closely connected (i.e. relatives, friends, etc.) can by law make those choices.

Other areas where the rights of mental patients are limited are in voting, marrying, becoming divorced and immigrating to Canada. Information is also given on legal suits concerning treatment by doctors and injury by other hospital patients.

CISS
644

Electronic Ethics. David Baxter, 2920 - 24th Ave., N.W., Calgary, T2N 1N4. Available from Librarian, University of Calgary. 6 pages. Write for details.

The above paper is in response to the proliferation of documentary films produced today for mass media consumption and asks some hard questions of the filmmaker concerning his/her responsibility in documenting the misery or shortcomings of peoples' lives for mass exposure.



Baxter asks if it is necessary for 50 million people to stare into the private lives of others in order to achieve justice and human dignity. The paper does not state that documentary films for mass media are bad; rather, it asks us to seriously consider how to use them responsibly, respecting the uniqueness and dignity of all people concerned.

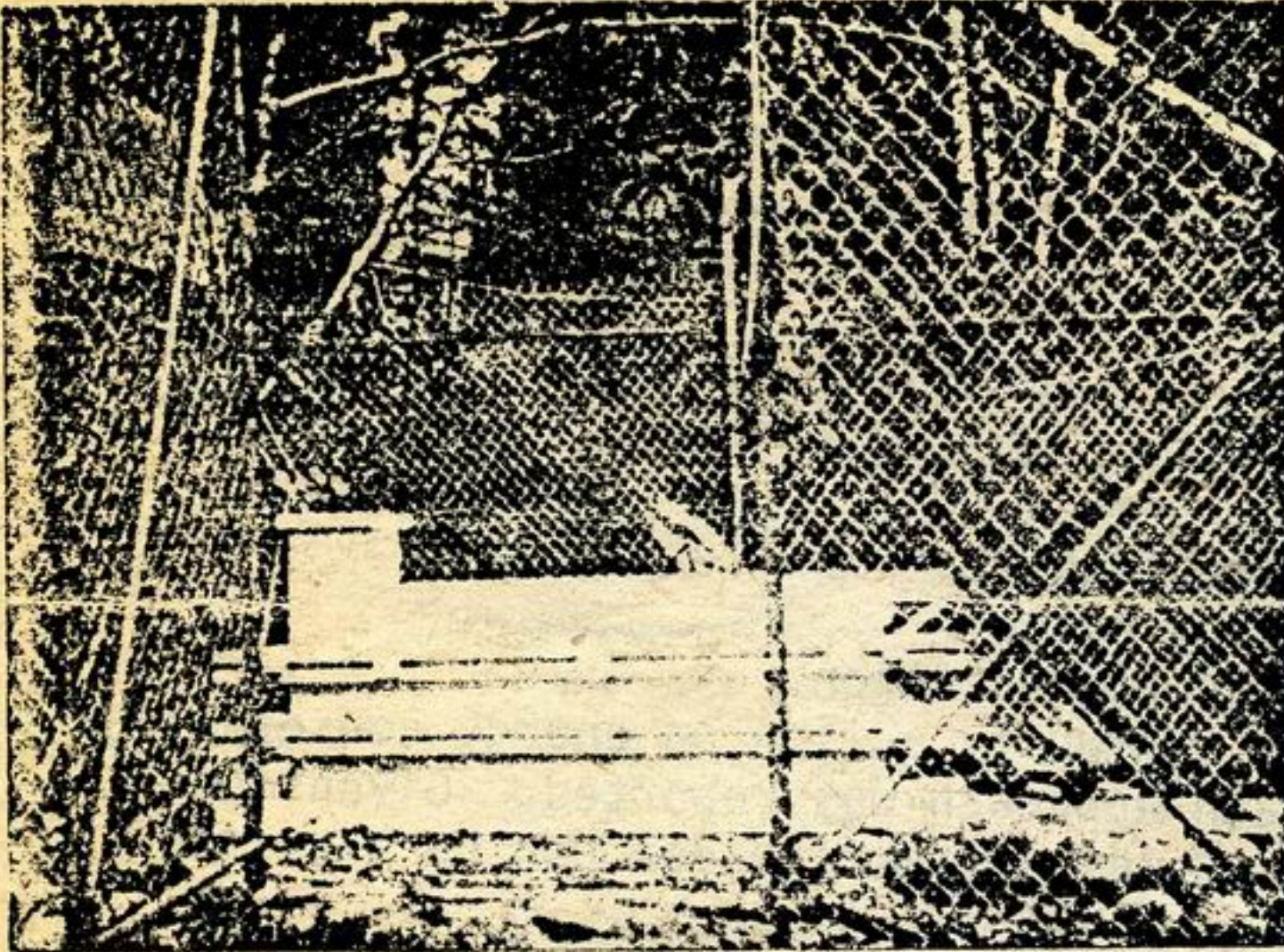
Baxter personally prefers the use of portable video-tape equipment as it can be used in a more participatory way by community groups, and its viewing and distribution can be more responsibly controlled. He examines VTR as a means of seeing ourselves and central issues in our community without hurting our neighbours. He concludes with a number of suggestions which he feels could facilitate the responsible use of film and other recording equipment.

RESOURCES \ RESSOURCES

CISS
645

1978 Annual Report of San Juan River Salmon Enhancement Program.
Pilot Project. Maurice Tremblay, 4 Queesto Dr., Port Renfrew, B. C. VOS 1K0. 7 pages. Feb. 24, 1978. Write for details.

This Report describes a Salmon Incubation Project which began 'unofishally' four years ago with the appointment of Fisheries Officer Fred Reder to the San Juan River area of Vancouver Island, B.C. Because of the drastic drop in salmon population from 100,000 per year in the 1950's to 1000 per year in the 1970's, the project set both a short and a long-term objective: 1) short term -- to prevent the present runs of salmon in the San Juan watershed from becoming extinct; and 2) long-term -- to increase the size of the salmon population in this area to



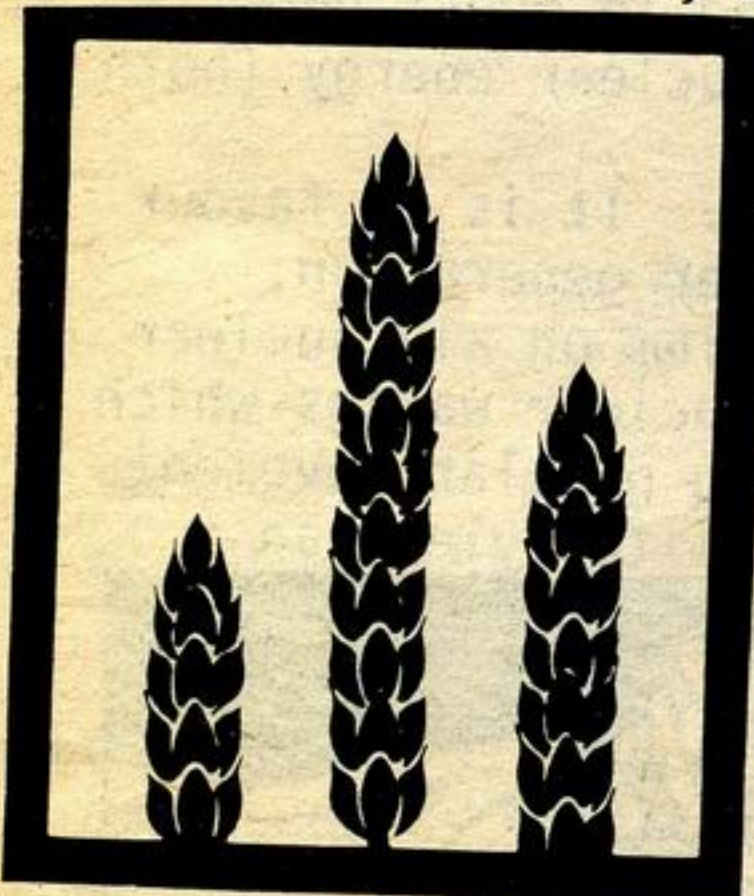
its potential.

The Pilot Project has to date entailed an investment of \$10,000. both in free materials and in the free labour of Jordan River prisoners and of various volunteer groups in clearing the rivers and creeks of debris and log jams; in building an incubation box (see photo); and of preparing a site for the box. The actual operation began last fall with the trapping of 48,000 chub salmon eggs from the Stoney Creek run near Sooke, as heavy rains prevented the originally planned trapping of coho. In February, when the Report was written, the eggs were ready to hatch.

Now, three months later, author-participant Maurice Tremblay reports the release of thousands of chub fry from the said incubation box in Port Renfrew, marking the first artificially hatched salmon ever to enter the San Juan River system. If properly expanded, adds Tremblay, this project could help cool the conflict existing between Forestry and Fisheries over the tragic deterioration of salmon runs during the past two decades. He points out that even under normal conditions, when salmon spawn, 85 to 90 per cent die within six months, long before they reach the ocean. When salmon are artificially spawned, however, the odds are reversed, 85 to 90 per cent of the fry live, and population increases. Tremblay believes that unless the Forest Industry becomes directly involved, the huge \$300 million Salmonid Enhancement Program recently announced by the federal government stands little chance of success.

CISS
646

Canada As a Conserver Society: An Agenda for Action. Committee on the Implications of a Conserver Society, Science Council of Canada, 150 Kent, Ottawa, K1P 5P4. 21 pages. March, 1978. On request.



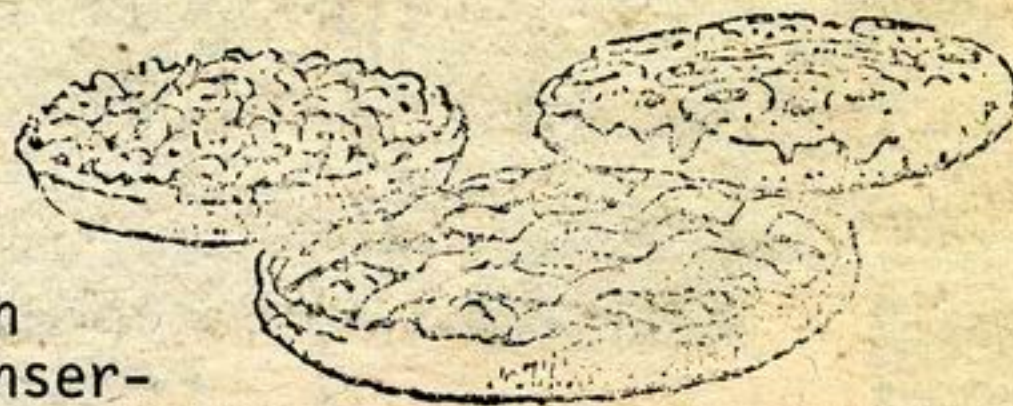
The "Agenda for Action" is the sequel to an official report, "Canada as a Conserver Society", issued by the Science Council of Canada in September, 1977. "Agenda for Action" lists practical recommendations proposed by a strategy meeting of 25 persons from across the country who represented a diverse range of conserver-related activities and interests. It is addressed not just to government but to all Canadians. The strategies, aimed at developing a conserver society, must consist of widespread public education, the institutionalization of conservation and a sharpened concern for social justice. There are specific suggestions made to business and consumers, to labour and political parties, to government and scientists.

One of the more interesting suggestions is that the facilities of large public (and government) buildings be more utilized and that telephone and communications systems of government and large corporations be made available to non-profit groups in off-peak hours.

CISS
647

Report on the Potential of Consumer Animation for Energy Conservation.
Dana Silk, New Brunswick Division, Community Planning Association of
Canada, Box 6501, Saint John, N. B. E2L 4R9. 1977. Write for details.

This report is the result of a study commissioned early in 1977 by the Consumer Interest Study Group of the Federal Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs to develop an increased understanding of how greater community participation in energy-conserving activities can be achieved. The study undertaken by the New Brunswick Community Planning Group lasted four months, but there are plans to extend the project in time and to publish a manual for people interested in using energy conservation techniques as a catalyst for community organization.



Acceptability of various approaches to community action on energy conservation was tested and the success or failure of each approach was reported. Given the larger time span, it is hoped that their long term effectiveness can be assessed more accurately.

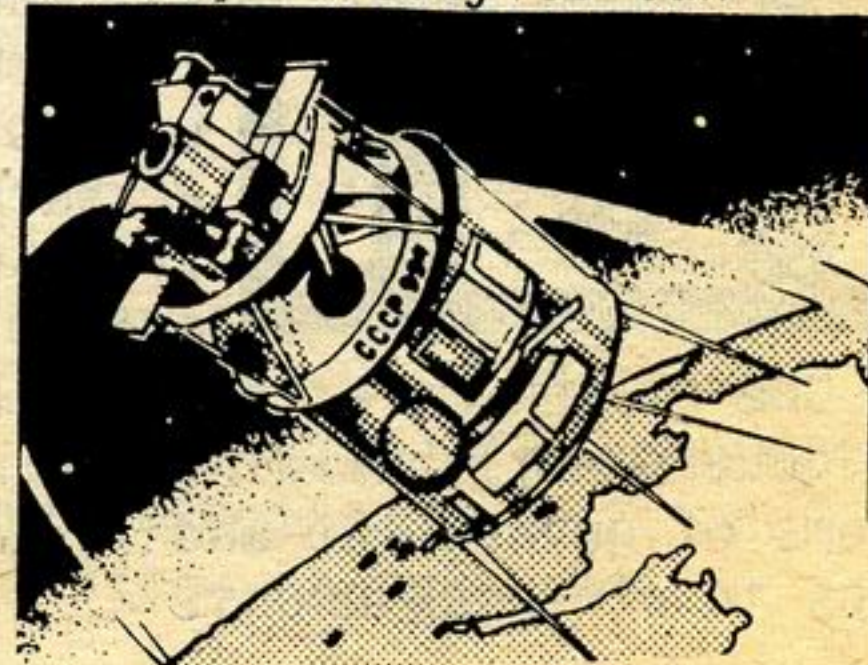
Some examples of activities engaged in during the course of the study in Saint John are: a) servicing of, and encouraging inquiries of interests and groups exploring possible commercial openings in the energy conservation and alternate technology fields; b) addressing school classes and a project designed to measure electricity consumption of appliances and alternative methods of cooking in conjunction with the Home Economics department of a school; c) the establishment of housing groups in condominiums and housing cooperatives; d) three separate approaches to establishing car pools. Maritime Energy Fair in Moncton: June 9-11.

CISS
648

The Pontiac Anti-Nuclear Action Committee. Contact Venetia Crawford,
Campbell's Bay, Quebec.

The Pontiac Anti-Nuclear Action Committee (PANAC) was formed in November, 1976 in Shawville, Quebec to encourage an awareness in the public of the dangers arising from the use of nuclear fission, of the need for greater control of radioactive materials, and of the alternatives to nuclear energy. Presentations are usually made at the regular monthly meetings by people actively involved in creating a conserving society, as well as those involved in the field of nuclear energy (both pro and con).

PANAC opposes the use of nuclear fission as a power source. It is in favour of conservation of energy, decentralization of control over power generation, research into and use of renewable power sources, and a moratorium on all nuclear expansion until a solution has been found for the disposal of nuclear wastes which will be safe now and in the future. PANAC believes that through popular movements such as theirs, and with the help of a responsible government, lifestyles can achieve harmony with the natural forces on this planet.



CISS
649

Brief to the Select Committee on Renewable Resources, New Brunswick Legislature. Concerned Parents' Group, P.O. Box 1021, Fredericton, N. B. 55 pages. Feb. 9, 1978. Write for details.

The Concerned Parents' Group in New Brunswick (cf. CISS 466) wants Budworm Spraying to stop. They explain that DDT used to be used but was stopped because it remained toxic so long. Fenitrothion, Dylox and Matacil are supposed to break down quickly, but studies indicate the first two do not. Matacil has not been studied, though there is information to indicate its producer, Chemagro, has a study showing it causes cancer. One doctor has concluded from studies that long term, low level exposure to Fenitrothion causes delayed neurotoxicity, as have some European studies of similar exposure to Dylox. Dr. Crocker studied children in New Brunswick in 1976 and concluded toxicity is already evident there. After 60 of 80 woodcocks were found to be blind in one eye, the Canadian Wildlife Service concluded it was due to major metabolic change caused by Fenitrothion. Another study indicated Fenitrothion residues in shellfish in New Brunswick in 1976 were twenty-two times that allowed by the World Health Organization.



In the brief, the Concerned Parents' explain that emulsifiers are mixed with the pesticides for spraying. Toximul was used until 1975. Dalhousie research indicated it caused genetic change. Now there are plans to use fuel oil. However, an EXXON study concludes it is carcinogenic and the Federal Department of Health and Welfare has recommended against its use. There are also indications it can increase the potency of viruses to cause cellular damage.

The group is concerned that even the programme as authorized is not properly followed. Stringent regulations govern spraying of forests. Yet it is known that these are often broken. Spray can drift five miles in thirty minutes; yet the regulations allow spraying to within one mile of habitation. Often twice as much is sprayed as is allowed. In 1977 there were eleven airplane accidents and about 4000 gallons were dumped in the forest or even in rivers.

B.C. has decided against spraying; P.E.I. will not spray because of danger to humans; the N.S. Premier is against spraying; and there are plans to stop in Maine. The Concerned Parents' believe New Brunswick should follow suit.

CISS
650

Plow-Share, Vol. 3, No. 3. Christian Farmers Federation. R.R. # 6, Box 168 A, Edmonton. T5B 4K3. 20 pages. Spring, 1978. \$4.00/yr.

The articles in this issue of the Canadian Farm (CFF) newsletter deal with a variety of food and agricultural-related issues at regional, national and international levels. Emphasized throughout is the need for a responsible use of the lands and its fruits (cf. CISS 483).

An editorial on farmer strikes discusses the understandably growing militancy of some North American farmers, pointing out that increased production and more income are not the answer; a



serious movement recognizing the limitations of the earth and its capacity to produce nourishing food is required.

Another article takes exception to the myth that Canada, unlike nations such as Nigeria and Bangladesh, has no need for a food policy. He argues that our wasteful use of resources directly affects people the world over, and that without a conserving, conscientious food policy here in Canada, other less developed nations will have great difficulty in feeding their own. For him, self-reliance, both at home and abroad, would help stabilize agricultural communities and markets at home, limit the power of multinationals and make the use of food as a weapon impossible. Two other articles attempt to reveal both sides of the controversy over the proposed Oldman River dam. Spearheaded by the Alberta government's manipulation of facts and bias towards industrial expansion, farmer is fighting farmer, people are refusing to meet over the issues, and farmers opposed to the proposed site are written off. The article calls for a concerted effort on the part of all concerned to meet the issue openly, head-on.

CISS
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Cargill Inc.: Making Profit From Hunger. Dennis Lewycky - Development Education Division-CUSO. c/o CUSO Manitoba, 418 Wardlaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 4 pages. Feb., 1978. Free.

This publication is presented in the form of a broadsheet by the Development Education Division of CUSO. It discusses the ongoing activities of privately owned Cargill Inc., a multinational grain corporation. In its quest for profit, this corporation has had serious detrimental effects on Third World countries by virtue of being the world's largest grain trader. In Canada, Cargill is succeeding



in taking on more and more of the grain handling business, leaving very little control in the hands of the producer. Its success has been so great in the grain area that it now has begun ventures in other enterprises such as salt mining, metal trades, electronic components, steel production, barge construction, plant breeding and insurance. Cargill reported 11 billion dollars sales with 179 million profit in 1976. Because of its size and influence, such a corporation is difficult to deal with. It has been able to manipulate the weaker import and export companies of the Third World countries and take over the majority of these enterprises. In most cases, the interests of Cargill are in direct opposition to those of the local people. There are, however, ways of overcoming the problems created by such corporations. This broadsheet

suggests the following measures: threatening to nationalize the commodity if Cargill continues; blocking all attempts for Cargill to purchase Third World and Canadian based industry; creating an alternate means of financial assistance for Third World countries to upgrade their facilities. The great need to challenge these large corporations must come from the grassroots - the farmer.

This study folder is a report of a conference which took place in Trinidad in July, 1977. It consists of three booklets: "How the International Sugar Economy Works", "Sugarworkers Around the World", and "The Future of Sugar". The Conference brought together for the first time, representatives of sugarworkers from the Caribbean, Latin America, the Philippines, U.K. and Canada. The report is available in both English and Spanish.



Fifteen per cent of Canada's sugar requirements are supplied by Canadian-grown sugar beets. These are grown in Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec. While Many sugar workers are unionized in Manitoba, the same is not true of Alberta where field workers, earning perhaps \$20./day, are often Indians and Metis from northern Saskatchewan. About four per cent of world sugar trade comes into Canada (850 million metric tonnes). The Canadian refining industry is dominated by Tate and Lyle, a British company, through its subsidiary: Redpath. (Canada imports only raw cane sugar.) Canadian refiners have been taken to court twice in the

last twenty years for price fixing. Redpath is currently being tried on charges of tax evasion. A major struggle of factory workers over the last few years has been with the restriction of wages imposed by the Anti-Inflation Board. While mechanization has greatly increased the productivity of workers, their wages have been frozen at six per cent increased annually (even while inflation has been rising at nine per cent).

The world sugar economy is a seamless robe. What happens in one geographical area or sector of the market influences the lives of people working in the sugar industry all over the world. It is therefore important for sugarworkers seeking to gain control over their own lives to understand how they fit into the overall picture. Only in this way will they become effective in their local struggles. Some of the recurring themes in the picture of labour in the sugar industry are the use of migrant labour, racism, disregard for labour legislation, repression of unions, jobs threatened by mechanization, as well as the determination of workers to defend their interests, and the importance of international solidarity.

COMMUNITY\COMMUN AUTE

CISS
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Neeginan: A Report on the Feasibility Study. Neeginan Inc. c/o
W. Namowin, 1192 Parker Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 71 pages. April, 1975.
Write for details.

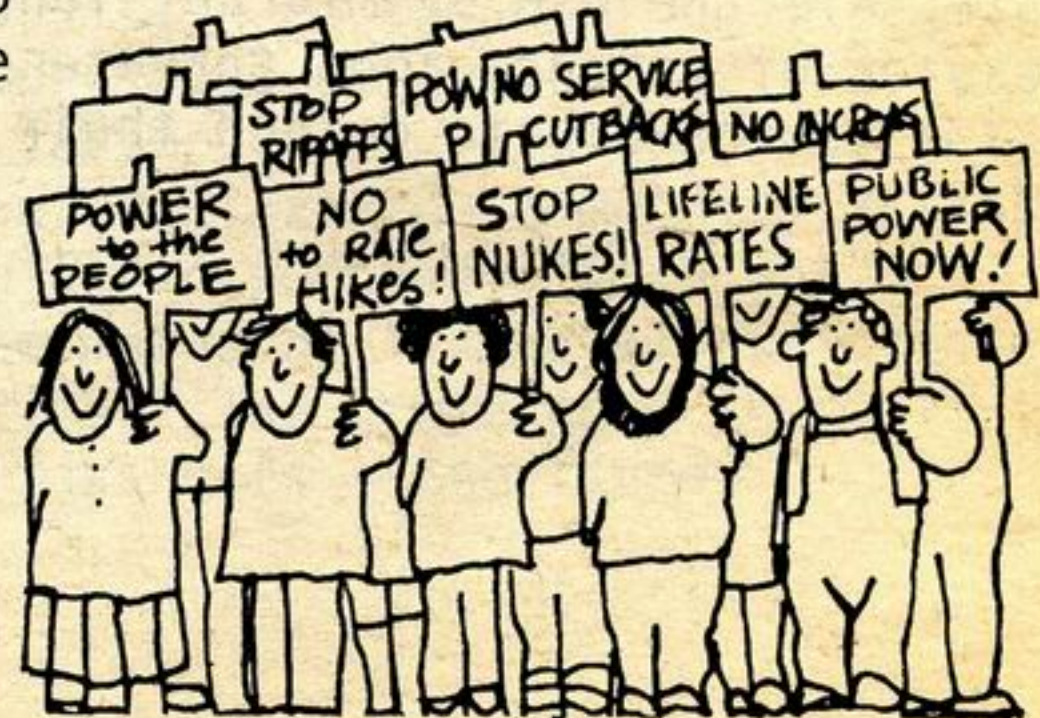
"Neeginan" is a proposal which came about as a result of concern for the problems faced by the native person who has left the reserve and decided to live in urban areas. Although his problems are different than on the reserve, government agencies have frequently been unsympathetic to this, and especially to enable these people to adjust in the city while attempting to retain their own cultural identity. One solution suggested has been the creation of an ethnic community or village for the Indians and Metis of central Winnipeg to meet this situation. The feasibility of this idea is discussed in detail.

The study carefully examines the sociological problems, the question of housing, community services, education sites, the planning and organizational structures which would be necessary. It concludes by stating the clear feasibility of this concept in all its dimensions. Overwhelming support for a community services centre building indicates the need to start with this structure. Less consensus was found for housing proposals and, as a result, the report recommends that this be dealt with as a second phase of the project after the community services building is built. It was felt that this would be best managed if it was owned by the Neeginan organization and space then leased to native organizations. Although the report was both comprehensive and positive in its evaluation of the project, official reaction, though helpful, was generally negative. Although the concept has not died, the Neeginan Corporation legally terminated operations in June, 1976.

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Go to the People . . . Some Thoughts on Surveying Community Needs.
David Baxter. Available from Library, University of Calgary,
2920 - 24th Ave., N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4. 10 pages. Jan. 10,
1978. Write for details.

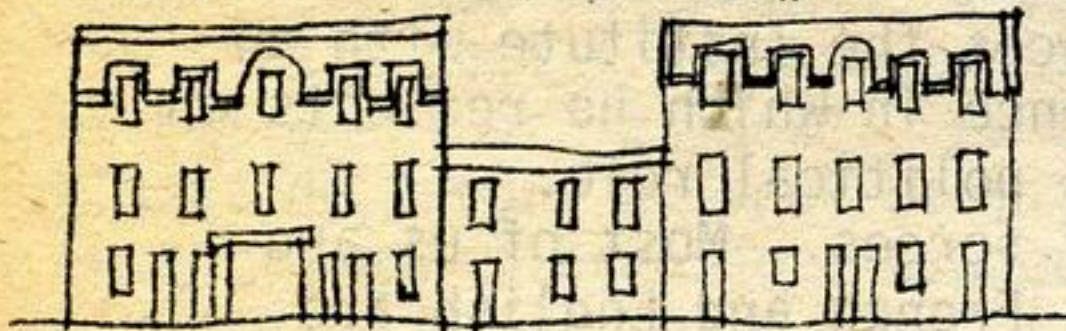
This paper was prepared for a Recreation Administrators' Conference and attempts to outline a sensitive and responsible approach to surveying community needs for those working in the field. It stresses the importance of starting with people, respecting their uniqueness and taking the time to build a sense of relationship, trust and understanding. Mr. Baxter begins by quoting the Asian proverb "Go to the people, live among them, learn from them. . ." and continues throughout to build on these ideas. He suggests that knowledge based on accumulated data often means very little when related to a community; however, such data can help to provide questions which should be asked about the community and its needs.



In addition, the paper comments on the wastefulness of many surveys done in the past because too short-term, too specific, too often held and digested by a centralized group and too far removed from the scene of the action to do any real good. It questions the usefulness of any written survey done without a full and open debate for the public concerned, although it is acknowledged that, together, they could be of real value owing to the differences which might be highlighted by differing tactical approaches. In concluding, Mr. Baxter emphasizes the variety of methods and creativity of approach with which community needs could be surveyed.

CISS 655 Rooming House Tenant Project, Toronto Christian Resource Centre,
Progress Report: January 1, 1977 - January 30, 1978. Toronto
Christian Resource Centre, 20 Spruce St., Toronto. 80 pages. Jan. 30,
1978. \$10.00.

This comprehensive report describes the first year's experience of a project to develop cooperative management models for single low-income roomers. The hope of the project is that with improvement in health care and security of tenure, and with limited staff intervention, roomers can be helped to cooperatively manage their own rooming houses. This report chronicles the first year's experience of five staff working with six rooming houses, some city owned and some privately owned. The houses vary in admittance criteria: some are "wet" (allow drinking),



one is "dry", one is for women only, and some are mixed. "The 'wet' houses were developed to house the hard core skid row individual..." The report examines in some detail the staff intervention in each of the rooming houses and shares the learnings gleaned from both successes

and failures. The project has faced eviction of tenants, deaths, local toughs and the dependency generated by years of alcohol abuse and reliance on social services. The staff has initiated tenant meetings and educational workshops on nutrition and landlord tenant issue as well as doing individual counselling. The report shares these experiences and suggests some guides to future actions.

CISS 656 A Community Ministry Theological Statement. Barry Morris, St. Matthew's
Maryland Community Ministry, 570 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man. 4 pages.
Spring, 1978. Write for details.

The present position statement offers a theological interpretation of a community ministry. It results from two years of a collective effort to "punch out a why for (the) hows". The paper focuses initially on the element of covenant through which one enters into "commitment with God and neighbour, with the self." Entailed in the covenant relationship is the call to be servant, to share.

Secondly, the paper sees the need for a reconciling presence. This undergirds most tasks and struggles of the Community Ministry. Reconciling can, for Rev. Morris, mean agitating as well



as consoling and supporting people.

Mission is a third element, one to be accomplished with enthusiasm but without one-upmanship. It is a struggle to avoid imperialism and paternalism. Listening to victims of injustice and modifying one's lifestyle will precede talk about injustice.

Finally, the Community Ministry affirms the social and economic dimensions of its work. The temptations that invite one to respond to personal, spiritual needs over the political are acknowledged. The goal of justice is reaffirmed.

CISS
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Proceedings of the 1977 Conference of the Institute for Christian Life in Canada (August 21-26, 1977). Edited by Catholics for Social Change, Box 296, Station A, Toronto. M5W 1B2. Tel: 416-923-2796. 87 pages. Jan., 1978. \$4.00.



This is a ring-bound set of the major presentations of a five-day conference held last August. The conference is an annual affair sponsored by the Toronto School of Theology and Catholics for Social Change. It takes place again this year, August 20-25 at **Loretto College, Toronto**. Among the texts included in the 1977 Proceedings are an address by Gregory Baum on Spirituality and Social Action, and a theological reflection by M.T. Ryan on Canada's Working People. Bishop Hubert discusses as well the crisis in Quebec.

Bishop Remi de Roo introduces the Institute with an address on the Canadian experience in which he reflects on some Canadian paradoxes and comments on the Church's political role.

Being Canadian involves a complex interweave of forces. Most of us are immigrant and our culture is then highly pluralist. French and English are relative minorities with the millions of newcomers. Meanwhile Native Peoples fear they are becoming strangers in their own land especially as they review their mottled history of relations with the rest of us and of our broken promises. Today, following the death of liberal thinking, there is a growing awareness of the need for substantial change. We have a very high standard of living; yet twenty-three per cent of our population cannot afford the basics of life; Native Peoples are continually at the bottom of society; our resources are being squandered, and unemployment reaches record heights.

In this context Bishop de Roo also addresses the role of the Church in politics. From French he borrows a distinction between "le politique" and "la politique". The first refers to the universal responsibility of every citizen and Christian to be involved in the broader social questions and issues of one's time that give meaning to the human struggle. "La politique" refers to the more specific political structures and a concrete engagement with them. The Bishop reviews the history of the Catholic Church's involvement in the field of "le politique" and underlines the constitutive demand of the Gospel, repeated in many Church statements, that one exercise a social responsibility towards building justice. The functions of Church in this regard are to act as prophet, as critic of society, as animator of social values and as educator. He concludes by reminding us that Christians are called to a full commitment to politics and at the same time to a critical faith which transcends an entrapment in any specific system.



Ce premier numéro de "Le Desport" se veut d'être une réponse au Livre Vert sur le Loisir du gouvernement du Québec. En fait, c'est un mémoire adressé au Ministre délégué au Haut-Commissariat à la jeunesse, aux loisirs et aux sports, mais rédigé et présenté comme revue.

Comme le Livre Vert mise beaucoup sur le Rôle de l'Etat dans le domaine de loisir, et comme il reconnaît que le gouvernement ne peut et ne veut se substituer aux initiatives et aux

projets des groupes de citoyens qui sont prêts à prendre en charge leur propre loisir, les auteurs du mémoire soulignent la contradiction en posant une question sur la socialisation. Quelle socialisation sera favorisée pour la politique du gouvernement en ce domaine? Une socialisation du sommet à la Base? Ou une socialisation de la base au sommet qui se développe à partir des choix libres des personnes?

D'autres questions sont soulevées dans la section "grands arrêts" telles que les suivantes: Est-ce que l'Etat devrait s'attribuer le rôle d'éducateur dans le loisir ou plutôt le rôle de protecteur des libres choix des citoyens? Qu'est-ce que l'Etat entend faire pour que tous les québécois puissent exercer leurs droits au loisir (ce qui, aux termes du Livre Vert "ne doit pas être un privilège ni de classe, ni d'âge, ni de sexe. Il est un droit pour tous, au même titre que le travail, l'éducation et la santé"). Les auteurs sont d'avis que l'Etat doit s'appropriier ou s'exproprier, des vastes espaces "déclarés protégés et nettement socialisés". Au dire des auteurs, si on laisse aller les choses on risque de perdre au seul profit des spéculateurs ce mêmes espaces, et de faire en sorte que "le moindre espace dans les Laurentides sera inabordable et inaccessible à la masse de la population".

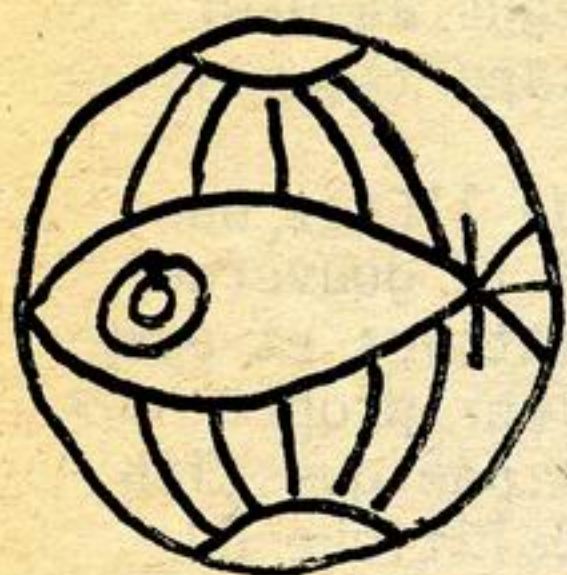
Le point numéro 9 - loisir . . . et régime libéral - souligne la façon dont le régime capitaliste et libéral se sert du loisir et du sport pour pallier à ses effets nocifs sur la santé de la population. Par exemple, pour contrer la hausse des budgets de la santé, le Livre Vert propose l'activité physique et le sport, quand c'est finalement "un mode et des conditions de vie qu'il faut changer: régime alimentaire, conditions de travail, exercices appropriés, loisirs agréables et récréants, logement sanitaire, etc."

Egalement dénoncée est l'exploitation commerciale du loisir dont le Livre Vert fait état mais pour laquelle il n'a pas de remède outre un souhait que des patrons francophones et québécois y prennent une plus grande place.

Comme ce sont les gouvernements à différents niveaux qui subventionnent directement ou indirectement le sport et le loisir commercial (arènes et autres emplacements) et comme c'est le sport commercial qui profite du développement des athlètes dans le sport amateur subventionné, les auteurs suggèrent le prélèvement d'une taxe "sur les profits des spectacles sportifs . . . de même que sur les entreprises privées du loisir (tennis, golf, machines à boules) en vue de regarnir les coffres de l'Etat, antérieurement vidés pour la préparation des athlètes, dans les écoles, le sport amateur, les fédérations etc.

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Theological Reflections on the P.Q. Victory. Rev. Pierre Goldberger,
The Fish-Eye Lens, Ecumenical Forum, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto. M5R 2S2.
14 pages. Jan., 1978. Write for details.



The Fish-Eye Lens is a documentation service published monthly by the Ecumenical Forum, a Centre sponsored by the Canadian Council of Churches. The January, 1978 issue is devoted to an examination of Quebec through two theological reflections, one by Gregory Baum and the other by Rev. Goldberger.

Pierre Goldberger's reflections on the Parti Quebecois victory are a translation from the French version. They are an example of a concrete theology of hope and of liberation rooted in an interpretation of the Resurrection as well as

the development of Quebec since 1959 (when Duplessis died). Rev. Goldberger believes a sense of dignity, hope and self-affirmation is central to the experience following the P.Q. victory. It is not a revenge against Anglophones; on the contrary, they still have an important role to exercise in the future of Quebec. But is an experience of overcoming the fear that lay in the cultural role assigned French Canadians by which their mission was to maintain their faith and language and leave the earth to the Protestants. According to that interpretation, they were not born to conduct business or to enter scientific or technological careers. The latest government has shown Quebec that it can, in fact, manage its own affairs.

For Christians, this experience can be interpreted as a process of historical resurrection, a defatalizing of history. The people of Quebec have chosen the risk of hope and taken a step towards a more just society, even though they have not arrived at a society whose spirit is characterized by a care for the poor. However, Christians will also need to recognize that their role will include a demystification of the irreversibility of history. Neither the Federalist nor the Sovereignist position ought to be absolutized. In thus desacralizing the issue, Christian faith can be of real value. There are no guarantees that the evils of Federalism will be overcome or that the evils of nationalism will not be loosed.

CISS
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The Asianadian: An Asian Canadian Magazine. Asianadian Resource
Workshop, P.O. Box 1256, Station Q, Toronto. M4T 2P4. 36 pages.
Spring, 1978. \$4.00.

The editorial in this inaugural issue of The Asianadian: An Asian Canadian Magazine states that it has been "conceived by a group of concerned and dedicated Asian Canadians and other sensitive individuals who have a stake in this country". Despite the lack of money, scarcity of dedicated workers and an uncertain readership in these perilous economic times, the authors feel that Asian Canadians need a forum in which to be heard.

The editors declare their intention to speak out against conditions or persons perpetuating racism in Canada. More importantly, they aim at presenting an outlet for the talented Asian Canadian artists, writers and musicians. They promise to strive to promote more unity in the Asian Canadian communities and to bridge "the gap between Asians with 19th century roots in Canada and recent Asian immigrants".

Of special note in the above issue are the articles entitled, "The Best of Both Worlds", describing some of the thoughts and feelings experienced by a young man as a Canadian of Japanese descent; "The Kababayan Community Service Centre" outlining programmes and services for Filipino immigrants; a description of services and resources available at the Cross Cultural Communication Centre on the Asian community; a second article on the background of the Chinese community in Canada; and the report of an interview with Mrs. Maria Lee, coordinator of the Chinese Outreach Programme which is affiliated with the Social Work Department of Mount Sinai Hospital.

EDUCATION \ PEDAGOGIE

CISS
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The Problem Exists in the Classroom Because it Exists in the World.
The Cooperative Schools Group on Development Education, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto. M5R 2G3. 75 pages. Feb., 1978. \$3.95.



The Cooperative Schools Group on Development Education is a joint programme of seven Toronto-based organizations, specializing in issues relating to international development, and Canada's relations with Third World countries. The concern of the group is to apply their varied experiences and knowledge in current initiatives on multiculturalism and social justice in the school system.

The Problem Exists in the Classroom Because it Exists in the World is a compilation of innovative development education material for schools. It is designed to provide a theoretical framework for teaching development studies, as well as describing specific approaches in teacher education, classroom application and resources available.

Included in this resource are: guidelines whereby Development Education can be integrated into the formal school system; outlines of workshops presented with the purpose of familiarizing teachers and community workers with the resources available on Development Education and their contents; a chapter on different activity outlines that have been implemented by teachers and groups in a classroom setting; samples of a few of the resources that are available on issues such as food production, development and underdevelopment, the new international economic order, immigration, native peoples and social justice; a bibliography of extensive bibliographies is included as well as selected audio-visual resources and information with respect to their access. In conclusion, an up-to-date listing of community resource centres in Ontario is provided.

The particular set of themes presented here are relevant to Southern Ontario, yet the method of seeking the links between development and underdevelopment in the Third World can prove useful to those working in Development Education elsewhere.

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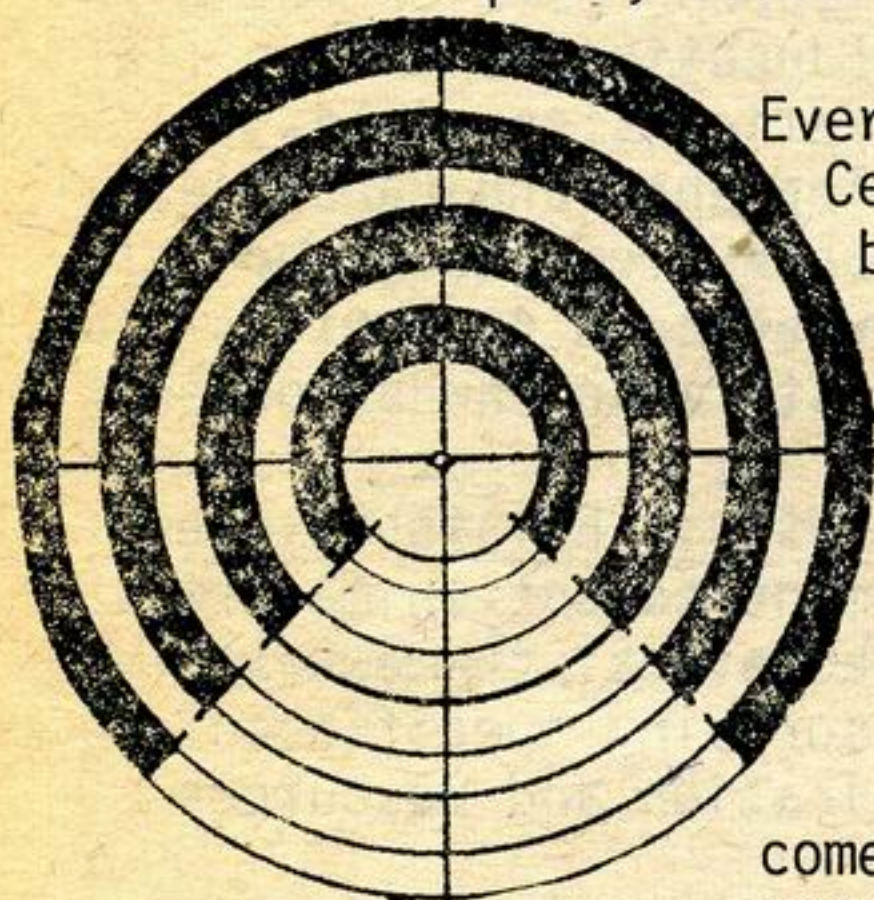
Starting From Nina: The Politics of Learning. 30 min. col. 16 mm.
Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto. M5R 2G3.
Tel: (416) 964-6901. April, 1978. Rental: \$25., \$45. Purchase, \$425.

This film documents some experiences of consciousness-raising among working people in Ontario. The sectors of society represented are: immigrant workers, school children in a working class neighbourhood, and clerical workers in an office. In all three, the film explores how critical consciousness develops when the content of learning is the fabric of the daily lives of working people.

The development of English language skills for Portuguese immigrant industrial workers is linked to critical dialogue about their needs and their role in the broader society. Two teachers lead the children in a group discussion on their immediate perception of their neighbourhood. The clerical workers are engaged in a seminar on issues in their place of work and on a sharing of experiences. Paulo Freire's concepts that education cannot be politically neutral and that critical reflection needs to be linked to action for broader social change, form an integral part of the film.

CISS
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Annual Report, 1977. Cross-Cultural Communication Centre, 1991
Dufferin St., Toronto. M6E 3P9. Tel: (416) 653-2223. 36 pages.
April, 1978. Write for details.

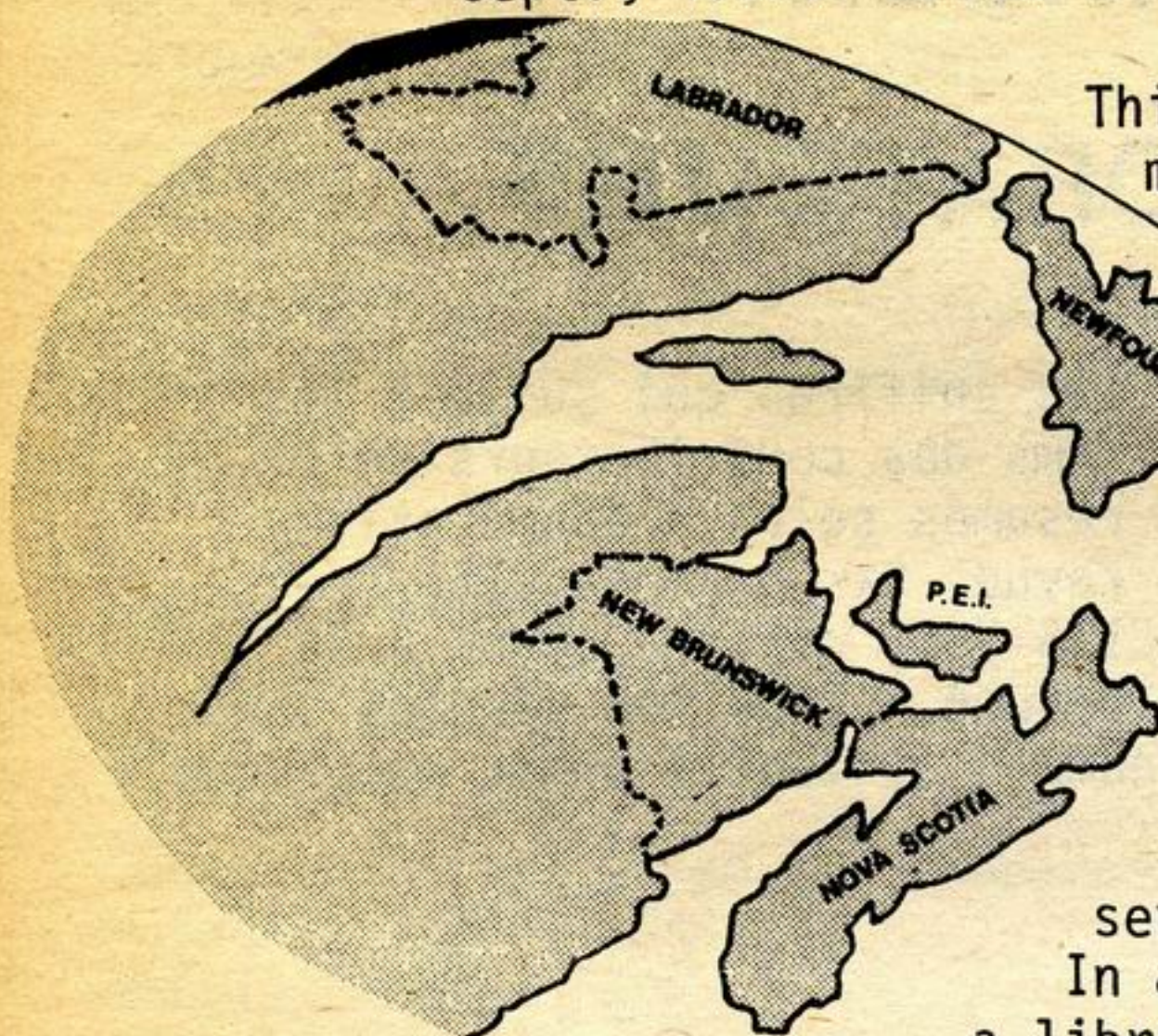


Ever since it began in 1972, the Cross-Cultural Communication Centre (CCCC) has functioned primarily as a community based education centre. The intent of its educational function and community base, as described in the 1977 Annual Report, continues to be personal and social development based on study and action issues.

The Annual Report 1977 notes a shift from the Centre's original concern with processes of development and underdevelopment in Africa, Asia and Latin America and Canada's role in those processes, to the issues of multiculturalism, immigration and racism which have become realities in Toronto. The Report describes 1977 as a year of relative stability marked by new initiatives such as the operation of the Centre's library, a regular Tuesday evening group discussion activity and a series of five seminars on racism.

Four basic components make up the organizational structure: the Board of Directors, working committees of the Board, staff and volunteers. Besides being active in a number of coalitions, the Centre reports continued expansion of contacts with local ethnic and non-governmental organizations identified in the Report. Curriculum development and adult education workshops are listed as part of the 1977 programme, as were a resources project and an Experience'77 Media project. Both the revenue and expense figures of the finances section are shown to be the largest in the six-year history of the Centre.

Resources Exchange Project: 1973-1977. Christian Rural Research and Resource Service. R.R. # 1, Debert, N.S. B0M 1G0. 11 pages Sept., 1977. Write for details.



This report outlines the history and achievements of the Resources Exchange Project over a period of four years. Its uniqueness lay in the attempt to pay attention to specifically rural needs and the wide range of services it offered during its period of existence. A monthly newsletter attempted to provide concise and accurate information which would aid the process of community development and social action in Nova Scotia and the rest of the Atlantic provinces. Information about funding sources, current events, support services and government programmes was included. In addition a series of essays was published and a library maintained. The library focused on scarce material available through a mail service. To speed

up information flow, a telephone service was maintained as well as correspondence, meetings and personal contacts. The process through which REP was developed, the phases of its implementation and evaluation are also described. Since 1975 government funding sources dried up and, as a result, the project went into dormancy. Lester Settle, who worked as field representative for REP for two years, found it a supportive and helpful initiative and still searches for ways to keep elements of it alive in his present work.

Development Education School Programme. Sue Eaton and Leo Robert, editors. Programme Coordinator, Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, 67 Bond Street, Toronto, M5B 1X5. 47 pages. April, 1978. Write for details.



This kit, worked out by Sue Eaton and Leo Robert, two Western field staff of Development and Peace, is a pilot programme in development education. As the Introduction states, the kit is an attempt to provide a new approach to education on issues of social justice and international development.

Teaching suggestions include a number of sample activities and discussion questions which can be used in conjunction with the one-page Development Education Readings. The latter are grouped under the headings of World Development, Christian View and Trade. While not considered exhaustive, the Readings are intended to supplement rather than duplicate existing resources. Users are invited in the cover letter by Programme Coordinator, John Walsh, to try the kit and critique it on the simple evaluation sheet provided.

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