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THE CANADIAN INFORMATION SHARING SERVICE is developing a network of information exchange among Canadians working for social change in situations of inequity which reveal dehumanizing aspects of our society. People and working groups in various regions are encouraged to participate in this process by gathering and summarizing materials related to issues from their own areas. These materials are then collated in a regular publication by a volunteer collective. This method provides for regional input representing current concerns, trends and developments across Canada. French language documentation will generally be abstracted in French.

THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA GOVERN CONTENT:

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

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

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

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

Les critères de sélection du contenu sont les suivants:

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

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

Dear Friends,

A notable feature linking many groups in this issue is the relationship they identify between economic injustice and corporate-state violence on the one hand, and the struggle for human rights and social change on the other. The analysis and action of these groups points to the practice of various forms of repression being legitimized by the state doctrine of national security as a means of protecting the capitalist system. This is illustrated by Canadian corporations which are currently laying off workers in Canada in order to invest in Latin American countries where union rights are denied (CISS 687). Also, as the second largest investor in Chile, Canada is shown to be profiteering from an economic model that can only function when the military represses human rights (CISS 688).

While this phenomena is more severe in Third World countries a look at specifically Canadian issues reveal the same pattern at work here. As examples, in Prince Edward Island (CISS 668), Saskatchewan (CISS 679-681), and northern Ontario (CISS 719-720) foreign corporations with government cooperation are gaining increasing control over land, resources and industries. It is pointed out that while democracy legitimizes opposition to these economic injustices, expressions of protest are being systematically limited through legislative measures and police practices to protect ruling class interests. This takes the form of slandering socialist thought and groups (CISS 693), controlling immigration through a racist policy (CISS 695), refusing self determination to native peoples (CISS 618), legalizing electronic surveillance and opening of mail (CISS 691-694).



Chers Amis

Dans ce numéro, un trait notable qui agit comme lien entre plusieurs groupes est la relation que ces groupes indentifient entre l'injustice économique et la violence organisée de l'état d'un côté et la lutte pour les droits humaine et pour le changement social de l'autre. L'analyse et l'action de ces groupes dévoilent l'usage de diverses formes de répression qui est en train d'être rendu légitime par la doctrine de sécurité nationale: un moyen de protéger le système capitaliste. Ceci est démontré par les corporations canadienne qui présentement congédient les ouvriers ici ou Canada afin de pouvoir investir dans les pays de l'Amérique Latine où l'on dénie les droits syndicaux (CISS 687). Et puisque qu'il n'y a qu'un autre pays qui a investi autant d'argent ou Chili que le Canada, des Canadiens font des bénéfices excessifs à cause d'un modèle économique qui ne peut fonctionner que lorsque les militaires répriment les droits humains. (CISS 688).

Même si ce phénomène est plus sévère dans les pays du Tiers Monde, lorsqu'on examine des questions canadiennes on trouve le même modèle qui se répète ici. Par exemple, à l'Ile du Prince Edouard (CISS 668), au Saskatchewan (CISS 678-681) et au nord de l'Ontario (CISS 719-720) il y a des compagnies étrangères qui-avec l'appui du gouvernement - contrôlent de plus en plus les terrains, les ressources et les industries. On nous montre que tandis que la démocratie rend légitime l'opposition à ces injustices économiques, les expressions de protestation sont limitées d'une façon systématique par de mesures législatives et par les actions de la police qui protègent les intérêts de la classe dirigeante. Ceci est démontré par la calomnie des pensées et des groupes socialistes (CISS 693), par la contrainte sur l'immigration à cause d'une politique

The section on prisons shows how prisoners become scapegoats (80% are incarcerated for non-violent, often victimless crimes) in a society which refuses to recognize the relationship between economic injustice and crime. The prison system is described as institutionally reflecting the class conflict between rich and poor and as a system that dehumanizes rather than rehabilitates. Recommendations for change focus on diversion solutions like reintegrating offenders into the community through work restitution programmes for victim-offender reconciliation. In prison, activity centres, availability of life skills and promotion of family ties are suggested. A moratorium on prison construction is also recommended because despite a penitentiary budget increase of 250% since 1970, crime and recidivism rates have continued to increase.

In the face of these concerns many groups are forging links of solidarity by networking their local projects to broader regional, national and international efforts. This is happening in the work to develop a just food policy in Saskatchewan (CISS 666), resistance to nuclear development (CISS 675-684) and actions of solidarity with immigrants (CISS 696-7) and Latin Americans (CISS 687-88). The Ligue des Droits de l'Homme in its analysis of the relationship between state control and the current crisis within capitalism, stresses the importance of defending the rights of those groups which are the initial target of repression: the unemployed, national minorities, women, foreign workers and those critical of corporate-state injustices. As a response to this concern, two issues from now, CISS will focus on one of these groups, the unemployed. Please send us any analysis and descriptions of actions being done in this area. By focussing various efforts we hope to help deepen

raciste (CISS 695), en refusant l'autodétermination du peuple indigène (CISS 618), en rendant légitime la surveillance électronique et en ouvrant le courrier des citoyens (CISS 691-694).

La section sur les prisons (CISS 701-716) démontre comment les prisonniers/ères deviennent de boucs émissaires dans une société qui refuse d'admettre la relation entre l'injustice économique et le crime (80% sont incarcérés pour des crimes qui souvent ne sont pas violents et qui n'ont pas de victimes. Le système de prison est décrit comme étant le miroir institutionnel du conflit de classe entre riches et pauvres et comme étant un système qui rend moins humain plutôt que de réhabiliter. Les recommandations pour un changement se concentrent sur des solutions qui divertissent, comme par exemple ré-intégrer les coupables dans la communauté par moyen de programmes de restitution (pour la réconciliation des victimes et des coupables). On suggère que dans les prisons il y aient des centres d'activité des programmes qui encouragent une facilité de vivre: et la promotion de la famille. Il y a aussi une recommandation que l'on arrête la construction de prisons, parce que malgré une hausse de 250% au budget pénitentiaire depuis 1970, le pourcentage des crimes et de récidivité continuent de monter.

Face à ces questions urgentes plusieurs groupes sont en train de créer des liens de solidarité à travers des réseaux qui rejoignent des projets locaux aux efforts régionaux, nationaux, et internationaux. On voit la même chose qui se passe dans la lutte pour créer une juste politique d'aliments au Saskatchewan (CISS 666), dans la résistance au développement nucléaire (CISS 675-684), et dans les actions de solidarité avec les immigrants (CISS 696-7), et ceux de l'Amérique Latine (CISS 687-88). Dans son analyse de la relation entre le contrôle de l'état et la crise actuelle du capitalisme, la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme souligne l'importance de défendre

understanding and promote collaboration for more effective solidarity with the unemployed.

The CISS Collective

P.S. In this issue we have done away with the appendix in order to include non-abstracted materials in the sections where they will be most useful.

les droits des groupes qui sont la première cible de répression: les chômeurs, les minorités nationales, les femmes, les travailleurs étrangers et ceux qui critiquent les injustices organisées. Afin de répondre à cette question, CISS (dans le numéro après le prochain) va concentrer sur un de ces groupes, les chômeurs. S.V.P. envoyez-nous les analyses et les actions que l'on est en train de faire à propos cette question. En concentrant divers efforts nous espérons aider approfondir la compréhension et encourager la collaboration pour une solidarité plus efficace avec les chômeurs.

le collectif de CISS

P.S. Dans ce numéro nous avons commencer de ne plus donner l'appendice afin de vous offrir de la matière non-abstrait dans les sections où elle vous sera le plus utile.

WE'RE SNOOPING FOR DOCUMENTS ON:

ON CHERCHE DES DOCUMENTS AU SUJET DE:

Unemployment/le Chômage



Please send along whatever
you have.

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

ECONOMY

\ECONOMIE

CISS Food for People Board of Directors, Saskatchewan Council for International
666 Cooperation. 2138 McIntyre Street, Regina, Sask., (306) 527-4669
88 pages, March 15, 1978, Write for details.

The Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation is an association of the Constituents of 31 agencies involved in international development. To support world development education in Saskatchewan, the Council supports an infrastructure of people and material resources as well as specific education projects of Council members and community groups. The SCIC's programme of sharing with governments its concerns about links between Saskatchewan/Canada and the Third World is highlighted annually in the presentation of a brief to the Saskatchewan Government. The object of the ensuing meetings and dialogue with departmental staff is to suggest programmes which the Government might undertake to promote more just relations between the people of the Third World.

This fifth presentation, entitled Food for People, is subdivided under the headings: Food Policy, Self-sufficiency, Food Aid, Genetic Resources, Corporate Monitoring and Bottle Babies. Each section reflects considerable research and documentation and concludes with a summary of recommendations on both the Federal and provincial levels and with statistical charts.

In particular, the Brief recommends both a national and a Saskatchewan Food Policy. It suggests that a National Food Commission supported by a National Food Dialogue Programme be established to stimulate wide-ranging discussion of food issues via public hearings throughout Canada and through support to concerned citizens' groups wishing to make presentations to the Commission and to the general public in a variety of creative formats. In a similar fashion, a provincial programme to complement the national initiative and to assure full and effective Saskatchewan participation in the formation of a Food Policy is recommended. In proposing such a range of complex issues as noted above, and in bringing forward such an extensive list of recommendations, the authors agree to accept the responsibility to work with Government in working for positive solutions.



CISS The Role of Economic Competition in Canadian Society: A Statement to the
667 Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, House of Commons, Canada
Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario, Box 70, Drayton, Ontario, N0G 1P0
7 pages, June 1977, write for details.

Other materials published by the Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario, 1975 through 1978, available at the above address.

CISS 668 Global Village? Global Pillage: Irish Moss From P.E.I. in the World Market Nancy Anderson, Edwin Frenette, Gary Webster. Social Action Commission - Diocese of Charlottetown, Box 1689, Charlottetown, P.E.I., C2A 7N4 104 pages, 1978, write for details.



A picture is worth a thousand words

The Irish Moss industry in the Atlantic region affects about 2,500 families with more than a thousand depending on it for their main source of income. In P.E.I. Irish Moss is the second largest resource of the fisheries sector surpassed only by lobsters. This political-economic study investigated the problems of the industry and discovered that it is controlled by foreign owned corporations. Three foreign companies, Marine Colloids, Gelex and Litex, essentially control the industry through subsidiaries. Of 10,250 outstanding common shares among the corporations only seven were owned by Canadians. This control, the study shows, threatens the livelihood of harvesters which would result in greater unemployment in an already margined area. This kind of control it goes on to show is partly as a result of how the government has been involved in the industry. For instance the complicated bureaucratic process to obtain government financial incentives and grants discourages small firms and as a result government money goes to help these corporations gain control of the resource. In addition poor communication between various levels of government and failure to utilize expertise already available in P.E.I. as well as depending on corporations for information on market possibilities has led government to pursue a line of least resistance to multi-national control. This has also made it difficult for the government to establish clear and rational policies for the industry and has hindered the ability of workers to bargain. Because of this situation, the study shows, the full potential of the industry and suggestions by fishermen to make it more viable are being ignored. From the result of the study there are several recommendations made for how to begin overcoming the present control and incorporating the suggestions and input of Islanders.

CISS 669 The Conspiracy OR How The Transnationals Do It DEC Films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ontario, M5R 2G3 1978, Purchase \$450., Rental A \$30., Rental B \$50. write for further details.

This film examines the international implications of the constant growth and control of multinationals throughout the world.

CISS 670 List of Canadian Firms in Southern Africa (including both parent firms and subsidiaries) c/o Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3 4 pages, 1978, free.

CISS Petition for the Total Economic Isolation of South Africa Canadians
671 Concerned about South Africa. Box 545, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto,
Ontario, M5C 2J6 1978, write for details.

This petition requests that the Canadian government halt all economic relations with South Africa and that effective penalties be applied to those companies or organizations which violate such a boycott.

CISS Who is Polar Gas? - A Basic Data Sheet Project North 154 Glenrose Ave.,
672 Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1K8 2 pages, 1977, free.

CISS Bearing the Burden Sharing the Benefits A report by the National Council
673 of Welfare. Brooke Claxton Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0K9 29 pages,
March 1978, free.

In the context of income gap between the rich and the poor Canadians where the bottom 20 per cent of the population gets 4.6 per cent of total income after tax and the top 20 per cent gets 40.6 percent, this report looks at some of the non-income taxes and their income effect. It also recommends ways in which the tax system can be used to reduce, rather than broaden its income disparities in Canada.

Non-income taxes used to fund social insurance programmes, the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, Unemployment Insurance and health care place their heaviest proportional burdens on the poor. Some of these plans have maximum earnings on which contributions are collected. No matter how much a person's income exceeds \$10,400, they still pay only \$169.20 to the C.P.P. At the other end, these contributions are allowed as deductions in calculating income tax and give a greater saving to higher income persons.

One recommendation is a refundable Wage-Earners Tax Credit. This would mean that wage earners would not have to pay a certain amount of their taxes for example \$500. or if the tax was less than \$500, say a gross tax of \$200. they would pay no tax and receive \$300. from the government.

It is also recommended that family allowances, the dependents exemption and children credit, be replaced by one diminishing refundable tax credit.



CISS "United Church Requests Rate Increase for all Categories
674 of Social Assistance" (Documentation Packet) Rev. Art Griffin, Chairperson
Poverty Committee, First United Church. 320 East Hastings St., Vancouver,
B.C., B6A 1P4 9 pages, June 1978, write for details.

The Poverty Cluster Committee of the B.C. Conference of the United Church has been building an effort to pressure the social credit government to increase the basic social assistance rate. This series of statements and letters documents that effort. It begins by tracing the events since June 1977 when a B.C. United Church Conference resolution called for an increase in the basic social assistance rate for singles from \$160. to \$230. a month. Since that time the rate was increased to \$175, a month with no cost of living increase. This was seen as totally inadequate and in May 1978 the United Church in B.C. reaffirmed its plea for the higher rate. Since that time a letter writing campaign has been launched. This documentation includes the material

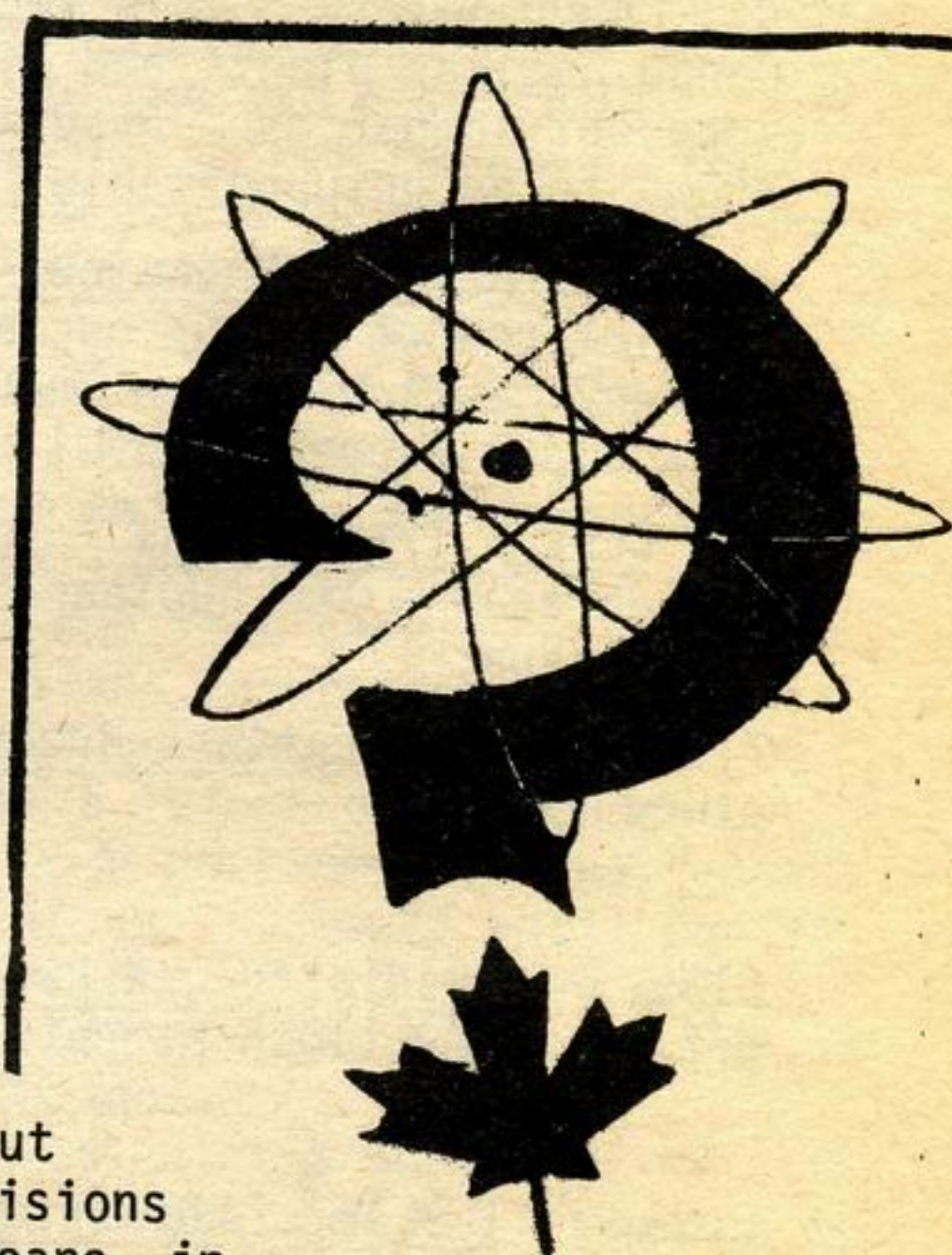
sent to 208 churches, an example of a letter sent to the provincial government and a typical reply from the Human Resources Minister of B.C. The Poverty Cluster states that the basic single social assistance rate in B.C. is still less than that of Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario or Newfoundland. The Human Resources Minister claimed it was highest in Canada, as part of his rationale for not raising it.

RESOURCES \RESSOURCES

CISS 675 Friends of the Earth - Canada c/o Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility. 2010 Rue Mackay, Montreal, P.Q. H3G 2J1 Write for details.

In mid-May of this year, a number of environmental groups met in the Gatineau region of Quebec to lay foundations for Friends of the Earth Canada. Various planning stages have occurred since last summer largely through delegates from the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council groups. Friends of the Earth Canada will become the Canadian section of Friends of the Earth International (FOE), a collection of national groups concerned with three major efforts: 1) stopping the spread of nuclear power, with particular emphasis on stopping reprocessing plants and breeder reactors. 2) Supporting the development of soft-energy paths, including strong efforts both to limit if not reverse the growth of energy consumption and to encourage the use of renewable energy sources. Recently FOE announced a grant to provide coordination among the many soft energy path studies and workers around the world. Canada will be included in this effort. 3) Protection of wildlife and natural regions. This work includes the promotion of nature conservancies, challenges to resort developments and support for endangered species, notably whales.

Friends of the Earth International does not have a secretariat or formal structure apart from the meetings that take place annually. It seeks to achieve cooperation from its various sections not through structure but through the issues and the network. FOE encourages all decisions to be taken at the lowest grassroot level possible. This means, in effect, that a FOE local group can speak for FOE International.



CISS 676 Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility - Publications - 1978
CCNR, 2010 Rue Mackay, Montreal, P.Q., H3G 2J1 1978, write for details.

The Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR), created in 1975, represents more than 100 citizens groups across Canada concerned about the nuclear issue. Because of the many very serious unresolved questions having to do with the safety and

desirability of nuclear power as a long-term energy source, CCNR is urging the government of Canada to establish a public inquiry mechanism which would allow for responsible, informed debate on the hazards and benefits of nuclear power development in Canada. The CCNR is also calling for a temporary moratorium on the construction of new nuclear facilities in Canada pending a solution to the as yet unresolved problem of the storage of radioactive wastes. CCNR welcomes membership (\$10.00) from any group supporting these objectives. Some of their 1978 publications are listed below:

- 1) Energy - A Common-Sense Policy (12 pages, \$1.00) This booklet contains the text of a CCNR position paper presented to the Canadian Environment Advisory Council in November 1977. Proposed is an energy policy which will help build a more energy efficient, sustainable society than one based on nuclear power development.
- 2) Estimating Lung Cancers (43 pages, \$3.00) This document deals with the problem of radon gas in homes. It shows how the proposed government standards for radon gas could lead to a 31 per cent increase in the male cancer rate. It is a summary of testimony presented by Gordon Edwards to the Elliot Lake Environmental Assoc.
- 3) The Nuclear Debate: A Metaphorical Framework This essay describes the difference in world views which seem to prevail among pro-nuclear and non-nuclear advocates. It is a portion of the summary argument on nuclear power submitted to the Porter Commission on Electric Power Planning in Ontario by CCNR.
- 4) CANDU Safety This technical critique documents the operating experience at Candu nuclear plants and discusses the probabilities and consequences of various accident scenarios. Assurances of safety given by the Canadian nuclear industry are shown to be unsupportable.
- 5) Alternatives Magazine - Nuclear Power or Energy Conservation (fall 1977) A special report on why nuclear power is deadly dangerous, how we could do without it and why we should do without it. This issue features 11 articles by groups and persons closely concerned with energy questions in Canada.
- 6) CCNR - Transitions This CCNR newsletter attempts to monitor what is going on in Canada around the nuclear issue as well as to create links between those working on this issue.
- 7) CCNR Publications Brochure Contains a list of all materials published by CCNR since 1975.

CISS "Radiation, X Rays and Fallout" Ashley Montagu. ICEC News/Notes,
677 309 110th Street, Saskatoon, Sask., S7N 1S4 Write for details.

CISS E = MC² Disaster? / Citizen's Bill of Rights and Consumer's Guide to
678 Nuclear Power ICEC News/Notes, 309 110th Street, Saskatoon, Sask., S7N 1S4
6 pages, write for details.

CISS Nuclear Dragons Attack Bembo Davies, John Piper, Shelly Sopher. Box 641,
679 La Ronge Saskatchewan, S0J 1L0 26 pages, 1978, \$.50.

This booklet combines both a comic book and information text to explain the impact of uranium development from a northern perspective in a style that is both interesting and easily comprehensible. The story line about a dragon invasion is an amusing but



painful allegory for uranium development. The information text provides an objective and critical presentation of facts and public opinion about uranium development in Saskatchewan. The province has 30 per cent of Canada's and 4 per cent of the world's reserves. The domination of multinational energy companies in the uranium industry and their relationship with the Saskatchewan government is outlined. Underemployment from uranium development, the dangers involved and the distortion of the northern way of life and economy are concerns presented in detail to argue against the development of uranium.

CISS 680 Saskatchewan Coalition Against Nuclear Development and the Greenwich Meridian Publications 1975-78 516 Avenue K South, Saskatoon, Sask. Free.

The Saskatchewan Coalition Against Nuclear Development (SCAND) coordinates the efforts of a number of anti-nuclear groups in Saskatchewan. Its programme calls for a complete moratorium on all nuclear development and for complete nuclear disarmament. Two of its current projects involve a lobby for a local and provincial referendum on the issues of nuclear development and an education programme towards a "Green Ban", whereby working people would refuse to work on environmentally and socially destructive projects. Throughout 1977 SCAND organized scores of organizations in the city. The chief result of this was a massive show of opposition to nuclear development in one of the largest demonstrations in the history of Saskatchewan. This effort is continuing.

Over the last three years SCAND has produced a host of materials monitoring the nuclear development issue in Saskatchewan and on an international level. These materials take the form of press releases, briefs, newsletters and fact sheets.

One bulletin produced by this organization outlines plans to protest the recent decision by the Bayda Inquiry and the Blakeney government to go ahead with nuclear development in the province. SCAND's main demand will be for a referendum preceded by a fair debate with equal access to all media, and binding upon government. The second point of the protest will be to develop ever-widening provincial protests until the government is forced to change its position and the uranium industry is driven out of the province. All public polls so far indicate that the major sentiment of the people in Canada and in Saskatchewan is against nuclear development.

SCAND also works in cooperation with the Greenwich Meridian, the publisher of a newsletter entitled "Crosscurrents" dealing with local and national issues including nuclear development.

CISS 681 Interchurch Energy Committee 309 110th Street, Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 1S4
Write for details.

The Interchurch Energy Committee (ICEC) came into existence in late 1976 with the goal of helping to create among people in Saskatchewan an awareness of the process of underdevelopment both globally and locally using as a focus questions of energy development and its impact on the rights of Native people. Since its beginnings ICEC has

conducted a number of workshops and seminars on the energy issue, drawing participants from all over Saskatchewan. Through its experience of working relationships with Northern Natives, ICEC has adopted "north-south communication" as a priority in its work. Those in the south, ICEC has discovered, are unaware of northern conditions, of how northern people think and feel about their situation, and how they might overcome some of the structural conditions which lead to underdevelopment. Southerners are victims of a "global supermarket" ideology which claims that what the north and the south "need" is more development - meaning resource extraction for the benefit of, not only southern Saskatchewan, but of many countries in the 'developed' world. At this point in time the most 'desired' resources by the south relate to energy, particularly uranium and hydroelectric power. Throughout 1978 ICEC is undertaking a project to overcome this way of thinking; a series of workshops will be conducted in the southern part of the province which will utilize native and northern people as basic resource persons. Most of these will Indian and Metis.

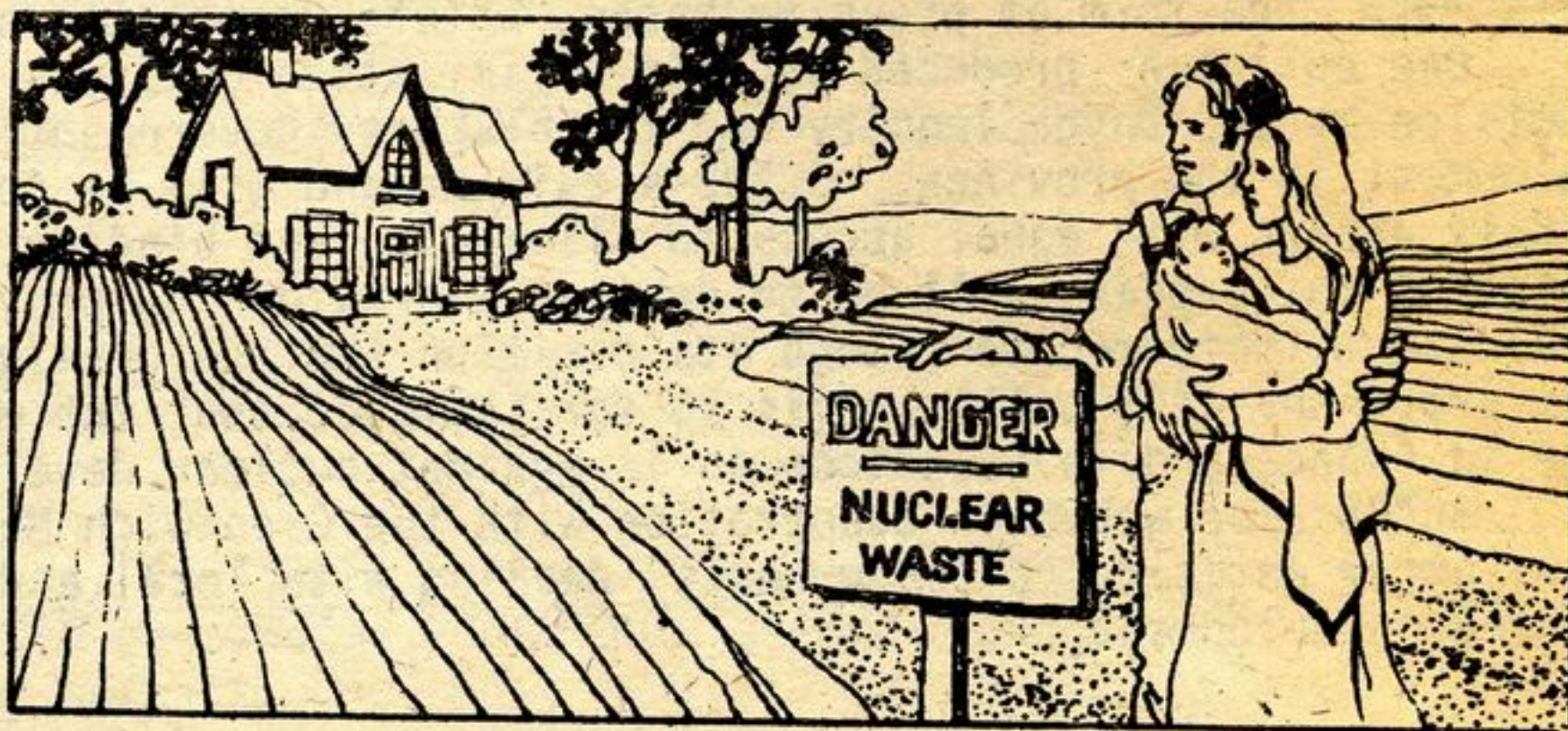
ICEC also published a newsletter entitled News/Notes which seeks to further network people sharing ICEC interests and to report on events relevant to the work of this committee.

CISS 682 No Well - The Canborough (Ontario) Success Story (Or - How to Wage an Environmental Campaign) c/o Pollution Probe. 43 Queen's Park Cresc East, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C3 12 pages, 1978, write for details.

CISS 683 Everything You Wanted to Know About Nuclear Power (but were afraid to find out) Energy Probe. 43 Queen's Park Cres. E., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2C3, (416) 978-7014 22 pages, 1978, \$1.00.

Energy Probe is a non-profit public interest group working to ensure that Canadian energy policies promote long-term environmental, economic and social benefits for all Canadians.

Everything You Wanted to Know About Nuclear Power explodes numerous myths that are presently being used to promote Nuclear Power in Canada. The handbook clearly illustrates just how mistaken we are to think of Nuclear Power as an inexpensive, clean, safe source of energy, that will create jobs and guarantee us enough power for years to come. What Nuclear Power can guarantee us for



years to come, is 80,000 ± Tons of toxic waste, and little hope of disposing it safely.

Apart from discovering safe methods of waste-disposal for radioactive spent fuel from nuclear reactors, the safety of the reactors themselves is highly questionable. Radiation caused by nuclear power is harmful, not only to people working in a plant directly, but also to those who live close to them. Exposure to radiation has been linked with cancer -- an acceptable 'safe' level has not yet been determined. One nuclear 'accident' would cost thousands of lives and billions of dollars. Accidents do happen.

Nuclear power facilitates the spread of nuclear weapons. All over the world nuclear arsenals are expanding rapidly. Can we guarantee that these weapons will stay idle?

This handbook answers most basic questions that all Canadians should be asking about nuclear energy and suggests further resources on the subject. Also provided are examples of how one can become active in protesting the expansion of nuclear energy.

CISS 684 Report of Canadian Assembly on Disarmament People's Assembly on Canadian Foreign Policy. P.O. Box 535 Station C, Toronto, Ontario, M6J 3P6
8 pages, April 1978, write for details.

This report outlines the proceedings of the Canadian Assembly on Disarmament held in Ottawa in April of this year. This conference was sponsored by the People's Assembly on Canadian Foreign Policy, an umbrella organization encompassing a broad spectrum of action and interest groups, many of whom participated in this assembly.

The report provides details of the five workshops conducted during the assembly; the workshops dealt with an analysis of the present situation of arms proliferation on both the Canadian and international levels as well as with proposals and resolutions for action towards disarmament.

One workshop entitled "Canadian Military and Alternative Defence Policies" sought to clarify and enunciate a Canadian defence policy consistent with the objectives of the U.N.'s Special Session on Disarmament. Members of this workshop agreed that other than Super Power nuclear war, there is no direct military threat to Canada. The role of the Canadian forces includes chiefly surveillance, peace-keeping, law enforcement and rescue work. Consequently, it was decided that there is no need for a heavily armed military force, but primarily for support capabilities useful in U.N. operations. New fighter aircraft and tanks are thus considered inappropriate serving only to deplete the foreign exchange. A support group is presently being formed in Halifax to follow-up on this workshop and formulate more precise proposals on the above work.

Other workshops were entitled "Disarmament and Economics", "Mobilizing People for Peace", and "Military Alliances". The People's Assembly on Canadian Foreign Policy has also published a brochure entitled "Disarm and Live" which likewise contains information on the struggle for disarmament in Canada.

CISS 685 The Probe Post Pollution Probe/Energy Probe. 43 Queen's Park Cres. E., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C3 16 pages, May 1978, \$20. per year - incl. membership.

This comprehensive environmental newspaper aims at keeping its readers in touch with Canada's environmental issues. A major article in this publication points at the fact that, while various parties call for environmental de-regulation as a way of bolstering up Canada's sagging economy, others note that strict environmental regulations make for a much stronger economy.

Three cases cited are the Nickel Industry in Sudbury, Ontario, the Pulp and Paper

Industry in Ontario and the Asbestos Reserve Mining Company of Silver Bay, Minnesota. In none of these cases is there a simple trade-off between jobs and environmental protection. It would appear, on the contrary, that the imposition of pollution abatement requirements may often have a beneficial effect on employment.

Six main reasons are given by way of refuting the mistaken notion that there must be a conflict between environment and jobs. In addition, Environment Minister Len Marchand is quoted as saying in February of this year that he knows of no case in Canada where environmental controls have been the main reason for a plant having to close its doors. In a study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), carried out in 1977, the group of economic experts concluded that there is no evidence to support the idea that the current low rate of economic growth and productivity improvement, and the current high unemployment rates, are attributable to any significant extent to environmental policy. The Canadian examples presented in the article support these OECD conclusions.

CISS Renewable Energy Publications Ltd. P.O. Box 125, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec,
686 JOB 1CO Write for details.

HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CISS An Open Letter to Latin Americans . Members of Christian communities in
687 Canada. CISS c/o Jim Morin, 121 Ave. Rd., Toronto, Ontario, M5R 2G3
6 pages, July 1978, \$.80.

This letter expresses the concerns of Christians in Canada about the critical reality in Latin America today. It aims to encourage the Bishops who will meet at the Latin American Episcopal Conference in Puebla, Mexico, next October, to reaffirm their commitment to the poor in their struggle for liberation. The letter states that while the situation in Canada is not as grave there is a commonality in the struggle for justice because Canadians and Latin Americans are victims of similar economic structures of domination and dependence. The letter points out that INCO, Alcan, Noranda, and Falconbridge are laying off workers in Canada while investing in Guatemala, Brazil, Chile and the Dominican Republic where basic union rights are denied. This, the letter says, subjugates both Canadians and Latin Americans to a development where the wealth created by labour is exported without developing domestic economies.

Evidence is presented to show how land use and ownership is structured primarily to make profit and not to serve human needs. Questions of hunger, native rights, unemployment, government cutbacks



and growing popular resistance are all shown to be related to a deepening crisis in the international capitalist system. The letter expresses its particular concern for how the state, in the name of national security, is increasingly repressing people's attempts to defend themselves against such severe economic injustices. The letter makes references to many recent bishop statements in both Canada and Latin America which have addressed themselves to these realities. Throughout, the letter affirms that it is only through joining in solidarity to oppose this common origin of injustice that there can be hope for change. While the letter is addressed mainly to Latin Americans it is hoped that this action will generate further concern and response from Canadians about the Puebla conference.

CISS Worlds Apart: Economic Relations and Human Rights - Canada - Chile Latin
688 American Working Group (LAWG). Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ontario,
M5S 2T2 38 pages, June 1978, \$2.75.

Worlds Apart was researched and written as an independent submission by LAWG to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The document demonstrates the growth of Canadian business and governmental support for the Chilean dictatorship. (Canada is Chile's number two patron, ranking only behind the U.S.) Canadian based corporations (including Noranda and Falconbridge) have pledged close to a billion dollars in investments, while Canadian loans total more than \$160 million. This, the report points out comes at a time of unprecedented layoffs and unemployment in Canada and in the face of mounting opposition. These investments and loans are shown to be endorsing a profitable economic model that can only be maintained through political repression. This is judged as corporate contempt for the Canadian and Chilean people and as being against morality and democracy. This oppressive form of economics is shown as stemming from a trade-centred strategy for the Canadian economy. Thus to protest Canadian Government support for the Chilean junta also requires challenging these trade-centred doctrines of Canada's government. The report points out that this also means regaining control of the Canadian economy from foreign domination; it means planning on the basis of greater Canadian self reliance in the production of manufactured goods; it requires the transformation of the profit-motivated, privatized, centralized, corporate planning system which necessitates the exploitation of both Canadian and foreign workers and the imposition of conditions, including repression, demanded by transnational capital.

CISS The Toronto Committee for Solidarity with Democratic Chile P.O. Box 516,
689 Station C, Toronto, Ontario M6J 3P6 Write for details.

The Toronto Committee for Solidarity with Democratic Chile has been working for the restoration of democracy in that country since the coup in 1973. It supports the Popular Unity coalition, works closely with the Toronto Chilean Association, and is linked with solidarity committees across Canada. Among Canadians, it works with organized labour, church groups, progressive political parties and other Latin American and Third World support groups. In general, it offers its support to any organization willing to unite against the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile.

Some recent activities in which the TCSDC has participated are: - the "missing prisoners" campaign to determine the whereabouts of the 2,500 persons kidnapped by the Chilean secret police; - the Canadian Enquiry into Human Rights in Chile, at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto, October 29-30, 1977; - the Noranda demonstration April 28, 1978 at Commerce Court, Toronto, on the occasion of Noranda's annual stockholders' meeting; - a 48-hour hunger strike (with members of the Toronto Chilean

Association) to express solidarity with Chilean workers marching for trade union rights on May Day and to draw attention to Canadian complicity with the junta;
- various cultural events, panel discussions, speaking tours and other public meetings in the Toronto area.

In addition, TCSDC members have written and produced an information pamphlet on Canadian activities in Chile, and published occasional magazine articles. There are also regular mailings to keep interested sectors of the public informed on recent developments and forthcoming events.

CISS Rapport Annuel 1977-78 (avec le rapport sur le colloque "Police et Liberté)
690 La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, 3836 rue Saint-Hubert, Montréal, Québec.

Ce rapport de la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme en forme de journal qui fait le bilan des activités de chacun des comités de la Ligue (Femmes, Handicapés, Immigration, Enfance, Jeunesse, Liberté Académique, Logement, Office des Droits des Détenus, Sécurité Nationale, Travailleurs) résume également les résultats du colloque "Police et Liberté" tenu les 26, 27, 28 mai à Montréal.

Ce colloque a eu deux objectifs principaux: faire la lumière sur les agissements illégaux de la police, et les cas d'intimidation et de harcèlement; regrouper l'ensemble des organisations démocratiques qui ont été la cible de la répression policière. Le colloque a été un succès. Plus de 400 personnes et plus de 100 organisations ont participé. On y trouvait des syndicats, des groupes populaires, des organisations d'étudiants, des groupes d'immigrants, des groupes de solidarité internationale et les partis politiques. En outre, d'en dehors du Québec sont venus des représentants de Law Unions de l'Ontario et la Colombie Britannique, et de la Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme.

Les participants au colloque ont accepté une déclaration des principes et ont décidé de se constituer comme coalition permanente formée de citoyens et de groupes, basée sur l'adhésion à cette déclaration, dont le texte est publié dans le Rapport Annuel de la Ligue. De plus, ils ont décidé de continuer le travail du Comité sur la sécurité nationale en constituant des dossiers sur la police et les libertés démocratiques, en suivant les législations, et en revendiquant des lois nouvelles.

Cette coalition en voie de formation entend également monter une manifestation de masse à Montréal le 16 octobre 1978 (8e anniversaire de la proclamation de la Loi des mesures de guerre) pour demander l'abrogation de cette loi et d'autres lois répressives.

Le cahier de documents du colloque "Police et Liberté" est disponible de la Ligue au coût de

\$5.00. D'autres documents dans le cadre de l'Opération Liberté sont également disponibles dont plusieurs en langue anglaise comme "Mounting repression: its meaning and importance in Canada and Quebec" (\$1.00); "Struggles against government spying" Betty Sinclair (U.S.A. .50¢); "Repression in the Advanced Capitalist Countries" James Petras (.50¢); "The illegal opening of mail: numerous questionable pretexts, but no valid reasons", a brief on Bill C-26 (\$1.00).

CISS Repression in the Advanced Capitalist Countries James Petras. La Ligue
691 des Droits de L'Homme 3836 St. Hubert, Montreal, H2L 4A5 20 pages,
May 1978, \$.50.

This analysis of the ideology of national security was produced for the conference, Policy and Liberty. It outlines police-state activities in advanced capitalist countries, and shows that when the abuses within capitalism are opposed from non-proper-tied classes this is met with extra-legal and illegal repressive actions. The author points out, however that there are two problems with this mechanism of social control. One, the ideology of democracy, upon which liberal capitalist regimes are based, legitimizes opposition to the economic system and the abuses it leads to from estab-lished groups and parties. However when this right to oppose is exercised the repres-sive apparatus of the state (police) is activated against them, and in so doing re-veals itself, as happened in events investigated by the Keable Commission (e.g., Oper-ation Ham against the Parti Quebecois) and in the Watergate breakin in the U.S. Second, there is the development of ideological weapons to effectively limit the application of democratic rights. The most frequently used rationale to justify this internal repression is the doctrine of national security, which emphasizes national unity as defined by the ruling class over and against the reality of class conflict and exploitation. This systematic recourse to national security to justify repression against those challenging the existing economic system becomes routine in periods of economic crisis such as capitalism is experiencing today. The author shows how the labour bureaucracy, social democratic and communist parties are frequently co-opted and how the struggle for democratic rights must be combined with the defense of the rights of those groups which are the initial target of repression: the unemployed, youth, national minorities, women, and foreign workers.

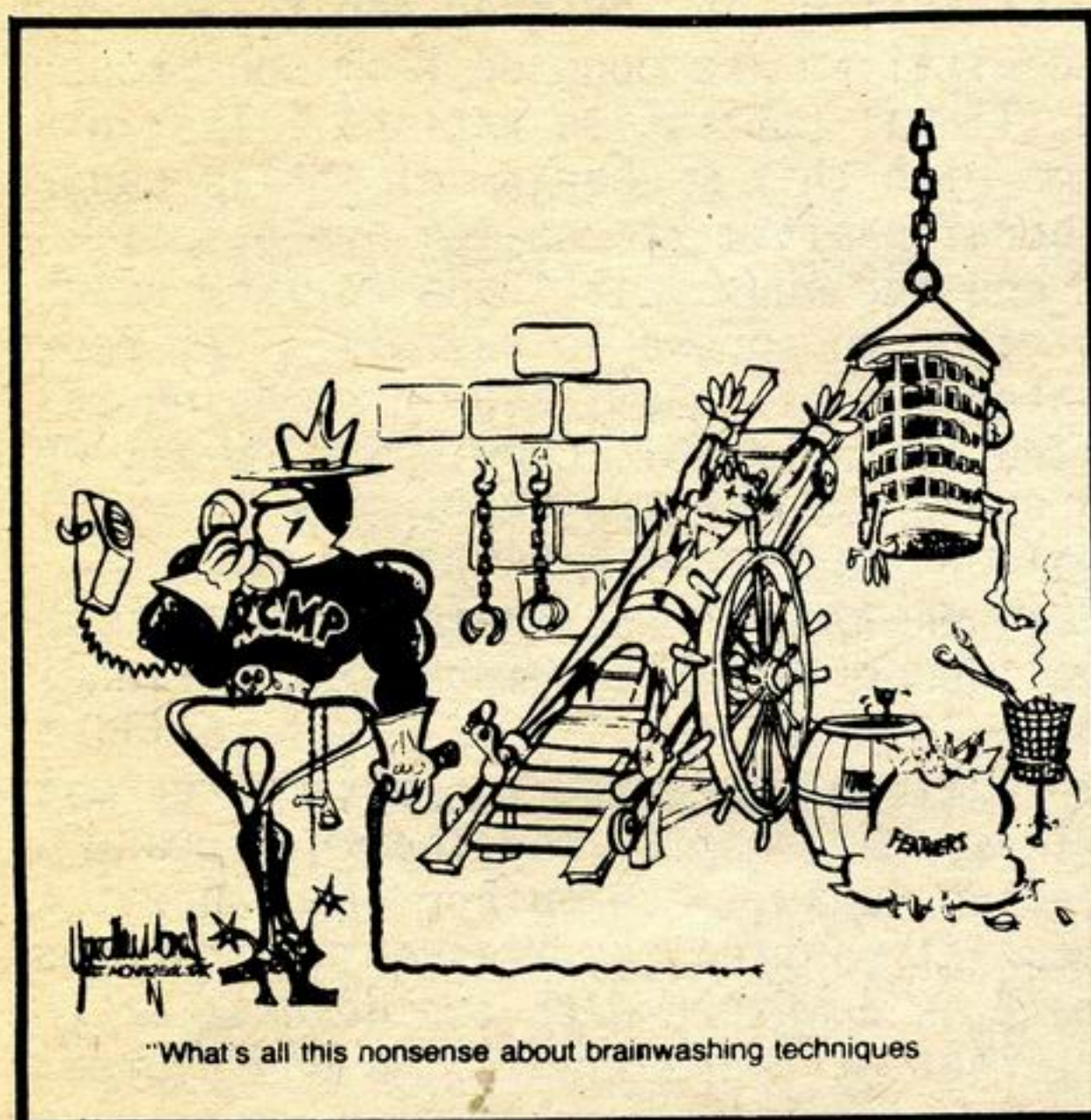
CISS Mounting Repression: Its Meaning and Importance for Quebec and Canada
692 National Security Committee La Ligue des Droits de L'Homme. 3836 St. Hubert,
Montreal, Que. H2L 4A5 34 pages, April 1978, \$1.00

Mounting Repression is the English translation of an article which in its analysis of the current economic crisis and national unity question points to the danger of a police state in Canada. In its analysis of the economic crisis it looks at the re-pressive nature of Law C-73 (wage and price controls) and the growing use of police and security guards to intimidate and control labour unions. It also outlines collaboration between the federal government and employers (e.g. RCMP briefings for select groups of industrialists are a regular practice of the federal government). National unity is considered against P.M. Trudeau's ambiguous statements which never rule out the possibility of armed intervention to prevent Quebec gaining independence. Also outlined is the elaborate machinery the federal government and the army have set up to 'manage' the next issue (with 45 per cent of its budget going for the defense of Canada, as distinct from North America through NATO). A section on the nascent police state reviews such federal legislation as the Federal Courts Act (giving the government immunity when national security is invoked) and other acts or amendments to the criminal code affecting electronic surveillance, access to personal files, im-migration control, official secrets, and the violation of first class mail (Bill C-26). The section on Quebec shows the same collusion of provincial and municipal authorities with those who control the economy (Montreal's anti-demonstration by-law). The article argues for a broad mobilization of opinion to protest the systematic use of police and legislation in the name of national security without check or review by Parliament.

CISS Socialist Rights Defense Fund
693 M4K 1V5. Write for details.

50 Thorncliffe Park Ave., Toronto, Ont.

The Socialist Rights Defense Fund is seeking support for the suit initiated by Mr. Ross Dawson against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The purpose of the



suit is to establish the legitimacy and legality of socialist thought in face of the charges of subversion by the RCMP. Between 1971 - 73 the RCMP investigated the New Democratic Party and the Waffle on the grounds that subversives were joining the NDP. These persons were defined as ex-members of the Communist Party, the Trotskyist movement and the League for Social Action. Mr. Dawson accused the RCMP of slandering these groups and people as an attempt to outlaw socialist currents of thought as well as providing an excuse and cover for illegal RCMP activities fundamentally directed against the labour movement and its political arm, the NDP. He is demanding that all evidence which allows the government to characterize persons as subversive must be made available in order that they might have an opportunity to

respond to such allegations. Not to, he points out, would lay part of the essential underpinning of a totalitarian police state. Though the suit takes on a personal form what is really at stake is the right to hold dissenting views and in particular the legitimacy and legality of socialist views. Financial aid is needed to cover the many costs of conducting such a defense.

CISS Face à la Justice, Vol. 1, No. 3. L'Office des droits détenus, le Templin,
694 A.V.E.C., La Ligue des droits de l'homme, Action-travail des femmes, le G.R.C.S.
de l'Ecole de Criminologie (U. de M.), 3836 rue St-Hubert, Montréal, P.Q.
H2L 4A5.

"La Brutalité Policière: un mythe?" ist le titre d'un dossier publié dans le 3e numéro de Face à la Justice. C'était à l'été 1977 que plusieurs organismes ont constaté une recrudescence de plaintes de violence policière. Le Comité de travail sur la brutalité policière de la Ligue des droits de l'homme s'est à la tâche de monter un dossier sur ce phénomène si mal connu.

Premièrement il existe très peu de données sur les policiers accusés de brutalité pour la simple et bonne raison que très peu de policiers sont mis en accusation soit au niveau judiciaire soit au niveau disciplinaire. Pourtant les sévices infligés laissent les marques sur les victimes et à certains postes de police cette violence est presque normale. Des fois des policiers frappent un individu pour le forcer de faire une déclaration, ou parce que, n'ayant pas suffisamment de preuves pour faire les accusations, ils administrent eux-mêmes "la justice". Ce qui est clair, c'est que le policier jouit de privilèges quant à son comportement avec ceux qui sont arrêtés et qu'il est protégé par le système judiciaire. Les avocats conseillent leurs clients de ne pas parler s'ils ont été frappés "parce que ça va affecter ta crédibilité devant le juge". Ils craignent également hypothéquer leurs relations futures avec les policiers. Quant aux juges il

y a également un refus de prendre connaissance des signes évidents qu'un accusé a été maltraité. "La crédibilité des victimes policières devant les juges est à peu près nulle."

La brutalité policière relève d'un système social où on excuse la violence des forts, pendant qu'on condamne celle des faibles. Ce système social protège également les policiers et, en leur offrant une quasi-garantie d'immunité, les encourage à se faire justice eux-mêmes. "Cette forme de justice est un caractère fondamental de l'Etat policier."

Un article sur l'abolition du système pénal et la déjudiciarisation des délits criminels se trouve publiés en deux parties, l'une au numéro de février 1978, l'autre dans celui d'avril.

CISS Canada's New Immigration Act. Law Union of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.
695 April, 1978. Write for details.

This booklet provides a wealth of information and detailed critical commentary on the recently passed Immigration Act. The Law Union of Ontario has been active with a variety of groups in resisting racist policies of the Federal Government since the inception of the Green Paper on Immigration in 1975.

The book clarifies various legal terms used in the Act and outlines a brief history of immigration in Canada, revealing over 100 years of both subtle and outright racism. Fact after fact quickly dispel numerous myths about immigrants being the cause of unemployment, overpopulation, rising crime, etc. and show how the Canadian government, by focusing on immigration, avoids dealing with the real causes of these social problems.

The repressive effect of this law on various groups such as landed immigrants, visitors, subversives, criminals, refugees, adoptees and seasonal workers is clearly outlined. A great deal of power has been placed in the hands of the Cabinet, so that basic human rights and civil liberties of the individual are no longer discussed by Parliament. Decisions may be made by both Cabinet and individual immigration officers, based on their opinions and suspicions, even though they might be proven incorrect. The possibilities for abuse of such a law are multitudinous, a variety of which have been outlined in the document for the sake of all those who might be affected.

CISS The Immigrant Worker. Organization to Fight for the Democratic Rights of
696 Immigrants. P.O. Box 636, Station H, Montreal, P.Q. H3G 2M6. 4 pages.
\$2.00/year. June-July, 1978.

The Immigrant Worker is the first issue of a paper published by the Organization to Fight for the Democratic Rights of Immigrants (OFDRI/OLDDI).

This bilingual publication states its purpose as "to fight racism and discrimination, build mass opposition to Bill C-24, defend immigrants against deportation, and build unity of the working class in Canada.:

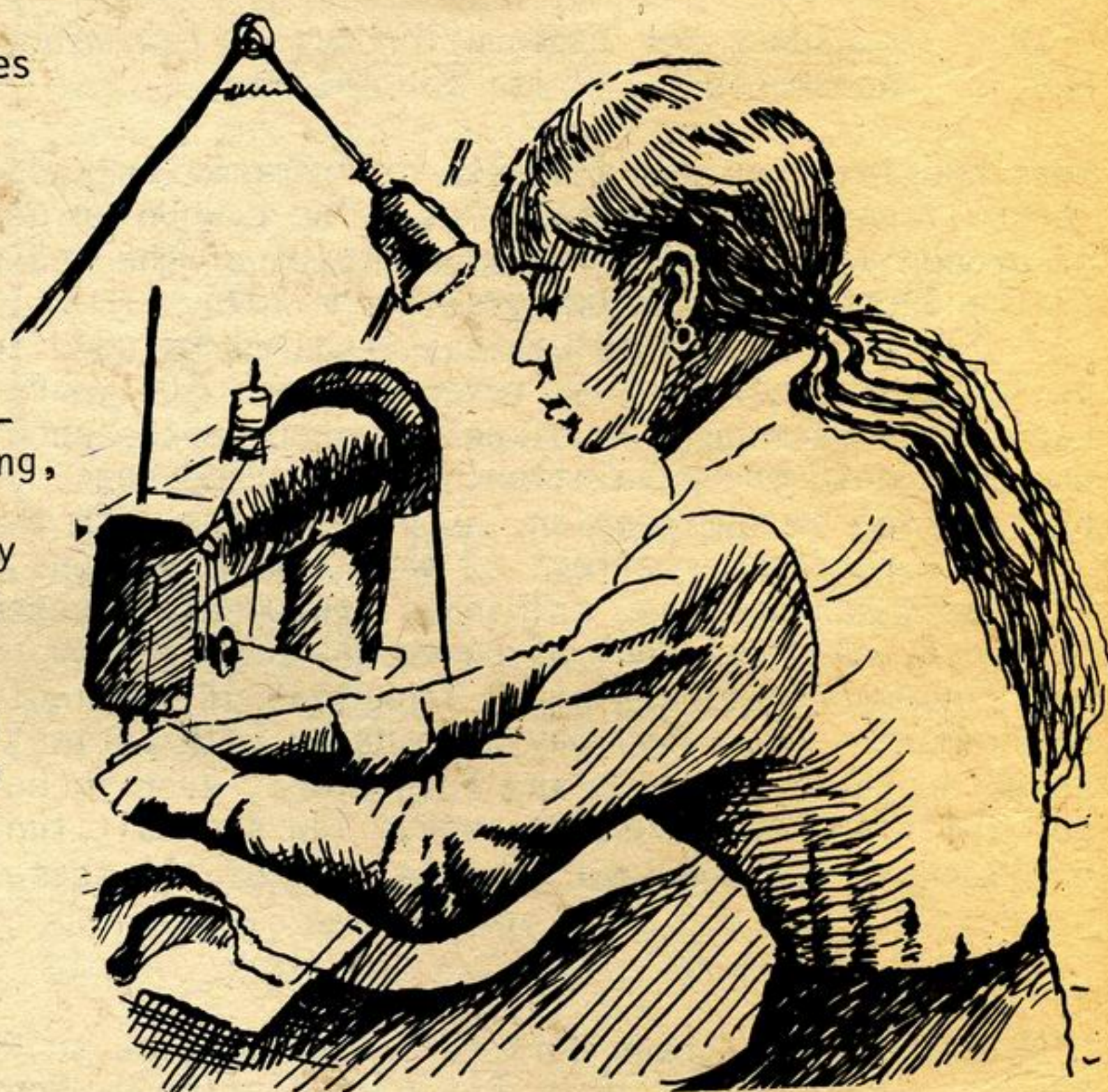
One article examines the situation of immigrant women brought to Canada to work in private homes. These women are promised "work contracts" providing them with good wages, nice families and homes and emphasizing the opportunity of learning a new language. However, the enticing propaganda at home is far from the reality these women face when they come here. They are treated "like savages from backward countries" with few of the promised benefits. When a domestic worker challenges or tries to leave her employer, she is threatened with loss of legal status and faces deportation. The OFDRI is trying to organize immigrant women in order that their rights may be defended.

The OFDRI is also protesting the application of the Nationalist Party of Canada (formerly known as the Western Guard), for status as a political party in Ontario. OFDRI states this group is a fascist organization which promotes racist and anti-immigrant activities. The party, whether or not it gains legal status, is seen as a threat to workers of all nationalities and the OFDRI plans to continue its protest and educational meetings, picket lines and demonstrations.

The OFDRI also offers the service of legal aid and translations.

CISS Immigrant Women's Resource's Project. c/o Cross-Cultural Communication
697 Centre, 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. M6E 3P9. Write for Details.

The aim of this project is to (a) collect print and audio-visual resources on, by and for immigrant women, (b) prepare an annotated bibliography of audio-visual resources for immigrant women and (c) gather information for a directory of services available to immigrant women. The collected print resources will fall into the following categories: education, family relationships, social roles, employment, housing, immigration, women in the Third World, and the women's movement. The directory on immigrant women's services is being compiled through consultation with various community groups and agencies. The project is presently being staffed by students and welcomes the public to participate by providing information helpful to the project.



CISS Some Black Women. DEC Films, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3,
697-A Film - 20 min. Black and white, rental - \$20, Purchase - \$200.

This film documents the lives, problems and hopes of some black women living in Toronto. It also provides a brief historical background of black women in Toronto and Ontario

CISS 698 Report on Conference on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers. Canadian Labour Congress, c/o 2841 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X7. 9 pages, January, 1978. Write for details.

The purpose of this second C.L.C. conference dealing with issues that affect women workers was to "proceed with the implementation process for the policy statement on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers" adopted by the C.L.C. in 1976.

One major issue dealt with was equal pay. Women are still in jobs with sex based wage differentials and women re-entering the job market are forced to accept low paying jobs. Identified, was a need for more women to join unions where they would be in a better bargaining position for equal pay.

Equal job opportunity was raised as another difficulty facing women workers. It was stressed that though there will be opposition, women need to be firm about the employment choices they make and seek the skills needed. Unions have an important part to play for training programmes, and supporting women in order to make equal opportunity a reality.

The conference strongly emphasized the need for women to organize and support one another in the struggle for equal rights in the work force. It is important to cultivate a feeling of solidarity and comraderie among working women, through organizing in the workplace, educating people about unions and counter-acting the negative attitude that the media has towards unions. A Women's Bureau has been established to facilitate, in the labour movement, ways of insuring fairer treatment for working women. It hopes to act as a resource and information exchange centre as well as prepare material that will be of use in our large goal of changing the world."

CISS 700 Policy Recommendations on the Abortion Issue - Response of Metropolitan Toronto YWCA to the Report of the Committee on the Operation of the Abortion Law ("Badgley Report"). Metro YWCA. 15 Birch Ave., Toronto, Ont. 21 pages. January, 1978. Write for details.

This report addresses itself to the findings of the Committee on the Operation of the Abortion Law (C.O.A.L.) and identifies two areas of focus for future action on the abortion issue by the Y.W.C.A.

After studying the C.O.A.L. report, the authors of this document recommend that YWCA re-affirm its position that the Candian Abortion Law be repealed. Examples are given illustrating how the present law is inequitable and unworkable, i. e. criterion for abortion approvals differ considerably depending on where a woman lives. The second half of the report deals with short-term alternatives that would help alleviate the inequities and suffering women face when seeking an abortion. Recommendations for proposed changes in the interpretation and operation of the abortion law are: 1. the establishment of women's clinics to "provide family planning, fertility counselling, cancer screening, breast self-examination instruction, general maternal health, abortions, and related community services"; 2. government endorsement of the World Health Organization's definition of health as the criteria for granting a therapeutic abortion; 3. provincial interpretation of the abortion law; 4. education of women in birth control, abortion rights, and general counselling; 5. funding allotted for birth control and abortion research, effective contraceptive education and family planning clinics. Each proposed change is presented with information necessary to implement it. The report concludes with specific recommendations to the YWCA in order that it can commit itself to changing the structures necessary to give Candian women an equal right-to-choose for or against abortion.

CISS
700

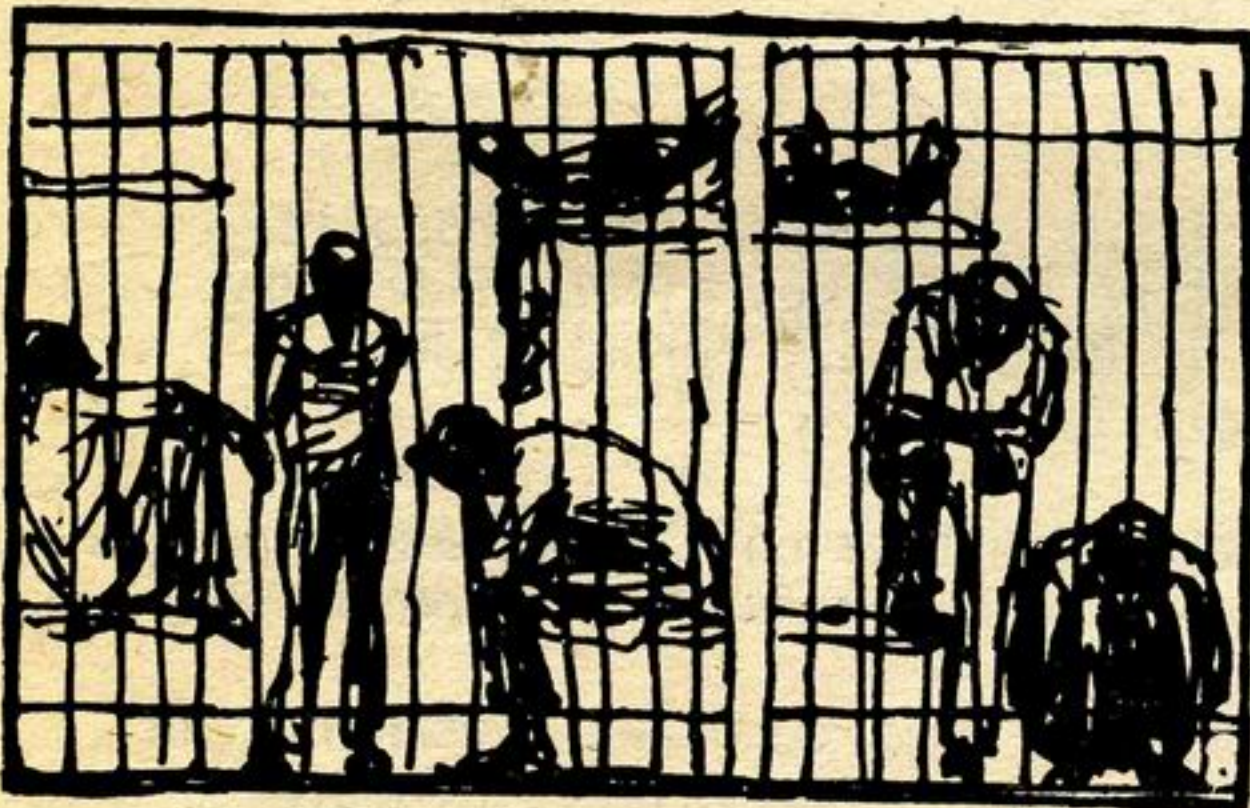
Catalogue of Resources - Social and Political Action Section - 1978-80.
Division of Mission, United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave., East,
Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M8. 45 pages. 1978. Free.

PRISON

CISS
701

Criminal Justice. Elaine Bishop. Canadian Quaker Pamphlets, Argenta Friends School Press, Argenta, B. C. VOG 1B0. 56 pages. \$1.00/copy. Order from: Prison Committee, Yonge St., Half Yearly Meeting (Quakers), 60 Lowther St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1C7.

This is the second in a series of pamphlets on subjects of interest to "Canadian Friends". The author is an American, having spent some of her time studying the Canadian penal system. She did this at the Kingston Penitentiary for Women and also she has done volunteer work for the Prison Committee, Yonge Street Half Yearly Meeting (Quakers). This publication gives an overview of the Canadian judicial and correctional systems. The author briefly outlines the process by which an offender becomes arrested,



selects counsel (if able), appears in court, sentenced for a term and then finally to return to society. The bail system is looked at. The conclusions are simply that there are two judicial systems; one for the rich and one for the poor.

The question of who defines law is raised. Law comes from the community and most often to suit the habits and beliefs of those in power at the time. There is never a final definition because society continually changes. The author contends that the offender who has the fortitude to await a trial by jury will no doubt see the better side of justice even

though it has been her experience to find those serving on a jury are usually middle and upper class people with a strong inclination toward business. Many topics are covered in this pamphlet concerning the process of criminal justice or injustice. Intimidation of the courts on offenders is discussed. The re-entry of the prisoner into society is dwelt on stating that there has been no time or effort spent on this area. As a consequence recidivism rates are high (80%). The author would like to see the abolition of prisons and the reasons are many: expense (\$18,000./prisoner/year), the human waste of an idle person, moral and spiritual reasons, failure at rehabilitation of the prisoner, etc. Alternative methods over prisons are restitution programs (e.g. victim-offender reconciliation) making greater use of fines, have offender work gratis for the community he has disrupted. One method the author has suggested for helping solve unfair trials, unfair sentences etc. is "court-watching". This is simply interested public attending trials and if gross discrepancies are observed then it is up to the individual to bring it to the attention of the courts. If there are no results, then a letter should be sent to the local M.P. demanding an explanation. Finally, a further step to criminal justice is the long process of community education

and sensitization.

CISS Crime, Prison and Alternatives. John Howard Society of Ontario. 980
702 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4W 2J5. 16 mm Film, 23 min. 1978. Write for
 further details.

This film is produced by the John Howard Society, a non-governmental, non-profit organization comprised of individuals who feel a responsibility toward the problems of crime and criminal justice in Canadian society. The J.H.S. believes that prison is not an effective way of dealing with most crime and is actively working for alternatives.

The film is specifically designed so that it can be shown in three phases. After each phase discussion can be stimulated with the aid of enclosed study guides.

Phase I entitled Crime: The Reality presents the re-enactment of an actual crime followed by the processes of arrest, trial and sentencing. The purpose of this section is to enable the viewer to get a more accurate picture of crime and the criminal justice system particularly in view of the media's exploitation and sensationalization of these issues.

Phase II, Prison: The Reality examines some of the well-worn myths and some little known facts about prisons. This section, through interviews with those whose lives are in constant contact with prisons, questions the ability of a system that dates back 150 years to either successfully deter or rehabilitate its population.

Phase III, Alternatives: What Can We Do? searches for ways in which citizens can respond to the problem of crime in view of rising crime rates and in view of the prison system's apparent failure to achieve any real solutions. This section features a discussion by a group of concerned individuals some of whom are actively involved in alternative programs. The film takes the viewer into working situations in two alternative programs and points to other examples of community responses to the problem.

CISS John Howard Society of Quebec, Quarterly Journal. Vol. I, No. I. John
703 Howard Society of Quebec, 1647 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal, P.Q. H3H 1L9.
 8 pages. \$3.00/year ~ \$1.50/year for students.

This bilingual publication is produced every three months by the J.H.S.Q. to help promote public awareness and interest around correctional services.

This first issue provides some initial facts and questions for a critical analysis of the present system with its recidivism rate of up to 80 per cent and its encouragement and even institutionalization of violence within the prison walls. It is described as a system geared more towards human warehousing and management than towards rehabilitation. Because Canadians have relied on the law to deal with so many social problems, there has been too much pressure placed on the justice system, resulting in its inability to deal effectively with more serious crimes.

One article questions the validity of parliamentary sub-committee hearings asking if they are primarily a tool to appease a fearful public and angry prison population. Another article focuses on the struggles and sufferings of families of incarcerated persons.

The following are some recommendations made by J.H.S.Q. for prison reform:
(a) rehabilitation as a first priority; (b) a less bureaucratic and more inter-personal relationship between staff and inmates; (c) promotion of ties between

families and inmates; (d) adequate health care; (e) respect for property rights of inmates; (f) better wages and working conditions for inmates; and (g) re-examination of sentencing policies and diversion program resources.

CISS
704

Unity. Benedict Labre House, 308 Young St., Montreal, P.Q. H3C 2G2.
16 pages. April, 1978. 25 cents/yr. (6 issues) and donations.



This newspaper functions to promote participation of all Christians in the work of the Church in the world; this particular issue focusing mainly on prisons in Canada.

One article outlines and analyzes some of the recent history of the Canadian Penitentiary Service, describing the death that pervades the entire system. The crisis of North American society in the '70's has been experienced most intensely and critically within the prison system itself. This finally resulted in the Parliamentary Sub-Committee hearings of '77, generating some hope from within and without the prison walls, a hope that diminished rapidly when it became obvious nothing would be done with the hearing results. The article calls for immediate response to the Sub-Committee's findings, not only within the prison's themselves, but also within the society that creates a need for and demands the existence of such brutal and violence-producing institutions.

Another article giving detailed excerpts from the Sub-Committee's report released last June, clearly reveals the destruction, tyranny, brutality and degradation to individuals within our prison walls. Our criminal code tends to make excessive use of incarceration as a sanction, rather

than seriously investigating other less costly, more creative alternatives. Our prisons are essentially run in a way that have no fundamental purpose or direction and, consequently, are individually destructive, psychologically crippling and socially alienating for both inmates and staff alike. An article on abolition outlines some practical alternatives to this destitution.

CISS
705

Converse. Converse - Voluntary Group. 87 Isabel St., Winnipeg, Man.
R3A 1E8. 32 pages, Feb, 1978. \$5.00/yr.

Converse is a monthly publication in the form of a newsletter focusing on women in corrections. Generally, it recaps the main concerns of Canadian law as they relate to women. One point made is that prostitution should be decriminalized. If more economic options were open to women, prostitution would be a choice of lifestyle rather than a survival mechanism. Another major item brought to fore is the recommendation of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on the Penitentiary System in Canada (1977), that there be the "phasing out of prisons for women, specifically, Kingston Penitentiary. This prison system would be replaced with activity centres and the

availability of life skills programs.

Various articles originating in Manitoba are contained in this issue. Articles discuss such topics as rape laws and life after release from prison. One question raised in another article is the increase of women involved in crime. This publication also contains a description of panel debates (made up of high school students of Winnipeg schools) on the topic of abolition of parole supervision. In this instance, the panel presenting the negative aspects of abolition of parole supervision won its case. Finally, a description of the various programs on-going in Winnipeg High Schools in the interests of crime prevention is given. At Arglye High School a very extensive program to expose students to the penal system was given last January. The sessions begin with reviewing the court system, the corrections system and these were followed by sessions on alternatives. The course is further reinforced by guest speakers such as police officers, ex-convicts, judges and those involved with aftercare agencies.

CISS
706

Is There a Future For the Prison For Women? c/o Excerpt from Tightwire
Magazine, Box 515, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4W7. 2 pages. 1978.

This article on the Prison for Women in Kingston, Ontario is reprinted from Tightwire, an inmates' publication. It begins by outlining some of the unhealthy living conditions in the prison and their effects upon the prison population. Since there is only one



federal prison for women in Canada all female prisoners are transferred to this prison. Of the roughly 100 prisoners held there 50 per cent are from outside Ontario. This means that a great many of these women are isolated from their families and friends for long periods of time. This situation is accentuated by the fact that passes to travel outside of Ontario are rarely granted and that parole possibilities are slim due to the lack of half-way houses for female offenders.

The Prison for Women maintains maximum security although only 10 per cent of the population is considered dangerous enough warrant maximum security. The article points out that attempts at provision for minimum security within or near the prison have failed.

As a result of the Parliamentary Subcommittee Report on the Penitentiary system in Canada, Ottawa is now working at closing the Prison for Women and transferring the inmates to three regional prisons across the country. The article, however, points out that no clear action in this direction is taking place. First of all, this process

seems to lack provincial cooperation and secondly, Ontario is already running into problems with its transfer program. The inmates, authors of this article, point out

that despite recommendations for phasing out the prison, the government has recently initiated a \$2 million construction program for an activities building at the prison.

CISS Prisoners' Rights Group, Claire Culhane, 3965 Pandora St., Burnaby, B. C.
707 V5C 2A8.

(1) "Women in Oakalla", reprint from Priorities (VI, 3, March, 1978). This article from the British Columbia NDP Womens' Committee magazine outlines the presentations at the Proudfoot Enquiry, a Royal Commission on Female Offenders. Unfortunately the relaxed atmosphere of the Enquiry helped obscure some of the shock of death of prisoners, ostensibly from incompetence or neglect on the part of prison staff. Even though reprisals were "not to be tolerated", Mrs. Culhane noted it is impossible to prevent reprisals. The Elizabeth Fry Society insisted prisoners must be accorded a humane standard of living. The Citizen's Advisory Board on Corrections insisted that large institutions have a dehumanizing effect on inmates. The B.C. Federation of Women pointed out that most women prisoners are there for nonviolent, often victimless crimes and therefore deserve alternatives to incarceration. Women prisoners themselves demanded to be treated as ordinary human beings. It is important that the public come to understand the prison system better. They can begin by actually visiting prisoners regularly and monitoring conditions. Alternative community institutions need to be undertaken for those 80 per cent of prisoners now recognized as not requiring institutionalization.

(2) "Presentation to the Royal Commission on Female Offenders", February 15, 1978. People who find themselves in prison soon begin to question whether they have not become scapegoats of society. This presentation examines more flagrant aspects of life in the Women's Unit at Oakalla. For example, for three years now the rules and regulations of the prison have been under revision and therefore not available in printed form. Male guards are used in the prison and this leads to situations that are a violation of decency and privacy. Harrassment of both prisoners and visitors is common in visiting procedures that entail interminable waiting, and limitations of time, scheduling and space. Suggestions by the P.R.G. to introduce dietary projects or life skills programs were rejected out of hand by the administration. Finally, solitary confinement is supposed to be restricted to an absolute maximum of 15 days. Yet correspondence with the Administration has confirmed that at least three women were held for 30 days.

(3) "Presentation to a Citizen's Inquiry into the Content, Control and Effect of Broadcast Media in the Community", February 23, 1978. (Sponsored by the Association for Public Broadcasting in British Columbia).

This presentation reviews the media coverage of a series of prison incidents especially during 1977. The impressions created by this coverage are grossly distorted. What is particularly distressing is that media coverage is not directly available to the prisoners themselves. And media are often hampered or even excluded from offering this kind of coverage because of restrictions imposed by Administration. Prior to the disturbance at the B.C. Penitentiary in September, 1976, the prisoners made every possible attempt to alert the media and the public -- without success. Yet, when hostages were taken, every newspaper, radio and T.V. was there.

The presentation recommends the arranging of a monthly press conference to include media, administration and prisoners. In 1976 the Solicitor General said that it should

be a priority of the administration of prisons to awaken public awareness. Yet prison officials refused access to media in incidents, and, in the incident of September, 1976, it is evident the police interfered with the proper functioning of the media. One must question the control of the media by law enforcers. Mrs. Culhane outlines her own personal experience of having her public image distorted in her work on behalf of prisoners over the years. Thus, media can be used to create divisions between prisoners and non-prisoners.

CISS Natotawin. Regional Communications Centre, Beauval, Sask. SOM OGO.
708 24 pages. January, 1978. Write for details.

The Natotawin newsletter reports on native concerns and activities in Northern Saskatchewan. This particular issue is dedicated to the free spirit of all Northerners - Metis, Indians and Euro-Canadians, mentioning in particular the need to work in alliance with brothers and sisters in prison who are struggling for basic human rights. One letter from Billy Brass, an Indian artist, spiritual leader, and prison rights activist, incarcerated earlier this year in P.A. Provincial Prison in Saskatchewan, describes how he was isolated from fellow prisoners while awaiting trial. This was seen as an attempt by the prison authorities to render him powerless. He emphasizes his philosophy of non-violence, no arms, non-communistic manoeuvres and sharing with brothers and sisters rather than teaching. He also mentions the new native Perspective Society, a brotherhood currently growing within some prisons, even though outlawed where riots have occurred.

Another article describes the significance of the land to native Northerners. It is the key to their future in that if natives control the land, then development can occur on their terms not someone else's. The real challenge for Northern development is that natives become masters in their own land and of their own destiny. From this not only Northern society could benefit, but perhaps also the rest of Canada.

CISS Native Sons. Native Sons Group, Guelph Correctional Centre, c/o Quaker
709 Committee for Native Concerns, 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2C7.
59 pages. 1977. \$2.50.

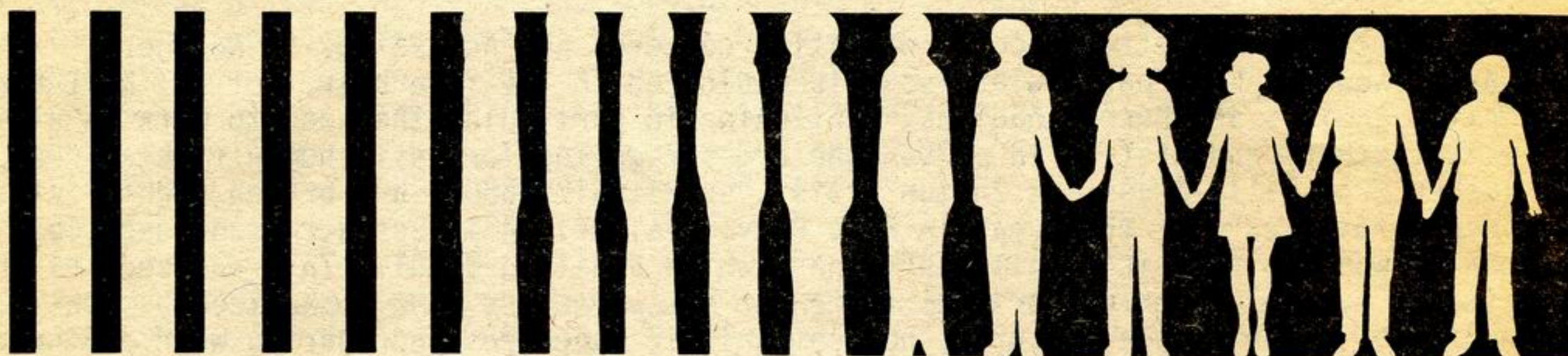
This book was written in jail. The poems, stories and drawings are the work of the Native Sons, a group of Indians who have organized to study their own culture while serving prison sentences in the Guelph Correctional Centre. Ronald Cooper, one of the eight Indian authors of the above collection of poems, describes this illustrated publication as an expression of the writers' personal feelings on life and the way they see it 'behind the steel bars of man'.

One such poem by Raby Nobis, Jr. reflects the desire to save the native culture facing extinction 'because of the whiteman's ways'. A longer poem by Ken George Batisse entitled "Prophecy of a Warrior Chief", predicts the destructive effect of the 'evil and greed of the mighty, white mankind' in regard to wildlife, forests, mines and air pollution. Still another poem, "Mother Nature", by Freddy Taylor, expresses the resistance which native people are making to the non-caring attitude of those who strip the earth bare. Ray Nobis' poem, "The End", is a poem written in the same vein, but addressed to 'Mister Reed'. The other five contributors to the collection of poems are Richard Bedwash, Ronald Cooper, Pat Jocko, Tona Mason and Tom Shearer.

CISS
710

Mailing List of Individuals Interested in Diversion Process. Solicitor General - Consultation Centre, Room 1352 - 340 Laurier Ave., W., Ottawa Ont. K1A 0P8. 24 pages. 1978. Write for further details.

Diversion is a process which takes place before a person enters the criminal justice process. It takes place in the community, completely outside criminal justice jurisdiction. The community has the latitude to decide what kinds of behaviour it can tolerate and where disruptions occur, and then creates solutions to function within its boundary. The end product of the process advocated then is not punishment but rather integration of people and community. Accountability is thus defined largely in terms of the community.



The above list compiled by the Solicitor-General of Canada's office contains approximately five hundred names and addresses of individuals and groups interested or actively involved in the diversion issue. A few of these are located outside of Canada.

This list incorporates a diverse spectrum of interests including private citizens, youth groups, minority groups, social service and department of Corrections employees, public interest groups, criminologists as well as a whole host of groups and individuals working directly on prison and legal issues.

CISS
711

Position Paper of Moratorium Committee on Prison Construction. Moratorium Committee on Prison Construction, Box 2175, Postal Stn. D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W4. 2 pages. May, 1978. Write for details.

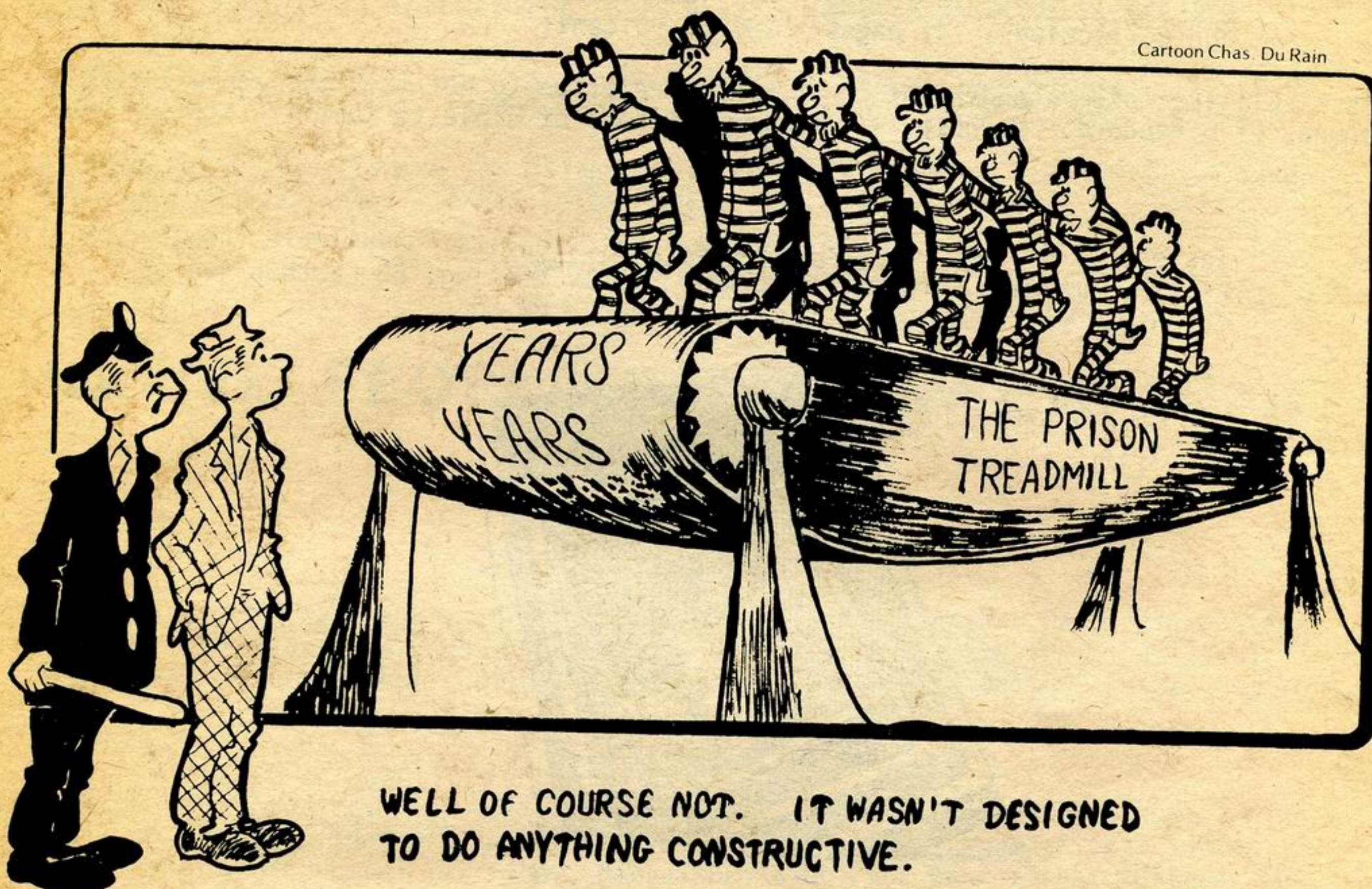
On February 11, 1978, a Moratorium Committee on Prison Construction was established to present a united front across Canada to voice opposition to the federal government's plans for prison construction. This recently published position paper outlines this group's analysis and strategy in lobbying against the expansion of the federal prison system.

Within the next five years, the Solicitor-General of Canada plans to open twenty-nine new federal prisons; this will involve the construction of more than 5,000 new cells at a capital expenditure of over \$500 million dollars. At the beginning of this year there were 1,867 empty cellbeds in the country. Despite government discussion of phasing out three older prisons in the country, no real commitment or action has occurred in terms of such a possibility. It is also questionable that additional cell space is required in a country where 80 per cent of the prison population have been incarcerated for non-violent crimes.

Generally, the Moratorium Committee feels that the prison construction program is a political gesture on the part of the government to give the impression that something is being done about crime. The facts and figures, however, reveal otherwise.

Despite a 250 per cent increase in the Canadian Penitentiary Service budget since 1970, crime is definitely on the increase. According to the Committee prisons do not rehabilitate but rather breed crime; they also create an unnecessarily huge correctional bureaucracy and other social costs.

In addition to calling for an immediate halt of prison construction, the Committee is urging the government to begin working to decrease our prison population by using more economical and human ways of dealing with offenders; it is also urging the government to recognize the relationship between socio-economic conditions and crime.



CISS
712

The Ethics of the Use of Recently Developed Mind/Behaviour Control Mechanisms
By and On Convicted Criminals. Church Council on Justice and Corrections,
200 Davignon Blvd., Cowansville, P.W. J2K 1N9. 98 pages. 1978. Write for
details.

CISS
713

I Stand Before You as a Proud Man - I Feel No Guilt. ICEC News/Notes,
309 110th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 1977. Write for details.

"Statement of Leonard Pelletier before sentencing".

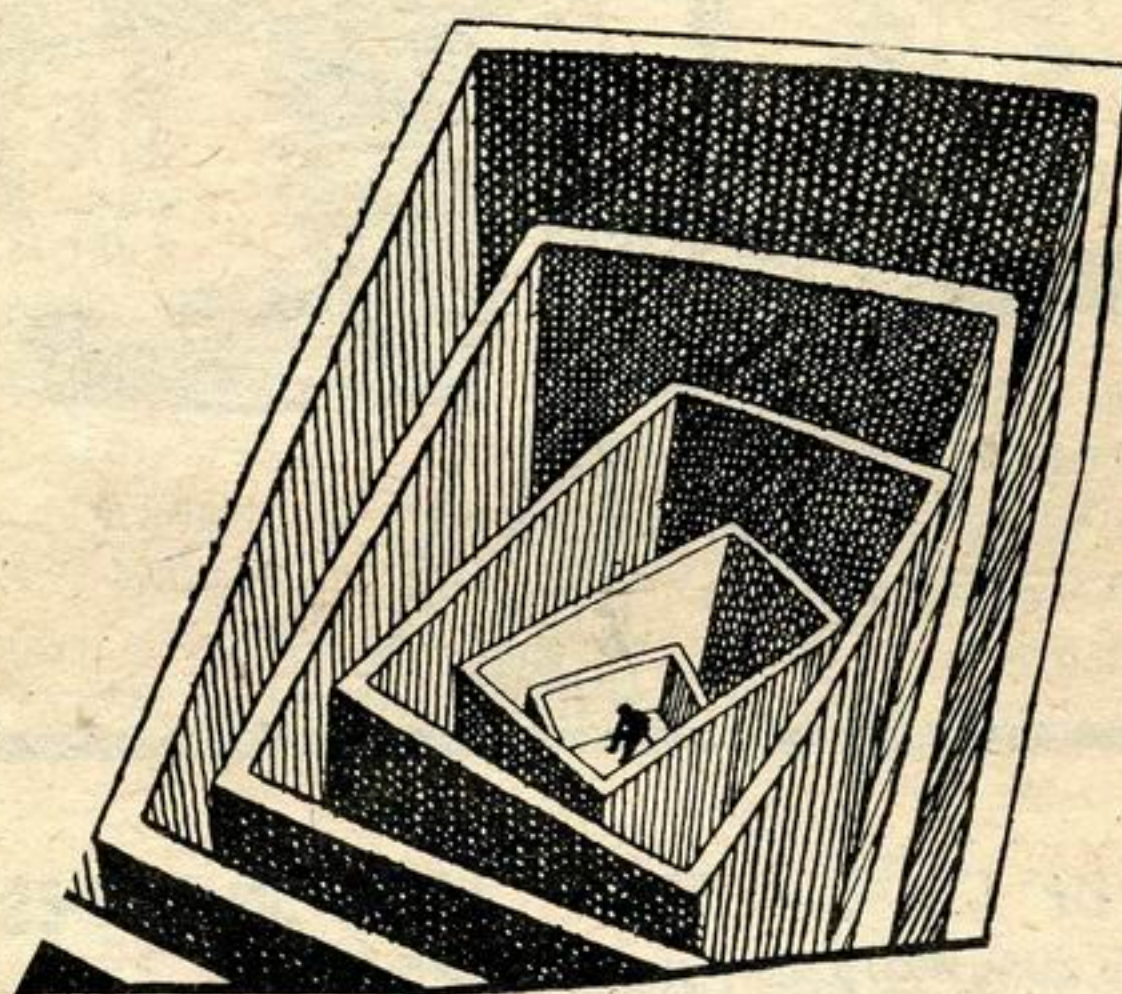
CISS Crime. John Howard Society of Ontario, 980 Yonge St., Suite 407,
714 Toronto, Ont. M4W 2J5. 30 Pages. 1978. Free.

Describes the work of John Howard Society.

CISS Release To Those In Prison. William Klassen, Church Council on Justice
715 and Corrections. 41 pages. 1977. 95 cents.

Assesses Biblical understanding of the human in relation to how this should influence treatment of offenders. Purpose is to prevent misuse of Bible to justify retaliation.

CISS Instead of Prisons - A Handbook for Abolitionists. Available from:
716 Prison Committee, Yonge Street Half Yearly Meeting, 60 Lowther Ave.,
 Toronto, Ont. M5R 1C7. 200 pages. 1976. \$6.50.



TITLES ON PRISONS (from back issues of CISS)

Conver - Newsletter, 87 Isabel St., Winnipeg- Man. R3A 1E8, (CISS 13, 173).

Amnesty International Bulletin, 2101 Algonquin Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2A 1T1, (CISS 38,409).

A More Just and Humane Criminal Justice System, (CISS 60) and Alternatives (CISS 216)
Church Council on Justice and Corrections, 200 Davignon Blvd., Cowansville, P.W. J2K 1N9.

Rap About Prisoners, United Prisoners' Rights Movement, /301 - 119 W. Pender, Vancouver,
B.C. (CISS 139).

Bulletin of the Quaker Committee on Jails and Justice, 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto,
M5R 1C7 (CISS 217, 268).

Le Tremplin, 4473 rue Delorimer, Montreal, H2H 2B3 (CISS 269).

Submission to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, Prison Law Collective of the Law Union of Ontario, 37 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2. (CISS 316).

Tightwire, Kingston Prison for Women, P.O. Box 515, Kingston, Ont. (CISS 401).

Statement of Claire Culhane, Provincial Court, New Westminster, B.C. (CISS 446), Submission to the Sub-Committee on the Penitentiary System in Canada Hearings, (CISS 447) Prisoners' Rights Group, 3965 Pandora St., Burnaby, B. C. V5C 2A8.

Issue 17: The Injustice of it All, Department of Church in Society, Division of Mission, United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. (CISS 564).

A Community Release Centre for Whitehorse, c/o Hans Fronuis, /52 - 918.3 Alaska Hwy., Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2Y7 (CISS 594).

NATIVE PEOPLE \ LES AUTOCHTONES

CISS 717 Official Report on the International NGO Conference on Discrimination Against Indigenous Populations - 1977 - In The Americas. Available from: International Indian Treaty Council, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. 1978. - \$1.50.

CISS 718 Presentation by Noel V. Starblanket, President of the National Indian Brotherhood, to the Task Force on National Unity. National Indian Brotherhood, 1st Floor, Bankal Building, 102 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N4. 13 pages. March, 1978. Write for details.

This statement makes a number of clarifications about how native people regard their position within Confederation. It says that as original inhabitants of Canada, Indians are a sovereign people with special status recognized in constitutional tradition - the British North America Act, Treaty agreements and Indian Act. However, it is pointed out that historically the federal government has failed to recognize this special status and has often worked to undermine it. For instance, the segregation of Indians into a reservation system is judged as apartheid and attempts at integration have failed because it has been practiced from a 'white Euro-Canadian' value system: a legislative, bureaucratic, money spreading approach which treats Indians as municipalities rather than appreciating their cultural emphasis on sharing and community control of property. As for the current question of national unity, Noel Starbuck points out that the federal government is eager to squelch remaining special status. For instance he is concerned that in the Prime Minister's recently announced constitutional reform proposal, native People were not mentioned. The reasons for this he points out are Ottawa's fears that any recognition of Indian special

status will support further Quebec's move to separate. In addition, it specifically acts to limit and control the rich resource base of native people. Bud Drury for instance, is identified as a federal hit-man to wipe out the work of Burger. The



statement rejects the federal assumption that a people's intention to collectively determine their economic, political and cultural future necessarily implies a threat to the nations well being. Rather, it is recommended that Native People are willing to become part of the Canadian scene but this will be only possible through self-determination through an ethnic franchise which will guarantee Native People seats in Parliament as representatives of their own people.

CISS
719

For Generations Yet Unborn: Ontario Resources North of 50. Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, 251 Laurier Ave., W., Suite 904, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5J6. 64 pages. October, 1977. \$2.00.



This special issue of Bulletin prepared by C.A.S.N.P. is a study-action kit intended to introduce southern Canadians to the many issues facing the very livelihood of the Cree and Ojibway in northern Ontario, in light of the proposed Reed Paper Ltd. expansion, the Polar Gas pipeline, hydroelectric power developments and increased mining activity.

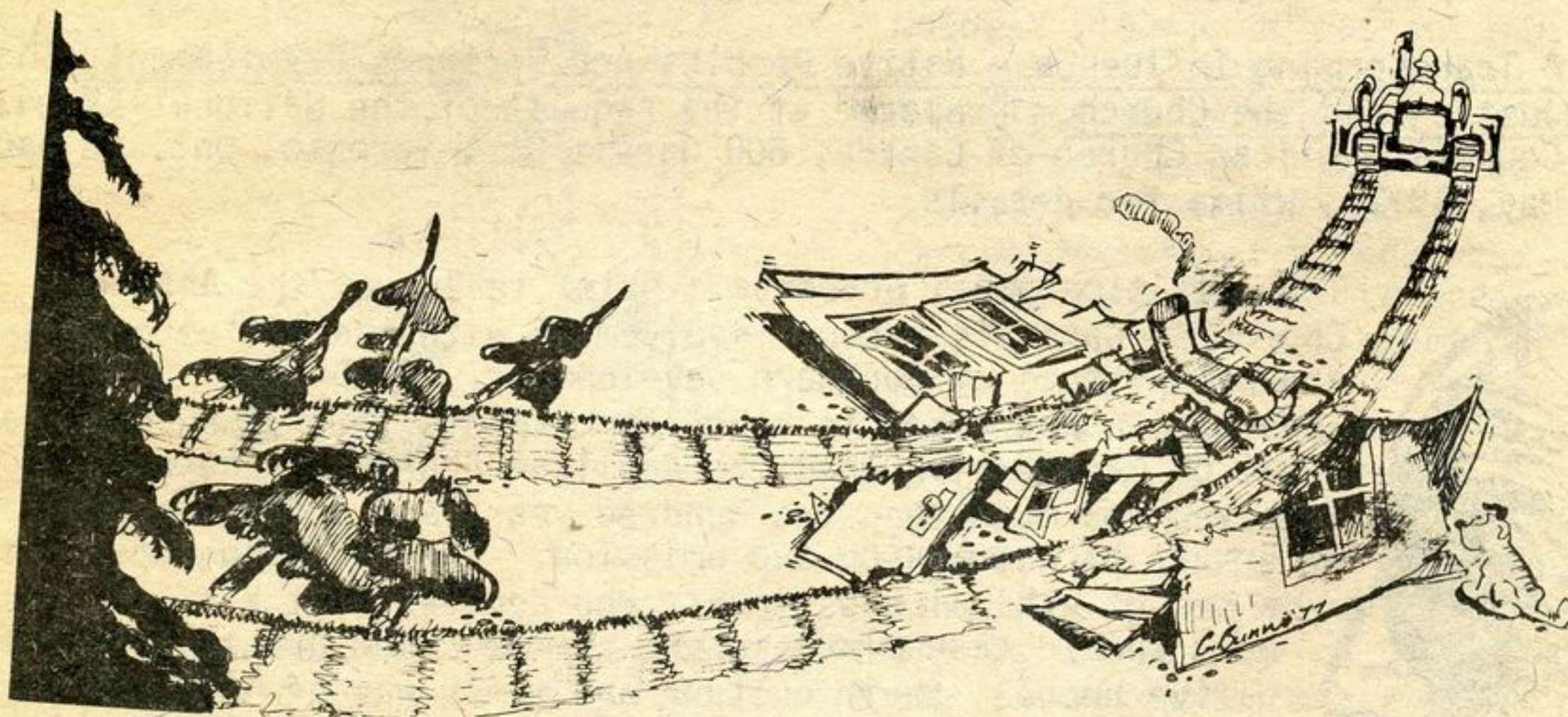
It is the native people of northern Ontario whose every-day lives will be drastically affected by new developments, and their struggle for self-determination is crucial in order that they may have an equal voice in the decision-making process concerning developments of the land on which they live. However, all people will be affected by land development north of the 50th parallel in Ontario, and this kit suggests ways in which one can participate in the debate surrounding the proper use of Ontario's natural resources. One may present a brief to the Hartt Commission, an inquiry into the environmental effects of the proposed expansion of Reed Paper and other large-scale development projects. Other suggested methods of involvement are holding public meetings and questioning M.P.'s.

The kit is divided into five sections: 1. outlining the issues; 2. presenting the way of life north of 50; 3. looking at present major development proposals;

4. suggestions for different kinds of action; 5. making links between the struggles of the Cree and Ojibway to other Native People's whose land, culture and livelihood is also threatened by massive resource developments. Concrete suggestions are made to encourage all people to voice their concerns that proper steps be taken to ensure environmentally sound, non-exploitive resource development in the north.

CISS The Frog and The Pond. Canadian Friends Service Committee, 60 Lowther Ave.,
720 Toronto, Ont. M5R 1C7. 25 min. slide tape. 1978. \$5.00 rental.

This slide tape show begins with a portrayal of the rich and beautiful art, culture and spirituality of some of North America's Indians. Next, it outlines the historical entrance of the white man into North America and the development of his industry. The last section of the Montage documents the extent of environmental damage resulting from industrial pollution in North America and particularly among the Cree and Ojibway cultures of Ontario as they try to maintain their traditional ways in the face of possible extinction.



The montage graphically documents the unusually high levels of mercury in Canadian rivers as well as the effects of mercury poisoning on members of a northern Ontario reserve, Grassy Narrows. Government passivity in the face of this growing environmental crisis is examined as well as the role of huge corporations (e.g. Reed), the chief instigators and promoters of the problem. Documentation to verify the various facts and figures presented in the montage accompanies the presentation.

CISS Toronto Native Times. Native Canadian Centre of Toronto, 16 Spadina Road,
721 Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S7. 16 pages. May, 1978. Subscriptions: Indian-
\$5.00/yr.; Canadian Institutions - \$7.00/yr.; U.S. and foreign countries-
\$7.00/yr.

The Toronto Native Times is a forum for communication within the native community in Toronto, to foster and encourage their survival as a proud and distinct cultural group in the environment of the city.

An article in this issue summarizes discussions around new directions for the centre. Since originally opening, it has focused primarily on basic services such as

food, shelter, etc. The discussion called for a re-direction of energies to the original goal, that of building a strong and proud native community. This would begin by first taking an Indian name to signify the nature and meaning of the centre, and then focusing on three basic principles - spirituality, the reinforcement of native culture and the building of native leadership within. Development is to continue on all these ideas.

Another article discussed the upcoming national conference on racism to be held in Saskatchewan this November; its theme "Racism, National and International Perspectives". They are working towards broad community involvement with workshops to include a look into every facet of racism. The conference seeks practical guidelines to deal with racism, locally and nationally with the hope of coordinating efforts across the nation to realize this objective.

Another article on the Cayuga Cultural Language School, a native-run school on the Six Nations Reserve, reveals how successful the public educational system has been in dividing native peoples, turning them one against another. An article on the Dene nation shows how this kind of division is being overcome.

CISS A Transforming Influence - Native Peoples and Northern Development, Social
722 Justice and the Church. Prepared at the request of the National Executive
 Council Anglican Church of Canada, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. 8 pages.
 May, 1977. Write for details.

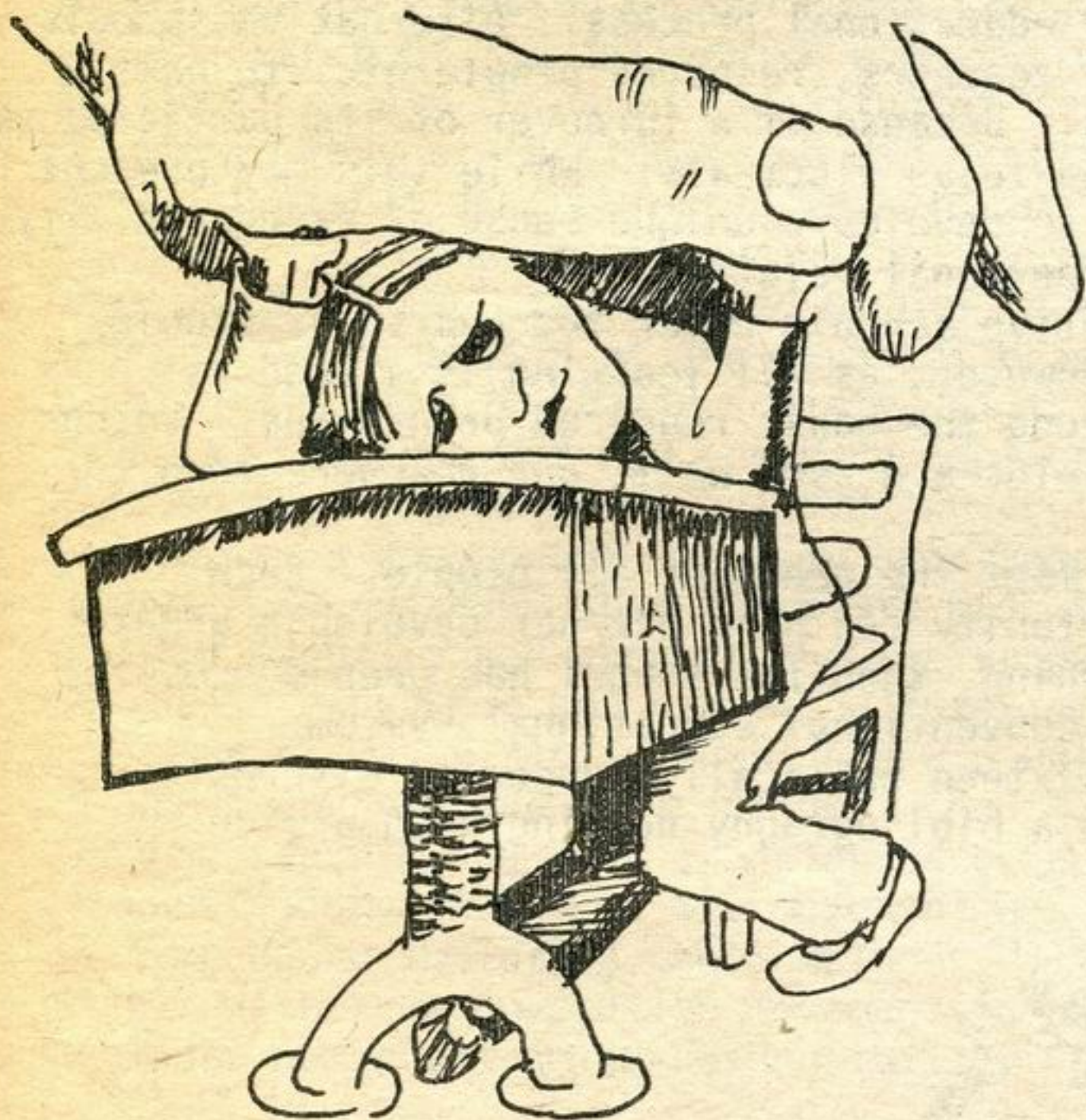


This position paper presents a brief review of the Anglican Church of Canada's recent involvement with the native peoples and with issues of northern development. At General Synod in 1969 action was taken to renew commitments to Indian, Metis and Inuit of Canada with whom the Anglican Church has been deeply involved for more than two hundred years and to redeem past errors of commission and omission. The position paper includes a set of ethical questions: Who decides what kind of development should take place in the north? What are the costs for native people, their culture and their way of life and for other Canadians, in proposals for northern development? Who benefits from resource development activity? How are these projects financed, by whom, and what effect does this financing have on availability of capital needs in both private and public sectors for other programs and services needed by Canadians?

The paper ends with an introduction to Anglican social teaching and a listing of areas of social concern in which the Church has been and is involved.

CISS
723

Proposition d'Ecole Plate-forme revendicatrice pour une école de masse à bâtir maintenant. Centrale de l'Enseignement du Québec, 8225, boulevard Saint-Laurent, Montréal. P.Q. 64 pages. 1978. Ecrivez pour les détails.



L'Equipe-école de la C.E.Q. vient de publier un projet de plate-forme sur l'école qui sera soumis au congrès de cette Centrale en juin 1978. Depuis quelques années la CEQ a publié une série d'études portant sur l'école et ses rapports avec la culture dominante au Québec. De "Premier Plan" (1970), à "L'Ecole et luttes de classes au Québec" (1974), en passant par "l'Ecole au service de la classe dominante" (1972) l'analyse et la critique ont été faites. Maintenant, avec "Proposition d'école" l'Equipe-école de la CEQ a mis de l'avant ce que devrait être, aux yeux des auteurs, l'école dans la société québécoise.

D'abord ils réclament une école de masse, une école au service de la majorité, qui saurait tenir compte dans ses structures, règlements, et programmes, le vécu et les valeurs des travailleurs du Québec. Ils veulent une école qui ne contribue point au triage et à l'élimination des étudiants,

une école qui n'est pas bâtie sur le modèle industriel au service du système capitaliste. Ils veulent une école qui donnerait une formation de base axée sur les besoins de ceux qui se verront bientôt sur le marché du travail "et non plus essentiellement sur les besoins de ceux qui minoritairement, continuent leurs études". Comme tout projet d'éducation se base sur une conception d'homme, le projet de la CEQ rejette la conception que les possibilités d'un enfant sont déterminées dès la naissance en reconnaissant que tout au long de son développement "l'individu se transforme à condition qu'il soit placé dans des conditions favorables pour se faire".

Même si la CEQ n'a pas précisé un projet de société comme tel, elle dénonce un système basé sur la propriété privée des moyens de production ainsi que les rapports sociaux qui en découlent et qui se traduisent par l'existence des classes sociales.

Dans la section "implications, revendications" il se trouve tout un éventail de moyens pour l'enseignant à promouvoir et à favoriser les principes énoncés dans "Proposition d'école" dans sa pratique, ainsi qu'aux niveaux syndical, politique et social.

C'est sur le plan politique et social que la CEQ propose les changements qui rencontrent les préoccupations de beaucoup d'agents d'action communautaire. Entre autres des mesures pour lesquelles la CEQ entend se battre sont les banques de terrains, l'abolition des compagnies de finance, les congés de maternité payés, et les garderies gratuites. "Proposition d'école" contribuera à approfondir le débat au Québec sur le modèle de société que veulent les québécois dans l'avenir.

CISS
724

A Brief Look at Public Alternative Schools in Ontario. Consortium of Ontario Public Alternative Schools (C.O.P.A.S.), 28 High Street, Toronto, Ont. M8Y 3N8. 39 pages. Write for details.

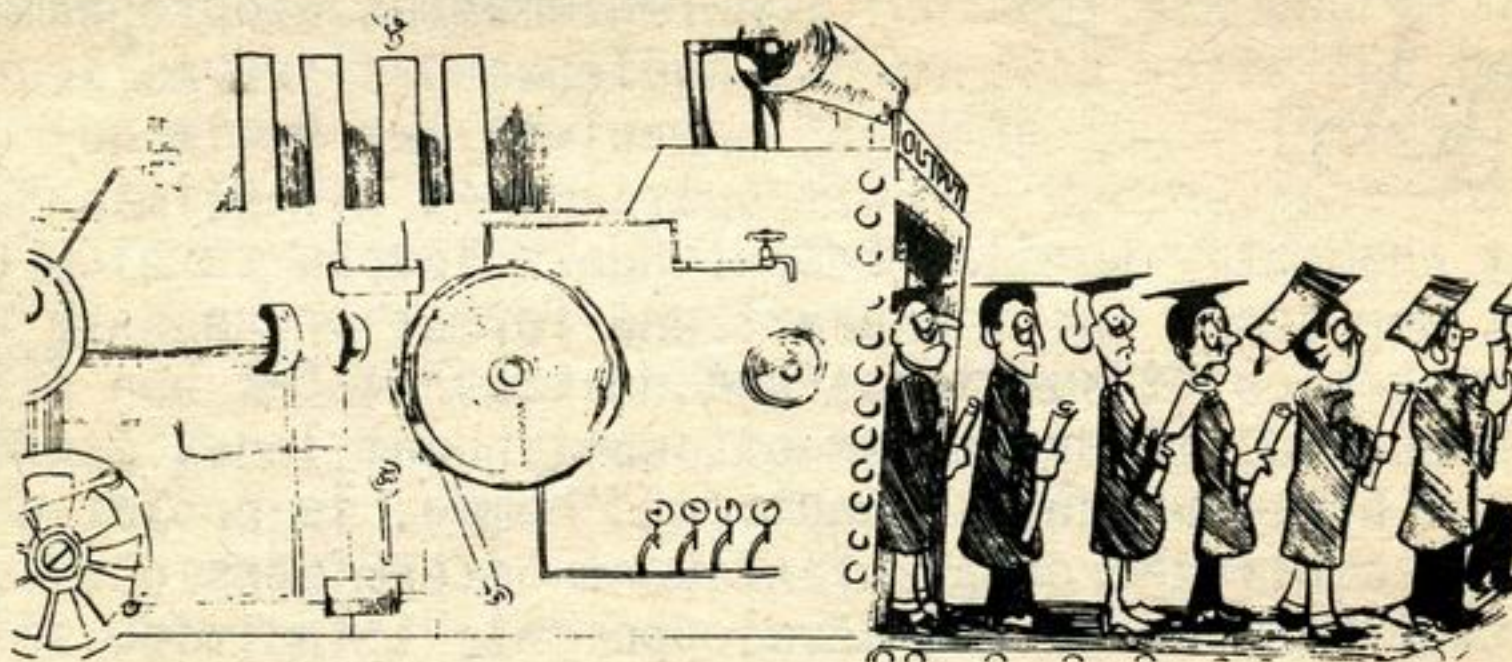
This report prepared by C.O.P.A.S. examines public alternative schools in Ontario. By looking at the philosophy of alternative education, the process of establishing these schools, and struggles and changes within the structures, the report illustrates one available medium of education.

"Alternative schools are rampantly human places". It is clear that alternative schools are structured in a way that creative learning is encouraged and the student becomes an integral part in his/her educational process. Alternative schools are small, making it possible for students, teachers, resource people etc. to participate fully in the decision making process. Because of a turnover of its participants, the school will grow and change as needs and ideas fluctuate. While this may present problems at times, students are encouraged to develop a unique sense of responsibility for their own learning, and skills in interpersonal relating.

Students in publically support alternative schools cover the course of studies as defined by the Ministry of Education. However, as all learning is viewed as educational, the students often go well beyond the basic required programmes. Volunteer resource people from many different fields are used well, and teachers tend to be more active in all facets of learning.

Alternative schools are not geared to meet the needs of all people. Each student is unique and if this kind of opportunity can help him/her develop a greater sense of self-awareness and desire for learning, then the school has been successful in its goal to offer an alternative to the conventional educational system.

Also, in this report are profiles of sixteen publically supported alternative schools presently operating in Ontario, and a bibliography dealing with a wide range of alternatives in education.



CISS
725

Ecumenical Consultation on Christian Education in Quebec Schools. Canadian Centre for Ecumenism, 2065 Sherbrooke St., West, Montreal, P.Q. H3H 1G6. 35 pages. March, 1978. Write for details.

COMMUNITY \ COMMUN AUTE

CISS
726

The Coady - Tomkins Experience: The Relevance of the Antigonish Movement Today. Dr. Alex Laidlaw and Dr. Gregory Baum, Scarborough Foreign Mission Society, 2685 Kingston Rd., Scarborough, Ont. M1M 1M4. 31 pages. Spring, 1978. Write for details.

This paper is composed of two addresses given by Doctors Laidlaw and Baum to evaluate the relevance of the Antigonish cooperative movement. The two key leaders, Coady and Tomkins, are compared and situated in relation to the Nova Scotia people who developed many of the ideas and did most of the organizing and community building. The movement itself is considered in relation to the influences of the Rochdale cooperative movement, the industrial revolution, capitalism, Canadian socialism and church teachings at the time. It educated people in action related to economic needs through cooperative ownership of the means of consumption and production. This reorganizing of economic life to change society, it is pointed out, did not limit people to purely material concerns but had profound implications in how it also transformed consciousness. The movement believed in economic democracy, was critical not only of capitalism's abuses but its very substance and it stressed the need for scientific method. It believed that the state must be held in check and that economic progress for the majority was secured through cooperative organizations in an economy composed of public ownership and private enterprise. Shortcomings identified with the movement are that it was strictly rural and did not appreciate urbanization and the importance of urban workers and their unions, and therefore avoided Canadian socialism. It thought society could be transformed by beginning at the fringe and exerting pressure on capitalism. However, the movement was too vulnerable to corporate pressure and in time began imitating their methods. It is mentioned that socialism must ally itself with the cooperative movement in order to avoid bureaucratic centralism which excludes workers from co-responsibility for production and distribution.



CISS
727

Responses to "People in Action". National Voluntary Organizations (N.V.O.), 700-71 rue Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N2. 56 pages. May, 1978. Write for details.

The National Voluntary Organizations have begun to coordinate responses to a report from the National Advisory Council on Voluntary Action entitled, People in Action. In 1974 the Federal Government established this Advisory Council; their report was published in the Fall of 1977. It contains 378 pages and can be obtained through

the Secretary of State.

In a recent mailing of the N.V.O., a coalition of over 90 National Organizations, there were responses from seven organizations including the Fédération des Femmes de Québec, the Canadian Mental Health Organization, and UNICEF. People in Action reviews the role of Voluntary Organizations in Canada and the role of Government in supporting/regulating them. Among the items discussed in the report are the definition of a charitable organization, and their tax position.

The responses from voluntary organizations indicate a large measure of support for the Council's recommendations. However there are also criticisms. One recommendation that receives some serious critique suggests the establishment of a Resource Centre for Voluntary Action funded and monitored by the Government. Its purpose would be to administer the implementation of the 81 recommendations of the report. The criticism stems largely from the lack of consultation of Voluntary Organizations in the preparation of the report and a fear that this lack would continue to the detriment of Voluntary Organizations.

Several organizations point out the importance of thorough advance consultation by Government before any legislative or policy changes are made in the field of Voluntary Action. They suggest strong representation from the Voluntary Sector in such a Centre and resist Government restrictions on its operation. Other concerns voiced include a desire for an adequate re-definition of a Charitable Organization, a simplification of the complex procedures for incorporation, and assistance from the public sector with communication and other administrative needs.

CISS No Fixed Address. DEC Films - 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3.
728 31 min. Slide-Tape, Rental A - \$10.00; Rental B - \$20.00; Purchase -
 \$100.00

This slide-tape montage examines the role played by various members of Canadian society in the housing industry. It begins with a historical analysis of the evolution of values and attitudes toward housing and private property in Canada. Modern man is sharply contrasted with the native people who have always experienced the land as a place to live rather than as a "possession".

The montage then begins to outline the process of getting a house in Canada and introduces the viewer to a game called "Moneyopolis". This game clarifies the fact that in the housing game, players such as the landlords, the developers, the bankers and the government officials not only make the rules but they also profit from them. The increasing difficulty of actually purchasing a house becomes quickly apparent in the montage.

This slide-tape program also contains interviews with people who oppose the rules of the housing game through tenants organizations and cooperative housing communities. One such example of an alternative housing strategy is the Pointe St. Charles community in Montreal. The montage concludes by calling for broader systemic changes as the only real solution to inequity in the housing game.

CISS Des Mythes Sportifs. Louis Jolin, Pierre Brodeur, Daniel Côté, Paul-
729 Emile Lévesque, Michel Bellefleur, Gérard Bouchard, Les Editions Desport,
 94 est, rue Ste-Catherine, Montréal, H3X 1K7. 116 pages. mars, 1977.
 \$3.50

Ce livre s'est élaboré en deux temps: tout d'abord, la rédaction d'un essai critique

sur la mystification sportive à partir d'un événement concret, localisé: Les Vies Régates internationales de Saint-Jean en juin 1976; ensuite, la préparation de deux autres textes que, dans la foulée des interrogations soulevées par le premier texte, tentent d'élargir considérablement la portée de la réflexion en critiquant, pour l'un, l'ensemble de l'institution Sport-Spectacle au Québec et en soulevant, pour l'autre, toute la question des valeurs humaines du sport.

Concernant les Vies Régates internationales de Saint-Jean les auteurs considèrent que la mise en question de cet événement, sans grande importance à l'échelle de la Province, peut s'appliquer analogiquement à plusieurs autres manifestations sportives: à titre d'exemples, les Régates internationales de Valleyfield, le Grand Prix de Trois-Rivières, et aussi les matches des Expos de Montréal ou encore des Jeux Olympiques.

L'intérêt d'aborder un événement d'importance limitée réside dans la possibilité, pour les auteurs, d'en cerner plus facilement les diverses composantes sur le plan de l'organisation et des implications. L'intérêt se trouve aussi dans la dimension elle-même de l'événement. En effet, il devient de plus en plus fréquent de critiquer les grands événements sportifs où les enjeux, en termes de pouvoirs, d'argent, de manipulation, sont manifestes. Par contre, on oublie trop facilement que ces enjeux pénètrent souvent la plus petite manifestation sportive, à la porte de sa maison, dans toute localité, et qu'à travers chaque manifestation, grande ou petite, on peut découvrir un univers sportif dont les pratiques ont prise sur le milieu social qui les supporte.

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