

CONNEXIONS

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CONNEXIONS 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.

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

CONNEXIONS 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 que est représentative des préoccupations actuelles, des tendances, et des développements à travers le Canada. Règle générale, les documents anglais sont résumés en anglais; ceux en langue français sont résumés en français.

Les critères de sélection du contenu sont les suivants:

- 1) Le document (provenant de média variés) ne devrait pas avoir déjà reçu une circulation vaste, et devrait être disponible pour distribution sur un plan modeste.
- 2) Le document devrait se rapporter aux questions sociales du Canada ou de 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 CONNEXIONS N'EST PAS UN CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION, LES DOCUMENTS DEVRAIENT ETRE COMMANDES A LA SOURCE, AUPRES DE CEUX QUI LES ONT PRODUITS.

Dear Friends,

Please welcome another issue of our publication; you will note that we have chosen a new name - CONNEXIONS - hopefully this name will serve to further symbolize and realize our goal of "connecting" information and people around action for social change.

One abstract included in this issue outlines some insights gained by a group called VOICE - Victims of Industry Changing Environment (CX 747). Through its experience in dealing with environmental, labour and economic issues in North-West B.C., VOICE has discovered that in dealing with local issues it is of paramount importance to be aware of "the larger yet inter-related issues of international and global magnitude". Accordingly this group has committed itself in its own constituency to discover parallels and links between its own decision-making processes and those of Third World people and to take appropriate action particularly within the structures of the labour movement.

This quality of awareness and commitment is reflected in materials which relate the situation of oppression being experienced in countries such as South Africa (CX 743), the Philippines (CX 755, 756), South Korea (CX 732) and Uruguay (CX 754). In all these examples an analysis of the "Canadian Connexions" is provided as well as a description of actions for change and solidarity.

From the international to the local level the root cause of much of this oppression is consistently identified: governments and corporations bent upon protecting their own interests, namely capital investment, inevitably infringe upon the basic rights of people. Increased military budgets (CX 730, 731), government cutbacks, inflation and "national security" measures (CX 759) are all indicative of such a thrust.



Chers Amis,

Accueillez, s'il vous plaît, un autre numéro de notre publication; vous allez noté que nous avons choisi un nom nouveau: CONNEXIONS. Nous espérons que ce nom nous aidera encore plus à symboliser et à réaliser notre objectif de relier l'information et les gens autour des actions pour le changement social.

Un des extraits inclu dans ce numéro nous donne les grandes lignes de quelques connaissances du groupe VOICE - Victims of Industry Changing Environment (Les victimes d'un environnement affecté par l'industrie) (CX 747). C'est à travers son engagement avec les questions d'environnement, du monde ouvrier, et de l'économie au nord-ouest de la Colombie Britannique,

que VOICE a découvert que lorsque l'on s'occupe des questions locaux il est d'une importance capitale d'être conscient des questions qui sont plus grandes mais qui ont rapport les uns aux autres

et qui sont au niveau international et global. En conséquence a groupe s'est engagé à découvrir parmi son milieu les équivalents et les liens entre ses propres méthodes de décisions et celles du Tiers Monde; et de répondre avec l'action la plus appropriée particulièrement au sein du mouvement ouvrier.

On voit cette même qualité de conscience et d'engagement dans les documents qui nous informent de l'oppression vécue dans des pays tels que l'Afrique du Sud (CX 743), les Philippines (CX 755, 756), la Corée du Sud (CX 732) et l'Uruguay (CX 754). Toutes ces exemples nous donnent et une analyse des "Connexions Canadiennes" et une description des actions pour le changement et la solidarité.

Du niveau international au niveau local la cause primaire d'une grande partie de cette oppression est identifiée d'une façon logique: les gouvernements et les compagnies résolus à protéger leur propres intérêts par moyen d'investissements de capitaux

The repression of labour, another effect of corporate self-interest, is strongly thematized in this issue. The denial of the right to a decent wage and meaningful work in Canada is shown to be closely linked with the oppression of workers in South Korea (CX 732) and South Africa (CX 743). A similar pattern can be seen on a regional basis in Canada - CX 738 and CX 739 relate the high levels of unemployment in Atlantic Canada (20 per cent) to dependency upon large scale development and lack of local initiative.

Other abstracts maintain that labour opposition to corporate and government injustices can only come from an informed and militant rank and file. Various recommendations and strategies toward such a goal are suggested (CX 744, 745).

Finally on the local level is Clearlake Collective's (CX 748) continuing struggle to be one alternative to most capitalist worker structures and to grow in an active solidarity with all worker groups committed to social justice.

Hoping this issue will help us all recognize the "connexions" for deeper solidarity in our common struggle.

The Connexions Collective

violent inévitablement les droits humains fondamentaux. Les hausses de budgets militaires (CX 730, 731), les réductions du gouvernement, l'inflation et les mesures pour la "sécurité nationale" (CX 759) sont tous des signes de cette direction.

La répression du monde ouvrier, un autre résultat des intérêts des corporations, est un thème majeur de ce numéro. Le déni du droit à une juste salaire et à un travail significatif au Canada est démontré comme ayant des liens très proches avec l'oppression des travailleurs de la Corée du Sud (CX 732) et de l'Afrique du Sud (CX 743). On voit que presque la même chose se passe au Canada: CX 738 et CX 739 révèlent des liens entre le niveau élevé du chômage (20 %) dans le Canada Atlantique et la dépendance de développement en grand et de manque d'initiatives locales.

D'autres extraits maintiennent que l'opposition ouvrière aux injustices des corporations et des gouvernements ne peut naître que d'une base informée et militante. Quelques recommandations et stratégies sont suggérées (CX 744, 745).

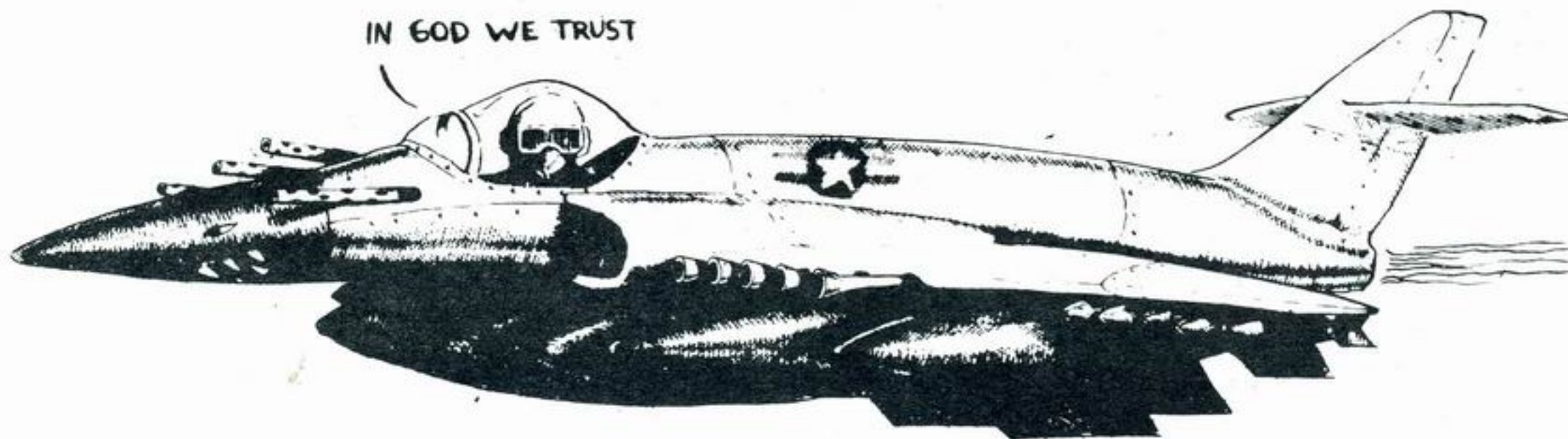
En terminant, au niveau local, le collectif Clearlake (CX 748) continue sa lutte d'être une alternative à la plupart des structures ouvrières capitalistes et d'approfondir une solidarité active avec tous les groupes ouvriers qui sont engagés à justice sociale.

En espérant que ce numéro nous aidera tous à connaître les "connexions" d'une solidarité plus profonde dans notre lutte commune, nous sommes,

le Collectif Connexions

CX World Military and Social Expenditures 1977 Ruth Leger Sivard.
 730 Peace Research Institute, 25 Dundana Ave., Dundas, Ontario L9H 4E5
 32 pages, March 1977, \$2.50.

The purpose of this report is to provide an annual accounting of the use of world resources for social and for military purposes and an objective base for assessing relative priorities. In bringing together military and social data for direct comparison, the report bridges a gap in the information otherwise available to the public. It is hoped that this will help to focus attention on the competition for resources between two kinds of priorities. The content outlines priorities for 1977 utilization of resources. World Military Resources are evaluated in terms of expenditures, personnel, research and development and weapons. This is then studied in comparison to other public priorities such as education, health, foreign aid, U.N. programmes and international peace keeping.



A series of Statistical tables comparing all countries are included to outline Military and Social trends from 1960-1975 comparing resources and per capita ranking in terms of military and social indicators. Canada was eighth in military expenditures during 1960-75.

CX Statement on Government Defense Cutbacks Project Ploughshares. Conrad
 731 Grebel College, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G6 1978

The following statement was adopted by a National meeting of the Project Ploughshares Sponsoring Group. The project is a grouping of the major Canadian Churches and other non-governmental organizations concerned with peace and disarmament.

"Project Ploughshares notes with regret that the recently announced government cutbacks do not substantially effect the growing defense budget. We are strongly opposed to making those least able to afford it the victims of austerity policy while ignoring this real area of waste in government spending.

"The defense budget cut is only 3.57% while the Canadian International Development Agency has suffered a major cut of 13.3%. Such a cut moves Canada away from any commitment to a more just New International Economic Order while leaving untouched major military procurement programs such as the two and a half billion dollars to be spent on new fighter aircraft. The cuts in military spending amount to only 150 million dollars while those in Housing were 335 million dollars (CMHC) and Transportation was 201 million dollars. These are areas where there are urgent public needs to be met while defense spending produces few jobs and no useful goods.

"The Government of Canada has decided that Canadians are living beyond their means so our social security system for families, for the unemployed, for native people, and for low income tenants is being dramatically cutback. The Minister of Health and Welfare, Monique Begin, recently told the Canadian public that the cutback priorities are being decided as a result of pressure from the business community and that as a consequence the poor and powerless will suffer most. Project Ploughshares is opposed to sacrificing the well-being of many Canadians on the altar of a mythical national security dictated by NATO power politics."

CX Cheap Clothing -- At Whose Expense? Canada Asia Working Group. 11 Madison
732 Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S2 924-9351 8 pages, write for details.

The Canada Asia Working Group is described in the above booklet as a "volunteer collective of Canadian churches, Asian community groups and interested individuals working for human rights, social and economic justice in Asia and Canada."

The authors of the article compare and contrast the clothing industry in South Korea and Canada, and critically examine the impact of one on the other. Cheap labour and the promotion of exports are the reasons given for South Korea's so-called "economic miracle." South Korea is described as having, along with Colombia, the lowest average compensation for apparel production workers in the world -- about 38 cents an hour. These workers, mainly women, are required to work a seven-day week in a honeycomb of sweatshops in rooms with five-foot ceilings where dirt and disease abound. The banning of strikes and the surveillance of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) ensure the continuance of exploitation in the interests of South Korea's export-oriented economy.

Canada's clothing industry, concentrated in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, is also examined, both in respect to low wages and to unemployment. The article notes that, despite recent tariff increases and the imposition of some import reduction, Canadian production as a percentage of the domestic market has declined in recent years. Imported clothing, however, jumped from 25 per cent in 1971 to 43 per cent in 1976, South Korea accounting for much of the competition. Quotas imposed by the federal government through its Textile and Clothing Board in response to the crisis of 1976 are not expected to bring much relief for Canadian production in 1979. Since the clothing industry functions as part of world system in which capital is invested where labour is cheap and profit is high, the authors suggest by way of a solution a more just system based on people's needs. Such a system would entail less cheap labour, more purchasing power for South Koreans and more secure jobs for Canadian workers.

CX Southern Africa News Clippings Southern Africa Information Group. Box 4443,
733 Station 'E', Ottawa, Canada 8 pages, May 1978, write for details.

This special issue is a collation of extracts and articles on South Africa from newspapers published in countries such as Zambia, Canada and England. An article from the TIMES OF ZAMBIA (April 5, 1978) entitled "Canada's Two Voices on South Africa Trade," critically examines the stance taken by the Canadian government in December 1977 to condemn apartheid and to introduce measures for "phasing out all Canada's government sponsored commercially supported activities in South Africa." It notes that Canada's department of industry, trade and commerce has done nothing to make its policies fall in line with the new policies put forward by external

affairs. Excerpts from the Toronto Globe and Mail and the Ottawa Citizen observe that the new trade policy means business as usual with South Africa. Moreover, the Big Five Canadian Banks are reported to be rejecting demands from the public for information about their lending activities with respect to South Africa. The TIMES OF ZAMBIA, (March 23, 1978) however, carries a report of the Nigerian government's order to all public agencies to withdraw their accounts from Barclays Bank because of its policy of collaboration with racist South Africa.



- CX
734 For the Elimination of Poverty and Social Injustice: Report to the Anglican Church of Canada National Task Force on the Economy. Anglican Church of Canada, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ontario 5 pages, April 1977, write for details.

This report identifies some of the more important economic and theological aspects of poverty and social injustice in Canada, linking its root causes with many of the economic structures and processes of the nation. Its hope is to act within its own limitations to stimulate Anglicans to concern and action in the elimination of national poverty, as at least one small partial step towards the reduction of world poverty. Although the task force has chosen not to take a philosophically socialist approach, feeling that no one particular social order devised by humans is perfect, they are highly critical of present conditions and make recommendations for a mixture of immediate, long term and continual changes at all levels. They attempt to take seriously the present social and political climate of Canada, examining the complexities and risks of any proposed changes.

The fundamental cause of poverty in Canada or any other industrialized nation is defined as unequal ownership of productive resources (including one's own human resources) which is further aggravated by market imperfections, unequal taxes, high unemployment, immobility and inflation.

Some suggestions for change include more equitable taxation, stimulation of free trade with other nations, serious public discussion about land use, universal home ownership and health care, full employment, accessible and improved education for the poor and support for a Guaranteed Annual Income (analyzed in depth).

- CX
735 Toward Preventing Alcoholism and Alcohol Misuse Report of the Division of Mission in Canada to the 27th General Council, United Church - Calgary, August 1977. Division of Mission, United Church 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8 11 pages, 1977, write for further details

This report commissioned by the Department of Church in Society was carried out by a research team for presentation to the 27th General Council of the United Church held in Calgary last year. In the recent past United Church conferences have been

dealing with the alcohol issue particularly in regards to advertising and legal drinking age. The church motivated by the concern of United Church doctors is committed to continue dealing with this issue which is becoming increasingly costly in personal and social terms.

The report opens with a theological reflection upon the role of the church with respect to this issue. The church is defined as a healing and teaching community - on a personal level the church is called to support persons under stress; on a social level it is called to denounce socio-economic conditions and structures which alienate persons. In the case of the latter the church is called to denounce commercial exploitation, political self-interest and public hypocrisy related to alcohol.

One general conclusion of the report is that "the problem use of alcohol should no longer be isolated in policy and programming from the problem use of other drugs. The emergence of chemical dependence on a variety of substances, as a phenomenon in society at large requires policy, programming, and regulations that are integrated."

Some recommendations made and carried at the Council were: 1) to urge provincial governments to pass legislation whereby advertising accounts of the producers of alcohol be made publicly available; 2) to urge federal and provincial governments to implement C.R.T.C. regulations regarding the control of alcohol advertising with the ultimate goal of removing all forms of advertising of alcohol and tobacco in Canada; 3) to challenge governments to greater openness and accountability with regard to revenues from the alcohol industry and the use of these revenues for prevention of alcoholism; 4) that the Division of Mission conduct an educational programme on drug dependency at a congregational level and appoint a committee to study economic, regulatory and addictive aspects of illicit and licit drugs, that a task force to study the question of the nationalization of the alcohol industry be initiated.

CX Energy and Employment Alternatives Christopher Conway and David B. Brooks.
736 Energy Probe, 43 Queens Park Cresc., E., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C3
14 pages, May 1978, write for details.



This publication, in the form of a report, is in direct response to the proposal of energy and employment laid out by Federal Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Alastair Gillespie. This report suggests other alternatives to our energy and employment problems at half the cost of Mr. Gillespie's proposal. The basis of Mr. Gillespie's plan is to increase domestic supply of oil, natural gas and electrical generation. His approach to conventional energy developments would spread over the next 12 years, at an estimated cost of \$50 billion. It is pointed out by the authors that it is more the rule than the exception that energy projects have major cost overruns. For example, the Alaskan Pipeline was completed at a cost of \$9 billion, some ten times the initial estimated cost. Another disadvantage to the Minister's proposal is that usually these projects are located in remote areas like the far North. The environment is

placed in constant danger with the establishment of new energy projects along with the possibility of their being constructed at the expense of Native populations and the region's wildlife. The relief to the unemployed in Mr. Gillespie's plan would be small because generally, workers would have to relocate and because specialized skills are required. Finally, it states that the Minister's plan for high cost energy projects would tend to limit rather than promote economical development.

The authors' proposal focuses on conservation and renewable energy projects. Four major areas are contained in their 12 year plan at an estimated cost of \$23.72 billion: 1) to install solar heating systems in both new and existing housing; 2) to develop methanol fuel from forests to complement fuel gasoline; 3) to develop windpower to specific purposes; 4) to implement an energy conservation programme consisting of upgraded insulation and, 5) to establish energy information and implementation programmes to keep people aware.

The basic difference between the two proposals is a simple one of economics. "The Energy Probe proposal simply uses more of what we have in abundance (labour) and less of what is scarce (capital)".

CX NEXUS, Vol. No. 1 Downtown Action. 165 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario
737 M5T 2C4 20 pages, \$15./yr., \$25./Institutional.

This magazine contains articles of national interest with some focus on international issues. "Miniskools" and tenant struggles are the focus of this particular edition. The article on the former subject is entitled "Maxibusiness - Mini-accountability". It describes the discrepancies within the financial statements of Miniskools, one of the largest providers of day care in North America. It further describes how the Ontario Day Nurseries Act was changed in order to suit the wishes of John Christianson, founder of Miniskools by increasing the teacher-child ratio and lessening general standards. The article points out the various corporate connections of Miniskools from major land developers, Great West Life Assurance to The Investors Group and finally, Power Corporation and the Demarais Group - top Canadian corporations.

The other leading article relates the plight of Nellie Kuzmich, a long time Toronto resident, who fought against having a major construction company renovate a building next to her home. The article tells of the number of inconveniences and expenses she was subjected to. The problems encountered with City Hall with regard to building permits, zoning by-laws, etc. are outlined. Clearly City Hall must determine what constitutes "renovations". In this case, less than 10 per cent of the original building remained before reno-



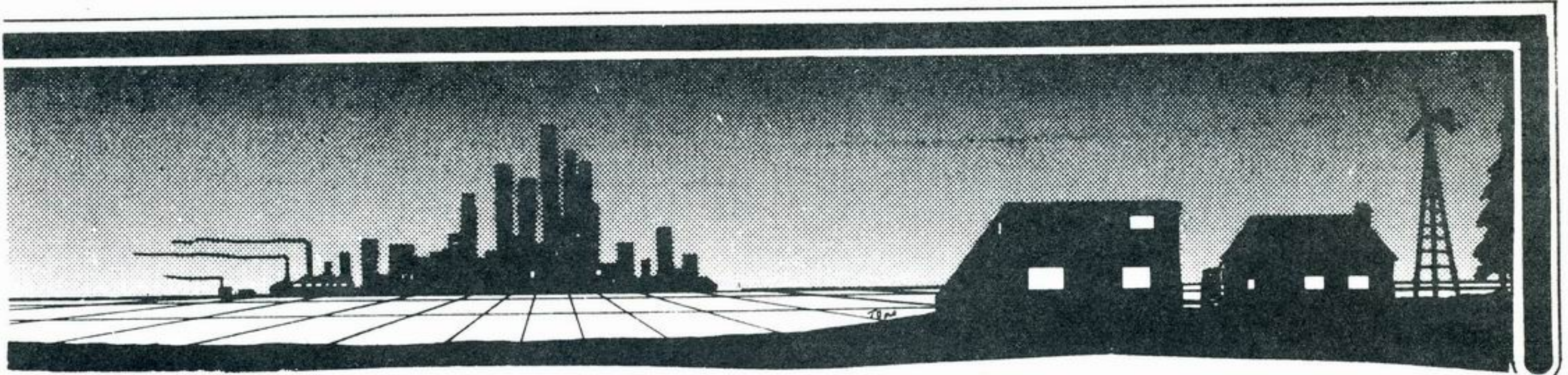
"We have strict zoning laws, fellows. I'm sure the city wouldn't allow a sign to be put up on that lot."

vations began. Further, to what extent should neighbours be subjected by hassles of construction near them?

Minor articles included in this edition are entitled "Financial Woes at Pony are Clouded by Shift in Ownership" and "Saga of Michelle Dindona Stirs the Financial World".

CX Presentation to Atlantic Provinces Economic Council Gregory J. MacLeod.
738 College of Cape Breton, P.O. Box 760, Sydney, N.S. 3 pages, June, 1978,
 write for details.

This brief takes a critical look at the present government policies of centralization in the Atlantic area. The Golden Horseshoe - a concentration of growth within a string of cities from Halifax to Fredericton is no more than a microcosm of the National centralization of money and power in central Canada, so highly criticized by these same leaders of the Atlantic Provinces.



Such dependency upon large scale development and outside expertise does not take the resources of local communities seriously. Only when people take control of their own development and are trusted by government to make decisions and spend money locally will solutions be found.

Provincial governments need to promote small scale business especially co-operatives and non-profit corporations where they are locally owned and managed so that people have to live with the consequences of their decisions.

CX Brief Presented to the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council Al MacDougall,
739 Delores Campbell and John Honratty. College of Cape Breton, P.O. Box 760,
 Sydney, N.S. 5 pages, June, 1978, write for details.

This brief examines critically some of the root causes and resulting effects of the continually high levels of unemployment (over 20%) in Atlantic Canada, in particular Cape Breton County, and makes suggestions for new approaches and concrete alternatives to the existing situation.

The present notions of progress, centralization, and catching up with central Canada show to be not only inadequate but also disrespectful of human dignity in the small towns and villages. The authors declare that local solutions need to be developed rather than abstract plans from outside and confirms that it is still a human right to choose one's own domicile. Thinking that considers small towns to be

uneconomic will just result in similar problems to those arising from Ontario's growth pattern.

Another assumption questioned is that of per capita income as the measure of well being for Canadians. Production of consumer goods is not an ultimate good, more energy needs to be put into social and cultural needs.

In addition, work is not solely to produce material goods but also to allow meaningful participation in and contribution to the society. Thus, the present government support plans are seen as insufficient -- being considered useless and creative for no one.

Finally, the brief recognizes that without firm support and stabilization of the resource industries particular to Cape Breton County, little can be done to create alternatives for local employment in other domains.

CX Le Citoyen - Journal du Rassemblement des Citoyens de Montreal-St. Louis
740 Montreal Citizens Movement. 230 Marie-Anne East, Montreal, P.Q.
 August 1978, write for details.

In addition to being the opposition party at city hall, the Montreal Citizens Movement is a popular movement which is rooted in various neighbourhoods of Montreal. Two special issues of "Le Citoyen" have been published to date by members of the MCM living in the downtown district of St. Louis, focusing on issues of particular importance to local residents. The December 1977 issue looks at the question of housing; May 1978, at neighbourhood power. A third edition is planned for the November 1978 municipal election.

Housing was selected for the first theme as it is one of the leading focal points of urban degradation in neighbourhoods such as St. Louis. The underlying causes of the staggering number of house fires and other signs of urban blight are examined, and solutions proposed. The second "theme", neighbourhood power, was chosen as it is seen to be the one form which will encourage a new type of democracy. The proposal is for local neighbourhood councils with power to determine political, social, cultural, and economical developments at the neighbourhood level.

The Journal is written in the four major languages of the "quartier" - French, English, Portugese, and Greek.



CX A Guide to Co-op Alternatives - Diverting Profits from the Banks, Food Middle-
741 men, the Landlords Henrik Bechmann. c/o Eric Zackon, 57 Grange Ave., Toronto
 22 pages, 1978, write for details.

This extensive guide to cooperative alternatives in the city of Toronto provides information about cooperative and collective ventures in areas such as education, housing, food, work and finance.

CX An Illustrated History of Canadian Labour 1800-1945 c/o DEC. 121 Avenue
742 Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3 \$2.50

This official history of the Canadian labour movement is compiled from a series of articles originally written for a union newspaper. It conveys some of the drama of the union movement in an easy to read style. This introductory study focuses on the struggles of the union movement against industry and government, rather than on the disputes and differences within the union movement itself.

CX "An Injury to One Is An Injury to All: The History of Trade Unionism in
743 South Africa" Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa.
121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3 Write for details.

The above audio-visual sets out to show that the fate of the workers in South Africa cannot, ultimately, be separated from the fate of workers in Canada. The authors maintain that it is the "political and legal details of the South African system, rather than its economic principles" which distinguish South Africa from the social system familiar to Canadians.

These details are set forth in Part One, "Introduction to Apartheid," which provides the viewer with a historical background of exploitation of South Africans by whites. It reveals the extent to which the state and employers, from pre-industrial colonial days to the present, have been able to repress all efforts by the workers at collective action. The numerous acts of legislation from 1913 onward account for the success of an ever-improved system of tight controls over the movements of the blacks of Southern Africa. The slide-tape also traces resistance efforts by the African National Congress (ANC) which recognized the problems of the African workers to be class problems, not just race problems, and by the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) formed in 1955.

Part Two reveals the constant anti-union offensive by the white government to outlaw any and all resistance in the form of strikes and to meet them with violence and mass arrests. The more recent events of the 1970's, symbolized by the Durban Strike of 1973 and the Battle of Soweto in 1976, are cited as examples of intensification of mass-based resistance to the Vorster regime.

Part Three points at the implications for Canadian workers in terms of lay-offs by INCO and Falconbridge, as well as the Ford multinational, whose mobility of capital enables them to exploit workers not only in South Africa, but also in Guatemala and Indonesia. The authors therefore call on trade unionists to exert pressure on the Canadian government in its economic dealings with South Africa.

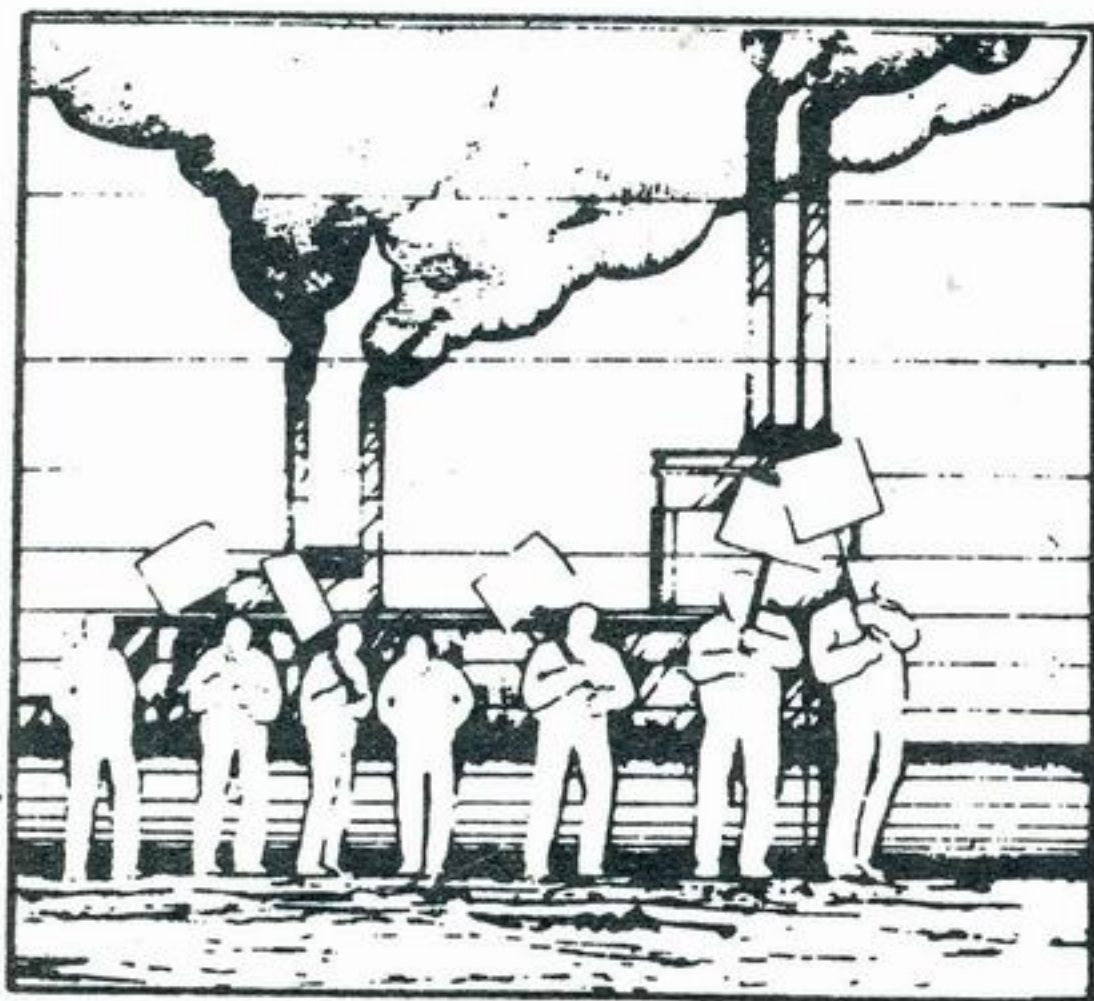
CX A Program Of Action for the Labour Movement Canadian Union of Postal
744 Workers. 233 Gilmour St. Suite 800, Ottawa, Ontario 14 pages, Jan. 1978,
available in both French and English, write for details.

This position paper begins by asserting that both employers and governments at all levels have launched a concerted attack upon the rights and living standards of

Canadian labour. Unemployment, inflation, cut-backs and repressive legislation are some things outlined which erode past achievements of the labour movement. To counter this and pressure government and business to act in the interest of Canadian workers the CUPW drew up this program of action as a tool to help achieve this objective.

The program is presented in the form of defining the problems, their causes and then a series of resolutions for how to tackle the problems are listed. Unemployment is seen as the cause of an unplanned economy based on private ownership. Declining corporate taxes and the increased withdrawal of capital investment are seen as the major phenomena that has resulted in one fifth of Canadian industrial capacity being idle and unemployment a way of life. The dependent nature of the Canadian economy on export and inefficient branch plant manufacturing firms are also part of the problem. In addition, Federal Government wage controls is seen as having reduced the real disposable income of workers. Suggestions for change give a detailed outline for the rational distribution of existing work through a 30-hour week, short term policies to decrease unemployment, improved protection for workers and a comprehensive industrial strategy based on a viable secondary manufacturing sector.

CX Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre - Newsletter P.O. Box 3368,
745 Halifax South, Nova Scotia 10 pages, August 1978, write for details.



This newsletter is written with the assumption that labour opposition to corporate and government injustices can arise only from within an informed and militant rank and file. While originating in Nova Scotia it covers national as well as regional labour concerns. This issue reports, among other things, on the 15-week strike of the asbestor miners of Baie Verte, Newfoundland. They were seeking the right to safe working conditions from Advocate Mines, a subsidiary of Johns-Manville Corp. The leadership of the Nova Scotia Government Employees Association is criticized for not standing with the rank and file in opposing the N.S. government's new "Act Respecting Collective Bargaining in the Civil Service".

The article outlines the number of ways in which the act would undermine trade union rights in

collective bargaining. Recently elected CLC President Dennis McDermott is also taken to task for his hesitation in supporting the CLC's resolution to win a 32-hour work week, and for his weak position in working to overcome wage controls. An article studying the cost of unemployment shows a loss of \$22 billion in potential production of goods and services in 1977 because of the high rate of unemployment. A comparison of lost production between unemployment and strikes show that the loss is \$84 million a day for unemployment and \$4 million lost to strikes and lockouts.

CX Institut de Recherche Appliquée sur le Travail - Bulletin #12 IRAT.
746 3290 Lacombe, CP 6128, Montreal P.Q. 97 pages, Avril 1978, \$1.00.

Cette publication de 97 pages s'adresse d'abord aux militants syndicaux. Elle a pour but de leur donner une base solide sur les problèmes posés par le travail à temps partiel et les moyens d'y remédier.

Réalisée avec la collaboration de plusieurs syndicats du Québec affiliés au Congrès du Travail du Canada et à la Fédération de Travailleurs du Québec, il s'agit de la première étude d'importance effectuée, tant au Québec qu'au Canada, sur ce problème qui s'étend de plus en plus à tous les secteurs d'activité et qui frappe plus fortement certaines catégories de travailleuses. On y trouvera toutes les dimensions de cette condition de travail toute particulière qu'est le travail à temps partiel, ainsi que des suggestions intéressantes de revendications syndicales pertinentes.

(Un extrait d'Information Syndicale)

CX VOICE (Victims of Industry Changing Environment) - B.C. c/o CUSO
747 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H5

A quotation from a project description of VOICE points up the unintended effect which concern for the economic and environmental integrity of the North-West B.C. region has had on the 10,000 trade union members working for Alcan and European plants at Kitimat, B.C. The group believes such concern for the health of the workers and their families has distracted their attention away from "larger yet inter-related issues of international and global magnitude." Working together with the Labour Advisory Committee of north-west B.C., VOICE hopes to raise awareness of Third World peoples with similar problems and of the nature/problems of international trade and development questions. They hope, thereby, to help their constituency discover parallels and linkages between their own decision-making situation and those of Third World peoples. The means proposed for such awareness-raising include films, slide/tape shows, video, learning kits, printed brochures, newsletters, news articles, graphic displays and invited speakers on tour. A long-range goal of such study is the translation of awareness into appropriate action within the structure of the labour movement itself.

CX Clearlake Collective c/o Len Desroches 62 Grant St., Toronto, Ontario
748 M4M 2H5

clearlake collective


Clearlake Collective is a small worker collective in Toronto specializing in house construction, repairs, and renovations. Clearlake strives to develop analyses of the personal and corporate dy-

namics of work, of the wider work reality and of collective responsibilities. Through rotating jobs and job coordinators, through collective ownership of vehicles and tools and through regular group reflection and evaluation, the collective is attempting to develop alternatives to most capitalist worker structures. Collective members are also committed to spiritual reflection, interpersonal accountability and non-violent resistance (e.g. to greed, sexism, unlimited growth/waste, manipulation, ...)

Clearlake is committed to limiting the growth and size of the collective itself. Consequently it is prepared to support and assist others in building their own worker collectives. At the same time it searches for solidarity among all worker groups in order to be able to act effectively for social justice.

Clearlake has a primary but not exclusive commitment to Riverdale (east end of Toronto) as a geographical work area. It wants to maintain a priority of working with and for housing cooperatives, poor individuals/families, and groups committed to a just, human society. (Two per cent of personal wages is set aside into an account that can support work for people who have little or no money.)

A "vision paper", which expresses what Clearlake struggles to do and be, and why they choose this option, is available to anyone interested.

CX Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value Equal Pay Coalition. c/o DEC, 121 Avenue
749 Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3 1978, \$.75

The articles in this pamphlet were compiled and written by a group of representatives from labour, legal and women's organizations. The themes range from an analysis of the factors which influence wage levels, and the role of collective bargaining in achieving equal pay. This pamphlet provides a good introduction to one of the most pressing issues for women today.

CX Work (Illustrated) Colin Ward. c/o DEC, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario
750 M5R 2G3 1978, \$2.50

This booklet addresses the questions asked by all school-leavers, through essays, poetry, and graphics. It probes what we want out of work, what constitutes fair wages, how automation affects jobs, and explores the reasons behind our need for work.

CX Labour DEC Books. c/o DEC, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3
751 2 pages, 1978, free.

This pamphlet contains descriptions and prices of approximately 60 materials available from the Development Education Centre (DEC) around the labour issue, both in Canada and abroad.

HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX 752 Flaws in the Pattern - Human Rights in Literature The Canadian Section of Amnesty International c/o Katherine Farris, 115 Browning Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M4K 1W4 78 pages, 1978, \$4.00/copy, \$3.20/100 copies, discounts to schools and bookstores.

This manual was produced by members of the Canadian Section of Amnesty International in order to encourage and aid the discussion of human rights themes and issues in secondary school literature and ethics classes. The manual includes discussions of works currently included in Canadian high school curricula. These essays are grouped thematically into self-contained units which teachers may use in their entirety when planning electives, or they and or their students may simply consult



individual essays. Each unit is comprised of a statement of objectives, an introduction linking the unit's components, essays on literary works, poems by and about prisoners of conscience, questions on each selection and on the unit as a whole, project ideas and a unit bibliography. An extensive, annotated bibliography is also included. A companion book "Human Rights, Past and Present: a guide for teachers and students of history and social studies" will be available shortly.

CX 753 Christians, Church and People Called the Poor.... Ed File. Toronto Canadian Urban Training, 51 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario Jan. 1978, 6 pages.

In this reflective paper, Ed File of Canadian Urban Training (C.U.T.) offers some "biblical and theological reflections to share with C.U.T. related companions, along with some implications for action together." Using some familiar Old and New Testament texts, File offers theological reflections for each text and "assumptions" regarding "Christians, Church, and People Called the Poor." He looks at the implications for Christians and the Church which grow out of these theological reflections and outlines four of the "distinct major social change forces at work in the world today: political liberation struggles; economic and class struggles of the poor; racial struggles against discrimination; and "a revolution of values which seeks liberation from dehumanizing pressures in an increasingly technological society of poverty and abundance."

(Excerpt from Institute on the Church in Urban-Industrial Society-ICUIS)

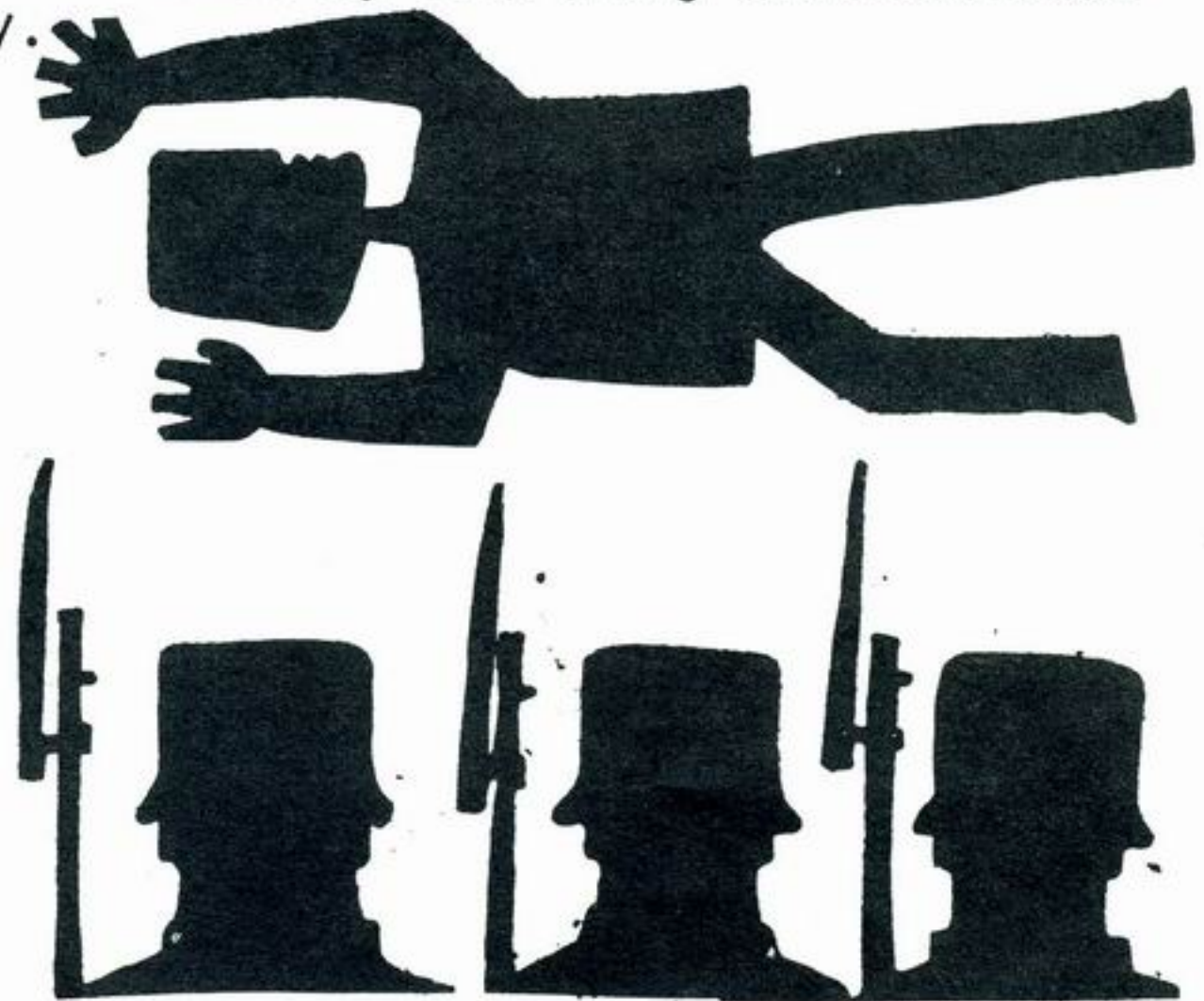
CX 754 Violations Of Human Rights in Uruguay 1972-76 Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America. Suite 201, 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto Ontario M4T 1M9, 145 pages, spring 1978, \$3.50 plus .50 postage.

In the fall of 1976, members of the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America accompanied three members of Canadian Parliament to Chile, Argentina and

Uruguay. In their report, "One Gigantic Prison" (CISS 207), the Committee noted in particular that "Uruguayans appealed for immediate international action insisting on the restoration of human rights in their country." So in early 1978 the Inter-Church Committee agreed to publish "Violations of Human Rights in Uruguay".

This document provides an example of how and why countries of Latin America have succumbed to military dictatorship. Uruguay, once celebrated for its liberal democracy, is now considered the greatest violator of human rights in Latin America. The document outlines the chronology of events in the attack on human rights from 1972-1976 which shows erosion of civil liberties previously taken for granted and the measures taken by the government to rationalize growing economic austerity measures and protests of opposition groups. The rights to life, dignity, liberty, work, property, education and participation are each looked at in detail. An update to 1978 is also included. The report concludes by outlining International Acts of Support for Human Rights in Uruguay.

The document points out that in Toronto alone, there are an estimated 15,000 Uruguayans and that one of every three Uruguayans has chosen to leave Uruguay for either political or economic reasons. This report will help Canadians to understand why there has been such an influx to their country. It will also help Canadians ponder about how and why Canada is implicated in the military objectives of the United States in Latin America.



CX Tinig (Voice of Filipinos) P.O. Box 5505, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1N7
755 8 pages, Aug./Sept. 1978, free.

This newsletter is published monthly as a local voice in support of the anti-martial law movement in the Philippines. One article in particular focused on how the Toronto Filipino community, was featured at this year's Canadian National Exhibition. Organizers describe the event as non-political and non-sectarian while plastering photos of Dictator Marcos and his family throughout the exhibit. By avoiding opposition in Toronto to martial law abroad, the article suggests that Filipinos are assisting in human and political repression of their friends and relatives in the Philippines. The author asks that such non-involvement for the sake of one's own personal interests be seriously questioned and that persons actively contribute to the welfare of Filipinos at home and abroad.

A variety of other articles describe situations and actions around the world related to the Philippines.

CX Stop the Sale of Canadian Uranium to the Philippines - A Statement of Unity
756 Canada - Philippines Friendship Society, P.O. Box 5505, Sta. A, Toronto,
Ontario M5W 1N7 2 pages, August 1978, free.

This statement calls for solidarity among Canadians in opposing the proposed sale

of Canadian uranium to the Marcos regime in the Philippines - a petition for endorsement of the statement by concerned groups and individuals is also included.

CX Action Group on Immigration Rights (A.G.I.R.) c/o Edmonton Cross-Cultural
757 Centre, 10523-77 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta

This working group provides forums, legal counselling, and other action around the immigrants' rights issue in the Edmonton area.

CX Human Rights in Canada: A Focus on Racism Daniel G. Hill, Canadian La-
758 bour Congress. 284 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X7. Write for details.

The purpose of this primer is to outline the seriousness of racism and racial discrimination within Canadians. As the literature points out, many Canadians are not aware of the depth of these particular problems, similarly many are not aware of the steps that have been taken in trying to alleviate them. This publication details the beginnings of discrimination in Canada as well as to recap the various legislative acts passed to deal with the situation. Canadians believe that they do not discriminate but acts of discrimination are often covert and clandestine to the point that they are discovered with great difficulty or by accident. When discrimination became a clear-cut problem in Canada, legislators adopted the "cultural pluralism" approach. This method of coping supposedly allowed each ethnic group to retain its own customs and identity. In theory, this is facing the problem with a realistic attitude, but in practice, Canadians have fallen.

Many examples of discrimination are cited in this booklet. The multi-billion dollar James Bay project imposed on the region's native people, without any consultation, a project that could easily wipe out their existence, is mentioned. Legislation is being passed, especially so in the past 20 years, but it is not comprehensive enough. There is still plenty of discrimination with regard to employment, accomodation, institutional services and so on. There have been strides taken by Canada against discrimination but there is yet more devices that are being looked into and possible implementation. With regard to positive steps taken, Canada has implemented affirmative action programmes into which minorities are recruited to balance the employment ration. It includes training and/or career development. Further, within the social work, teaching and health services there has been an up-swing in teaching those recipients of services to give service. For example, in Halifax in the early '60's Canada Manpower launched a programme whereby job counsellors were chosen from the ranks of the unemployed. It was felt that with their experience, they could, with some training, best relate to the unemployed. Human Rights Commissions have improved the situation.

Positive proposals have been made to further rid the problem of racism. Among these are: 1) to make surveys of firms to see that records are being kept in order to determine if there is minority under-representation in staffing; 2) to have government make subsidies to firms that have on-going compensatory group training employment programmes; 3) to allow minority groups to form coalitions that will pressure to bring about social change; 4) to have within the policy system courses on racial understanding and human rights, and 5) to have within school systems improved teacher training.

CX 759 Opération Liberté Becomes a Permanent Coalition and Letter from Provisional Organizing Committee for Opération Liberté La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme. 3826 St. Hubert, Montreal, P.Q. H2L 4A5 6, 3 pages, summer 1978, write for details, also available in French.

These two documents outline the development of Opération Liberté, a campaign to publicize information and mobilize action around increasing repression in Quebec and Canada, often operating in the name of "national security". It is a broad and democratic struggle organized as a permanent coalition to defend and extend democratic rights and fundamental freedoms.

The letter outlines the need for such a coalition, citing some of the new laws primarily directed at the democratic rights of the working class. They are not isolated events, but rather only the most obvious of a system of permanent repression and social control with international links. One case in point is Trudeau's threat to reinstate the War Measures Act should the Quebecois decide to separate.

A conference held in Montreal last May on "Police and Liberty" drew people internationally to meet and establish a basis for broad common action. The Quebec group has already done extensive research on "national security" and has published the documentation. A mass demonstration is planned for October 16th, the 8th Anniversary of the War Measures Act, and the coalition is asking for a concerted effort across the country in solidarity with its aims and demands around these two themes: 1) repealing the War Measures Act; 2) state repression of the workers movement and all those working for social change.

CX 760 Update on the Status of Women in British Columbia Women's Research Team. Vancouver Status of Women, 2029 West Fourth Ave., Vancouver, B. C. V6J 1N3. Write for further details.



This report outlines in detail the degree of implementation in B.C. of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women published in 1970. Its intent is also to provide a feminist analysis of the issues involved. Recommendations for change are based on data collected. Generally research concerning Labour, Family Law, Social Services, Education and Implementation revealed that most steps taken by the government in regard to equal rights and opportunities for women in B.C. have been regressive.

In Labour there is continual discrimination in wages, fringe benefits, minimum wage standards, hiring, access to occupational training and career advancement. Little value is placed on domestic work, while pregnancy is seen as a de-legislation is recommended as one strat-

triment to the economy. Affirmative action
egy to actively promote equal opportunity.

In the schools sex stereotyping in textbooks, career information and counselling programmes is still prevalent. Inequalities exist in fitness and university placement programmes and little if any thing is provided for immigrant, native or rural women. The government has stated its case: "We can't use schools as agents of social change."

Much has been lost, little gained in a variety of Social Services for women in the last two years. Although much research went into Family Law and Relations in the Berger Commission, most of its recommendations have been ignored. And although the B.C. Human Rights Code is considered by many the best in the country in theory there are numerous problems with its implementation. Real equality, the report points out, cannot occur without real changes in attitudes.

CX Upstream Feminist Publications of Ottawa. 227 Laurier Ave. W., Suite 207
761 Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J7 16 pages, August 1978, \$6./yr., \$15/yr. instit.

Upstream is a monthly newsmagazine which focuses on issues of interest to women. The major items discussed in this edition are: "Ottawa Supports Fleck Strikers", "Abortion: Major Issue", "Women and Health: The Growing Controversy" and "Law for Women".

The first item discusses the on-going (since March '78) strike by 90 women of the Fleck Company. Fleck is privately owned by Ontario's Deputy Minister of Tourism and Industry. Not only wage increases are sought by the strikers (ten years seniority brings \$3.20/hr) but also to have Fleck agree to implement the Rand formula where employees pay union dues whether or not they belong to a union. Canadian Labour Congress President, Dennis McDermott, said of the strikers, "The women we organized there turned into a classic example of the double standard and the continuing discrimination that is exercised against them".

The second article focuses on plans for the International Year of the Child /79. The first of these meetings took place in Halifax in August '78. The initial fear is that abortion will surface as the major issue. The major goals of IYC according to Karl Marshall, Executive Director of C.A.S., who chaired the meeting should be: 1) the introduction into school systems of parenting and "adulthood" courses, and 2) implementation of an awards system that would recognize communities which have the best programmes available for their children. These programmes would be based on a set of criteria that would include such items as recreational and day care facilities, and availability of prenatal services for handicapped children. The article stresses the need to recognize the special needs of children.

CX Rape c/o DEC Films, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3 35 Minutes,
762 black and white, 16mm, 1975, rental/\$30.-\$45., purchase/\$375.

This film is an examination and analysis of rape as a violent physical and psychological intrusion. The filmmaker and three rape victims discuss the politics of rape as revealed in the ways hospitals, courts and the police treat rape victims. The material is presented in a way that encourages the viewer not to agree or disagree, but to think.

CX
763 Canadians For the Protection of Religious Liberty.
(Sec-Treas. Rev. Juris Calitis). 8 Rolland Road,
Toronto, Ont. M4G 1V5.

This group, recently formed, arose out of a concern for human rights issues involved in the activities of "deprogrammers". However its scope is much broader. It has undertaken to meet the need to protect religious liberties (the right to believe and to worship) throughout Canada. There are in fact few guarantees of religious freedom in Canada compared with the U.K., U.S.A. or France and our history is full of examples of government discrimination both for and against certain groups. The organization supports the concept of religious freedom outlined in the Canadian Freedom of Worship Statute (1852) and the Canadian Bill of Rights. These include provisions for unrestricted freedoms of religion, speech and assembly.



So far the group's activities have included a brief to the Ontario Government on a proposed inquiry into activities of new religious groups. They have also established a call-in line in Toronto to provide information and assistance to parents concerned about certain religious groups. They hope to make a contribution to the discussion about proposed Psychological Practices Bills in both Alberta and Ontario. They believe these bills "gravely infringe on the traditional activities of the churches". They also want to monitor the Federal Government review of taxation policies toward Charitable Organizations.

CX
764 Dignity. c/o Dignity/Canada, P.O. Box 1492, Station "T", Calgary,
Alberta T2N 2H7. 6 pages. 1978. Free.

This brochure outlines the goals, analysis and action of Dignity/Canada, a national Catholic homophile organization and branchgroup of Dignity International. Dignity is composed of gay Catholics and supporters and its chief goal is to unite gay Catholics (as well as all gay Christians) to develop leadership and to become an instrument through which gays' rights may be heard by church and society.

One section of this pamphlet contains a theological reflection upon the human rights of homosexuals as well as some clarification on the Biblical interpretations or understanding of homosexuality. While Dignity clearly identifies itself with the larger gay liberation movement and promotes the cause of the entire homophile community it also realizes that many elements in the gay liberation movement have rejected the church as oppressive toward the struggle of the homosexual. Dignity acknowledges that such oppression has been created by the church but strives to remain and work within the structures of the church.

Dignity's goals are outlined more specifically in its statement of position and purpose: 1) to work in the church for the development of its sexual theology and for the acceptance of homophiles as full and equal members of the church. 2) to work in society for justice and social acceptance through educational and legal reforms. 3) to reinforce the sense of self-acceptance and dignity of individual homophiles and to aid them in becoming more active members of the church and society.

CX 765 Vers Une Nouvelle Pratique: Santé Mentale Au Québec. Centre de Santé Mentale Communautaire, 180, est Dorchester, Montréal, Québec H2X 1N6. 112 pages. 1er juin 1978. \$4.00/copie, \$8.00 l'abonnement pour un an.

A la suite d'un colloque tenu à Montréal en 1976, "La Psychiatrie de secteur 10 ans après"; les participants ont manifesté le désir de connaître et d'échanger davantage sur les expériences et les recherches faites en santé mentale par leurs collègues, ce qui donna lieu en 1976 à la mise sur pied par un groupe de praticiens de la revue Santé Mentale au Québec: VERS UNE NOUVELLE PRATIQUE.

Cette revue nous fait pénétrer dans l'arrière boutique de la psychiatrie, là où les psychiatres et les autres intervenants sociaux se rencontrent pour parler des nombreuses difficultés du métier et des pauvres moyens qu'ils ont par exemple pour faire face à certains problèmes, come celui de la chronicité liée à la pauvreté et à l'isolement. D'autres articles nous amènent sur le terrain de la recherche alors qu'on essaye d'évaluer l'impact créé par une approche communautaire de la maladie (travailler avec le milieu du malade) par rapport à une approche dite traditionnelle (recevoir le client au bureau pour une psycho-thérapie ou par l'exclusion asilaire, etc.). Certains auteurs se demandent, si par exemple en ouvrant les portes de l'asile toutes grandes, on n'est pas en train de créer à nouveau l'asile, mais cette fois-ci dans la cité, au mépris des résistances qu'offrent la population à cet état de chose, et au mépris peut-être aussi du besoin réel d'institutionnalisation de certains malades, qui ne démontrent aucune aptitude à s'organiser une vie sociale satisfaisante hors de l'institution.

CX 766 Waiting For the Ice-Cream Man. Converse, 87 Isabel St., Winnipeg, Man. R3A 1E8. 96 pages. 1978. Soft cover \$6.95; prisoners, \$4.95, Hard cover, \$11.95; 50 cents per copy mailing.

A book of photographs, stories and articles about prison and the prison system.

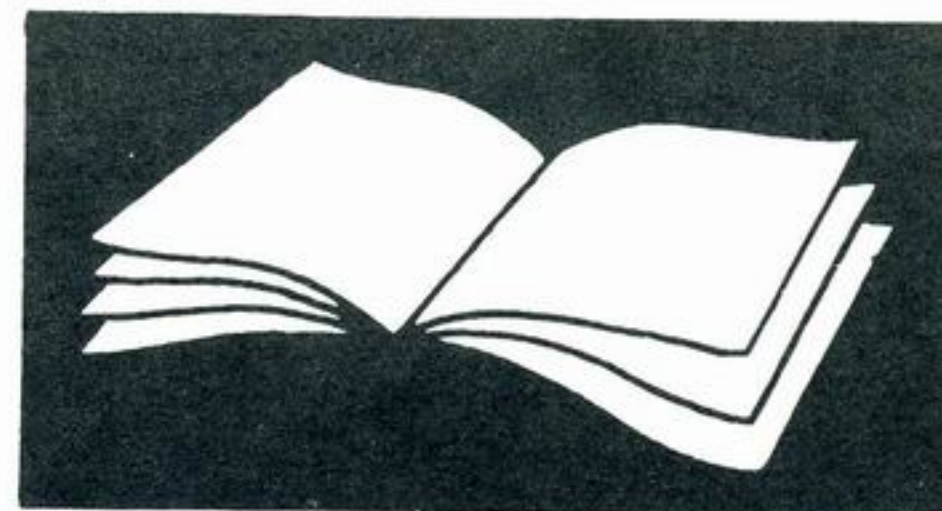
EDUCATION \ PEDAGOGIE

CX 767 The Canadian Teachers' Federation. 110 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1B4.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation is the national organization of provincial and territorial teacher associations. The CTF's aims are to improve the quality of education while protecting and advancing the status of teachers. CTF speaks for its members and carries out information and clearinghouse activities. CTF programs are carried out in the areas of education finance, educational innovation, economic welfare, teacher education and certification, international development and teaching in French in Canada.

a) Publications in Print 1978, 15 pages, Free. This booklet lists recent

publications, bibliographies in education and conference reports related to education. Some of these are listed below. b) Education: A Continuing Priority, 1977, \$3.00. This report traces the development of education in Canada over the past few decades with particular emphasis on equalization of educational opportunity and participation in decision-making. Implications of recent trends for education and teachers are identified. c)



d) International Development: Teacher Resources and Curriculum Materials. 133 pages, 1977, \$2.00. Annotated bibliography of materials on development education of interest to teachers. Includes a list of resource centres and institutions which may be contacted regarding additional materials. d) Policies and Viewpoints on Matters Within Federal Jurisdiction. 39 pages, 1977. Free. Although the constitutional right to make laws for education rests with the provinces, what really happens in education is in many cases affected by the federal government. Federal action in such areas as fiscal policy, pensions and unemployment insurance, post-broadcast use of CBC tapes and films, education statistics, official language policies and copyright affect both the professional and economic interests of teachers. This booklet outlines and discusses CTF policies in regard to these matters within federal jurisdiction. e) The Poor At School in Canada. 116 pages, 1972, \$2.75. This book contains a series of unique observational studies conducted in Canadian schools during 1969 - 70. The revised report includes the text of the brief presented by the CTF to the Senate Special Committee on Poverty. f) Teacher Militancy, 80 pages, 1975, \$2.75. A study of the extent to which various groups of teachers are prepared to adopt militant bargaining strategies and of the factors which may contribute to the development of militant attitudes.

CX Cross-Cultural Learner Centre. 247 Epworth Ave., London, Ont. N6A 2M2. 768

The London Cross-Cultural Learner Centre prepares and presents programmes that are intended to help Canadians become more aware of economic, political, social and cultural relationships within the international, national and local communities. The programmes are designed (a) to show the interdependence of societies, and the imbalances that can occur in their interaction; and (b) to clarify the causes and effects of the problems that face the global community. Individuals are encouraged to pursue their own unique interests in these areas. Particular attention is given to the people and the nations of Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Latin America, and to Canadian ethnic groups and native peoples.

It is hoped that through a study of different cultures and lifestyles, Canadians will begin to respect these cultures, and will reflect on the values inherent in their own lifestyles. Through an examination of political and economic forces, Canadians might raise questions concerning the effect of their and their country's actions on the lives of others.

The Centre's activities are based on the premise that we can no longer ignore those people with whom we are unfamiliar, and that we must understand them and the forces that affect them if we are to realize the goal of real human development throughout the world.

Audio-Visual Catalogue. 1978. This 111 page catalogue lists videotapes, slide-tape shows and films alphabetically and geographically. Annotations

supply information giving running time, audience level, colour or black and white, release date source and format. Costs: Videotapes and Slide-tape shows: \$10.00, Films: \$5.00.

CX Development Education Centre- 1978-79 Catalogue. c/o DEC, 121 Avenue Rd.,
769 Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3

This catalogue lists and describes materials available from the reference library, film section and book section of the Development Education Centre (DEC) in Toronto. DEC is a non-profit, independent collective committed to offering alternative educational perspectives on Canada, the Third World and many contemporary social issues.

CX Frontier College. 31 Jacks Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1E3.
770

In 1899 Frontier College was established to respond to adult and community education needs on Canada's frontier. Today F.C. defines that frontier mainly in terms of rural poverty. They point out that poverty in Canada is concentrated in non-urban areas. For instance 11% of urban families fall below the low-income cutoff line but 41 of rural families are below this line. Thus as many as one hundred F.C. field workers initiate community education and development programs throughout Canada's northern and remote communities each year. Men and women are placed in communities which can make use of their skills and experiences - often in native communities, isolated workcamps and recently in corrections. Fieldworkers remain in these communities for a minimum of eight months (shorter placements in summer) to help promote the transfer of skills. There is no established curriculum. The program content is flexible because priorities are determined by local participants. Adult education, social animation, and community development frequently form the basis for these programs. A small package from F.C. has a number of leaflets which outline the various activities of the labourer-teacher, community education fieldworkers and the role of animation. Examples of current placements and the application of these methods in various F.C. placements are given.



CX Venna Connosco - Come With Us. Produced by Canadian's Press and
771 Children From Grade 5/6 Class, Shirley Street School, Toronto.
Available from DEC Films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3,
12 Min. Colour Slide-tape. 1977. Purchase, \$100.; Rental, \$10.-20.

During the spring of 1977, a group of children from a grade 5/6 class went out into their neighbourhood and photographed workers, tradespeople, family members, friends and neighbours. The end result: a delightfully perceptive slide-tape show, VENNA CONNOSCO.

The children were responsible for the sequence of slides, contributed the ideas and context for the narration and recorded the soundtrack themselves,

What emerges from the montage is that the creativity and perception of children (and adults) can blossom if what they explore is part of their own lives.

For children, *VENHA CONNOSCO* is exciting, stimulating and entertaining and can help to lead them easily in projects of their own. For educators it can be a classroom model that utilizes the concepts and techniques discussed in the film *STARTING FROM NINA* (See CISS 662).

Also available to complement both the film and the slide show is the book *COME WITH US*, published by the Women's Press, 280 Bloor St., W., Room 205, Toronto, Ont.



CX Good Day Care. Produced by Barbara Martineau and Lorna Rasmussen, Good
772 News Productions, Inc. Available from DEC Films, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto,
M5R 2G3. 30 Min. Colour 16 mm. 1978. Write for further details.

Good day care can be a valuable growing experience for children. Yet nine out of ten Canadian children whose parents work away from home don't have access to supervised day care.

This film shows some of the benefits of good day care and suggests some of the reasons, historical and contemporary, why day care is at the bottom of the educational heap. Footage from three Toronto centres (Friends', St. Peter's and Regal Road) illustrates different approaches to day care, how available space is used and relationships with the community. The positive picture these day cares present contrasts sharply with evidence given in the film's central section on the history of day care in Canada and the present situation of working parents. Finally, parents involved in the cooperative administration of Regal Road Day Care suggest how active organization by parents is necessary to change the present situation of inadequate and poorly financed day care in this country.

To quote one of the film's producers, Barbara Martineau - "I started out to make a home movie about Friends' Day Care, where my son had been for three years. Many people I know don't think day care can be good for children, so I wanted to show a good centre from a child's point of view. That's what the first section of the film does. But very early on in making the film I discovered that the general situation of day care in Canada is appalling -- I realized how lucky we'd been, and what strong measures are needed to provide better care for all our children. That's what the rest of the film is about -- all our children, and all of us. After all, children are our future."

COMMUNITY \ COMMUNAUTÉ

CX 773 Estimating Lung Cancers: Or "It's Perfectly Safe, But Don't Breathe Too Deeply." Gordon Edwards, Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, 2010 MacKay St., Montreal, P.Q. H3G 2T1. 43 pages, March, 1978. Write for further details.

This publication of the CCNR is a recapitulation of the testimony given to the Elliot Lake Environmental Assessment Board by Gordon Edwards. It deals with the dangers of radon gas in buildings. Specifically, it asks the question of what will be the increase in lung cancer when large populations are exposed to radon. The problem, states the article, is not only unique to Elliot Lake but levels of radon gas have been found in homes all across Canada. Using the scientific methods of the mathematical model and the linear hypothesis, the author concludes that about 8 per cent of lung cancers are caused by naturally occurring radon gas. At this rate, he suggests that some 60 to 200 extra deaths would occur in exposed populations per century (radon gas emitted by 250 sq. ft. "tailings" pond). The author recommends that people be made aware that there is a very real risk involved from radon exposure in their own homes and that building standards could, in their worst condition, lead to lung cancer increases.

CX 774 Earthcare Newsletter One. Earthcare Information Centre, P.O. Box 1048, Wynard, Sask. S0A 4T0. 8 pages, June, 1978, write for further details.

The Earthcare Group is a province-wide association of farmers and gardeners involved in the study of agricultural methods that respect ecology, health and permanence. They have established both an information and a resource centre for ecological agriculture to serve Saskatchewan and the prairie region. The Wynard office provides answers to specific questions on methods and techniques of ecological agriculture, or organizes human resources for seminars, workshops and classes, and assists local earthcare groups. It also publishes a newsletter, Awarehouse. The Resource Centre, a collection of books, reprints, journals and A/V materials is located at St. Peter's Abbey Library, St. Peter's Abbey, Meunster, Saskatchewan.



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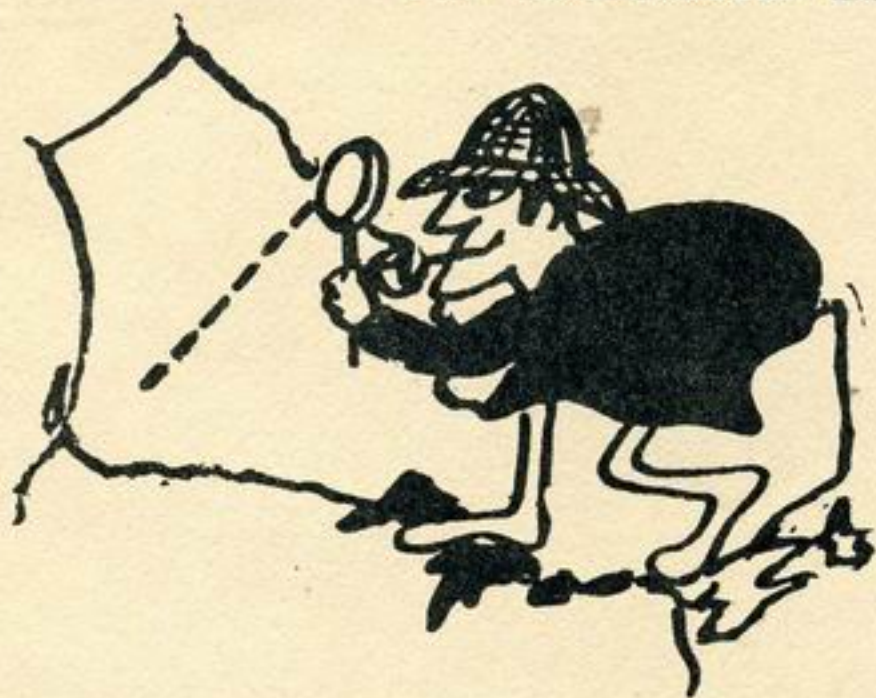
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