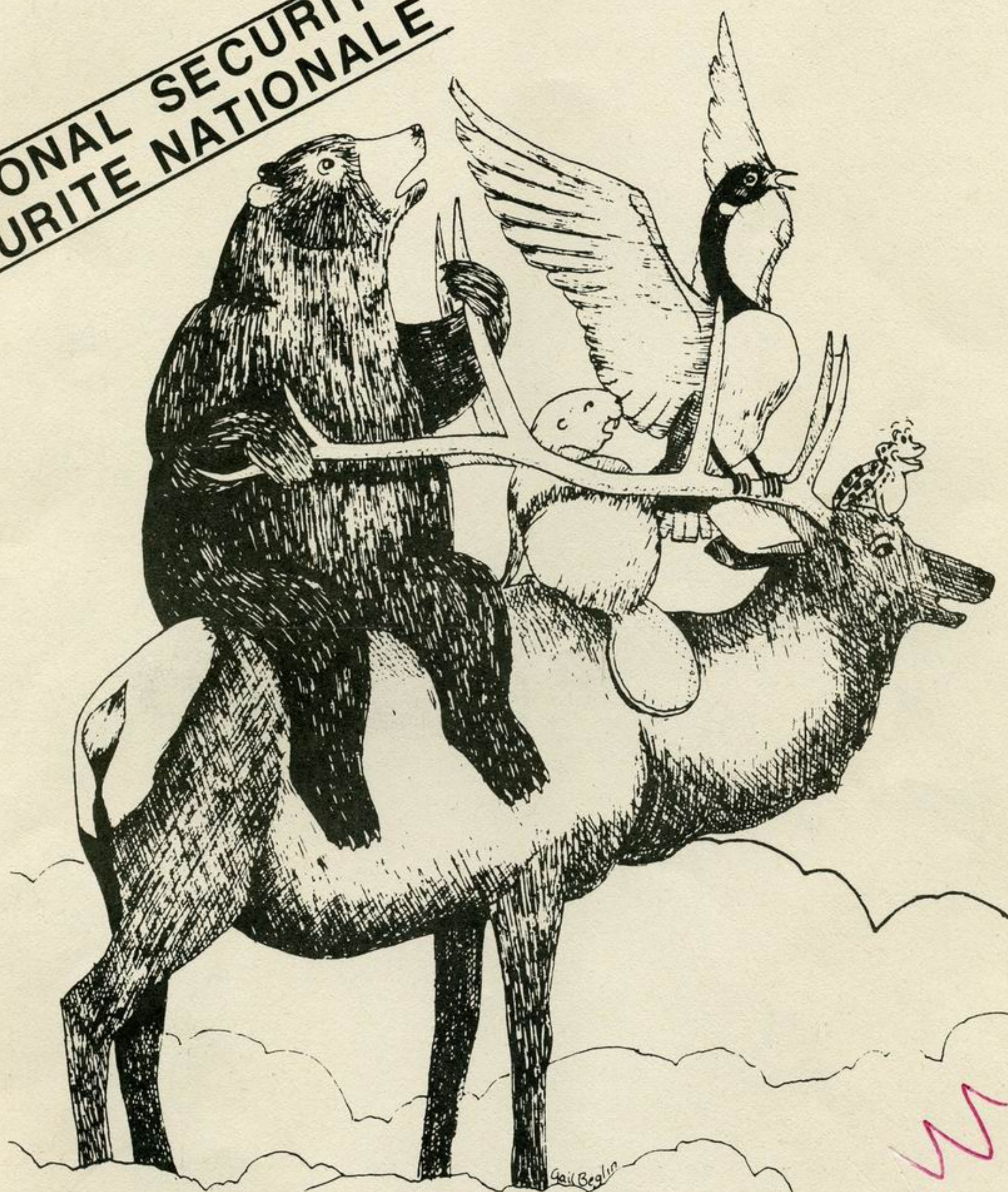


CONNEXIONS

NATIONAL SECURITY
SECURITE NATIONALE



VOLUME IV, NUMBER/NUMERO 1

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Sécurité Nationale

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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 ayant pour but l'échange d'information entre des individus et des groupes engagés dans la transformation des conditions créant l'injustice et la déhumanisation dans la société canadienne et québécoise. Nous vous invitons à participer en rassemblant et en résumant des documents se rapportant aux problèmes sociaux dans votre quartier, région, ville ou province. Ces précis sont ensuite assemblés dans une revue bimensuelle par un groupe de volontaires. Cette méthode assure la diffusion d'information qui représente les soucis, les tendances, les directions et les développements actuels à travers le Canada. Règle générale, les documents anglais sont résumés en anglais; ceux en français sont résumés en français.

LES CRITERES POUR LA SELECTION DES DOCUMENTS SONT:

- 1) Les documents doivent être disponibles pour distribution sur un plan modeste.
- 2) Ils doivent se rapporter aux questions sociales du Canada ou du Québec, qu'elles soient au niveau local, provincial, national ou international.
- 3) Ils doivent aborder le sujet du point de vue de changement des structures et des processus.
- 4) Ils doivent contenir des éléments d'analyse, de critique ou de recherche; des prises de position, des stratégies ou des réflexions sur le problème ou le projet en question.

CONNEXIONS N'EST PAS UN CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION. IL FAUT COMMANDER LES DOCUMENTS ORIGINAUX CHEZ LEURS EDITEURS RESPECTIFS.

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

NATIVE RIGHTS
LES DROITS DES AUTOCHTONES



Please send along whatever you have / Envoyez ce que vous avez, S.V.P.

Dear Friends,

How secure are you feeling? This edition suggests that a number of groups in Canada are concerned that their (and your) rights are increasingly being eroded. The phrase that many of these groups see being used by the government to justify this decrease in rights is "national security". In this case, "national security" does not primarily refer to defending or securing the external boundaries of Canada. Instead, it refers to those measures used to control or disrupt serious opposition to the government in power. Most of the groups whose writings are summarized here believe that there have been some serious reductions in individual and group rights by various levels of government in Canada. Some of these groups believe that these rights are being further eroded in direct relation to the increasing economic and social problems that the country is facing, such as high unemployment, high inflation, and high profits for a few large companies.

This concern is coming from a variety of groups. In the first few abstracts these issues are raised by church persons (CX 818), peace activists (CX 819), those concerned with international trade (CX 820), farmers (CX 821) and social critics (CX 822). At the Church Person's Seminar it was decided that there was an erosion of rights at three levels: personal, social and political (CX 818). The next two groups see clear parallels between what is happening in some Third World countries with respect to "national security" and what is happening in Canada.

The rest of this section of national security shows that some groups are now anticipating or experiencing significant government and police pressure. Some members of the Japanese community, who lost their rights during World War II, have a continuing concern for the repeal of the War Measures Act (CX 824). The Human Rights League in Quebec also

Chers Amis,

Votre sécurité est-elle en bonnes mains? Ce numéro nous a persuadé qu'un certain nombre de groupes croient que leurs droits (et les vôtres) deviennent de plus en plus rongé ici au Canada et au Québec. Selon ces groupes nos gouvernements emploient l'expression "sécurité nationale" pour justifier une érosion de nos droits. Il est évident qu'il ne s'agit pas de la défense de nos frontières. Le terme se rapporte ici aux mesures prises par les autorités pour contrôler ou même rompre toute opposition sérieuse au gouvernement. La plupart des groupes dont nous avons résumé les documents croient que les différents niveaux de gouvernement aient effectivement réduit nos droits individuels et collectifs. Un certain nombre d'entre eux croit aussi que cette érosion ait un rapport direct à la croissance des problèmes sociaux et économiques comme l'inflation, le chômage et les profits excessifs de quelques entreprises.

Cette opinion est exprimée par des groupes divers. Les premiers précis viennent d'hommes et de femmes d'église (CX 818), d'activistes pour la paix (CX 819), de groupes s'intéressant à l'économie mondiale (CX 820), d'agriculteurs (CX 821) et de groupes critiquant la société (CX 822). Le "Church Persons' Seminar" a conclu qu'il y a une érosion de nos droits sur trois niveaux: le niveau individuel, le niveau social et le niveau politique (CX 818). Les deux groupes suivants voient des parallèles entre ce qui se passe dans certains pays du Tiers Monde du point de vue de sécurité nationale et ce qui se passe ici.

Le reste de cette rubrique sur la sécurité nationale montre que plusieurs groupes s'attendent à ou se trouvent déjà sous une pression significative de la part du gouvernement ou de la police. Quelques membres de la communauté japonaise, une communauté qui d'ailleurs avait perdu ses droits pendant la seconde guerre mondiale, ont exprimé leur préoccupation avec la possibilité d'une révocation de la Loi des mesures de guerre. La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme au Québec partage ce souci, comme le montre sa participation à Opération Liberté. La nature volatile de ce

shares this concern as is seen in their active involvement in Operation Freedom. This effort to repeal the Act shows the volatile nature of this issue as the various supporters have now splintered over strategy and basic philosophy (CX 825).

At least six of the abstracts (CX 826, 827, 829, 832-835) show a great concern for the legitimizing of illegal police activities which they see oriented to the disruption of groups that challenge the status quo. Bill C-26 is opposed because it is seen as an effort to legalize an unnecessary incursion by the R.C.M.P. into the privacy of the mail (CX 826). The author from the Pensioners' Concerned organization approaches the issue from a different tack. He responds to the federal government memo on what qualifies as a charitable organization by claiming that his organization isn't political even though it talks to politicians about policy.

Also included in the national security section are a group of abstracts that deal with issues of personal privacy (CX 830, 831). The United Electrical Workers are concerned about the misuse of the Social Insurance Number for worker identification by Canadian General Electric as large computer systems could be interlocked and vast personal information compiled easily.

In addition to those abstracts under the national security heading, there are others we would call to your attention. There continues to be a vital opposition to nuclear development, particularly when groups feel the dangers are being covered up (CX 845). There were again enough abstracts for a separate section on women's issues in this edition. There are three abstracts on the problems and services to immigrant women (CX 858, 859, 860).

We hope that this edition helps you to connect to people, organizations and new ideas that enable you to be more active and effective in dealing with these important concerns.

FEBRUARY 1979

sujet se montre dans le fait qu'il y a plusieurs ruptures entre les adhérents de cette cause du point de vue de stratégie et de philosophie fondamentale (CX 825).

Au moins six des précis (CX 826, 827, 829, 832-835) montrent une préoccupation intense avec la légalisation des activités illégaux de la police, qui ont pour but la rupture des groupes mettant en question le status quo. Ils opposent la loi C-26 parce qu'ils le regardent comme un essai à légaliser une incursion inutile du caractère privée du service postal par la G.R.C. (CX 826). L'auteur venant de l'organisation "Pensioners Concerned" aborde la question d'un point de vue différent. Il répond au mémo du gouvernement fédéral sur les critères pour les organisations charitables, que son organisation n'est pas politique" même qu'elle parle de la politique aux politiciens.

Aussi inclus dans cette rubrique sur la sécurité nationale est un groupe de précis s'occupant du problème des droits de l'individu. Les Ouvriers Unis de l'Electricité conteste l'emploi du numéro de sécurité sociale comme identification des ouvriers par G.E. au Canada. Selon les ouvriers ça peut amener à des abus maintenant qu'un vaste réseau d'information de caractère personnel peut être établi avec l'aide d'ordinateurs.

En plus de cette rubrique sur la sécurité nationale, il y a d'autres précis. L'opposition au développement nucléaire continue intensivement, surtout de la part des groupes qui soupçonnent que les dangers de ce développement sont dissimulés par des autorités (CX 245).

Il y a encore une fois assez de précis pour assembler une rubrique sur la situation de la femme. Vous trouverez trois précis se rapportant aux problèmes des immigrantes et aux services établis pour elles (CX 858, 859, 860).

Nous espérons que ce numéro de CONNEXIONS vous mette en contact avec les individus, les groupes et les idées qui sont important pour la vie de vos propres actions et projets.

FEVRIER 1979

NATIONAL SECURITY/SECURITE NATIONALE

CX 818 Report of the Work Group on Civil and Political Rights: Church Persons' Seminar. John Foster, Chairman, Conference of Catholic Bishops, 90 Parent St., Ottawa, Canadian Council of Churches, 40 St. Clair Ave., E., Toronto. 3 pages, March 28, 1978. Write for details.

The Church Persons' Seminar focused on a number of key issues facing churches and the Canadian people (see CX 817). This work group report asks the question, "Are there erosions of civil and political rights at the personal, social and political level?" The answer at all three levels was 'yes'.

The conclusion is that at a personal level, despite our hesitancies to face it, there is a problem in the erosion of civil and political rights in Canada. On the social level, it was concluded that faced with national and economic crises, there is a tendency to treat certain groups and options as expendable in the face of perceived "national security" challenges. The group saw dealing with key social problems as "national security problems" as being of real danger to democracy in Canada. At the political level, the group saw Canada moving toward a "national security state". The nation (the political expression of the people through time) is being equated with the state (a governmental structure and its accessories) and in turn with a small élite which has power over the state and "knows best".

In light of the perceived erosion of political and civil rights two aspects of the Christian vocation were seen: to be a skeptic in a situation of ideological distortion and restricted information and to be a searcher of truth.



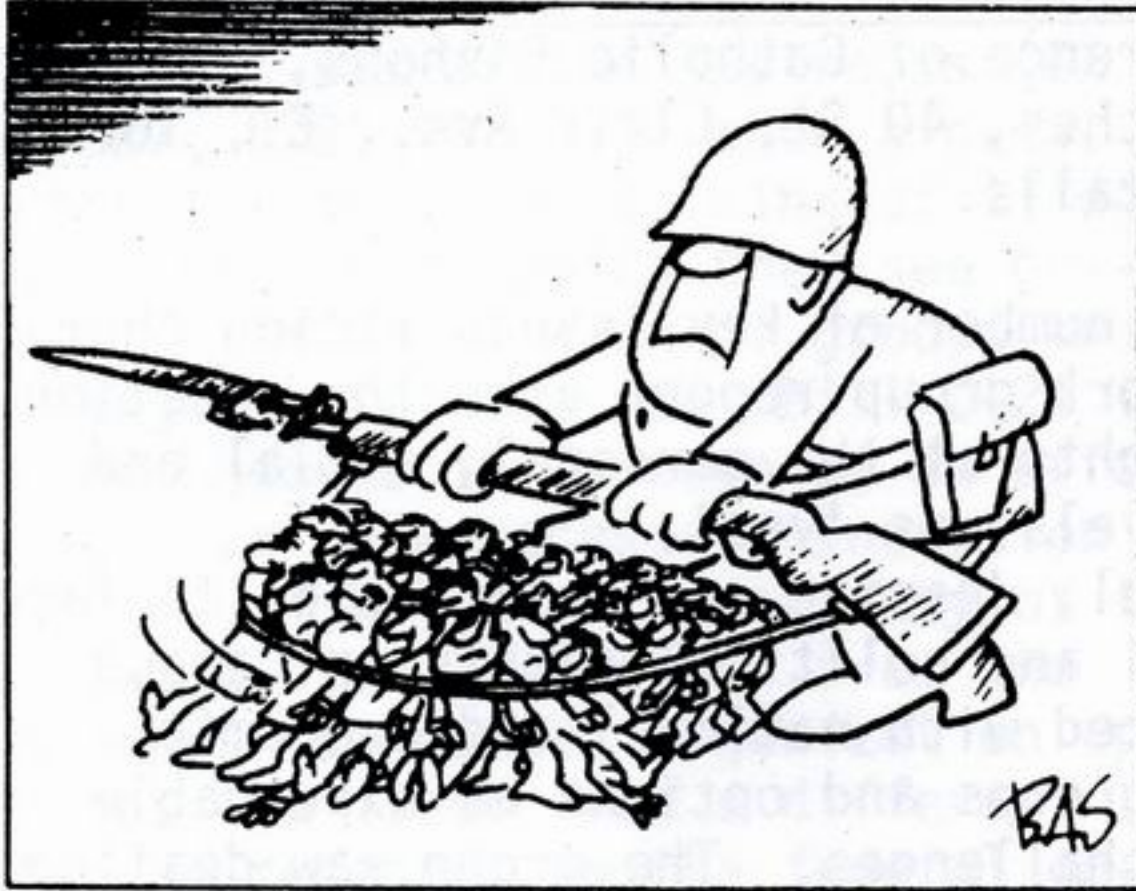
CX 819 Military Ethics in Society. Richard Swift, Project Ploughshares, Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. 16 pages, 1979. Write for further details.

This paper is part of a kit on "militarism" which is to be published soon by Project Ploughshares.

It begins by outlining the traditional role of the military, namely, that of defending society against outside aggression. The paper then refers to a new source of socialism. Accordingly, much of the opposition to those in power is

seen to come from subversive elements.

Governments, through the military and police, have become increasingly pre-occupied with "national security", regarding any form of dissent as unnatural. National security becomes a rationale for exercising social control over a nation's citizens rather than guarding boundaries or safeguarding democratic political structures. In the process the military tend to take an ever greater role in the politics and government of the society.



The author notes that this tendency is growing internationally. It finds its most severe expression in certain Latin American and other Third World countries where the military governments have appropriated all forms of political power. These regimes, using the political tool of the "doctrine of national security", judge all policies on their contribution to the ideological war against socialism. Movements seeking the redistribution of wealth and power are seen as the greatest threats. To maintain their rule, these governments rely on political terrorism -- arrests, torture, murder and censorship.

The implementation of the War Measures Act (Quebec 1970) and the recent revelations of illegal RCMP activities are dramatic examples of the expansion of national security and military forces in the domestic political life of Canada. The author therefore concludes that we need to delineate what is the proper role for the military in Canadian society. Dissent should be distinguished from subversion and national security from national defense. Military means should be disassociated from internal economic and political problems since they provide only coercive and repressive solutions.

CX Flying Together: The GATT-Fly Newsletter. GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Ave.,
820 Toronto, Ont., M5R 2S2. 4 pages, Feb/78. \$10. indiv. and \$20. groups.

"National Security - Protection for Whom?" is the issue of the month in this particular GATT-Fly newsletter. By studying patterns of resource developments elsewhere GATT-Fly has observed numerous similarities to the situation here in Canada. Among these similarities are cutback policies arising from a growing National debt paralleled by increased appeals to the doctrine of national security as a partial solution to economic ills.

The authors describe how in Latin America only the privileged minority benefit from national security measures while people's organizations struggling for social justice are often the victims. Activities of the RCMP are invariably linked to economic issues and could become a way in which the government defends the wealthy at a great cost to the remainder of the society.

Another article analyzes the International Sugar Agreement which went into effect at the beginning of 1978 for a period of five years. Although exporting countries will get better prices for their sugar and consumers will be protected from erratic price changes, little was done to help sugar workers in most countries.

A third article examines the relationships between productivity, real wages and corporate investments in a variety of countries, including Canada and Japan.

CX 821 Speech by Aubrey Golden to the N.F.U. Convention, c/o National Farmers' Union, 250 - 2nd Ave. South, Saskatoon, Sask., S7K 1K9. 17 pages, Dec. 7, 1977. Write for details.

In the above speech delivered to the National Farmers' Union Annual Convention in Saskatoon on December 7, 1977, Aubrey E. Golden takes issue with the "self-imposed mission" of the RCMP of acting against Canadian citizens and legitimate domestic organizations including political parties and trade unions.

The distinction is made throughout the speech between the role of a federal police force such as the RCMP and that of a security service. Mr. Golden points out that whereas a law enforcement body is always accountable to the public, and its function is to apprehend those who break the law, a security force, on the other hand, operates in secrecy and engages in surveillance, intelligence gathering and counter-espionage.



The speaker holds the Government responsible for its failure: (1) to understand the differences between a police force and a security force; (2) to require accountability to the Government for the security operations of the RCMP; and (3) to implement the report of the 1969 Royal Commission on Security (i.e. the Mackenzie Commission) by creating a new civilian controlled security service in Canada.

Quoting from the Commission Report, Mr. Golden notes, moreover, the various ways that a security service could suffer in its effectiveness by being locked in to the same organization as a police force.

The speech concludes with a plea for a proper perspective concerning the debate about civil liberties and for the reform necessary to separate police functions from those of security.

CX 822 Réflexions sur le rôle de l'Etat et de la Police Series: On Vous a à l'Oeil. Le Groupe d'Etude Sur le contrôle social, Ecole de Criminologie, Université de Montréal. (Available in French only.) 17 pages, May, 1978. Write for details.

This study argues (from a Marxist perspective) that the State, law, police and penal system are neither above class interest nor merely the creations of the ruling class to serve their interests. The State does provide some positive benefits (e.g. social security) as a result of popular struggles. In this respect the State is the principal focus for the class struggle.

A danger in a public attitude which views the State as subject to law is that law and justice can become identified. Since the State in fact creates law it is a short step to a Police State where violent excursions outside the law are justified in the name of "reasons of State" or "national security". The only limit placed on the absolute power of the State is, not law, but popular struggles and movements. And the struggle has only begun when a law is passed for its application must then be assured.

After reviewing the role of the State and of Law, the authors examine the role of the police within this context. They point out that the police simply

execute the laws passed by the State. Since the execution of the law is by its nature repressive, police have a repressive role in society. But they are not the source of that repression; this function derives rather from Law. Police are able to justify direct political interventions (such as a raid on a party headquarters) under the pretext of maintaining order in society (an obvious social need). Similarly the bureaucracy inherent in the whole system of government departments and police forces helps separate, in the public mind, the operation of the police from that of the State. We can condemn the police for their illegal activities but miss the point that they are simply executing the overriding interests of the State.

CX 823 RCMP - The Real Subversives. Richard Fidler. A Vanguard Publications book distributed by Pathfinder Press, 25 Bulwer St., Toronto, M5T 1A1. 90 pages, 1978. \$2.95.



In this book, the author offers a critique of the motives and actions of the RCMP. The book is written in four sections: 1) Canada's Political Police at Work; 2) A Short Chronology of Political Policing; 3) RCMP: The Real Subversives - Socialists' brief to the McDonald Commission and 4) Ottawa's Secret War on Democratic Rights.

The major section in the book is the text of the brief presented to the McDonald Commission by the Revolutionary Workers League. The RWL was founded in August 1977 through the fusion of the Revolutionary Marxist Group, the League for Socialist Action/Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere, and The Groupe Marxiste Revolutionnaire. The RWL hold that society needs to be reorganized on the basis of production for human needs, not for private profit and that a socialist society, based on collective ownership of the productive apparatus, economic planning, and workers control, will be qualitatively more democratic than the capitalist 'democracy' known today.

The RWL believe that the purpose of the McDonald Commission is "not to expose the secret, undemocratic activities of the RCMP security service", but rather "to deflect, cover-up, and legitimize secret police activity". Also that 'the commission was set up only after the Quebec government had established the Keable inquiry' with the aim of providing a federal counterweight to the Keable inquiry.

The RWL maintain that the police actions which led to the creation of the McDonald Commission "had nothing to do with countering illegal activities like espionage, terrorism, kidnapping and the like". Rather, "the real aim of Canada's political police is to investigate, harass, and disrupt a wide range of organizations whose only 'crime' in the eyes of the Trudeau government, is that they

are capable of expressing opposition to the status quo."

Throughout the brief the RWL cite cases and examples of RCMP surveillance against various groups and organizations including themselves. They explore the meaning of 'subversive' and 'dissent', present the security service mandate as one with a goal of thought control and assert that the distinction between legal and illegal is disappearing.

In conclusion, the brief asserts that democratic rights are not threatened by small terrorist groupings, whatever they call themselves, nor are they threatened by mass organizations the working people form in defense of their economic and political interests. "But the democratic rights of the people of English Canada and Quebec are threatened and are being undermined, by the political police of the RCMP Security Service. And behind the Security Service stands the political authority of the Trudeau government which committed the biggest act of political terrorism in the history of Canada when it invoked the War Measures Act in 1970."

"Working people cannot rely on the government, its courts and its laws to defend their rights. The only guarantee of those rights is their collective strength and vigilance, and readiness of fight in their own defense."

CX 824 RIKKA. P.O. Box 6031, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P4. 45 pages, Summer, 1978. 4 issues-\$5.00.

This magazine deals with historical, cultural and human rights issues within the Japanese-Canadian community. This issue focusses on the War Measures Act. The Act has particular relevance to the Japanese-Canadian Community which was very much victimized by its imposition during World War II. Some articles are reprinted from the War Measures Act Conference held in Hamilton in May, 1977.

Canada's treatment of Japanese-Canadians during the war included large-scale deportations and then, later, confiscation of property and establishment of "camps" for the entire Japanese-Canadian population. The behaviour of the Japanese Canadians at the time of the evacuation included no known example of subversive activity. The policies of the United States government and their treatment of the Japanese-Americans are compared with Canada's.

Other articles deal with the failure of the educational system to point out the dangers of the War Measures Act and a comparison of security laws in India, Britain and the U.S. including some recommendations to the government of Canada.

The feature article is written by Andrew Brewin, M.P., who represented the interests of Japanese-Canadians in the courts during the mid-40's and later became one of the N.D.P. critics of the War Measures Act in 1970. Brewin puts the Act in perspective and tells something of his own struggle against it. "The Japanese-Canadian community and all others who regard fundamental rights and freedoms as the life blood of our democracy will do their best to ensure that the Canadian constitution, when completed, will clearly exclude any such sweeping powers as are in the War Measures Act. The Act was used to perpetuate grave injustices on Japanese-Canadians and to take advantage of the hysteria in Quebec in 1970. We face threats of separation in Canada. It would be well to recognize that these threats cannot be met by force or coercion."

CX 825 Operation Freedom. "National Security Committee" La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme. 3836 St. Hubert St., Montréal. 23 pages. 25 cents each.

a) Operation Freedom, February 1978.

This tabloid was the first in a series of newspapers from Operation Freedom. Its purpose was to distribute information and generate discussion around the growing national security measures in Canada. These are seen as deliberate and systematic violations of both personal and collective rights of Canadians. One article in this issue outlines the increasing police measures against essentially political rather than criminal groups in Quebec and the rest of Canada and dating back to March 1969.



In addition, the kinds of tactics used by the "security services" sector of the police to accomplish their end are described. These tactics include "disruption" - a means by which groups are destabilized or sabotaged from within. In a number of cases the real objective is to destroy the groups involved.

Another article describes some of the ramifications of pieces of legislation since 1970 which have aided in the movement towards a police state, including the War Measures Act and the Mail Opening Bill.

b) Operation Freedom, April 1978.

This issue of Operation Freedom looks at some of the factors underlying the rise of police control in Canada. An historical overview of the RCMP reveals its repressive nature right from its inception in 1873, when the métis and Canadian immigrants were its first targets. This has remained unchanged throughout the 20th century, although tactics have become far more sophisticated since then.

Another article centres on one of the main targets of the plainclothes police-unions, suggesting some security precautions for organizers and members in their daily work and lives.

CX 826 Law Union News. 37 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. 12 pages, November, 1978. Write for details.

THE LAW UNION

The Law Union of Ontario is a group of socialist and progressive lawyers, law students and legal workers. Within its structure there are groups working on health and safety questions, Workman's Compensation and Immigration. Among other issues the National Security Group had, as its main activity a presentation to the McDonald Commission investigating wrongdoing by the RCMP. In their presentation they argued that there was a conflict of interest among the members of the Commission arising from their very close connections with the present government through the Liberal Party. The intention

of the group, as they claim, was to expose the Commission hearings as a white-wash of the RCMP and of the government.

However the application to the Federal Court for a discontinuation of the inquiry on the basis of an "apprehension of bias" was disallowed and the group has since decided not to appeal. In rejecting the application the court ruled that, even if there were bias on the part of the Commissioners, this would be immaterial to their objectives. In this issue of their news tabloid they present their reasons for originally presenting the application and the reasons given for and against appealing the decision of the court. They feel, ultimately, that in having exposed the question of bias in the Commission they have cast a cloud over its work which should affect its findings.

CX The Committee for the Defense of Democratic Rights. c/o Law Union, 37
827 Madison Ave., Toronto. 2 pages, March 1978. Donation.

This pamphlet was published and distributed by the Committee for the Defense of Democratic Rights. The Committee was initiated by members of the Law Union of Ontario. It felt that recent activities of the RCMP and other security forces were undermining basic rights and freedoms of Canadians.

The Committee sets out its programme with six basic statements: "1) Termination of all government programmes involving disruption and neutralization of, or interference with political groups; 2) The immediate criminal prosecution of all illegal acts committed by the RCMP other police and security forces, civil servants or agents of the government, and the imposition of meaningful deterrent sentences; 3) Repudiation of Trudeau's attempt to subvert the historical constitutional doctrine of ministerial responsibility; 4) Enactment of legislation to protect democratic rights which are now in jeopardy; 5) Immediate enactment of tough Freedom of Information Act; 6) Immediate enactment of legislation giving Canadians access to all files compiled on them or on organizations to which they belong.

CX Politics and Pensioners Concerned. Jack Parsons. Canadian Pensioners
828 Concerned, Ontario Division Magazine, Vol. 4, No. 3. 51 Bond St.,
Toronto M5B 1X1. 2 pages, September 1978. Write for details.



La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme
(LDH — Human Rights League)

Pensioners have become concerned about the warning of the Department of National Revenue that tax-exempt charitable organizations could lose this status if they become involved in the political process. This author attempts to show that although

the Pensioners Concerned organization does try to influence the decisions of politicians, it is not "engaged in the political process". The organization is greatly concerned about political decisions since many senior citizens are dependent on government pensions for survival. When today's senior citizens were

working there were few private pension plans. In response to this reality, Pensioners Concerned is committed to obtaining "for senior citizens a reasonable share of the rich resources of our country".

Attempts to do this by monitoring legislation and programmes that effect pensioners and by providing government officials and legislators with information about the adequacy of the proposals or operating programmes.

The methods used by the organization are seen by the author as "non-militant" in that it does not organize demonstrations. Instead, members meet or correspond with public officials and political representatives in hopes that their case will be heard. With regard to senior citizens, Pensioners Concerned focuses on informing them of what services are available, gathering information about their problems and the adequacy of services and helping them to become aware of ways to improve the quality of their life.

Thus, the author sees it as a "special" organization. It is "non-political and non-militant" but concerned about political decisions that affect senior citizens.

CX Le Viol du Courier/Violation of the Mail. La Ligue des Droits de L'Homme/
829 League on Human Rights. 3836 Saint-Hubert, Montréal, P.Q. 12 pages,
 n.d. Free.

The League on Human Rights presents arguments against the legality and acceptability of Bill C-26. This Bill, introduced to Parliament in February, 1978, "aims to authorize the opening of first-class mail in two instances: a) when there is suspicion of drug or narcotics trafficking, b) when it is a matter of national security". Three main reasons are cited in support of the Bill: 1. to facilitate the Police's task; 2. commitment vis-a-vis International Police Community; 3. capitulation of power before the Police.

The Bill is unacceptable to the League, for it aims to deal with relatively minor issues. Drugs/narcotics trafficking does not take place primarily through the mail system. No proof exists that the mail is a major source of trafficking. This concern of the Bill is seen as a cover-up for an invasion of privacy. The Bill also aims at protecting national security, i.e. to prevent terrorism. The League senses that this concern is unfounded, for it has proved to be of little value in past cases of suspected terrorism, such as the case of Toshio Omura. They feel that the Bill's real aim is to give the police more power, and this in turn is taking away from Canadians the fundamental right of privacy.

CX Press Release: United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.
830 10 Codeco Court, Don Mills, Ont. M3A 1A2. 5 pages, Dec. 11, 14, 1978.
 Write for details.



The Canadian General Electric plant in Peterborough wants its employees to wear identification badges that include the person's Social Insurance Number (SIN). These two press releases of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) state their opposition to this move on the grounds that it is a "passport to tyranny" to use one, easily computerized number for all forms of identification. The first press release states that an Ontario Supreme Court

injunction application was filed to prohibit Canadian General Electric from using the SIN I.D. scheme. The Union sees the scheme as a dangerous encroachment on civil rights. This is reflected in the larger society by the increased use of the SIN by police, government and financial institutions for identification. In an age of interlocking computers, this presents frightening possibilities to the U.E.

The second press release, calls attention to a telegram sent to Prime Minister Trudeau supporting legislation to limit the use of the Social Insurance Number to the express purposes for which it was designed: income tax, unemployment insurance, Manpower, Canadian pension plan and old age security. This would disallow its use as a worker identification number and thus make it more difficult for interlocking computers to pull together information about individuals from different sources.

CX Privacy Journal. Robert Ellis Smith. P.O. Box 8844, Washington, D.C.,
831 U.S.A. 8 pages, May 1978. \$25. yearly subscription (on special).

This monthly newsletter is "filled with American and Canadian news about the confidentiality of personal information". It describes "recordkeeping in government and business, new invasions of privacy, . . . new legislation, and . . . (alerts) citizens to ways they can protect their own personal privacy". If the May and August issues are a true indication, the primary orientation is to U.S. information. However, in the last section of the May issue are a few items relating to access to information banks and files in Canada. There is a brief report on the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Confidentiality of Health Records in Ontario and the admission by insurance companies that they freely obtain medical records from doctors and hospitals without the consent of the individual. Nova Scotia is reported to have a law allowing citizens access to provincial government records. At the federal level, the quickest respondents to inspecting open government files are prisoners. These items are presented solely as bits of information with no analysis. However, names of contact people are presented as appropriate.

CX The Body Politic. P.O. Box 7289, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X9.
832 48 pages, Dec /78-Jan/79. \$1.00 ea./ \$15./yr.



The Body Politic - A magazine for gay liberation is aimed at the building of a gay movement and spreading gay consciousness. The paper features social and political issues representing the struggle of gay men and lesbians for basic human rights and dignity. Through news coverage, regular columns, feature articles and reviews, the Body Politic offers a medium of communication for and controlled by gays.

This issue features a report of events surrounding the January, 1979 trial of Body Politic collective members. Pink Triangle Press (the Body Politic's Publisher) and its three directors are charged with "use of the mails for the distribution of obscene material and possession of obscene material for the purpose of distribution". Body Politic views the issue as not just one of "immorality" but as repression of a minority group and the right of a group to discuss issues of concern in an independent forum.

In December 1977 the office of the Body Politic was raided by Metro Toronto and Ontario Provincial Police. They seized corporate records, cheque books, subscription lists, distribution and advertising records, manuscripts and personal mail. On January 5, 1978 the above charges were laid. The raid and subsequent charges are seen by Body Politic as political not sexual repression and as "an attempt to force the community back into a closet of silence ...". Body Politic claims the rights of all minorities are presently under attack and action against the Body Politic is a clear attempt to destroy a "long-established and growing voice of social protest".

Also of interest in this issue is "Civil Rights Under Attack: A Chronology". This article outlines events of the past ten years where civil rights have been jeopardized.

CX 833 In Struggle! Canadian Marxist-Leninist Group. c/o L'Etincelle Bookstore, 4933 de Grand Pré, Montréal, P.Q. 20 pages, November 14, 1978. Write for details.

CX 834 Operation Liberté Builds Support. Ed Miller in Socialist Voice, Vol. 2, No. 17. 25 Bulwer St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1A1. 1 page, November 13, 1978. Write for details.

CX 835 "RCMP (Recent Coercive Methods of Pacification)". Strike, Vol. 2, No. 8. P.O. Box 933, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1C2. 1 page, October, 1978. .50 cents.

PAST CONNEXIONS CONTRIBUTIONS ON "NATIONAL SECURITY"

Access, c/o Spectrum, P.O. Box 143, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6C3. cf. CX 805 - interested in access to government data.

Body Politic, Box 7289, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X9. cf. CISS 264.

Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Chile, P.O. Box 80593, South Burnaby, B.C., U5H 3X9. cf. CX 803: publish Venceremos.

Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, Suite 201, 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M9. "One Gigantic Prison" (CISS 189); "Human Rights and Economic Policy" (CISS 635); and "Violations of Human Rights in Uruguay '72-76" (CX 754).

Latin American Working Group, P.O. Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2J0. "Worlds Apart: Economic and Human Relations: Canada-Chile" (CISS 688).

Law Union of Ontario, 37 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2. "Canada's New Immigration Act" (CISS 695).

Operation Liberty, c/o La Ligue Des Droits de L'Homme, 3836 rue St-Hubert, Montréal, P.Q. "Mounting Repression" (CISS 692); "Repression in Advanced Capitalist Countries (CISS 691); Annual Report 1977-1978 (CISS 690); Face à la Justice (CISS 694); "Dossier du Comité d'Information de l'Opération Liberté (CX 804).

Project Ploughshares, Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G6. "Statement on Government Defence Cutbacks" (CX 731).

Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South African Colonies, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3. "South Africa: A Time to Act" (CX 802). (Published by the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, Suite 305, 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ont., M5B 1X5.

ECONOMY \ ECONOMIE

CX 836 Poverty in Canada - A Christian Perspective. Anglican Task Force on the Economy (A.M.C. Waterman). June 1978. \$1.50. Anglican Book Centre, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J6.

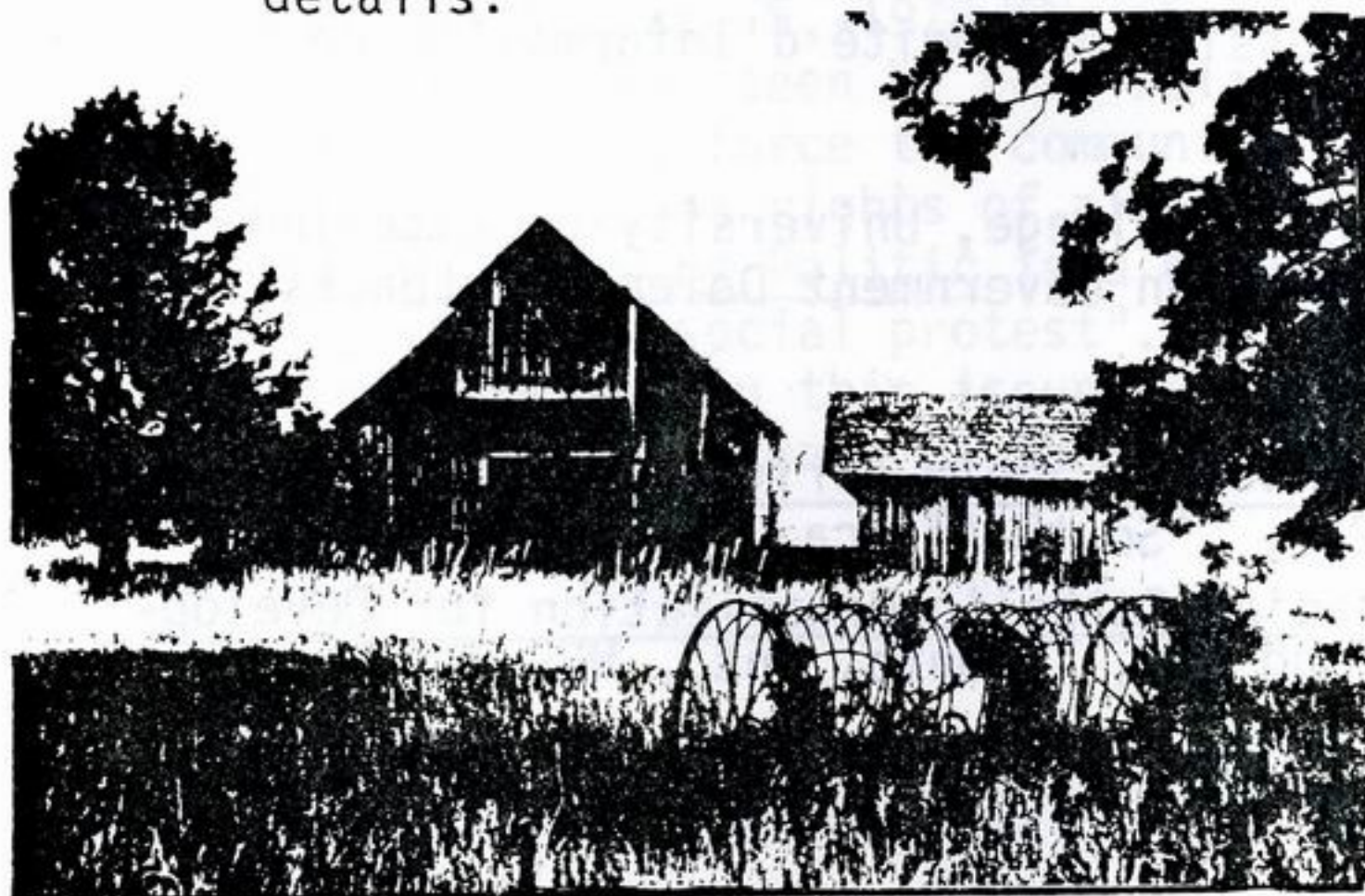
The book is an editorial revision of the final report of the Anglican Church Task Force on the Economy presented to the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada in July 1977. Its purpose was to attempt an adequate diagnosis of the causes of poverty in Canada and to provide a comprehensive review of the possibilities available to us for the elimination of poverty and social injustice in Canada. It begins with definitions of poverty and social injustice and makes some theological, economic and political assumptions.

Recognizing the universality of poverty and social injustice and making a case for focusing on Canada, the report continues in Chapter Two to discuss the nature and distribution of poverty in Canada and its causes. "The fundamental cause of poverty is unequal ownership (or control) of productive resources". Chapter Three looks at some possibilities for eliminating poverty and social injustice by applying a three-fold classification of remedies first aid, surgery, therapy.

Recognizing that what is already being done in Canada is a miscellaneous collection of "first aid" remedies, the report goes on to discuss the question "Can we afford to eliminate poverty in terms of cost to the net donor, cost to

society as a whole in terms of goods and services foregone, and to society as a whole in terms of intangible losses affecting the quality of life. As to where we go from here, the final chapter suggests six topics "for special study by concerned and qualified members of our church"!

CX 837 Position Paper on Rural Development, National Farmers Union, 250C - 2nd Avenue South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2M1. 22 pages, June 1978. Write for details.



In the above paper submitted to the Canadian Council on Rural Development, the National Farmers Union (NFU) encourages the CCRD to continue to press for federal policies which develop a publicly planned economy in Canada and which includes all sectors in a definite development plan.

The first part of the paper deplores the federal government's deliberate policy of 'underdevelopment' of Canada's natural resources with the consequent decrease, since the 1971

census statistics, of employment in agriculture, fishing and logging. The authors note that the government has thereby placed the economy of the entire country, either directly or indirectly, under the control of powerful transnationals. They observe, moreover, that the transnationals can exploit labour by relocating in the Third World, while local and national governments stand to lose their management role and control of their countries' natural resources and economic development.

It is crucial, the writers point out, for the present and future survival of Canada's autonomy and freedom from large foreign-owned corporations, to undertake immediately a comprehensive publicly planned economy that will include policies on: land use, transportation, energy conservation, energy conservation, resource development and self-sufficiency in production. The NFU is concerned, furthermore, that no studies have been conducted to determine the state of actual services in the rural communities across Canada. It therefore urges the CCRD to pressure the commissioning of 'a study of the breakdown of rural Canada'. The paper concludes with seven specific recommendations dealing with the above issues, and asks the CCRD for ongoing support in solving the problem of growing rural decay.

CX 838 LAWG Letter, Vol. V, No. 6. Food Aid: Blessed Are the Givers. Latin American Working Group (LAWG), P.O. Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T2. 16 pages, October 1978. \$1.50.

As stated in the LAWG Letter editorial, the leading article entitled "Food Aid: Blessed Are the Givers", is one product of LAWG's research into Canadian

aid during the last few years. It critically analyzes the reasons for the admitted failure of the Canadian International Development Agency's quarter of a billion annual food aid program in the Third World while hunger continues to grow. The reason suggested for both is the same, namely, that it 'blesses the giver far more than the receiver'.

Citing the United States as Canada's natural tutor on the subject of self-interest in food aid, the authors trace Washington's policy over the past 45 years to promote its own foreign policy objectives in regard to food transfers to Greece, China, Italy, France, India, Bangladesh, Chile, South Vietnam, Cambodia and South Korea. Such a 'food power play' has enabled the United States to transform 'butter into bullets' in support of repressive and élitist governments, they say.



Canada's food aid program, they point out, has tended to be regarded in Ottawa as aid to our domestic economy based on 'surplus disposal'. Moreover, Canada's disbursement of wheat aid has taken a backseat to commercial food exports since 1971 when international wheat prices skyrocketed. Left-over give-aways like milk powder, rapeseed, cheese, fish and egg powder are listed as examples of Canadian self-interest, even in tragic emergencies such as the 1976 earthquake in Guatemala.

Questioning the rationale for food aid when food gifts of industrialized countries help neither the hungry consumer nor the small struggling farmer, the authors do not deny the need for relief in emergency situations. Food aid, they point out, is not development. Not until we move away from a food system that 'aims more at producing profit than feeding people' can there be a solution to the agricultural problems either of Canada or of the Third World...'

CX 839 Coalition Fights the Fighter Planes and Ploughshares Asks for 4 Million Peace Fund. Grindstone Notes, Grindstone Coop., P.O. Box 564, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T1. 16 pages, Fall 1978. Ind. \$5./yr and Inst. \$10. per year.

These two articles appeared in a special issue of Grindstone Notes on the 1978 Summer Conferences held on Grindstone Island. This Island is owned and operated as a conference centre for groups in peace, justice and development by the Grindstone Coop. Ltd., a non-profit educational coop.

Six hundred people, including at least 35 Grindstone Coop members, have asked Ottawa to postpone the purchase of 2.4 billion worth of new fighter aircraft. In a full page ad in the Ottawa Citizen in October they asked for an 18 month delay to allow national debate on the arms purchase.

Project Ploughshares initiated the above advertisement. They are also asking the Canadian Federal government for a 4 million dollar fund for peace research and education in 1979. General Kurt Waldheim proposed to the U.N. that each country give 0.1% of its arms budget to peace research and education. Kenneth Williamson of External Affairs, a participant in the July Conference at Grindstone Island, said that his department would seriously consider such a proposal. However, he said such money would not be deducted from Canada's arms budget,

but would come from another source.

CX Decennial Revision of the Bank Act. Taskforce on the Churches and Cor-
840 porate Responsibility. 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J6. 7 pages,
November 6, 1978. Write for details.

This brief was submitted to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs in November, 1978. The introduction outlines the purpose of this taskforce, stressing that some of its basic functions are to examine the human implications of decisions made by major corporations and "to encourage support for policies which are socially beneficial while attempting to correct policies which they view as socially harmful". The purpose of this brief as stated is to have certain revisions made to the Bank Act.

The first issue raised in the brief is that of the five major Canadian banks lending financial assistance to repressive governments. The examples of South Africa and Chile are cited. The brief further explains that the Canadian Government has withdrawn its support from these countries and questions why the banks have not done the same in pursuit of alleviating the human misery and social injustices that exist there. Secondly, the brief raises the question of non-disclosure by the banks of the amounts loaned and the dates loaned. Anyone requesting these answers is met with much resistance.

The following policy recommendations are made in order that the Canadian public be in a position to make valid judgements regarding such loans to oppressive nations:

1. That the Bank Act make provision for uniform and equitable public disclosure requirements of loans by Canadian banks, their subsidiaries and affiliates and by other financial institutions made directly or through consortia to foreign governments or agencies of foreign governments of amounts totalling more than \$1 million.
2. That in the interest of public and shareholder accountability, Canadian banks and other financial institutions be required to disclose the amount and the dates of such loans and publish them as a matter of record.
3. That in order to preserve the principle of client/banker confidentiality and in order to safeguard the principle of competition, financial institutions should not be required to disclose such loans prior to 30 days following signed agreements.

A Challenge To Live for Each Other

CX Canadian Textile Trade and Hong Kong. Paul Ferner. Asia/North American
841 Communications Centre, 2 Man Wan Road, 17-C, Kowloon, Hong Kong.
2 pages, September, 1978. Write for details.

This article was put together through collecting information from back issues of Asia Monitor. It analyzes the effect abroad of Canada's unanticipated, unilateral decision to fix import quotas in the textile and clothing industry, drastically cutting back the '76-'78 levels to those of 1975. Countries in Asia like Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Mainland China and the Philippines were particularly hit by this move. Previously negotiated agreements for these years were broken, so that, in effect, the exporting country's ability to control its own trade was removed and put in the hands of Canadian importers. Not until early 1978 did Canada agree to reopen talks with Hong Kong to further negotiations.

Ferner perceives the reasons for this decision as rooted in Quebec's heavy lobbying of Ottawa for protection of the home industry. For a long time, he says, Quebec has accused the Federal Government of destroying local industry by allowing cheap imports. Some other countries abroad see this kind of self-protectionism as a cheap way to make exporting nations, often of 'developing' status, pay for deficiencies in the home industry. Not only Canadians, but the whole world is effected. Consumers pay more, unemployment is exported and world economic activity slows down.

RESOURCES \ RESSOURCES

CX 842 The Right to Food First. Ten Days for World Development (Food Tabloid), Room 219, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J6. 12 pages, December, 1978. Free



Borrowed Times/cpf

This tabloid is designed for general distribution to church congregations, study groups, community groups in conjunction with the Inter-Church Ten Days program. 1978 is the third year of a Focus on Food and the tabloid reviews the insights of the first two years. In the first year of the study on food, Frances Moore Lappé and Joseph Collins helped many Canadians understand a variety of food myths and especially come to appreciate that there is presently enough food production in the world to feed every human now living at the average standard of a North American. The problem, they concluded, lies in socio-economic structures. In the second year (1977), Susan

George helped Ten Days audiences understand better the way in which the international food structures had been planned, long-range, to provide the trans-national companies with the best profits. During 1977 it also became clear to many, that Canada's food production patterns more and more resemble those of developing countries.

After reviewing the work of 1976-1977, the tabloid points to power as a central focus for the resolution of an inadequate world food system. Those who take seriously the call to work transforming unjust structures need to learn

how to deal realistically with power and with the world as it is. A variety of suggestions, examples and resources are offered to the reader.

CX Say "No" to Uranium Mining. c/o Saskatoon Environmental Society, P.O.
843 Box 1372, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3N9. or Regina Group for A Non-Nuclear
Society, 2138 McIntyre St., Regina, Sask. S4P 2R7. 2 pages, 1978. Free.

This statement, endorsed by thirty-seven anti-nuclear and public interest groups in Saskatchewan, outlines the dangerous effects of the expansion of the uranium industry in Saskatchewan and calls for an immediate halt to the opening of new mines.

The paper begins by stating that there are a number of viable non-nuclear power resources (both renewable and non-renewable) in the world. Solar, wind and biomass energy development have been shown to be capable of creating more employment than would development of more capital-intensive energy sources.

The paper indicates that while the tax dollars of the people of Saskatchewan are being used to build the support services for the expansion of this foreign-owned industry, no major royalties will come into the provincial treasury until the nuclear industry has covered its costs.

The statement also points out that northerners gain little from these resource extraction projects and that native people in particular suffer a negative social impact and a further loss of independence. Northern development is thus expressed in higher prices, disruption of the existing economy, outflow of profits and increased alcoholism and prostitution.

Ninety per cent of Canadian uranium now goes into the world market where it can end up supplying unstable and authoritarian governments with nuclear weapons material. Simply put, the expansion of the nuclear industry is increasing the chance of nuclear war. This statement also refers to recent studies in the United States which indicate higher rates of cancer and leukemia among uranium miners and among those living near nuclear power stations. At this point in history there exists no method of safe disposal for radioactive wastes. These materials can remain toxic for thousands of generations.

The statement concludes that generally the Bayda Inquiry did not give these issues serious consideration; even more seriously it neglected to give the people of the province an opportunity to participate in the inquiry. "Time must be allowed for everyone in Saskatchewan to become fully informed and to give their opinion on the nuclear issue." The authors of this statement are seeking support and comments around this issue as well as specific endorsement of the statement from those who share their concern.

CX Judicial Inquiry Demanded (into Uranium Mining in B.C.). Energy File,
844 105 2511 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. Contact: John Moelaert,
Chute Lake Rd., R.R. 4, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7R3. 1 page, Fall 1978.
Write for details.



This brief one-page position paper on the British Columbia Inquiry into Uranium Mining is the result of a month of meetings culminating in endorsement by over twenty-one organizations and forwarded to members of the B.C. government. It calls for an immediate moratorium on uranium exploration and the establishment of a

full public judicial inquiry to ensure a fair and thorough examination of all relevant questions. It also asks for public preliminary hearings in which public interest groups would be permitted to participate.

The paper also outlines the specific content to which the inquiry should address itself as well as the structure and process which should govern its establishment and operation. They insist the inquiry should look at whether uranium mining is in the public interest of B.C. In this respect they suggest a need to consider value judgements involved in coming to conclusions about this matter, and on this basis, evaluate the full range of technological, medical and social impact as well as environmental evidence. They demand that questions pertaining to uranium exports, finances and the full range of regional and national economic impacts be confronted and the inquiry address itself to the process by which decisions on uranium mining and exploration are made.

CX Nuclear Reaction Nucleaire. Maritime Energy Coalition, c/o Tony Reddin,
845 New Dominion, P.E.I. 32 pages, Spring 1978. Sgl. 25 cents; 10 - 25
 copies - 15 cents; 25 copies - 10 cents.

This bilingual publication is in the form of a news magazine. It covers items on energy alternatives and conservation. Also included are articles written by various interested people on these topics. The numerous areas described are the use of wood gas for domestic purposes versus oil and electricity; report of the Alternate Energy Fair held in June, 1978; Disarmament; an up-to-date report on activities at Pointe LePreau; and many other related articles.

One of the major items is a reprint from the Critical Mass Journal in which Dr. Thomas Mancuso, a leading authority on environmental cancer and occupational health, is interviewed. Dr. Mancuso relates how he was treated by the U.S. government when it received the findings of his research studies. Dr. Mancuso's study entailed the measurement of long-term effects of low-level ionizing radiation. Response of the U.S. government in October, 1976 was non-acceptance of the results of the study stating that more research was necessary when Dr. Mancuso recommended that the so-called safe-standard re exposure be reduced at least tenfold.

Another article attacks the method of advertising for more electricity consumption. The Globe and Mail ran ads that read "No electricity ... outbreaks of violence, terrorism, traffic lights dead, accidents happen, no food, supermarkets closed". These advertisements further elaborated by telling the readership that only nuclear fission could solve this energy shortage threat. Dr. David Brooks and Chris Conway of Energy Probe stressed the basic falseness of such advertisements. It was suggested that this type of advertising be channeled through the Canadian Electrical Bureau and the EEMAC before printing.

CX Committee Against Nuclear Pollution in the Philippines. c/o International
846 Association of Filipino Patriots. P.O. Box 1307, Staton A, Toronto, Ont.
 M5W 1G7.

This coalition has been initiated by the International Association of Filipino Patriots to prevent the sale of Canadian uranium for the defective

Westinghouse nuclear reactor in the Philippines. The three points of unity that all members agreed upon in joining this coalition were: 1) to demand that the Canadian government not sell uranium for the defective Westinghouse reactor in the Philippines; 3) to denounce the exportation of the Westinghouse nuclear reactor to the Philippines; 3) to condemn the repression of those in the Philippines who oppose this reactor and who are fighting to preserve their livelihood and prevent pollution of their environment.



On the occasion of the International Day of Protest Against the Westinghouse Nuclear Reactor (Nov. 29 - Dec. 1, 1978) the Committee sponsored a number of activities in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. These included press conferences, public forums, march-rallies (Ottawa), a petition and telegram campaign to the National Energy Board and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The Coalition presently includes groups in Montreal such as Society Against Pollution, SUP Montreal, Alliance Tournesol, Greenpeace Montreal and Le Monde à Bicyclette. The Coalition invites participation from other groups in order to strengthen future campaigns.

CX 847 Canadian Crossroads International Newsletter. Canadian Crossroads International, 361 Windermere Rd., London, Ont. N6G 2K3. 24 pages, August, 1978. Write for details.

A variety of articles in this issue take a look at resource industries in underdeveloped areas of the country. A detailed analysis of the pulp and paper industry in Nova Scotia reveals how licensing of crown timberlands to two large companies, Nova Scotia Forest Industries and Scott Maritimes Ltd., has encouraged industrial expansion in pulp and paper at the expense of small woodlot owners, the dwindling sawmill industry and the environment of the forests as a whole. The result has been almost total market control by these companies. Most of the pulp is exported and jobs are minimal, as only the primary processing is done in Nova Scotia.

A related article attempts to break through the many myths perpetuated about the Newfoundland seal hunt, emphasizing not only the scientifically proven humaneness with which the animals are killed, but also the stringent controls that presently govern the industry to prevent extinction. Consequently, none of the major internationally respected animal concern groups opposed the seal fishery. The author points out the economic importance of this industry to the basic survival of many Newfoundlanders.

An article on native development outlines how a history of forced assimilation and ignorance of native values have led to many of the problems which exist today for native people. The author calls for the development of an autonomous community-oriented economy, small-scale community enterprises and

activities, appropriate technology, and provincial and regional development corporations to aid in resource planning, design and the provision of necessary capital.

LABOUR\TRAVAIL

CX A Brief Presented to the Commission of Inquiry on Redundancies and Lay-Offs.
848 Confederation of Canadian Unions, 1331½ A St. Clair Ave., W., Toronto,
 Ont. M6B 1C3. 9 pages, September 15, 1978. Write for details.

The Confederation of Canadian Unions believes that unemployment is the real problem, while redundancies and lay-offs are just one manifestation of that problem. The authors of the above brief state that what is needed is a code of ethics dealing with these problems. In this regard they note there is little or no concept in our society of a worker attaining "property rights" to his job, that a job is a person's most important single asset, that an employer has an obligation to the individual and to the community to provide employment or to provide alternatives.

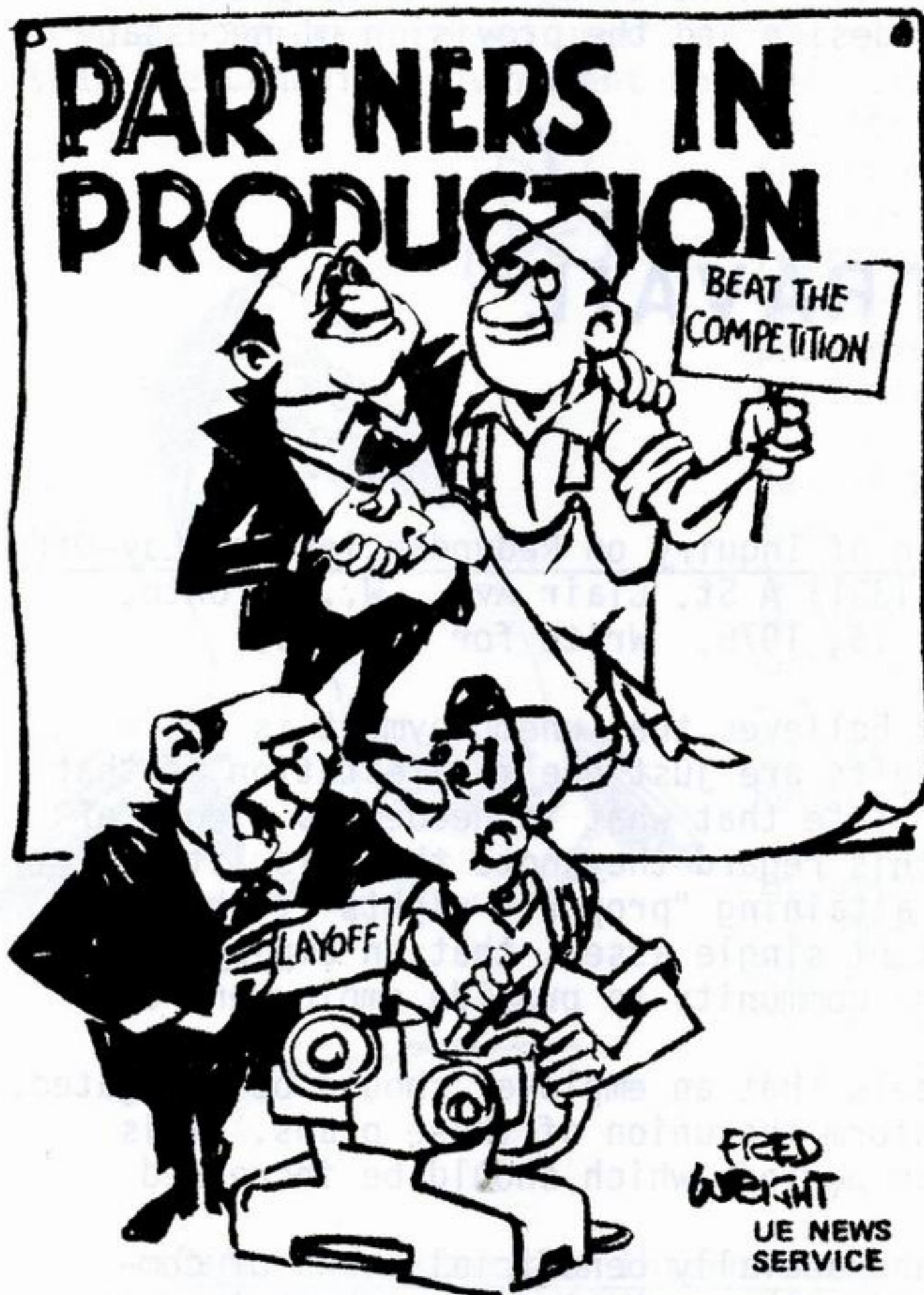
Regarding advance notice, the CCU feels that an employer should be obligated, once it is contemplating a lay-off, to inform the union of these plans. This obligation should be in addition to notice periods which should be increased to a minimum of three months.

The CCU maintains that a more just and socially beneficial means of combatting unemployment is by gradually reducing the work time of workers in this country while maintaining their income level. Also, governments should encourage sabbatical leaves for workers. The conventional wisdom of our society, that the right to lay-off employees and shut down plants is purely a management prerogative, must change.

CX Tripartism. Special Issue of Labour's Side. Nova Scotia Labour Research
849 P.O. Box 3368, Halifax South, N. S.
 8 pages, October 20, 1978. No charge.

"Labour Manifesto for Canada", introduced by the Canadian Labour Congress Executive at the 1976 CLC convention, has earned a place as one of the most important, and controversial documents in the history of this country's labour movement. The manifesto presents "Tripartism" where labour leaders would sit down with their corporate and government counterparts, and plot the strategies and policies to "save" our crisis-ridden capitalist system.

Along with Joe Davidson, Former Canadian Union of Postal Workers President, Jean-Claude Parrot, current President, Saskatchewan Regional CUPE Rank and File and others, the Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre believes that Tripartism is a dangerous road for the trade union movement to follow. They believe the odds in Tripartism are heavily stacked against labour. This move



"So long, partner!"

by the CLC is seen as one that will concentrate power at the top of labour labour movement. This plays into the wishes of both the federal government and big business.

The newsletter contains the April, 1977 speech of Jean-Claude Parrot entitled "Canada's Unions in Historical Perspective" which traces the roots, and forewarns some of the dangers of the CLC's present plans.

CX
850

Dick and Jane Get Unemployed.
Greater Vancouver Union of the Unemployed, 1806 W. 11th, Vancouver, B.C. 24 pages, 1978. .25 cents.

This group was formed to organize and provide a voice for the jobless of Greater Vancouver. They are attempting to work on root causes of unemployment, as well as the more immediate problems.

They are opposed to all layoffs, plant shutdowns, education and social service cutbacks, and wage controls. Among other things they advocate increased public works programs, affirma-

tive action plans to create equal employment opportunities for all and full unemployment benefits for all persons not working.

"Dick and Jane Get Unemployed" is a cartoon sketch of the present unemployment situation aimed at increasing public awareness of factors affecting and underlying the present high rate of unemployment.

CX
851 Out of School -- Into the Labour Force. Z. Zsigmond, G. Picot, W. Clark and M.S. Devereaux, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6. 73 pages, 2nd ed. July, 1978. Write for details.

This report summarizes the findings of a larger quantitative study of historical and projected output (potential labour force entrants) from Canada's education systems. The main 400-page study from which this summary is excerpted, contains considerable background data, detailed projections and a more exhaustive analysis.

The focus of the report is on those who leave school and their relationship to the labour market. Being analytical in nature, the report does not

attempt to answer the difficult question of what adjustments are possible and/or necessary in either the education system or the labour market. The aim is simply to bring the issues into sharper focus for the benefit of planners, policymakers and the public. The projection extends from 1976 to 1986, although trends to 2001 are outlined, and earlier data are occasionally cited.

The authors state that rapid labour force expansion, combined with a recent slowdown in the rate of job creation, has contributed to current high unemployment: 8.1% in 1977. At the same time, an international comparison shows that during the 1970's, Canada has had the highest rate of job creation of major western industrialized countries. For example, between 1970 and 1976, employment increased 20.9% in Canada, 11.3% in the United States, 9.5% in Australia, 6.1% in Sweden and 2.3% in France.

In the long term, the declining birth rate in the 1960's is expected to manifest itself in the labour market as it has already done in elementary school enrolment. The authors note that young job-seekers are currently numerous, and hence it may be the late 1980's before their ranks drop to a level that can be readily absorbed, even by an expanding economy.

CX 852 Canadian Union of Postal Workers, Ontario Region, Bulletin. Claude Parrot, P.O. Box 369, Station A, Toronto, Ont. (613-236-7238). 2 pages, Oct. - Nov. 1978. Write for details.



Affiliated With
QFL - LCMT - CLC

These are two statements by CUPW President, Claude Parrot, after raids, injunctions and criminal charges following the Postal Strike in October. The first is a press release (Oct. 20) arguing that the government has not respected the fundamental human rights of Postal Workers and has rejected the principle that a person is innocent until proven guilty.

"Only slaves cannot withdraw their labour", he said, "and postal workers will never agree to become slaves", he said. In the second statement (Nov. 8) Parrot wonders why the government has attacked the union every time negotiations were ready to begin, most especially by passing a law to end the right to strike just as that right became legal. He outlines the "drum-like precision" with which the attack took place during and after the strike: back-to-work legislation, threats to fire all postal workers without right of appeal, raids on national, regional and local offices by the RCMP, five national executive members charged under a section of the criminal code never invoked during a labour dispute. Parrot claims the attack is totally political using four different departments to deny legal rights by making trade unionism a crime.

A CUPW defence committee has been established (613-238-7492) and is calling for the repeal of Bill C-8 and the dismissal of all charges.

CX 853 Union Security - UAW Statement to Ontario Government. United Auto Workers, 205 Placer Court, Willowdale, Ont. M2H 3H9. 4 pages, October 11, 1978. No charge.

"We request your government to proceed with legislation which would provide

for a compulsory check-off of union dues for all employees covered in the bargaining unit once a union has been certified and a first collective agreement negotiated.". This statement is addressed to the Conservative government of Ontario which is seen in its past actions and inactions to be unambiguously placed in the camp of the most reactionary fringe of employees in our economy.

Recognizing unions in the law implies that they are a legitimate institution in society that must have sufficient strength to do its job, namely, representing workers that democratically choose the union. Union security is a necessary condition for such strength. The law imposes on the union the responsibility of defending all the employees in the bargaining unit. A logical corollary of this is that if everyone benefits, everyone should pay, a taken for granted procedure in other services in our society (e.g. taxes paid for police and fire protection).

In response to the accusation that unions are too powerful, the statement says that in spite of important achievements, unions have not yet been able to win basic protection for workers' lives and health in the plant, protect their jobs against corporate lay-off and plant movement decisions; defeat wage controls and keep up with inflation. The issue of union security is not about the general strength of unions but their strength in recently organized units in which management is trying to destroy the union. It cannot be argued the "unions are too powerful" in such locations the authors believe.



CX Saskatchewan Labour Information Project. Circuit Rider, c/o Bob Jeffcott,
854 Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, 103 - 2709 12th Ave., Regina, Sask.
S4T 1G3. December, 1978.

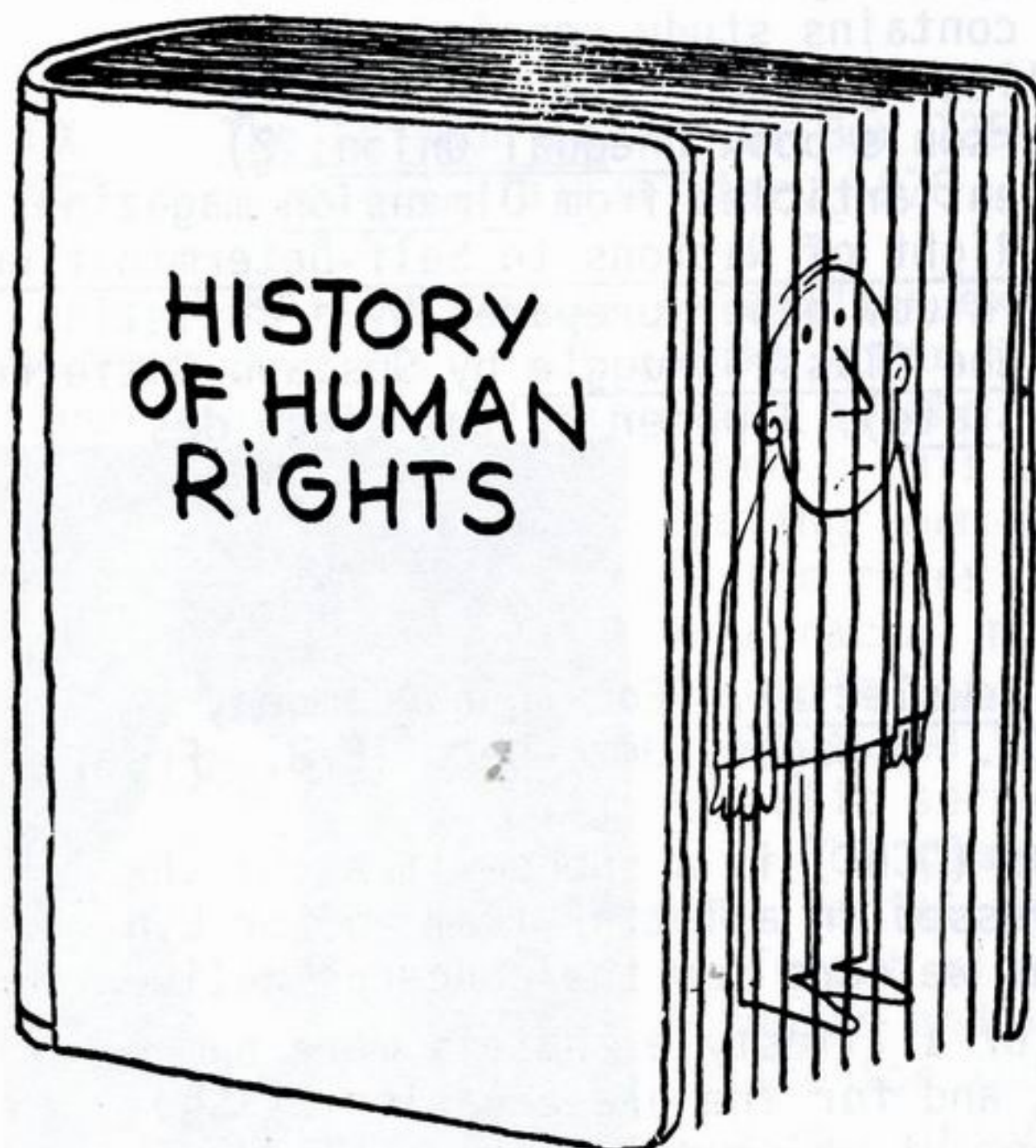
The Saskatchewan Labour Information Project (SLIP) is a one-year venture sponsored by the Sask. Federation of Labour, CUSO, OXFAM, and various development agencies. The project provides Saskatchewan unions, labour councils, and area coordinating committees with education programmes on the nature and causes of underdevelopment and the working and living conditions of Third World people. The programme has a distinct trade union focus, beginning with the working experiences of the union members who attend, and attempts to build trade union solidarity with the struggles of Third World people.

SLIP is offering a series on "Resource Extraction" (featuring mining), "The Food Industry", "The Health Care Industry", and "Labour Issues". Each series uses selected audio-visuals and focused discussion.

HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX 855 One Body: Human Rights, A Global Struggle. Issue 19-20, Research and Resource in Social Issues, Division of Mission in Canada, United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. 20 pages, December, 1978. 25 cents ea. plus postage; 10 or more: 15 cents ea.

This is a special, double-sized Issue which examines a broad spectrum of violations of human rights during the past couple of years (U.S.A., Europe, Asia, Latin America, U.S.S.R.). These concerns are linked to a reflection on root causes of the violations and on attempts by Canadian organizations to respond (Amnesty International, Operation Liberty, Canadian Labour Congress). As usual, extensive suggestions for group study/actions are included.



Mitropoulos, Ta Nea (Athens)

Issue explores what people mean by human rights. (In Chinese it translates "people Power".) Our western society has tended to emphasize individual rights; in many communist countries it is the right of the society as a whole which has primacy so that the achievement of a socialist order and giving power to the people have priority. Third World countries often emphasize the cultural, religious role of the individual in society and accuse developed nations of hypocrisy when they posture for human rights after centuries of colonial oppression.

Canadians need to examine their stand on human rights in the light of that of their southern neighbour, Issue insists, and not without examining economic implications. Several specific measures are suggested such as passage of a Foreign Aid Prohibition Act which would deny aid to blatant violators of human rights and review the operation of several crown corporations such as the Export Development Corporation.

Issue concludes by noting that more and more people "find, in the church's engagement in the struggle for human rights around the world, new reasons for their faith, new experiences of the meaning of grace and redemption and a new sense of what the Gospel calls them to among their fellow human beings."

CX 856 Quebec: The Struggle of A Nation. Produced by the Student Christian Movement of Canada, 736 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2R4. \$4.50

This study kit is designed to stimulate discussion about the struggle in Quebec for nationhood. It is oriented primarily to small groups already in the process of political study.

The learning objectives of the kit are: 1) to place current debate and struggle in an historical context; 2) to understand better the limitations of and the possibilities for change through the Parti-Quebeçois; 3) to evaluate historical and current struggles in the light of political theory; 4) to discover if it is in the self-interest of those outside of Quebec to support the struggle of the Quebeçois for independence.

The kit is organized for small group study over a period of a year. It contains study sessions on the following resources: 1) Stanley Ryerson's book Unequal Union; 2) recent articles from Dimension magazine; 3) Lenin's The Socialist Revolution and the Right of Nations to Self-Determination; 4) Social Democracy and Christian Militancy, study paper prepared by a Christian Quebeçois study group; 5) The Christian and the Class Struggle by Gustavo Gutierrez; and 6) Mounting Repression (The Role of the State). A paper by the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme.

CX 857 Quaker Committee for Native Concerns Newsletter. Ed. Lyn Adamson, 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1C7. 8 pages, Oct.-Dec. 1978. Free.

The Quaker Committee for Native Concerns (QCNC) is a subcommittee of the Canadian Friends Service Committee. As expressed in a letter from editor Lyn Anderson the purpose of QCNC is "to show that we care for the concerns native people have, for a lifestyle that is more human for all of us, and for the preservation of the natural environment which sustains us all." The Newsletter is intended as a vehicle to "keep Friends and friends across the country informed of QCNC activities and other news and events related to native concerns. We'd like this to be a forum, too, for the issues behind the events."

Although the bulk of material in this initial issue is Ontario based, news and submissions from all parts of the country are requested. One article reaches beyond Canadian borders to northern Guatemala with an account of the resistance of members of the Kekchi Mayan Nation to exploitation of their land and themselves. The area has been found to be rich in resources including petroleum and nickel and the people are seen as a cheap labour supply through the system of debt bondage which largely amounts to a system of legal slavery. On May 29, in the town of Panzos, over a hundred men, women, and children were killed by troops after having been invited

by the mayor to a truce.

Both the article on Guatemala and another on self-rule detail the agreement on autonomy for Greenland which has a population of 50,000 Inuit and 4,000 whites, in the area of internal affairs. Denmark retains control of defense and foreign affairs. Decisions regarding natural resources will be made jointly, with each government having veto power.

The Newsletter also includes information on various available resources, suggestions for involvement regarding various groups and issues, and personal accounts.

WOMEN\FEMMES

CX The Asianadian. P.O. Box 1256, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2P4.
858 36 pages, fall/winter, 1978. \$1.00 or \$4.00/yr.

This issue of the Asianadian examines the situation of Asian women in western society. Not unlike women in general, Asian women have for too long been oppressed and exploited by the sexist system upon which our society is based. This system has alienated women from themselves leaving them to derive their identities and self-worth in the roles of daughters, mothers and wives. Also, as a racial minority Asian Canadian women face added struggles as they work to liberate themselves from the stereotyped images of exotic mistresses or passive domestic servants.



The common oppression of women varies among different racial and social classes and there are many different viewpoints offered in this journal. Women's thoughts and writings reflecting their frustrations and desire for independence and dignity are presented in stories, interviews, short essays and poetry.

In one article "White Male Supremacy and the 'Oriental Doll'", the author recounts a personal experience illustrating the racist/sexist attitudes still prevalent towards Asian and Asianadian women. She links the survival of these stereotypes to the power of indoctrination that the visual media has over North America. Since World War II television and films have cemented in peoples' consciousness an image of 'feminine oriental dolls' subservient to their male imperialist American masters. The struggle to erase negative images of Asian women continues. "Until our image in the media begins to reflect reality and we are regarded as intelligent human beings rather than docile sexual dolls, our struggle as women and Asianadians must continue."

CX Services for Immigrant Women: Report and Evaluation of Four Workshops.
859 Women's Research Centre, No. 201 - 517 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.
V5T 1XY. 120 pages, summer 1977. \$2.00.

This report 1) describes how the above workshops were planned and put

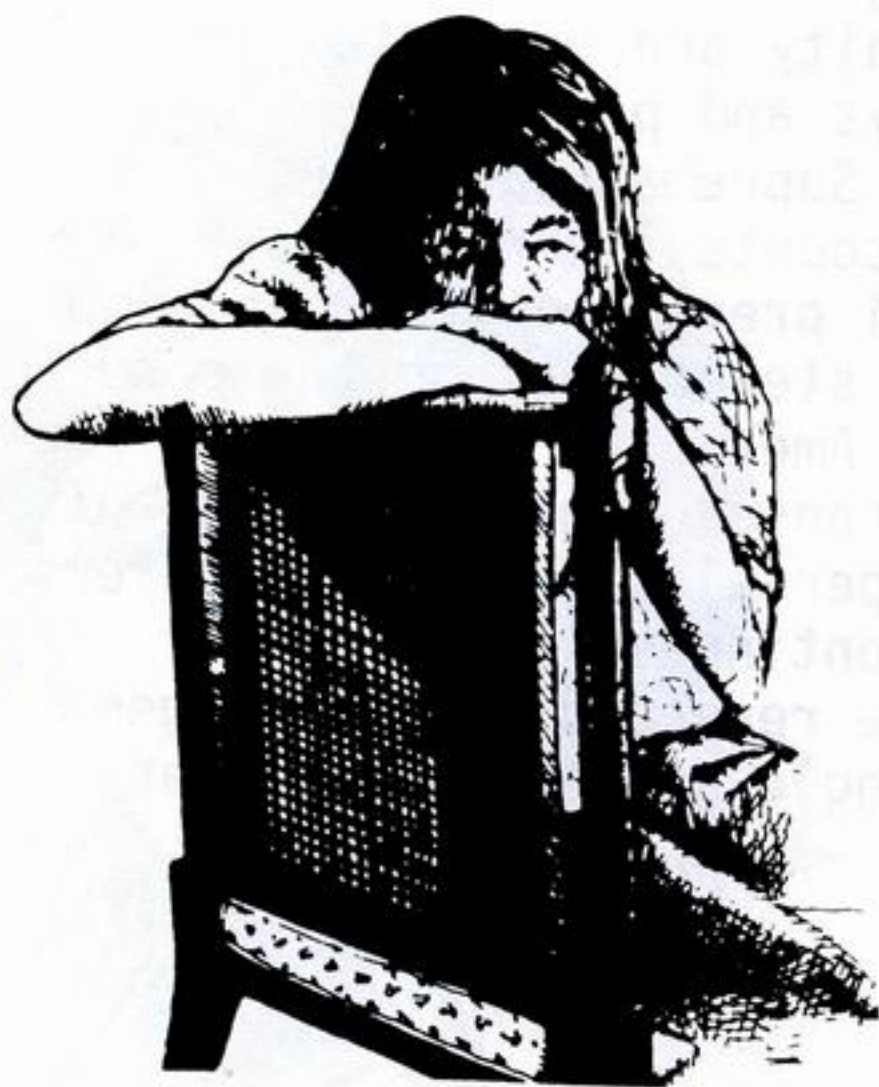
together; 2) gives an account of the content of each workshop including texts from all presentations; and, finally, 3) gives the results of the evaluation of the workshops. Also included are the newsletters, work sheets, agendas, and resource materials prepared for the workshops.

The workshops on services for Immigrant Women were organized as a result of concern for immigrant women, particularly low income or working class immigrant women, on the part of some people within the Women's Research Centre who were involved in immigrant communities. Through work and experience it had been realized that every problem faced by women in our society is accentuated for immigrant women. It was decided to examine the concrete situations of immigrant women and the factors which keep them in these situations.

There is an inadequacy of services for non-English speaking and low-income people, particularly women, and, in talking with other women who work with immigrants in the community, it was discovered that many people shared feelings of frustration and isolation in their unsuccessful, single-handed attempts to deal with the problems faced by immigrants. The workshops were an attempt to bring social agency workers in immigrant communities together to talk about their work, about how the system of service delivery is currently operating, and how it might be improved.

CX 860 The Social Organization of Family Violence: An Ethnography of Immigrant Experience in Vancouver. Women's Research Centre, 201 - 517 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1X4. or Health and Welfare Canada, 560 West Broadway, Ste. 202, Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 1E9. 1978. Write for details.

This study examines the social organization of wife battering among immigrant families in Vancouver. The focus is immigrant women's experience of being battered, and how this experience is located within the Canadian social and economic context.



The data was gathered through participant observation, and in-depth interviews, both with ethnic workers dealing with immigrants in Vancouver, and immigrant women. People from five ethnic groups were interviewed: Chinese, East Indian, Greek, Hungarian and Portuguese.

The conclusions reached by the researchers are as follows: We found immigrant women's experience to be so similar, and the cultural variables so insignificant, that it is more meaningful to treat it as a whole, and not isolate it with respect to ethnic group. Certain unsubstantiated views are still prevalent in interpreting wife beating. These views are perpetuated in the work place, because the organization of the worker's work affects what the worker is able to see and interpret.

It is our view that wife battering can only be seen as part of the dependency cycle women find themselves in, as a result of their economic dependency on men. It should be emphasized that this dependency relationship of women and

men in the family must be situated in the context of the larger society. While it is noted that alcohol enters into this cycle, it cannot be considered the cause of family violence. Rather it is the social aspect of alcohol consumption which needs to be examined in order to better understand the relationship between drinking and family violence.

CX 861 Kinesis, Vancouver Status of Women, 2029 West 4th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1N3. November 1978. \$8.00/yr; 50 cents/issue or \$15./Institutions. This particular issue is highlighted by an article on prostitution.

CX 862 How to Get What's Yours: A Guide to Unemployment Insurance for Housewives and Other Workers. Housewives' Initiative, P. O. Box 38, Station E., Toronto, Ont. (416-921-9091). 10 pages, Jan. 1978. 20 cents to groups, and organizations with a budget. This pamphlet is produced to help candidates for unemployment insurance to understand their rights, procedures for filing claims and possible hassles to be encountered when trying to claim Unemployment Insurance.

CX 863 The Lesbian Mothers' Defence Fund: A Resource for Women Fighting Child Custody Cases. P.O. Box 38, Station E., Toronto, M6H 4E1 (416-921-9091). This fund is a project of Wages Due Lesbians, a gay women's group active in the International Wages for Housework Campaign. It will provide gay women with legal advice and help them to keep or win custody of their children.

CX 864 C'est à Nous de Décider. Le Comité de lutte pour l'avortement libre et gratuit. Les éditions de remue-ménage, C.P. 607, Succursale C, Montréal, P.Q. 56 pages, avril 1978. \$2.00. Ce dossier a été écrit au sujet d'avortement: la situation actuelle, les méthodes médicales d'avortement, comment obtenir un avortement au Québec.

COMMUNITY \ COMMUNAUTÉ

CX 865 Notes of the Atlantic Workshop on Single Displaced Persons. Larry Peterson, c/o Urban Core Support Network, 147 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont. 7 pages, Nov. 1978. Free. This workshop was held in Halifax on September 6,7,8, 1978 and attended by fifteen people from five Atlantic Province cities. The goal of the event was to enable the participants to "share their perception of the situation, problems and attempted strategies with respect to single displaced or marginal persons in the various Atlantic cities."

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