

CONNEXIONS

IMMIGRATION



VOLUME IV, NUMBER/ NUMERO 3

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CONNEXIONS is an independent project which supports networks of grass-roots organizations and individuals across Canada who are working to create a just, human and equitable society. It provides a forum for socially active people to communicate through a regular publication summarizing their work. Consultations around specific issues complement this process. Although the impetus and major support come from Church organizations, CONNEXIONS strives to service a broader constituency.

CONNEXIONS is made possible through subscriptions, church grants and the volunteer labour of a collective of about twelve people. French language documentation is usually presented in French.

If you are among those engaged in the struggle to transform society, the CONNEXIONS collective invites you to join in this networking process by sending in materials in any media form (or summaries of same) that:

- a) deserve to be more widely known;
- b) are not published or distributed commercially;
- c) relate to what is happening in Canada or to what Canadians (individuals, corporations or the government) are doing in other parts of the world;
- d) focus on social change for a more just, human and equitable society;
- e) describe proposals, briefs, analyses, strategies and/or reflections on actions.

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

CONNEXIONS est un projet indépendant qui a pour but de créer des réseaux de communication entre des groupes et des individus canadiens travaillant pour une société juste, humaine et équitable. Il y a des liens entre beaucoup de personnes engagés dans la lutte sociale à l'aide d'un bulletin résumant leur travail. Des conférences au sujet de questions spécifiques complètent ce processus. Même que ce soit des organisations faisant partie des églises, qui nous font vivre, CONNEXIONS essaie de servir un public plus grand.

CONNEXIONS est rendu possible par vos abonnements, par les dons des églises et par le travail volontaire d'une douzaine de personnes. La documentation francophone est imprimé en français.

Si vous êtes parmi ceux qui luttent pour la transformation de la société, nous vous invitons à participer en nous envoyant des documents (à lire, à écouter ou à regarder) ou les précis de ces documents, pourvu qu'ils:

- a) méritent d'être connu par un plus grand public;
- b) ne soient pas publiés et distribués commercialement;
- c) aient rapport à des événements canadiens ou au travail de canadiens à l'étranger;
- d) aient rapport à la lutte pour un monde juste, humain et équitable;
- e) et contiennent des propos, des exposés, des analyses, des stratégies et/ou des réflexions sur des actions.

CONNEXIONS N'EST PAS UN CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION. IL FAUT SE PROCURER LES DOCUMENTS ORIGINAUX CHEZ LEURS EDITEURS RESPECTIVES.

Dear Friends,

Our focus on immigration has made us aware of some of the struggles of the immigrant in Canada. The material we received reveals that the struggle often begins when the immigrant attempts to enter Canada, and continues throughout the settlement period.

The passing of Bill C-24, and the implementation of the new Immigration Act in 1978, has created particular problems for the refugee. Some see the process through which the refugee's claim is assessed as repressive (CX 905), for the claimant is denied certain basic rights. Such rights include access to the records of the Immigration Board hearings, and in some cases, the right to legal counsel (CX 907). The struggle only begins here.

If one's claim for refugee status is accepted, the claimant enters the broader struggle for settlement in Canada. The young immigrant, for example, who tries to fit into the Canadian educational system, may find it oppressive (CX 916). Working immigrants are often made the scapegoats for such economic ills as unemployment (CX 905, CX 918). Yet, these very people are among the lowest paid in Canada; women immigrants in particular are struggling with this problem (CX 914). The immigrant must also struggle with the constant threat of deportation, which is a tool sometimes used to repress the worker (CX 915).

Some abstracts describe actions that aid the immigrants struggle to enter Canada, and to settle in Canada. The Law Union and the Inter-Church Committee, for example, are both making serious critical statements on the Immigration Act (CX 905, CX 907). These two groups are also attempting to provide legal counsel where needed. Also, a number of physicians are prepared

Chers Amis/es

Choisissant l'immigration comme le thème de ce numéro, nous avons appris ce que sont les difficultés de l'immigrant au Canada. Les documents montrent qu'elles commencent au moment qu'une personne essaie à immigrer au Canada et qu'elles continuent pendant la période d'établissement dans le pays nouveau.

L'adoption du projet de loi C-24 et la mise en oeuvre de la nouvelle Loi sur l'immigration de 1978 ont créé des problèmes notamment pour les réfugiés. Il semble que le processus d'évaluation de la demande du réfugié soit répressive (CX 905), car le demandeur est refusé certains droits fondamentaux, comme celui de voir le dossier des auditions du Conseil de l'immigration et, dans certains cas, celui de consulter un avocat (CX 907).

Si le réfugié a été accepté, le demandeur entre dans une période difficile d'établissement. Le jeune immigrant, par exemple, essayant de s'adapter à notre

système éducatif, le trouve parfois opprimant (CX 916). Les immigrants-ouvriers sont souvent blâmés d'être la cause de ces difficultés économiques comme le chômage (CX 905, CX 918). Cependant ces

mêmes ouvriers reçoivent des salaires parmi les plus bas du Canada; surtout les femmes doivent lutter contre ce problème (CX 914). L'immigrant fait aussi face à la menace de déportation, qui est utilisée comme un outil de répression contre l'ouvrier (CX 915).

Dans quelques précis il s'agit d'actions à aider les immigrants à venir et à s'établir au Canada. La LAW UNION et le INTER-CHURCH COMMITTEE, par exemple, font une étude critique de la Loi sur l'immigration (CX 905, CX 907). Ces organisations fournissent aussi d'aide juridique quand on en a besoin. Il y a aussi plusieurs docteurs qui sont prêts à examiner les signes de torture chez les réfugiés (CX 910). Plusieurs groupes fournissent des services sociaux (CX 920, CX 921).

L'immigrant ne se trouve pas seul dans la lutte pour les droits humains. Un des précis parle d'un groupe d'anglophones supportant la lutte des Québécois pour la libre disposition d'eux-mêmes (CX 925). On trouve une expérience du même genre dans le précis sur les Inuits du Labrador (CX 932).



to examine refugee-claimants for evidence of torture (CX 910). Some social services are being provided by a number of groups (CX 920, CX 921).

The immigrant is not alone in the struggle for basic human rights. One abstract, for example, outlines the support that a number of English people in Toronto are giving to Quebec's fight for the right to self-determination (CX 925). A parallel experience is that of the Labrador Inuits (CX 932). Other women are struggling for the legal right of "personhood" in relationship to the Canadian senate (CX 929). Finally, the Youth Employment Lobby is calling for full youth employment (CX 938).

Immigrants, women, native people, and youth are but a few groups in Canada struggling to attain human rights. Yet, we have seen that the oppressed groups are being supported through positive programs and actions. We hope that you will find CONNEXIONS useful for establishing contacts and creating a network in the human rights struggle.

THE CONNEXIONS COLLECTIVE

MAY 1979

Il y a des femmes qui luttent pour le droit d'accès au sénat canadien (CX 929). Et finalement, le Youth Employment Lobby demande des emplois pour tous les jeunes gens du Canada (CX 938).

Les immigrants, les autochtones, les femmes et les jeunes gens ne forment qu'une partie des canadiens luttant pour leurs droits fondamentaux. Cependant nous avons vu qu'ils sont supportés par des programmes et des actions positifs. Nous espérons que CONNEXIONS puisse vous mettre en contact avec les groupes qui vous intéressent et vous aide à établir des réseaux de communication et de support dans la lutte pour les droits de l'homme.

LE COLLECTIF DE CONNEXIONS

MAI 1979

IMMIGRATION

- CX 905 CANADA'S NEW IMMIGRATION ACT: A Guide and Critical Commentary.
Law Union of Ontario, 37 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S2.
64 pages. April 1978. Write for details. SEE CISS 695.

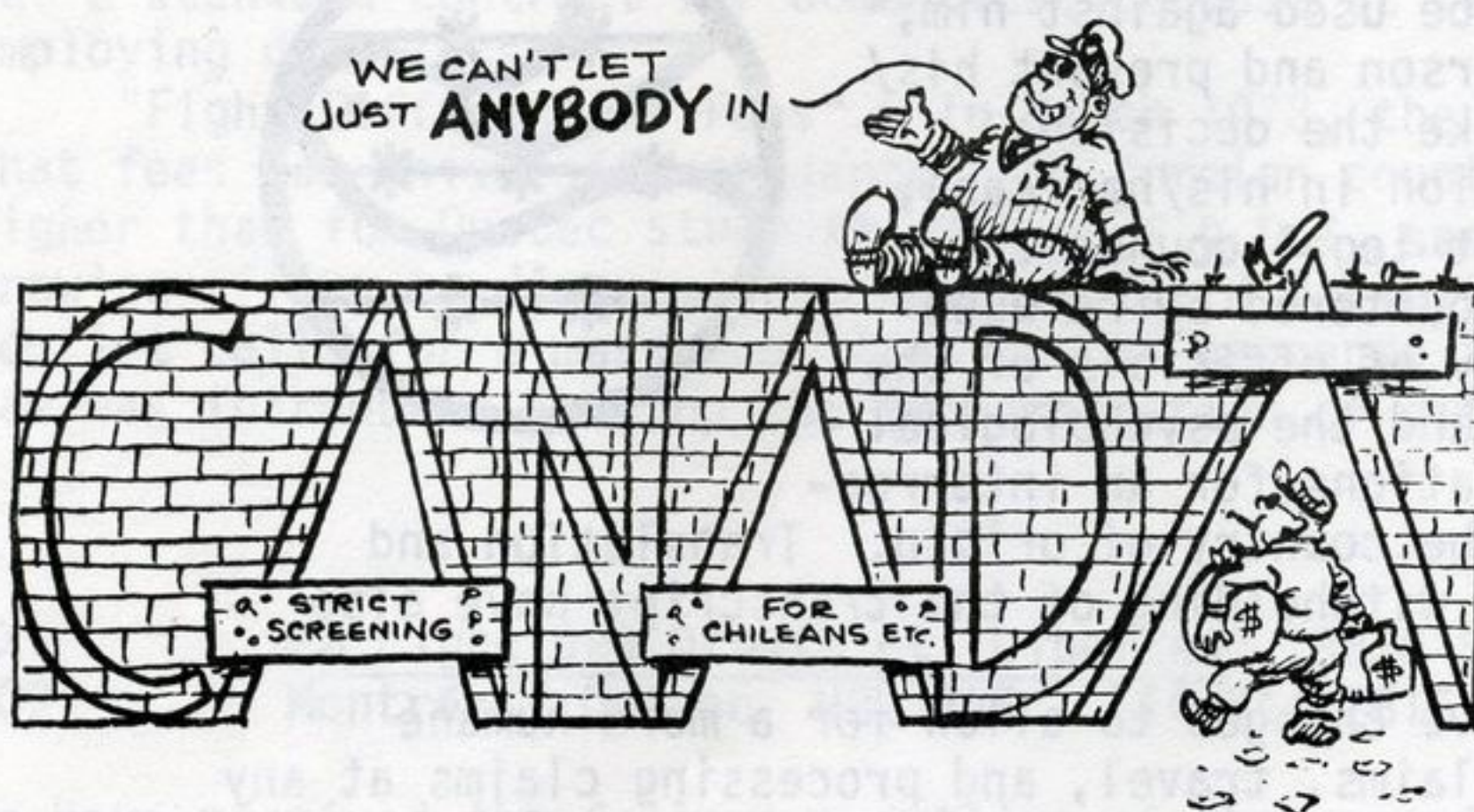
The preface to this booklet observes that Bill C-24 on Immigration, introduced into the House of Commons in 1976, was passed without substantial change. It adds: "we feel that the new law is one which does not provide the necessary protections which would be expected in a 'democracy' such as ours. . . . The failure of the Federal Government to listen in the past should not prevent us from continuing to protest the injustices of this new and repressive piece of legislation."

The topic is treated in twelve chapters that include, besides the legal sections, "A History of Immigration in Canada", "Why Blame the Immigrants", "Effect on the Labour Movement" and "Other Restrictions on Immigrant's Rights".

In "Why Blame the Immigrants", a sub-heading reads, 'Immigrants take Jobs from Canadians and Cause Unemployment'. A four point refutation follows: 1. immigrants create a demand for goods and services, and therefore stimulate the job market; 2. immigrants, except for sponsored relatives, are required to have a skill needed in Canada that Canadian workers cannot provide; 3. the unemployment rate could be the same whether or not there is immigration; 4. immigration is the least important factor contributing to the growth of Canada's labour force.

Written legal details are complemented by procedural diagrams.

- CX 906 "Immigration Act Repressive" in THE CANADIAN STUDENT. Tim Dayfoot,
The Student Christian Movement of Canada, 736 Bathurst St., Toronto,
Ontario. M5S 2R4. 1 page. March 1979. Write for details.



This issue of The Canadian Student focuses on the SCM conference, "Repression in Canada"; Tim Dayfoot's article is a report on the talk given by Lorne Waldman on the Immigration Act of April, 1978.

Waldman points out that while the flow of immigrants into Canada is controlled by the Act, much is left to the discretion of the official who administers it. It is the official who decides whether or not someone falls

into one of the three "inadmissible classes" defined in Section 19 of the Act:

1. persons for whom "there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe will commit one or more offences punishable by way of indictment. . .";
2. persons who have engaged in, or for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe will engage in, "acts of espionage or subversion against any democratic governments as they are understood in Canada", . . ., or "engage in or instigate the subversion by force of any government";
3. persons who are likely to engage in acts of violence against Canadians, or who are members of an organization which is likely to perform such acts.

Since April 1978, a landed immigrant can be deported for a wide range of offences, including being in one of the inadmissible classes. The person facing deportation has a right to hear the charges, a right to counsel, and the right to produce evidence to refute the charges; but this process can be sidestepped if, in the opinion of the Immigration Department, this is a case which affects national security. In order to have a visitor deported, the Ministry of Immigration may simply issue a Certificate which stands as absolute and positive proof that the person falls within one of the inadmissible classes.

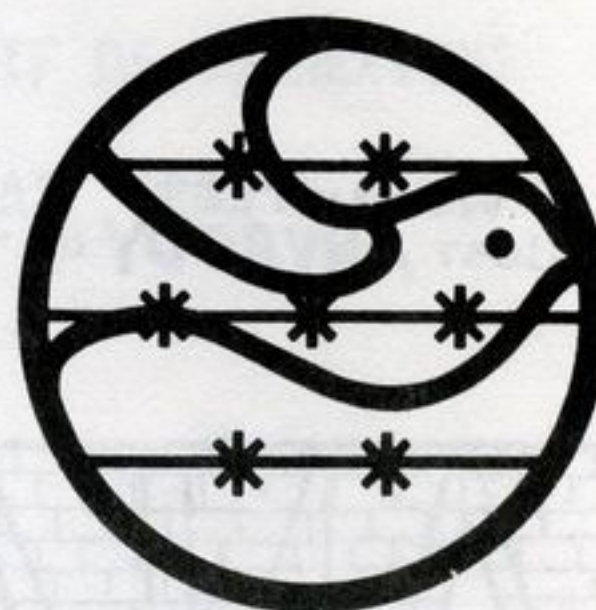
CX
907 RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN CANADA'S REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION
PROCEDURE: A Brief to the Hon. Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment
and Immigration. A Delegation of Concerned Church, Legal,
medical, Labour and Humanitarian Organizations. Inter-Church
Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, 40 St. Clair Ave. E.,
Ste. 201, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1M9. 19 pages. March 13, 1979.
Write for details.

This brief was presented to the Minister of Immigration on the occasion of a visit with him of the delegation noted above. It reviews the process by which a claimant to refugee status enters the country, makes their claim, and then has the claim processed. Each step of the process is reviewed in some detail in order to point out difficulties refugees have often encountered. A total of twelve recommendations are made for both legislative and procedural change. Many of these are based on four principles, namely that the refugee should:

1. have the right to know and to respond to information which can be used against him;
2. have the right to appear in person and present his/her case before the people who make the decision;
3. know the reasons for the decision in his/her case;
4. be assisted to obtain competent legal counsel.

Many of the difficulties encountered by refugee claimants stem from the incapacity of officials of the Immigration Department to understand the psychological state of claimants and the implications for an interrogation, as well as conditions in the country of origin. Translation and typing of manuscripts, as well as withholding of the transcript have also caused serious difficulties.

The brief suggests legislative changes to allow for a more humane process for treatment of family claims, travel, and processing claims at any time. As things now stand, claims are processed initially according to a section that is designed for illegal immigrants and, in the case of visitors a claimant must become illegal before their claim will be heard.



CX
908 Organization to Fight for the Democratic Rights of Immigrants.
P.O. Box 636, Station H, Montreal, Quebec H3G 2M6. Write for details.

This Montreal based organization (O.F.R.D.I.) has produced a variety of materials about immigrants and immigration policy. The following is a brief description of some of these materials.

"Organization to Fight for the Democratic Rights of Immigrants: Platform, Objectives, Demands, Programme" (in English, French, Portuguese).



This brochure is an overview of the organization and its analysis of capitalism. The organization's objectives are to fight for the rights of immigrants against the new Immigration Act, deportations and racism. The primary goal is to build one mass organization that unites immigrants and "workers"; O.F.R.D.I. sees itself as that organization.

"Canadian Immigration Policy: Anti-Democratic and Repressive", December 1979. Bill C-24, passed in July of 1977, is the focus of this booklet. Beginning with a short history of Canadian immigration policy and practice, the booklet proceeds to examine the Bill and the "struggle" to develop a coalition of groups to fight the Bill. This resulted in the formation of O.F.D.R.I.

"Domestic Workers: Modern Slaves". In this booklet, five immigrant workers tell of their work lives. Most are from Latin America. They tell of crushed hopes, poor working conditions and the demeaning attitudes of their "bosses". The booklet concludes by opposing the Parti Quebecois' effort to get a standard contract for domestics, because it legitimizes the practice of employing domestics.

"Fight Differential Fees". In March 1978, the Parti Quebecois announced that fees for university students from foreign countries would be substantially higher than for Quebec students. The O.F.R.D.I. sees this as a part of a growing effort to discriminate against Third World immigrants to Canada. The booklet calls for a mass mobilization, as happened in Britain when a similar law was introduced to stop the implementation of differential fees.

CX
909 La Ligue Des Droits et Libertes. 3836 St. Hubert, 2e étage,
Montréal, Québec H2L 4A5. 514-844-2815. Write for details.

We have received the following outline of the experience of the Ligue:
"We have found the Quebec Ministry of Immigration most helpful in many of these (i.e. immigration) endeavors. It seems to take the plight of political refugees very seriously, no matter what the country of origin, while the Federal Ministry seems to have some marked biases.

On the other hand, our experience has been that the RCMP occasionally blocks, or tries to render ineffective the status of political refugees - and sometimes succeeds. The RCMP's relations with the police of countries of origin, including the State police of dictatorships, give wierd results, like the jailing of political refugees in Canada on technical grounds, e.g. on the accusation of using a false passport!

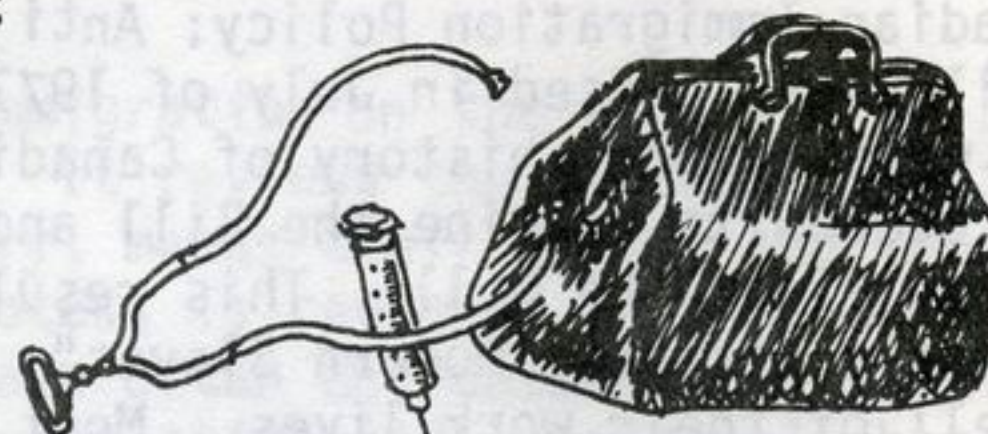
This type of police behaviour, at the same time as it frustrates the objectives of the Canadian legislation on political refugees, contravenes the terms of the Helsinki agreement and of the Universal Declaration of human rights (see especially art. 14 (1) dealing with the right on one fleeing persecution to seek asylum in another country).

We feel that perhaps a CANADIAN HELSINKI WATCH COMMITTEE like the one in the U.S. will have to be set up to monitor compliance by the Canadian government with the 1975 Helsinki agreements on human rights."

CX Amnesty International Canadian Medical Group. P.O. Box 6033,
910 2101 Algonquin Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K2A 1T1. 613-722-1988.
Write for details.

For the past two years in Toronto, medical reports supporting allegations of torture have been submitted as evidence in support of refugee claims. These reports are submitted at the Examination under oath and at Immigration Appeal Board levels. Medical examinations are performed free by physicians at the request of the lawyer representing the refugee applicant. The success rate of applicants being accepted as refugees when a medical report substantiates torture is nearly 100 per cent of over 100 claimants assessed in Toronto.

The Amnesty International Canadian Medical Group has distributed teaching kits on the examination of torture victims to over seventy-five physicians across Canada. The CMG, in addition to participating in traditional AI activities, has physician members in major Canadian cities who are available to perform medical assessments for purposes of evidence at Immigration hearings.



In Ontario, medical treatment of refugee applicants who are ineligible for medicare has been provided by these same physicians within the limits of having no laboratory, x-ray or hospital coverage. It has been discovered that refugee applicants who are considered "destitute" by Immigration authorities are eligible for medical care paid for by the Immigration Department.

Lawyers of applicants who require medical care should contact the Immigration Settlement Program of the local Employment Centre. As has occurred in Toronto, an official of this office should be able to authorize payment of medical care, hospitalization, etc., by the Immigration Department.

For further information and literature, write AI Canadian Medical Group at the above address.

CX Frederico and Ingrid Luchsinger, c/o Ian Morrison, Toronto
911 Community Legal Assistance Services. 84 Queens Park Crescent,
 Toronto, Ontario. telephone 416-978-6497. 1 page. March, 1979.
 Free.

This flyer describes the situation of a Chilean couple living in Canada since 1975 who are facing serious problems with immigration procedures for dealing with refugees. Ian Morrison, a Toronto law student presented by the flyer as contact person, inquired recently of the Minister of Immigration, Bud Cullen, about this couples' application for landed immigrant status. They applied in 1976 and their Ministers' permit has had to be extended six times. Morrison was startled to discover, in the reply to his inquiry, that their case was under review because the RCMP had refused them a security clearance.

Frederico was accepted into Canada as a refugee in 1974. At that time Ingrid was missing, and, in fact, spent 101 days in torture centres and concentration camps. She was expelled from Chile, and accepted as a refugee into Canada in 1975. Frederico works for Stelco, while Ingrid, a doctor, has continued medical specialization studies.

Since both the Chairman of the Special Advisory Committee to the Minister, and the Minister himself, have hinted that a hearing into their case may be in order, it was decided that letters would be advisable from church and community constituencies in order to encourage a decision to hold a hearing. Such letters, both from friends and prominent members of the community, have been sent to Ottawa.

CX Bold Refugee Strategy Succeeds in the Law Union News. Jeff House.
912 31 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. 16 pages. February/March,
 1979. Write for details.

This is the front page article in the newspaper published by the Law Union of Ontario, a group of socialist and progressive lawyers, law students and legal workers. It details the victory of the Law Union and Latin American activists, especially the Uruguayan Committee for Defence for Human Rights, in fighting the long standing deportation orders of Uruguayan refugees, Juan Lugano and Juan Font.

The crucial aspect throughout the case was the existence and activity of the UCDHR, which tirelessly collected signatures, participated in the hunger strike, sent letters to supporters, and collected "witnesses" to the arrest which never came. Had Font and Lugano not been trusted implicitly by the members of the Committee, the public support which was there at the grass roots level would have been absent. While the campaign did use the daily newspapers and TV and radio to get its message across, the mailing campaign and the personal contact campaign were as important, for they provided the bodies of committed people which forced the media to take notice.

This issue of the News also contains articles on Union of Injured Workers trial victories, Unemployment Insurance Commission changes blaming the victim, community support for Inco Strikers, monitoring the Krever Commission and Law Union activities.

CX Service Accessibility and the Multiracial Community in CANADIAN
913 WELFARE. Wilson Head. c/o Cross-Cultural Communication Centre,
1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario. M6E 3P9. 4 pages.
March/April, 1977. Write for details.

Wilson Head points out in this article that, while keenly aware of the limitation of many community health, recreational, social and other agencies and institutions in serving the special needs of their own groups, many ethnic groups, including Blacks, feel that it is desirable that appropriate services should be available from the agencies serving the entire community. These services should be geared to meet the specific needs of immigrant groups: information services, English language training, help in interpreting various forms, help in obtaining the initial employment, and other appropriate skills. Equally important, newcomers must feel that the community agencies serving the general public are interested in helping them meet their needs. The reluctance of many community service agencies to make the necessary effort to obtain that type of staff is painfully apparent to the knowledgeable observer. It is also apparent that many Blacks, both immigrant and native born, believe that they are not welcome as clients of some social service agencies.

Unless this situation is significantly changed, we will continue to witness the proliferation of poorly staffed and under-financed ethnic organizations and agencies, each struggling to provide necessary services to members of its own group. These small groups and organizations serve as effective reminders of the inability or unwillingness of many established agencies to respond appropriately to the varying needs of the new multicultural, multi-racial, reality in Canadian society.

CX Problems of Immigrant Women in the Canadian Labour Force.
914 Sheila McLeod Anopoules. c/o Advisory Council on the Status of
Women. Box 1541, Station B, Ottawa K1P 5R5. 79 pages.
January, 1979. Write for details

This report begins with the recognition that Canada has promoted immigration in the past for economic reasons. This has been especially true for women. Ms. Anopoules purposes to analyze the immigrant woman's role and experience in the Canadian labour force. She sees this as an attempt to understand how Canada sees the immigrant woman as an answer to some economic problems.

The immigrant woman is prominent in two areas of the Canadian labour market: garment factories and in domestic help. Both of these areas are exploitive of the immigrant woman, for they pay low wages, have weak or no unions, and demand long hours. Suggestions are made to improve conditions, such as allowing for stronger unions, including domestics under minimum labour standards legislation, and providing for a detailed worker employment contract.

Ms. Anopoules also highlights the position of the immigrant woman under the new Immigration Act of April 1978. This Act does not work for the improvement of the plight of the immigrant woman, but rather restricts her civil liberties protection. The old Act at least demanded that there be a proved



—Colette French

act of subversion before deportation could take place; under the new Act, the existence of suspicion of such activity may be the basis for deportation. This only encourages those who hire immigrant women to hold this sword over their heads in a more explicit manner than was possible under the old Act.

One suggestion made at the conclusion of the report is that more money should be allowed for the "funding of community action groups which have the expertise to help immigrant women with various kinds of labour problems".

CX
915 POSITION PAPER: Committee Against the Deportation of Immigrant Women. Sherona Hall, 260 Wellesley St. E., Apt.2716, Toronto, Ontario. Telephone 939-9370 or 537-8715. 5 pages. 1977. Write for details.

This Position Paper was prepared by the Committee Against the Deportation of Immigrant Women (C.A.D.I.W.) in response to the growing discrimination and harassment faced by immigrant women.

Immigrants are being used as a source of cheap labour by Canadian corporate giants such as Noranda Mines, Inco, Falcon Bridge, Alcan and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Men and women are being forced to work for wages that are unacceptable to Canadian workers. Any past efforts towards unionization have been threatened by their immigrant status. Immigrant workers are used as the scapegoats for Canada's high unemployment. While Canada generously hands out aid to Jamaica, it is simultaneously deporting large numbers of Jamaican women and their children, thus increasing that country's economic problems.

The introduction of Bill C-24, say the authors, will give the Canadian government unlimited power around the deportation issue. They point out that one's lot is severe enough if one is an immigrant, but to be a woman and black, places almost unbearable hardships on this segment of Canadian society.

The long term goal of C.A.D.I.W. is to develop a limited campaign in defence of immigrant women.

CX
916 Be a Good Boy Now. Cross-Cultural Communication Centre. 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario Telephone 653-2223. 30 minute video-tape. Write or call for details.

This audio-visual is a documentary-type look at the story of the immigration of a Jamaican boy to Toronto, Ontario. The problems of the move are outlined in a variety of ways, with the basic assumption that Canadians do not make the move any easier.

The Jamaican immigrant looks to Canada to provide him with opportunities for employment, and improving his own social life. He looks forward to college, and becoming an electrical engineer, something not possible in Jamaica. The practices of the Canadian educational system do not make it easy for the boy to attain his goals. The system will streamline him into vocational school if he has trouble academically - which is highly likely if he does not already know English. He lacks what Canadian's see as basic skills, such as reading and mathematics. He lacks these skills and abilities because the educational system of Jamaica is less academic.

The Jamaican boy also comes to Canada to be reunited with his mother, who had immigrated sometime earlier. Yet, he is leaving other relatives, to whom he has grown close, and all his friends. He experiences loneliness, and alienation. This experience is intensified through discrimination in Canada by Canadians.

Despite all these problems the Jamaican lad will encounter, his grandmother's counsel is "be a good boy know". The question raised by the video-tape is how it is possible for him to be a good boy in such a difficult situation.

CX 917 Racism and Cultural Discrimination in B.C. British Columbia Taskforce on Racism. c/o Cross-Cultural Communication Centre. 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario Telephone 653-2223. 20 minute slide/tape show. Write or call for details.

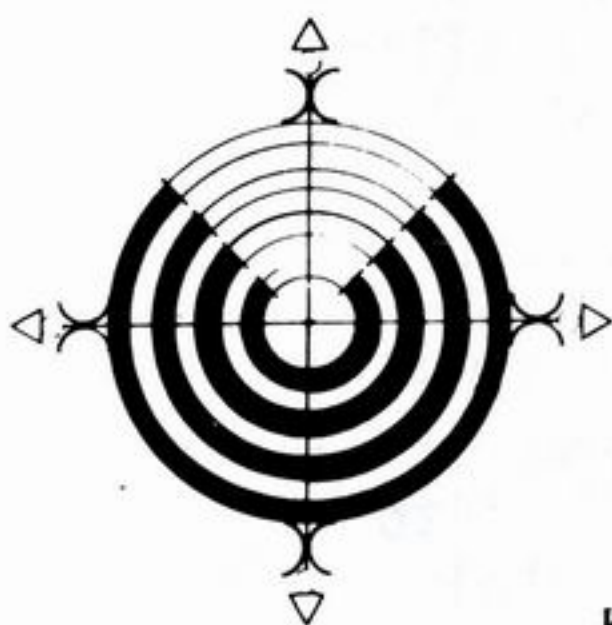
The subjects of this slide/tape presentation are the Chinese, the Japanese, the East Indian and the native Indian in British Columbia. The question asked is, how have these people been treated? The answer the presentation gives is that the white Canadian has been racist and discriminatory.

Racism is based on the myth that physical appearance tells us about human ability; the narrator goes on to point out that the less white a person is, the less ability he has. This myth has been the grounds for cultural discrimination, which the narrator equates with racism.

Non-whites have suffered discrimination in education, housing, employment, and they have been economically exploited. Discrimination in these areas is traced through the treatment of the Chinese in the building of the C.P.R., and the native Indians and white control of the salmon industry.

The plea made in the presentation is for less discrimination and racism, and the way in which this can be achieved is through educating the white Canadian concerning the differing racial and cultural groups that are present in Canada.

CX 918 Immigration and Unemployment. Keith Oleksiuk. c/o Cross-Cultural Communication Centre, 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Telephone 653-2223. 40 minute cassette tape. Write or call for details.



This lecture and discussion is an attempt to dispel the myth that immigration is a cause of unemployment. This myth is present in the statement by Canadians who say that "immigrants are taking our jobs". Mr. Oleksiuk sees this as simply false, if not somewhat naive.

An analysis of immigration in Canadian history shows that immigration is promoted when certain needs must be met. The most important illustration is the immigration of Chinese in the mid 1800's, who were employed by Canada to build the C.P.R. This practice is in harmony with the basic economic philosophy of high profits in Canada - and to get high profits often means paying low wages. Furthermore, it is pointed

out that instead of immigration being a cause of unemployment, unemployment

is a dogma of business, for if unemployment is high, labour is cheap.

When cheap labour is available, profits are high. This is what Canadian business and economics wants. Furthermore, if immigrants can be hired, the labour force becomes fragmented and weak, and then docile. This is the second reason given why Canada may promote immigration. The third reason is that immigrants become scapegoats for such economic ills as unemployment.

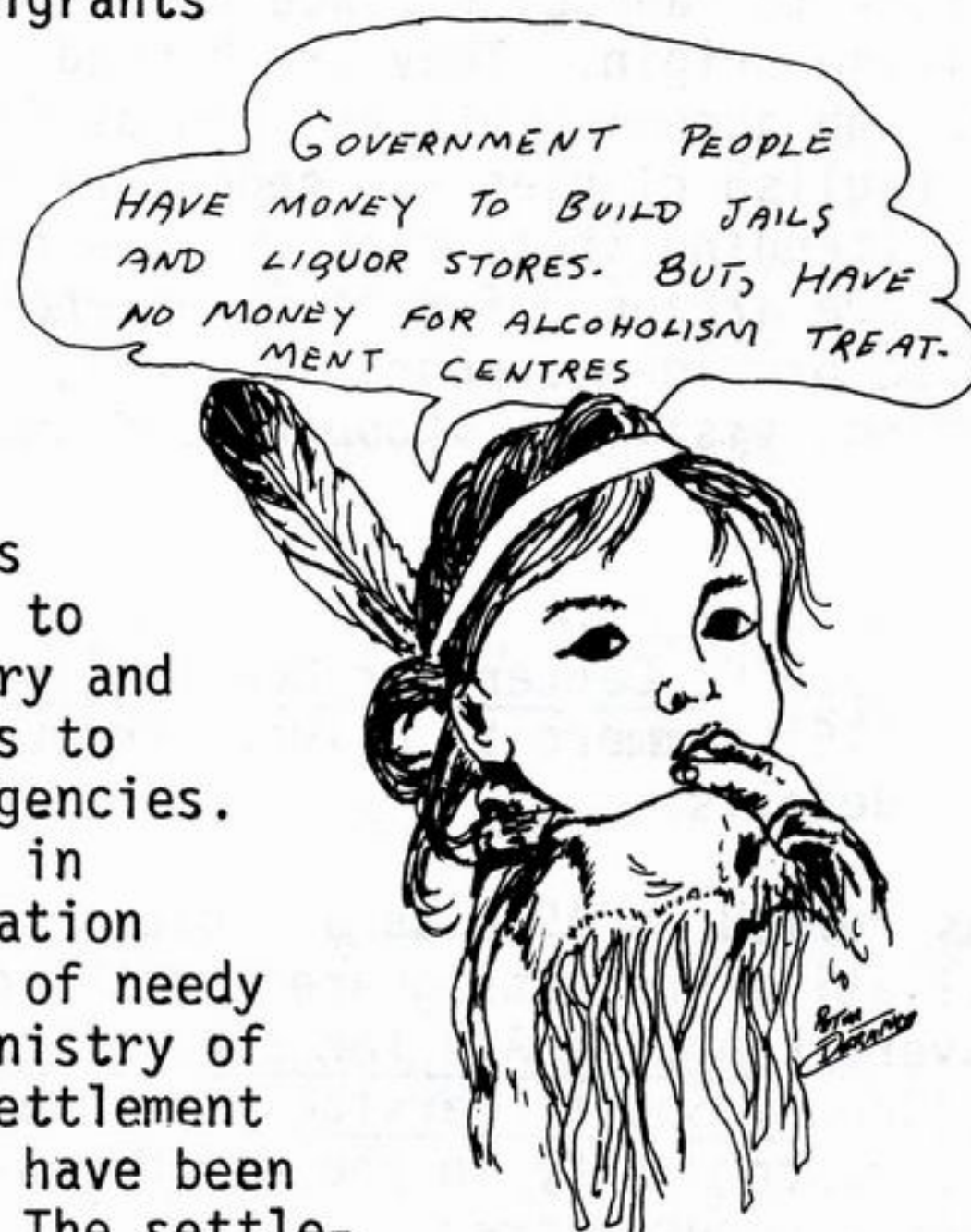
The conclusion is that the immigrant is not the cause of unemployment, but is used as the reason. Immigrants are blamed for something that is not their fault, but a fault of the Canadian economy.

CX Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants. c/o Cross-Cultural
919 Communication Centre. 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario.
 Telephone 461-1168. Write or call for details.

The Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (O.C.A.S.I.) is comprised of 28 agencies that serve many of the ethnic communities including the Chinese, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, West Indian, Spanish etc. These agencies provide settlement services such as: interpretation, translation, advocacy work, English classes, personal counselling, legal aid and employment counselling. O.C.A.S.I. was formed in November 1978 to improve services to newcomers in Ontario by acting as an advisory and resource body on issues involving immigrants to government, social service, and community agencies.

O.C.A.S.I. members point to two issues in immigration settlement. Cutbacks in immigration settlement services are affecting thousands of needy immigrants. Criteria established by the Ministry of Employment and Immigration limit funds to settlement agencies for services rendered to those who have been in Canada for less than thirty-six months. The settlement and adaptation process of immigrants cannot be measured by the number of years spent in Canada. O.C.A.S.I. continues to point out that such factors as education, age and emotional situation affect the settlement process.

O.C.A.S.I. is proposing that the Ministry of Employment and Immigration reverse its present three year criteria, and fund agencies to serve all landed immigrants and people under work permits, on the basis of need. It also recommends that the Ministry, in consultation with other concerned ministries, come to an acceptable agreement regarding funding of settlement and adaptation services.



CX United Chinese Community Enrichment Services Society (SUCCESS).
920 577 E. Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1V3. Write for details.

SUCCESS is a non-profit society which aims at encouraging individuals among the estimated 80,000 Chinese in British Columbia to overcome language and cultural barriers. The Chinese are also encouraged to assume greater responsibilities towards achieving self-reliance, and to contribute fully to Canadian society.

Among its many services and programs, SUCCESS has a concern for newly-arrived Chinese, whether immigrants or refugees. SUCCESS offers to immigrants such services as orientation sessions, and workshops in such areas as public health, welfare for seniors and the educational system. This is done in an informal family setting if possible. However, the longer term responsibilities of sponsors in the new legislation seem to have made it harder for prospective immigrants to find sponsors.

SUCCESS also works with refugees like the hundred or more Vietnamese who have come to Vancouver since November 1978. The majority of these refugees are of Chinese origin. They are housed in a hotel but are encouraged to find their own accommodations as soon as possible. They are ensured five months of English classes as needed prior to job hunting. Most refugees are still attending these classes in a neighbourhood school; day-care facilities are arranged for families where both parents are studying. SUCCESS also provides support services, such as escort and interpretation, house hunting, visiting, shopping and counselling.

CX MOSAIC: Center for Non-English Speaking Immigrants and Citizens.
921 1161 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B.C. V5L 5X3. Write for details.

MOSAIC was formed in 1976 as a society from the amalgamation of two former 1972 Local Initiative Projects geared to the needs of non-English speaking immigrants in Vancouver: Language Aid for Ethnic Groups, offering various social services, and Multilingual Social Service (originally Project Contact), focusing on the immigrant community in the Grandview-Woodland area of the city. It serves the Greater Vancouver area.

The Association now has ten language workers on staff involved in the provision in sixteen languages of a wide variety of social services, including information, referral, escort, interpretation and various forms of counselling.

Their Volunteer Service has two dimensions: 1. Community translation, covering twenty-seven languages and providing written translation services to groups and individuals at a nominal cost of three cents per word; 2. Emergency translation, available via the city 911 emergency telephone number, in nineteen languages. MOSAIC has a language book of seventy volunteers in twenty-nine languages, which it hopes to augment.

While an immigrant may now become a citizen in three years, MOSAIC recognizes that this is an arbitrary period. Not all immigrants can be expected to fully adjust to a new lifestyle in that short a time.

PREVIOUS CONTRIBUTORS ON IMMIGRATION

Action Group on Immigrant Rights, c/o Edmonton Cross Cultural Centre,
10523 77 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta. (CX 757).

Asianadian, P.O. Box 1256, Station P, Toronto, Ontario. M4T 2P4 (CX 858).

Cross-Cultural Communication Centre, 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario.
M6E 3P9. (CISS 663, cf. also CISS 697).

Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, 40 St. Clair Ave.E.,
Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8 (CISS 306).

Law Union of Ontario, 37 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. M5R 2S2
(CISS 695).

OTHER RESOURCES' GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS

Allende, Mario. #207 - 11125 - 107 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

Boisclair, Miss Jeanne. Comite chretien pour les Droits humaines en
Amerique Latine, C.P. 115, Station N, Montreal, Quebec H2X 1L0.

Canadian Council of Churches, 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario.
Attention, Gabrielle Laselle.

Castro, Nestor. Latin American Ecumenical Pastoral Centre, 45 Bellwoods
Ave., Toronto M6J 3N4.

Cram, George. Anglican Church of Canada, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto M4Y 2J6.

Gregory, Dr. Peter. #205 - 1640 16th Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2M 0L6.

Grenke, Bob. Luther Centre, 1820 Arlington St., Winnipeg, Man. R2X 1W4.

Job Finders, Jewish Family Service Agency, 950 W. 41st Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

Krischke, Paulo. Latin American Research Unit, Box 673, Adelaide St., Toronto.

Loweth, Elizabeth. United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto.

Mandel, Michael. Community and Legal Aid Services, Osgood Hall Law School,
York University, Room 123, 47 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 2G2.

Montforte, Natalie. Christian Renewal Centre, 196 Dufferin Ave., London
Ontario N6A 1K8.

Parkdale Legal Services, 1267 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario.

Unruh, Rev. Hugo. 1334 Wolseley, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Waldman, Lorn; Jackman, Barbara; Morrison, Ian. 165 Spadina Ave., Toronto,

HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX Taskforce on Churches and Corporate Responsibility. 600 Jarvis
922 Street, Toronto, Ontario. M4Y 2J6. Write for details.

1. A Closer Walk with Thee by Keith Atkinson. This five page article appeared in the February 1979 issue of Financial Post. The author overviews some of the more recent responses of the Canadian business to the Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility. This body, created in January 1975 to increase public awareness of the social impact of corporate decision-making, has met with consistent derision from multi-national corporations, Canadian banks and some Church people.

Each year the Taskforce members attend numerous annual meetings of these corporations, asking for responsible corporate action both at home and abroad. The article outlines how the Taskforce has been continually ignored, experiencing little success in relation to the quantity of work put into reports, briefs, demonstrations and lobbying. However, were they not having some effect on Canadian business, the Confederation of Church and Business People (CCBP) would not exist. CCBP was established by corporate executives in February 1978 to oppose bodies like the Taskforce.

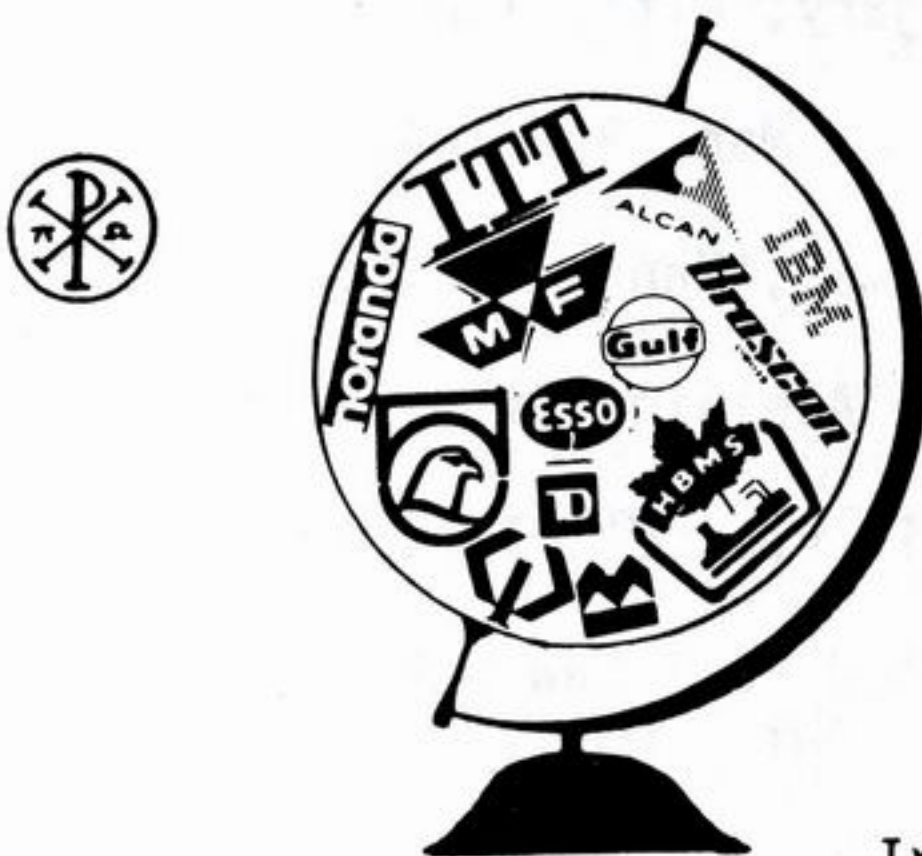
At present, the Taskforce is asking people to attach stickers to their cheques saying "No Loans to South Africa" or "No Loans to Chile". These cost \$5.00 for 500.

2. Reports on the Question Periods of the 1978 Annual General Meetings of Shareholders of the following Canadian banks: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; Toronto Dominion Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada and Bank of Montreal. Questions focused around such issues as: a. loans to South Africa, Chile and Nicaragua, where Canadian bank money continues to uphold unjust government regimes, rather than benefitting the general populace; b. loan

disclosure policies; c. loan policies of Orion, an international lending consortium owned by six major chartered banks; d. equal employment of women within the banks; e. use of lotteries to promote deposits.

3. Update on Namibia as of February 5, 1979 is a three page report outlining the proposal for new United Nations supervised elections in Namibia. The recent December 1978 elections were engineered under heavy coercion by the South African government. Consequently, their results were declared void, and agreements have been reached for a new one.

In order to facilitate this election process, the UN has had to make some major concessions to South Africa. The report analyzes the individual and cumulative effects of these concessions, concluding that it is seriously questionable whether the UN will be able to fulfil its mandate to hold democratic elections at this time in Namibia.



CX canada asia CURRENTS. Canada Asia Working Group. 11 Madison Ave.,
923 Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S2. Telephone (416)924-9351. 16 pages.
 Winter 1979. 50¢.

The Canada Asia Working Group (CAWG), a volunteer collective whose aim is to fill a need for public awareness of the situations which link Canada to Asia, offers, in its first issue of a quarterly newspaper, articles exposing the absence of social justice in Asia and the denial of human rights in this far-flung continent.

Asia is described in the editorial as being "both dungeon for the oppressed and a haven for the oppressor". The latter is often the Western world. This continent is, at the same time, often the scene of many important struggles of people to free themselves from the chains of poverty and oppression. It is, therefore, in order to support such struggles, as well as to help Canadians respond in a more positive manner to such realities, that the CAWG collective is performing its research and is publishing canada asia Currents.

A sample article reflecting western world oppression is the lead story "Asian workers who make Barbie dolls not happy". It points out that while Barbie dolls bring joy to children in Canada and around the world, the Asian employees of the American company, Mattel Inc., which makes the dolls in Hong Kong, South Korea and the Philippines, are working under substandard conditions.

Another article of a similar nature describes the hard times being endured by Indonesians while foreign investors from Canada move into their country. A pertinent example is that of Inco Ltd., which has just completed a mammoth \$800 million nickel-mining project on the island of Sulawesi, P.T. International Nickel Indonesia, which is supported by Canadian government loans will employ a maximum of 4,000 people. Slated to export Indonesian nickel to Japan, the Inco project is cited as a classic case of foreign investment doing little to meet the development needs of that country's own people.



CX Urgent Action Network. c/o Rev. Bob Osborg, O.S.L., "Libertas",
924 Hampton, Nova Scotia BoS 1L0. Write for details.

Amnesty International is working to establish an Urgent Action Network of Churches, temples and other groups' members who can spare a few minutes of their time to write a letter on behalf of an Urgent Action case. Amnesty will provide the case sheets which include background information, a description of the prisoner's situation, the type of recommended action, the address of authorities to write, and sample messages. Those participants will receive an Action bulletin each time a stamped, self-addressed envelope is returned to the above address.



CX 925 Declaration of Support for Quebec's Right to Self-Determination,
Signatories: Professors at University of Toronto and York University. c/o Robert Albritton, Department of Political Science, York University, Downsview, Ontario. 2 pages. 1979. Write for details.

This declaration is signed by more than a dozen English-speaking professors in Canadian universities. It calls for public support by English-speaking Canadians of the Quebecois' right to national self-determination. The signatories point out that this right is an essential foundation of democracy and its erosion is also undermining democratic rights in English-speaking Canada. They underline the fact that Quebec is in fact a distinct nation with its own history, language, civil institutions and culture. The survival of the Canadian state in its present form, they emphasize, must not be put ahead of this fundamental right of a nation to determine its own political and economic future. The attempt by Trudeau to place national unity ahead of this right, his threats to use force to stop any unilateral declaration of independence and the threat of an economic boycott of Quebec by English Canadian provincial governments are, according to this declaration, a form of political blackmail.

The declaration points out that polls have demonstrated substantial support by English-speaking Canadians for Quebec's right to self-determination. It points to declarations in this regard by the United Church of Canada, the Committee for a New Constitution and to trade union motions of support such as those passed by C.U.P.E. and the United Steelworkers. It decries the poor coverage of Quebec opinion in English-speaking media and calls for more representative and comprehensive reporting of articles and statements from Quebec.

CX 926 The Unity of Canada and the Rights of Minorities/ L'Unité du Canada et les droits des minorités. Ontario Conference of Catholic Bishops/ Conference des Evêques Catholiques de l'Ontario. 67 rue Bond St, Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X5. 3 pages. March 1979. Write for details.

The Ontario bishops address the question of treatment of the francophone minority in Ontario in this brief. They point to the possibility of a backlash from the current debate in Quebec over their claim to a right of self-determination. The hope that ignorance and fear will not so dominate relationships between the various linguistic and cultural groups in Ontario that the francophone community would suffer more restriction. While not wishing to offer any "persuasion in the political forum", the bishops assert that "the history and the spirit of Confederation indicate that French and English were languages of the founding races and must be given a privileged position as our official languages". Drawing on earlier statements by Canadian bishops and Pope John XXIII, they reaffirm the injustice of any attempt to "block the life and growth of minority groups".

They also see the possibility that the relatively small percentage of francophones in Ontario could provide an occasion for just such restrictive measures being taken against them because of political demagoguery or religious/linguistic bigotry. Their own concern as bishops is to see that those who are more fragile and less able to defend themselves be protected. In order to assist understanding and harmony in this process, they call for co-operation and restraint on the part of the francophone minority.

CX 927 Odyssey, Vol. 1, No.4. Contact Dave McCauley, Box 280, Bath, Ontario K0H 1G0. Subscriptions: Odyssey, Social Development Department, Millhaven Penitentiary, Box 280, Bath, Ont. K0H 1G0. 64 pages. March 1979. \$4.00 per year.

Odyssey is a prison journal containing brief articles, reflections and poems by prisoners at Millhaven Penitentiary, as well as by a few people outside



the prison. The journal is published six times a year by an editorial committee of about twenty-five prisoners. The journal faces numerous difficulties in publishing, including administrative obstacles and withholding of publishing support services normally given prison publications.

Practically all the articles published describe structures of life within the prison or the correctional services system. Some of these articles look at the treatment of prisoners, others describe the parole system's impact on prisoners' morale and others

indicate that executions have not reduced the level of crime, any more than harsh treatment of prisoners has helped them behave more responsibly.

Figures from 1970 to 1976 indicate that the fewer the paroles granted prisoners, the higher the percentage who return to prison after being granted parole!

One of the hidden realities of prison life is the wage given for work. Many prisons have facilities which allow some prisoners to be "gainfully" employed. In Joyceville prisoners can earn the minimum wage for shop work, while in Millhaven, for practically the same work, a prisoner earns from \$1.00 to \$1.40 a day. The prisoners have recommended that the minimum wage be paid for prison work, so that prisoners can help support their families and have an incentive to work.

CX 928 RELEASE. Mennonite Central Community of Winnipeg, Manitoba and Akron, Pa. c/o Edgar and Leola Epp. 206 - 2206 Speers Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. S7L 5X7. 15 pages. March 1979, Vol. 4, No. 1. Write for details.

Release is a monthly publication directed to readers who are interested and involved in the Church's ministry in the corrections services in Canada and United States. This particular issue is focused on the question of capital punishment - abolition or retention - presenting the abolitionist viewpoint.

One article outlines the views of a former Corrections Administrator. He argues that in his experience murderers seldom repeat their criminal act. The small number who are repeaters are emotionally disturbed persons who are in need of treatment. The author questions the need for a whole society to choose capital punishment to keep these few persons under control. Further, he notes that it cannot be proved using criminal statistics that capital punishment serves as a deterrent.

Another article, "What some Criminologists and Sociologists Say" excerpts Donald T. Lunde's study Murder and Madness, which points out that only those persons who are consciously suicidal consider the consequences of taking another's life. Of those who commit murder, only two out of forty represent suicidal persons. The remaining thirty-eight persons commit their crimes in fits of passion, with no thought to the consequences.

This issue also contains a detailed bibliography of literature on the subject of capital punishment.

CX Status of Women News. National Action Committee on the Status
929 of Women. 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M9.
 Telephone 922-3246. 30 pages. March 1979. \$3.00 per year.

The National Action Committee (NAC) on the Status of Women comprises approximately 130 non-governmental women's organizations. The objectives of NAC are to press for the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women; to work for additional reform supported by its participating organizations and to encourage communication between women's groups across Canada.

This issue of Status of Women News, published by NAC, celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the "Persons Case". In August 1927, five Canadian women sent a petition to Ottawa asking for a decision on whether women would be called to the Senate. Section 24 of the British North America Act allows the Governor-General to "summon qualified Persons to the Senate ...". Previously, the Government had argued that it did not have the legal power to appoint women to the Senate because they were not "persons". These five Canadian women persisted to change this discriminatory interpretation of the law until in 1929 the Privy Council of the House of Lords in England ruled that the word "persons" in the B.N.A. Act, section 24, did include women.

Other articles in this issue focus on discriminatory attitudes towards and problems of elderly women. It looks toward solutions to improve the lives of older women in such areas as adequate housing, better public transportation, increased incomes and improved social services.



CX Perception. 55 Parkdale, Box 3505, Station C, Ottawa. K1Y 4G1.
930 48 pages. March/April 1979. Write for details.

Perception is a national, bilingual magazine of social comment published six times a year by the Canadian Council of Social Development. This issue features articles on the state of health care in Canada.

In an excerpt from his forthcoming book Getting Doctored, Martin Shapiro, M.D., answers the question: "Who goes to medical school and how do they get there?". He indicates that most medical students have fathers with professional or managerial occupations; 15 per cent have doctors for parents. Admission to medical schools depends on "marks and pull". Few are admitted from racial minorities, foreign countries, or from the ranks of women applicants; only Spain has a smaller proportion of female to male physicians than has Canada and the United States.

In an article on Canada's women doctors, Bozica Costigliola points out that many medical women believe discrimination against them at the admissions level has all but disappeared. They are turning to other issues now: trying to overcome discrimination at the residency level (when doctors train for specialties), making residency programs flexible for women who want to take some time to start families, starting retraining programs for inactive physicians who want to practise again, and obtaining adequate child care.

An article taken from a study of the Vancouver Women's Health Collective points out how such an organization empowers both its members and its clients. Other articles, some in French, deal with health and safety in asbestos mining and other industries; the under-representation of francophones in Air Canada; the inaccuracy of official unemployment figures; and an interview with Dr. Gordon Edwards, the chairman of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility.

NATIVE PEOPLE \ LES AUTOCHTONES

CX Council for Yukon Indians - Information Kit. Council for Yukon
931 Indians. 22 Nisutlin Drive, Whitehorse, Yukon. Contact Project
North, 154 Glenrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. 56 pages. March 1979. Free.

In conjunction with the Native Northern Rights Campaign in March, the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) prepared an information kit covering their history, goals and present position. The CYI was formed in 1973, representing "all people of Yukon Indian ancestry, regardless of their status under the Indian Act", to negotiate ancestral claims for Indian land and Indian rights in the Yukon.

The Indians of the Yukon are seeking self-determination in their traditional lands, the right to determine the institutions which will implement the settlement of the lands, and legislative control over activities on the land. They are demanding a change in federal negotiating

stances. Until February 22, 1979 the Yukon Territorial Government sat at negotiations as an observer, but the Federal Government was the negotiator. In February, the CYI was presented with a Memorandum of Understanding, an agreement between the Commissioner of Yukon Territory and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Hugh Faulkner. This gives the Territorial Government signatory and legislative veto power over negotiations. This could lead to their becoming the main federal negotiators. The Territorial Government also desires provincial status, by which it can gain control over lands and resources, control now held by the Federal Government under the B.N.A. Act. The CYI resists this move until all land claims are settled. They fear the repetition of the British Columbia situation where the provincial government received control over all lands and resources and now refuses to recognize the legal claim of Indian people.



Other documents in the kit elaborate on these positions and seek southern support for their struggle.

CX Brief Outline of the Labrador Inuit Association/President's
932 Report for 1979 Annual General Meeting. Labrador Inuit Association.
Contact CONNEXIONS for further information.

These documents outline the historical background, objectives and current activities for the Labrador Inuit Association (L.I.A.). Membership is

open to the Inuit of Labrador, and to other native Settlers whose people have been in that area for hundreds of years.

A just settlement of land claims is only one of the association's thrusts. It also seeks to preserve Inuit culture, language, hunting and trapping rights, while at the same time, assisting in the process of self-determination for their people around social, economic, educational and political issues. The association also supports Inuit and Settlers in their rights

to full participation in Canadian society. To these ends the L.I.A. has numerous programs and/or studies currently in progress including the publishing



of an Unemployment Insurance Handbook, radio and video-tape communications, a local newspaper, formation of a cultural institute and work in medical and legal services.

Through a Land Claims Study, local people were trained on-the-job, so that they could replace original outside resource people. The ultimate objective of the Land Claims Project is to secure legal title to the land, based on "aboriginal title", so that people's rights can be protected. It is hoped that this will provide opportunity for the Inuit and Settlers to build a strong, productive and meaningful society of their own.

Included in one of the documents is a list of nine L.I.A. publications.

CX Submission by Inuit Tapirisat of Canada to the National Energy
933 Board. Eric Tagoona, President, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, 176
 Gloucester St., Ottawa, K2P 0A6. 7 pages. September 1978.
 Write for details.

The Submission by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada to the National Energy Board makes the request that the entire question of gas supply and demand be reviewed. The Submission points out that expanded development for gas from frontier sources would create cultural and social dislocation, as well as economic hardship for many Inuit.

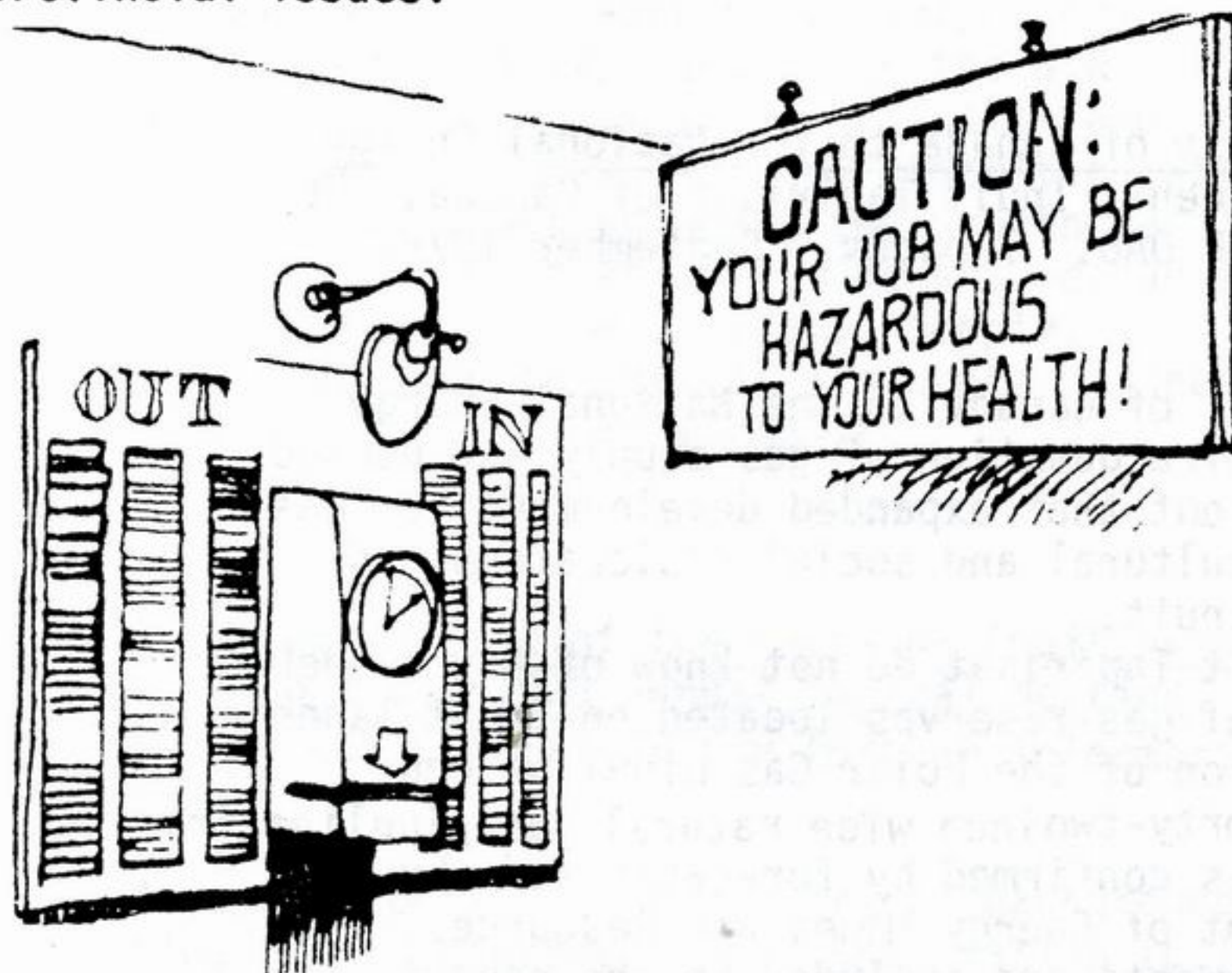
The report states that the Inuit Tapirisat do not know of any evidence that would support the development of gas reserves located on Inuit lands, hence does not support the application of the Polar Gas pipeline consortium for the construction of a forty-two inch wide natural gas pipeline from the High Arctic. Their contention is confirmed by forecasts made by Transcanada Pipelines, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and Canadian Hunter Limited, whose statements are included in the report. Based on these forecasts of Canada's domestic and present export demands, the report points out that it is unfair to propose the authorization of new exports of gas. In particular, the Submission requests that the Energy Board reject the planned formulation of policy regarding the export of so-called "surplus" gas on the basis of such forecasts.

Because of present outstanding land claims, the impact of allowing natural gas transportation projects would be severe. The Unit are not prepared to pay the high costs of cultural dislocation that would occur in order to ship "surplus" gas resources out of the country.

LABOUR \ TRAVAIL

CX 934 Canadian Labour Comment. Canadian Labour Congress, 2841 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X7. 8 pages. Feb. 16, 1979. Free.

The Canadian Labour Comment is a bilingual newsletter which includes reports on various labour issues in Canada. Included in this issue are both national and provincial issues.



Two national issues included are the statements by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions on the Chilean and Nicaraguan dictatorships. The Confederation urges a boycott of these countries as one means of applying pressure in an attempt to destroy the present regimes. The second statement is by the Canadian Labour Congress, and is in response to the governments inactivity in relation to Canadian shipping. The shipping industry presently relies heavily on foreign ships.

Provincially, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, among others,

are represented. The United Steelworkers and the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour reacted to a government study on the effects of dust in potash mines. The major concern of these two groups is the health of the workers which does not appear to be the concern of the study, for two reasons. The length of time it took to conclude the study, namely three years, ignored the lives of those who worked in the dust during this time; it ignores the effects of diesel fumes from the machinery on the workers. The issue in New Brunswick, as stated by the New Brunswick Federation of Labour is the high unemployment in the province. The Federation calls on the provincial government to work positively for full employment through meaningful personal income tax reductions and development of a comprehensive industrial strategy.

CX 935 "We Want Our Nickel Back" - The Story of Falconbridge. Latin American Working Group, Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T2. 1979. \$85.00, plus \$3. 1st class and \$5. Ontario sales tax.

"We Want Our Nickel Back" is a slide/tape show produced by the Latin American Working Group which outlines the structures of a multinational corporation, the forces behind it and its impact on the communities where it operates, using Falconbridge as an example. The show begins with a cartoon section involving

two Sudbury children who have lost a nickel down the sewer. A stranger comes along and suggests a way they can retrieve the nickel. When they are successful, he walks off with the nickel, leaving them with one penny each. But before his departure he introduces them to the Wonderful World of Nickel and multinational corporations.

The slide/tape show continues in a more serious vein outlining the structure and ownership of Falconbridge; the impact of corporate decisions on workers and communities like Sudbury in terms of lay-offs, health and safety, and pollution; the role of multinational corporations in countries like the Dominican Republic and Namibia where the people have no control over their resources or the wealth derived from their exploitation by foreign corporations. The slide show calls for control of resources by the communities and countries where they are found so that the wealth generated will be used for the benefit of the people of the country rather than exported to enrich a few corporations.

CX Proposal for a Bilingual Half-Hour Film (on Sudbury women during the
936 INCO strike). Joan Kuyek and Martin Duckworth, 260 Edmund St., Sudbury,
Ont. Telephone: 705-675-3211. Write for details.

This proposal for production of a film about the wives of Sudbury's striking workers is addressed to a variety of church, labour and women's organizations. It is an attempt to find funding sources. The proposal states that it believes the situation of women in Sudbury is typical of women in many resource towns in Canada.

Women provide the home setting for the family, and in particular for men who are exhausted from hard labour and angry about unhealthy working conditions. The strike has deeply taxed their energy. Women have to deal not only with the demands of children but also with disoriented husbands who have lost their identity. Last September, when the strike began, there were over 11,000 workers in the plants. This is the longest strike in INCO's history. Wives have had a crucial role in maintaining morale during the strike. Wives Supporting the Strike have organized a variety of supportive projects such as a clothing depot, a newsletter, cookbook, choir, telephone tree, suppers, and family picketing. The proposal points out that women in Sudbury are learning a great deal in the course of the strike. The purpose of the film will be to document this process and to note how the changing role of these women has affected their husbands' fight.

The film will be shot in both English and French. Total cost for shooting it should be about \$8,000. Donations can be sent to "Development Education Fund" (a registered charity) at Wives Supporting the Strike Film Fund, Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, M5R 2G3. Another \$35,000. will be required to finish the film once it is shot. Applications have been made to government bodies for this purpose. However the actual shooting must be done immediately in order to document the experience while the strike is still in progress.

CX Labour Advocacy and Research Association (L.A.R.A.). 253 E. 11th Ave.,
937 Vancouver, B.C. Free.

The Labour Advocacy and Research Association provides general information for farm and domestic workers. It sponsors the Farmworkers Legal Information Service

(same address) which provides legal information and assistance for farmworkers, and works with the Council on Household Employment (No. 11 - 1300 McLean Dr., Vancouver, B.C.) which is involved with contracts and advice for domestic workers.

Farm and domestic workers in British Columbia are excluded from the Minimum Wage Act, Hours of Work Act, Payment of Wages Act, Control of Employment of Children Act, Maternity Protection Act, Workers Compensation Act, and Annual and General Holidays Act. This exclusion has contributed to the extremely low standards of wages and working conditions in these jobs.

Almost all domestic, and 60 per cent of farmworkers are women. There is also a high percentage of immigrants in these jobs.

The following brochures have been prepared: Information for Domestic Workers on Employment Visas, (Work Visas, Work Permits); Keeping Records; Contract of Employment; The Canadian Legal System: Some Basic Information; and Farm and Domestic Workers--Unrecognized and unorganized Labour. Some of these brochures are also available in Chinese, Punjabi, Portuguese, Italian, Greek and French.

L.A.R.A. has also produced a Legal Resource Book for Farm and Domestic Workers, and a Farmworkers' Record of Work Book.

Copies of publications are free of charge.



CX 938 Youth Employment Lobby. Terms of Reference. Coordinator, Vivienne Young, 736 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2R4. 5 pages. October, 1978. Free.

The purpose of YEL is to mount a campaign for full youth employment by focussing in on the real causes of youth unemployment, the shortage of jobs and the myths which blame young people for their dilemma.

YEL will provide an opportunity for Youth Services Network members and others in the community to come together with a basic position, and to develop strategies. In addition, public education will focus on the real causes of unemployment, the lack of government commitment to full employment, and inappropriate economic priorities. The interpretation of 'full employment' is that all persons ready and willing to work be provided with the opportunity for employment.

The specific objectives of YEL in the short term are: a) To pressure government and community bodies to respond to the problem of youth unemployment in a way that confronts its fundamental causes. b) To produce a public document in popular form



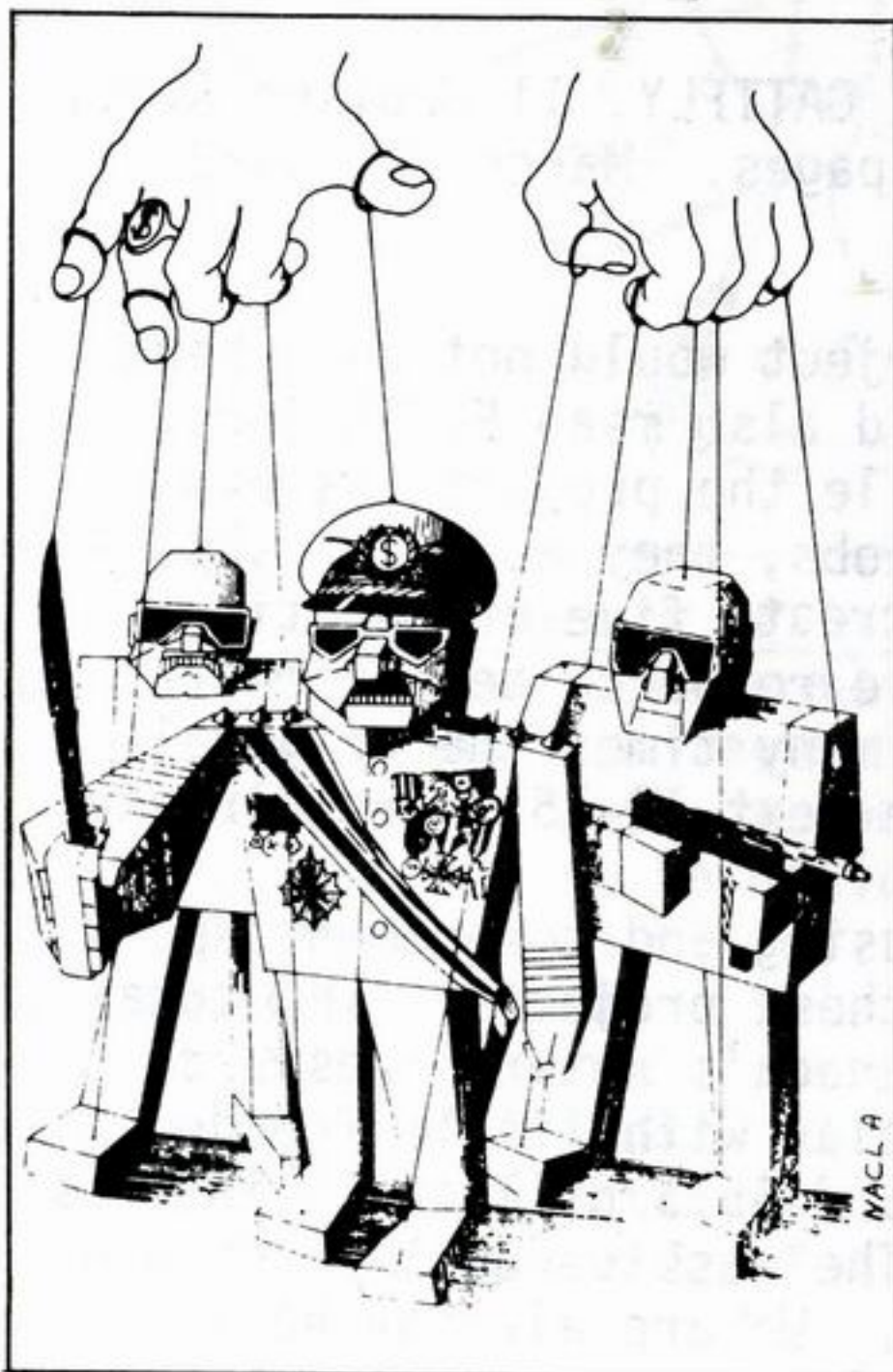
'We can't afford to throw away our youth. They're our greatest resource.'

representing: the full employment perspective, the need for a more adequate explanation of youth unemployment, and the necessary action required in order to achieve full employment for youth. c) To organize education projects on youth unemployment to be offered to the community to present the full employment framework as the necessary one to understand youth unemployment.

ECONOMY\ECONOMIE

CX 939 It's a Small World for Noranda. James MacLean and Marc LePage. Atlantic Issues, Oxfam Canada, P.O. Box 18000, Halifax, N.S. 2 pages. Spring, 1979. Write for details.

This "feature" in vol. 3, No. 2 of Atlantic Issues deals with the presence of Noranda in New Brunswick and Chile. The problems raised are employment in Chile and unemployment in New Brunswick, and the effect on the economy in New Brunswick by the presence of Noranda.



The Noranda mining company is in New Brunswick under an agreement that is beneficial to them, and not to the province. Although providing over three thousand jobs in northern New Brunswick, Noranda has become a holding company in the province, expanding its interests far beyond the area of mining. The action of Noranda in buying already existing companies does not create new wealth or new employment, and thus has a negative effect on the economy.

While not contributing to full employment in New Brunswick, Noranda "is taking advantage of and contributing to terrible living conditions which a brutal military dictatorship has imposed upon the people of Chile". Many multinationals such as Noranda find it very profitable to divest in Canada and invest in third world countries, such as Chile. The real impact of such investments is unemployment in Canada, and perpetuation of a dictatorship that is both military and "aimed at reducing the well-being of the common people".

What often looks like a profitable move for Canada often turns out to be a negative move both economically and with respect to employment. Noranda is one of many multinationals in Canada that are divesting in Canada and investing in third world countries, to the harm of peoples in both countries.

CX 940 The Control of the Canadian Economy and the Human Problem of Unemployment: A Christian Perspective. The Working Unit on Social Issues and Justice, Division of Mission in Canada, United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M8. 8 pages. January 1979. Write for details.

This statement is printed as a fold-out on one sheet with an insert. It is intended as a discussion starter for action/reflection groups in the United Church and reviews a Christian approach to the problem of unemployment. At the same time it is a call to an "economics of the people, for the people and by the people" in opposition to the present inequality of distribution of economic benefits. The document especially questions the argument that we cannot "afford" a people-oriented economics rather than one geared to corporate profits through high technology.

The statement recommends recovery of Canadian control over primary and secondary sectors of the economy so that we can become more self-sufficient and generate needed jobs. Unemployment is seen as the effect of this foreign control of industry along with concentration of corporate ownership and emphasis on high technology resource extraction. Government policies favouring this direction and its failure to encourage alternatives are also underlined.

A separate sheet provides twenty questions for group discussion. It asks whether we can develop a self-sufficient economy and exercise influence on government policy. It questions a variety of proposals for change and proposes models of employment strategy for consideration. Again, the statement voices support for the implementation of a Guaranteed Annual Income.

CX 941 Where is the Alaska Highway Pipeline Taking Us? GATTFLY, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2. Telephone: 921-4615. 4 pages. March 20, 1979. 25 cents.

This flyer on the Pipeline argues that the proposed project would not only harm the environment and threaten aboriginal rights, it would also mean FEWER jobs, less independence and lower incomes for Canadians. While the project, as presented by the corporations, would create thousands of jobs, they would be short-term. The same amount of money could be used to also create five or ten times as many permanent jobs. Often these kind of large-scale resource development projects, which take years to complete, end up costing many times the original estimate. Estimates on projects like this one over the next 10-15 years already run between \$180 - \$300 billion.

Gattfly quotes a Royal Bank economist who says housing and government spending will face serious cutbacks in order to accomplish these projects. The total effect of the pipeline will be to increase export of Canada's natural resources and tie it even more deeply into a continental energy plan with little freedom for Canada. According to the flyer, Canada paid a record \$5.3 billion in interest and dividend payments on its foreign debt last year. The massive outlay for the pipeline will significantly increase that indebtedness. We are already heavily dependent on export of raw materials and import of manufactured goods. The pipeline will reduce money available for development of the manufacturing sector. Only months ago a broad national coalition helped defeat the construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Now the government is trying to authorize another pipeline by simply changing the route. A change of route, Gattfly argues, does not avoid the negative economic impact.

RESOURCES \ RESSOURCES

- CX 942 "Some Perceptions of the Ethics of Generating Electricity by Nuclear Fuel", Panel Discussion, National Conference on Nuclear Issues in the Canadian Energy Context. Committee on Nuclear Issues in the Community, c/o Science Council of Canada, 100 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5M1. 33 pages, March 7, 1979. Write for details.

The topic was treated by a four-member Panel. (1) Dr. J.M. Harrison, Consultant, focused on the definition of "ethics" and the problem of decision-making when the facts are disputed. He concluded by calling for a "reasoned appraisal of advantages and disadvantages of all sources of energy. None are without risk to



human health and environment, all require adjustments in the way of life of some, all have lasting, potentially harmful, effects so that all require careful consideration before being developed."

(2) Rev. Dr. Clarke MacDonald, Secretary, United Church in Canada, described an ethical issue as arising from the interception of two sets of values where a choice is called for. He outlined pre-suppositions, listed relevant ethical issues and illustrative concerns, and called for a moratorium.

(3) Mr. Ross Campbell, Chairman, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, stated, "The ethics of a technology may be discussed only in relation to its purpose, how it is

used, the consequences of its application, and...the consequences of with-holding such a technology." He outlined the peaceful application and relatively stringent safeguards of nuclear technology in Canada. He concluded that to ban nuclear power would mean "such draconian measures of deprivation...that freedom of choice would have to be denied."

(4) Ms. Judith Miller, biologist, Science Council of Canada, noted that the data base is disputed. This is further complicated by an "emotional climate" and "irrational component". She stated that an ethically viable decision is one wherein the individuals involved have made the decision and are willing to assume the risks. Implementing such a decision is another thing altogether.

An open discussion of the topic followed.

- CX 943 Ontario's Future - Ontario Hydro. Energy Probe, 43 Queen's Park Cr., Toronto, Ont. M5J 2C3. 4 pages. April, 1979. Free

This brochure is produced co-jointly by Energy Probe, Toronto Mobilization for Survival, Greenpeace Toronto and Birchbark Alliance (OPIRG) and deals with Ontario Hydro's expanding construction program.

The brochure begins by outlining how Ontario Hydro has expanded its electrical growth capacity well beyond Ontario's real needs and beyond the Ministry of Energy's projections. The excess of unused capacity is measured in a cost of several billion dollars. The effects of this excess are felt by Ontario residents who must compensate for the growing debt through rate increases. Hydro's growing financial needs have also forced cutbacks in various areas of provincial spending.



"Don't laugh. He used to be a nuclear physicist."

The authors of the brochure point out that there have been no formal public hearings around Hydro's decision to build the Darlington Nuclear project. In this case, Hydro sought legal means to deliberately block any public participation in the decision. This is crucial in view of the fact that internal leaks indicate growing safety risks.

In 1978 the Ontario Government cancelled a \$300 million home insulation loan program while continuing to authorize the spending of more than \$1,000 million for construction of giant electrical stations. The authors of this brochure feel that this represents a mismanagement of Ontario's money and resources, a threat to the province's economic stability, and a non-solution to the energy problem. They are calling for the cancellation of the Darlington project for reasons stated above.

CX The Birch-Bark Alliance. OPIRG Peterborough, c/o Trent University,
944 Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8. 16 pages. Feb. 1979 (Vol 2, No. 1).
50 cents/issue; Individ. \$4./2 yr.; Instit. \$8./2 yr.

This newspaper calls itself "Ontario voice of nuclear concern". The lead article "A.E.C.B. Relaxes Radiation Standards" by Gordon Edwards, outlines proposed changes contained in a recent Atomic Energy Control Board document. These changes allow permissible limits of radiation exposure for members of the general public to increase four times and an additional ten times in cases where it is uneconomic for the owner of a nuclear plant to reach these new less stringent standards.

Another article by Mike Bean discusses the Porter report which states that "Nuclear energy should no longer receive the major portion of energy research funding." The article entitled "The Credibility Collapse" by Paul McKay traces the controversial history of the Committee on Nuclear Issues in the community, from which several people have resigned because they see C.O.N.I.C. as a white-washing operation.

The controversial decision by the Ontario government to exempt the Darlington nuclear station from the Environmental Assessment Act (1975) was primarily based on Ontario Hydro forecasts of electricity shortages by 1985 if construction were not begun in 1977. The article 'Darlington, Feeding Hydro's Habit' by Doug Saunders examines those forecasts in light of trends in electrical growth during the past five years, and shows that Hydro and the Ministry of Energy have overestimated electrical growth to the point where the financial stability of Ontario Hydro is being undermined by the construction program undertaken to meet their demand projections.

Still another article, "The Yellowcake Connection" by Paul McKay, illuminates the central role of the Canadian government in an illegal uranium cartel that triggered a staggering 700 per cent increase in world market prices, lined the

pockets of Gulf Oil and an invisible group of multinationals, and caused Hydro rates to skyrocket.

EDUCATION \ PEDAGOGIE

CX 945 Will the Candidate Please Explain. Anglican Church of Canada, United Church of Canada, Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops. Research Office, Mission in Canada, United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M8. Write for details.

This is a set of reflections on the occasion of the current federal election with questions to be addressed to candidates in that election. It was prepared in order to stimulate thought and provoke discussion. A tabloid newspaper, it includes an introductory letter by representatives of the three largest Church denominations in Canada. The bulk of the content is made up of reflections, questions and resources prepared by various church-related research bodies such as Gatt-fly, Project North, Project Plowshares, the Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility, the Task Force on Capital Punishment etc. Recurring themes are the growing dependency of the Canadian economy on imports of food and manufactured goods as well as the large capital flight from Canada as corporations invest their profits in development of their interests elsewhere and as the government launches a military buying spree increasing our public debt and forcing massive cutbacks in social services.

The broadsheet asks about the impact of large scale energy and resource development projects on our way of life. It questions the kind of democracy we have as corporate power is concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. As unemployment rises, the tabloid asks about the future the poor can hope for. Ultimately the presentations add up to asking "why our economic system is not being shaped in such a way that it can meet the basic human, political and economic rights of Canadians".



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