

CONNEXIONS

FOOD / LA NOURRITURE



VOLUME IV, NUMBER/NUMERO 4

Food/La Nourriture 946 - 960

Resources/Ressources 961 - 964

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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:

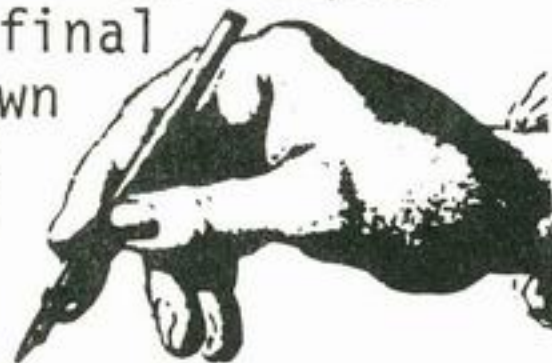
- a) méritent d'être connu par un plus grand public;
- b) ne soient pas publiés et distribués commercialement;
- c) aient rapport à des événements canadiens ou au travail de canadiens à l'étranger;
- d) aient rapport à la lutte pour un monde juste, humain et équitable;
- e) et contiennent des propos,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

You weren't overlooked! There was no summer issue because the frequency of our CONNEXIONS publication has been reduced to five times per year. We would also ask our readers and contributors to note that the very supportive response to our recent questionnaire confirmed an earlier intention to give more space to group descriptions and activities.

The focus for this current issue is food. The impetus for this selection came from the Inter-Church Committee for World Development Education (Ten Days) and the Peoples' Food Commission. The final report of the well-known P.F.C. hearings across Canada is targeted for January, 1980.



The abstracts in the pages which follow point up the linkages in the food chain beginning with each persons' dependency on food and the number of obstacles which one must confront in obtaining it, whether as a consumer at a city supermarket (CX 946), or as a domestic farmer faced with the competitions of energy-intensive agribusiness (CX 947,949). While some abstracts expose waste in terms of land use (CX 948), or energy output (CX 950), others express concern for long term agricultural planning (CX 951, 952, 953). Still others from British Columbia and Alberta (CX 954, 958) report creative experiments towards solving the food problem. Organized groups like the National Farmers' Union, on the other hand, are attempting through political action, to get at the causes of an agricultural policy of underdevelopment in which maximization of profits comes before people and forces off their farms the very ones

Chers Amis,

Nous ne vous avons pas oubliés! Il n'y avait pas de numéro d'été: nous avons réduit CONNEXIONS à cinq numéros par année. La réponse à notre questionnaire a été très positive et elle a affirmé notre soupçon qu'il faut attribuer plus de place aux descriptions d'organisations et à leur activités.

Le problème de la nourriture est le thème de ce numéro. C'est le travail du Inter-Church Committee for World Development Education (Ten Days) et de la Peoples' Food Commission qui nous a guidé dans notre choix. La Peoples' Food Commission espère publier son rapport final en janvier, 1980.

Les précis de ce numéro montrent plusieurs anneaux de la chaîne alimentaire. Cela commence avec notre besoin de nourriture. Cela commence avec notre besoin de nourriture et les obstacles qui nous empêchent de l'obtenir, en tant que nous sommes consommateurs au supermarché ou agriculteurs faisant la concurrence aux complexes agro-industriels (CX 947,949). Une partie des précis met en évidence le gaspillage quant à la gestion des terres agricoles (CX 948), et la production d'énergie (CX 950), une autre partie exprime l'inquiétude quant au programme agricole à long terme (CX 951, 952, 953). Dans des précis venant de la Colombie Britannique et de l'Alberta (CX 954, 958), il s'agit d'expérimentations créatives cherchant de nouvelles réponses au problème de la nourriture. Il y a aussi des organisations comme le Syndicat National des Agricultures employant l'action politique afin de changer un système de sous-développement où l'on place le profit avant le bien-être des hommes et des femmes cultivant la terre, les forçant souvent à abandonner l'agriculture (CX 960).

Evidemment il y a des liens entre la nourriture et les problèmes qui suivent

who produce food (CX 960).

It is not difficult to see the further connections between food and other issues, such as proper land use, nutrition, labour and food marketing in the sections which follow. Efforts to preserve good farmland from the onslaughts of technology (CX 961-64) reflect a healthy concern for the future of prime agricultural land in Canada. Similar efforts to control one's destiny are reflected in the Human Rights section. Its abstracts describe the plight of native people (CX 965-69) and immigrant women in the labour force (CX 971). See also CX 914 in the last issue of CONNEXIONS.

In solidarity,

THE CONNEXIONS COLLECTIVE
September, 1979.

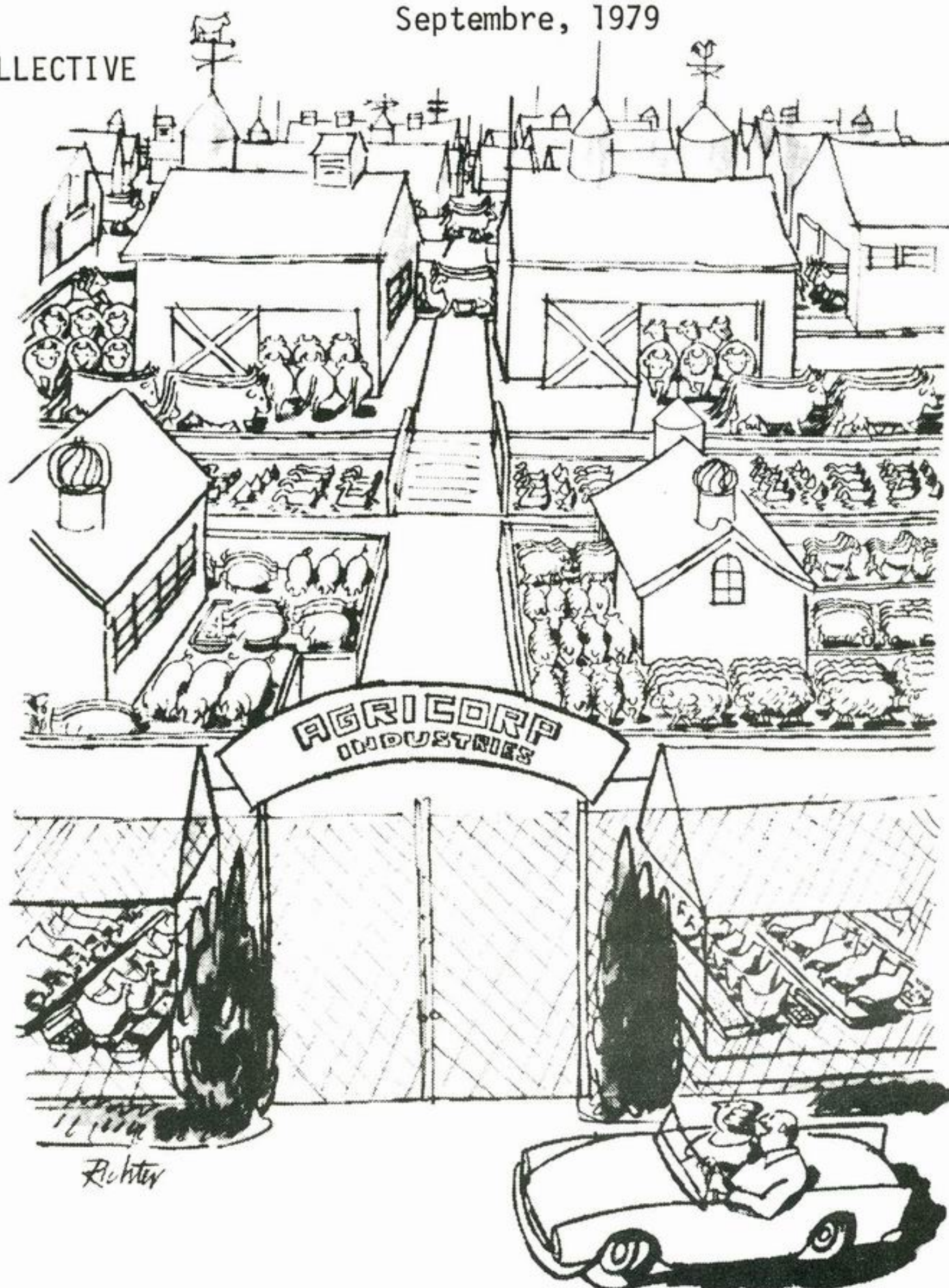
comme la propre gestion des terres, la valeur nutritive des aliments, les ouvriers agricoles et le commerce en produits alimentaires.

Les efforts à protéger les terres agricoles contre l'urbanisation (CX 961-64) reflètent un souci à conserver les terres les plus fécondes. De pareils efforts à l'auto-gestion se montrent dans la section sur les droits de l'homme. Ces précis-là décrivent la situation des autochtones (CX 965-69) et des ouvrières-immigrantes (CX 971). Voir aussi CX 914 dans notre numéro précédent.

En Solidarité,

La Rédaction

Septembre, 1979



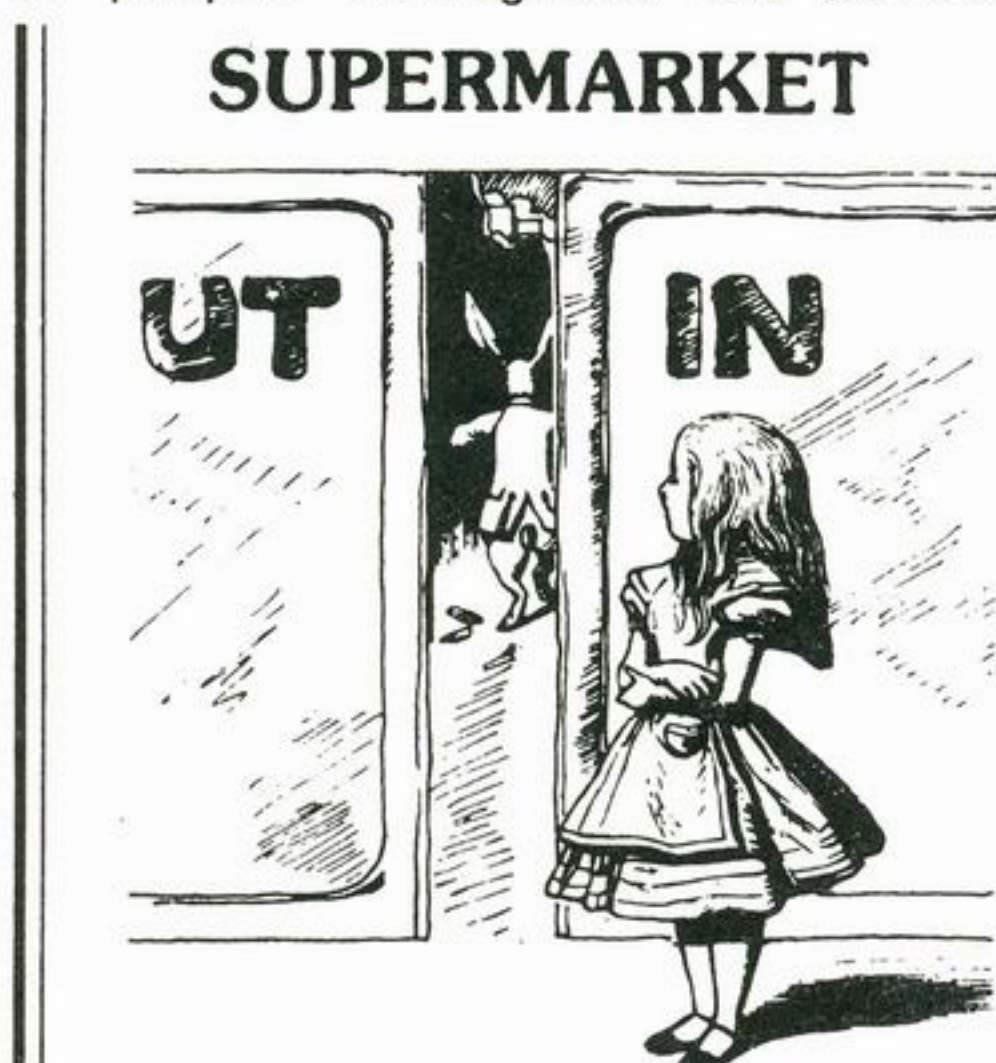
"Now, that's a corporate farm."

Drawing by Richter; © 1976 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

FOOD/LA NOURRITURE

CX 946 The Supermarket Tour: A handbook for education and action. OPIRG - Provincial, Physics 226, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. Tel. (519) 884-9020. 48 pages. 1978. \$2.00.

The Supermarket Tour manual is an attempt to provide the first step in the development of an understanding of the food problem. The authors take the supermarket as the point of departure as it is the link between local concerns and the concerns of people throughout the world.



Designed as an introduction to food issues, the tour is limited to a few major themes which are as follows: (1) the psychological manipulation of consumers through advertising, store layout and other techniques geared to encourage consumers to spend as much money as possible; (2) the 'myth of competition' - the tour demonstrates that real competition is scarce; that competition is a smokescreen to conceal increasing corporate concentration; (3) the global integration of food production and distribution by transnational agribusiness firms; and (4) the contradiction between food production for profit and food production to meet people's needs.

By means of a sample script from a supermarket tour conducted in the Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario region, Part I of the manual addresses

itself in particular to the logistics of a tour. Significantly illustrated with appropriate 'Alice in Wonderland' cartoons, both the tour and script are adaptable to major chains across the country. The concluding section stresses the importance of the wrap-up session to 'close' the experience, while simultaneously opening up new possibilities for learning and action. In addition, 36 other sources for sample scripts are offered the reader.

Part II of the manual provides background information on a variety of related topics. These include corporate profiles of five conglomerates in Canada's food distribution system, sources for data on agribusiness and other fact sheets pertaining to farm issues, local market concentration, the top 50 national advertisers in 1977 and some international dimensions of the food issue.

CX 947 Flying Together. GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2. 4 pages. April, 1979. Subs: Individ. \$10./yr; Groups, \$20./yr.

The above issue of "Flying Together" focuses on food talks in Toronto and South-western Ontario sponsored by the People's Food Commission and Ten Days for World Development during February '79.

In addition to making two presentations themselves entitled Canada's Food

Trade: By Bread Alone? and Sugar and Sugarworkers, GATT-Fly members participated in numerous public events with other groups around the food issue. In one particular presentation, a group from London, Ontario animated the ways in which the process of underdevelopment operates in Canada's food system: farmers are being forced off their land as increasing amounts of food are imported from abroad.

FOOD

Thinking about eating

Another article highlights the issue of the family farm. The agribusiness farm, presently supported by Canada's food policies, serves the ends of high yields and high market prices at no matter what expense to the land itself or the local community. The family farm, presently undermined by Canada's food policies, is domestically oriented and represents a life-long commitment. In the long run the family farm can be a more effective and efficient supplier of good food products than agribusiness.

A question is also raised about the viability of producer cooperative farms like those of China and Eastern Europe.

However, more experiments need to be done in this area; as there are so few in Canada, it is difficult to compare them with the family farm.

CX Land Tenure Problems and the Saskatchewan Land Bank. J. Gordon, Wapella,
948 Saskatchewan. 13 pages. Feb 1979. Write for details.

This brief, presented to the People's Food Commission in Langenberg, Sask, examines the food issue from the perspective of the high cost of farm land. Land, as a basic resource is important in any study of the food system. It is subject to speculative buying and selling and, therefore, is often a factor in the raising of food prices.

As land prices continue to increase at such a rapid pace, it is becoming more difficult to transfer ownership of farm real estate. This is especially detrimental to the family farm structure.

In 1972 the Saskatchewan Land Bank Program was instituted with the objectives of (a) maintaining the family farm, and (b) enabling owners of farm land to sell at a fair price. These objectives were much more limited than original proposals for the Land Bank which included the removal of land from the speculative market and a life-long lease to the farmer.

In the first few years of the program, the Land Bank functioned to provide a market. When market conditions are good, the program focuses on developing a desired farm structure by breaking up large units and acting as a family farm transfer mechanism.

In conclusion the author feels that the scope of the Land Bank Program is too narrow to achieve its original objectives. S/he states "Until land is removed from the speculative market, land resources will continue to be controlled by fewer and fewer people as more young farmers are denied access. The absolute inability of young farmers to carry debt costs associated with land transfer will ensure an acceleration of the trend to some form of family corporate control of agricultural production."

THE PEOPLE'S

FOOD COMMISSION



by

John Kolkman

CX 949 The Energy File. Vol. 2, No. 1. 105 - 2511 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. Tel. 254-2224. 23 pages. Feb. 1979. .75.

The subtitle of this document is "food and energy". The articles show that the food industry is energy intensive. Another closely related issue raised by other articles is that energy development is usually done at the expense of resources needed for the food industry. This is pointed out quite clearly by Drew Ann Wake in "Native Food; Political Right".

James Bradburne, in "Food and Energy", analyzes the differing sectors in the food industry and points to the energy needed in each sector. His main point is that "growing food North America style is one of the most energy intensive (businesses) in the world". He looks at three solutions: the Energy Plus solution, the AgriSolution, and the Diet Solution. He concludes that, taken together, the three solutions may be a first step towards solving the high dependence on energy of the food industry.

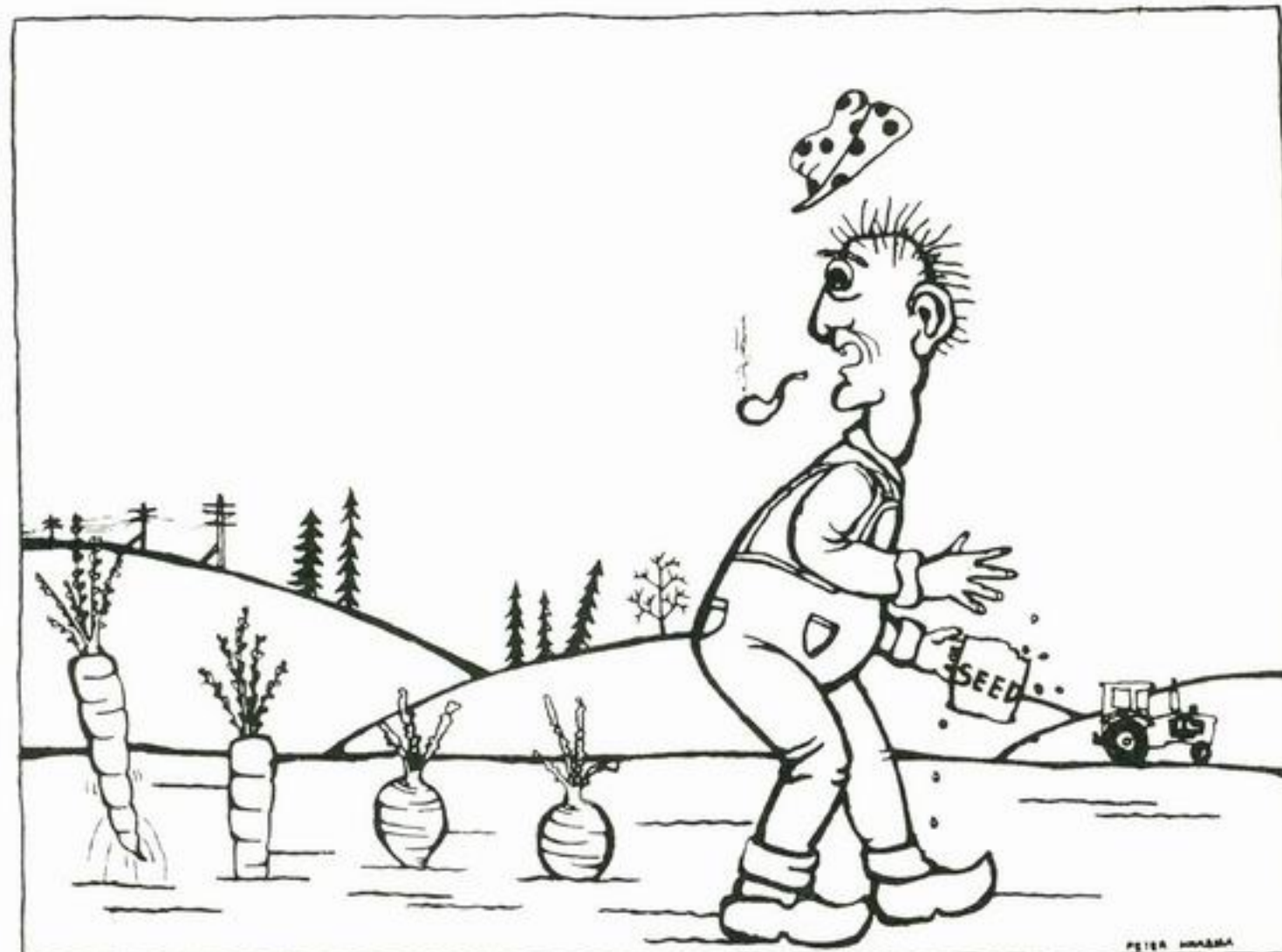
Another issue raised in one article is that of "Reaping the Whirlwind" notes that the Saskatchewan Council for International Co-Operation (SCIC) suggests, concerning this "breeder's rights legislation", that 1) the new seeds will be dependent on fertilizers and pesticides specific to the multinational company that produces them and 2) it is a move to "limit the healthy development of new varieties" of seeds.



CX 950 Citizens Association to Save the Environment (C.A.S.E.). 6002 W. Saanich Rd., Victoria, B.C. V8X 3X3. Write for details.

Established in 1972 Citizens Association to Save the Environment (C.A.S.E.) is a dedicated part of the movement from our present consumer to a future conserver society. The Association is concerned with a wide range of environmental issues including maintaining a healthy living soil, health care through nutrition, retention of productive land, and food, free from harmful chemicals.

In September, 1977, C.A.S.E. made a submission to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture of the Government of British Columbia. It called for a revision of the conventional agricultural system which was no longer directed to human health but to productivity and profit, required high fossil fuel and resource input, and produced environmental damage. The paper stated: "If...we consider the energy input/output equation the energy input is about five times the food energy output. Such an energy addiction is most inefficient, it is wasteful." The submission also recommended municipal composting plants, nine of which exist in the United Kingdom, and in other such industrialized countries as France, Holland, United States, Germany and Japan.



Among other past activities are courses on nutrition and food production, and an annual Fall exhibition/fair including bread making, butter churning, ice cream and cheese making, bees/honey, meat supplements.

C.A.S.E. is affiliated with the Soil Association of Great Britain whose booklets and reprints are available from C.A.S.E. (75 cents and under), e.g. composting plants, earthworms, organic farming, poultry keeping, weeds. C.A.S.E. also has a selection of booklets of recipes and nutritional supplements (35 cents and under).

CX 951 Support for Farmers. Preservation of Agricultural Lands Society (PALS), 134 Church St., St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 3E4. 13 pages. 1977. Write for details.



The Preservation of Agricultural Lands Society was founded in June 1976 by a group of individuals concerned about the future of Canada's agricultural self-sufficiency. PALS is a non-profit citizens' group based in St. Catharines, in the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. From June 1977 until March 1978, PALS sponsored the Canada Works Project "Resources for Urban-Rural Cooperation", a public education program designed to promote awareness of the need for conservation and the wise utilization of our limited resources.

As part of its information service, PALS (in 1977) published a document entitled "Support for Farmers". PALS feels that "although somewhat old", this draft of the organizations' statement of policy is still "very relevant in aims and scope." In fact, some of the problems, have in the opinion of the authors, become intensified. The objectives put forth in the document are two-fold: (1) land preservation in Niagara and Ontario, and (2) the fostering of development and support of federal, provincial and local policy which will provide a secure financial future for farming.

In its "Agricultural Support Policy," PALS addresses the questions of reassessment of tariffs, the promotion of Canadian markets, the value of long-term agricultural commitments, the provincial role in designating areas of valuable agricultural land, and the curtailment of non-farming severances. Additional suggestions put forward are the promotion of Canadian foods, lowered production costs to assist the Canadian farmer to compete with foreign imports of surplus foods and thus assist the consumer, and financial assistance to farm co-operative processing outlets and to Canadian companies interested in starting processing industries.

When submitting the "Support for Farmers" Document to the People's Food Commission in March 1979, PALS pointed out that "our recent oil crisis, a perhaps forgotten sugar shortage, and the more recent lettuce prices should serve to remind us of the essential task at hand--preserving the farmer, and the land,"

CX Planning for Agriculture. Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario,
952 Box 70, Drayton, Ont. NOG 1P0. 9 pages. Nov. 1978. Write for details.

This brief was presented to the Ontario Municipal Board to express some concerns of the Christian Farmers Federation (CFF) about the direction of agricultural planning in the Niagara Region of Ontario. For the CFF good agricultural planning means:

a) preserving every scrap of available food land, b) preserving the farm community, c) preserving the family farmers, d) controlling the land locally, and e) acting responsibly on a combined personal, local, provincial and federal level.

The federation points to the reasons why present patterns of using increasingly energy and capital intensive technologies cannot be sustained. Energy is becoming too expensive. Good soil is rapidly being used up and not replenished. Residues from pesticides and insecticides are building up in the soils and run-off is causing increased pollution in the Great Lakes. Less intensive and more energy conserving technologies require more land; consequently all available land will need to be preserved in this area for future use. As it is, Ontario is a net importer of food and its population is growing.

Each of the other four aspects of good planning mentioned above are also discussed in further detail. Similar concerns are expressed in two additional briefs from the Haldimand-Norfolk Christian Farmers Association, R.R. No. 5, Simcoe, Ont. about agricultural planning in their local region. In addition they criticize policies on retirement lots and greenbelts.

In a second 4 page publication entitled "Statement re Government and Food Price Inflation", (Dec. 1978), the CFF call the Consumer's Association of Canada (C.A.C.) to account for their misleading and dishonest statements on food policy delivered at the First Ministers' Conference in November 1978. Amongst a variety of others, two specific areas analyzed are import duties and transportation costs.

Who Speaks for the Earth?

CX Submission to the SW Need Hearings of the Royal Commission on Electric
953 Power Planning. The Food Land Steering Committee, Box 70, Drayton, Ont.
 NOG 1P0. 9 pages. March 20, 1979. Write for details.

The Food Land Steering Committee is a large umbrella group organized in 1975 to coordinate agricultural concerns in connection with the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning.

This brief to the Royal Commission of Electric Power Planning calls for an independent hearing dealing with both the need for the completion of the construction of the Bruce B Generating Station and the need for additional bulk transmission facilities. The Committee objects to Ontario Hydro's narrow definition of need, and calls for a hearing that takes into account the impact of additional electrical facilities on the environment; load growth is not assessable without relating it to growth in food needs, water requirements, etc. It is the Committee's position that food land must be a priority because of the limited amount of food land in Ontario and in Canada. Of all the food consumed in Canada approximately 40 per cent in dollar terms is imported food. The brief argues that we cannot afford (in social as well as economic terms) to compromise the future of our food lands.

CX Greenpeace Experimental Farm. R.R. 1, Denman Island, B.C. VOR 1T0.
954 Write for details.

Greenpeace Experimental Farm, part of 60 acres of agricultural and forest land on Denman Island, B.C., was established (1974) to provide a milieu for developing techniques that can lead to comfortable material lifestyles and restore and preserve the environment.



The Farm runs a 10 week living-working-study program (mid-June to August) for six to ten ecologically aware persons of post senior secondary school age to learn about living in harmony with the land. Subjects covered include basic applied ecology; manual skills and proper use of tools; organic gardening towards self-sufficiency; small-scale natural energy sources; microclimatology. A fee of \$900. is charged for the 10 week period. Daylong, weekend, and 1 week seminars, workshops and short courses can be arranged for groups upon request.

Tom Land, work-study "boss", recently made the Farm's submission to the People's Food Commission. His paper develops the potential role of multipurpose tree farming towards balanced species, rather than monocultures. Such an addition to present agricultural practices "can enhance conventional crop production, release large amounts of grain and leguminous crops for direct human consumption by replacing them with stock feeds that grow on trees, increase agricultural productivity, provide biofuels for farm energy needs... and not only prevent environmental deterioration but reclaim exhausted or eroded land as well."

CX City Farmer. 801 - 318 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2V3. 8 - 12
955 pages. \$2.50/5 issues; \$5.00/10 issues.

Based on the observation that hundreds of urban people, legally and illegally, are producing their own food, City Farmer is an alternative Vancouver newspaper concerned with all aspects of such urban agriculture. It attempts to address many questions: e.g., how the food is produced, who are the farmers, how successful are they, what are the problems and how are they overcome. The newspaper is also oriented to the non-farmer in the city who is simply bewildered or feeling helpless at the rising cost of food.

Articles cover a variety of topics, including city legislation making chickens illegal in the city, hydroponics, slug removal, raising rabbits for meat, soil balancing, roof-top gardens.

The first issue (August, 1978), carries an article on "Outlaw Bees Keep City Blooming". Besides providing data on costs and honey yields, the article observes: "If it were true that there were no bees raised in the city, apple, pear, plum, cherry and peach trees would bear no fruit." The interviewee, Mr. X, further states that only the domestic bee is around to provide pollination for such crops in early Spring. The article therefore concludes: "And since bees will normally only forage a mile or so away from the home hive, it's reasonable to assume that there is someone with a backyard that is not quite what it appears to be, located every few blocks around Vancouver."

IS THIS TRIP

WHAT'S
HAPPENED
TO OUR
NEIGHBOUR
HOOD
GROceries



REALLY

WHY DO
FOOD PRICES KEEP
RISING?



NECESSARY?

CX Connections, Vol. 1, No. 2. Development Journalism Group of the Ryerson
956 Third World Centre, c/o Maxwell Brem, Room M210, Ryerson Polytechnical
 Institute, 50 Gould St., Toronto, Ont. M5B 1E8. Tel. (416) 595-5356.
 16 pages. March/April 1979. Write for details.

This newspaper is concerned with "news about Canada and the third world". Issues such as education, a Caribbean Common Market, the bishops conference in Latin America and population are represented in this second issue.

In "Food - Thinking about Eating", Peter Davies reflects on his ability to enjoy food while others are in hunger. Dissatisfied with the exploitation in the food industry by such people as those who run the vast transnational food corporations, he proposes membership in food co-ops. This he sees as an opportunity to "reclaim some of the power others have usurped". Such co-ops must link themselves with co-op food producers. Further, a proposal is made for a co-op organization

which transcends national boundaries to "enhance the efforts of the people of third world countries to achieve food self-sufficiency and enable the fruit of all the world to be enjoyed by the people of all the world with honesty and justice". Such organizations work in Australia/New Zealand and Holland/the Third World. Canadians he claims, should work for the same results.

Don Lyons writes about the work of the Canadian Union of Co-operatives (CUC), in "Redistributing Wealth Through Co-ops". The CUC is working in such places as Tumarikop, India. Here the Gramodhara Co-operative Society has been established in the hope of solving the economic and nutritional problems of the area. One step has been to provide dairy cows to some of the poorer families. The CUC hopes through this activity, and related actions, to promote social development, not only in Tumarikop, but in the Caribbean, Africa and Latin America where it is also working.

CX
957 Federated Anti-Poverty Groups of British Columbia. Submission to People's Food Commission, 3 - 411 Sixth St., New Westminster, B.C. V3L 3B1, 5 pages. May, 1979. Write for details.



The above Federation is made up of citizens' groups and individuals working together for change in the low-income people in British Columbia. On May 4, 1979, this Federation made a submission to the People's Food Commission in which they paint a picture of the poor--whose incomes were already inadequate--and who are now under greater pressure, given today's food prices, to achieve a balanced diet. It is noted that in British Columbia the total number of poor, including those on income assistance and working poor who receive comparable incomes, is somewhere between 450 and 500 thousand.

The paper recalls that meeting emergencies comes before food. To contrast its point, the Federation checked the recommended servings from the Canada Food Guidelines of whole wheat bread and two-per cent milk alone against the prior week's prices at a medium-priced supermarket and found a family of three would

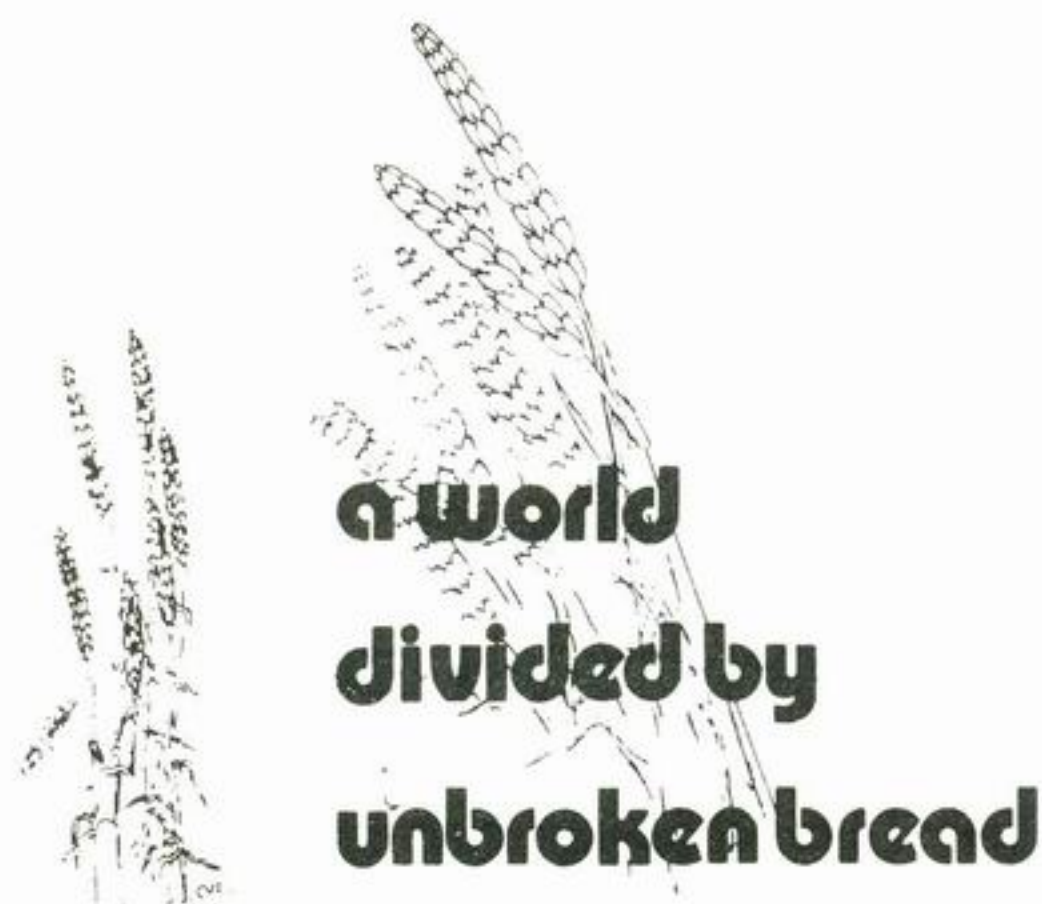
spend over 20 per cent of its total support allowance. This allowance also covers clothing, transportation, recreation, non-prescription drugs, household necessities, school expenses, and special needs. The alternative: "...eat less."

In addition, the paper touches on infant mortality, learning disabilities caused by poor nutrition, the widening gap between rich and poor, government saving on income assistance while spending on hospitals, mental institutions, courts and jails "which are used far more by the poor than the non-poor."

The Federation concludes: "But what will help most is the acknowledgement that adequate food is a right for every Canadian, and that we must guarantee that

right through adequate income assistance programs."

CX
958 Norwood Community Services Association. c/o Paulette Magneau, 11610 - 90 Street, Edmonton, Alta. Write for details.



Norwood community of Edmonton is just north of the inner city area. Norwood is largely a low-income area with a high number of new immigrant families and senior citizens. Some Norwood women are particularly concerned about the quality and high cost of food. They stressed, as did most of the other low-income groups met by the People's Food Commission, that food costs remain relative to the high cost of housing and utilities. Food and recreation are the "flexible" items of the budget. Food allowances are frequently reduced and recreation drastically eliminated in order to meet housing costs. In effect, the Norwood Community Services Association (NCSA) is trying to create a strong community and to combat the

isolation which results from limited incomes and language barriers.

CX
959 Ma Commande Me Fait Mourir. Action- alimentation/Carrefour d'education populaire de Pointe-St.-Charles, 2356 rue Centre, Montréal, Québec H3K 1J7. Tél: (514) 935-8623. 21 pages. Mai 1979. Ecrivez pour les détails.

"Ce dossier a été préparé par un groupe de mères de Pointe St-Charles. Nous trouvions que ça coûtait cher pour bien manger. En comparant nos commandes avec le guide alimentaire canadien, nous avons trouvé que celui-ci recommandait de manger beaucoup de fruits et de légumes et de produits laitiers. Est-ce qu'on pourrait arriver financièrement à manger tout ça, à condition d'éliminer le surplus, eaux gazeuses, chips, etc.? C'est ce que nous avons voulu découvrir." C'est ainsi que se présente ce dossier, dans lequel nous retrouvons; 1ère étape: une comparaison des prix - 2e étape: le menu - 3e étape: la commande d'épicerie, suivi d'explications - une conclusion du groupe Action-alimentation - suivent quelques textes de réflexion et quelques recettes.

CX
960 Submission to the Government of Canada on the Subject of A Food Strategy for Canada. National Farmers Union, 250C - 2nd Avenue South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2M1 Tel: (306) 652-9465. 18 pages. Jan. 31, 1978. Write for details.

This submission proposes some radical changes in the marketing and pricing structure for Canadian agricultural products in response to the federal government's food



strategy outlined in the white paper entitled "A Food Strategy for Canada,"

It notes, by way of analysis, that farmers as a class, alone remain without the power of collective bargaining rights in Canada, and that the effective power in the marketplace is really concentrated in the corporate food sector whose main strategy has been to maximize their profits. It further submits that the farm sector is bearing the brunt of inefficiencies at the processing, distribution and retailing levels as well as pressure from foreign food imports as alternate sources of supply.

In addition, the submission points up the need for more deliberate economic public planning, for freedom of information regarding the existing market system, and for greater challenging by the federal government of the power of the corporate sector over pricing of farm products. Further analysis equates the undermining of national production of beef, pork, poultry, eggs and vegetables with an agricultural policy of underdevelopment accompanied by growing regional disparities.

By way of solution, the brief proposes, what the authors consider, the "necessary" structuring of both a Canadian Grain Board and a National Meat Authority with marketing jurisdiction over all grains and livestock produced in Canada for the purpose of providing order and relativity in the pricing of grains, livestock, poultry and related products. Complementary cost components to food strategy such as energy, transportation, land use and agricultural research are also analyzed as they relate to the proper formulation of a food strategy for Canada.

PAST CONTRIBUTIONS ON FOOD

Alberta Federation of Labour, c/o Winston Gereluk, #306, 11010 - 142 St., Edmonton, Alta.
- A Perspective on Labour's Role in Inflation with a Focus on the Food Industry. August 1978. (CX 893).

National Farmers' Union, 250 - 2nd Avenue South, Sask. S7K 2M1.
- Position Paper on Rural Development (June 1978) (CX 837).
- Land Study Report (Dec. 1977) (CISS 522)
- The Spider and the Fly (May 1974) (CISS 295).

Latin American Working Group, P.O. Box 2207, Stn. P. Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T2.
- LAWG Letter, Blessed are the Food Givers (Oct. 1978) (CX 838).

Ten Days for World Development Education, Room 219, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J6
- Food Tabloid and Leaders' Kit (1979) (CX 842, 798).
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The Peoples' Food Commission, 4th Floor, 75 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5A5.

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- Alberta - P.O. Box 7689, Stn. A., Edmonton, Alta. (CISS 429).

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- of Alberta - R.R. No. 6, Bpx 168A, Edmonton, Alta. T5B 4K3.
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Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation, 2138 McIntyre St., Regina, Sask. Tel: (306) 527-4669.

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Mouvement pour l'agriculture biologique au Québec, 2 rue Willowdale, Montréal, P.Q. H3T 1G7.

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Farmland Defence League of B.C., 801 - 318 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C., V6B 2V3.

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- Submission to B.C. Select Standing Committee on Agriculture (CISS 524).

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- Farmers, Feds and Fries: Potato Farming in the St. John Valley (CISS 469).
- Farming on the Margin: N. S. Agriculture (slide/tape, 1976) (CISS 331).

Conseil Régional d'aménagement du nord-ouest (CRANO), 30 rue St-François, Edmundston, N.B. E3Y 1E3.

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Ontario Coalition to Preserve Food Land, 43 Queens' Park Cresc. East, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C3.

- (CISS 470).

Ontario Public Interest Research Group, (OPIRG), Physics 226, University of Waterloo, Ont.

- The Crooked Path to Good Eating (Sept. 1977) (CISS 480).
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United Church of Canada, Division of Mission in Canada, Peter McKellar, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M8.

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IDERA, 2524 Cypress St., Vancouver, B.C. V6J 3N2.

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- Who Pays, Who Profits?: Food Production in Canada (slide/tape, 1975) (CISS 99).

Scarboro Foreign Mission Society, 2685 Kingston Road, Scarborough, Ont. M1M 1M4.

- Sharing Daily Bread (slide/tape, 1975) (CISS 29).
- For Bread and Hope (slide/tape, 1975) (CISS 36).

RESOURCES \ RESSOURCES

CX 961 A Submission to the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning, The Concerned Farmers of the United Townships - Turnberry, Howick, Wallace, Maryborough, Peel, Woolwich, Pilkington. c/o Lloyd H. Moore, Chairman, Box 6, Listowel, Ont. Tel: (519) 291-4570. 9 pages. March 1979.
Write for details.

In March 1979 a submission from Ontario was made to the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning by the Concerned Farmers of the United Townships (Turnberry, Howick, Wallace, Maryborough, Peel, Woolwich and Pilkington). The purpose of this sub-



mission was to outline the farmers' concerns regarding the use of prime farm land by Ontario Hydro. The report contends that Ontario Hydro is not paying close enough attention to the destruction it will cause to these farm lands if the proposed construction of more hydro generating plants is carried out. The Concerned Farmers claim that their present hydro situation is adequate and that projected usage of electrical power by Ontario Hydro is unrealistic in that the needs of the region concerned are already met. Ontario Hydro plans to construct

a gigantic 500 KW transmission grid which will connect to many enlarged and new facilities throughout Ontario. This grid system would enable Ontario Hydro to supply new cities the size of Toronto in almost any location in Southwestern Ontario. Although Ontario Hydro denies it, the Concerned Farmers contend that it is their intention to sell large amounts of our natural resources in the form of

hydro to the United States,

There have been many difficulties with regard to having fair representation from the Concerned Farmers group at the Ontario Hydro planning hearings. Specific rules laid out by Ontario Hydro under which these hearings are conducted make the situation even more frustrating for the Concerned Farmers. The group is pressing for further help with their dilemma from the Ministry of Energy.

CX Valley Views (Newsletter of the Valley Research Foundation). Valley
962 Research Foundation, Box 335, Elora, Ont. NOB 1S0. Tel: (519) 846-0211.
 4 pages. Jan. 1979. Donation.

Valley Research Foundation is trying to stop construction of the West Montrose Dam on the Grand River between Elmira and Guelph, Ontario. This Dam would flood prime agricultural and recreational land in order to provide what they believe is questionable additional water reservoirs for people living in the Kitchener area as well as for flood control and recreational use. The cost would be at least \$60 million. Valley Research Foundation (VRF) is the fund-raising arm of the Joint Management Committee (JMC) which supervises the research required. The other two bodies involved in the JMC are the Council of the Township of Pilkington and the Committee to Preserve River Valleys (also known as the Stop the Dam Committee). They are opposing the philosophy of the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA).

A flow study done by VRF has concluded that an improved water management would assure adequate water quality for at least 8 out of every 20 years, but that drawing additional water from the river supply would greatly aggravate an already delicate balance. They also question the population projections which have formed the basis of the Dam proposal. VRF sees the Dam as a questionable technology which has failed in other cases when used by the GRCA to assure flood control, water quality or safe supply. Moreover VRF also points out that the remaining agricultural land will be placed under severe farming restrictions, should the Dam be built, in order to protect the environment surrounding this new watershed. VRF suggests examination of other alternatives such as expanded water conservation methods, research into new groundwater sources or even the use of a water pipeline from Lake Erie to serve the Waterloo area.

Citizens fight to save valley

CX Lakeland Environmental and Agricultural Protection Society. c/o Glen
963 Johnson, Box 766, Grand Centre, Alta. Write for details.

Lakeland Environmental and Agricultural Protection Society (LEAPS) is largely an umbrella organization, with an initial membership of over 200 people involved in opposing the Cold Lake Oil Sands project as proposed by Imperial Oil. Members consist of representatives from trappers associations, fishermen, farmers, members of the Metis settlement, the Cold Lake Band plus urban residents of the area. LEAPS is opposing the development on the basis of negative impact on communities,

agriculture (escalating land and services costs), and environmental damage (SO₂, lowered lake levels, heavy metal contamination, etc.).

CX 964 Paddle River Agricultural Protection Society. c/o Gloria Garrett, Mayerthorpe, Alta. Write for details.



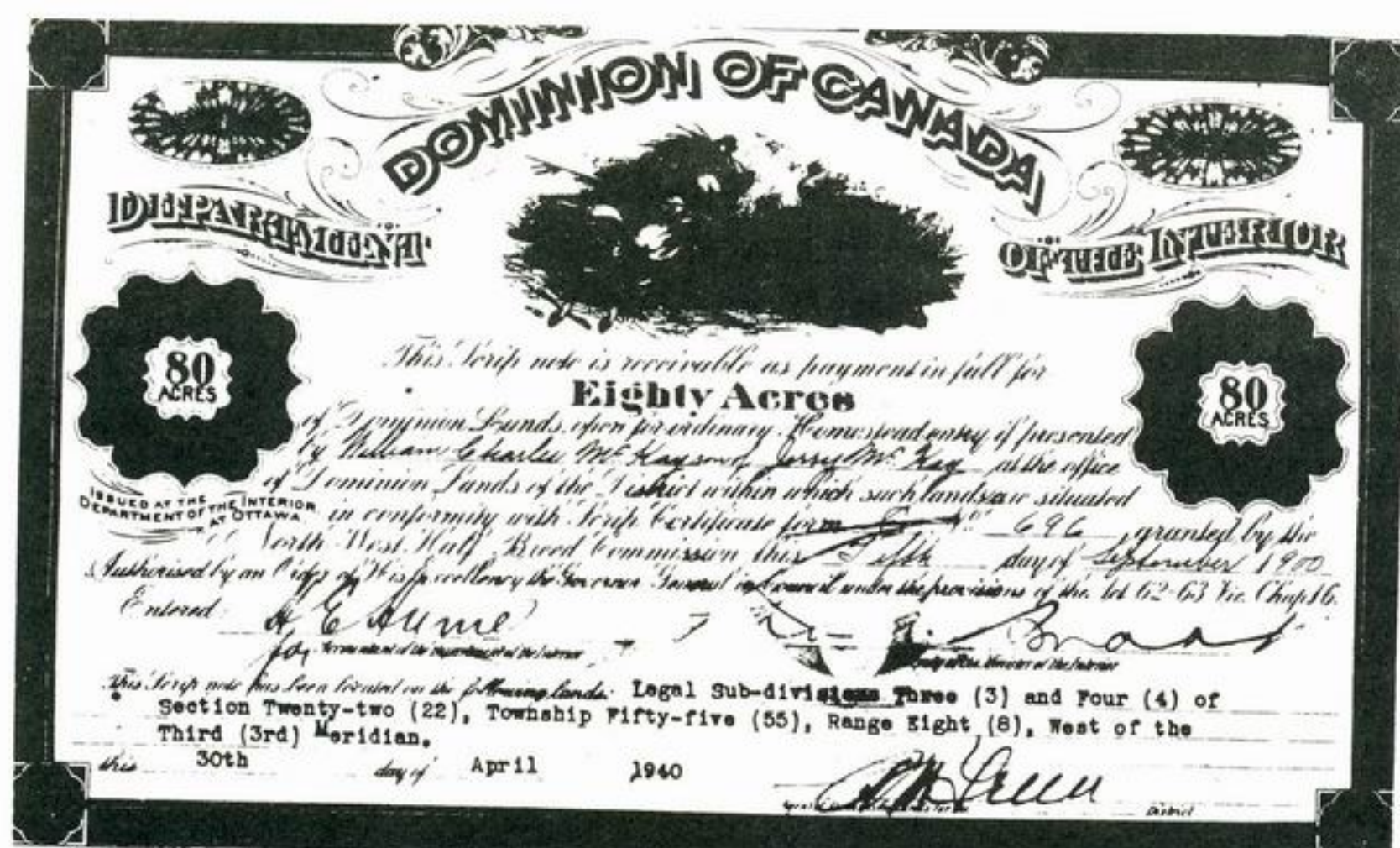
Paddle River Agricultural Protection Society (PRAPS) is a community organization of both small town residents and local farmers - dairy, mixed and grain - fighting the Paddle River Dam proposals. Largely a political issue, the dam would have disastrous effects on farming in one particular constituency. PRAPS argues that a series of properly installed and maintained dykes would better control the annual floods with a minimal impact on the environment and agriculture.

HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX 965 Forgotten People/Peuple Oublié. Native Council of Canada/Le Conseil des Autochtones du Canada, 77 Metcalfe St., Suite 200, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5L6. 8 pages. Jan. 1979. \$5./yr.

This monthly tabloid is the voice of the Native Council of Canada, an umbrella group representing non-status Indians and Metis across Canada. The January issue contains presentations representing the case for "Historic National Minorities" before the Federal Government and the Provincial Government of Quebec. On the front page is a brief presented to the First Ministers' Conference on the Constitution last Fall. It points out that the British North America Act considers aboriginal minorities a founding partner with rights which go beyond the mere equality of opportunity in a multicultural society such as is being proposed by the former Prime Minister in his statement on the new constitutions (A Time for

Action). The Native Council notes that, in referring to the guarantees of the rights of the other founding partners (the English and the French), A Time for Action does not mention "equality of opportunity". Rather than a simple statement about native peoples' place as part of the "Canadian mosaic", the Council wants "a clear, unambiguous statement of how our rights are to be realized and guaranteed in any new constitution". Specifically the Council calls for a political formula whereby Native Peoples are integrated into Canadian society with guarantees to retain their identity as distinctive historic minorities. This



Metis Land Scrip, 1900

would include "a guarantee of a fixed number of seats for Natives in both provincial and federal legislative assemblies."

CX 966 Following the Red Path - The Native People's Caravan 1974. Vern Harper, N.C. Press Limited, Box 4010, Stn. A., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1H8. 93 pages. 1979. \$7.95.

This book is a first person account of the Native People's Caravan by one of its members and co-founders. Vern Harper tells the story of the Caravan in the narrative style of the Native oral tradition, recounting its origins, the obstacles it overcame as it travelled across the country, and the learning experience it provided for the people on the Caravan.

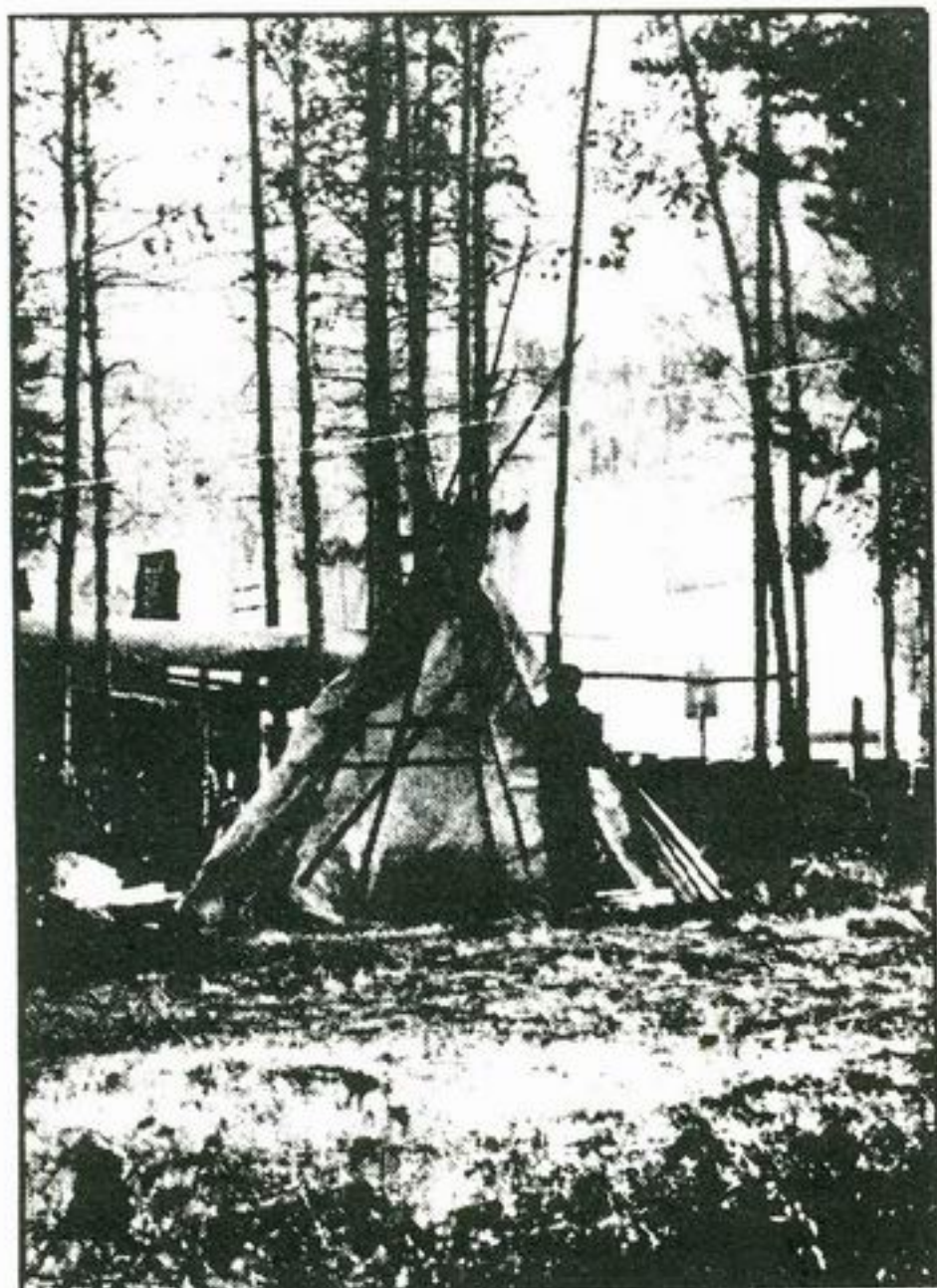
On September 30, 1974, the Native People's Caravan arrived in Ottawa for the thirtieth official opening of the Canadian Parliament. The Caravan had set out from Vancouver only two weeks before, with little advance planning and no official funding. The purpose of that visit was to talk about housing, education, and health care, but when the people of the Caravan arrived on Parliament Hill, the Prime Minister refused to meet them. Instead they were charged by helmeted, club-swinging, riot-trained police.

The Native People's Caravan marked the climax of a dramatic period of Native militancy, closely following the occupation of Anicinabe Park and the road blockade at Cache Creek. In Following the Red Path, Vern Harper discusses both the history of the Native movement and its future. He states that the movement has been on an upswing since 1974--though it has not always been in the headlines. Native people have been working in their communities and building their organizations, developing their political skills for future struggle.

And, the author emphasizes, "many of us are going back to the sacred ways of our people." In the conclusion to his book, Vern Harper discusses the connections between the political and spiritual aspects of the movement, and his belief that the road to Native Nationhood lies in following the red path of Native spiritualism.

CX
967 Recognition of the Dene Nation Through Dene Government. Dene Nation,
Box 2338, Yellowknife, N.W.T. Write to Project North, 154 Glenrose Ave.,
Toronto, Ont. 13 pages. Mar. 15, 1979. Free.

In this paper, the Dene Nation outlines the manner in which a Dene Government can be implemented as a means of self-determination of the Dene within Canada. The authors assert their inalienable right to continue as a self-determining people within Canada, and claim "the right of the Dene, as an aboriginal nation which does not



Dene smokehouse

choose to assimilate, to set up a system of government based on our traditions." Dene principles encourage government by the people, not merely representation. The right of people to participate in major decision-making would be guaranteed to all residents, regardless of race. Consensus based on collective understanding is the goal of this process. The Dene also demand the right to participate in all Constitutional discussion, ending with the entrenchment of aboriginal nationhood in the new Constitution.

The proposed Dene Government is outlined through a clear division of power with the federal government, but it does not seek status as a province. Some of the powers defined have been traditionally provincial, some federal, and some are special aboriginal rights. In the new design, Education, Health and Welfare, and Natural Resources, would fall into the traditionally provincial grouping; Fisheries and Divorce Law belong in the federal grouping; and new powers include relationships with other aboriginal peoples, external jurisdiction, and limits on federal powers.

The paper asserts that "The north must be self-governed and soon, but what is of paramount importance is the form which this takes. Historical aboriginal rights must be the cornerstone."

CX
968 Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples Bulletin.
251 Laurier Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5J6. 44 pages. Fall 1978. \$1.25 and
\$12./yr.

This issue of Bulletin focuses on Native women. Attention is given to Native women's organizations, community groups, poetry, book reviews, photographs, etc. All of these in some way serve to illustrate a courage, strength and dignity found in Native women who are working towards attaining justice and fundamental human rights for all Native people.

Highlighted in two articles is the sensitive issue of status. This issue, in particular, concerns Native women who are struggling for "the rights of Indian women to live, die and be buried on their reserves, the band membership of their children and, of course, forced enfranchisement." Indian Rights for Indian Women (IRIW) is one of the few native organizations active in trying to change the Indian Act in order to ensure protection of rights for Indian women. Presently, an Indian woman who marries a non-Indian is stripped of her Indian status. As a

result she is denied the right to live, or own property, on her reserve, and she and her children are cut off from social and cultural ties of her heritage. Indian men who marry non-Indians are not penalized. In particular elderly women, widows and deserted mothers with small children are suffering as they are being evicted from their reserves.



IRIW recommends that "a person with one quarter Indian Blood be registered as a status Indian and that the blood line follow either the mother or the father", and that this be made retroactive.

The IRIW is negotiating changes to the Indian Act with federal cabinet ministers and is involved in discussions with the Human Rights Commission, as well as giving a voice to Indian women who have traditionally had no recourse to unjust laws that govern their lives and the lives of their children.

CX
969 British Columbia Native Women's Society. 325 Yellowhead Highway, Kamloops,
B.C. V2H 1H1. Write for details.

For some years now the British Columbia Native Women's Society (BCNWS) has been assisting native people in British Columbia in a variety of ways, ranging from giving out information, to making referrals to appropriate agencies, to supporting numerous arts and craft enterprises.

The society seeks to promote a better understanding of the native people amongst the Canadian public and to this end a large part of the office activities involves sending out free information whenever requested. It also encourages and aids organizations in Native communities throughout the province in whatever ways it is able, and attempts to foster a spirit of unity amongst Native tribes through studying their problems.

In addition, the society works to provide a non-partisan, non-sectarian influence in the administration of Indian Affairs both in the province of British Columbia and in Ottawa. For more than six months the BCNWS has been accumulating information through a survey to discover the status of native women and children in B.C. in relation to the federal Indian Act and to determine their corresponding awareness of this Act. With the results of this survey, members will propose a revision of Section 12-1-B of the Act--that part relating to Indian Rights for Indian Women and Bands having control of their own membership.

CX
970 Battered Women: How to Use the Law. Edmonton Women's Shelter Ltd.,
c/o Student Legal Services Law Centre, University of Alberta, Edmonton,
Alta. T6G 2H5. Tel: 432-2701. 24 pages. 1978. Free.

As stated in the introduction, "This pamphlet gives information on what to do when you are being threatened or beat up by your husband or boyfriend. It will tell

you something about how you can use the law, and it will tell you what you can expect to happen after you take action." It outlines steps involved in getting a lawyer either on one's own, or through legal aid, as well as explaining the procedure involved in taking the man to court.

Suggestions are given in order to help women stop a man from beating them. They are advised to scream, try and get out of the house and find witnesses who will corroborate their story. There are also detailed instructions explaining the procedure involved when charging the man with assault. The court process is outlined and different kinds of protection such as "peace bonds" and "restraining orders" are explained.

The booklet also informs the woman of the steps involved in getting a legal separation or divorce. Grounds for the divorce and how to obtain custody of the children are both explained.

Addresses and phone numbers for various legal services and women's shelters are included for the cities of Calgary and Edmonton.

CX Women, Immigration and The Canadian Economy. Women's Research Centre,
971 517 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. 4 pages. Write for details.

This article, written by the Women's Research Centre, questions the implementation of the new Immigration Bill. It states that the present immigration laws already have control over immigrants in Canada and that it is these immigrants who fill

the menial and low-paying jobs to increase the profits of Canadian business. The present laws divide immigrant and Canadian workers which prevents both working groups from coming together to fight for solutions. To add to this, the problem of racism is perpetuated. Working immigrant women are discriminated against by the present laws.

With the enforcing of the new Immigration Bill, the problems mentioned will only be made more severe. The new bill will make it more difficult to understand reasons for deportation. The author(s) point out that besides worsening present conditions, it will stipulate that an immigrant work at a certain job for a certain length of time; there is no provision for the improvement of policy governing visa workers; any immigrant may be deported for political reasons, on the basis of a secret report, without appeal, immigrants can be arrested without warrant and detained indefinitely.

The report makes the plea that only by uniting- immigrants and Canadians - can such legislation be vetoed.



CX Catholic Immigrant Services, 150 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2A7.
972 Write for details.

Catholic Immigrant Services are open to all immigrants, regardless of ethnic origin or religion. Three forms of assistance offered are as follows:

1) Family Reunion Program: This is a national Montreal-based program set up for immigrants who wish to reunite with their relatives, especially spouses, children and immediate family members. The program provides interest free travel loans for immigrating relatives who have already been issued a landed immigrant visa. As a rule, 20 per cent of the total travelling cost has to be paid at the time of application. The balance of the loan may be repaid over a two year period.

2) Counselling: Primarily in employment, financial practices, and family conflicts. This service is made available with the cooperation of the respective clergy when required.

3) Refugees: A new program is being developed whereby local congregations can function as "corporate sponsors". At present, the focus is on sponsoring Thai refugees.

CX Detecting Prejudice. Education Resource Cooperative/Cooperative de
973 Resources Educatives, 3600 Ave. Van Horne, Salle 200, Montréal, P.W.
H3S 1R6. 41 pages. 1978. Write for details.

This handbook was designed by teachers and students for use at the senior elementary and junior secondary level. Primarily, it aims to increase the reader's ability to detect prejudice against minority groups in visual materials. This is accomplished by exposing the reader to numerous pictures and articles drawn recently from the North American media, which reveal discriminatory attitudes.



Reading of the handbook is expected to bring out many negative feelings towards minority groups. Its writers assume that the only way change can occur is by allowing these feelings to come out and be openly confronted. The handbook seeks also to transform the user's developing awareness into action through a series of suggested Action Projects. These are directed towards individuals and classroom situations, as well as further involvement with one's surrounding community.

A glossary of terms and a resource list help fill out this document for even broader use. Simply set out and easily readable, the handbook could be used for a variety of groups confronting prejudice and discrimination.

CX 974 Zimbabwe: With Freedom in their Eyes. Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern African Colonies, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3. Slide/tape. 1978. Rent-\$10.; Purchase-\$75.

This slide/tape montage tries to explain, for a Canadian audience, some of the reasons behind the current struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in spite of supposed "majority rule" under a new constitution.



Zimbabwe has a population of 270,000 whites and six million blacks. In 1965 the governing party, seeing a gradual transition to majority rule coming, declared unilateral independence from Britain. Sanctions were imposed by Britain and the U.N. but these were ineffective because goods were redirected through third party countries to conceal their destination. Mobil, Shell and B.P. made sure Rhodesia had supplies of oil in this way. Similarly even though Canada does not recognise Ian Smith's regime, Canadian multinationals such as Bata Shoes, Falconbridge mines and Massey-Ferguson do a thriving business there. Falconbridge, it is said, made \$1.5 million in 76/77 but pays beginning miners only \$15. a month, and \$45. a month after twenty years.

Organized resistance in Rhodesia goes back over twenty years. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, known popularly as the freedom fighters, have waged a sustained guerilla campaign. Faced with this threat, the Smith regime has responded by gathering entire black populations into "protected villages" that are little more than concentration camps. As a result, 55,000 blacks were being cared for in refugee camps in Mozambique and Zambia by the end of 1977.

The new constitution proposed by Smith provides the white minority with a parliamentary right to a veto. Whites will also retain control of the country's fertile lands, the railways and communications systems. They will also control the military, the police, all major industries and the major businesses.

CX 975 League on Rights and Freedom Information Sheet. La Ligue des Droits et Libertés. 3836 rue St. - Hubert, Montréal, Québec 1 page. March 1979. Write for details.

This information sheet, published by the League on Rights and Freedom (formerly the League on Human Rights), reveals that two Québec citizens are prosecuting the RCMP and some security officers for unlawfully subjecting them to illegal investigations following their refusal to "collaborate".

The League on Rights and Freedoms has decided to support these claims before the civil court and has asked the Québec Attorney General to proceed with the

prosecution of all the cases where illegal acts have been committed, as revealed by the Keable and MacDonald Inquiry Commission.

The first civil court case involves Mr. Reynald Michaud, represented by his lawyer Mr. Marcel Rivest. Mr. Michaud lost his job because of pressures exerted on his employer by the RCMP in February 1972; subsequently, he was put on the black list and was unable to find employment anywhere.

The second case involves lawyer André Chamard, who in May 1972 was literally kidnapped by police officers who used force on him to get him to become one of their informers. Mr. Chamard, represented by lawyer Gerard Beaudry is asking for \$350,000.00 in damages. His case is supposed to have appeared before the Federal Court last January the 8th.

In making these two prosecutions public and supporting these claims, the League on Rights and Freedoms' aims are twofold:

1. to denounce one more time the reprehensible, criminal and illegal methods used by the RCMP and police in what is called the recruiting of "human resources" - in other words, informers.
2. to denounce the system of having recourse to police informers, a method which constitutes a serious threat for the rights and freedoms of a "democratic" country.



"How do I know you're not
RCMP?"

LABOUR\TRAVAIL

CX 976 Le Syndicalisme au Québec (dossier 131). Dossiers "Vie Ouvrière" (au service des militants chrétiens du monde ouvrier). 1201, rue Visitation, Montreal, Québec. H2L 3B5 (tel 514-524-3561). 68 pages. Janvier 1979. abonnement: \$9.00/annum. Available in French only.

Published monthly, Vie Ouvrière always focuses on some aspect of the workers' struggle in Quebec. Addressed to militant christian workers, the current issue of this independent review looks at Unions in Québec. In the introduction the editors point out that Québec, in stark contrast to a country like Chile, is still able to count on a certain freedom of action for its labour movement. This freedom has been won by hard struggle on the part of the working class. Unfortunately the roster of union members has fallen in Quebec by 4% since 1974. In addition, there is a rising phenomenon of independent unionism that threatens the working class with division. For this reason the three largest union organizations were asked to make a presentation: the Québec Teachers' Union (CEQ), the Québec Federation of Workers (FTQ), and the Confederation of National Unions (CSN). One of the problems of the movement in Québec is that of recruitment

of union membership form among other unions (maraudage). This in-fighting among unions is mentioned several times, and is the focus of a special article.

Highlighting the extent of anti-union effort in Quebec, there is an article about a course given to pro-boss employees to assist them in anti-union efforts. As well, there are articles examining the impact of the union movement on sub-groups such as youth, students, and members of religious communities.



"One other thing — tell the workers that these are some of the things a man who has everything would like."

CX
977 Which Path for Labour in the Fight for Jobs and an Independent Canadian Economy . . . Collaboration or a Militant Class-Struggle Fightback? United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), 10 Codeco Ct., Don Mills, Ontario. M3A 1A2. 21 pages. January 1979. Write for details.

This research and position paper is the United Electrical Workers' (U.E.) response to the report of the Second Tier Committee published in mid-July 1978 after meetings between business, corporations heading the industrial sectors and labour representatives from these sectors. U.E. sees Canadian Labour Congress (C.L.C.) participation in these meetings, and the consequent report, as a continuation of C.L.C. Executive determination to push for Tripartism in spite of its rejection by the rank and file and despite workers' insistence on the development of an industrial strategy to meet their needs. This paper reviews the history of C.L.C. efforts to get tripartite meetings of business, labour and government going.

Drawing support from the Science Council of Canada report, "The Weakest Link", in which the lack of an independent industrial base in Canada is underlined, U.E. continues to argue against U.S. domination of Canada's industries. Increasing reliance on imported manufactured goods has been particularly disastrous in the field of electronics, computer equipment and agricultural and general machinery. The report examines in detail the Second Tier Committee whitewash of the electrical industry in recent years. U.E. points out that the agenda for discussion of labour-management issues includes almost every major achievement of the labour movement in this century. U.E. wonders what business C.L.C. officials have opening up negotiations with business on such basic questions. The report offers several proposals: legislation obliging foreign firms to buy Canadian-manufactured goods; full disclosure of pricing policies between Canadian branch plants and their parent companies; restrictions on withdrawal of earnings of foreign corporations;; development of managerial

skills among Canadians. U.E. considers it essential that the Canadian government scrap policies which have led to the de-industrialization of Canada and assure Canadians that their resources will be used to meet the needs of our own people.

CX Cleaner's Action Newsletter. P.O. Box 433, Station E, Toronto,
978 Ontario M6H 4E3. 8 ages. February 1979. \$5.00/year.

Cleaner's Action is a monthly newspaper published in Portuguese, English and Spanish. It aims at keeping those people who are working as commercial cleaners informed of actions and legislation that affect them in their occupation.

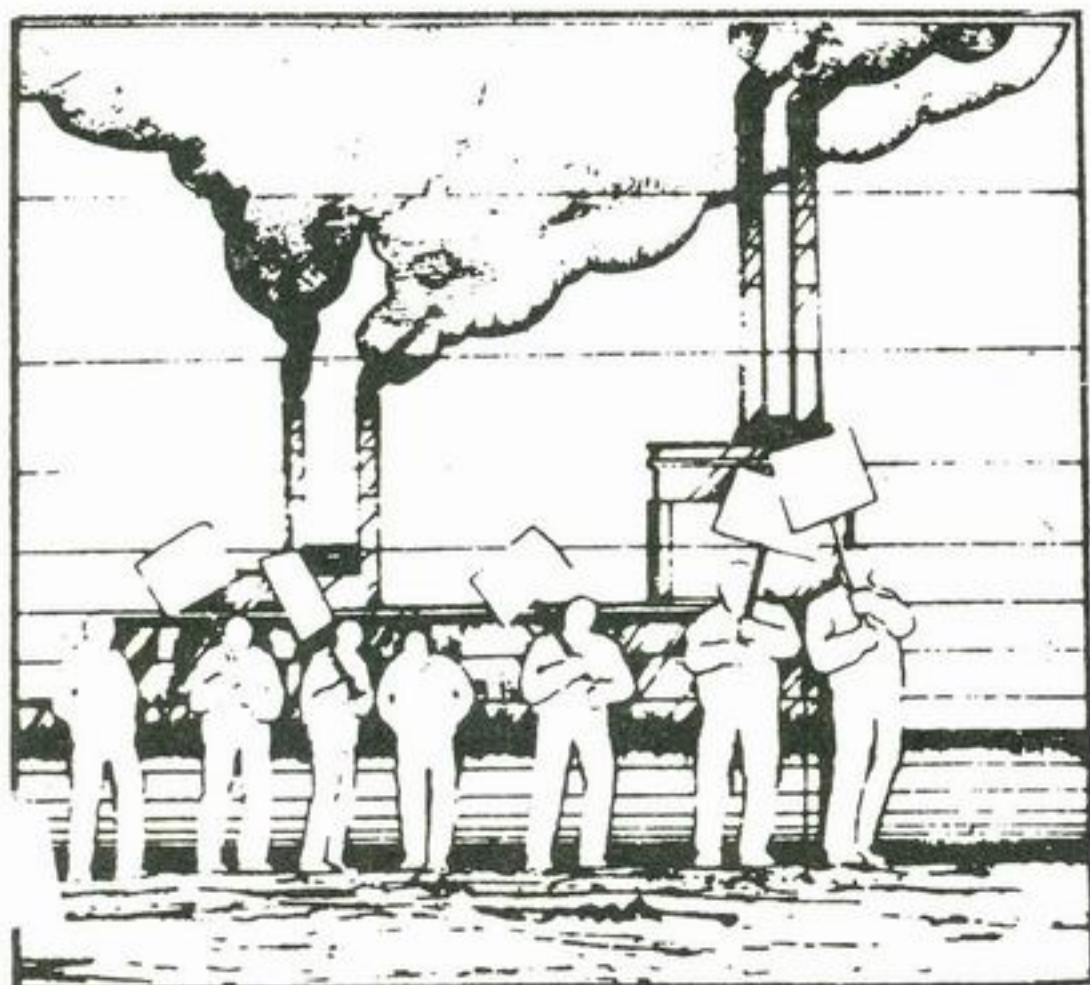
This issue of Cleaner's Action features an article on the experience of Adelia Pereira, during a unionizing campaign at Federated Building Maintenance Company, where she was employed. Before the vote, the company launched a counter-attack on the union campaign so that many of the workers were afraid to vote for the union. Because of this, those workers for the union got only 52% of the needed 55% of the vote needed for automatic certification. One of the tactics used by the company to cut down votes had been to offer workers one extra week's vacation if they wanted to return to their homeland. Many took this opportunity and were re-hired upon their return to the same job.

Adelia Pereira, described as a worker active in the campaign for the union, also took the opportunity to return to her home. However, upon her return she was told there was no work for her. She went to the Canadian Food and Associated Services Union who in turn took her case to the Labour Relations Board. Through the course of the trial it became clear that the company did not have a strong case, and therefore offered her her job back. Ms. Pereira took what she perceived to be an unjust act against her and raised her voice in order that she and her co-workers would be treated with respect and justice in the future.

CX Victimizing Domestic Workers. The Last Post, vol. 6, no. 6. 454
979 King St. W., Toronto, Ontario. 3 pages. 1978. Write for details.

This article chronicles the struggle of domestic immigrant women in Montreal. It provides a profile of two immigrant women who functioned as domestics for low pay during long hours. Domestic workers in Québec do not receive the minimum wage. Recently, the Parti Québécois' labour minister heard a brief from a women's organization known as Household Workers' Association. This group, composed largely of immigrants, wants an end to the exploitation of domestics. In its brief, HWA is demanding that domestic labour be included under the Minimum Wage Act, and that domestics be eligible for all workmen's benefits. Another demand is that employers be forced to sign a contract stipulating the hours of work, the nature of the tasks to be done, provision for days off and vacations, maternity and sick leave.

CX 980 QUAND FERMENT LES USINES: un dossier d'animation. Secteur de promotion communautaire, Centre St. Pierre de Montréal, 1212 Panet, Montréal, Québec. H2L 2Y7. (514) 524-3561. 30 pages, 0 cassette, 1 poster. Mai 1979. \$8.50.



effectives, de passer de la parole aux actes".

Préparer à la demande de la CRC-Q (Conférence religieuse canadienne-section Québec) ce dossier d'animation se veut une suite pour aller plus loin, à la prise de position de la CRC-Q à l'occasion de la fermeture de Cadbury. Penser pour un public chrétien dans un premier temps, les fascicules 2 et 3, traitant respectivement de "L'affaire Cadbury" et de "Les fermetures d'usines, pourquoi", le côté 1 de la cassette et le poster sont utilisables auprès de tous les publics. Un dossier "sur une question profondément humaine, un ces terrains où se joue le sort des travailleurs qu'on sacrifie, le plus souvent, aux impératifs du profit". "Une occasion pour nous, d'analyser une situation concrète de justice sociale, de vérifier nos solidarités

CX 981 Job Finders. Jewish Family Service Agency, 950 W. 41st Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 2N7. Write for details.

Job Finders is an innovative program of the Jewish Family Service Agency geared to job counselling and orientation of Agency clients, a large number of whom are recent Russian immigrants.

Russian immigrants - the majority of whom are skilled - face a variety of difficulties as they try to get into the Canadian job market, e.g., skills applicable in Russia are not always appropriate in Canada; credentials are rarely acceptable or provable to Canadian professional associations; immigrants arrive almost destitute and take low paid jobs below their skill level. The Vancouver Russian community is also small; this, added to the fact that some immigrants were sponsored by an institution, makes personal needs for support and companionship an important issue. Such difficulties add to the usual problems of adjustment.

Job Finders works with each client individually, trying to ascertain skills and find a job suited to the person by linking skills with the needs of potential employers. The program also keeps a small registry of job opportunities. It hopes eventually to go beyond a crisis service by developing a "buddy system" of peer support to address some of the personal needs around life style and career. The program is run on a short-term demonstration grant from the United Way.

CX
982

Submission to the MacDonald Commission on the R.C.M.P. The Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, Rm. 105, 2709 12th Avenue, Regina, Sask. S4T 1J3. 6 pages. Write for details.

The authors of this submission are concerned with the presence of the RCMP Security Services at events such as trade union meetings. An RCMP officer, either in uniform or plain clothes, may be present for the purpose of surveillance or infiltration. The authors point to numerous cases in which the RCMP have been present, such as the visit by police officers to a striking union member who had spoken with members from a "left leaning political group".

The surveillance by the RCMP of trade union meetings, the National Farmer's Union and the N.D.P. is an issue that the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour (SFL) sees as a violation of certain rights of these groups. The SFL argues that the trade union movement has a legal right to exist, noting that it is a legitimate and democratic part of Canadian society. Is Canada a democratic country when those who have different views than those of the main stream are subjected to surveillance and infiltration by a police force?

The SFL makes some recommendations to the Commission on the RCMP. They suggest that any police person is subject to the law and cannot break it with impunity. They also seek protection against such anti-democratic spying as that practiced against the trade union movement.



Justice David McDonald

COMMUNITY \ COMMUNAUTE

CX
983

Inner City Agencies. Bob McKeown, CCODP, Social Justice Commission. 10639 - 95 Street, Edmonton, Alta. T5H 2C5. Write for details.

The Inner City agencies work with a large unemployed, often transient population, very poor senior citizens and the over 55 displaced population who do not qualify for pensions and cannot find employment. The agencies attempt to meet at least



basic needs: food redistribution, home visits, limited legal and consumer counselling, organized recreational activities, housing, agency referrals, hot meals, overnight men's hostels, etc. The agencies vary from Church based to volunteer 'self-help' groups such as Humans On Welfare. They generally work with slightly different constituencies, e.g. native people, welfare recipients, the elderly or transients.

Nearly all of the agencies are individually involved in food re-distribution. Persistent problems with perishability and inconsistent supplies have introduced the concept of a "central food bank" with adequate freezer space and cold storage, and pick-up vans. The Centre could conceivably be collectively managed by the agencies. However, most admit that the work they do is essentially "patch-work", and that a deeper social and economic transformation is needed.

CX The Start Chart. Community Alternatives, 1937 W. 2nd Ave., Vancouver,
984 B.C. V6J 1J2. 1979. \$4.00.

The Start Chart is a 17" by 23" guide to organizing for community action. The Chart focuses on a five-step process: Define your Issue; Assess; Choose a Strategy; Check; Take Action and Monitor Outcome. Various quotes and graphics help illustrate these steps.

Building on the Chart are thirteen informational pamphlets of practical interest: Publicity; Information; Organization; Facilities; Alliances; Membership; Money; Lobbying; Tricks; Economic Action; Demonstration; Negotiating; Evaluation. Each pamphlet is further broken down into sub-topics, tactics or methods.

For example, the pamphlet on Lobbying covers the following: analyzing your target; letter writing campaigns; delegations; briefs; presenting your case; things to check before proceeding.

The Chart is designed and produced by Community Alternatives with the co-operation of several other British Columbia action-oriented groups.

CX Co-Operative Co-ownership Corporations: Legislative Proposals
985 (Discussion Paper 3). Communitas Inc. #200, 10123 - 112 St.
 Edmonton, Alta. T5K 1M9/ The Legal Resource Center, Faculty of
 Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. 115 pages.
 1978. \$3.50..



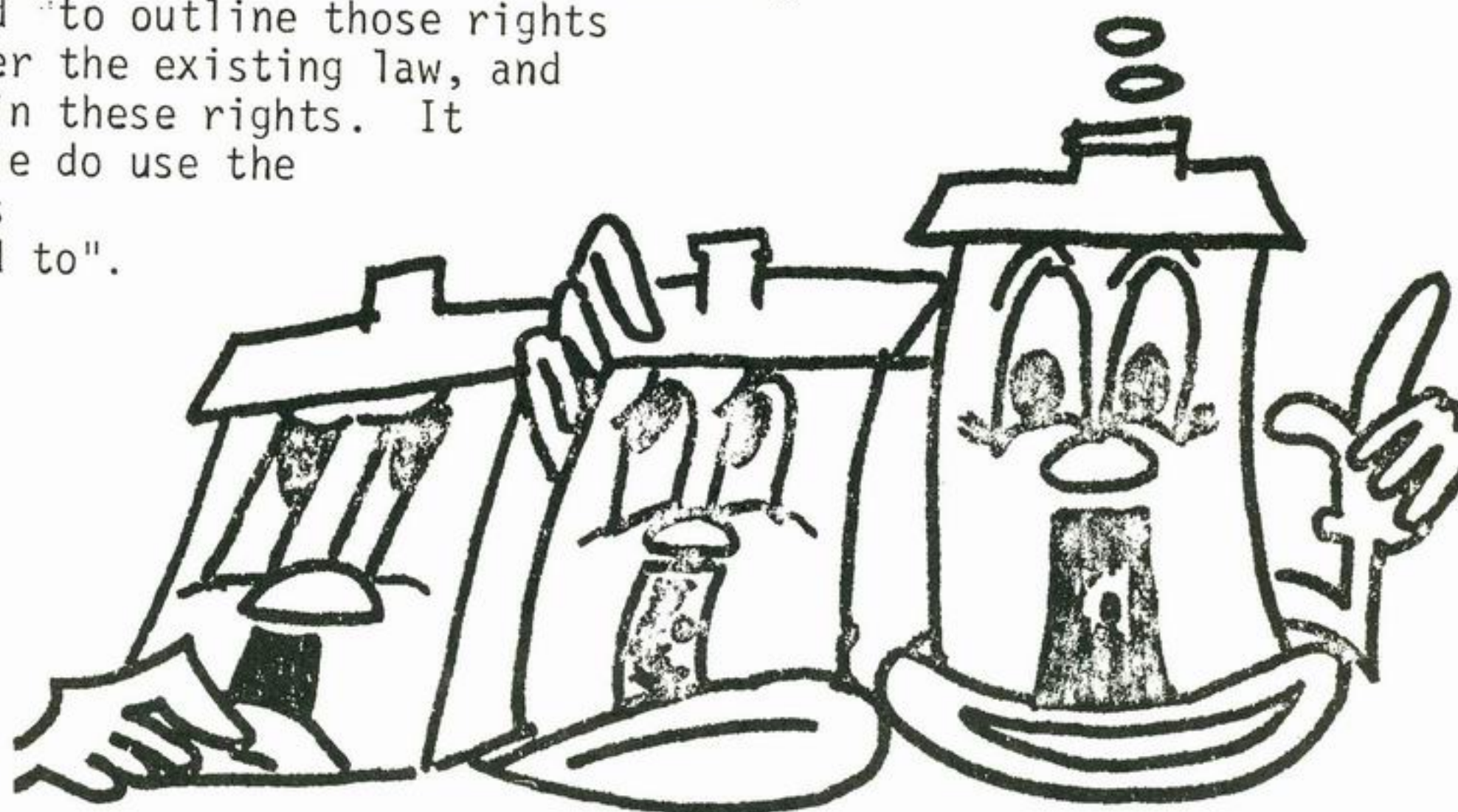
This bound set of notes embodies the discussion paper used in a Symposium held on November 16 - 17, 1978 in Edmonton. A major part of the volume consists of the text of a legislative proposal for "Co-operative Co-ownership Corporations" with coloured inserts of proposals for alteration of the text throughout as these were made during the Symposium. The result is a thorough model for Co-operative housing legislation with considerable material indicating the questions it raised during the Symposium. The Symposium itself brought together people from housing co-operatives in six provinces.

The purpose, for those from outside Alberta, was "to examine philosophies of co-operation, to exchange experiences, to bring their expertise to bear on the specific issues confronting Albertan housing co-operatives". For Albertans its purpose was to examine concrete legislative proposals in detail, suggest alterations and begin planning the next steps. In the section entitled "Symposium Report" are collected the tangible results of the Symposium. Among the questions discussed are community, security, creativity, the corporation, co-ownership, and the co-operative. The discussion topics, points of consensus and proposals of a number of discussion groups are also offered.

CX Tenant Handbook. Communitas Incorporated. #200, 10123 - 112 Street,
986 Edmonton, Alta. T5K 1M9. 57 pages. 1978. \$0.75.

This fifth edition of the Tenants' Handbook is issued by Communitas Incorporated "to outline those rights which tenants have under the existing law, and to explain how to obtain these rights. It is important that people do use the law to get those rights which they are entitled to".

Because the Alberta Legislature has passed a new Landlord-Tenant Act (Fall, 1978), but has not yet proclaimed it, the booklet contains coded inserts that will apply to the new Act but are not yet in effect. Also included are sample forms to be used in



various negotiations and disputes, as well as charts comparing the Landlord-Tenant Legislation in all the provinces and territories.

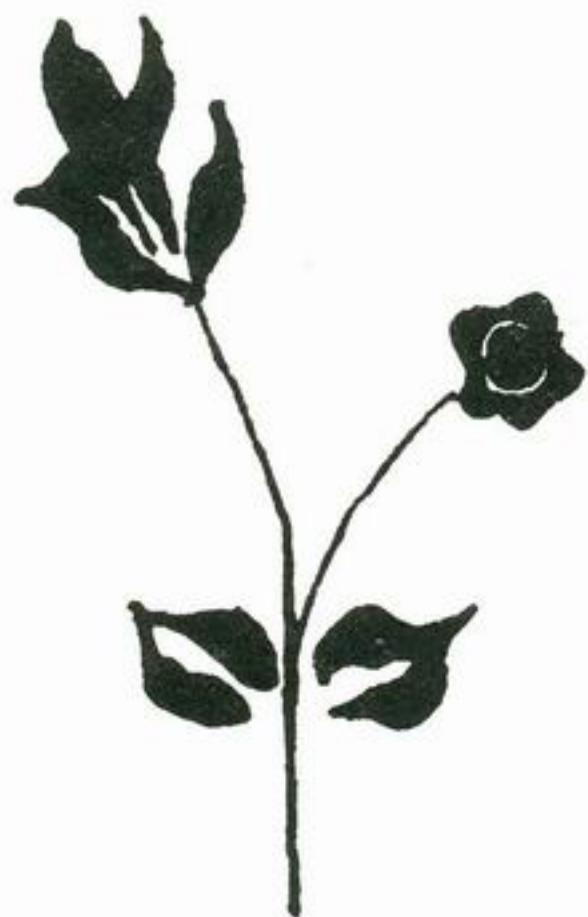
While advising tenants how to safeguard their rights and how to respond in conflict situations, the booklet states that "Tenants' issues will not be seriously dealt with until tenants themselves band together to present their case".

CX Kainai Action Committee. John Chief Moon, Blood Reserve, Box 1108,
987 Cardston, Alberta. Write for details.

Elders and other residents of the Blood Indian Reserve in Southern Alberta form this committee concerned about inadequate housing, non-existent plumbing for many families, poor band administration, and the inability to secure adequate loans for farming. Other concerns include education, lack of accessible and appropriate recreational facilities and resultant social problems, e.g. alcoholism.

CX Prairitopian. Box 118, Cochin, Saskatchewan, SOM 0L0.
988 Write for details.

Prairitopian is a bi-monthly newsletter dedicated to the establishment of a socially and environmentally sustainable society in Saskatchewan. It is written and printed primarily by one farm family and is financed entirely by the \$2.00 annual subscription charge. The newsletter provides a commentary on environmental issues, reviews of relevant literature, notice of upcoming events and some news coverage.

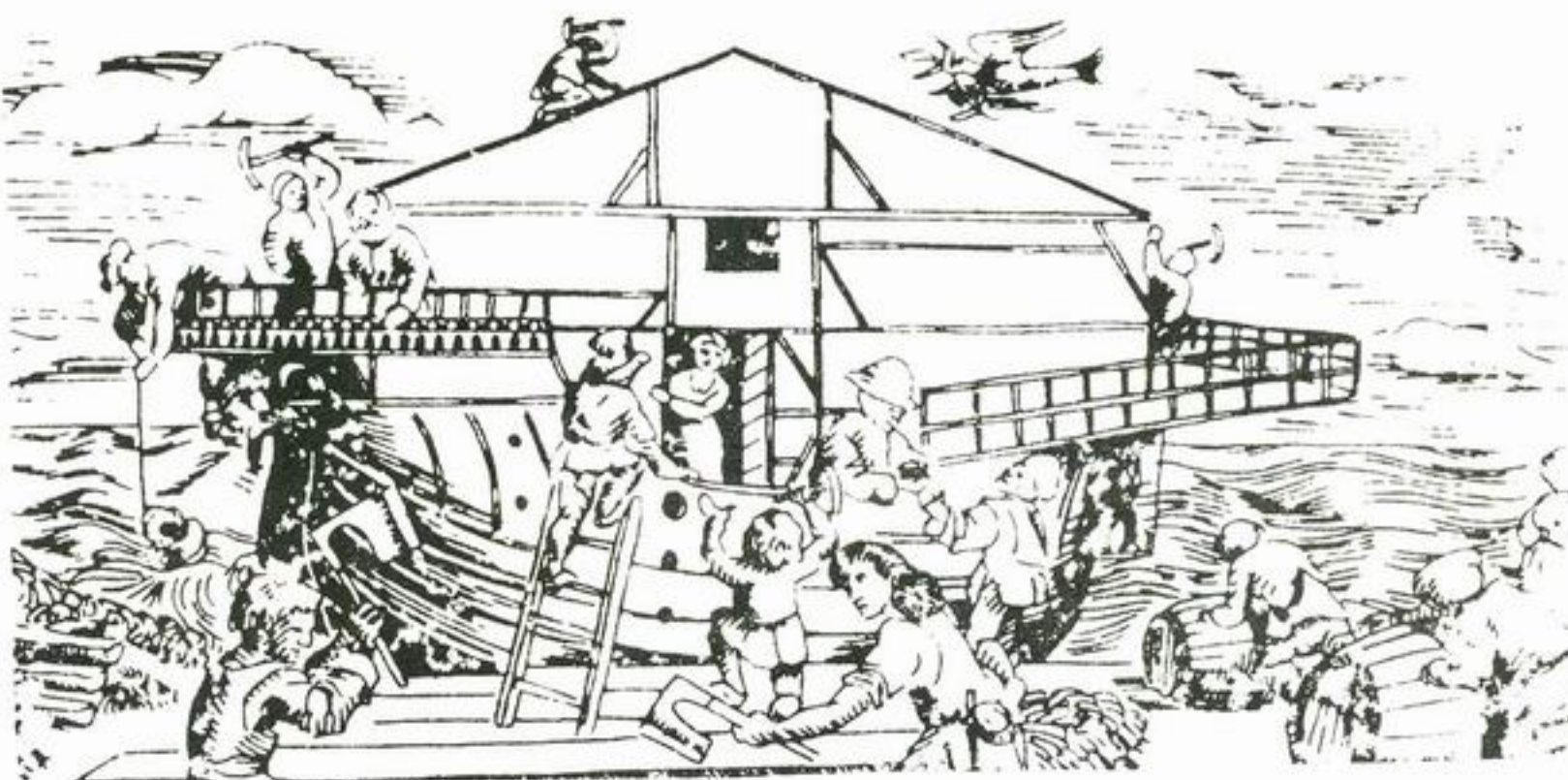


The primary purpose of Prairitopian is to present proposals for action that would lead to a sustainable society. It is particularly interested in actually creating, on a small scale, the kind of society that they are advocating; the small, intentional rural and urban communities that are self-governing and relatively self-sufficient economically and socially.

They hope to expand activities to include practical direct action and are looking for volunteers who are willing to help in this work. Volunteers receive room and board on a farm in parklands in Saskatchewan.

CX Working Towards Appropriate Development - Report of the Second Eastern
989 Ontario Workshop on Rural Development, December 1978, Perth, Ont.
 The Canadian Council on Rural Development Canada, Ottawa. 161 Laurier
 Ave., W., Ottawa. K1A 0M4. 113 pages. February 1979. Free.

With the impending termination of their funding the Council on Rural Development Canada put together a second workshop for the people of the Eastern Ontario Planning Region in an attempt to consolidate contributions made by a previous workshop a year earlier. Organized as an opportunity for people to share experiences and concerns on a regional basis as well as on the level of shared interests, the workshop sought to accomplish



its goal through presentations from 19 different groups living in the area. These case studies in local development, each fully described in the report, revealed numerous areas of difficulty, particularly around financial instability and over-dependence on government-initiated or controlled funding (external aid).

The primary concern held by all participants was that unless the rural areas began to initiate economic development on their own, then their physical and human resources would remain underdeveloped.

In a concluding section some particularly poignant points were made:

a) rural development is a process which is of necessity slow if it is to have any longterm effect, b) activities can operate at different scales provided they are integrated and complimentary, c) development must occur on both an economic and human level to be really effective within the community, d) control must be local, and e) as much as possible, local resources should be used.

A list of 15 principles for development included in the report helped add to some of these concluding suggestions.. Appendices to the document include a list of planning committee members, a directory of workshop participants and a development resource list.

CX
990

ATEED Centre for Environmental Communities. P.O. Box 275, Station P,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8. 2 pages. October 1977. Write for details.

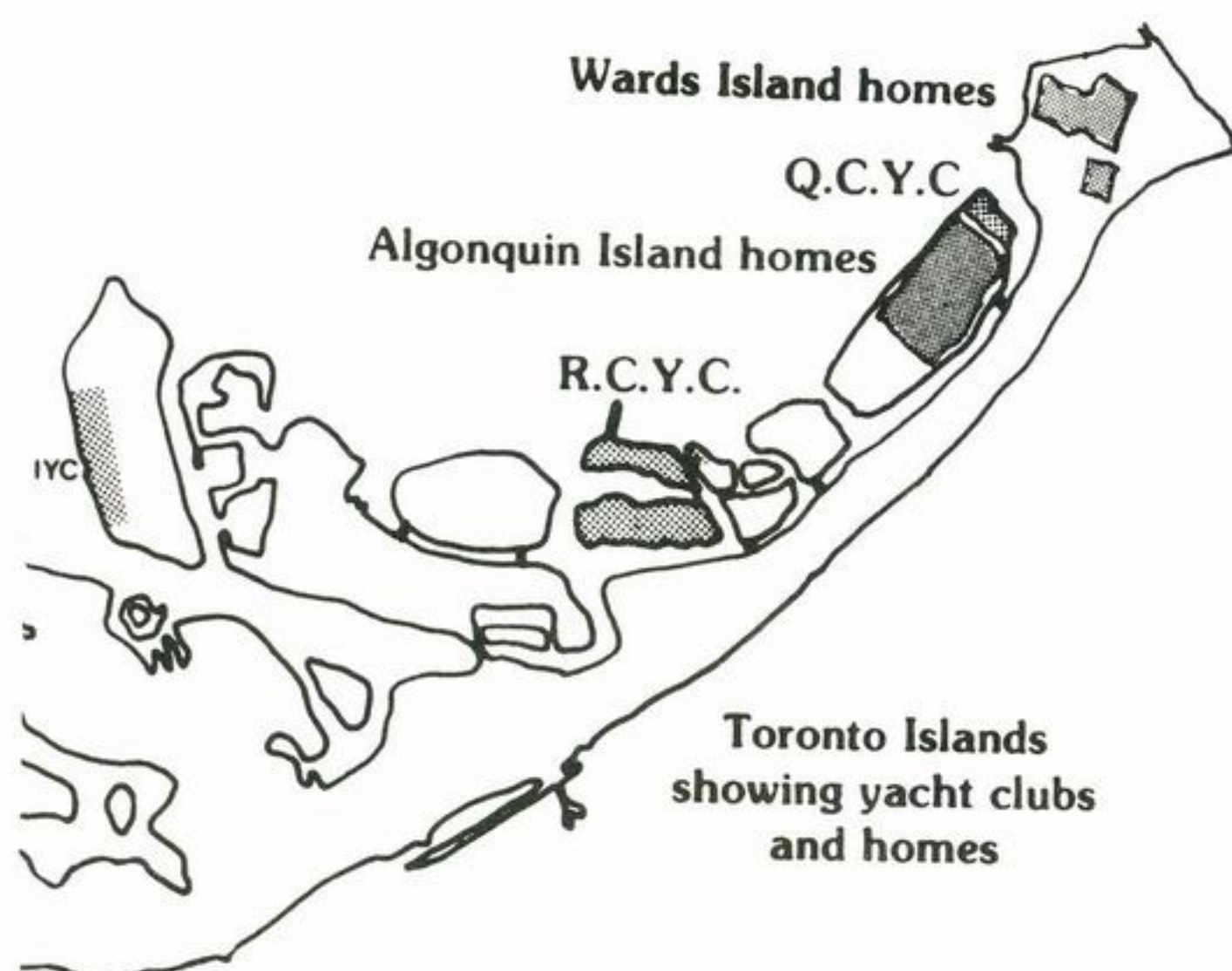


Dowers/cpf

ATEED is an Ontario based organization that sees itself as a resource center promoting an "environmental community". An environmental community is one "in which every aspect of community life contributes to the well-being of its members and of the surrounding human and physical environments".

As a resource center, ATEED provides a forum for the exchange of ideas, and links between others concerned about the environmental community. The links are made through newsletters, a mail-order service and a skill-exchange program. Through these programs ATEED hopes to develop a network in which an environmental community and an integrated personal development can combine to produce social change in the area of the environment and man's treatment of it.

CX 991 Save the Toronto Island Community. Toronto Island Residents' Association. Wards Island, Toronto, Ontario. M5J 1Z2. 1 page. Free.



This pamphlet outlines the struggle of the 700 Toronto island residents who are trying to save their homes from demolition. Many of the residents have lived on the Islands for ten to twenty years. Metro council and some city planners feel, however, that there is a need to evict the residents of Wards and Algonquin Islands to expand parkland space. In fact, the Island community occupies less than five per cent of the Island's land, and in return contributes a substantial amount to Metro in taxes, ground rent and ferry fares. The community is neighbourhood oriented and has an open door policy to both summer and winter visitors to the Island. In contrast, the three neighbouring yacht clubs are private restricted lands.

The 250 homes on the Islands provide low-cost housing for many of their occupants who, if evicted, would have difficulty re-locating to a comparable situation. At a time when housing is a critical issue, Island residents and concerned citizens feel the priority should be to preserve this clean, safe neighbourhood of Wards Island.

CX 992 In Our Own Homes. Development in Action. 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3. 28 minute slide-tape montage. 1979. Rental: A - \$10; B - \$20.

Through its programs of study, research and action, Development Education in Action (DEA) gives older people an opportunity to study and share with those of other age groups through discussions, films, book reviews and speakers. Members are concerned with social issues in both Canada and the Third World.

"In Our Own Homes" is a slide-tape montage which looks at how and why present day society has isolated many old people in Canada. It stresses the need for older people to continue to be self-determining and contributing to society, and outlines several projects which suggest models for future community planning. As with their first montage, "These Old Ones: Growing Old in China and Canada", discussion guides are included. In addition, members of DEA are available to travel with the slide-tape and conduct discussions, with the aim of assisting community groups in looking at models of service which might be adapted to their own local needs. To this end, more detailed information on innovative projects can be supplied.



EDUCATION \ PEDAGOGIE

CX
993 Development Perspectives: Curriculum Resource Kits for Development Education. International Center, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. K7L 3N6. 1750 pages. July 1979. \$48.00 per set.

These kits were originally prepared in 1976 and then tested during 1977 and 1978 in high schools, community colleges and study-action groups. There are four parts to the entire series: "World Development: An Overview"; "Resource Development: Canada and Brazil"; "Science and Survival"; "Through the Peoples' Eyes". They focus respectively on history, geography, science and literature. This first publication run is limited to 500 sets. The aim of the series is to provide an interdisciplinary approach to global development education suitable for a variety of educational settings. It includes both analysis and positive action in a learning process designed to encourage the learners' ability to analyze the development/underdevelopment process in both a global and a personal context. Finally, the kits encourage a non-competitive group sharing approach in arriving at "people-centered" solutions to development problems.

Each kit consists of several hundred pages of articles from a wide variety of sources including churches, corporations, research groups, magazines and large Non-Government organizations. Together in the four kits there are over 200 articles, and several hundred hours of study outlines. Complete curriculum planning resources are provided, although the kits have enormous flexibility to meet specific and more limited needs.

CX
994 Third World Development (# 1305 - 1306). Global Community Center, 94 Queen St. South, Kitchener, Ontario. N2G 1V9. Slide-cassette package. 1979. \$44.50.

This audio-visual package, consisting of cassettes, filmstrips and teachers' guide, has been produced for use by grade 8 classes in the Ontario Geography curriculum but may be used also in grades 6 through 10 and even in adult groups in introductory sessions. The kit attempts to deal with questions such as how we in Canada are related to people living in other parts of the globe and what can be done to solve the problems facing the world today.

The presentation was developed by a group of volunteers at the Global Center and is divided into two parts: "What is the Third World?" and "Where are We Now?". The first part is historical and traces the era of colonialism and its impact on indigenous peoples. The second part continues with an analysis of present day links among third world and industrialized nations. Particular attention is given to international aid and trade systems. As well as looking at problem, positive alternatives are also considered. Two further presentations are also in the planning stage. They will be available in September of this year and are entitled "An Alternative Solution to Underdevelopment". Part I focuses on food, water and housing, and Part II on health and education.

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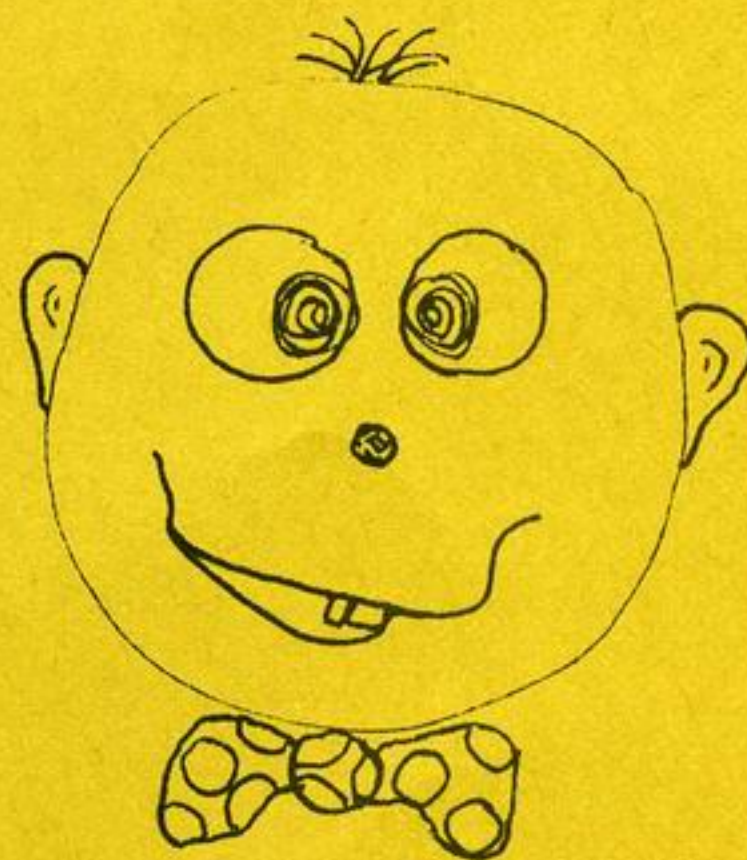
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