

CONNEXIONS

NUCLEAR ENERGY / ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE



VOLUME IV, NUMBER/NUMERO 5

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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,

Even before the accident at Three Mile Island, concerned groups across Canada have been critical of nuclear energy and working to halt the use of radioactive material. The central issue is safety.

Canadian concern and action begin where the process begins--with the exploration and mining of uranium (CX996,998,999). Uranium mining poses a threat to the health of those who mine it, those who live near the mines and to the immediate environment of the mines. Several significant actions have been taken by groups in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia to "leave uranium in the ground" (CX 1006,1007). It is this emphasis on mining that seems to make the Canadian anti-nuclear movement distinctive and powerful.

The presence and proliferation of nuclear generating stations is a major concern as well (CX 1000, 1003). The current debate on nuclear energy raises questions concerning the need for this energy source, the high capital costs involved (CX 1008), and the risk of serious accidents at nuclear sites. The Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB), which is supposed to take responsibility for the safety of nuclear energy is itself under criticism (CX 977).

Other aspects of the issue include the disposal of nuclear wastes, Canada's exporting of uranium and reactors (CX 1001), the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and public participation in energy-decision making (CX1009). Attention is also being given to the development of alternative renewable energy (CX 1010).

Cher Amis,

Même avant l'accident à Three Mile Island il y avait des gens et des groupes opposés à l'énergie nucléaire et à l'emploi des matériaux radioactifs. Le problème central est celui de la sécurité.

Au Canada tout le processus, de l'exploitation minière de l'uranium jusqu'à la production de l'énergie nucléaire, est mis en question (CX 996, 998, 999). L'exploitation minière de l'uranium menace la santé des mineurs et des gens habitant dans le voisinage. Elle menace aussi l'équilibre écologique de l'environnement. Plusieurs actions importantes ont été prises par des groupes en Ontario, au Saskatchewan, en Alberta et en Colombie britannique, sous le slogan: "Leave uranium in the ground." (Laisse l'uranium où il est.) (CX 1006, 1007). C'est cette insistance sur l'exploitation minière qui donne un caractère et une force uniques au mouvement anti-nucléaire au Canada.



Evidemment les groupes anti-nucléaires s'opposent aussi à l'existence et à la prolifération des centrales nucléaires (CX 1000, 1003). Actuellement on se demande si l'on a besoin de cette source

d'énergie et si elle vaut les énormes dépenses. On fait aussi la critique de la Commission de contrôle de l'énergie atomique, qui est l'organisation responsable pour la sécurité de l'énergie nucléaire. (CX 997).

Un autre aspect du problème nucléaire est l'emmagasiner des déchets nucléaires, l'exportation de l'uranium et des réacteurs canadiens, la prolifération des armes nucléaires et la participation du peuple dans la prise des décisions (CX 1009). Il y a aussi un précis sur le développement de sources alternatives d'énergie (CX 1010).

Our section on human rights highlights Canadian involvement in developing nations, such as support for the people of Nicaragua (CX 1011, 1012). Other abstracts deal with prisons (CX 1017-1019), women's issues (CX 1021, 1022) and the struggles of native peoples (CX 1019, 1023).

The concern for developing nations is highlighted again in the education sections, where two abstracts deal with development education (CX 1029, 1031). The issue of the health and safety of coal miners is raised in the labour sections (CX 1034) which reminds us of the problems facing uranium miners.

In solidarity,

THE CONNEXIONS COLLECTIVE
October, 1979.

Notre section sur les droits de l'homme tire l'attention sur le rôle du Canada dans les pays en voie de développement, comme au Nicaragua (CX 1011, 1012). D'autres précis s'occupent des prisons (CX 1017-1019), des problèmes des femmes (CX 1021, 1022) et des luttes de la population autochtone (CX 1019, 1023).

Les pays en voie de développement sont aussi le sujet de quelques précis dans notre section éducative (CX 1029, 1031). Les problèmes de santé et de sécurité des houilleurs dans notre section sur l'oeuvre (CX 1034) nous rappelle les problèmes des mineurs de l'uranium.

En Solidarité,

La Rédaction
October, 1979.



NUCLEAR ENERGY / ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE

CX 995 URANIUM: Correspondence with the Premier. Bill Harding, Regina
Group for a Non-Nuclear Society, 2138 McIntyre St., Regina, Sask. S4P 2R7
87 pages. 1979. \$2.00 per copy.

This book is a collection of letters between Bill Harding, former Director of Programme Policy of the United Nations Development Program (New York), and the Office of Premier Allan Blakeney, Saskatchewan. Its aim is a critique of the N.D.P. Government's decision for uranium mining.

The following is a summary of Mr. Harding's response to six issues raised in a prior letter by the Premier.

1. Economics of nuclear energy: "Electrical energy is actually the most expensive kind of energy." This



section notes the costs of nuclear energy include costs

hidden to the public, e.g. research and development, legal and illegal reactor sale subsidies. 2. Demand for nuclear energy: There is no imminent shortage of traditional energy supplies; electricity demand is declining; conservation can reduce consumption; the technology of renewable energy forms is available. 3. Energy needs of the Third World: The problem is distribution, not supply. The New International Economic Order is the way to self-reliance rather than neo-colonial links through the ailing nuclear industry.

4. Nuclear proliferation: The option of weaponry is seen as an objective of most nations having or wanting nuclear technology. Reference is made to the U.S. General Accounting Office statement (1976) that 26 - 31,000 pounds of enriched uranium and plutonium are missing. 5. Radiation and public health: Nuclear science no longer includes only electrical and weapons technologists but also health physicists and radiation epidemiologists. 6. Nuclear waste storage: "All man and his technology can do is store nuclear wastes: we cannot dispose of them."

CX 996 The Hazards of Uranium Mining. Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (Kelowna), P.O. Box 1093, B.C. V1Y 7P8. 4 pages. 1979.
\$15.75 per 100.

This leaflet summarizes British Columbia opposition to uranium mining: "...the fact is that uranium cannot be mined safely, because no technology exists to prevent radioactive byproducts, such as radium and radon gas, from getting into the environment beyond the boundaries of the uranium mine." Mine waste (tailings) retains at least 85% of the uranium ore's radioactivity and contains radium-226 which accumulates in the bones and radon-222 gas responsible for fatal lung cancers in miners. These tailings remain radioactive for about 1,000,000 years.



In 1971, the price of uranium was \$4 a pound. Canada played a major role within an international cartel that artificially created the present price of \$50 a pound. Yet in 1976 alone, Atomic Energy Canada Ltd., a crown corporation, lost \$180 million. And the government could find no funds in 1977 to rectify the situation of 260 homes in Elliott Lake found to be radioactive.

The text refers to the 1976 report of the Ontario Royal Commission on the Health and Safety of Workers in Mines which states that uranium miners risk cancer at 3 times the national average and that 81 miners died of lung cancer at Elliott Lake. While experts consider the federal health regulations inadequate, none exist in the Province of British

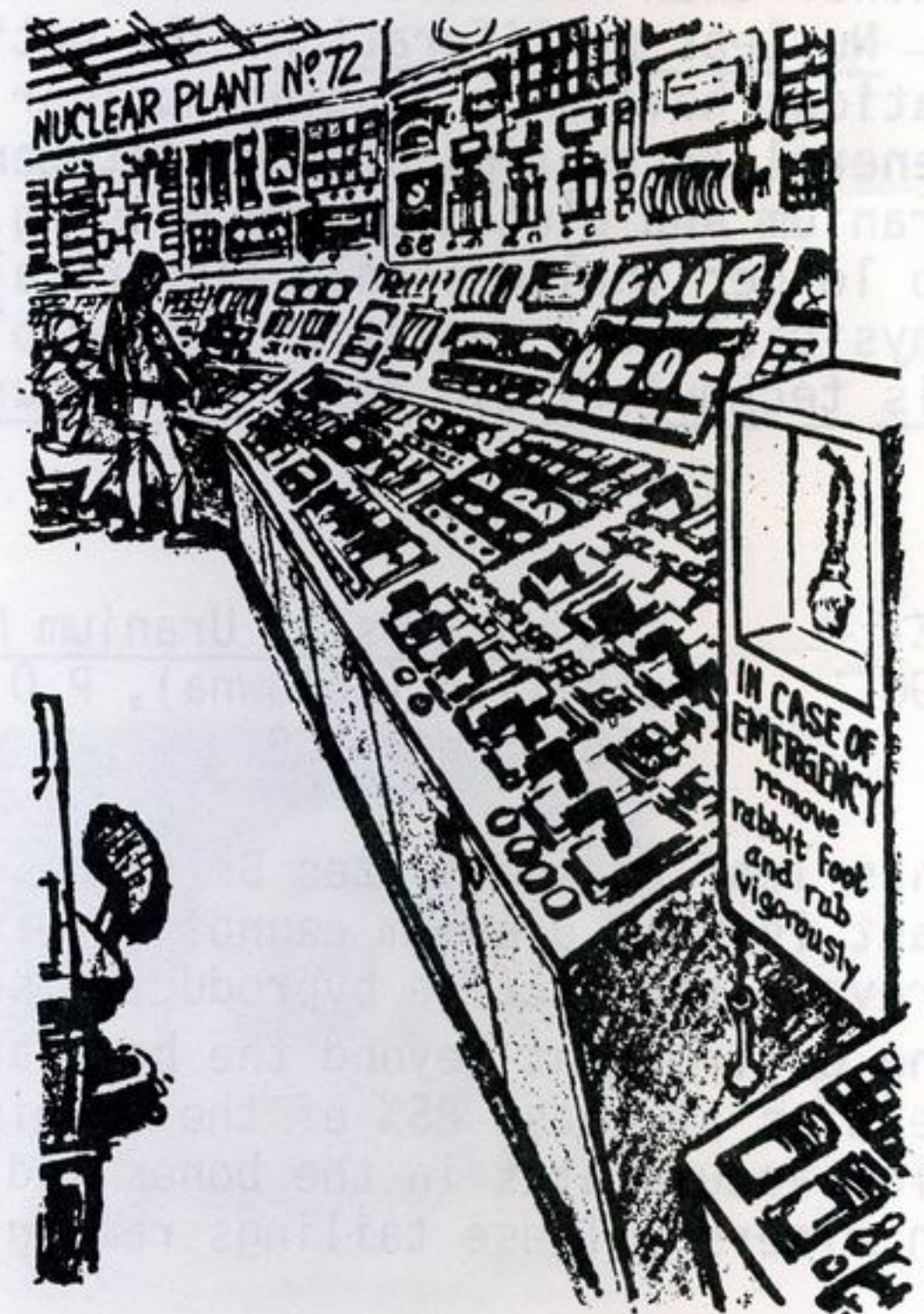
Columbia. The leaflet concludes that a decision needs to be made by the people of the Province, not by Ottawa, Victoria, or the mining companies.

CX 997 The Perils of Probabilities. Norman Rubin, c/o Energy Probe, 43 Queen's Park Cres., E., Toronto, Ont. 17 pages. Sept. 1979. Write for details.

The Atomic Energy Control Board's (AECB) report, #1149, is the subject of this brief to the AECB. The report of the Inter-Organizational Working Group (IOWG) is titled "Proposed Safety Requirements for Licensing of Nuclear Power Plants".

Rubin raises two central questions. The first concerns safety. The second concerns the need for de-licensing.

The question of safety deals with the notion of "risk". The AECB defines "risk" in terms of mathematical probabilities, a manner totally different from that of the public or nuclear critics. Both parties consider "risk" to be concerned with the possibilities of a nuclear accident and the consequent dangers to human lives. The AECB is concerned with the mathematical probability of the failure of safety systems in a reactor, and the release of radioactive material into the environment. Nuclear critics are concerned with any possibility



of the release of radioactive material into the environment. "Risk" is dependent on the release of even the smallest amount of radiation, and not simply the lowest probable amount. Rubin concludes that the AECB must answer to this understanding of risk. The AECB must also reconcile all conflicting provisions of the report to the benefit of public safety. Report 1149 must be rewritten to tighten safety measures.

The second issue raised is the whole matter of licensing. Rubin argues that energy consumption must not increase, and new, safer energy sources must be found. These two factors lead him to say that the AECB should refuse to license new nuclear stations, and in fact should de-license the older, less safe stations.

CX Summary--Cluff Lake Board of Inquiry Local Hearings in Northern Sask.
998 Robin Hill, Inter-Church Energy Committee, 100 5th Avenue North, Saskatoon, Sask. 13 pages June 1979. Cost of duplicating.

People in northern Saskatchewan have been deeply concerned with development, sources of employment, and ways to overcome dependency on Government. Attitudes toward the pursuits of the uranium industry include hard criticism about the big rush, anticipation of some jobs with scepticism about the actual results for native people, and a sense of inevitability about the massive industrial incursion. Some of these concerns and criticisms are expressed in Robin Hill's summary of the official transcripts from the "Bayda Inquiry" hearings in northern Saskatchewan.

Robin Hill points to an important discrepancy between the actual Bayda Report and the transcripts. The Report carries an implied support for uranium expansion; the transcripts lack evidence for this support. This discrepancy shows a complete disregard for what Saskatchewan people were saying. The Report also offers some neocolonial support for tax-base and employment demands, while endorsing vast mining expansion.

CX The Hazards of Uranium Exploration. Jim Terral, Rainweed Books, P.O. Box
999 16, Slocan Park, B.C. V0G 2E0. 15 pages. Feb. 1979. 5 - 49 copies:
\$1.20 each plus \$1.50 postage. Write for further details.

This booklet is sponsored by the Kootenay Nuclear Study Group. Its backdrop is the protest barricade by Genelle residents of the drilling and blasting operations of Nomad Mines in the China Creek watershed that supplies that community's water.

The text provides an overview of radioactivity, touching especially on the concepts of binding energy, isotopes and ions. It explains three types of ionizing radiation: alpha particles (dangerous if breathed or taken in by food), beta particles (affecting skin and eyes), and gamma rays (produced along with alpha and beta particles, and stopped by 3 - 6' of concrete). The booklet diagrams the 14 elemental forms in the decay series of several billion years of Uranium-238 alone. Other uranium isotopes have their own unique decay series.

The following biological effects are noted as also applicable to wildlife, livestock, plants and aquatic life: somatic--dysfunction of the regulatory gene controlling cell division some 15 - 20 years after exposure to radiation, thus producing cancers; genetic--damaged egg and sperm cells resulting in birth defects; teratogenic--mutations in the fetus as radiation in the mother passes through the

placenta, killing vital fetal cells.

The Atomic Energy Control Board does have Regulations. "However, it remains unclear whether or not exploration workers are covered by these standards. Drillers have safety regulations for the handling of explosives, but none for entering a radioactive area, or for handling radioactive samples." Exploration workers are not unionized.

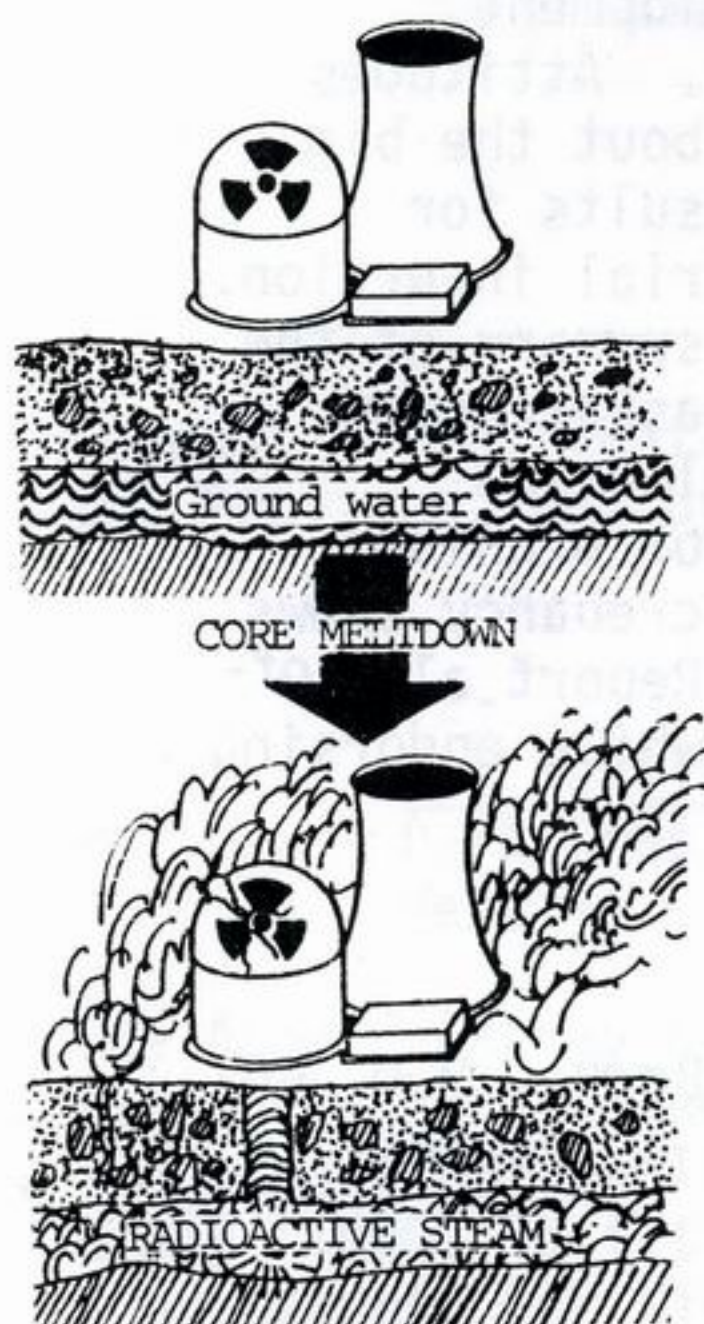
Despite a mining moratorium in British Columbia, exploration continues. Why? "The answer has always been that the radiation exposure from exploration is minimal. But all that has really been minimal so far is the evidence to support this claim."

CX 1000 The China Syndrome . . . Fantasy or Reality? Canadian Scientific Pollution and Environmental Control Society (SPEC), 1603 W. 4TH Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6Y 1L8. Tel. (604)736-5601. 8 pages. Write for details.

This pamphlet is a response to the movie The China Syndrome. The movie, the pamphlet points out, deals with what could be an actual occurrence. The subject of the movie is a complete core melt down in a nuclear reactor, in which the fuel melts through the containment vessel, dropping "towards China".

Two reasons are given for such a possible melt-down. The pamphlet says that both operational and construction problems are human error issues. Despite these problems, the B.C. government has made studies to determine where nuclear reactors might be built.

The pamphlet includes an outline of the phases of the nuclear fuel system. The phases are Exploration; Mining; Milling Enrichment and Fuel Fabrication; Transportation; Reprocessing; and Waste. The various risks in each phase are noted so that the public may be informed about the whole nuclear fuel system.



CX 1001 Press Release. United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, 10 Codeco Court, Don Mills, Ont. M3Z 1A2. Tel: 447-5196. 2 pages. July 1979.

At the end of June, longshoremen in Saint John, N.B. refused to load a cargo of heavy water destined for use by a NANDU nuclear reactor in Argentina. This press release contains the text of a telegram of support sent by the Electrical Workers' Union to the longshoremen.

In the telegram, the union leader says, "Your members are demonstrating the revulsion of the labour movement across Canada to the complicity of our government with a regime that suppresses labour and democratic rights and jails, tortures and murders its people." The action was described as a display of bonds with working people in other countries and a



broadening of the demand in Canada for a halt to the sale of CANDU's until labour and democratic rights are restored in Argentina.

In a second telegram, whose text is also given, the Electrical Workers' call on the government of Canada to "respond to opposition to such sales and give expression to your oft-repeated claims of concern for human rights by cancelling CANDU deals made by (the) predecessor government."

CX The Pontiac Anti-nuclear Action Committee. c/o Venetia Crawford,
1002 Campbell's Bay, Quebec.

This public interest group was formed in November of 1976 (Cf. CISS 648). PANAC opposes the use of nuclear fission as a power source and is in favour of conservation of energy, decentralization of control over power generation, research into use of renewable power sources and a moratorium on all nuclear expansion. They have participated in public meetings organized by Quebec Hydro and have spoken with various government representatives. They also made a presentation at the Porter Commission hearings.

Presently PANAC is trying to prevent the establishment of a uranium mine in Pontiac county. The location of the exploration equipment was tracked down in the back bush after a tip. News about the company involved is now out and, while many workers and local business people look forward with pleasure to the development of the mine, the general population is worried. A brief on the hazards of uranium mining has been prepared for the local M.P. and a short pamphlet showing the location of the proposed mine and telling of the dangers has been printed and distributed. Many community leaders have been approached about the question of the mine. The council of mayors has agreed to a hearing on the environmental dangers. The local newspaper is supportive and a dance benefit was held with great success.

CX The Birch Bark Alliance. OPIRG - Peterborough, c/o Trent University,
1003 Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8. 23 pages. summer 1979. \$4.00/2 yr.
 subscription.

This issue of The Birch Bark Alliance highlights numerous anti-nuclear activities held in the spring and early summer of 1979. One major event featured was Canada's largest anti-nuclear demonstration to date -- Darlington.

Darlington Nuclear Generating Station is a \$5 billion project situated on Lake Ontario near Newcastle. It is scheduled to be in operation by 1988. To date there has been no public participation in the decision to construct Darlington and in June 1977 this nuclear station was exempted from public hearings. The purpose of the hearings is to give the public a forum to examine the need for, possible alternatives to and the impact of such a nuclear plant on the environment and surrounding community. These hearings are called for under the Environmental Assessment Act, however the Minister of the Environment does have the power to deem them unnecessary.

Sixteen hundred people demonstrated at the Darlington site in June to demand a halt to construction for six fundamental reasons: 1. safety-'nuclear accidents' can occur, there is still no safe method for disposing of radioactive waste; 2. secrecy-Hydro and AECL will not release information to study CANDU safety;

3. need--it is not clear that Ontario needs the power that Darlington will produce; 4. cost--hydro costs have soared over the past four years and consumers are already servicing a large Hydro debt; 5. jobs and energy--the building of generating stations does not create many jobs and it is far more efficient to spend money on conserving energy rather than producing it; 6. public input--the Darlington proposal was debated behind closed doors.

The Darlington demonstration coincided with many other anti-nuclear protests across Canada and around the world. This issue of The Birch Bark Alliance also features articles on other anti-nuclear events as well as suggestions for resources.

CX Saskatchewan Coalition Against Nuclear Development. 134 Ave. F South,
1004 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. 1978-1979. Write for details.

This packet of published materials deals with the goals, history and present action of the Saskatchewan Coalition Against Nuclear Development (SCAND). Some elements of SCAND's program are 1. for an end to uranium mining and the nuclear power industry; 2. for local and provincial referendums on the issues of nuclear development; 3. for complete nuclear disarmament; 4. for federal, provincial and municipal freedom-of-information legislation; 5. for full employment through an economy based on the use of decentralized community-controlled renewable resources; 6. no further resource development to be considered until all native land claims are settled fairly; 7. for assistance to poorer countries in developing a technology appropriate to meeting fundamental needs; 8. for conservation of non-renewable resources through more efficient and rational use of energy; 9. for official public re-examination of x-rays and other sources of low-level radiation; 10. for guaranteed compensation for those displaced by phased shutdown of nuclear facilities; and 11. for widespread community organization toward the peaceful fulfillment of these aims.

SCAND, a volunteer organization, seeks to educate and organize people around nuclear issues. One of SCAND's current campaigns is for a binding public referendum on all nuclear development.

Materials in the packet consist largely of information sheets and press releases. They deal with such issues as reactions to Harrisburg, Canadian and international developments around the nuclear issue, and the general dissemination of information on the nuclear question. Some of the material deals with the Cluff Lake Uranium Inquiry (Bayda) and resist uranium mining in Saskatchewan. Other materials outline some of the actions undertaken by this group; in June of 1977 SCAND organized an anti-nuclear demonstration consisting of 700 people. This demonstration proved to be one of the largest in Saskatchewan's history



Bishop's Statement on Uranium Development. Catholic Centre,
100 - 5th Avenue North, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2N7. Tel: 652-4023.
3 pages. November 1977. Write for details.

The Roman Catholic and Ukrainian Catholic Bishops express their concern about uranium mining and nuclear energy in Saskatchewan. The bishops recognize that



uranium could generate a substantial supply of energy. They also recognize the dangers of the energy produced through the use of uranium.

Four major statements are made by the bishops concerning safety, nuclear arms, social effects and the native people. The disposal of nuclear waste is one of the major problems discussed. The waste cannot yet be disposed of without some ill effect on the environment and future negative effects on the population. One way to dispose of nuclear waste is to use it for nuclear weapons. The Bishops do not see this as a satisfactory means for disposing of nuclear waste, for it adds to the present surplus of nuclear arms, and creates greater fear and stricter security measures in a society already hampered by these things. Finally, the bishops demand that northern development be sensitive to the land claims and health rights of native peoples.

VOICE OF WOMEN/LA VOIX DES FEMMES. VOW, Calgary, c/o Helen Freeman,
136 - 34A Street N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 2Y3. 5 pages. 1979.
Write for details.

The following are excerpts from a description sent to us by a member of the Voice of Women, Calgary:

"From the early 1960's when a group of Canadian women organized to protest the atmospheric testing of atomic bombs, the Voice of Women/La Voix des Femmes (VOW) has grown into a coast-to-coast network of women working to achieve peace and freedom...including freedom from man-made radioactive pollution.

"The VOW Calgary Branch provides examples of how that group's interest in nuclear technology and its potentials, hazardous or benign, has continued to express itself in fossil-fuel-minded Alberta. It also reveals some of the groups who co-operated in such efforts.

"In 1971, the Calgary VOW formed a continuing committee on energy alternatives By 1972 the Calgary VOW decided to find out what Canadian politicians and university physicists knew and thought about Canada's nuclear power industry.

"Before the 1972 federal election, the Calgary VOW mailed to every candidate and incumbent from the Calgary area two questionnaires of five questions each. ... An interesting aftermath to the questionnaire project was a luncheon invitation extended to the VOW questionnaire committee by the University of Calgary heads

of the physics and chemistry departments and by Dr. Nancy Henderson of the biology department who had recently been appointed a director of the Atomic Energy Control Board.

"In the seven years since then, VOW members have remained a constant factor with which a number of groups in Calgary have co-operated on energy issues."

CX Greenpeace Chronicles. Fred Easton, 2623 W. 4th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
1007 V6K 1P8. Tel. (604)736-0321. 16 pages. Sept. 1979. Write for details.

The articles in this edition of the Greenpeace Chronicles illustrate the concern of the B.C. people with nuclear energy. The question of uranium mining, flaws in the construction of nuclear reactors and the threat to human safety posed by the use of nuclear energy are but three of the questions raised.

Fred Easton writes "Uranium: 'Leave it in the Ground'", pointing out that B.C. is no longer immune to the presence of nuclear energy. This immunity, once assumed, has been destroyed by two events. First, the announced plan of the American government to construct twin nuclear reactors at Sedro Wooley, Washington, sixty miles from Vancouver. The second reason is the commitment of the provincial government to a revitalized mining industry in B.C., including uranium mining.

Easton also outlines the responses of the B.C. people to such uranium mining companies as Consolidated Rexspar, and to what is becoming known as the "Bates Inquiry". The Bates Inquiry is the government's Royal Commission Inquiry into Uranium Mining. The public has struggled to create greater awareness of the issues in uranium mining. They have tried to raise the ethical questions around nuclear waste and nuclear arms. These questions are continually pushed aside. One successful protest was made by residents of Genelle. These people were able to force one mining company to call off any further mining in their area.



CX Ontario Hydro: The Rising Cost of Power. Ralph Torrie, Gilen Woods,
1008 Don Blair, Box 872, Waterloo, Ont. Distributor: Energy Probe, 43 Queen's
Park Cres. E. Toronto or OPIRG, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. 4 pages.
September 1978.

This four page booklet explains "why electricity prices continue to skyrocket and why they will continue to do so unless we opt for a more energy efficient society based on conservation and renewable energy sources. It is a guide book which details the development of electricity in Ontario, how it works, Ontario Hydro's financial crisis, the fallacies in Hydro's rationale for more electrical generating stations and the importance of making the transition to an energy efficient society. It shows that the real choice for Ontario is not, as the nuclear industry says, whether to have coal-fired or nuclear plants, but whether to have coal and nuclear plants or conservation and renewables.

CX
1009 Public Gives Direction for Clark's Nuclear Inquiry. Dr. Gordon Edwards,
Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, 2010 MacKay St., Montreal
Quebec, H3G 2J1. Tel. (514)486-6162 or (514)744-4832) and Marilyn
Aaron, Energy Probe, 43 Queen's Pk. Cres., E., Toronto, M5S 2C3. Tel.
(146)978-7014 or (416)223-4447). 9 pages. June 1979

In June a one-day workshop was held at Innis College, Toronto, in order to prepare a detailed and complete set of guidelines for Prime Minister Clark's inquiry into nuclear energy. These guidelines have been written into a brief from public interest groups encouraging the government to make the inquiry as helpful as possible to the public. The brief underlines the importance of freedom of information in an issue as important as this and asks that the public participation be given real encouragement through positive forms of funding to assist them in preparing and presenting their views.

Points made in the brief include recommendations that the inquiry be conducted by independent agents and that there should be a halt to all sales of reactors and uranium during the life of the inquiry. Among the areas to be investigated would be the viability of Canadian nuclear industry, exports and safeguards, safety standards, energy decision-making and alternative sources of energy. Public participation, perhaps based on extensive Swedish experience, should be looked at. The two organizations also proposed a three-phased strategy for conducting the inquiry. Phase one would include an investigation of present energy use and a scenario for 2025. In phase two an investigation would be made of prospective energy supply technologies and their suitability for meeting energy use needs. In phase three the inquiry would examine the impact of various supply sources on the economy, weapons proliferation, ethics, civil liberties, and self-reliance.

CX
1010 "U.S. Discovers Soft Energy Salvation" in Probe Post. Jan Marmorek,
Energy Probe, 43 Queen's Park Cres. E., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C3. 2 pages.
July/Aug. 1979. Write for details.

Jan Marmorek suggests that the proposals of the American and Canadian governments to use renewable energy sources to supply a percentage of energy demands are feasible and would bring positive effects to the economy in this article in Probe Post.

P.M. Joe Clark's promise is that five percent of Canada's energy needs will be met by renewable energy sources. Solar energy is one such source. Citing the work of Amory Lovins, and a number of other Americans who have produced relevant studies, the author argues that renewable energy sources can make a greater contribution to meeting our energy demands than Clark proposes. Solar energy is the primary source Marmorek suggests we turn to; the flip side of the coin is that energy expansion must stop.

Marmorek quotes Rodberg, who notes in Employment Impact of the Solar Transition, that conservation and renewable energy can accomplish two things: 1. save some fifty billion dollars to the American government in annual energy investments by 1990; 2. create three million direct jobs. Another study noted by Marmorek



suggests that conservation could prolong the life of remaining conventional fuels to allow for a slow move to renewable energy.

PAST CONTRIBUTORS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

B.C. Voice of Women, 104 -2127 W. 40 Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Tel: 263-7831.

- Nuclear Power (CISS158)
- Danger: Radiation (CISS 95).

Canada-Philippines Friendship Society, Box 5505, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1N7.

- Stop the Sale of Canadian Uranium to the Philippines: A Statement of Unity (CX 756).

Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, 2010 rue MacKay, Montreal H3G 2J1.

- (CISS 157,676)
- Consumer & Nuclear Power: A Luxury We Can No Longer Afford (CISS244)
- Non-nuclear futures for Ontario: a Sourcebook (CISS 475)
- Nuclear Wastes: What, me Worry? (CISS 581).

CANTDU, c/o Ton, y McQuail, Licknow, Ont. NoG 2H0 (CISS530).

Institute for Saskatchewan Studies, Box 1462, Saskatoon, Sask.

- The Nuclear Dilemma, (CISS 474).

International Association of Filipino Patriots, Box 1307, Station A, Toronto, M5W 1G7

- Committee Against Nuclear Pollution in the Philippines (CX 846)

Maritime Energy Coalition, c/o Tony Reddin, New Dominion, P.E.I.

- Energy Options for N.B. (CISS 426)
- Nuclear Power and P.E.I. (CISS 463, 580)
- Nuclear Reaction/Nucleaire (CX 845)

No CANDU for Argentina Committee, 175 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.

- CISS 518.

Nuclear Dragons Attack, Bembo Davies, John Piper & Shelly Sopher, Box 641, La Ronge, Saskatchewan S0J 1L0.

- CISS 679

One Sky Cross-Cultural Centre, 134 Avenue F. South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8

- Target Nuclear Power (CISS 243).

Ontario Peoples' Energy Network (OPEN). 848 Somerset Ave., Ottawa.

- CISS 391.

Saskatoon Environmental Society, Box 1372, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3N9. Tel. (306) 655-6655

- CX897
- Time to Stop & Think (CISS 529)
- Should Uranium Stay in the Ground? (CISS 531)
- Say No to Uranium Mining (CX 843).

Society to Overcome Pollution (STOP). 1361 Greene Ave., Montreal H3Z 2A3.
- Brief to the National Assembly Committee on Natural Resources at Hearings on Energy Policy (CISS 385).

Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, M5R 2G3.

- Rossing Uranium Ltd., Fact Sheet on Rio Tinto-Zinc, Rio Algom, Nuclear Power and Namibian Uranium (CISS 638).

United Church of Canada, Research Office, Division of Mission in Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto M4T 1M8.

- ISSUE (15): Nuclear Power: Blessing or Blight? (CISS 340).

ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES

Alternative Energy Association, 26 Point Park Dr., Riverview, N. B.

Birch Bark Alliance, c/o Paul McKay (OPIRG). Trent University, Peterborough, Ont.
Tel. (705)748-1554, 748-3745.

Citizens' Committee Studying Nuclear Waste (CCSNW). c/o Graham Saunders, 12-214 Arthur St., Thunder Bay, "P". Tel. (807)623--672.

Friends of the Rainbow, c/o Elaine Marshall, Box 370, Espanola, Ont. Tel. (705) 869-1314 & Ed Burke, R. R. #1, Gore Bay, Nan. Island, Ont. Tel. (705) 282-2886.

Greenpeace, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3

Greenpeace-London, 62 Euclid Ave., London, Ont. Tel. (519)679-1391 & Gerry Gagnon, Box 177, Port Stanley, Ont. Tel. (519)782-4223.

The Hancocks, 633 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Kingston Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, c/o Jeff Hemmings, R. R. #2, Battersea, Ont. Tel. (613) 363-2349.

Monty, Dennis, R. R. #2, Madoc, Ont. Tel. (613)473-2596 or Ian Connerty, Tel. (613) 473-4736.

Ontario Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, c/o Ralph Torrie, Box 872 Waterloo, Tel. (519) 885-2419, or Jim Campbell, 20 Fairview Ave., Kitchener, Ont. Tel. (519)576-5279.

Ottawa Energy Probe, David Brooks, 54-53 Queen St., Ottawa. Tel. (613)233-0260.

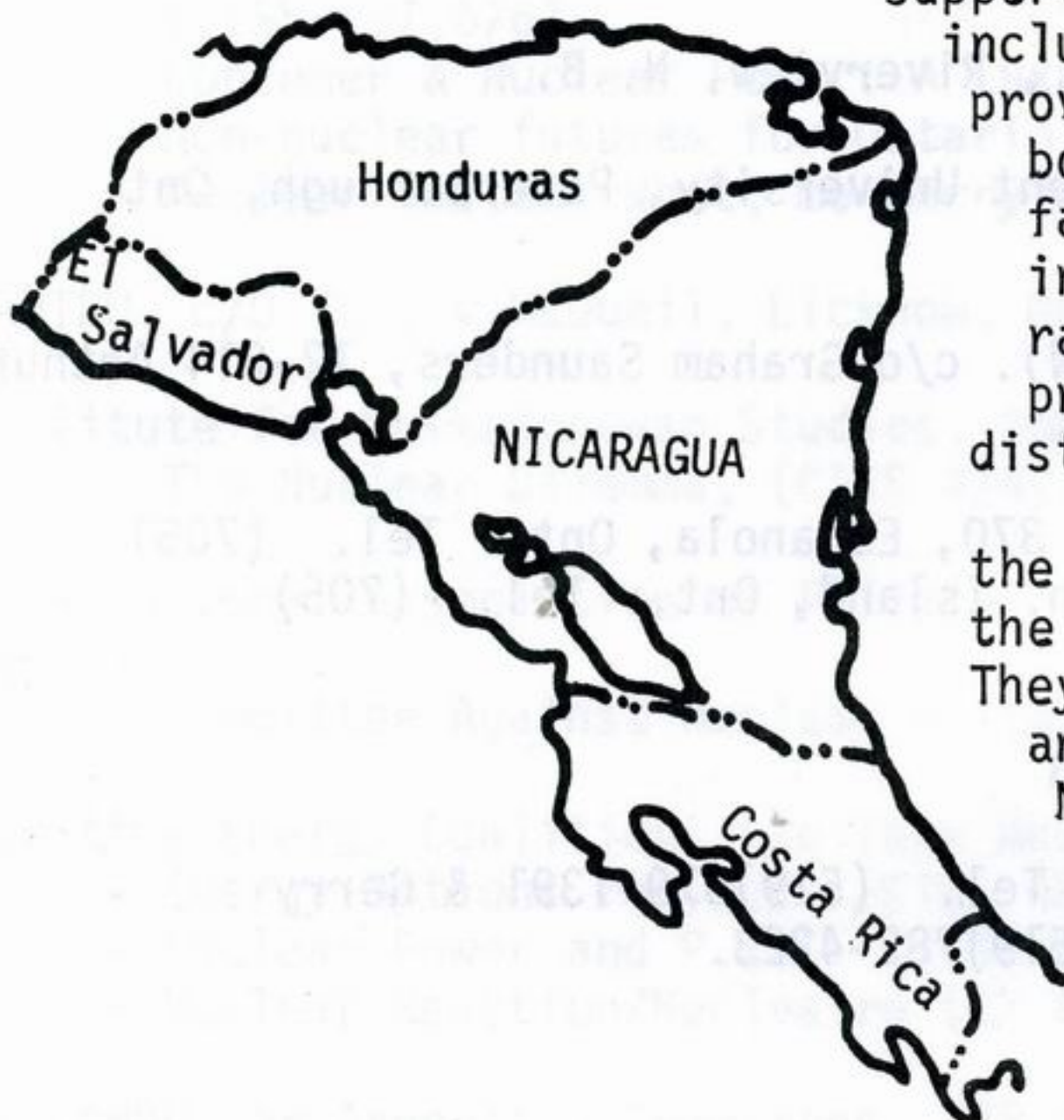
People Against Nuclear Development Anywhere. Peter Dundas, R.R. #4, Athens, Ont. Tel. (613)924-9213. Peter & Diane Onstein, R.R. #5, Brockville, Ont. Tel. (613)324-6183.

Renewable Energy Publications, Box 125, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec, JOB 1C0.

HUMAN RIGHTS / LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX 1011 Canadian Action for Nicaragua. P. O. Box 398, Station E, Toronto, Ont. M6H 4E3.

Formed in July, Canadian Action for Nicaragua is a coalition of about twenty-five organizations plus a number of individuals wishing to support reconstruction in Nicaragua. Its purposes



include pressuring the Canadian government to provide aid to Nicaragua, lobbying international bodies to direct aid there, collaborating with and facilitating other non-governmental organizations in providing financial and material assistance, raising money to send directly to Nicaragua, providing information to the press to counter distorted analysis.

The group supports the Unity of Direction of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the appointed Government of National Reconstruction. They have already begun to lobby with the Red Cross and the Canadian government, have met with the Metro Labour Council Executive and urged them to meet with the CLC. As a result the Metro Labour Council has opened a depot for donations of food, clothing and medical supplies. The group also supports the Medical Aid to Nicaragua Campaign launched by Oxfam Canada.

CX 1012 One Sky. Saskatchewan Cross-Cultural Centre, 134 Avenue F. South, Saskatoon, Sask. Tel. 652-1751. 10 pages. Sept. 1979. Write for details.

The theme of this newsletter is Nicaragua. An historical analysis points out that Nicaragua is potentially rich. The main resources are agriculture, forestry and mining. These resources were not being developed by Nicaraguans, but by foreign interests such as Canadian and American industries.

The reign of Somoza is described as having been one of "brutal oppression" and a dictatorship that governed by force of arms and terror. The struggle of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation is outlined against the political oppression and corruption of the former Somoza government. Church support shifted from Somoza to the Sandinista Front, and many nuns and priests offered the churches as havens to those fleeing the Somoza police.



The Saskatoon Solidarity Committee has formed and now promotes solidarity between working people in Canada and working people in places such as Nicaragua. They are celebrating the Nicaraguan revolution as a serious blow against imperialism.

CX One Sky. Saskatchewan Cross-Cultural Centre, 134 Avenue F. South,
1013 Saskatoon, Sask. 10 pages. August 1979. Write for details.

The responses to the Viet Nam "Boat People" have been mixed. The special newsletter by the Saskatchewan Cross Cultural Centre presents a number of these responses.

The presentations in the newsletter are of three major types. Some writers present sympathetic views of the Boat people. Others show the response of the media. A third takes the form of a debate.

The sympathetic writers argue for a humanitarian approach to the refugee question. Humanitarian aide must be given solely on the basis of need, not on the basis of skills, political affiliation, class or education. Some writers suggest that refugeeism is becoming a problem of the 1980's. Sensitive treatment must therefore be given to all refugees, those in Chile, Malaysia, Zimbabwe and elsewhere. The writers ask how we are going to respond to the cries of help from these people?

The debate is between Joan Baez, whose Open Letter to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is reprinted, and a New York paper, the Guardian. The debate highlights some of the historical issues surrounding the Boat people. Some of these issues are dealt with in other articles.

The presentations, the media reports and the debate are aimed at promoting a broader understanding of the refugee question, and enabling Canadians to see ways of responding to the cry for help from refugees.



CX Paz, Pan y Libertad/Bread, Peace and Liberty. CANEC, (Catalogue No.
1014 052401080), 47 Coldwater Road, Don Mills, Ont. M3B 1Y9. Tel. (416)
449-7440. 84 pages. April 1979. \$2.50.

The report of the Canadian delegation to Chile on the occasion of the International Symposium on Human Rights in Santiago, Chile (November 1978) contains the statement of the five-member church delegation and extensive appendices on human rights, economic structures and Canada-Chile relations. The report was encouraged and assisted by the Task Force on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility and by the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America.

The first part of the document, presented in booklet form with graphs and photographs, outlines the history of Chile's military rule since the overthrow of Salvador Allende in September, 1973. It explains the crucial role the Canadian government and Canadian business have played in buttressing and stabilizing the repressive regime in Chile. Canadians were the first to go back into Chile with

major business investments and have offered substantial aid to the government of Chile. The report reaffirms the invitation to Canadians to resist expansion in Chile of Canadian transnationals such as Superior Oil, Noranda Mines and Falconbridge Nickel Mines. The delegation urges opposition to Canadian government aid to the Chilean dictatorship through crown agencies such as the Export Development Corporation. The report was released at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto just as the annual shareholders' meeting of Noranda Mines was about to begin.



CX
1015 Amnesty International Action Campaign focusses on Malaysian Prisoner Assigned to Toronto Group. Amnesty International Canada, c/o Margaret John, Station E., Hamilton, Ont. 2 pages. August 1979. Write for details.

This news release is background information to Amnesty International's (AI) "Malaysia Mission Report". The concern of AI is the release of political prisoners in Malaysia.

The Toronto Group 3 of AI was assigned Lee Wei Chau, a political prisoner in Malaysia for 11 years. Their correspondence with Wei Chau was curtailed under amendments to the Internal Security Act (ISA). Magazines such as Monthly Review which are deemed "prejudicial to Malaysian security" are not allowed to reach political prisoners.

These prisoners are also restricted to their cells for up to twenty-one hours a day. Other punishments include solitary confinement, and in one instance this lasted for three years. Often, the political prisoners are former members of legal political parties and associations.

The Malaysian report includes eleven recommendations for the correction of abuses of basic human rights, including an appeal for the abolition of the Internal Security Act.

CX
1016 An Open Letter to the President of the Ford Motor Company of Canada
Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility, 600 Jarvis
St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2J6. Tel. 923-1758. 3 pages. 14 Sept. 1979.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada is the parent company of Ford South Africa. Through Ford South Africa, Ford of Canada sells vehicles to the South African Military and police. The Taskforces on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility (TCCR) see this practice as a reinforcement of the status quo in South Africa, and as a statement in favour of apartheid.

TCCR's letter to the President of Ford of Canada outlines the reasons why the continuing sale of its vehicles in South Africa is supportive of a government practicing apartheid. This action by Ford reinforces the repression of human rights in South Africa. On this basis, TCCR calls for a complete halt to this sales practice of Ford.

Ford has expressed an unwillingness to stop these sales. The Taskforce argues that "the human cost of the company's decision is too great a price to pay." The action by Ford further neutralized the condemnation of apartheid in South Africa, and refutes the argument that foreign investment in South Africa will lead to the abolition of apartheid.

CX
1017 Barred from Prison. Claire Culhane, Prisoners' Rights Groups, 3965
Pandora St., Burnaby, B.C. V5C 2A8. Tel. (604)299-7178. (Summary by
New Pulp Press. 1979. \$5.95.

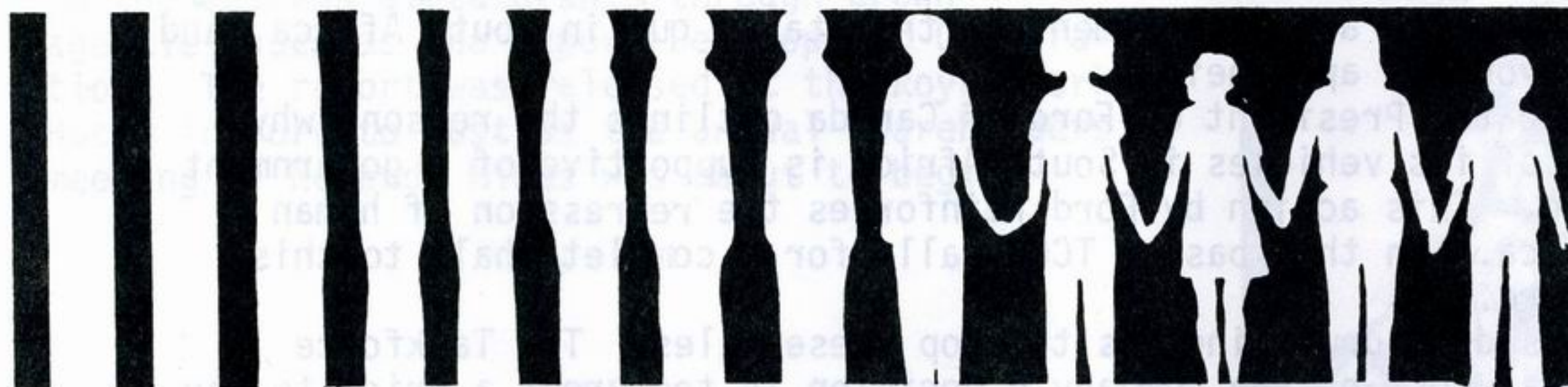
In September, 1976, a year after the death of Mary Steinhauser, the B.C. Penitentiary exploded once again--the 9th time in 3 years. This time, an entire wing of the 100 year-old prison was demolished, and more hostages were taken. Claire Culhane was there.

Barred from Prison contains an hour-by-hour, firsthand account of the finagling, dealing and wheedling that comprised the eighty hours of life-and-death negotiation and confrontation--between the prisoners on the inside, and the many levels of administration, as well as the media, on the outside. As Culhane explores the circumstances leading up to the prisoners' action (and how she herself was called in to sit on the Citizens' Advisory Committee), she takes the reader into the offices of high-ranking prison officials and into the cells of men condemned indefinitely to isolation from any human contact. Her careful documentation and research yields up information buried in government files and private correspondence; the most revealing document in the book, and possibly in any book written on the subject, is the prisoners' log kept by the Inmates' Committee during the '76 hostage-taking.

Barred from Prison is also an account of one individual's fearless efforts to get inside prisons to see what is actually happening there. As her story makes clear, the penal system cannot tolerate such close scrutiny: she herself has been declared persona non grata and officially denied access to Canadian penitentiaries. Although she may never again be allowed behind the sealed doors that "protect" us from those within, her testimony shows plainly why a concerned citizenry, already misinformed and misled by bureaucracy, has been and still is being kept in the dark about the prison system in Canada.

CX 1018 Moratorium Committee on Prison Construction Newsletter. Moratorium Committee on Prison Construction, Box 2175, Station D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W4, 14 pages, Summer 1979. \$2. membership per year.

The Moratorium Committee on Prison Construction (MCPC) was formed in February, 1978 by representatives from civil liberties associations in Quebec and Ontario.



This move was a response to the federal Solicitor-General's announcement of plans to construct 24 new penitentiaries by 1984. The MCPC immediately

launched a campaign of public education, press conferences and meetings with senior corrections officials. It contacted many individuals, religious organizations, MP's and groups involved in corrections across Canada.

This issue of the Newsletter contains a report on the MCPC's first conference, held in March 1979. The conference was attended by representatives from across Canada as well as two from the U.S. Moratorium Committee. The conference said federal corrections officers present three major rationales for continued prison construction: 1. building and staffing new prisons creates jobs; 2. the prisons are a response to current and past patterns of growth in prison populations, and 3. increases in violent crime. The MCPC concludes these were not adequate explanations or justifications for prison expansion. Instead, the Committee suggested the real reason was the current fiscal crisis in Canada. One speaker noted that imprisonment and repression have generally increased during times of economic recession. The conference concluded with a plenary session discussing strategies for future action. The Newsletter also includes contacts for the MCPC in different parts of the country. Other articles in the Newsletter examine alternatives to imprisonment and traditional forms of probations, ways of helping the victims of crime, and an open letter to Allan Lawrence and other corrections ministers in Canada.

CX 1019 Nelson Small Legs Jr. Foundation. 9A Charles St. W., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1R4. Tel. (416)969-6405. 40 pages. Dec. 1978. Write for details.

Helping an offender live in society with self-respect is much cheaper than keeping him/her in prison. The Foundation named after Nelson Small Legs Jr. seeks to provide programs to assist native offenders live in society. Offenders are less likely to be habitual offenders if they can gain self-respect. Support and care are two means of helping an ex-inmate or former offender gain the needed self-assurance.

Native ex-inmates set up the Nelson Small Legs Jr. Foundation to provide the necessary help for other ex-inmates to deal constructively with their future. The Foundation has sought to establish a half-way house in the Toronto area as a spiritual home and centre for communication with native people.

The Foundation also deals with natives with alcohol related problems and drug related problems. Some of the people counselled have begun new lives through employment and education.

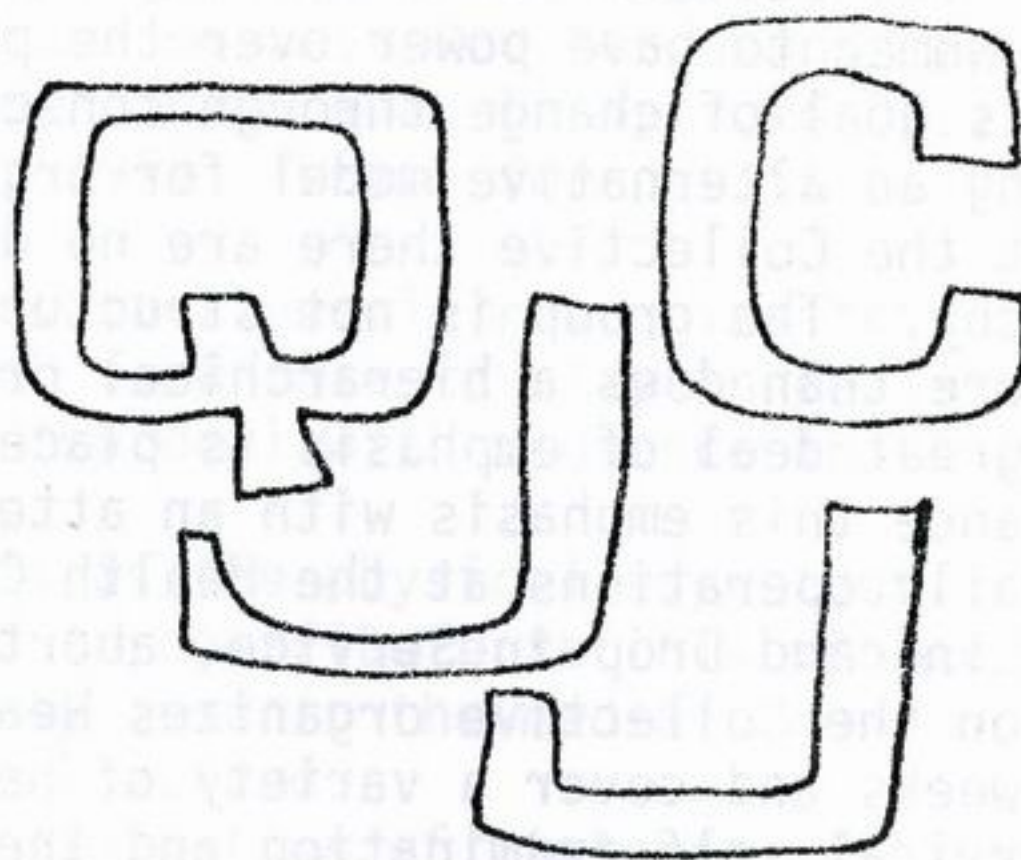
CX 1020 A Quaker Committee on Jails and Justice Newsletter. 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1L7 Tel. (416)922-6128. 7 pages. Summer 1979. Write for details.

Capital punishment may again be a matter of public debate if P.M. Joe Clark fulfills one of his election promises. The Friends use their newsletter to take another look at capital punishment, and the related issue of prisons.

The newsletter argues that capital punishment denies the brotherhood of man, and our responsibility to one another. The practice of capital punishment denies human beings the opportunity for growth, and the experience of forgiveness. One conclusion drawn is that since individuals are not allowed to commit murder, to kill, then the state should also be denied this privilege.

The Quakers also see the present prison system as a destructive force. The early penitentiaries established by the Quakers were meant for the reform of criminals, not the denial of their basic rights. Prisons are often as wrong as capital punishment.

The Friends ask for sensitivity to prisoners as human beings, exposing those situations which are suppressive. The Friends have prison abolition as a long term goal, and advise others of like minds to avoid activities that will reinforce the prison system.



CAPITAL PUNISHMENT - MEANS THEM WITHOUT
THE CAPITAL GET THE PUNISHMENT.

from a poster by Peg
Averill, distributed
by War Resisters League

CX 1021 Grapevine. Lesbian Mothers' Defence Fund, P. O. Box 38, Station E, Toronto, Ont. M6H 4E1. Tel. (416) 465-6822. 4 pages. Summer 1979. Write for details.

The Lesbian Mothers' Defence Fund (LMDF), founded a year ago, has here produced its first newsletter. The LMDF is aiming to provide "a permanent resource for mothers who are fighting for child custody." Available from the LMDF is legal advice, a legal referral, some financial aid, and support in a personal and sympathetic way.

The newsletter describes situations in which mothers have feared to sue for custody of the children because of threats from the husband. Not knowing their legal rights, mothers have often let the children go without a fight. Some mothers have been able to gain custody of their children after their separation. They have found legal aid, and discovered that they do have rights to keep the children. Two cases are described in which mothers have either kept the children, or are now seeking to gain permanent custody of them.

The speech of a gay mother given in Toronto outlines a position that demands the basic human right of freedom of expression. The mother wants the freedom to choose her sexual preference and the freedom to raise her children.

There are interviews in this newsletter with gay mothers, and the children living with them. Highlighted in these are the adjustments both mother and child must make.

CX 1022 The Vancouver Women's Health Collective. 1520 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. This is a group description based on a report on the Collective called Caring For Ourselves by Nancy Kleiber & Linda Light, published by School of Nursing, U. of B.C., 2075 Wesbrook Cres., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5. April 1978.

The Vancouver Women's Health Collective is a non-hierarchically structured feminist organization which provides health education and preventive care to women. The Collective is working for societal and individual change that will enable women to have power over the processes that affect them. It strives to meet its goal of change through consciousness raising and education, and by demonstrating an alternative model for organization and service delivery.

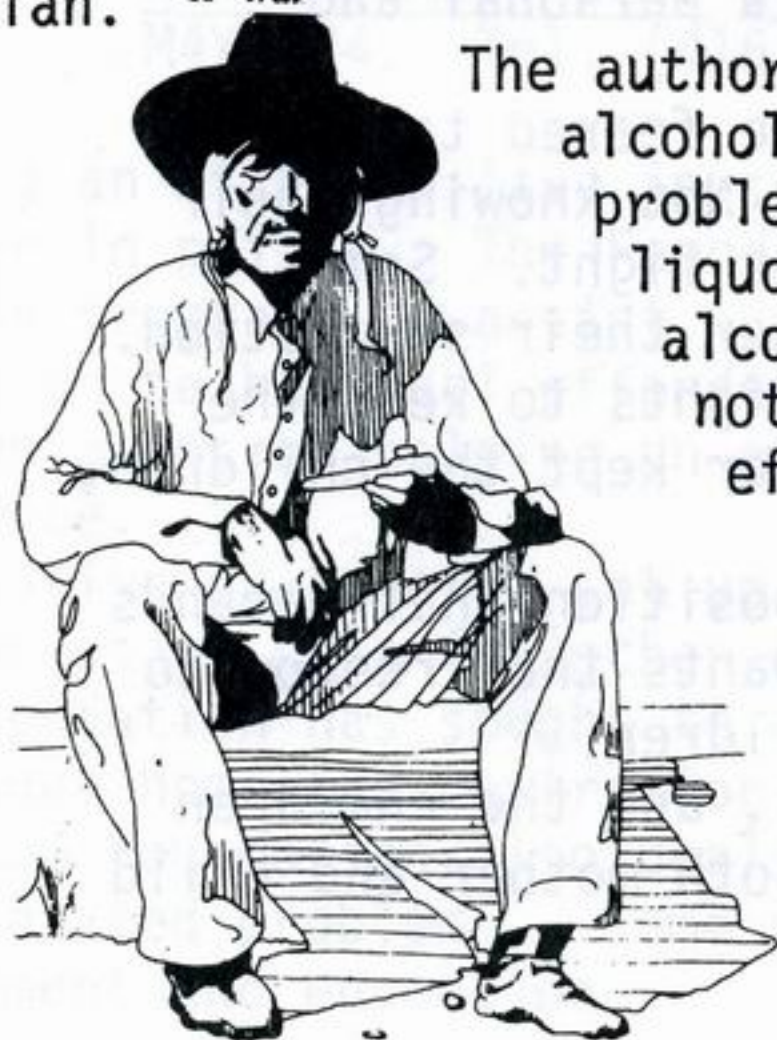
At the Collective there are no designated leaders and there is no formal hierarchy. The group is not structureless but has a different and more flexible structure than does a hierarchical organization. Decisions are made by consensus, and a great deal of emphasis is placed on process; there is a continual struggle to balance this emphasis with an attention to efficiency and productivity.

Daily operations at the Health Collective include the Health Information Phone Line and Drop-in Service, abortion counselling, and diaphragm fitting. In addition the Collective organizes Health Education Groups that meet for four to eight weeks and cover a variety of health-related topics, always including breast and cervical self-examination and the politics of health care.

The Health Collective is involved in several different kinds of community education programs, including teaching breast and cervical self-exam to groups of women and discussing birth control with high school classes. In all presentations they stress personal responsibility for health care. Finally, the Collective operates a Self-Help Clinic one evening per week. All collective services are free; funding has come from local agencies, the federal government and the provincial government.

CX 1023 Broken Spirit. Leonard G. Dick, Highway Book Shop, Cobalt, Ont. POG 1C0. 65 pages. 1978. Write for details.

The native problem in Canada is not due solely to the presence of the white man. Many native problems, such as employment, alcoholism persist because the Indian is unwilling to take the responsibility for providing solutions. The Indian may not be equipped to take the necessary action, and this is in part the fault of the Indian.



The author takes a long look at natives and specifically at alcohol as one problem that persists among native peoples. The problem is complex. Yet, the inability of Indians to "handle" liquor is partly due to a lack of proper education concerning alcohol. The white man has provided the beverage, but has not given the Indian adequate education concerning its effects. The author notes that the native people have not demanded an education about alcohol and its effects. And now the native peoples should be seeking detox centres and education, but are failing to ask for these things.

Why cannot the native people solve some of the problems involved in living in Canadian society? One answer recommended is the lack of concern among the

native leaders for the native people as a whole. All too often a power struggle is evident in organizations that are proposing solutions. The power struggle takes all the time and energy of the people, and so no positive action is taken. Another factor is the lack of trained native leaders.

The author calls for trained native leaders, leaders who are administrators and have the concerns of the native people at heart to lead the people in dealing with such problems as alcoholism.

CX 1024 Violence in the Home. Rev. Terrance Ingram and Rev. Rod Ferguson, c/o Board of Congregational Life, Presbyterian Church in Canada, 50 Wynford Dr., Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1J7. 22 pages. Feb. 1979. Write for details.

This study paper, with a questionnaire, is concerned that people recognize that violence does exist in the home, and that the Church has a role to play in dealing with it. The paper has three sections. The first two deal with violence in the home, and the third looks at the church's response.

Part one provides a look at wife-beating. This is the physical aspect of violence in the home. A number of factors are said to contribute to this violence. They include the pervasiveness of violence in society, and in the media. More direct causes such as financial-employment worries are cited.

Two ways that are suggested as steps towards elimination of violence in the home is the elimination of acceptable violence, such as spanking children, and the promotion of the equality of women in the legal and economic spheres of society.

Part two, on child abuse, also discusses some of the factors surrounding the physical abuse, and the neglect, of children. This type of violence is hard to prevent because of the reluctance of some to report it. Prevention may be found by means of public education.

The church must respond to violence in the home. Part three argues that ministers ought to be better trained for this situation. Also suggested are the multi-disciplinary child abuse teams, and a closer relationship with the local Children's Aid Society.

E C O N O M Y / E C O N O M I E

CX 1025 The Hidden Welfare System Revisited - a report by the National Council of Welfare on the Growth in Tax Expenditures. National Council of Welfare, Brooke Claxton Building, Ottawa K1A 0K9. 32 pages. March 1979. Write for details.

This document is an analysis of government spending through tax deductions. Tax deductions are an indirect way of spending money. The government does not declare how much money is spent in this way, as it does in relation to direct spending.

The National Council of Welfare points to many examples of indirect spending. Tax incentives to businesses, the new family allowance program, Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSP) and Registered Home Ownerships Savings Plans (RHOSP) are but some of the ways the government spends indirectly. The beneficiaries of such

spending do not readily see that it is government spending, and so are willing to take the deduction while criticizing the government for lack of restraint in direct spending.



The lack of accounting for tax expenditures is not the only problem in the "hidden Welfare system". The authors also point out that many of the tax rewards and economic incentives benefit the rich and not the poor. This is documented in reference to RRSPs and RHOSPs. These programs benefit the rich in two ways. First, only those who are better off can afford to save by investing in these plans. Second, of course, is that the more one saves (up to a fixed amount) the more one can claim as a tax deduction.

This analysis leads to the proposal that the government be required to publish accounts of its tax spending as well as its direct spending. This

is the first step needed in a move to more control of such spending, and an accountability of it to the public for this spending.

CX "It's the only game in Town!" Save Tomorrow--Oppose Pollution (S.T.O.P.),
1026 Box 1633, Edmonton, Alberta. Slide-tape 20 minutes. Summer 1979.
Write for further details.

This slide-tape production focuses on the debate surrounding the Cold Lake Oil Sands proposal in Alberta. The production looks chiefly at resource development in that province by featuring two key actors--the corporations and the citizens. The program also looks at the international setting to get a sense of the "development" issue.

CX When do we eat? One Sky Cross-Cultural Centre, 134 Avenue F. South,
1027 Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8. Slide-tape (3 parts) 20 minutes.

A locally produced slide-sound show which relate the world food crisis to Saskatchewan. Who controls what happens to world food supplies, and how is food being used as a political Weapon? The Rome Food Conference is the focus of the show.



CX Double Cream, No Sugar. Distributed by One Sky Cross Cultural Centre,
1028 134 Avenue F South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8. Slide-tape, 10 minutes.

A slide show that talks about coffee. It shows us who produces it, how it is sold, and how our daily cup affects Juan and his family who pick it.

EDUCATION / PEDAGOGIE

CX Working Teacher; a Quarterly published by a Vancouver-based Collective
1029 of teachers, parents, students, artists and university professors.
P. O. Box 46534, Postal Station G, 3760 West 10th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
V6R 4G8. 36 pages. Vol. 2, No. 1. \$5.00/4 issues.

This issue focuses on development education in general, and on South Africa in particular. One article describes how Vancouver secondary school students have organized demonstrations and a conference on South Africa. There is an interview with an ex-teacher/trade unionist from South Africa who give a first-hand account of that country's social and educational systems, the growth of Black consciousness among the students, and a description of the Soweto uprisings. A teacher describes how s/he teaches South Africa to junior high students and includes a list of resources. There is a brief analysis of development education, reviews and excerpts from two curriculum guides, and an annotated list of five organizations working on development education.

There follows Part II of an analysis of "The Political Economy of Schools in Quebec" in which Pauline Vaillancourt points out that with increasing budgetary restrictions, the modern state opts for increased centralization. As a result teachers find themselves increasingly alienated as curriculum and how it is to be taught imposed by the Education Ministry. Teachers have found that they are not as different from other workers as they had once imagined. One way teachers can modify our society's political structures is by pushing their unions to affiliate with other unionized workers' groups and by supporting other workers in their struggles.

Additional articles are entitled: "Teaching: A Declining Profession for Women" and "An Open Letter From a Substitute Teacher".



CX Canadian Alliance of Home Schoolers. c/o Wendy Priesnitz, P.O. Box
1030 640, Jarvis, Ont. NOA 1J0 Tel. (519)426-6300.

The Canadian Alliance of Home Schoolers has recently been formed in a small town in Southern Ontario. The purpose of this group is threefold: 1. to raise public awareness of the fact that many Canadians are removing their children from the public school system and are teaching them at home; 2. to initiate a dialogue aimed at promoting revisions in provincial education acts to provide more families with access to the homeschooling alternative, and 3. to provide moral support for

parents who choose to teach their children at home and access to information about home schooling.

Wendy Priesnitz, the national chairperson of the Alliance, is a mother, an ex-teacher and is presently editor of Natural Life magazine. She claims that increasing numbers of parents are finding that the public school system suppresses a child's curiosity and natural desire to learn and ignores his developmental needs. Ms. Priesnitz, who along with her husband teaches her own two children at home, feels that schools ie. "institutionalized education" divorce children from the richness and variety of the world; life is presented to the child in a structured segmented form which lacks authenticity, meaning and dynamism.

Ms. Priesnitz feels that "parents have a rapport with their children that no one else has, making them most suitable to teach their own children"; she also feels that most home and communities are well equipped to provide a good basic education.

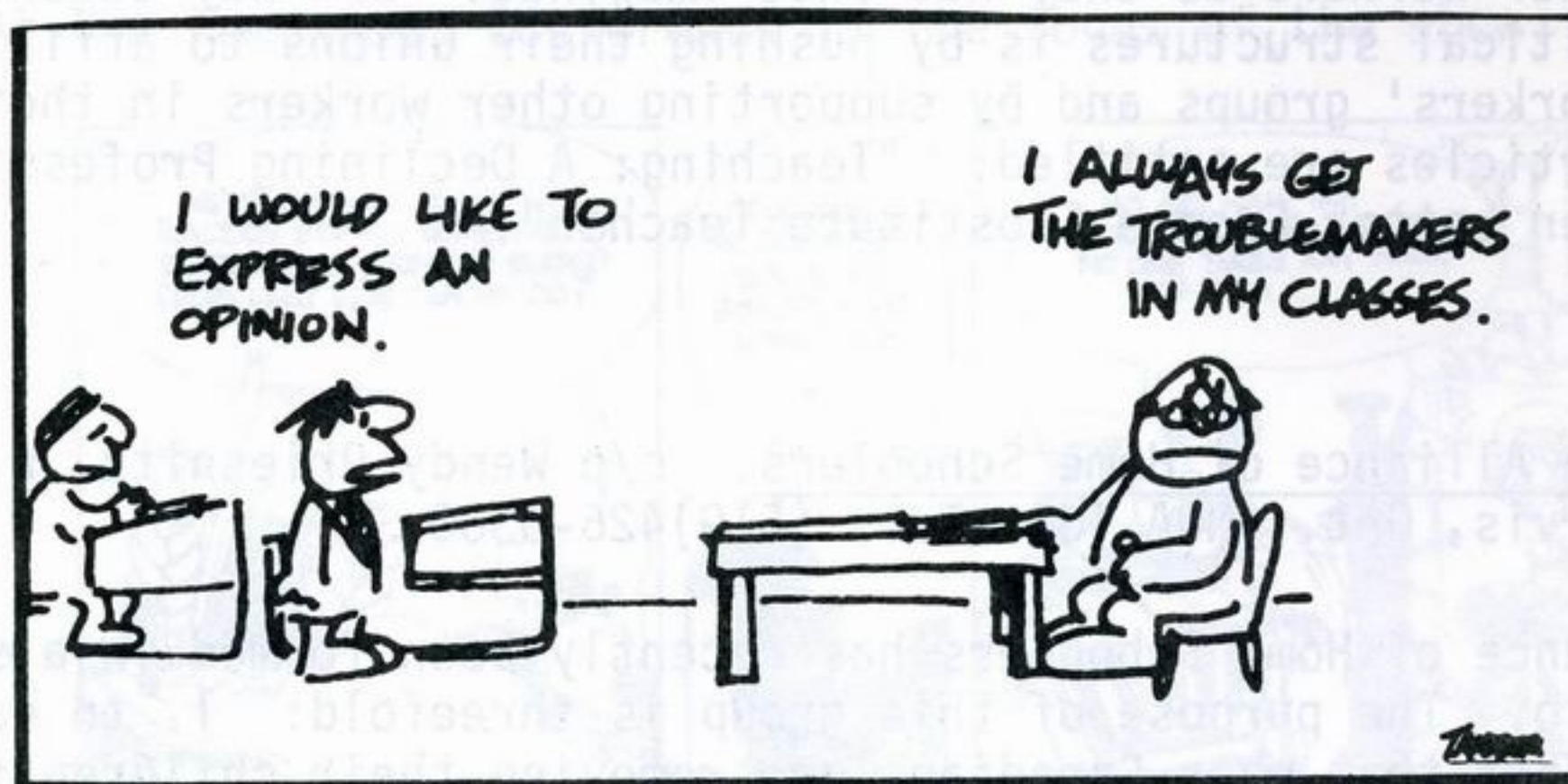
Families who are regaining some control over their own lives through the home schooling alternative report satisfying and exciting rewards in terms of development of both the children and the family.

CX Teaching Underdevelopment. Rick Williams. Ideas and Action, Food and
1031 Agriculture Organization of the U.N. 00100 Rome, Italy. 4 pages.
1978. Write for details.

Development studies is outlined here as one basic approach to education. This article arises out of the 1970 Third World Project at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

The present method of teaching underdevelopment to Ontario students tends to create sorrow, then apathy concerning the poor of the Third World. All too often we are left with the unanswered question--what can we do? Development studies seeks answers to this question. The search for answers begins with two basic questions. The ideological question determines what is good for the developing nation. The second question is how to bring about this good, how to promote development.

Using these questions, and a more inter-disciplinary approach to teaching, students are encouraged to participate in their own education. One major goal is to enable others to appreciate and be actively sympathetic with the struggles of Third world peoples.



CX
1032 The City Kids' Book. The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education,
252 Bloor St. W., Toronto. Also available from Cross Cultural Communication
Centre, 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. M6E 3P9. Pupil's Bk. 6.75,
Teacher's Bk. \$7.75.

These readings and suggested activities focus on the realities of the city child's life, providing a flexible and varied social studies or language arts program suited to grades 5 to 8 (ages 9-14). The pupils' book contains poems, pictures, and stories reflecting the experience of the city child, including original work of children. The accompanying teacher's book provides background information, teaching objectives, suggestions for activities, and annotated lists of resource materials. Organization of both books is in five sections: "What Makes Me, Neighborhood People & Places, Families, Work & Working People, If You're New to the City".

CX
1033 Learnxs. Toronto Board of Education, 155 College St., Toronto, Ont.
15 pages. 1979. Write for details.

The Learnxs Foundation was established in 1973 as a non-profit community organization in support of innovative and experimental programs in community education in co-operation with the Toronto Board of Education and related community groups. The Foundation received its incorporation and registered charity status in April, 1974.

The name Learnxs is an acronym for Learning Exchange System, a program to encourage the use of community learning resources, which was the first project of the Foundation. Other projects have included: Project 121 - the use of classroom volunteers on a one-to-one basis to assist students with learning difficulties. Funding was received from the Junior League of Toronto. Learnxs Press - a publishing house for innovative learning materials, stressing the use of community resources. Support comes from government grants, fees for service and revenue from sales. SCORE - School Community Organization to Revitalize Education is a research and development project to improve education in the inner city. Support comes from the Atkinson Foundation and the Toronto Board of Education. Toronto Urban Studies Centre - A centre to encourage the use of the urban environment to support classroom learning. Support comes from the Ministry of Education and the Toronto Board of Education. S.E.E.C. - Student Employment Experience Centre Project is a youth employment project for early school leavers (14-15 years-olds) based on an urban cottage industry model to encourage community economic development. Support comes from Employment & Immigration, Canada, the Toronto Board of Education and revenue from sales. Youth Ventures - This is a new project based on the S.E.E.C. model but concentrating on the 16 to 19-age group. It is anticipated that funding will come from senior levels of government, private interest and revenue from sales.

LABOUR / TRAVAIL

CX 1034 Canadian Labour. Canadian Labour Congress, 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X7. 16 pages. August 10, 1979. Free.

Canadian Labour is a bi-weekly magazine published in both English and French by the Canadian Labour Congress.



This issue of Canadian Labour features an article on some of the health and safety hazards facing coal miners and workers in related industries. The article notes the mining disaster in Glace Bay, N.S. where an explosion killed 11 miners and injured five others earlier this year. It goes on to state that if health and safety issues cannot be dealt with in mining, where workers' awareness and union commitment is strong, then it will be very difficult to improve working conditions in other industries.

As well as a high rate of accidents and deaths while working, miners also face many health hazards. The mines contain many chemicals and minerals which can lead to several forms of cancer, lung disease, and general deterioration of a person's health. There is very little research being carried out on the dangers of these substances. In fact, most improvements in working conditions come after union-funded research and union pressure.

Some of the key proposals the unions are presenting are: reinforcement of government inspection staff and toughening of legal health standards; complete reassessment of bonus payment systems to determine if they are a cause of unsafe and unhealthy work practices; priority on general health protection, including independent research on many chemicals and minerals; the monitoring of working conditions by independent union inspection teams with the power to stop jobs they believe unsafe or unhealthy; and expansion of regular testing of employees, with unions having full access to results.

CX 1035 J.P. Stevens - Boycott Kit. Contact: Stan Clair or Tony Ducharme, 33 Cecil St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1N1. 12 sections. 1979. Write for details.

This kit provides extensive background information on the organized boycott against J.P. Stevens and Company Inc. The boycott, now in its third year, was organized to bring wide attention to the unjust and dangerous working conditions in the 85 textile plants of J.P. Stevens. Over 45,000 women and men are employed by the multi-national corporation that operates mostly in North and South Carolina, U.S.A.

Included in the kit are fact sheets outlining a sixteen year struggle by J.P. Stevens' employees to unionize. The workers' attempts have been repeatedly squelched. Pro-union workers are either fired or harassed to the point where they promise to have nothing to do with the union. Illegal activities of the company include: harassment; out of plant surveillance and threats; discharge for union

activity; and discharge for testifying before the National Labor Relations Board. Other issues are discrimination in employment practices, and working conditions with very serious health and safety hazards. J.P. Stevens workers are paid 31 per cent less than the national manufacturing average. Women and blacks are especially underpaid since most of them work in lower-skilled, blue collar jobs. The company also has a high rate of industrial accidents due to lack of safety devices and training for the use of machinery. As many as one in three workers exposed to cotton dust in the plants is likely to develop "brown lung" (byssinosis), a disabling respiratory disease.

J.P. Stevens has two Canadian subsidiaries: United Elastic Ltd., and J.P. Stevens and Co. (Canada) Ltd. The boycott is gaining recognition by and support from church leaders and others committed to social justice throughout Canada and the U.S. Also included in the kit are suggestions how consumers can effectively help the boycott.

CX
1036 Employment and the Single Displaced Person. Single Displaced Persons Project, 147 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont. 5 pages. May 1979. Free.

The job possibilities for those single men and women living at the margins of our society (sometimes called "skid row") seem to be getting worse in Toronto. Those who are unskilled and lack family supports have had difficulty in the best of times, but the current economic situation is making matters worse. This is complicated by the influx of young people and those recently released from mental institutions into the urban core. Youth now comprise 50% of the unemployed in Canada. Another indication of the seriousness of the problem is that social services established to help those with special needs get employment are being withdrawn or redirected. The orientation is now to the more competitive worker who has lost a job because of the slow-down in the economy.

In response to this reality, a meeting was sponsored by the Single Displaced Person's Project in Toronto to look at the situation, the reaction of the people involved and potential strategies. This document is a record of that April 1979 meeting which included participants from a variety of organizations involved in direct contact with people in the core. The majority of the input at the session came from a research project staffed by Paul McKenna.

Paul discovered that some service workers felt that the situation was worse, but that they just needed to try harder. Others feel that the situation is hopeless for many and requires alternate strategies such as the Community Development Corporation. The residents interviewed were also mixed in their views: older men who were not working said they could get work if they really wanted to and younger people weren't looking. The participants at the meeting were in agreement that there was not sufficient work that fit the skill level of the people in this situation and that it looks as if it will get worse. The next steps seen by the group were thus to check seriously what the concrete options were, examine job creation strategies and support each other and the residents of the core to develop ways of coping with the realities.



CX Unemployment and Youth. Youth Employment Lobby, 736 Bathurst St., Toronto,
1037 Ont. M5S 2R4 23 pages. Spring 1979. Write for details.

Unemployment and Youth is a policy statement from a group of social service people who are attempting to combat some of the myths about unemployed youth and who are making recommendations to the three levels of government regarding what to do about the problem.

The statement cites research studies which indicate that young people have traditional attitudes about work: they do want to work--at a career not just a short-term job; there is a shortage of skilled job opportunities not an oversupply of labour; and unemployment is not a disincentive to work.

Some misconceptions about unemployment: MYTH: The government spends a lot of money on make work programs for youth. Is this not enough? REALITY: The majority of the job creation programs are short term jobs aimed at only a small percentage of students. They do not meet the needs of young people who are not in school. MYTH: Youth prefer to collect unemployment insurance rather than work. FACT: Youth in Toronto aged 15-24 represent 43.2% of the unemployed. They are only 18% of the UIC claimants. MYTH: Young people today are over-educated and have too high an expectation as to what work they will do. FACT: There are highly trained people in the labour force who cannot find jobs using their skills. There is an undersupply of needed skilled jobs, not an oversupply of skilled workers.



The statement concludes that responding to youth unemployment requires a comprehensive approach; a multi-faceted, coordinated and focused solution is needed. Several recommendations are made to the three levels of government: more and better job creation programs and training, retention of jobs in Canada, and better local and national program co-ordination.

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

C H U R C H / E G L I S E

CX Institute for: Christian Life in Canada. Catholics for Social
1038 Change, Box 296, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1B2. Tel. (416)923-2796.
106 pages. 1978. Write for details.

The various essays in the book The Institute for: Christian Life in Canada raise many social issues and problems that are found in the four major regions of Canada. The political and economic structures of our nation often create marginalization as the inability to get out of structured oppressive situations, and it is argued that this has been forced on the peoples of the Atlantic region. Other contributors to the book argue that racism has characterized the dealings of the whites with the Indians in western Canada. Quebec is described as a situation

which demands solidarity from those who have with those who do not have. The political economy of Ontario is seen as Americanized, and an economy which attempts to Americanize the rest of Canada.

These various arguments are prefaced by G. Baum's theological assessment of the Contemporary Social Gospel. He argues that local analysis is necessary if Christians are to respond Biblically to their own social milieu. Noting that there are inbuilt injustices in our sinful world, he analyses three biblical themes: redemption as judgment and new life; the social concern of the Old Testament; and the theme of peace or shalom. On the basis of these themes, he challenges Christians to stand in solidarity with the oppressed.

Margot Power, one contributor to the book, describes her experience as one of solidarity. She says that she made the move from working for others, to working with them, to working FROM them in solidarity. Des McGrath, another author, sees his work with the fisherman in Newfoundland as a work of solidarity. At the request of the fishermen, he worked with a lawyer to unionize fishing. This positive action, he says, has corrected many instances of exploitation, and he has encouraged that the union carries on its work without him. Solidarity, it is argued, brings judgment to those who exploit, and to those who force marginalization on others.



CX
1039 World Council on Religion for Peace/Canada - A Report and Statement to the Third Assembly of the World Council on Religion for Peace (WCRP) in Princeton, N.J. 1979. c/o Floyd Honey, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2. 9 pages. Summer 1979. Free.

The goal of the World Council on Religion for Peace (WCRP) is the promotion of dialogue between the various world faiths with a view to common action for peace. This document points out that Canada has been represented in WCRP since its beginnings at the outset of the 70's. A permanent branch, WCRP/Canada, was established in 1975; subsequently three national conferences have been held. In the last few years a local committee has been formed in Toronto and it has carried out a series of meetings/workshops on themes related to WCRP objectives.

WCRP/Canada is currently experiencing a renewed level of growth concurrent with a program of national expansion. This organization feels a strong commitment to respond to the challenging struggles with the Canadian "mosaic" while at the same time not neglecting the larger international issues such as disarmament and development.

WCRP/Canada held its national conference in June of this year; three topics were selected for special study: 1. religion and human dignity, responsibility and rights; 2. multireligious dialogue and action in conflict situations; and 3. religion, education and peace commitment. Two issues which emerged strongly from workshops on these topics were native rights and disarmament. Because of the overriding concern expressed for the rights of native people WCRP/Canada has requested its local chapters to devote special attention and efforts to the native rights issue in the coming months. One workshop outlined some recommendations on disarmament which could be presented to government; steps in education for peace were also discussed.

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