

CONNEXIONS

WOMEN

FEMMES



VOLUME V, NUMBER/NUMERO 2

Women/Femmes 1083 - 2012

Economy/Economie 2013 - 2017

Labour/Travail 2018 - 2020

Human Rights/Les Droits Humains 2021-2033

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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.

CONNEXION est en train de développer un réseau de communication afin de faciliter l'échange d'information parmi les canadiens et québécois qui sont engagés dans des groupes luttant pour l'amélioration des conditions de travail et de vie de la population et dans la lutte contre l'exploitation et l'injustice présentes dans notre société.

Les individus ou groupes intervenant dans différentes régions sont invités à participer à cet échange en recueillant et résumant les documents produits dans leur région, documents faisant état de problèmes sociaux, de luttes et d'actions. Ces résumés seront ensuite mis-en-commun par une équipe de bénévoles qui se chargeront de les publier dans cette revue bimensuelle.

Par cette cueillette, nous voulons que l'information diffusée soit représentative des préoccupations actuelles, des tendances et développements qui se font à travers le Canada. Règle générale, les documents anglias sont résumés en anglais; ceux en langue française sont résumés en français. Les critères nous permettant de sélectionner les contenus sont les suivants:

- a) le document (écrit, audio-visuel etc.) ne doit pas avoir fait l'objet d'une vaste diffusion et doit être disponible pour une distribution limitée;
- b) le document doit se rapporter aux questions sociales touchant le Canada ou le Québec, tant au niveau local, provincial, national, ou international, si les canadiens et québécois sont impliqués;
- c) le document doit faire état des tentatives de changement social soit par des processus nouveaux ou encore par des structures nouvelles;
- d) le document doit être constitué d'éléments tels que rapports de recherches, analyses, prises de positions, stratégies d'intervention ou réflexions sur le problème ou le projet soulevé.

COMME CONNEXIONS N'EST PAS UN CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION' LES DOCUMENTS DOIVENT ETRE COMMANDES A LA SOURCE' AUPRES DE CEUX QUI LES ONT PRODUITS,

Dear Friends,

Over the years CISS/Connexions has consistently received and presented a fair amount of material on women. When the collective agreed to focus on women's concerns for this issue we were happily surprised by the strong response from you, our contributors and readers. We are now able to pass on an issue that covers a wide spectrum of women's struggles and gains across the country. We have devoted more space to the issue focus this time due to the amount of material received and also because in some way this issue directly touches the lives of all of us.

A common theme running through the majority of abstracts on women deals with their economic position in society. The first abstract (CX 1083) looks at women and poverty and examines the relationship between being female and being poor. The section continues by looking at ways in which cut-backs in social services (CX 1084) and high unemployment (CX 1085) function to keep women marginalized and dependent. CX 1086, 1087, 1088, and 1089 all examine women organizing in their workplaces to attain fair wages, better benefits, job security and daycare in order that they may have the beginnings of economic equality with men. For example (CX 1088) "Equal Partners for Change - Women and Unions" cites the fact that on the average, working women earn \$6,900. less than men per annum. Immigrant women and domestics are also organizing. Presently they not only face financial discrimination, but the threat of being forced out of Canada once their services are "no longer required."

Many of our social institutions deprive women of their rights as full human beings, such as the political system (CX 2003), psychiatric establishment (CX 1098) and the church (CX 2007). Health-sharing (CX 1097) points to ways in which women have lost control over the birthing process as it has become increasingly institutionalized. "Women and the Christian Faith - A Selected Bibliography and Resource Catalogue" (CX 2005) examines an



Chers Amis,

Au cours des années CISS/CONNEXIONS a reçu et publié des matériaux se rapportant à la lutte des femmes. Ayant choisi a sujet comme thème de ce numéro, nous avons été surpris par le grand nombre de réponses. Cela nous a permis de vous envoyer un numéro traitant d'une multitude de groupes et de problèmes. A cause de l'abondance des réponses le thème central prend plus de place que d'habitude. En outre c'est un thème qui nous touche tous.

D'abord parlons de la situation économique de la femme. Le premier précis parle du rapport entre la pauvreté et le fait d'être femme (CX 1083). Puis nous continuons en examinant comment les réductions budgétaires dans les services sociaux (CX 1084) et le haut taux de chômage (CX 1085) contribuent à la dépendance et la marginalisation de la femme. Les numéros CX 1806, 1087, 1088, 1089 nous racontant des tentatives des ouvrières à s'organiser pour voir de justes salaires, de plus grandes allocations, plus de sécurité et des garderies d'enfants. Tout cela est nécessaire pour permettre aux ouvrières de se créer une place à côté des hommes. "Equal Partners for Change-Women and Unions" cite que le salaire moyen des femmes est de \$6,900 au dessous de celui des hommes (CX 1088).

Il y a aussi des organisations d'ouvrières - immigrants et de domestiques. Ces deux groupes souffrent non seulement de discrimination financière mais aussi de la menace d'expulsion du Canada dès qu'on peut se passer de leurs services.

Les institutions sociales comme le système politique (CX 2003), l'établissement psychiatrique (CX 1098) et l'église institutionnelle (CX 2009) ne regardent pas la femme comme l'égal de l'homme. Healthsharing (CX 1097) indique que les femmes ont perdu le contrôle de l'accouchement à fur et à mesure de l'institutionnalisation des hôpitaux. "Woman and the Christian faith - A Selected Bibliography and Resource Catalogue" (CX 2005) examine les tentatives à instruire l'église

attempt to raise awareness in the institutional church about the needs of women.

A reading of the section shows that from Newfoundland to British Columbia women are sharing their common frustrations and experiences and beginning to create alternatives to support each other in attaining power and self-respect in all aspects of their lives.

The economic situation of women parallels in many ways the struggle of other Canadian groups and individuals featured in this issue. "In the Best Interests of the Child" (CX 2017) suggests that welfare rates must be increased to provide adequately for families living in poverty. In CX 2020 the Confederation des syndicats nationaux addresses economic needs of Quebec workers in the context of the referendum debate. With the present medicare crisis (CX 2029) to corporations exporting products for profit at the expense of the lives of Third World children (CX 2025, 2026) it is clear that women especially, as well as many other people are beginning to suffer from the effects of government cutbacks, high unemployment and general economic instability in our country today. We hope this issue exposes many of the positive attempts of organizing for the dignity of women and all who are struggling for justice and human rights.

In solidarity,

The Connexions Collective
May, 1980

institutionnelle des besoins de la femme.

L'ensemble des précis sur la femme nous montre que de Newfoundland à la Colombie Britannique des femmes partagent leurs espoirs et leurs frustrations et ont commencé à créer des groupes alternatives pour se supporter dans la lutte pour le pouvoir et le respect.

La lutte des femmes ressemble en beaucoup d'aspects à la lutte d'autres groupes décrits dans ce numéro. "In the Best Interests of the Child" (CX 2017) propose que les allocations de l'assistance sociale soient augmentées. Dans CX 2020 le Confédération des syndicats nationaux parle des besoins économiques des ouvrier québécois dans le contexte du débat sur le référendum. De la crise du Medicare aux multinationales exportant des produits nuisant aux enfants du Tiers Monde (CX 2025, 2026), il est évident que les femmes aussi bien que beaucoup d'autres groupes au Canada souffrent des effets des réductions budgétaires, du haut taux de chômage et de l'instabilité économique générale.

No Nous espérons que ce numéro vous aide à apprendre ce qui se passe aujourd'hui au Canada du point de vue de la lutte des femmes et des autres groupes de notre société luttant pour la dignité et l'égalité.

En solidarité,

La Rédaction
Mai 1980



W O M E N / F E M M E S

CX
1083 Women and Poverty: A Report by the National Council of Welfare.
National Council of Welfare, Brooke Claxton Building, Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9. 69 pages. October 1979. Write for details.

This report examines the situation of poor women, why they are poor and ways of improving their situation. The majority of Canadian women are subject to becoming poor. The report states that three out of every five poor adults in Canada are women and that one woman out of every six is living in poverty. Elderly widows, who have worked hard all their lives with no pay or pension plans, are the poorest sector in Canada today.

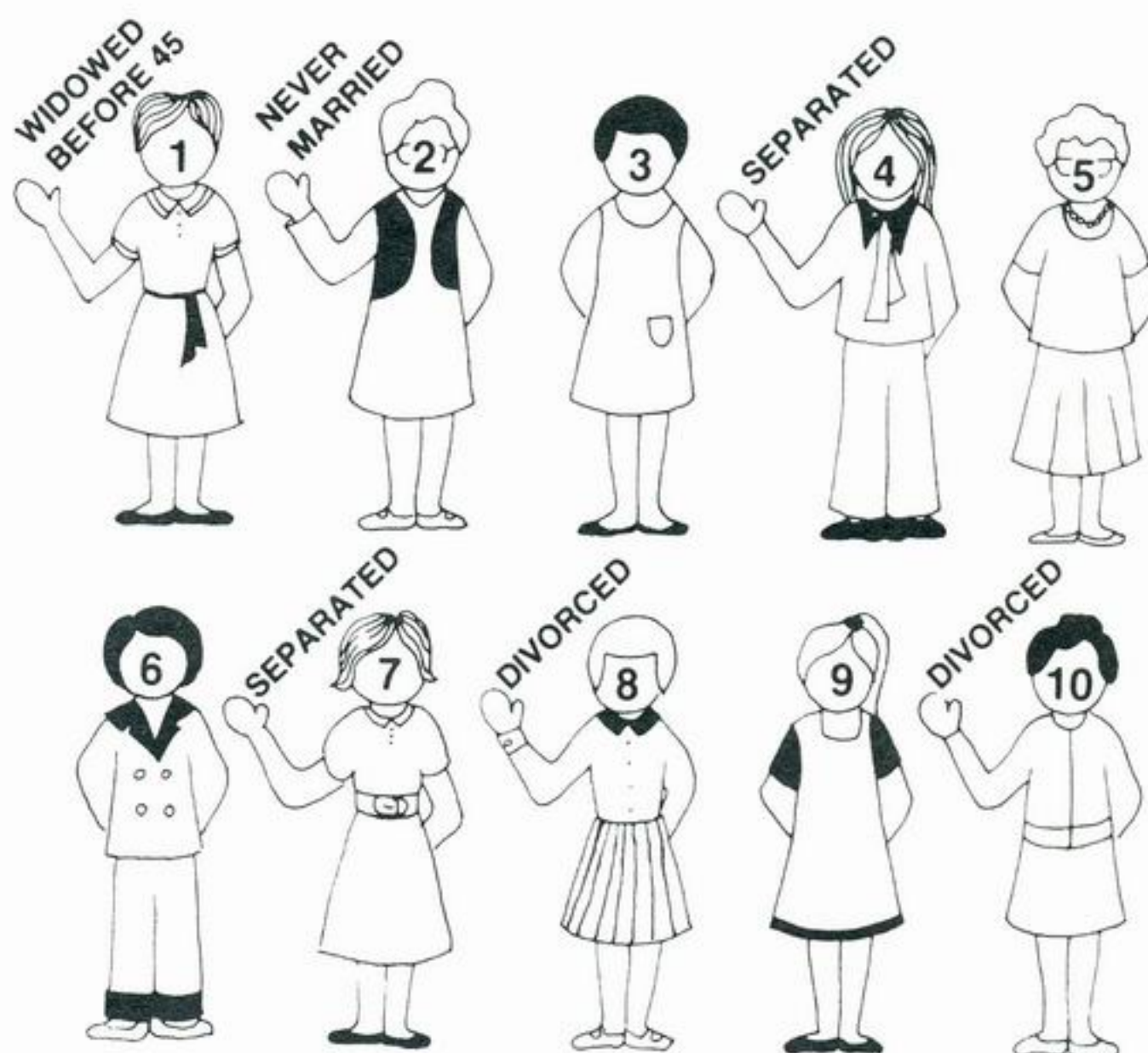
Statistics show that of widows and separated women, 54 per cent have an income below the poverty line; 44 per cent of single mothers are poor; and, 34 per cent of never-married women living on their own are poor. The report analyses the situation of poor women with case studies on the basis of the above categories of family status.

The authors state that in real terms, the position of women in our society has changed little over the past few years. More women are now in the labor force, but the proportion of female workers in low-skilled/low-paying jobs has not changed. Sex stereotyping in our education system still portrays women in the background performing domestic chores. Women's educational levels are becoming higher, however the majority are still streamed into "women's jobs".

Although the majority of women will marry, marriage is not a relationship of economic equals and does not necessarily provide economic security for women. Some men refuse to provide adequately for their families and many cannot. If the marriage breaks down, or the husband dies the woman has great difficulty in providing for herself. If she has dependent children she is often forced to accept welfare which is both inadequate and humiliating.

The report concludes with concrete suggestions for both long and short term solutions to women's poverty. It suggests that the government act to change the damaging effects of sexual stereotyping in education and the media, reform family law, ensure economic equality between spouses, pursue employment policies to advance women's position in the labor market, increase support to daycares and to improve social security programs for disadvantaged women.

For different reasons, six out of ten women,
at some time in their lives,
will be self-supporting.



CX
1084 Cutbacks to Training Allowances & Outreach Programs: Their impact on Women. Brief by the Canadian Committee on Learning Opportunities for Women. Presented to the Liberal, N.D.P. and Progressive Conservative Parties, 29 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1B2, 35 pages. May 14, 1979. Write for details.

The purpose of this brief is to outline the severe impact of federal cutbacks in training allowances and outreach programs on the present status of women. The outline was presented to all three major political parties in Canada. This statement from the Canadian Committee on Learning Opportunities for Women hopes that the three major parties will show renewed interest and take a stance regarding the crucial problems

involved with the employment and language training for women.

The brief raises four areas of concern: "Amount of Training Allowance Cut"; "Unemployment Insurance Substituted for Training Allowance"; "Outreach Programs for Women Cut Back"; and "Assisted and Family Class Immigrants Manpower Training Allowances for Language Classes Cut". Background information and statistics are provided for each area. For example, the general impact of cutbacks in Amount of Training Allowance means that "all trainees with less than three dependents (over 90 per cent of trainees) will have training allowances reduced".

The brief says that the Outreach Program has been more successful in placing women in the work force than has been the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC). Many women feel that the CEIC is irrelevant to their needs and are unwilling to

use CEIC centres. But, closure or cutbacks of the Outreach Program will force women to use these centres if they want work; or many more women will join the growing numbers of the hidden unemployed.

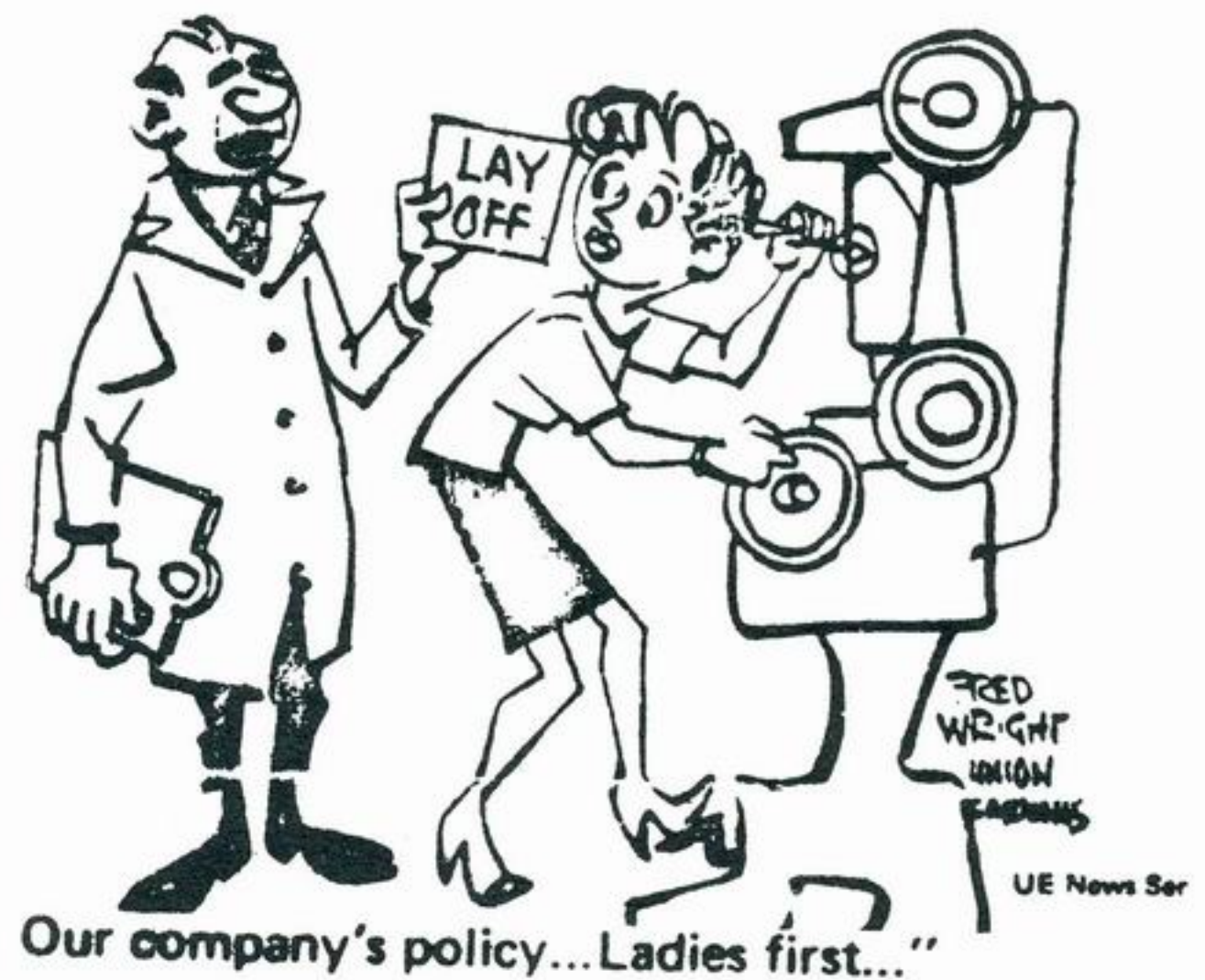
Twenty recommendations are made in the brief. Women should have access to programs, counselling services, government assistance while on skill training or academic upgrading, day-care provided at major training and upgrading centres, additional training allowances for baby-sitting, transportation, and help for immigrant women.



CX 1085 Women and Unemployment. Ottawa Coalition for Full Employment, P. O. Box 4667, Station E, Ottawa, Ontario. Six pages.

This publication seeks to dispel the myths which circulate among business and government concerning the role of women in the work force. It offers statistics contradicting the presuppositions that women don't need work or they take jobs away from men. In fact, 40 per cent of the female work force support only themselves or dependents; 60 per cent of married female workers supplement their husband's salary.

Women are committed to employment but employers do not show the same enthusiasm. The national unemployment in 1978 for men was 8.4 per cent; it was 9.6 per cent for women. The publication asks, Is the government committed to full employment for women? This question is raised and answered with a review of recent legislation (i.e. Bill C-27, Bill C-14). The answer given is No.



CX 1086 Canadian Woman: Her Work, Her Church. Student Christian Movement of Canada, 736 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario. Price: \$5.00.

Canadian Woman: Her Work, Her Church is a study kit developed by the Student Christian Movement of Canada. It is divided into two main sections: "Women's Work" and "Women and the Church". The purpose of the kit is to provide readings and direction for learning about the oppression of Canadian Women and how it operates in women's everyday lives.

Women's work in the home is seen to be non-productive and lacking in 'real value'. Transferred into the labor force, we find this attitude reinforced, for women are primarily confined to low-paying job ghettos that are extensions of the same type of work they have been socialized to do in the home. Section One of the kit looks at the history of Canadian women's waged work, the type of work she did, the working conditions, societal attitudes towards the waged woman worker, and the changing role of women in the labour movement.

Section Two is a topical look at Women and the Church. The topics include the roles of women in the Christian churches, such as low paid or volunteer workers who have little input in decision-making which affects their lives; the effects of the women's movement and the church's response to it; and a look at the traditional ways Scripture has been used to support the oppression of women. Included in the kit are sessions on "Non-Sexist Interpretations of Scripture", "A New Look at Christian Tradition", and "Women and Worship".



The Saskatchewan Working Women (SWW) was officially founded in September of 1979. A constitution was adopted and resolutions passed to establish the policy of the organization, the major issues for SWW, and how to work to resolve them. Membership is open to all women, unionized or non-unionized, paid or unpaid, who agree with the following objectives of the organization:

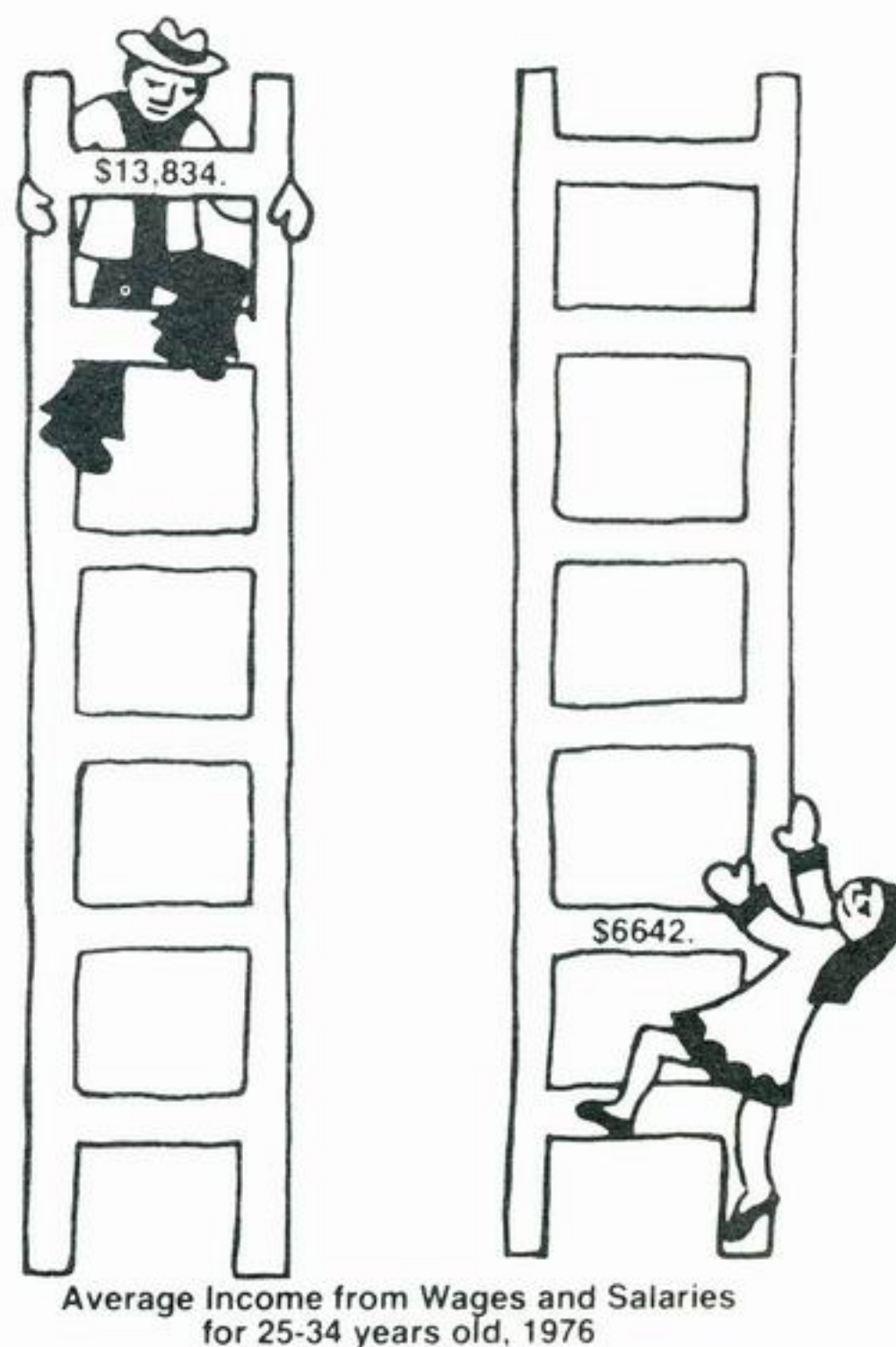
- providing a network of solidarity, in particular with women workers, but also on a broader basis with other women and men in and out of the labour force.
- uniting women in the organized labour movement and encouraging unorganized women to organize.
- working to gain equality for women and end discrimination in the workplace.
- improving working conditions, wages, hours of work, job security, daycare and other benefits of importance to women.

CX
1088 Equal Partners for Change - Women and Unions. Women's Bureau - Canadian Labour Congress, 2841 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8X7. (Also Available from Regional CLC Offices). 22 pages. 1979. Write for details

This kit contains a number of sheets each of which contains information on the struggles of women in the labour force. One of these sheets, entitled "To Seize the Good - The History of Women in Unions", charts a history beginning in 1886 when Elizabeth Wright became the first woman delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress in Toronto. The sheet outlines the role of numerous women who have contributed to the status of women in the union movement.

Today there are 750,000 organized women workers in Canada; yet women are not adequately paid for their work, for on the average, working women earn \$6,900 less than men, per annum. The sheet also points out how unions are attempting to bring about the enforcement of equal pay for equal work of equal value, through the use of no-discrimination clauses and other methods. The authors recommend that unions with job evaluation programs in their contract must be sure that the program is not used to justify paying less to women. To deal with the equal opportunity issue, the sheet recommends the formation of affirmative action programs centred in the workplace.

"All women work. Whether they are doing the unpaid labour of child care and housework, or paid labour in business or industry, women and their work are an essential part of Canada's economic life" write the authors. The sheet "Here to Stay" shows how women are often considered a temporary part of the economy. Actions to counter this prevailing notion are proposed, for the use of both unions and women.



Other sheets in the kit deal with benefits, health, sexual harassment on the job, the CLC and "Using Your Union" as well as a national list of Federations of Labour - Women's Committees. The final sheet also lists the Federal and Provincial government branches dealing with women's issues and a resource list of audio-visual materials, books and pamphlets.

CX
1089 An Account to Settle. The Bank Book Collective. Press Gang Publishers, 603 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C. V6A 1H2. September, 1979. Price: \$3.25.

Press Gang Publishers is a feminist printing and publishing collective which was established in the Spring of 1974.

This book represents the story of the United Bank Workers of SORWUC (The Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada). It is the story of a union drive in an industry long considered by organized labour as beyond the range of union activity and where over 80 per cent of the women employed are clerical workers while 80 per cent of the men hold management positions.

In 1976, a group of women bank workers, frustrated by low wages and poor working conditions decided to organize their workplace. Over the next two years, bank employees in western Canada were involved in a unionizing drive that challenged both the finance industry and organized labour.

The book is written by nine of the women bank workers who call themselves The Bank Book Collective. It details the collective and individual struggles of the women who took on the banks and big labour in their fight for union representation. While their campaign uncovered "the same old myths about women and unions", there were significant gains, e.g. many bank workers are now experienced union organizers; tellers' wages rose sharply; coffee breaks; overtime pay; growth in SORWUC's size and skill; clarification of legal issues around unionizing bank workers.

The book concludes with a nine-page appendix of 1977 correspondence between SORWUC and the Canadian Labour Congress, and a Glossary of terms and organizations.

CX
1090 Wages for Housework Campaign Bulletin. Toronto Wages for Housework Committee. Box 38, Stn, E. Toronto, Ont. Four pages. Winter, 1979. Write for details.



This special issue of the Wages for Housework Campaign Bulletin prepared jointly with the Employment Services for Immigrant Women, was written not only by immigrant domestics themselves but also by grass-roots organizers, full-time housewives, researchers, and students. These people see in the fight of the immigrant domestics their own fight for more money and more freedom of choice. The Bulletin points out that recent changes in Canada's immigration policy has had the effect of increasing the exploitation of immigrant women. Under the present system of "temporary work permits" women are imported

from the Third World for up to three years to work solely as live-in domestics. They cannot change to higher paying jobs. They cannot apply for permanent residence. They cannot bring their children to Canada.

This issue of the Bulletin includes interviews with immigrant domestics who relate their work experiences in Canada. The Bulletin concludes with a comparison of the average wage received by a domestic worker in Ontario as suggested by the Canada Employment and Immigration Centre (CEIC) and the wage she is entitled to receive under the Employment Standards Act (ESA). The difference is \$214 per month, a difference practically equal to the \$270 per month suggested by CEIC. Thus CEIC encourages employers to pay a wage that is almost half of the standards set by ESA.

CX 1091 Intercede. Employment Services for Immigrant Women, 348 College St., Toronto, Ontario M5T 1S4. Telephone: 922-8017 (days)/537-3037 (evgs). October 27, 1979. Write for details.

Immigrant and Canadian-born women met on October 27, 1979 in Toronto for a Forum called "A View from the Kitchen: Immigrant Women Speak out on the Value of Housework". Many of the participants and guests have formed a coalition called International Coalition for the End of Domestics' Exploitation (INTERCEDE).

INTERCEDE is working:

1. to get the pseudo-contract signed by Federal Immigration and employers of domestic workers on work permits made legal and binding on the employers;
2. to make sure that the bill to bring domestic work under minimum wage legislation passes when it is re-introduced in the Ontario legislature in 1980;
3. to secure funding by the government of independent community agencies so that the minimum wage legislation and the terms of the domestic worker's contracts are observed by employers of domestic workers;
4. to open the way for all women who are presently in Canada on work permits to be able to apply for landed immigrant status immediately;
5. to raise welfare rates immediately to a living wage, and to allow immigrant women to apply for welfare with no threat of deportation.

CX 1092 Taken for Granted: Farm and Domestic Workers. Labour Advocacy and Research Association, c/o Rachel Epstein, 2520 Triumph St., Vancouver, B.C. V5K 1S8. Telephone 251-3872. Slide/tape show Pt. 1 14 min./ Pt. 2 20 min. \$50.00 for purchase.



The Labour Advocacy and Research Association (L.A.R.A.) has produced a slide-tape production and collection of background material which documents the historical and current conditions of these workers and looks at the ways people are organizing to improve the situation.

The slide-tape show is in two parts: Part I discusses the history of farm and domestic workers in British Columbia; Part II discusses current working conditions and recent organizing attempts.

Background material for the slide-tape show includes articles on: History of Farm Work; History of Domestic Work; Conditions of Farm Work/Domestic Work; Legal Rights of Farm and Domestic Workers; magazine articles on current organizing attempts; newspaper clippings; and legal information prepared by L.A.R.A.

CX
1093 Immigration Committee - World Conference on Religion for Peace (WCRP)
c/o Jean Campbell, WCRP Toronto, 11 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2S2. Write for details.

The World Conference on Religion for Peace, Canada (WCRP), a national organization with local chapters, seeks to promote interfaith dialogue with a view to justice and peace. The Toronto working group on Immigration of WCRP has focused on the struggle on long term migrant workers, namely female domestics.

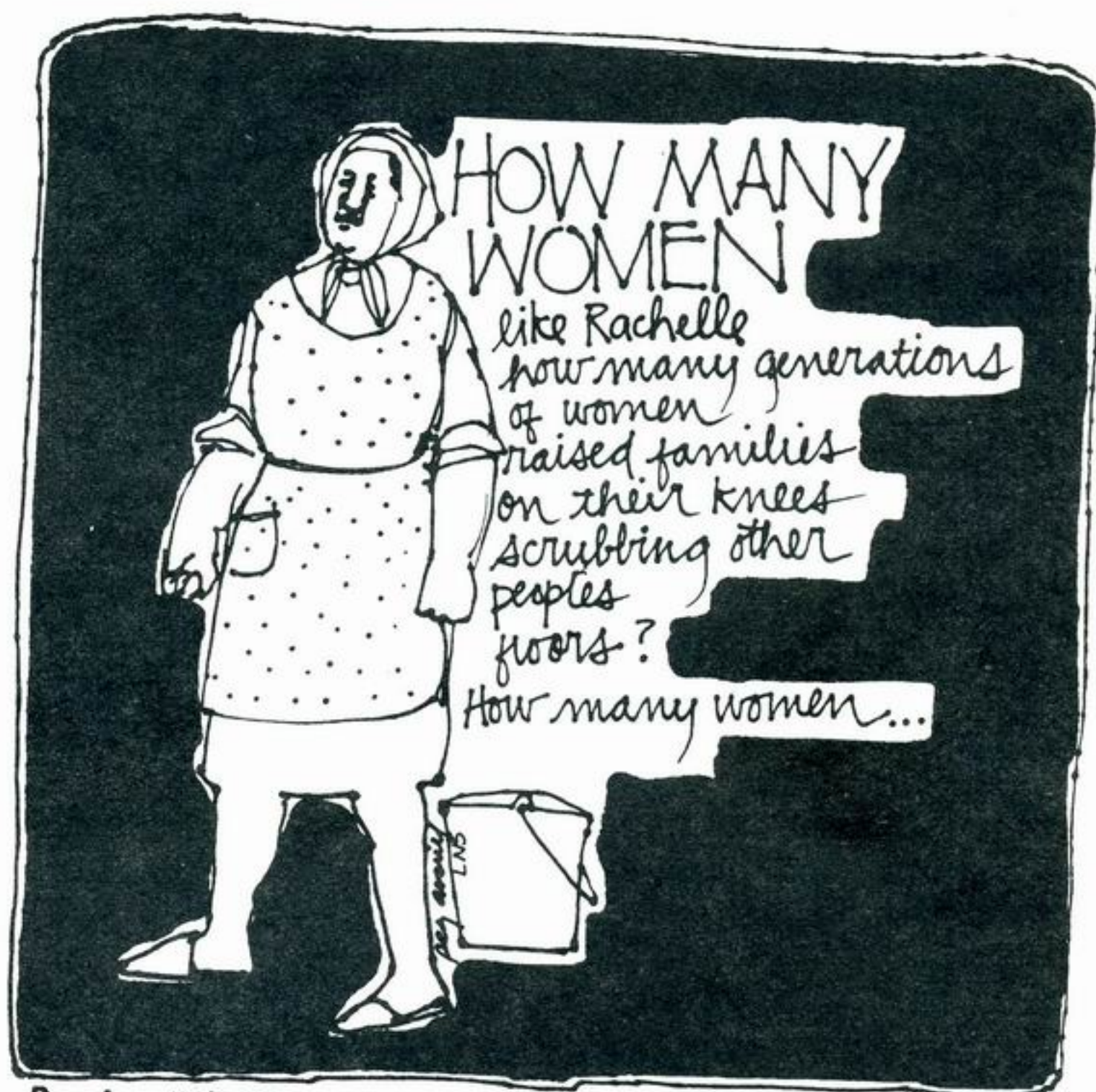
According to the present immigration laws, women from the Third World particularly, are permitted to come to Canada as domestic workers on a one-year work permit, which can be extended to three years. The possibility, however, of attaining landed status is non-existent for these women.

Seasonal migrant workers, in Canada for a few weeks each summer doing agricultural labour, are protected by the Employment Standards Act; but the same protection does not apply to domestic workers. Domestic workers are also the only occupational group excluded from the Human Rights Code and the protection of the Workman's Compensation Board. These latter exceptions are violations of the statutory objectives of Canada's immigration policy.

The WCRP Immigration group is working in collaboration with INTERCEDE (International Coalition to End Domestic's Exploitation), and shares the following objectives with INTERCEDE:

- to ensure that a bill bringing domestic workers under minimum wage legislation be passed in the Ontario legislature this year;
- to ensure that the contract which is signed by Federal Immigration and employers of domestic workers on work permits be made legal and binding on employers;
- to work with the Federal Immigration Department to ensure that every woman on a work permit in Canada has the opportunity to apply for landed status.

Through the attainment of these goals WCRP hopes to take the fear of deportation away from domestics, so that they can make known their substandard working conditions.



Peg Averill/LNS,

CX 1094 Union Women. Organized Working Women (Toronto Area), 15 Gervais Dr., Ste. 301, Don Mills, Ont. Telephone 447-7462. Four pages. Feb., 1980. \$10.00/year.



This edition of the bi-monthly Union Woman focuses on daycare. The needs of working women with children are raised with reference to finding a day-care centre close to home, a centre that has adequate, experienced and caring staff, and a centre that working women can afford to send their children to.

Tina Cartwright describes her search for a daycare centre in Toronto. She relates the frustrations of finding one close to home, but with inexperienced staff who do not, she feels, care enough for her child. She feels it is important to have a centre close to home to eliminate excessive travelling time and costs, and the rush to pick up her child before the centre

closes for the day.

Other articles deal with the need for government funding for day-care centres. This funding is needed, the authors point out so that an adequate number of staff may be employed, and so that more daycare centres may come into existence. The author of one article points out that the Metro Toronto budget for daycare is but a small portion of the monies needed for good daycare centres and adequate staff.

CX 1095 Dossier Garderies: pour un réseau universel et gratuit. Syndicats CSN, CEQ, et SCFP, 1001, rue St-Denis, Montréal. 56 pages. 1979. Gratuit.

Dans le mémoire déposé par les centrales syndicales, un chapitre est consacré à l'analyse des besoins qui justifient un réseau de garderies. On y aborde, à travers un bref historique, la mutation sociale rapide, les changements dans les conditions de vie des travailleurs. On souligne la Déclaration Mondiale des Droits de l'Enfant. Pourtant, une section de ce chapitre nous laisse pour le moins perplexe: les besoins spécifiques.

- abolir la double journée de travail;
- abolir le choix entre enfanter et travailler;
- répondre aux besoins des familles monoparentales.

Ces revendications touchent une réalité difficile vécue par les femmes. Pourtant, rien dans le texte n'apporte de solutions aux problèmes que supposent ces revendications, de même que la revendication "pour le droit des femmes au travail" n'aborde pas la réalité vécue par les femmes.

Le problème du sous-emploi, des emplois dégradants et moins rémunérés, le problème des tâches ménagères toujours présentes après la journée de travail, le problème de la remise en question des rôles de l'homme et de la femme dans le ménage ne trouvent pas de solutions dans l'établissement d'un réseau de garderies. Un tel réseau est nécessaire mais ne peut corriger qu'en partie les problèmes de la femme qui veut ou qui doit travailler. Il ne corrige cependant pas l'exploitation qu'elle subit, tant au travail qu'à la maison. Un changement plus profond s'impose donc à nos mentalités, dans notre système d'éducation, dans notre économie, dans nos revendications. Le mémoire analyse très bien les besoins d'un réseau ainsi que



les besoins des enfants qui pourraient profiter de ces garderies, mais les besoins réels de la femme sont encore loin de trouver leur réponse dans ce mémoire.

CX
1096 Une Critique de l'avant-projet de loi des services de garde à l'enfance.
Regroupement des garderies sans but lucratif, 847, rue Cherrier, Montréal.
53 pages. Oct. 79. Gratuit.

Que ce soient pour des raisons économiques ou sociales, on constate que de plus en plus de femmes choisissent de sortir du foyer pour travailler, étudier ou mener des activités qui les intègrent davantage à la société. En 1980, 40 per cent des femmes ayant de jeunes enfants suront des activités de travail qui les obligeront à recourir à un mode de garde. L'établissement de services de gardes s'avère donc de plus en plus nécessaire, d'une part pour répondre aux besoins de la mère mais aussi pour répondre au besoin de socialisation de l'enfant qui, à travers une vie de groupe, fera l'apprentissage entre autres, du respect des autres, du partage, de l'autonomie, tout en développant ses capacités dans des activités pensées en fonction de lui.

L'avant-projet de loi sur les services de garde prévoit la création d'un Office des Services de Garde. Selon le Regroupement, même si, à première vue cet Office semble avoir des pouvoirs très étendus, en y regardant de plus près, on constate que ces pouvoirs sont limités par une disposition qui permet au Ministre des Affaires Sociales de déterminer les orientations et objectifs de l'Office. Pour le Regroupement, un tel organisme doit, d'une part être autonome mais aussi représenter le milieu de garde, avec des pouvoirs réels de planification et de consultation, lui permettant de préciser ses objectifs et orientations. Cet organisme doit aussi avoir des assises régionales solides, en contact permanent avec les usagers des services de garde locaux. Le document nous présente aussi une évaluation des besoins financiers réels nécessaires au fonctionnement d'une garderie.

CX
1097 Healthsharing. Women Healthsharing Collective, Box 230, Stn. 'M',
Toronto, Ontario M6S 4T3. 19 pages. November, 1979. \$5.00 per year.

Healthsharing is published by Women Healthsharing - a resource and writing collective. In the first issue, the collective defines the term "healthsharing" as - "the concept of sharing health is, for us, a feminist approach to health and healing. It denotes the caring and sense of community which are the essence of both feminism and healing. The emphasis is upon the positive, the ideal - health. Our concern is with health in all its aspects, as it relates to our bodies, our minds, our common and individual environments. Sharing is the process - the sharing of knowledge, ideas experiences and responsibility."

This issue of Healthsharing includes articles on "Birthing Options", midwifery, health and alternative services for women. "Birthing Options" examines the experience women have of giving birth in our society today, an experience that can often be one of alienation, ignorance and powerlessness. Birth in the 20th century has changed from a natural process to a medical event.

The article cites the growing movement in the 60's and 70's to oppose the treatment by the medical establishment of pregnancy and birth as an illness.

There is growing support for greater parent understanding and involvement in the birthing process and many groups are active in lobbying hospitals for improved practices in procedure. However, it is noted that although some changes have been made, rooming in for the baby and mother, fathers present in the delivery room, etc., it is questionable as to whether women have any more real control over their births. The work towards a system that provides a variety of child-birth options for all women that are safe and fully supported by the medical establishment is just beginning.

CX The Anti-Psychiatry Bibliography and Resource Guide. K. Portland Frank,
1098 Press Gang Publishers, 603 Powell St., Vancouver, B. C. V6A 1H2.
160 pages. Sept., 1979. Price. \$4.50.

This book began as a small summer project in 1973; an attempt to compile an anti-psychiatry bibliography for the Vancouver Mental Patients Association's office research files. The present copy is an expanded and revised edition.



ANS/LNS

The NOTE ON THE SECOND EDITION states that the book is organized "to make a more cohesive political statement reflecting the perspective of the mental patients liberation and other related movements, especially feminism and anti-capitalism/imperialism." It is meant to be "a useful handbook for exploring the failings of the present mental health system, how to change and/or abolish it, and what alternatives there are to this system."

K. Portland Frank, author, lesbian/feminist, artist, and former mental patient, spent three years researching and compiling the text. Included are

over one thousand annotations of books, periodicals and audio-visual materials relating to anti-psychiatry, introductory essays outlining major trends within the movement, and a resource directory for North America and Europe.

The works of R. D. Laing, Thomas S. Szasz, Berkeley Radical Psychiatry, Phyllis Chesler, and the Mental Patients' Liberation Movement are examined. The eleven chapters include Psychiatry and The Law, Mind Control Technology, Psychiatry and Women, and Psychiatry and Other Oppressed Groups.

Press Gang Publishers is a feminist printing and publishing collective established in the Spring of 1974.



CX 1099 C'est a Nous De Decider. Le comité de lutte pour l'avortement libre et gratuit, Les Editions du Remue-Ménage, C. P. 607, succ. C, Montréal. 56 pages, 1978. Ecrire.

En 1978, bon nombre d'hôpitaux refusaient systématiquement les demandes d'avortement, n'acceptant que les cas extrêmes, les cas pour lesquels il est démontré que la santé physique et mentale de la femme pourraient être en danger. Seuls les hôpitaux anglophones acceptent les demandes sans faire le procès de celles qui se présentent à leurs services. En 1975, on a dénombré 5657 avortements au Québec. 5418 ont été pratiqués dans des hôpitaux anglophones, 239 dans des hôpitaux francophones. Pour la Coordination Nationale pour l'Avortement Libre et Gratuit, la question de l'avortement n'est pas une question médicale mais bien la question du droit des femmes de décider de leur corps, de leur avenir. "Il ne s'agit pas de défendre le droit des médecins à pratiquer des avortements, mais bien de s'assurer à nous les femmes, le droit d'avorter librement et gratuitement." ". . . Nous avons toujours dénoncé les comités thérapeutiques comme étant un moyen de plus de refuser l'avortement aux femmes qui ne sont ni assez folles, ni assez malades pour satisfaire aux "critères" de comités. Pour les femmes, passer devant ces comités, c'est faire face à un mini-tribunal médical, ce qui explique que bon nombre de femmes ont encore recours aux avortements clandestins, aux voyages à New York". C'EST A NOUS DE DECIDER permet aux femmes de décider en connaissance de cause. Connaître les luttes qui ont été menées, connaître les techniques médicales utilisées, les groupes et organismes qui peuvent nous aider à prendre notre corps en main.

CX 2000 A Widow's Handbook. Jane Robinson - A Project of the Newfoundland and Labrador Women's Institutes, P. O. Box 4056, St. John's, Newfoundland. 52 pages. 1979. Free.

This handbook examines the emotional, economic and societal implications of widowhood, specifically widows in Newfoundland. It recognizes that women in our culture often do not have much of a role outside of the home and upon death of a husband they become increasingly isolated. With little or no social and economic role in our culture, they find themselves in a state of uselessness and loneliness. In practical terms, many widows are forced to exist on an income that is at or below the poverty line. Because many women have never worked outside the home, or left their jobs upon marriage they have no choice but to live on what government or private assistance there is available. The work they have done all their lives as homemakers and child-rearers is given no monetary value in our society and therefore no financial benefit for those in their old age.

The hand book also makes suggestions for facing the death of a husband in



Spare Rib

practical terms what a woman can expect to deal with around funeral arrangements, releasing money from bank accounts, insurance and wills. The different forms of government assistance are explained and addresses are supplied for the region of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The handbook concludes with the suggestion that widows must come together in groups and organizations to develop collective action to change the conditions that keep them isolated and impoverished. Included is a list of books and articles for further reading.

CX 2001 Legal Process for Battered Women. Margaret V. Ostrowski. United Way of the Lower Mainland, 1625 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., V6J 1T9. 50 pages. June, 1979.

This handbook is written for people who work with battered women. Its aim is to provide a guide to the legal process in B. C. and how to use that system effectively. The booklet contains three parts: first, a guide for battered women, second, the court structure in B. C., and, third, the legal process for battered women.

The first part is a quick and handy reference for telephone numbers of a lawyer referral service, legal aid, and community law offices. Counseling services are listed as are transition houses, offering housing for battered women.

Part two outlines the court structure defining the limits and procedures at each level of the process.

Finally, the various laws concerning the rights of battered women, i.e. property, divorce, separation, compensation for injuries, are outlined.



CX 2002 Rexdale Immigrant Women's Project. Betty Campbell, Rexdale Immigrant Women's Project, 51 Panorama Court, Rexdale, Ontario M9V 4L8. Telephone (416) 741-1210. Write for details.

Co-operate with
other women's groups
in the community



The Rexdale Immigrant Women's Project is attempting to meet the needs of immigrant women in suburban communities. These needs include the dispelling of isolation and loneliness which result from culture shock, language barriers, lack of friends or family, and lack of public transit. The Project, begun in November, 1978, was developed to meet these needs. The Project is the result of a good deal of collaborative effort between front line workers of key agencies in Rexdale, a suburban community of Metro Toronto.

The Project originally set out to develop self-help groups for women who spoke the same language and shared

the same cultural background. Modifications of this have occurred. The original informal coffee groups are now more structured and focussed, offering specific courses such as Parenting Skills and Assertiveness Training. The groups have also moved from the use of volunteer leaders to skilled resource persons, although the volunteers still play a vital role in planning and organizing. The skilled leaders, however, are always from the same ethnic background as the women who make up the group.

CX
2003 The Feminist Party of Canada. 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3. Telephone 925-3777. Eight pages. Oct., 1979. Write for details.

The Feminist Party of Canada (F.P.C.) grew out of meetings held in the early part of 1979. The impetus of its formation came from the desire to increase women's participation in the political system. The F.P.C. "is an integrated segment of the Women's Movement. Our policy, process and structure will be an expression of that movement."

The F.P.C. states that historically the position of women has been a demeaning one. Women have taken the responsibility for making communities more fully human. If the political system is the process through which members of a community, hence a society, are protected, then women belong in politics, and if this is not the case, then women are required to make the appropriate changes.

Feminist Party of Canada News/Nouvelle is a bilingual publication in the form of a newsletter. The October 1979 issue contains the article, "Contemporary Feminism and Its Relation to the Feminist Party of Canada: F.P.C. Educational Day, Sept. 29, 1979". The article outlines the addresses given by the keynote speakers that day, namely Mary O'Brien and Angela Miles. Basically, the road to an operative feminist society is through labour, social and feminist milieus using the F.P.C. as the vehicle. A major issue facing the feminist effort is the redefining of politics in terms of human reality.



CX
2004 Women and Socialism - Accounting for our Experience. Vancouver Women's Study Group, P. O. Box 46534 Postal Station "G", 3760 W. 10th Ave., Vancouver, B. C. V6R 4G8. 28 pages. Nov., 1979. Write for details.

The authors of this booklet, the Vancouver Women's Study Group, came together to make sense of their Marxism and feminism, and to see where and how the two fit together. They feel the tension of being "feminist" and "socialist" when certain elements of the women's movement accuse them of selling out to men, and when the communist movement brands them as "bourgeois feminists", who pose a threat to unity in the working class.

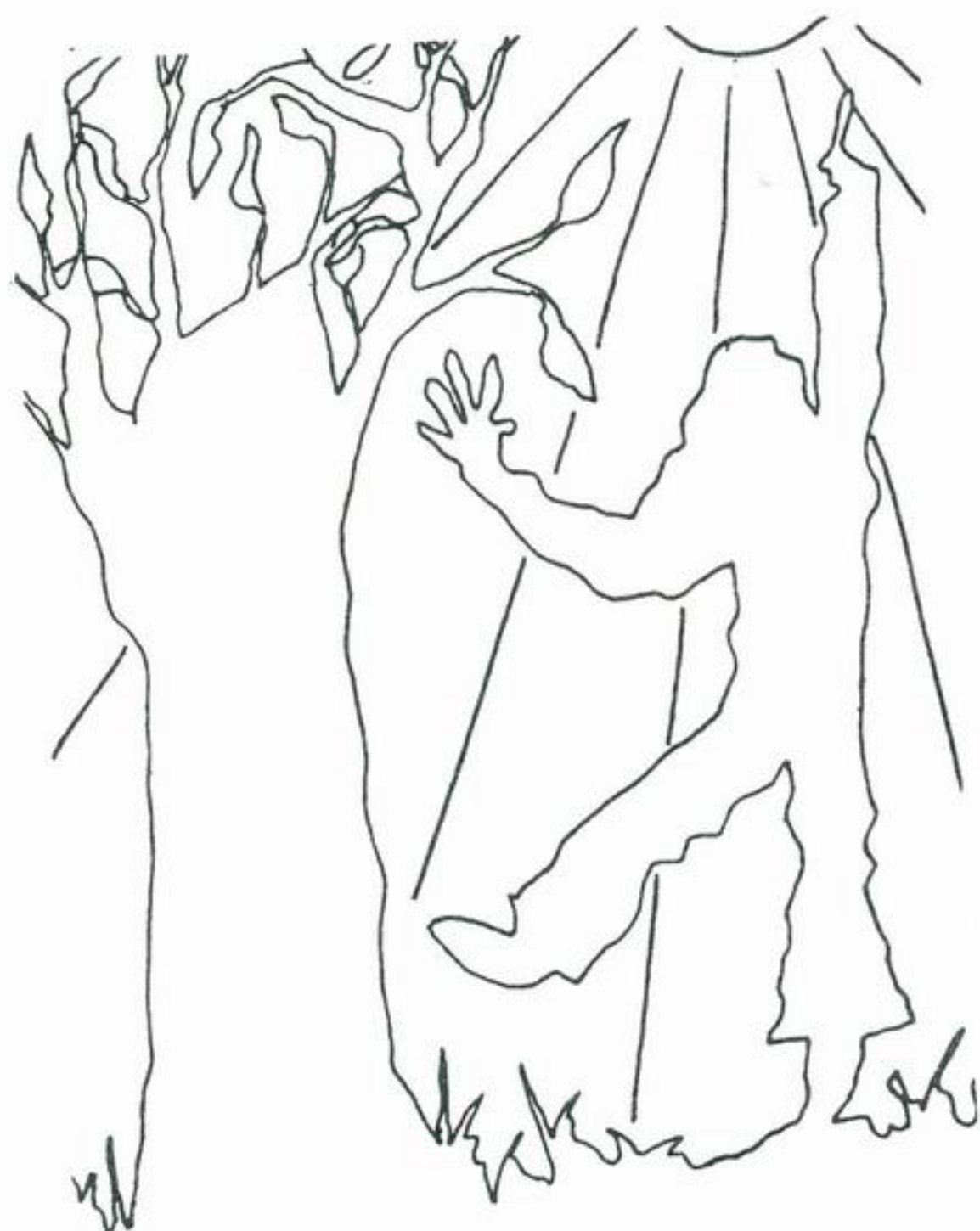
The booklet reacts to attitudes of certain leftist groups around the position of women in the revolutionary struggle. Such groups deny that working class men benefit materially from women's oppression in the family and labour force; they misunderstand the divisions existing between men and women and are out of touch

with the realities of women's oppression. Women are expected to fit into the revolutionary struggle without bringing their own life experience with them,

This booklet challenges the popular notion that women are making headway in a labour force which is still essentially segregated by sex: women are paid less than men, and get less skilled jobs; unions are male-dominated; women, whether in the labour force, at home or in the process of separation find themselves dependent on male incomes. Women are treated and defined as dependent on men; thus a class analysis is essential to the women's movement.

"The experience of working class women is 'different' from that of working class men; this difference provides a material basis for divisions between men and women, . . . differences (which) cannot be overlooked in the name of unity". Men are faced with a choice of whether or not to maintain their privileges gained from keeping women unequal. The authors say that equal participation is essential to any true future revolutionary movement.

CX
2005 Women and the Christian Faith - A Selected Bibliography and Resource Catalogue. Daphne Anderson and Mary Connor, The Ecumenical Women's Resource Centre, 175 - 6050 Chancellor Blvd., Vancouver, B. C. V6T 1L4. 51 pages. August, 1979. \$1.50 plus postage.



This selected bibliography and resource catalogue is an initiative of the Division of Mission in Canada of the United Church. It is a response to that Church's decision "to raise the awareness of the institutional church, its bodies, church leaders and members, to the issues which the changed consciousness of and about women, has brought before society and our church."

The catalogue was put together at the Ecumenical Women's Resource Centre. This institution is unique in Canada. It is staffed mainly by volunteers from the student body of the Vancouver School of Theology and other Christian women in Vancouver. Services are available to any group and include resources for sale and loan: books, articles, study kits, tapes, bibliographies, workshops, and speakers primarily on Christian feminism. The Centre is open to both women and men who are interested in feminism from a Christian perspective. The Centre is also committed to creating networks of women in British Columbia concerned with promoting equality, justice and encouragement for women throughout the churches.

Materials included in the catalogue were primarily those from a Christian perspective, books published since 1970, and periodicals published since 1975 available in theological school libraries across Canada.

Sexuality and abortion are treated as two "special areas". The sexuality area includes basic works on homosexuality, plus those which combine Christian and feminist perspectives on lesbianism.

CX
2006 L'Autre Parole. c/o Monique Dumais, Departement des Sciences religieuses, Universite du Quebec, 300 Avenue des Ursulines, Rimouski, Quebec G5L 3A1. Telephone 418-724-1552. One page. Jan., 1980. Write for details.



L'Autre Parole is the name of both a group and it's publication. The group, L'Autre Parole, existing since 1976, consists of Christian feminists in Quebec. Presently, two such groups exist in Montreal, one in Sherbrooke, and two in Rimouski, while others are in the process of being formed. L'Autre Parole has links with other Christian feminist groups in Ontario, France, Belgium, and U. S. A.

The group's objectives are: the theological implications of women in a global sense and the full participation of women in the Roman Catholic church. Sharing with other feminist and progressive groups L'Autre Parole has supported the struggles of Sister Theresa Kane in her desire to have more women involved in the church. The group also presented a paper in Nov., 1979 at the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women in Edmonton.

L'Autre Parole produces a publication three times a year. Its readership consists of some 600 individuals and organizations.

CX
2007 Women's Concerns Newsletter. The United Church of Canada, Division of Mission in Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave., E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M8. 12 pages. Nov., 1979. Write for details.

The Women's Concerns Newsletter is one way for Canadian women in the church to be in touch with one another. Through it, women can inform one another of issues that concern them, they have the opportunity to reflect on their struggles and their experiences.

A report on the Women's Rights and Mission Conference - 1979 looks at how women are misused in the work force, and exploited by the big city, which often forces women into prostitution. A reflection after a worship service looks at the use of male imagery in religion. The Guest Editorial looks closely at the cutbacks in Medicare, and how they are going to affect women. The widowed and single women are particularly vulnerable to the lack of health care if medicare disintegrates. The author suggests that because women will be affected more quickly, and with much greater force, than men, they must support medicare.

CX
2008

La Gazette Des Femmes. Conseil du Statut de la Femme du Québec (CSF)
700 boul. St-Cyrille est., 16ième Etage, Québec G1R 5A9. 36 pages,
Mensuel. Gratuit.

Le CSF du Québec a décidé de mener des actions: campagne publicitaire contre le sexisme à tous les niveaux, dénonciation constante du sexisme dans la publicité et dans les médias, organisation d'un colloque sur la violence faite aux femmes etc. Depuis quelques mois, le CSF publie la Gazette Des Femmes, revue mensuelle qui tente (et réussit bien) de nous présenter l'actualité au féminin. Aidé d'une équipe de correspondantes provenant de plusieurs régions et groupes impliqués dans la lutte contre l'exploitation des femmes, le CSF, en publiant la Gazette Des Femmes, s'est donné un outil supplémentaire pour rejoindre les femmes, les informer, recueillir leurs besoins et commentaires. L'actualité féminine est présentée à travers différentes chroniques et rubriques portant sur les arts, le travail, la situation des femmes à l'extérieur du Québec, la femme au travail ou à la maison, les lois, l'organisation sociale, etc.

La Gazette Des Femmes n'a pas peur . . . elle parle. Pas de la mode ou des produits de beauté, trop de magazines s'y consacrent déjà, souvent afin d'exploiter la femme. Elle parle de l'avortement, des conditions de travail des femmes immigrantes, des femmes battues, des femmes qui se sont battues et qui ont vaincu le sexisme, du syndicalisme, des expériences vécues par des femmes ou des groupes de femmes, de la discrimination contenue dans les lois. . . . La Gazette ne parle pas en vase clos. Elle veut rejoindre les femmes et, pour ce faire, distribue gratuitement cette revue dont la qualité ne peut que susciter la lecture.

CX
2009

Newsletter, Vol. VI, no. 8. Newfoundland Status of Women Council,
P. O. Box 6072, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X8. Telephone, (709)
753-0220. 12 pages. Nov./Dec., 1979. Write for details.



The Newfoundland Status of Women Council seeks equal opportunity for women in the labour force, market place, and legal system. To achieve this stated goal, the Council is involved in many activities, such as the publication of a Newsletter. This edition of their newsletter describes in detail the activities of the Council and its committees for 1978, 1979.

The newsletter carries reports on the work of such committees as Mother's Group, Women and the Law, and the Consciousness Raising Group. Other activities include bringing information to Newfoundland women through the use of radio and T.V.; assessing the need for a transition house in St. John's; sponsoring workshops for women, such as one on Feminist Counselling and one on Leadership.

The Council also worked on a summer project in 1979 called "Women, Oil, and Industrial Development." The Newsletter points out that many discussions on such things as birth control, sexuality and the role of the

women in the family are also part of the program of the Status of Women Council.

CX 2010 The Manitoba Women's Newspaper, Vol. 1, no. 1. 447 Webb Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3R 2P2. Telephone Martina Freitag, 949-0295. Eight pages. March, 1980. .60/issue, \$5.00 per year.

The Manitoba Women's Newspaper has the aim of providing "an alternative means of communication with a feminist perspective in order to stimulate, to inform, to effect change and to unify women's strengths. It also serves as a public forum of discussion for the women of Manitoba".

The first issue of the women's newspaper includes articles on the celebration of Women's day, women and the law, the struggle to found a women's centre at the Universities of Winnipeg and Manitoba, women and credit, women and rural jobs, health issues and a story of a woman who became an auto mechanic.

One article, "Women Centres Get Nowhere", tells of the obstacles the women met at the Universities of Winnipeg and Manitoba in their struggle to organize a woman's centre. Negative responses came from university officials who claimed that the centre would become simply a place for women to get together to share their dating experiences, or would lead to cuts in funding grants.

The article on women as auto mechanics relates the story of one woman who is now a successful auto mechanic. Included in this story are details concerning specific health issues for women, the struggles involved in becoming a mechanic in terms of pay verses expenses, and some examples of sexual discrimination.



CX 2011 Branching Out, Vol. VI, no. 4. New Women's Magazine Society, Box 4098, Edmonton, Alta. 49 pages. 1979. Subscriptions: Individuals \$6./4 issues, \$11./8 issues; Institutions \$10./4 issues, \$20./8 issues.

Branching Out is published every three months in magazine form by the New Women's Magazine Society, a Canadian charitable organization in Alberta. Articles are written by Canadian women only, although the content can relate to situations outside the country. Reviews of new women's fiction, poetry, art and film appear regularly, while articles focus on a wide range of issues in their relationship to women -- politics, the law, health, architectural design, work, etc. Although the thrust of the whole publication is primarily feminist, there is much room for discussion of individual viewpoints within. For example, this particular issue continues the debate concerning censorship of pornographic material and the effect of such a move, in response to a former article on the subject.

Another article discusses the operations of genital mutilation on women, still commonly practised in Africa and the Middle East to ensure virginity. These operations of "female circumcision" are more widespread today than ever before and in some countries both western-trained physicians and hospitals receive money to perform the operations. Until very recently there has been a wall of silence around these cultural practices and even development agencies such as

World Health Organization and the Canadian International Development Agency have been hesitant to discuss them. An address is given in the article for women who want to take further action.

Another article analyzes two legislative changes in Cuba, one dealing with women and labour, the second with relations between men and women in the home.

CX
2012 Prime Time Information Kit. Prime Time, #304-620 View St., Victoria,
B. C. V8W 1J6. Late/1979. \$10. plus \$2.50 postage.



Prime Time, a Victoria group which has focused on the needs of women in middle years was established as a National Health and Welfare Demonstration Project and has just completed its third and final year of operation. The group started several programmes relating to women between 35 and 60, then transferred responsibility for their continuance to community organizations like the YWCA and Camosun College.

The information kit contains 12 resource booklets providing information plus suggested course outlines and working bibliographies. Titles are "Non-Traditional Planning for Women", "I'd Like to Go Back to School But", "Financial Planning for the Lay Person", "The Challenge of Widowhood", "Shifting Gears in Middle Years", "How

to Say What You Need to Say Without Feeling Guilty", "Single Women", "Short Workshops", "Natural Menopause", "Practical Budgeting on a Low Income", "My Husband Retired Early", and "Leadership Training". Various small pamphlets are also included. The kit could be of use to structured or unstructured groups, women's centres, and to individuals seeking programme ideas.

PAST CONTRIBUTIONS ON WOMEN

Alberta Committee: Indian Rights for Indian Women, 10831 - 130th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- The Arbitrary Enfranchisement of Indian Women - 259.

Alliance for Life, 12 Richmond St. E., Ste. 612, Toronto, Ont. M5C 1N1. Tel.: (416) 361-0098.

- Pro-Life News/Canada, vol. 2 #2 - 411

Anopoulos, Sheila McLeoa, c/o Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Box 1541, Stn. B., Ottawa K1P 5R5.

- Problems of Immigrant Women in the Canadian Labour Force - 914.

- Ayote, Wendy, 129 Laurier W., Montreal, P. Q.
 - Pluri-elles (vol. 1, #2): Bulletin de Liaison des groupes autonomes des femmes - 595.
- Blondin, Gina. P. O. Box 2580, Yellowknife, N. W. T.
 - N.W.T. Native Women's Group - 501.
- British Columbia Native Women's Society, 325 Yellowhead Highway, Kamloops, B.C. V2H 1H1
 - 969.
- Canadian Association in Support of the Native Peoples, 251 Laurier Ave., Ottawa K1P 5J6
 - Bulletin - 968.
- Canadian Union of Public Employees, 233 Gilmour St., Ste. 800, Ottawa.
 - Equal Opportunity at Work - 350.
- Canadian Women's Educational Press, 280 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario
 - The Political Economy of Population Control in Latin America - 88.
- Collective-Feminist Publication of Ottawa, 227 Laurier Ave. W., Ste. 207, Ottawa K1P 5J7
 - Upstream: A Canadian Women's Publication - 403, 639, 761.
- Comite inter-central de la condition feminine (CEQ-CSN-FTQ). a/s Nicole Boily
 Federation des Femmes Quebec, 1600 Berri, piece 3115, Montreal, P.Q. H2L 4E4
 - Reactions a l'ordonnance sur les conges de maternite - 809.
- Commission des droits de la personne de Quebec, 360 rue St. Jacques, Montreal, P.Q. H2Y 1P5
 - Commentaires concernant la protection de la meternite a l'occasion de la publication du projet d'ordannance sur les conges de maternite - 810.
- Community Radio Education Society, 333 Carroll St., Vancouver, B. C.
 - 462.
- Converse-Voluntary Group, 87 Isabel St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3A 1E8.
 - 705.
- Cross-Cultural Communication Centre, 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario M6E 3P9.
 - Immigrant Women's Resources Project - 697.
- Culhane, Clare, 3965 Pandora St., Burnaby, B. C. V5C 2A8.
 - Prisoners' Rights Groups - 707.
- Department of Health and Welfare, Ottawa/New Woman Centre, 3465 cote des neiges, #71, Montreal, P. Q.
 - The New Woman Centre: Annual Report - 260.
- Development Education Centre/DEC Films, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto Ont. M5R 2G3.
 - Women's Work - 399
 - Some Black Women - 697A
 - Rape - 762.

Downtown East Side Residents Association, 616 East Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.
V6A 1L9

- 59.

Edmonton Women's Shelter Ltd., c/o Student Legal Services Law Centre, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2H5. Tel.: 432-2701.

- Battered Women: How to Use the Law - 970.

Equal Pay Coalition, c/o DEC, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3.

- Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value - 749.

Feminist Communication Collective, Box 238 Place d'Armes, Montreal, P.Q.

- 315.

Goundrey, Shirley, P. O. Box 6072, St. John's Newfoundland. A1C 5X8.

- A History of the Newfoundland Status of Women Council - 404.

Hall, Sherona, 260 Wellesley St. E., Apt 2716, Toronto Ont, Tel.: 939-9370.

- Position Paper: Committee Against the Deportation of Immigrant Women - 915.

Housewives' Initiative and Women's Action Groups, 112 Spruce St., Toronto Ont.
Tel.: 921-4091.

- Taking What's Ours - everywoman's guide to welfare and student aid - 888.

Kidd, Dorothy, ERA of Women Society of Ryerson and Students for Wages for Housework, c/o Women's Action Group, Box 38 Stn E., Toronto, Ontario.

- Presentation to the Ministry of Colleges & Universities of Ontario and the Ministry of Community and Social Services of Ontario - 812.

Kingston Prison for Women, P. O. Box 515,
Kingston, Ontario.

- Tightwire - 401.

Kootenay Women's Paper, Box 736, Nelson,
B. C.

- Images - 349.

Kuyek, Joan and Duckworth, Martin, 260
Edmund St., Sudbury, Ont. Tel.: (705)675-3211

- Proposal for a Bilingual Half-Hour
Film (on Women During the INCO
Strike) - 936.

Last Post. 454 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

- Victimizing Domestic Workers (Last
Post vol. 6, #6) - 979.

Lesbian Mother's Defense Fund, P. O. Box
38, Stn. E, Toronto, Ont. M6H 4E1.

Tel.: (416)465-6822.

- Grapevine - 1021.

Manitoba Human Rights Commission, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

- Out From the Shadows - 71.



Mental Patients Association, 2146 Yew St., Vancouver, B. C.
- Women Look at Psychiatry - 109.

Montreal Women's Shelter Committee, C/o Phyl Davies, Catholic Community Services Inc., 1857 de Maisonneuve W., Montreal, P. Q. H3H 1J7
- Women on "Skid Row"-A Proposal for Alcoholic and Homeless Women in Montreal - 258.

Movement for Christian Feminism, 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario.
- 352.

National Action Committee on the Status of Women, 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto Ontario M4T 1M9. Tel.: (416)922-3246.
- Status of Women News - 979.

Northern B. C. Women's Taskforce, Women's Research Centre, 517 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B. C.
- Northern B. C. Women's Taskforce Report on Single Industrial Resource Communities - 572.

Perception, 55 Parkdale, Box 3505, Stn. C., Ottawa K1X 4G1.
- 930.

Presbyterian Church in Canada, Board of Congregational Life, 50 Wynford Dr., Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1J7.
- Violence in the Home - 1024.

Resources Exchange Project, Box 847, Middleton, N. S.
- Women and the Law in Nova Scotia - 351.

Right to Life Association of Toronto, 17 Queen St. E., Ste. 444, Toronto, Ont. M5C 1P9. Tel.: (416)364-4768.
- Newsletter - 262.

St. John's Women Bureau, The Woman's Centre, 77 Bond St., St. John's Newfoundland.
- Women and the Law in Newfoundland - 313.

Tetes de Pioche, Les. c.p.é 247, Succursale Ahuntsic, Montreal, P. Q.
- 454.

Tightwire Magazine, Box 515, Kingston, Ontario K7L 4W7.
- Is there a Future for the Prison for Women? - 706.

Toronto Rape Crisis Centre, P. O. Box 6597
Stn. A., Toronto Ont. M5W 1X4.
- Newsletter - 402.

Uncertified Human, 1295 Gerrard St. E.,
Toronto, Ontario M4L 1X8.
- 263, 359.

United Church of Canada, Div of Mission, Research, and Resources in Social Issues, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8.
- Women Working - 227.



Vancouver Status of Women, 2029 W. 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

- Kinesis - 132, 633
- Feminist Resource Materials - 226
- Update - 760.

Vancouver Women's Health Collective, 1520 W. 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
- 1022.

Voice of Women"La Voix des Femmes (Calgary), c/o Helen Freeman, 136 - 34A Street
N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 2Y3.
- 1006.

Western Canadian Women's News, 2029 W. 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
- Guide to the B. C. Women's Movement - 70.

Women Rally for Action, 2029 W. 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
- The Rally Story: An Account of the Planning, Organization and Enactment
of the Women Rally for Action - 493.

Women's Communication Centre, 3 Church St., 4th Floor, Toronto, Ontario.
- 72.

Women's Information Centre, 15 Birch Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 1E1.
- Women's Fundraising Coalition - 566.

Women's Research Centre, 201 - 517 E. Broadway, Vancouver, B. C. V5T 1X4.
- 887
- Women, Immigration and the Canadian Economy - 871.



ECONOMY / ECONOMIE

- CX 2013 The Textile and Clothing Industries in Canada: A Profile. GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2. Telephone (416)921-4615. 45 pages. March, 1980. \$2.00.

This profile of the clothing and textile industries, produced by GATT-Fly, is their attempt to provide a single source of information concerning the background of these Canadian industries.

The profile includes a description of what textiles are and how they are produced from yarn to fabric. Information is also given on where in Canada textile and clothing plants are located, their number and how many people they employ.

The profile makes connections between the Canadian clothing and textile industries and these industries in other countries. The connections are made through foreign control in Canada, working conditions both in Canada and developing countries, the international trade union connections, and imports/exports and government policy.

The profile points to two trends in Canada in these industries. In textiles, the trend is towards the domination of Canadian production by highly capitalized foreign-owned companies. In clothing, the most recent development is the increase in clothing imports from lower-wage countries in Asia.

- CX 2014 One Namibia One Nation. Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa (TCLSAC), 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2G3. Telephone: (416)967-5562. Slide/tape show, 30 min. 1979. Rental: \$20. Purchase: \$90.



This new slide-tape show produced by the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa (TCLSAC) presents the history of present-day Namibia. The history begins with German colonial rule through the South African occupation and recent manoeuvres for pseudo-independence and sham elections.

Living and working conditions of blacks and whites are examined in this slide-tape show, with attention paid to the economic bases of apartheid. The role of Canadian corporations such as The Bay, Falconbridge and Rossing Uranium is also spelled out. The history of SWAPO and the struggle now being fought are also presented in the slide-tape show.

CX 2015 Flying Together. GATT-Fly Newsletter, GATT-Fly, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2. Four pages. Nov., 1979. Write for details.

"Petrocan: Only the First Step" and "Gasohol: Solar Energy in Liquid Form" are the two leading articles in this issue of Flying Together. The first article discusses the disadvantages of 'privatizing' Petrocan. It claims that to place Petrocan in the hands of giant multinational energy corporations would serve to reinforce our position as the only major oil and gas producing country to follow such a plan of action. It is pointed out that public control of Petrocan is necessary if only to represent the first step toward public control of all large scale energy production and sale in Canada. Without this public "control we cannot hope to achieve and maintain energy self-reliance".

The second topic raised in this issue deals with promising utilization of gasohol as motor fuel. The production of gasohol is essentially the same process used in making "moonshine". Some benefits of using gasohol are that it requires no engine modification, and it is less polluting than gasoline. Some American farmers are experimenting with gasohol, and claim that it can be produced for as little as 30 - 50 cents a gallon. In Canada it has been recommended that research be carried out on potatoes and sugar as primary gasohol sources. However, there is some concern on the part of oil companies whose main interest lies in the sale of gasoline. This concern is presenting some problem to the proponents of gasohol. To add to this, "present Canadian tax legislation prohibits farmers from experimenting with on-farm alcohol distilleries." Cost is another barrier, for a bond requirement of between \$200,000. and \$500,000 must be met.

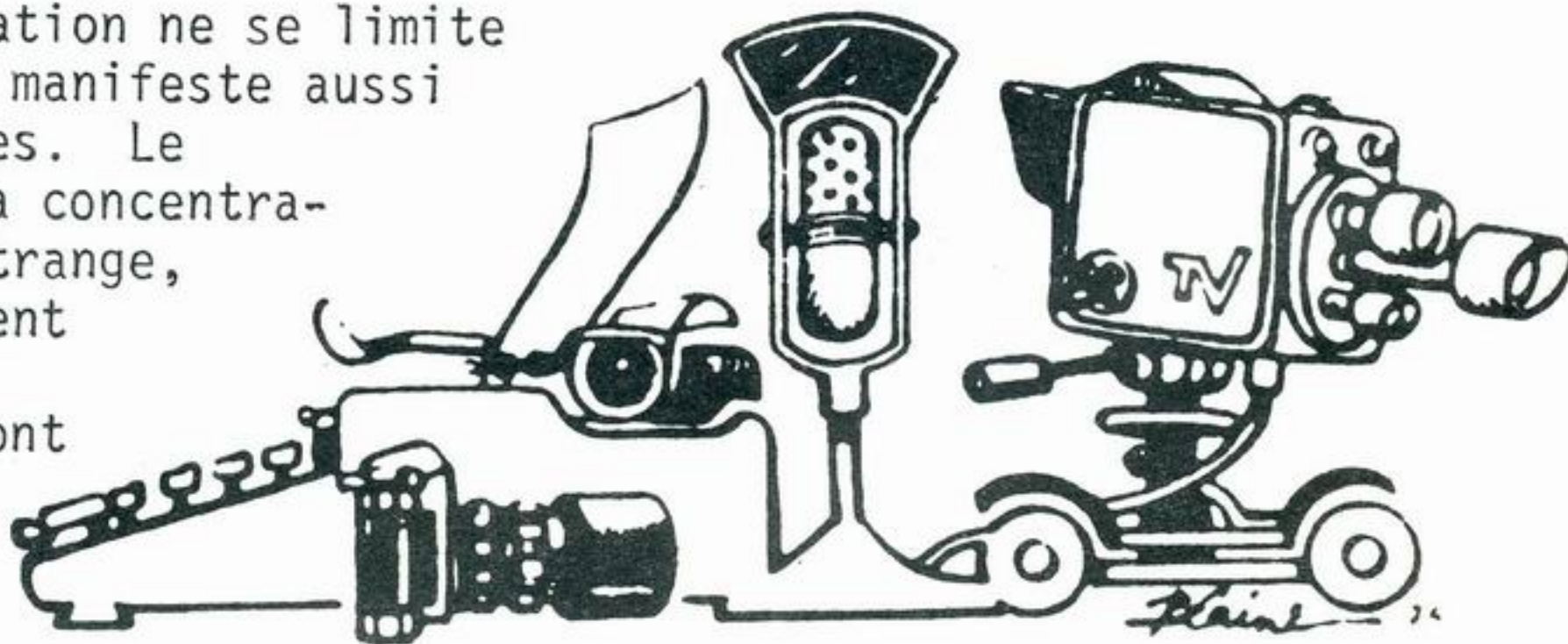
CX 2016 Les Propriétaires Des Médias. Institut Canadien pour l'Education des Adultes, 506, est rue Ste-Catherine, suite 800, Montréal, P.Q. H2L 2C7. 95 pages. Oct., 1979. Ecrire.

A première vue, on aurait tendance à croire en une grande diversité d'information au Canada. Le nombre important de journaux et médias électroniques alimente cette croyance. Pourtant, en y regardant de plus près, nous sommes à même de constater la concentration de plus en plus importante de la presse entre les mains de quelques grands propriétaires ou groupes.

En 1914, il se publiait, à travers le Canada, 38 quotidiens appartenant à autant de propriétaires. En 1979, 127 quotidiens sont diffusés. 90 de ces quotidiens appartiennent à des propriétaires faisant partie de 11 groupes. Ces groupes diffusent 77 per cent de tous les exemplaires de journaux vendus quotidiennement. Les plus importants de ces groupes: Thomson Newspaper (36 quotidiens), Southam Press (14), F.P. Publications (12).

On constate aussi que la concentration ne se limite pas qu'au nombre d'entreprises mais se manifeste aussi en rapport avec les régions ou provinces. Le document aborde aussi la question de la concentration dans les autres médias et, fait étrange, . . . plusieurs de ces groupes reviennent sur le tapis.

Les groupes les plus faibles se sont éliminés (ex.: Montreal Star) alors que les groupes les plus influents ont consolidé leur position ou leur monopole sur le marché.



L'étude de l'ICEA impose évidemment la question de fond de la liberté de presse, du droit à l'information, plus précisément à une information diversifiée nous permettant de conserver un oeil critique.

CX 2017 In The Best Interests of the Child. A report by the National Council of Welfare, Brook Claxton Building, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0K9. 41 pages. Dec., 1979. Write for details.

This report analyzes the child welfare system within the context of poverty in Canada and points out that low income families are more likely to use children's social services than

are those who are better off. The report explains that the root cause of the current crises in child welfare is that the children's social services system is overloaded. There has been a marked increase in the number of families seeking help during the past few years, and a significant change in the kind of children coming into care. Whereas in the past young children were the major clients of services, now the clientele includes an increasing number of adolescents -- many of whom are emotionally troubled. There has also been an increasing flow of abused children into the children's services system.



Reprinted from the Edmonton Committee for International Year of the Child Report of Oct./Nov. '79.

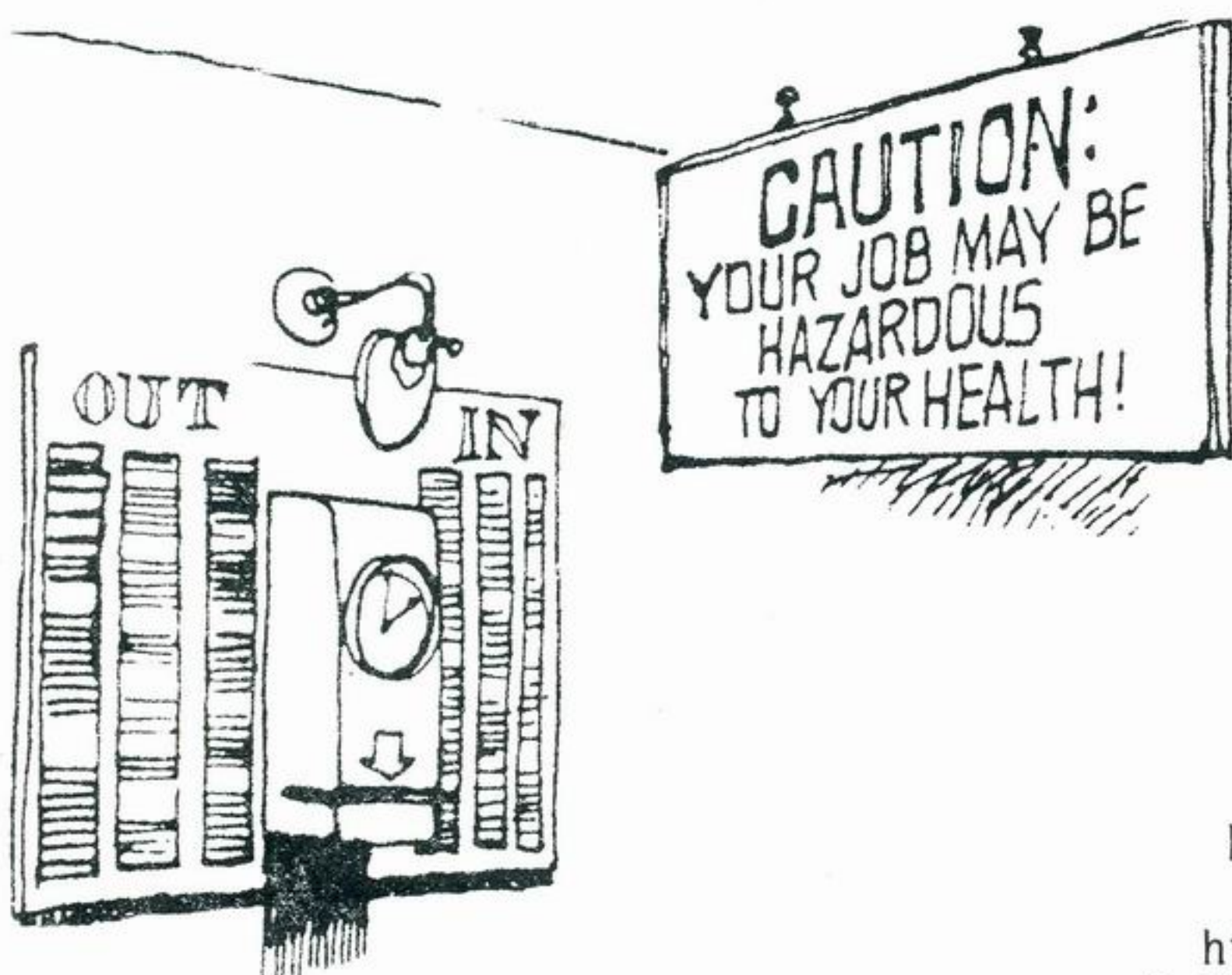
The report concludes that there is only one effective response to the 'overload' dilemma and it does not primarily involve the children's services system at all; it involves the income security programs which replace lost earnings and supplement inadequate income. Welfare rates must be increased to provide an income at least equal to Statistics Canada's poverty line; also they must be indexed automatically to reflect fully all increases in the cost of living. Unemployment insurance should pay at least 75 per cent of previous earnings for those whose income falls below the poverty line. The most effective way to increase benefits to families with children is to raise the child tax credit. The tax exemption for dependent children (a completely regressive tax exemption) should be abolished and all the money thus saved redirected to the child tax credit.

LABOUR

TRAVAIL

CX 2018 The Phone Book: Working at the Bell. Joan Newman Kuyek, illustrated by Luc Robert, Between the Lines Press, Kitchener, Ontario or c/o Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3. 96 pages. 1979. \$5.95.

The Phone Book presents an insider's view of work at one of Canada's largest corporations. The author spent several years as a Bell employee and has inter-



viewed dozens of fellow workers in the course of her research. The resulting study reveals a stifling bureaucracy which has only changed over the years by making jobs more fragmented and employees increasingly restive. As Bell's affiliate, Northern Telecom, has expanded its breakthroughs in the development of telephone technology has had serious effects on work at the Bell. New technology has served to increase management control over Bell employees, and the author points out that this has heightened discontent.

The Phone Book looks at the historical development of work at the Bell, from the days when supervisors used to glide up and down behind rows of operators

on rollerskates to the present, when a computer carries on direct monitoring. The author also examines the expansion of Bell into the uncharted waters of the Third World in its global search for markets. These elements are brought together in a discussion of the recent unionization of the Bell after years of paternalism and company unionism.

CX Unions (a film), Canadian Labour Congress - Education and Studies
2019 Centre, 2841 Riverside Dr, Ottawa K1V 8X7, 27.5 min, English/
 French. 16 mm: \$140; 3/4 in video cassette: \$40.

Canadian Labour, the Canadian Labour of Congress newsletter, contains the following description of Unions-

"Most people, including many union members, know little about trade unions; they usually hear about them only in times of crisis or confrontation.

With this in mind, the CLC Labour Education and Studies Centre has commissioned Unions, a 27.5 minute colour film showing the human side of trade unions and their members.

The movie, produced by Crawley Films of Ottawa, shows union involvement in education, social issues, politics and international co-operation.

The audience spends a few minutes with a group of immigrant clothing workers who are learning English so they'll be better able to adapt to life in their new country . . . sees how volunteer trade unionists help their fellow-workers solve such off-the-job personal problems as financial, drug or alcohol, family welfare or legal problems that cannot be dealt with in collective agreements. . . witnesses how a bit of common-sense advice can help people to get through the red tape of unemployment insurance or to collect the wages an employer owes them.

They also find out why and how unions have constantly pushed for better social legislation and how much Canadians owe them for many of the things taken for granted today - free public education, medicare, minimum wages, paid vacations, pensions."

CX Rapport du Comité d'orientation au congrès spécial de la CSN sur la
2020 question nationale. CSN (Confédération des syndicats nationaux),
 1001, rue St-Denis, Montréal, P. Q. 106 pages. Juin, 1979. Ecrire.

Si le Parti Québécois attendait de la CSN une position ferme en faveur de l'indépendance du Québec, il est sûrement déçu. Le document de la CSN ne recommande pas à ses membres un OUI ou un NON à la question du référendum. Il propose un outil de réflexion que permettra au travailleur d'exercer son choix. La CSN ne nie pas qu'il y ait oppression nationale; elle l'illustre à travers les réalités que vivent les québécois. Cependant, elle la situe comme "étant une forme particulière que prend l'exploitation capitaliste, laquelle engendre ainsi un développement inégal et des rapports de dépendance entre les pays, de même qu'entre les régions d'un pays". Ce sont les travailleurs et les couches populaires qui subissent le plus les effets de cette oppression: chômage, coupures dans les services, emplois moins rémunérateurs.

De tout temps, la CSN a lutté contre l'oppression. "Or l'analyse économique des projets actuellement mis de l'avant par les formations politiques qui dominent le débat constitutionnel nous permet de constater que ni le fédéralisme, ni la souveraineté-association ne répondent aux véritables besoins de travailleurs et ne peuvent résoudre l'oppression nationale telle qu'elle est subie par eux". La situation actuelle, de même que le projet proposé par le PQ ne changent en rien les conditions des travailleurs. Les changements nécessaires sont davantage liés à un problème de classe sociale dominante qu'à un changement de bourgeoisie (québécoise au lieu de canadienne). Pour la CSN, la prise en main par les travailleurs de leurs institutions est un prérequis nécessaire à la solution de la question nationale.

HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX
2021 National Crusade for Literacy, Canada Action for Nicaragua (C.A.N),
P. O. Box 398, Station 'E', Toronto, Ontario M6H 4E3.

Canadian Action for Literacy in Nicaragua (C.A.N) is a coalition of thirty organizations who have come together in answer to the desperate situation in Nicaragua. The coalition includes cultural, labour, student, Christian, political, ethnic and human rights groups, who, together with concerned individuals, have a number of aims. These are to pressure the Canadian government into sending aid, to keep Canadians informed about events in Nicaragua, and to raise funds for direct aid to the people of Nicaragua.



C.A.N. is asking Canadians to support Nicaragua's recently launched national literacy campaign. The goals of this campaign are:

- to eliminate illiteracy in Nicaragua, where 60 per cent of the adult population, i.e. 900,000 adults are illiterate.
- to provide people with dignity and the ability to participate in the democratic process.
- to lay the basis of a broader education system.
- to take the necessary first step in reconstruction. Literacy is the first priority in the process of social and economic development. Literacy is also seen as concomitant to the development of the democratic process.
- to overcome the destructive legacy

left by the Somoza dictatorship such as high infant mortality and unemployment.

The YMCA of Metro Toronto, through the Canadian International Development Agency promises to match on a 3:1 basis, every dollar raised for the literacy crusade in Nicaragua. A brochure is available which describes the campaign, and provides more details for contributors.

CX News From Guatemala. P. O. Box 335, Station R, Toronto, Ontario
2022 M4C 4C3. Four pages. Feb., 1980, vol. 2, #2. Write for details.

The purpose of the monthly newsletter, News From Guatemala, is to inform Canadians of political events in Guatemala. It is an attempt to reach out for Canadian support in defending human rights, and does this through protesting the actions of the Guatemalan government. Each issue includes an appeal for readers to express solidarity with people of Guatemala through supporting this newsletter.

This issue describes the recent action of the Guatemalan police at the Spanish embassy in Guatemala. Peasants took over the embassy in an attempt to secure a halt to the military repression in rural areas. One specific request the peasants made was for the Spanish embassy to sit on a mediation committee to investigate repression in rural Guatemala. The agreement was in process of being peacefully worked through when the police attacked and burned the embassy, leaving thirty-nine people dead. Spain has subsequently broken off diplomatic ties with Guatemala, stating that this break would remain in force "as long as the tragic events are not completely cleared up".

CX Canada/Argentina Bulletin, Group for the Defense of Civil Rights in
2023 Argentina, 175 Carlton St., Toronto Ont. Eight pages. Jan/Feb, 1980.
 .50.

The aim of the Canada/Argentina Bulletin is to inform Canadians about the various social and political issues concerning Argentina. This month's issue deals with a new labour law, OAS investigation of human rights, nuclear energy, and new law regarding the disappeared.

The editorial concerns Ms. Flora MacDonald, External Affairs Minister, and her remarks pertaining to CANDU reactor sales and human rights policies of the buyer nation. The combined pressure of church and labour groups within Canada motivated the government to take this stand. The same pressure is used to influence the government to protest the military's "Law of the Disappeared".

This law promulgated on September 12th decrees that the disappeared can now be considered dead. Amnesty International has estimated that 15,000 - 20,000 have disappeared since the junta seized power in March, 1976. This law needs to be condemned first because it is unnecessary, but more importantly because it does not provide any real answers to the fate of the disappeared.

CX Un Pays En Commun, La Solidarite, Fédération des Travailleurs du Québec
2024 (FTQ), 1190, rue St-Denis, Montréal, P.Q. 60 pages. Mai, 1979. \$2.

Sensibiliser les travailleurs aux problèmes que vivent les travailleurs immigrants. Réhabiliter le rôle qu'ils ont joué dans la vie québécoise et dans l'histoire du syndicalisme. Identifier clairement le rôle que l'Etat a joué (et joue encore) pour répondre aux besoins de main-d'oeuvre à bon marché des capitalistes. Tous ces aspects sont touchés dans le document issu du colloque. Une section traitant des conditions d'immigration démontre comment la loi C-24, loi redéfinissant la politique fédérale en matière d'immigration, est loin de contribuer à améliorer leur condition. Dans cette loi, on voit clairement que l'immigration n'est qu'un outil au service de certains intérêts économiques. On a besoin de main-d'oeuvre

à bon marché: on ouvre la valve. Les besoins sont limités et le chômage en pleine croissance: on en impute la faute aux immigrants (couleurs de jobs) et on adopte une loi limitante, non-seulement leur entrée, mais aussi leurs droits et libertés. La loi C-24 est à la fois restrictive et répressive. Les non-citoyens se sentent continuellement menacés d'expulsion, particulièrement les réfugiés politiques qui ont en plus droit à un régime spécial de contrôle et de surveillance.

"On voit ici le vrai sens de la philosophie de l'immigration telle qu'elle fut toujours conçue: Une politique patronale faite pour répondre aux besoins étroits du pouvoir économique, où le travailleur n'a aucun statut ni aucune considération. L'immigration serait un privilège, à leurs yeux, alors qu'en fait, on profite et on exploite cette force de travail d'une façon éhontée."

CX 2025 Infant Formula Controversy Kit, David Hallman, c/o Division of Mission in Canada, United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8. Telephone: (416) 925-5931. \$3.00

The United Church has developed this kit, entitled the Infant Formula Controversy which includes information describing the issue of the Nestle boycott, along with some articles prepared by medical authorities. The kit has been prepared in response to the practices Nestle's uses in manufacturing and distributing infant formula in developing countries. The danger with formulas appears to be that when they are mixed with impure water available in most areas, and with the lack of sterilization or refrigeration facilities in many homes, the infants are exposed to a great variety of infections.



The kit includes analyses of the types of promotion that the companies, particularly Nestle's have been involved in and the kind of public relations campaign that they engaged in to try and undermine the boycott. One article analyses the various counter-arguments put forward by Nestle's and the responses to them.

CX 2026 Infact Contact, Infact Canada, 1611 Quadra St., Victoria, B. C. V2W 2L5
Eight pages. Jan., 1980. \$10. membership fee.

Infact Contact is the first issue of a newsletter published by Infact Canada. The aim of the newsletter is to keep contact with Canadians who are concerned with the infant formula controversy. This edition of the newsletter presents a history of this controversy, some of the issues raised, and the reasons behind the Nestle boycott. Infact Canada also has a "starter kit" available for those who wish to begin an Infact group in their own area.

The infant formula controversy began, according to the newsletter, in the 1970's with the publication of Derrick B. Jelliffe's article Commerciogenic

Malnutrition. This was followed by the publication of the War on Want article, The Baby Killer in 1974. This article single out Nestle's and their advertising and promotional practices. The Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT) formed in 1974 spelled out their boycott demands. The main criticisms leveled at Nestle's concern the promotion of artificial feeding of infants. Such action was considered detrimental to the health of infants in Third World Countries because of lack of sterilization techniques, lack of good water and various other reasons.

Boycott endorsements have been received from many Canadian churches, Dioceses, university organizations and individuals. The boycott is against Nestle's and all Nestle products such as Nescafe, Libby, Nestea, Taster's Choice, Cherry Hill, Souptime, Beech-Nut Foods.

CX
2027 Yes - Questions and Answers on Sovereignty-Association, Committee of Anglophones for Sovereignty Association, C.P. 627, Succursale Desjardins, Montreal, Quebec H5B 1B7. June, 1979.

This pamphlet is the product of several months' work by a subcommittee of the Committee of Anglophones for Sovereignty-Association in Montreal. (CASA) CASA outlines its official position on the Sovereignty-Association issue through a series of twenty-five questions and answers. The questions are divided into three sections: General, Politics, and Economics.

Generally, the pamphlet deals with both the rationale and the implications of sovereignty-association for Quebec. These are examined in light of history, culture, language, various opposing federalist arguments, economics (internal, national, and international) and federally funded programs. The authors conclude that sovereignty-association both in the short and the long term, will benefit both Canada and Quebec in the political democratic sphere as well as in the economic.



CX
2028 Family Violence: Report on the Task Force on Family Violence, Flora MacLeod (Editor), United Way of the Lower Mainland, 1625 West 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C. V6J 1T9. 81 pages. May, 1979. Write for details.

This report is the result of studies conducted between May, 1977 and January, 1979. The reports include analyses of child abuse, wife-beating, family violence, and generally attempts to search out the causes and extent of violence in the home. Each report concludes with recommendations.

The Report includes information on a Working Group on Wife-Battering, a Legal Working Group, a Working Group on Child Abuse, and a Working Group on Education.

Many attempts to support the victims of abuse are outlined, such as Transition Houses, Women's Support Group Program, Support Groups for Men who Batter Women. The Report also includes many practical questions for those who are subject to physical abuse, dealing with the nature of the abuse, and the personal response of the abused.

Many resources are included in the Report by way of Appendices and lists of those who worked on the different aspects of the Report. Names and addresses are listed for further contacts.

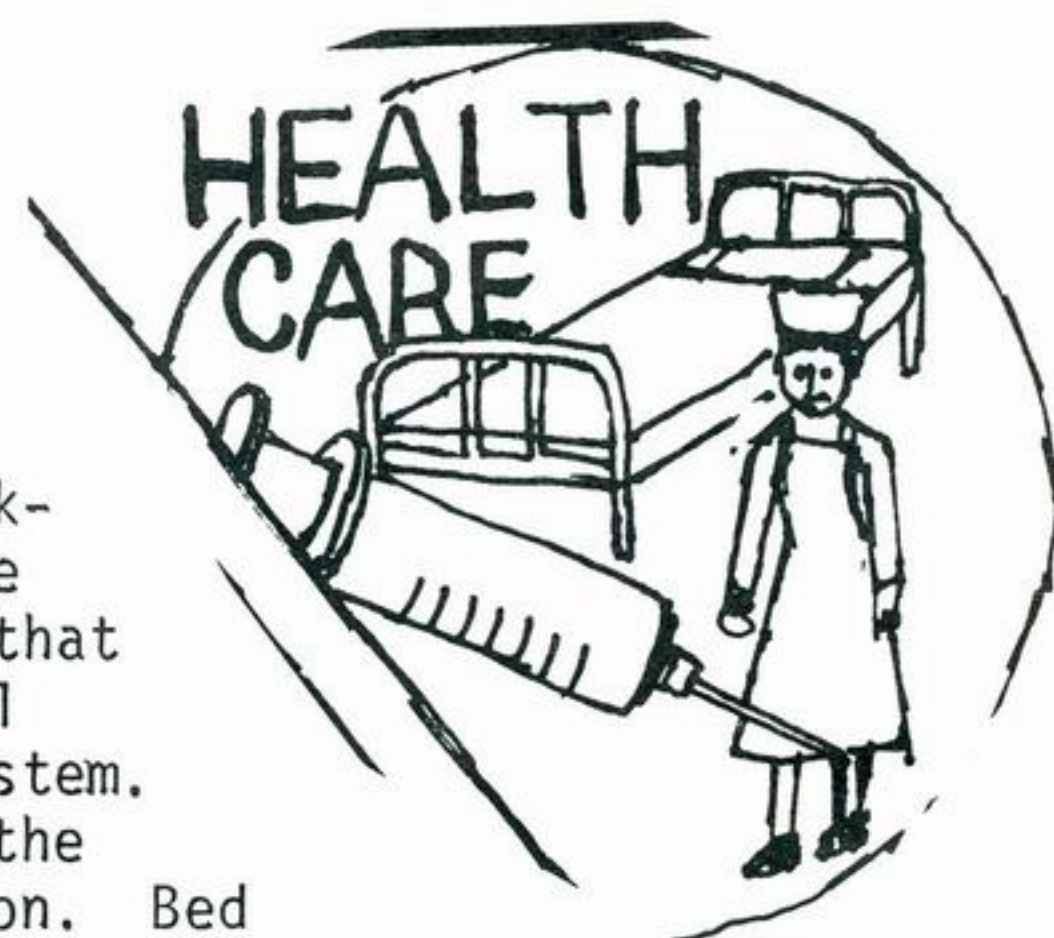
CX
2029 Medicare in Crises - A Submission on Ontario's Health Care System,
Ontario Federation of Labour and Others, Ontario Federation of Labour,
CLC, 15 Gervais Dr, Don Mill, Ont. Telephone 441-2731. 22 pages.
Dec. 13, 1979. Write for details.

Medicare in Crises is a submission to the Ontario Provincial government. The Ontario Federation of Labour, with the support of teachers, nurses, senior citizens groups and the Jesuit Centre for Social Faith and Justice, prepared this submission "to express profound concern over the erosion of public health care" in Ontario.

The authors analyse the present health care system in Ontario under the broad categories of Physician Services, Hospital Services and Future directions. The analysis includes some discussion of the opting out crisis, whereby physicians are leaving the provincial medicare plan. The major reason given for the increase in those who opt out is economic. Both the deregulation of salaries by the government, and the breakdown in negotiations for a new fee scale are cited as the immediate causes. The authors propose a number of ways that physicians may be paid for their services, such as global budgeting which is based on an integrated health care system.

The analysis of Hospital Services looks closely at the government's bed/population formulation for bed allocation. Bed allocation, the authors argue, should be sensitive to the needs of the community which a hospital serves, not politics and economics.

Throughout the submission, the authors argue that the present health care system does not care for the whole person. We should begin to think of "Socio-health" services and so they propose a Community Support Centre (CSC). A CSC will offer both health and social services. More than a clinic, a CSC will allow for direct community involvement in determining the socio-health goals and objectives and the implementation and ongoing review of socio-health plans. Thus, a CSC operates on the basis of the needs of the community to whom health care must be given, and offers total socio-health care.



CX
2030 Jesuit Centre For Social Faith and Justice, Queen Street East Pres-
byterian Church, 947 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario M4M 1J9.

The Canadian Jesuits recently opened a new centre in east-end Toronto. The first director, Father Michael Czerny, describes the purpose of the Centre as "a focussed Jesuit effort to collaborate with ecumenical and other action groups in witnessing to justice and furthering social change". Four Jesuits staff the Centre and all have experience in relating to various social issues.

The Centre has chosen as its first major project, the healthcare delivery system and its relationship to the current disintegration of the Ontario medicare system. The health care focus was chosen because two of the staff have had long involvement in the social and medical aspects of health care, and because the investigation of this issue clearly raises the structural injustices in society.

The Centre collaborated with the Ontario Federation of Labour, the Secondary School Teachers' Association and other groups with a common interest in improving the structures of health care delivery especially for economically disadvantaged people. Following on its work on the provincial level, the Centre was invited by the national Canadian Labour Congress to collaborate with other religious and socially concerned groups. They are preparing a brief for presentation to the Federal Commission on Medicare.

Through staff contacts with Latin America, the Centre hopes to approach health care on the international as well as the national and local levels. One of their goals is to discern the basic health needs of the Third World.

CX
2031 Viellir Chez Soi, Ass. Queb. pour la défense des retraités et pré-retraités (AQTR), 1800, rue Bercy, suite 103D, Montréal, P. Q. H2K 4K5.
90 pages. Oct., 1979. \$1.

En 1977, plusieurs groupes de retraités et pré-retraités publiaient un premier manifeste sur leur situation économique. Ce deuxième manifeste porte sur le logement et les services, deux aspects importants liés aux conditions de vie des personnes âgées. Trouver ou conserver un logement convenable à un prix abordable est actuellement un problème critique. Pour les personnes âgées qui passent à peu près tout leur temps dans leur logement - très souvent à cause de leur condition économique - le problème prend une importance considérable. Pour arriver à trouver un logement à peu près convenable, les personnes âgées devront consacrer jusqu'à 40 per cent de leurs revenus. Pourtant, les services sociaux et même le Sénat Canadien en sont arrivés à la conclusion que les revenus de plus de 60 per cent des retraités sont largement en des sous du seuil de pauvreté. Le logement social (HLM) pourrait répondre à ce besoin, mais pour ce faire, il faudrait, d'ici 1981, construire un total de 300,000 unités. Nous vivons actuellement une crise du logement qui est difficile à supporter par une population en majorité locataire (au Québec, 52 per cent, à Montréal 80.9 per cent)

Les personnes âgées sont les plus durement touchées par cette crise. Leurs revenus ont très peu bougé depuis 1970 et ils ne peuvent faire face aux coûts exorbitants de loyers et services pourtant essentiels au maintien de leur autonomie et de leur indépendance.



Le problème du logement est issu de leur mauvaise condition économique et c'est à ce niveau qu'ils jugent essentiel d'intervenir. Ils ne veulent pas de ghettos ou HLM mais une reconnaissance concrète du travail qu'ils ont produit durant leur vie. Ce qu'exigent les retraités, c'est un revenu garanti au moins égal à 70 per cent du salaire industriel moyen.

CX Tenants' Bulletin, Federation of Metro Tenants' Association, 165
2032 Spadina Ave., No. 26, Toronto, Ont. Telephone: 364-1486. Four
 pages. Dec., 1979. Write for details.

"SHAC Forms to Support OHC Tenants" and "Tenants Challenge a Bad Law" are two articles that highlight this issue of Tenants' Bulletin. The first article speaks to the problem of the new proposals put forward by Metro Toronto's Department of Social Services. The proposals call for renovations and change so that up to 75 per cent of OHC buildings could be rented at market rents or sold to private interests. If carried out, these proposals mean that thousands of families presently occupying OHC buildings could be evicted. Many feel that the proposals are a direct attack on the poorest of Ontario residents. As a result of this, a group called the Social Housing Action Committee (SHAC) formed to counter attack these proposals. Representatives from various tenants' associations, legal services, and city council members are meeting in an effort to plan strategies for this counter attack. Any persons interested in joining SHAC should contact the Federation of Metro Tenants' Association.

The second article entitled "Tenants Challenge a Bad Law" concerns the Constitutional Reference of the new Residential Tenancies Act. This section of the Act now enables Commissioners broad discretion in their decision-making function, e.g. eviction of tenants, previously held only by judges. This new section of the Act has been challenged in order to prevent it from becoming law in Ontario. It is felt by the opposing group that the peoples' rights will be better attended to by the Courts.

CX Ethical Considerations - Uranium Mining, Dr. T. R. Anderson, c/o D.
2033 Evans, B. C. Conference, United Church of Canada, 200 - 1955, W.
 Fourth Ave., Vancouver, B. C. V6J 1M7. Eight pages plus attachments.
 Sept. 18, 1979. Write for details.

Dr. Anderson's paper forms part of Volume II of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Uranium Mining compilation, "Workshop on Ethical Consideration". The paper was submitted as a brief on behalf of the United Church of Canada, British Columbia Conference.

The brief raises two major concerns. The first is that the inquiry openly recognize and engage two distinct but closely related components inextricably entailed in public policy decisions: technical information and values, beliefs, moral, principles and world views. Dr.



**IF WE KEEP DISCUSSING
URANIUM WE'LL BE HERE
TILL DOOM'S DAY!**

Anderson, noting that not all the latter are stated, points to the need for such a statement if there is to be intelligent analysis, debate and judgement. The role of the public in such intelligent decision-making is essential.

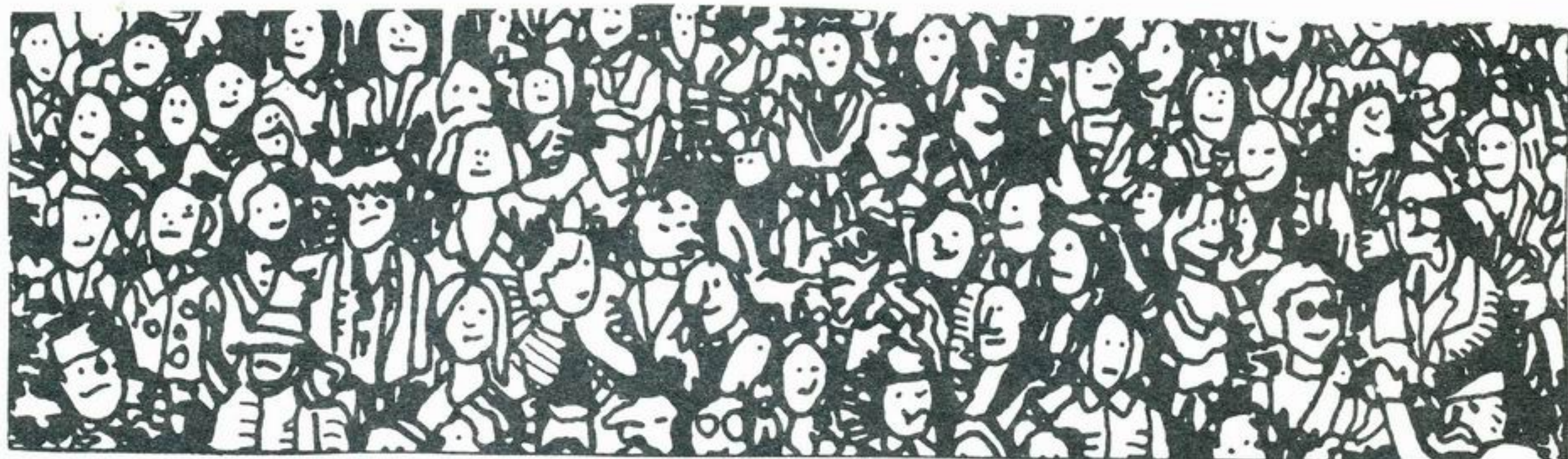
Dr. Anderson observes that beliefs determine what data is sought and attended to and how such data is interpreted. They are inherent in key concepts, standards, and criteria of "technical information". He highlights certain theological beliefs his Church emphasizes. Among such beliefs is the meaning and destiny of human beings that includes the necessities of physical existence, a sense of meaning and purpose, and personal identity and freedom. The brief continues, "Affluence in terms of a high rate of consumption of goods and services is clearly not essential to this understanding of well-being." Other beliefs considered are love of neighbour, true well-being, fair distribution of costs, risks and benefits, and responsibility for the environment.

EDUCATION / PEDAGOGIE

COMMUNITY / COMMUNAUTE

CX
2034 Revue Internationale D'Action Communautaire, Editions Albert St-Martin
1285, ave Bernard, Montréal, P. Q. H2V 1V8. 200 pages. 2 par année.
\$8. l'unité; \$10. ab. indiv.; \$16. ab. groupe.

Bien que cette revue soit assez onéreuse et distribuée dans certaines librairies, il nous semble important, sinon essentiel de la faire connaître à tous ceux qui interviennent dans leur milieu de



travail ou de vie. Le dernier numéro porte sur l'éducation populaire, la culture et le pouvoir. On y retrouve des textes portant sur des expériences concrètes vécues dans plusieurs pays ou régions. Ainsi, une correspondante belge nous explique "Les possibilités de conscientisation à partir d'un cours de couture". Un groupe de femmes immigrées d'origines turque et marocaine a été constitué dans un quartier populaire défavorisé de Bruxelles en vue de fournir à ces femmes l'occasion d'une réflexion et d'une action à partir de leurs problèmes et de leurs besoins. C'est autour d'un cours de couture que ces femmes se sont rassemblées, seul moyen de sortir de chez elles, de rencontrer un groupe sans pour autant provoquer une rupture brutale avec leur milieu de vie et leurs coutumes habituelles. L'article décrit le chaminement du groupe, les prises de conscience aussi bien des participantes que de l'animatrice ainsi que les résultats obtenus.

C'est donc à partir de textes théoriques mais aussi d'expériences vécues qu'on nous présente des interventions communautaires. De courts résumés sont présentés en trois langues - français, anglais et espagnol - à la fin du livre.

CX
2035 Ce Matin, A L'Ecole, On Parle Des Mineurs, La Maitresse d'ecole inc,
et CEQ, Université de Montréal, 90, rue Vincent d'Indy, Montréal, P.Q.
68 pages. 1979. Ecrire.

"La Maîtress d'école inc" est l'organe d'information des professeurs et étudiants du Projet de Pédagogie Progressiste de l'université de Montréal, Faculté des Science de l'Education. La pédagogie progressiste vise surtout à rapprocher la pédagogie du vécu quotidien des enfants . . . des enfants de la majorité. Ce Matin, A L'Ecole, On Parle Des Mineurs est un cahier pédagogique qui correspond à cet objectif. Il a été conçu par les animateurs et étudiants du projet afin d'être utilisé, en particulier, par les enseignants de la région de Thetford, région de l'amiante où la majorité des travailleurs sont liés au travail de la mine. Le cahier s'adresse à des enfants de plusieurs niveaux (Maternelle et élémentaire) et présente des textes (ex.: Une journée de travail à la mine) et activités pédagogiques variées touchant plusieurs matières: français, mathématiques, psycho-motricité, sciences humaines, manipulation de matériel etc.

En quoi la présentation de la réalité qui entoure l'enfant peut-elle être nocive? N'Est-il pas plus facile, pour l'enfant, d'apprendre à partir de notions aux quelles il est déjà sensible, sinon familier, plutôt qu'à partir d'un monde qu'il n'approchera peut-être jamais et qui déforme sa vision de la réalité quotidienne? Les mineurs ont eu à commenter et à corriger le contenu du cahier et ont suivi de près toutes les démarches de l'équipe.

Le cahier se termine par le commentaire d'un mineur à la retraite:
"Pourquoi pas un nouvel élément dans l'enseignement? Pourquoi nos enfants ne seraient-ils pas instruits sur le travail quotidien de leurs parents, à l'usine ou ailleurs? Sans être pédagogue, je trouve que le programme tel qu'il décrit cidevant serait d'une valeur certaine pour la génération montante . . ."

CX
2036 Witness to Justice: A Society to be Transformed, Episcopal Commission
for Social Affairs, Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, CCCB,
90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, Canada K1N 7B1. Telephone: (613) 236-9461.
124 pages. May, 1979. Write for details.

The following description of the book Witness to Justice: A Society to be Transformed comes from a summary released by the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops:

"The purpose of this working text is to assist Christian communities in developing their ministry for justice. It is a resource guide for Christian animators, priests, lay leaders, religious, school teachers, and others - who are concerned about developing study and action programs.

"Part One, "Faith and Justice", is designed to provide a general introduction to a pastoral program. It reflects briefly on the impact of the growing demands for justice in the Third World and Canada and how these have affected the social teachings and pastoral programs of the Church in recent years. Part one closes by proposing a framework for developing a critical analysis of our society.

"Part Two, "Justice in Canada", has eleven sections, the first two identifying some of the basic structural problems in Canada's economic and political order. Other sections focus on specific issues: Continuing Poverty, Industrial Exploitation, Northern Development, and others.

"Part Three, "Justice in the Third World", is a working paper designed for Christian animators concerned about the problems of social and economic injustice in the poor countries of the Third World. This part is designed to help stimulate a critical awareness of Canada's role in relation to the underdevelopment of the Third World.

"In all three parts of the text, there are lists of resources for further study. The resources are presented for the information of local groups and to stimulate discussion and awareness. They reflect the variety of options and strategies open to Christian communities engaged in the struggle for justice".

CX
2037 People First - A Community Self-Help Planning Manual, Linda F. Duncan, ed.
Edmonton Social Planning Council #418, 10010 - 105th St. Edmonton,
Alta. T5J 1C4. 191 pages. 1979. Write for details.

This manual describes the various practical measures taken to mobilize several communities within the city of Edmonton. It outlines step-by-step how communities can involve residents in the decision-making processes that take place involving change. The models described can be applied to any Canadian community that wishes to deal with issues on its own. The author begins by listing the number of ways citizens can be recruited into active participations. Typically, residents of many communities have pooled their resources to see particular plans carried through. The manual describes how to set up workshops, to conduct meetings, to set a planning process in motion and to carry out community surveys. The manual also contains a chapter on "How to Survive Without Money", "How to Get Money", and "Where to Get Money".

In order to better exemplify her approach the author uses common community issues such as housing, transportation, community recreations, community services. She describes how these issues can be worked through, leaving the majority of community residents content with the resolutions of the problems. For example, in the recreation area the innovative idea of recreational use of cemeteries is expressed. "...they could accommodate pastoral activities appropriate to their character. Their narrow roads, varied topography, grass, and varied plant material provide a secluded haven for walking, jogging, or nature study. Cemeteries could play a role in the conservation of wildlife habitats."



CX
2038 Literacy Council of P. E. I. - Charlottetown, Royalty Centre, Holland
College, Charlottetown, P. E. I. CIA 7N9. April, 1979. Write for
details.

The Literacy Council of P. E. I. is two years old, with chapters in Charlottetown and Summerside. The Council has sponsored several workshops to train volunteers in the Laubauch teaching method. This method emphasizes a one-to-one teaching relationship; its motto is "Each one teach one".

The Council, in the course of its growth, made a presentation to the Technical Subcommittee of the Joint Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee. This presentation is dated May, 1978. The Council also has a newsletter; the first edition was published April, 1979.

The aim of the Literacy Council, as stated in the presentation, is to combat both functional and total illiteracy. Adults are the prime target group of the Council's program. Adult night classes, sponsored by the Council, are based on the "each one teach one" process.

Holland College has helped the Literacy Council in training volunteers to teach reading and writing and as of May, 1978, forty to fifty people had been trained.

ENVIRONMENMENT / ENVIRONNEMENT

CX
2039 Save Tomorrow, Oppose Pollution (S.T.O.P.) - Conservation Kit. Box
1633, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2N9. 1979. Write for details.



Save Tomorrow Oppose Pollution (S.T.O.P.) was a small anti-pollution organization in Edmonton in 1979. Since then it has expanded and now carries out research, public information projects and action programs on a spectrum of issues, including nuclear power, health safety and over-packaging. "S.T.O.P. is committed to social and economic change based on a study of ecology, economic factors, resource limits, political reality and social and individual values."

This group has been active in collaborating with other public interest groups on a province wide basis: lobbying convinced the province of Alberta to create a central department of environment; S.T.O.P. has introduced worker protection legislation; joint action programs have been launched throughout Alberta to improve air and water quality in the environment.

The S.T.O.P. Environmental Counsel uses research and the courts to change laws and advance alternative legislation. S.T.O.P.'s future goals include lobbying for an Environmental Bill of Rights, and a tougher Canadian energy policy.

Recently S.T.O.P. produced The Conservation Kit, a collection of energy and resource-saving ideas. "It deals with the variety of personal choices each of us can make to reduce our impact on our beleaguered environment." Two manuals provide suggestions on saving energy and avoiding waste at home and on the road. "The Conservation Cookbook" contains recipes for alternatives to store bought foods that consume more energy because of processing and packaging; "General Motors, the Car and the City" outlines how the transportation system has become distorted and energy wasteful because of the monopoly power of the GM corporation.

CX
2040 Health Dangers of the Nuclear Fuel Chain and Low-Level Ionizing Radiation, Drs. R. F. Wollard and E. R. Young, Academy of Medicine Building, 1807 W. 10th Ave., Vancouver, B. C. V6J 2A9. 67 pages. May, 1979. Free at present.

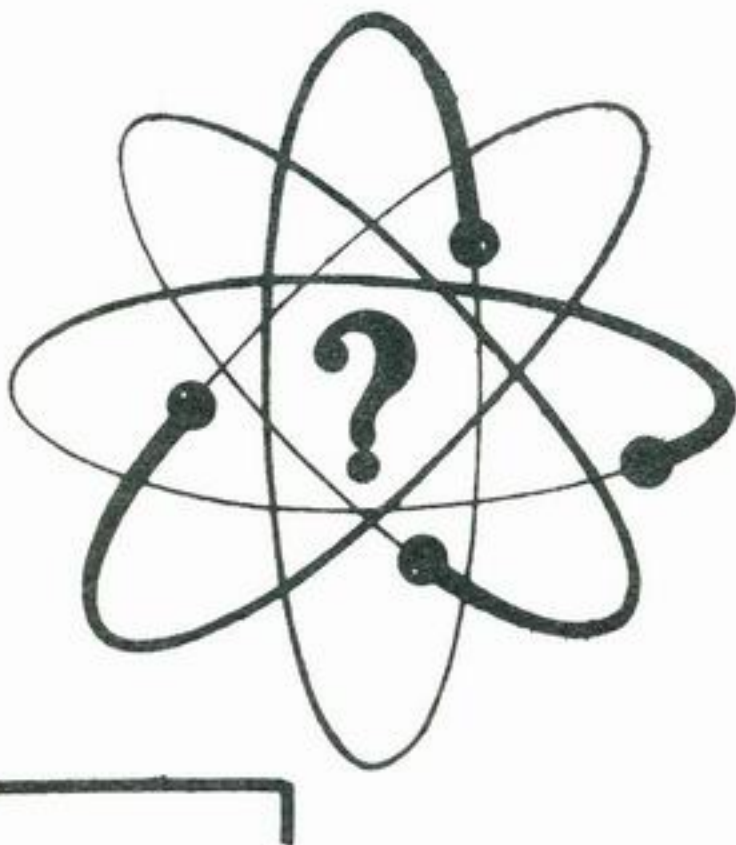
This extensive review arises from a need within the medical profession to respond in a preventive as well as a curative fashion: "We have to . . . expand one of the dimensions of this profession - we must become guardians of health."

The booklet is an annotated bibliography of medical as well as some non-medical and controversial studies relating to the problems of radiation and the nuclear fuel chain. The work is not exhaustive and is intended to be corrected and updated over time.

The text is divided into seven major areas: (1) Uranium Mining, 54 sources, 1940-79; (2) Histological types of Lung Cancer in Uranium Miners, 3 sources, 1971-78; (3) Ionizing Radiation in Non-Uranium Miners, 11 sources, 1963-75; (4) Workers' Compensation, 3 sources, 1968-76; (5) Occupational Cancer and Low-Level Ionizing Radiation, 21 sources, 1952-78, relating especially to physicians, radium painters, mustard gas, nuclear shipyards, and atomic plants; (6) Low-Level Ionizing Radiation, 128 sources, 1943-78, with emphasis on carcinogenesis (in general, and in relation to animal experiments and also plutonium), in utero, radiation treatments, lung fibrosis, irradiation and aging, linear hypothesis, and genetics; (7) The Nuclear Fuel Chain, 32 sources, 1965-78.

The review ends with a selection of 60 titles of films and publications available from the Union of Concerned Scientists.

CX
2041 "Fat Chants Producing Anti-Nuclear 45", Fat Chants, Box 12004, Edmonton, Alberta. Telephone Allan Stein 424-2519/W. Ross Campbell 424-5714/Mairi MacLean 439-4784. Spring, 1980. \$2.50/\$2.00 each for 20 or more.



Fat Chants is a trio from Edmonton, a musical group specializing in swing music: they like to refer to it as left wing swing. The group has produced a forty-five record which is available for community groups, fund raising and individuals.

The forty-five has two songs, "When the Rivers are Hot" and "The People's Food Song". They deal with political issues. The issues are the problem of nuclear power and the nuclear industry; and food, particularly junk food and corporate control of food.

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