

CONNEXIONS

MILITARISM / MILITARISME



VOLUME V, NUMBER/NUMERO 5

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CONNEXIONS is an independent project which supports networks of grassroots 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 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 en 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 des développements qui se font à travers le Canada. Règle générale, les documents anglais 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,

When we first considered focusing this edition of CONNEXIONS on Militarism we felt that it was an important social issue. As we began to develop the issue and examine the material sent by our contributors, we came to discover that Militarism is indeed a crucial issue.

Ironically, the billions of dollars spent annually in the name of national security do in fact contribute to national and international instability. We learned that Militarism impacts on many of the issues that you, our readers and contributors struggle with: the economy, labour, the environment, the Third World, development and human rights, to name just a few. We learned, too, that although Militarism is a transnational issue, it is clear that Canadian military policy and the Canadian arms industry are deeply implicated.

At the same time we have been encouraged by the efforts of those in Canada who are responding to the seriousness of this problem. Several groups are involved in research and education around the arms race and around strategies for peace. Some groups are producing a wealth of analysis that is insightful, well-documented and explicit. Many others are taking action on local and national levels to combat Militarism. Processes for resolving personal and political conflicts peacefully are being developed by still other groups.

We have added four extra pages to this edition because of the quantity of material received, and the strength of that material. We hope that you will enjoy and find valuable the work presented in the other sections of this edition, including the areas of economy, women, education and community. We hope that this material animates you as it has us, to continue the struggle for social justice.

In Solidarity,
The CONNEXIONS collective

January 1981

Chers Amis,

Que le militarisme moderne soit un problème, nous semble évident, mais en voyant les réponses à notre appel nous avons commencé à nous rendre compte de l'énorme importance du thème de ce mois.

Par ironie il semble que les milliards de dollars dépensés au nom de la sécurité nationale contribuent en effet à l'instabilité nationale et internationale. Nous avons appris dans quelle mesure le militarisme contribue aussi aux problèmes internes du Canada: son économie, son industrie, ses rapports au Tiers Monde, le développement régional, les droits de l'homme, etc. Il est aussi devenu évident que le militarisme,

même qu'il soit un problème international, est aussi un problème canadien et que notre politique de défense et notre industrie d'armes sont bien compromises.

En même temps nous sommes encouragés par les efforts de ces Canadiens qui prennent au sérieux le problème du militarisme de notre pays. Il y a plusieurs groupes qui s'occupent de la recherche, de l'éducation populaire et des stratégies pour la paix. Certains groupes nous avons muni d'un véritable trésor d'analyses qui sont toutes bien documentées claires. D'autres groupes se sont engagés dans des actions concrètes le militarisme. Et il y en a d'autres qui recherchent des méthodes pacifiques pour résoudre les conflits personnels et politiques.

Nous avons ajoutés quatre pages à ce numéro à cause de la quantité et de la qualité des réponses. Nous espérons que ce travail vous est valable ainsi que les autres sections de ce numéro, compris les précis au sujet de l'économie, de la femme, de l'éducation et de la communauté. Nous espérons aussi que les matières de ce numéro vous aident à lutter avec courage contre l'injustice sociale.

En solidarité,
La Rédaction

Janvier 1981



Swords into Ploughshares

MILITARISM

MILITARISME

CX
2126 Militarism and the World Military Order - A Study Guide for Churches.
Project Ploughshares, Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, Ontario. 70 pp. 1980. \$1.00.

This booklet is one of several published by the World Council of Churches (WCC) dealing with militarism and the arms race and their social and economic consequences. The author, Ernie Regehr, begins by presenting information and statistics about the world's nuclear and conventional arsenals. He also exposes the underlying political motives of various countries (especially the two super powers) which fuel the arms race. He also documents new trends in the militarism area - a technological shift from defensive to offensive nuclear weapons capability, and the growing acquisition of nuclear weapons by such countries as Israel, South Africa, Argentina and Pakistan.



This booklet examines the central role developed countries play in promoting Third World militarism, economic dependency and political repression. Increased military purchases starve struggling economies of funds for agricultural, health and construction programs. This in turn leads to the export of raw materials and cash crops which compounds food shortages and economic dependency leading to more social unrest and increased military expenditures for 'internal order'. This cycle of violence, once begun, becomes increasingly difficult to break.

The author believes that there is hope for reorienting the present military economic order. As one alternative he outlines a "sword-into-ploughshares"

program whereby the diversion of only 10% of world military spending to development projects would yield \$42 billion. The booklet claims that with such a goal the world could be a more just and humane place by the end of the century.

CX
2127 Dubious Sentinel - Canada and the World Military Order. Richard
Swift & Ernie Regehr, The Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue
Road, Toronto, Ontario. M5R 2G3. 42 pp. Write for details.

This education kit is designed to acquaint Canadians with the various aspects of the world military order and its implications for Canadians. The kit is divided into six sections, beginning with analysis of the issue and ending with a guide to action. A bibliography is included for those who wish to delve deeper into an understanding of the global military order.

Section I, "The World Military Order", describes militarism as the result of a process whereby military values, ideology and patterns of behaviour achieve a

dominating influence over the political, social, economic and external affairs of the state. This section points out several examples of militarism: the world spends over \$400 billion a year on military forces and weapons; developing nations, despite severe food shortages, use five times as much foreign exchange for the import of arms as for agricultural machinery; developed nations have spent a yearly average of \$5 per capita since 1960 to aid the development of poorer nations, in contrast to \$95 per capita for their own military use.

Section II, "Canadian Military Spending and Waste", argues that the real crisis of our society - poverty, unemployment, inflation and an increasingly contaminated environment - are ignored or worsened by diverting energy and resources into the arms race.

Section III, "The Arms Trade and the Third World", points out that because of the arms trade, many people of the Third World are experiencing the mass devastation of war without a shot being fired. It is their need for food, decent housing, clean water, education, and the basic necessities of life that are being neglected.

CX Not With Our Lives You Don't. ISSUE. Division of Mission In Canada,
2128 United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario.
 10 pp. Dec. 1980. \$0.25.

Nuclear disarmament is examined from a number of perspectives in this edition of the United Church's ISSUE series. A wide range of topics are covered: the rationale behind East and West defence thinking, the international nuclear arms scene, disarmament initiatives, the history of nuclear arms escalation, Canada's involvement in nuclear arms and recent developments such as the MX missile.

The publication takes a critical look at Canada's current defence policy, and opposes the ongoing increases in defence spending; it is also critical of Canada's role in NORAD and NATO. One section of the publication contains profiles of a number of groups, such as Project Ploughshares, which are striving to change Canada's defence policy.

This edition highlights the resurgence of the peace movement in recent years, especially among Christians. In this context, an historical outline of the United Church's policy on the nuclear arms race issue is presented. Generally the material in this section encourages an experience of faith that puts confidence in people rather than in arms.

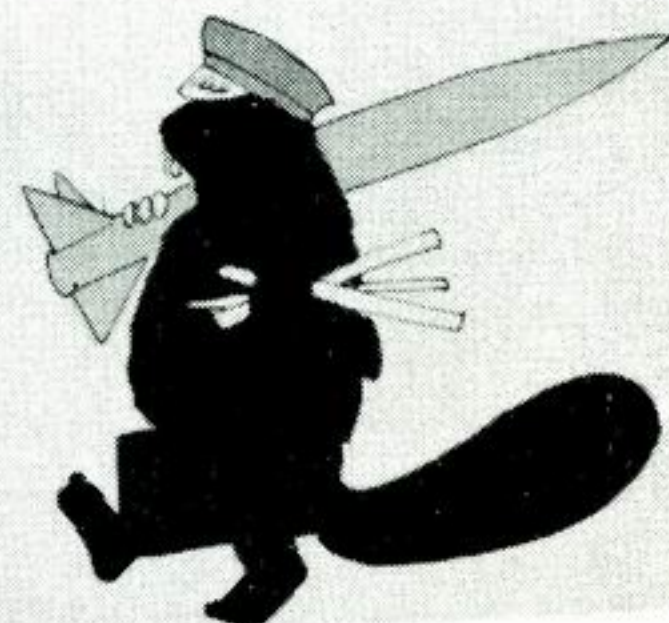
The material presented is separated into about a dozen sections. Other resources on the subject - films, publications and games are listed. This tabloid is designed as a resource for study groups or for those with a general interest in the subject.



CX Making A Killing. Available from Christian Movement for Peace, 427
2129 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X1. Slide-tape(cassette) show,
 25 minutes. Nov. 1980. Rental: \$10.00/Purchase: \$75.00.

This slide-tape program deals with Canada's role in the global arms industry. The show is divided into three parts: (a) A Short History. This section outlines how Canada manufactured war material for the Second World War and sold it to the British who paid in Pound Sterling. Because Canada had bought production hardware and raw materials from the U.S. and had to pay in American currency, it suffered an acute shortage of American dollars; Canada was forced to sell more and more raw materials to the U.S. in order to earn American dollars. In 1941 the Hyde Park Agreement was struck in which Canada agreed to specialize and produce only parts for the major U.S. weapons systems. This formed the basis for Canada's relationship with the U.S. in the arms industry.

**Making A Killing:
The Arms Industry in Canada**



(b) Canada and the U.S.A. This Section outlines Canada's ongoing role as a manufacturer of small armaments for the American military. In order to keep the armaments industry alive, following the 'Vietnam bonanza', Canada had to agree to purchase more military hardware from the U.S. in exchange for sales of small armaments (produced by Canadian firms that were specializing in such products). 1975 saw the beginning of a major re-armament programme for the Canadian Armed Forces. In this light, issues such as the Trident Submarine and the Cruise Missile are examined.

(c) Canada and the Third World. This section demonstrates how Canadian manufacturers of military hardware with support, financial and otherwise, from the Canadian Government have been developing markets in Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East.

The show also examines some of the myths around military manufacturing including the job creation factor and the high technology spin-off. The show concludes by providing the viewer with a number of suggestions for action.

This montage contains a good deal of technical information; some viewers may need some preparation in order to appreciate its content.

CX
2130 Project Ploughshares. Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo,
 Waterloo, Ontario. N2L 3G6, and 321 Chapel St., Ottawa K1N 7Z2.
 Write for details.

This group encourages Canadians to examine the causes and consequences of Canadian military policies and Canada's participation in global militarism. The following questions are central to the project's research and education work:

- What are the economic and social consequences of military spending?
- To what extent does militarism contribute to the violation of human rights?
- What is the impact of militarism on the environment?
- What is the relationship between nuclear power technology and the spread of nuclear weapons?

- Is the build-up of huge military arsenals an effective means of ensuring national security or are there alternative non-violent ways of strengthening national security?

Project Ploughshares publishes a bi-monthly newsletter which provides news about Canadian Military policies, the arms trade with the Third World, disarmament and development and the superpower arms race, along with information about the search for alternatives.

The project participates in a variety of education conferences, seminars and workshops which inform the public about alternatives to present government policies. Special working groups are organized to develop education programs on particular themes. Regional Ploughshares study groups are also organized to co-ordinate local initiatives within the churches and other community groups.



"and they shall beat their
swords into ploughshares."

CX Roots of Militarism. c/o No Candu for Argentina. 175 Carlton St.,
2131 Toronto, Ontario M5A 2K3. phone (416)960 - 5473. 25pp. June 1980.
 Write for details.

This article analyses the development of militarism in Argentina from the beginning of the century to the present. The author outlines how Argentina has undergone a steadily increasing process of militarization to the point where the military today argue that a long stay in power is the only "permanent" solution; according to this author this 'solution' is bent on stopping the workers from seizing power.

From 1966 to 1971 the military and security budget in Argentina tripled. In 1973 General Lanusse "decided to buy CANDU technology from Canada as a safe way to develop a nuclear weapons capability, 'without the world noticing it' ". When completed in 1982, the CANDU will provide the material equivalent of thirty-five Hiroshima-type bombs.

The author claims that the repression unleashed through the Videla regime, beginning March 1976, has a central goal of destroying the Argentine trade movement. Argentina now spends more money on arms than any other Latin American country. Its military budget has increased 400% since 1976. In 1979 this amounted to almost \$2 billion, or six times the health and education budget.

The author argues that Argentina poses a major threat to peace on the American continent particularly because of its military support to Bolivia, Guatemala and El Salvador.

The author has published two other articles dealing with Argentine militarism. The first article provides documented information about the Argentine military industry; the second article reflects upon the possibility of a treaty between South Africa and Latin American 'Southern Cone' countries. The author argues that this pact, the South Atlantic Treaty Organization, could pose a tremendous threat to world peace in addition to blocking liberation processes in South Africa and Latin America.

CX
2132 TCLSAC Reports. Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1X7. Phone (416) 967-5562. 20 pp. Sept. 1980. Write for details.

This is a collection of reports on recent events occurring in the countries of Southern Africa, and lists activities and sources of information of interest to those involved in issues relating to that region. The September issue of TCLSAC Reports deals with various issues such as recent black trade union activities in the country of South Africa and efforts in the Cape Verde Islands to mobilize women in the development process.



The cover story is a first hand account by TCLSAC member, Richard Lee, who describes how the South African Army is recruiting Kalahari bushmen, the Kung San, with material enticements. Assimilating them into their ranks, the S.A. Army utilizes the legendary tracking skills of the San as an aid in their fight against the SWAPO forces in Namibia. Part of the process begun by the S.A. Army is a propaganda campaign, depicting the South African forces as agents of social change in the area, and making the black African forces of SWAPO seem like an enemy of the San, although the two groups had been living side-by-side in relative harmony for decades.

The Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa (TCLSAC) is an organization that acts in solidarity with Southern Africans striving for political and economic liberation. It promotes Canadian solidarity in those struggles in the belief that there are links between the struggles in both countries. TCLSAC also examines the role Canadians play collectively and individually by looking at government policies and economic ties relating to that area of the world.

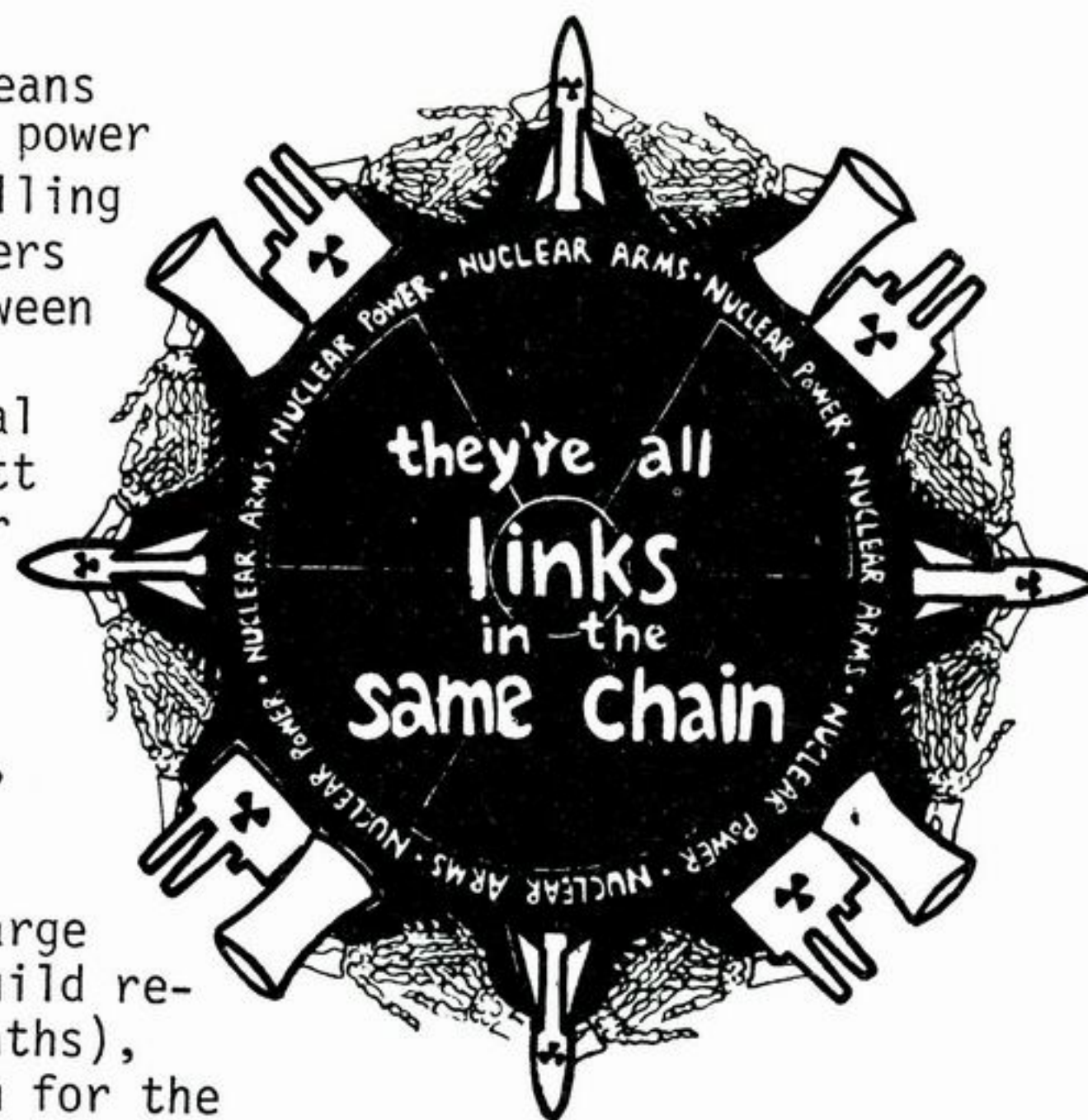
CX
2133 The Deadly Connection. Regina Group for a Non-Nuclear Society, 2230 Smith St., Regina, Sask. S4P 2P4. 6pp. 1980. \$0.25 each or \$0.10 each for five or more copies.

The Deadly Connection makes the historical links between the development of nuclear power and that of nuclear weaponry. It claims that 'peaceful' uses of the atom were developed to justify military ends.

The development of nuclear weapons and their deployment systems became the foundation of U.S. defense policy a few years after the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in 1945. This occurred shortly before Russia had begun developing atomic and hydrogen bombs. The United States' defence strategy was accelerated as Russia became a threat to American world dominance.

The pamphlet states that there was no 'peaceful' nuclear industry in the U.S. until after 1953. The 'peaceful' use of the atom was first instituted "to wipe the horrible consequences of its military use from the conscience of mankind".

The United States government has used every means of subsidy to support the proliferation of nuclear power plant operations. The largest corporations controlling nuclear power operations are also the major producers of nuclear weapons parts. "The key connection between power and weapons production is plutonium, a by-product of power plant operations, and the essential ingredient for nuclear weapons.....a 1,000 megawatt nuclear power reactor produces enough plutonium for 20 nuclear nuclear weapons (per year)."



The Deadly Connection claims that it is through civilian technology that most countries have attained nuclear bomb capability, for example, India. The pamphlet outlines three ways in which this has occurred. First, the proliferation of nuclear power plants has produced easy access to large amounts of plutonium. Second, the technology to build re-processing plants simply and quick (four to six months), provides the capability to produce enough plutonium for the production of one nuclear bomb per week. The CANDU reactor is ideally suited for this function. Third, insufficient material control systems result in the unaccounted-for loss of plutonium and enriched uranium; as an example of this, the pamphlet states that the United States cannot account for 3,600 kilograms of weapons-grade material. This amount, worth \$20,000 per kilogram on the black maret, is enough to produce 300 bombs.

CX 2134 "A Fire to Suffocate: Canadian Industrial Production for the Nuclear Arms Race", Peace Research, vol. 12, no.3, 1980. Stephen Salaff, Canadian Peace Research Institute, 119 Thomas St., Oakville, Ontario. L6J 3A7. 5pp. 1980. \$4.00 per year.

Canadian industry is intimately involved in the production and distribution of nuclear weaponry. This, according to the author of this article, has lead the Canadian government to support United States policy in this regard. However, the United States seems to be putting together much more than a retaliatory nuclear arsenal. The new guidance systems that escape radar and the Neutron Bomb that kill people and not destroy buildings give a first strike capability to the United States. Both technological innovations are five years ahead of the Soviet Union, and yet the Soviet increase in military expenditures are given as the excuse for these developments. Canadian industry is directly involved in this as Litton Systems Canada Ltd., produces the navigation system for the Cruise missile; Hawker Siddeley Canada Ltd. manufactures a light weight launcher for the missile that carries the neutron bomb, and Vickers Canada Inc. fabricates hull cylinders for the Polaris/Poseidon and Trident nuclear-powered submarines.

In the past, the government of Canada and particularly Prime Minister Trudeau have advocated disarmament. The author hopes that increasing public pressure could encourage the Prime Minister to take a stronger stand in reducing nuclear production and in converting the military industrial complex in Canada to more peaceful purposes.

CX Canadian Peace Research Institute. CPRI, Griffin Lodge, Huntsville,
2135 Ontario. POA 1K0 Phone (705)789-9280. Write for details.

CANADIAN PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Canadian Peace Research Institute (CPRI) was founded in 1961 as a non-profit organization to research scientifically the causes of war and the requirements for a world without war. It was started with the support of 25,000 Canadians contributing \$250,000 in a cross-country campaign. The Institute has been the recipient of grants from UNESCO, Canada Council, the Guggenheim Foundation, Laidlaw and Donner among others, but the main support comes from concerned individuals.

The goal of the Institute has been to conduct research into the various causes of war, for example, the psychological, economic, historical and sociological factors. Institute scientists have researched United Nations voting patterns, the arms race, attitudes and military attributes of nations. CPRI has also had an active education program, including summer schools in peace research.

The Institute has engaged in education at the University and High school levels and has a publications program. A list of the Institute's books and Journals is available on request from the above address.

CX Peace Research Institute - Dundas. 25 Dundas Avenue, Dundas, Ont.
2136 L9H 4E5. phone (416)628-2356. Write for details.

PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE — DUNDAS

Peace Research Institute - Dundas, administratively separate from the Canadian Peace Research Institute since 1976, conducts research to identify obstacles impeding mankind's search for peace, focusing on international trade, disarmament and the United Nations.

The Institute publishes Peace Research Abstracts Journal, a bibliography with summaries, of publications and speeches relating to those topics which bear on peace research; Peace Research Review, a monograph series which explores a topic in depth, often as a literature survey; a series of books which analyze U.N. voting patterns; and books and papers of other original research.

The Abstracts Journal has published more than 125,000 abstracts of papers, articles and books related to the peace/war field. Some reviews are original research; each Review includes a large section of references. The Review has 400 international subscribers; subscriptions are \$14.00 for six issues.

The Institute also sponsors the annual Canadian Summer School of Peace Research which began in 1970 and which examines the realm of peace and war in as wide a realm as possible.

In 1981 the Institute will host the world-wide conference of the International Peace Research Association. Peace Research Institute - Dundas maintains close co-operation with similar institutes in other countries and the directors are often invited to participate in conferences abroad. The function of the Institute is more to provide scientifically analysed data in the field of peace research than to enjoin people to be in favour of peace. Lists of titles and prices are available by writing to the above address.

CX Coalition for World Disarmament. #201A, 1811 W. 16th Avenue,
2137 Vancouver, B.C. V6J 2M3. Phone (604)731-5626/733-9018. Write for
 details.

The Coalition for World Disarmament (CWD) is a non-profit organization devoted to non-violence; it began in 1977 in Vancouver. Representatives of 17 organizations and individuals who are determined to work together on disarmament make up CWD. These people work together across political, religious, social and geographical barriers to reverse the arms race and find ways of solving conflicts other than resorting to war. CWD aims to initiate, promote and coordinate programs of peace research, education and action.

Their research has led them to believe that the arms race affects all areas of human life. The military budget of Canada will claim up to three or four years of income from each Canadian in their lifetime. Not only is the arms race expensive in this way, CWD notes that it provides fewer jobs than any other economic sector. Over four billion dollars were spent on Canada's military budget in 1978, and yet only some 76,000 jobs were provided for Canadians. The arms race is thus capital-intensive rather than labour-intensive; much money is spent but few jobs are provided.

The increase in nuclear weapons only worsens the arms race, says CWD. This group proposes that countries should dis-arm, and that worldwide nuclear disarmament, under U.N. surveillance, is necessary.

CWD has on hand copies of its April, 1980 statement to the Government of Canada on Canadian Foreign Policy: the statement expresses full support for actions on disarmament in the United Nations.



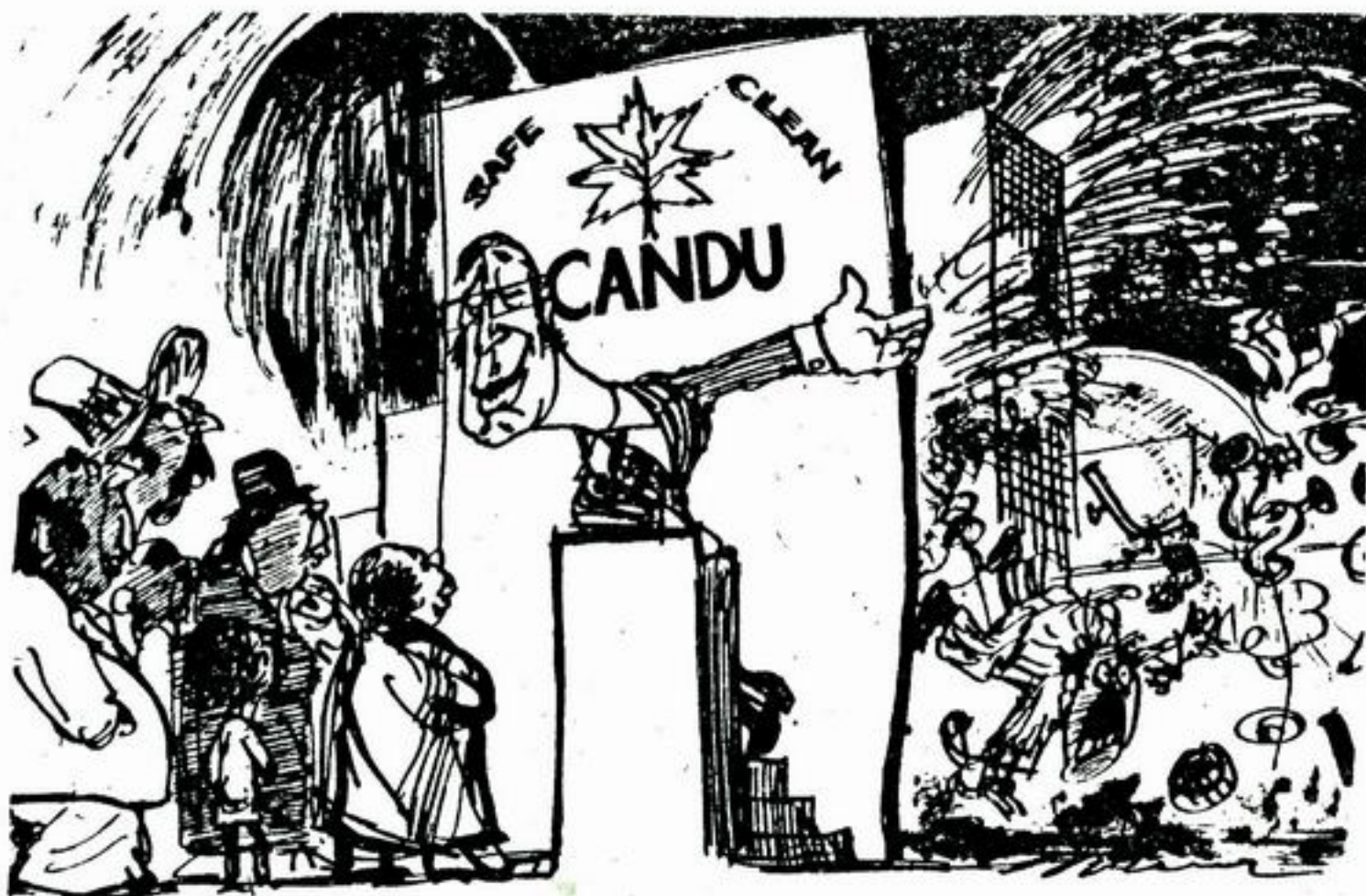
CX Peace News. Canadian Peace Congress, 671 Danforth Ave., #301,
2138 Toronto, Ont. M4J 1L3. Phone (416)469-3422. 4pp. Sept., 1980.
 Write for details.

Peace News is the Bulletin of the Canadian Peace Congress in Toronto. This Bulletin is a collection of articles and news items relating to peace, war, militarism and nuclear weapons. This issue includes descriptions of activities and groups from all parts of the world.

Canadian activities for peace are highlighted in a number of articles. The position of Ambassador for Disarmament is described. The Defense Production Sharing Agreements (DPSA) between Canada and the United States are described in another article; this article states that the "agreements compromise Canada's independence, Canada's foreign policy and Canada's peaceful future". The article, "News from Manitoba" describes the activities of the Manitoba Peace Council. This group has run anti-military spending ads in a Winnipeg newspaper and has submitted a petition to Prime Minister Trudeau regarding peace. The Petition, with 2,100 signatures, urges the Canadian government to be a leader in preventing nuclear war. This can be done, the petition suggests, by Canada cutting back in its military spending. One other article describes the stand taken by the Canadian Labour Congress on international affairs at the CLC Winnipeg Convention. The Congress took a stand for peace, detente and normal relations with socialist countries with the aim of ending the cold war.

CX News Notes. Social Justice Committee of Montreal, 351 Willbroad
2139 Avenue, Verdun, Québec. H4G 2T7 Phone (514)761-7251. 14 pp.
 Oct/Nov. 1980. Write for details.

News Notes, a publication of the Social Justice Committee of Montreal, is a monthly newsletter, containing articles and announcements of events in the province of Québec. This issue focuses on militarism and disarmament. Articles analyze the many facets of militarism, and propose strategies and actions to deal with militarism.



Don't worry, folks, we've got it all under control

The analysis of militarism notes the rising costs and budgets for military weapons in both Western and Third World countries. The impact of nuclear energy, as evidenced in the sale of the CANDU nuclear reactor to Argentina, leads one writer to see a 'drift to annihilation'. Facts and figures are cited throughout News Notes in support of this analysis.

Actions proposed include encouraging the Canadian government to "keep its political cool and not overreact to current crises". Governments are also encouraged to follow through on the proposals put forward to the U.N. Special Session

on Disarmament. The action of the longshoremen in Saint John, N.B. in refusing to load 'heavy water' for the CANDU plant in Argentina is commended as positive action to halt nuclear energy development and its contribution to nuclear arms development.

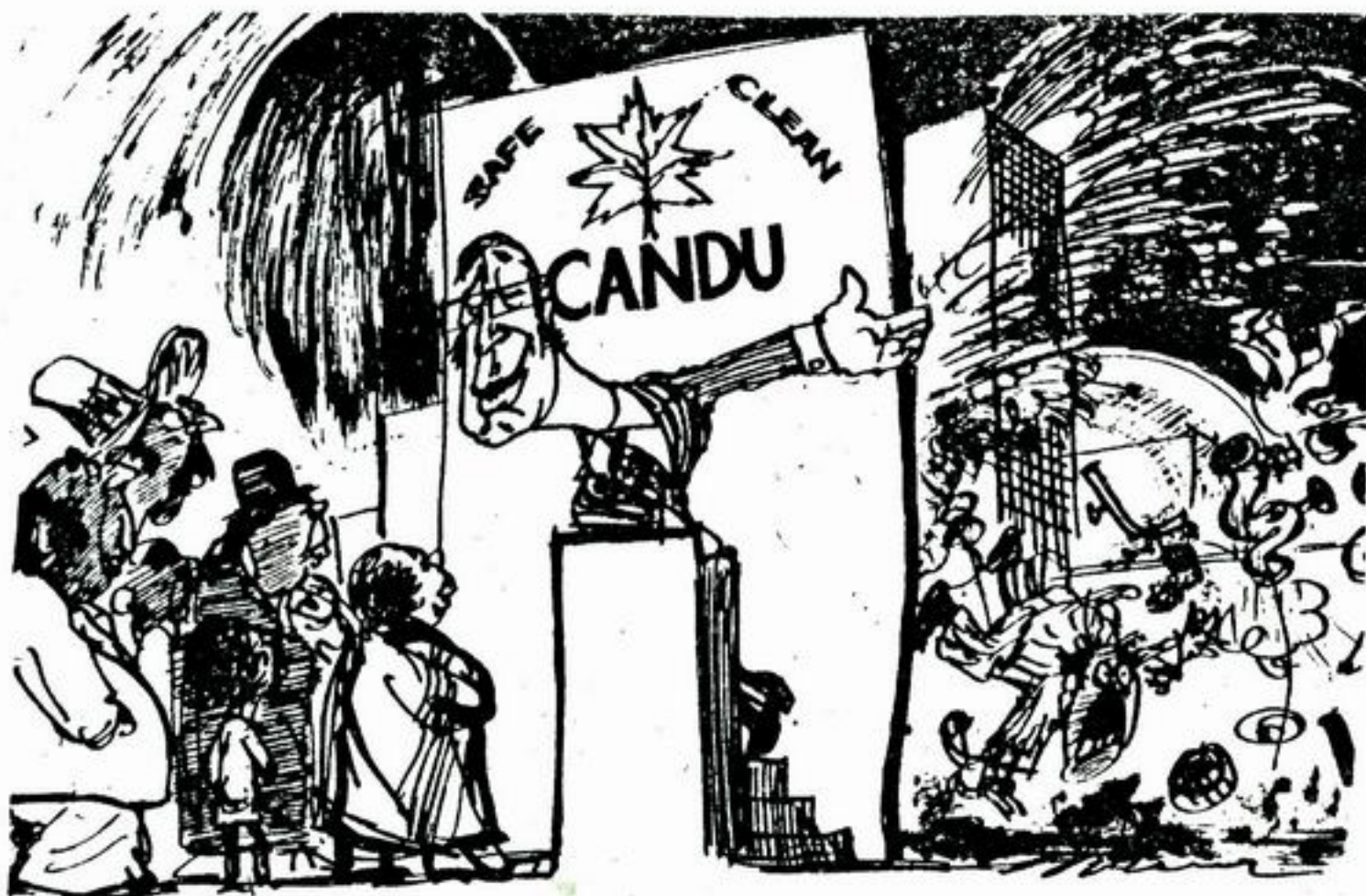
CX Peace and Conflict Studies. c/o Conrad Brunk, Conrad Grebel College,
2140 University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G6. 2pp. March 1977.
 Write for details.

This brochure on Peace and Conflict Studies (PACS) describes a new degree program administered by Conrad Grebel College in cooperation with various departments at the University of Waterloo. The departments presently participating in PACS include Anthropology, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Religious Studies and Sociology. PACS "provides a course of study for those who have a special interest in the causes and conditions of international, intergroup or interpersonal conflict, and in approaches to conflict resolution or management". The program is geared so that students from different disciplines work together on common issues in the PACS core courses. The program is particularly suitable for those considering careers in social work, community development, public administration, law, corrections, education or politics.

There are three PACS program options from which a student may choose: Honours, General Programs and Minor. The brochure also lists and describes the course content of the PACS program, dates and times of classes, names of faculty and participating departments.

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CX Action Proposals. Canadian Conference on Religion and World Peace.
2141 c/o WCRP Canada, 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. 8 pp. Dec. 1980.
Write for details.

These Action Proposals grew out of the Canadian Conference on Religion and World Peace, Nov. 9-11, 1980, initiated by the World Conference on Religion for Peace (WCRP) Canada. WCRP Canada is a chapter of an international organization of the same name; its goals is interfaith dialogue for purposes of international peace and justice. Japanese Buddhists, influenced by the Hiroshima-Nagasaki tragedy, played a key role in bringing WCRP into being. Disarmament has always been one of the group's key concerns.

Two hundred people participated in the November, 1980 conference; they came from many religious traditions: Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Jews, Muslims, Native Peoples, Sikhs and Zoroastrians.

The conference had as its purposes:

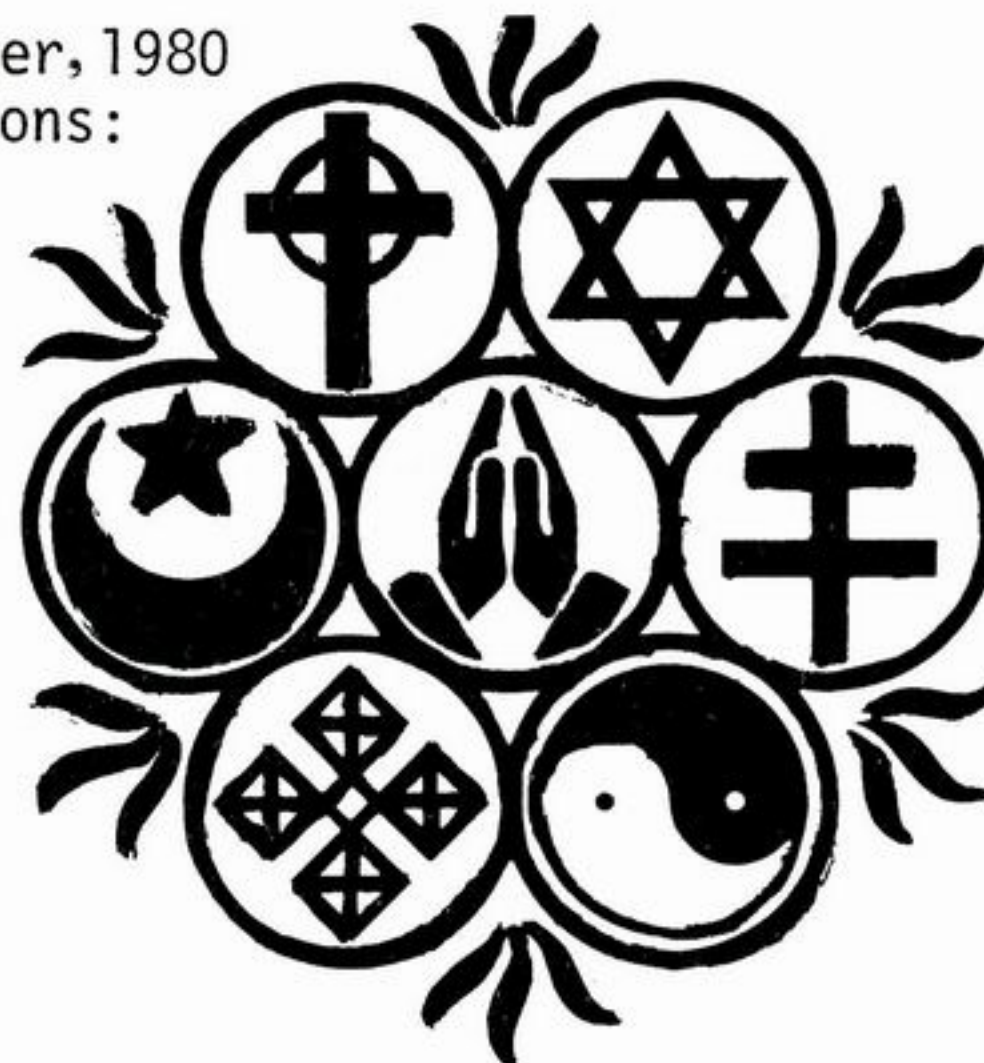
- 1) to alert Canadians to the magnitude of the current crises and the means of averting it;
- 2) to consider the dimensions of the current world crisis in the light of the spiritual resources (we represent);
- 3) to propose specific initiatives within the present reach of the government of Canada, religious insititutions and individuals;
- 4) to arouse and enlist the commitment and participation of religious communities, local congregations and citizens in the urgency of working for peace.

The Action Proposals are outlined in five categories:

- a) religious bases for peace
- b) education and studies for peace
- c) putting our Canadian house in order
- d) towards a Canadian foreign policy for peace
- e) Third World and peace
- f) specific implementations.

Some of these specific implementations include:

- i) working with peace initiatives already underway in Canada and internationally;
- ii) inviting "third world" representatives to participate in future meetings and action committees;
- iii) urging the leaders of the various religious communities represented at the conference to meet with political leaders in Ottawa, Washington, and Moscow "to present the claims for humanity as contained in the goals and statements of this conference".



In one of CMP's activities, "International Peace Prize" Contest, young people across Canada were invited to use their own creativity to design innovative ways to communicate the message of "peace", be it with a poster, a game, an audio-visual, or a theatrical presentation. The prize was a trip to Europe for participation in a CMP international workcamp.

One of the most historically important aspects of CMP's work has been international workcamps. These are summer youth exchange programmes in which young people can join with others of all nationalities to work on a special project in another CMP branch country. Work can consist of operating a group home for mentally handicapped in Brussels, rebuilding a small town community centre in Southern France, or running a playground for poor children in Britain.

Since CMP's inception some sixty years ago, it has come to include branches in most western European countries. CMP branches in Canada and the U.S. are a more recent development. International seminars and meetings bring members of the various national groups together to share experiences and ideas and plans for future directions.

CX The Peace Network. 313 Williston Avenue, Newcastle, N.B. E1V 1E4.
2144 Write for details.

The Peace Network, formerly the New Brunswick Peace Movement, consists of individuals throughout the province who maintain contact with each other and who share the common goal of working for a more 'peaceful' human world. The planning committee of the network disseminates information packets that are 'peace-oriented' to groups and individuals who have peace concerns.

One of the central goals of the network is to involve more people in the process of peace by way of self-education and eventually non-violent action. The network also seeks to "encourage the understanding of the inter-relationship between such "seemingly" unrelated issues as peace, prosperity, human rights, arms race, foreign policy, Third World misery and all Western minorities".

The planning committee mails its information packets outside the network to interest groups including labour, teachers and media people. The committee also relates to the business community; it is felt that the participation of business is an important part of any serious attempt at military reconversion.

The network keeps in touch with a number of national and international organizations which are dealing with the peace issue and which are developing strategies, national or international, for peace. The network has available some information outlining the work of these groups.

The Peace Network is also connected with what it describes as "a growing Maritime Peace Network".



CX Declaration of a New Canadian Foreign Policy. People's Assembly
2145 on Foreign Policy, 109 Wilton St., Toronto, Ont. M5A 4A3.
Phone (416)368-3270. 2 pp. Oct. 1980. Free.

This declaration has been developed over the last year by the People's Assembly on Canadian Foreign Policy (PACFP), an umbrella group of organizations and individuals who are concerned about peace. The declaration, which aims to provide a consensus of views of Canada's peace forces, will be considered at a national conference of PACFP in December, 1980 in Ottawa. At this point a final draft of the declaration will be written; the group hopes to make use of the declaration in approaching government.



The declaration begins by calling on the government and people of Canada "to recognize that survival and peace are the most vital issues facing all peoples and governments in the world today. The fundamental right is the right to survive. . . . the only hope for survival is conversion from the life-destroying system of international affairs to the life-supporting (system)-suffocating the arms race is the first essential step."

The declaration proposes that Canada work for the formation of a World Peace Makers Association of Nations, in cooperation with the United Nations. Member countries should be willing to participate in a demilitarization process involving the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, a gradual decrease in both military expenditures and alliances and the establishment of a permanent peace-keeping force.

Other proposals include: 1) conducting a world referendum on disarmament; 2) Canada's devoting 0.7% of GNP to aid developing nations and 0.1% of its military spending for peace education and research; 3) the formation of committees, including labour and management, to plan for converting industries from arms manufacturing to life-supporting types of production; 4) the establishment of a Cabinet portfolio for peace and disarmament; and 5) the strengthening of existing arms control treaties.

CX National Security in the Nuclear Age. T. James Stark. Operation
2146 Dismantle, Box 3887, Station C, Ottawa K1Y 4M5. 12pp. Write for
details.

This article by the Director of Operation Dismantle provides a rationale for the concrete proposals designed to lead to world disarmament. The first proposal is a call for a Royal Commission on "National Security in the Nuclear Age." It would be the task of such a Commission to ask how Canada can achieve peaceful co-existence with all other nations, and how we can take a leadership role in developing the world institutions that will be needed to resolve conflict between nations without resort to war.

The second proposal calls for a "Global Referendum on Disarmament". Citing the final document of the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament which stated that "mankind is confronted with a choice: we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation", the author points out that the choice belongs not to national governments but to humankind. He goes on to say that the logical, democratic and non-confrontationalist tool that exists for the purpose of allowing people to choose between one alternative and another is a referendum.

In 1979 the author went to the U.N. in New York and for three months consulted with 50 national delegations and proved that the proposal for a global referendum on disarmament would receive well over the required two thirds majority. But a crucial meeting at the Canadian Mission was never convened. Operation Dismantle received a letter from Canada's then Minister of External Affairs, the Honourable Flora MacDonald, stating that it wouldn't be "appropriate" for Canada to make this proposal because it was not "Canadian practice" to hold referenda.

The article concludes with a call to the readers to write letters to their Members of Parliament, with copies to the External Affairs Minister and the Prime Minister, supporting a Canadian proposal for a world vote in the U.N. General Assembly, and calling for a Royal Commission on National Security in the Nuclear Age.

CX Taxes for Peace Not War. Peace Tax Fund Committee, 1831 Fern St.
2147 Victoria, B.C. V8R 4X4.

The Peace Tax Fund Committee has its two year old roots in a Victoria, B.C. Quaker Meeting, but now includes people from a number of groups concerned with peace issues. Its goal is to convince the Canadian government to provide a legal alternative for those who object to a portion of their tax dollar being used for military expenditures. This document gives an overview of their position and strategy.

The document points to the fact that the last federal budget called for expenditures of \$450 per taxpayer on arms and the military, six billion dollars in total. The group would prefer that this money be spent on peace research (or on the problems that lead to conflicts) rather than on the military. Job creation, health and social services and constructive (rather than military) aid to less developed countries are the group's preferences for the use of these funds. The committee's strategy is to get the federal government to establish a "Peace Tax Fund". People would be able to legally give that portion of their taxes that goes to military expenditures to this fund. The group is presently working with MP's, lawyers and peace activists to develop a bill to put before Parliament.



CX Proposed Mennonite Task Force to Investigate Tax Resistance.
2148 Mennonite Central Committee, 201-1483 Pembina Hwy, Winnipeg, Man.
R3T 2C8. Write for details.

A group of delegates from four Canadian Mennonite conferences have recommended that a task force be set up to investigate whether tax resistance would be an appropriate way for Canadian Mennonites and Brethren in Christ members to express their opposition to militarism. This group was convened at the request of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church and the Mennonite Central Committee; the Mennonite groups involved at this point include the Conference of Mennonites in Canada, the Mennonite Conference of Ontario, the Western Ontario Mennonite Conference and the Northwest Mennonite Conference.

The group feels that conscientious objection is no longer relevant in answering the problem; the advance of military technology has been such that it now depends far more on the mobilization of wealth than on the mobilization of personnel. Because of the long lead time needed for the manufacturing of military hardware, all the mobilization has to take place during peace time. The group therefore feels that any military protest has to deal with that accumulation of wealth. This protest is being organized now because of the increase in Canadian military spending - \$5.2 billion in the current fiscal year.

Ernie Regehr, a member of the group and also research director for Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, speculates that if 30,000 Mennonite wage earners each refused the government ten percent of their income tax, the amount which, according to Regehr currently goes to military spending, it could mean as much as \$90 million the government would not have to spend on arms. Regehr claims that this kind of protest is necessary because Canada is part of the industrialized world's effort to maintain its economic advantage and its strategic interests through its military hardware.

If these delegates can convince their colleagues that a task force is necessary, it will be set up in 1981. The study completion date is 1982.

CX The Cruise Missile Conversion Project. 62 Grant St., Toronto, Ontario.
2149 M4M 2H5. Write for details.

The Cruise Missile Conversion Project describes itself as a "small group of women and men who are committed to unmasking and actively resisting Canadian brand militarism". The group's energy is primarily directed to stopping the production of the navigational brain for the



Cruise Missile; this navigational system is manufactured in Rexdale, Ontario by Litton Systems Canada (American owned). The Cruise is a highly accurate, first strike counter-force weapon which can neither be detected, screened or intercepted once launched. The U.S. plans to deploy Cruise missiles throughout Western Europe.

A 1.2 billion dollar contract is behind the production of the navigational brain in Canada; within the next five years as many as 5,500 such systems could be built in the Toronto area.

In 1980 the Cruise Missile Conversion Project has publicly protested the Litton contract. Marches and demonstrations were organized at the plant on Good Friday and on August 6, the Hiroshima Anniversary. The group also leafletted the Litton workers for several months.

The group is presently consolidating itself to further develop its views and actions. The members are striving to make their group process consistent with their struggle against militarism. To this end they are committed to feminism and to resisting patriarchy. They are also working to develop a collective process in which decision-making will be equally shared and in which there will be mutual accountability, in terms of responsibilities and tasks. Within the collective, co-committees are doing research, networking, fundraising, leafletting, communication work with Litton workers and planning for public events.

This group, in conjunction with other Toronto groups, is currently in the process of planning a week of events around Litton and militarism from April 13 - 18, 1981. The group sees itself as a core group which holds a long term commitment to the work of disarmament and the re-creation that implies.

CX Pacific Life. Pacific Life Community, P.O. Box 5207, Main Postal
2150 Station, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4B3. 8 pp. March/April 1980.
Donations accepted. Write for details.

Pacific Life is a newsletter prepared by the Pacific Life Community, an active peace group in British Columbia. The newsletter publicizes the efforts of groups in Canada and the USA which are opposed to militarism and the arms race and provides information on militarism in both countries. This issue focuses on the acquisition by the USA of a nuclear "first-strike" capability.

The Trident-2 submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) is in the advanced development stage and is described as "the ultimate first strike weapon". Launched from a submarine close to the enemy shore, the SLBM in concert with other missiles could effectively destroy most if not all of the enemy's retaliatory missiles.

With the acquisition of this weapon the USA is seen as moving towards a confrontationalist foreign policy. The scenario for the SLBM's use is described: "it would most likely happen during a period of international crisis when emotions and national pride are soaring high".

Canada's role in a "first-strike" is also described - by allowing the installation of sonar listening devices in Canada to track enemy submarines and target U.S. missiles on them, Canada has become directly involved in U.S. strategies and tactics.

The newsletter describes the activities of some of the groups most actively opposed to the arms race; the development of the 'lethal' Trident-2 missile is also outlined. Another article reports that in 1979

25 people were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 30 days to 6 months following a peaceful demonstration at a Trident base in Bangor, Washington. Five of those sentenced were residents of British Columbia.



CX Hiroshima-Nagasaki Relived. 69 Olsen Drive, Don Mills, Ont. M3A 3J4.
2151 Phone (416)444-7955. Write for details.

Hiroshima-Nagasaki Relived was formed on the thirtieth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; at that time the governments of those cities donated a number of photographs to a group of concerned people in Toronto. The photographs depict the devastation of these Japanese cities. The Japanese were concerned about making the public aware of the dangers of the nuclear arms race and the realities of nuclear warfare.

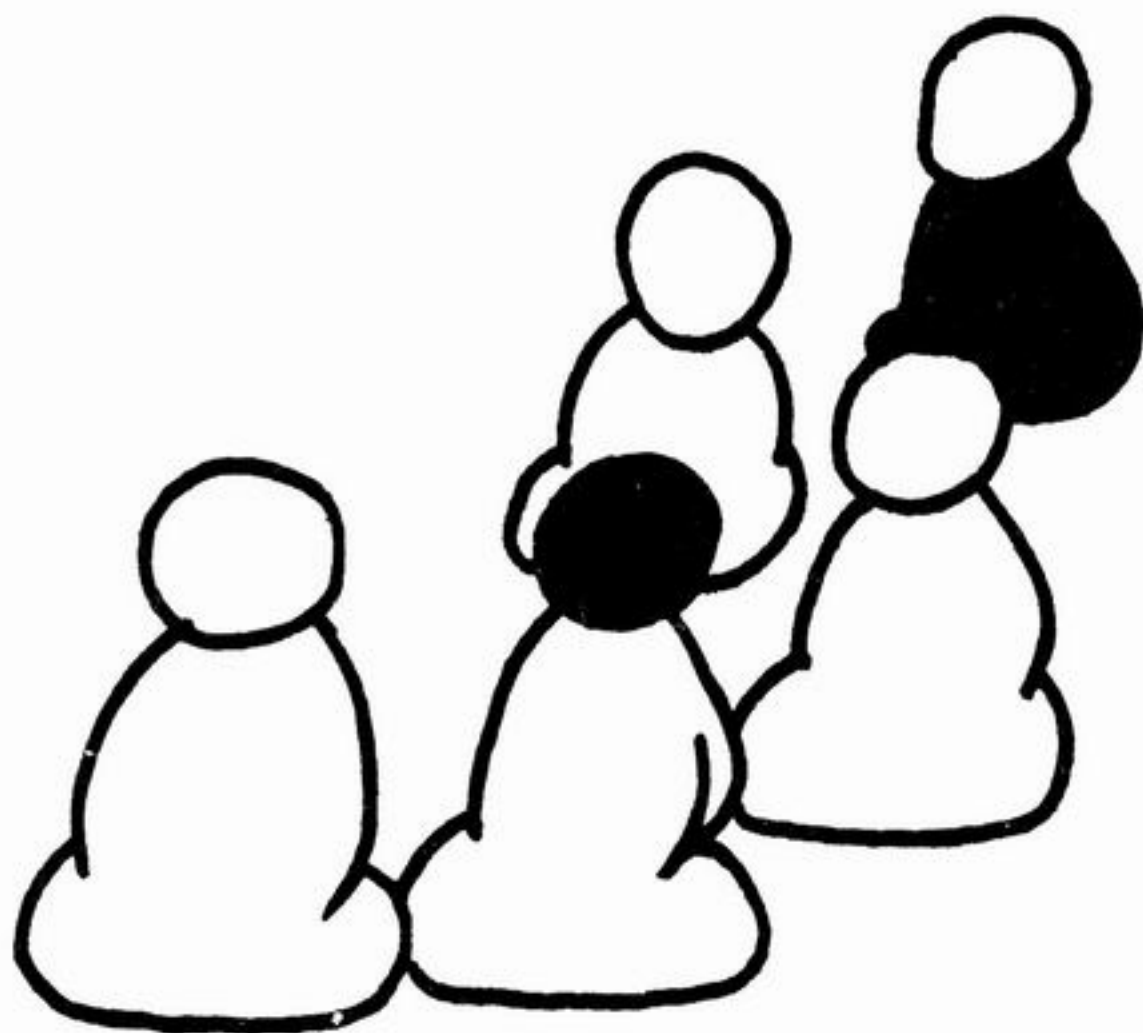


As a result an exhibition of the photographs was held in Toronto. The organization continued and became incorporated as a non-profit corporation in the province of Ontario. Since 1975 this group has expanded its activities to include public programs and exhibitions of the photographs, speaking engagements in churches and schools, and participation in various conferences. Hiroshima-Nagasaki Relived does not affiliate itself with any political party.

At the time of the group's incorporation, it chose as a Logo the folded paper crane. As a two-year-old girl, Sadako Sasaki was exposed to the radiation of the Hiroshima bomb and on October 25, 1955 she died of leukemia. Before her death she began folding paper cranes, remembering the legend that if one makes a thousand paper cranes the gods would grant her wish and make her well again. She folded 644 before the end came. Her classmates completed the task and today school children from all over Japan visit her memorial in Hiroshima Peace Park to leave paper cranes they have made in her honour. The Logo calls to mind Sadako, the many thousands of other children who died as a result of the atomic bombs and the millions of children who will be victims of any future nuclear war.

CX Friendship First. Project Ploughshares, Conrad Grebel College,
2152 University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. 30 pp. Summer 1980.
 Write for details.

This manual on cooperative games was created for use in the Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario Playground and Adventure Programs. Many of the games described can be played by both children and adults.



The preface states that the manual was designed to be an introduction to games which stimulate friendship and problem-solving. Other goals of the manual involve the promotion of experiential, participatory play, versus just observing, and reflection/interpretation of "enjoyable" play. The manual stresses the importance of "learning to be supported by a value base" and of drawing participants toward cooperation and peacemaking.

The games are designed to create an atmosphere in which conflict can be resolved in a non-violent manner. The games encourage participants to share their feelings in conflict situations so that they will manage their anger, fear and other difficult feelings in a more constructive manner.

The games stress cooperation and friendship rather than competition. The manual points out that while some aspects of competition are healthy, there are elements of competition that are destructive to participants. "If we enter a game as friends, we should leave as friends".

The manual outlines about fifty cooperative games and activities. The majority of props or materials necessary for playing these games are readily available in most households. The manual also contains an annotated bibliography of films and books on the subject of cooperation.

PAST CONTRIBUTORS ON MILITARISM

NOTE: The following list includes groups and organizations who have contributed material on Militarism/Militarisme in past issues of CONNEXIONS. The summaries which are group descriptions are listed by name and address of group, followed by the abstract number under which the summary appeared in CONNEXIONS. Other materials or publications which have been summarized follow the name and address of the producer. The title of the material is followed by a number as in group descriptions.

Amnesty International Canadian Medical Group, P.O. Box 6033, 2101 Algonquin Ave.,
Ottawa. CX 910.

Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, 2010 MacKay St., Montreal, P.Q.
H3G 2J1. CX 991.

Canada Asia Working Group. 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2.
- Canada Asia Currents - newsletter CS 933.

Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont. M5R 2G3.
- Brazil, the Price of Development Miracle. CX 187.

GATT-Fly. 11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2.
- GATT-Fly Newsletter - CX 820

Le Groupe d'Etude sur le Controle Sociale, Ecole de Criminologie, Université de
Montreal, Montreal, P.Q. CX 822.

Law Union. 2 Bloor St. W., #100-203. Toronto, Ontario. M4W 3E2.
- Bold Refugee Strategy Succeeds CX 912.

Latin American Working Group (LAWG). Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2J0.
- Chile Report CX 28.

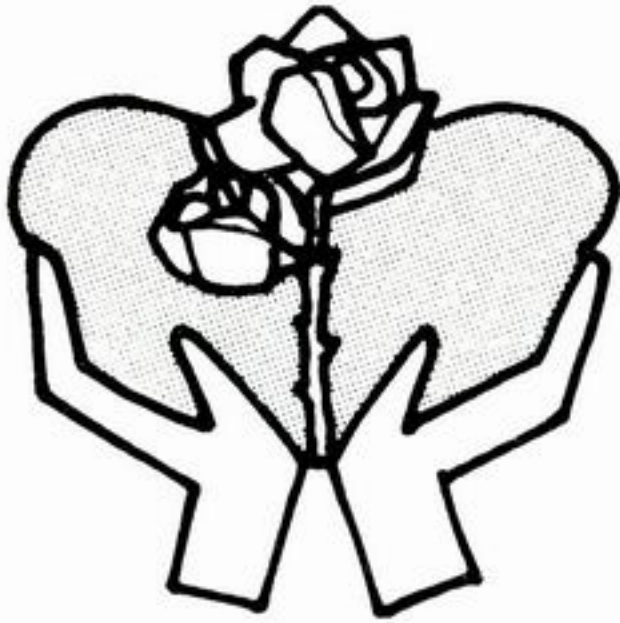
Le Ligue de Droits et Libertés. 3836 St. Hubert 2e étage, Montréal, P.Q. H2L 4A5
- Operation Freedom CX 825

RIKKA. P.O. Box 6031, Stn. A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 4P4.
- "War Measures Act" CX 824

Taskforce on Churches and Corporate Responsibility (TCCR), 600 Jarvis St., Toronto
Ont. M4Y 2J6. CX 922

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

CX Bread and Roses Credit Union Newsletter. 736 Bathurst St., Toronto,
2153 Ontario M5S 2R4. 10 pages. October 7, 1980. Write for details.



The sixth newsletter of the Bread and Roses Credit union (Toronto) contains material about the current financial position of the credit union and other matters of growing concern to its membership.

Bread and Roses calls itself a financial cooperative for social change. It makes loans to individuals and groups engaged in alternate economic or social endeavours which aim for a more just and democratic society.

This issue of the newsletter begins with a description of the most recent membership meeting when a loan interest refund from 1979 earnings was approved. The meeting also engaged in a lengthy but unresolved debate about whether the credit union should operate by consensus or by majority vote. The issue of whether Bread and Roses should loan money to "progressive" political candidates was also argued.

In his column, the manager argues that the credit union should clarify its position on a number of philosophical and practical points if Bread and Roses is to meet the challenge of an increasingly polarized society. More and more alternate organizations, facing financial pressures, appear to want to break out of their past isolation by creating new opportunities for financial cooperation.

The newsletter also presents the pros and cons of offering RRSP's - Bread and Roses is currently considering this question - "Are these a healthy way for individual saving, avoiding paying for government profligacy and strengthening the credit union or (are they) a hopelessly class-ridden dodge which ultimately shifts the tax burden even more to the poor who cannot save?"

The author of one article comments that such debates within the membership indicate that Bread and Roses is aware that its own practice must be consistent with its goals and the goals of its constituency in promoting social change, all the while trying to operate responsibly within a financial system that inhibits social change.

CX Justice Today: A Conference Outline. Atlantic Ecumenical Council,
2154 c/o Dr. Betty MacLean, R.R. #1, Eureka, Nova Scotia. 25 pages,
September, 1980. Write for details.

Justice Today contains the papers and recommendations of the Justice Today Conference held in New Glasgow, N. S. in September, 1980. The Conference was sponsored by the Atlantic Ecumenical Council (AEC). Representatives of the church in Atlantic Canada gathered to discuss justice for the poor and oppressed. Father Joseph Gillis opened the conference by saying that he hoped the representatives would be convinced that "it is impossible to be people witnessing to the beatitudes if we remain satisfied with a system that has raised our standard of living many times above what it should be at the expense of the poor".

M. Rumscheidt and M. Bradfield both identify Gillis' "system" as capitalism. Rumscheidt, in "Faith and Social Responsibility in the Community of Christians" argues that the Christian faith must be politically active. He calls for a de-privatized faith which does not support the "capitalist system as it has evolved into its current revolting shape". Bradfield, in "Making a Living" points to many stories carried in Nova Scotia newspapers which make it clear that capitalism is a system based on greed. Such events as the death of eight miners in a mine collapse in Balmoral, Quebec, and the actions of the Coca Cola plant in Guatemala, are the result of profit-seeking.

"Justice for the Indian People" describes the struggles of the Mi'kmaq in the Atlantic region to preserve their own traditions, land and life.

A number of recommendations were made at the Conference. They include further conferences on social justice, the establishment of a liaison between councils of churches and trade unions and AEC support of the Mi'kmaq and Ialiseet people in their search for self-determination.

CX 2155 Working Paper on Technology and the Family Farm. S.I. Pobihushchy, Dept. of Political Science, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. 8 pages. May, 1980. Write for details.

This working paper was prepared for presentation at a workshop entitled "The Human Context for Science and Technology" which was held at Saint Mary's University, Halifax in May, 1980. The paper presents the author's analysis of the impact of technology on the family farm and how this process has virtually led to the extinction of the traditional family farm. The increase of farm product specialization has ushered in the phenomenon of 'agribusiness' involving the takeover of the family farm in New Brunswick: ".....in 1961 there were well over 8,000 family farmers significantly involved in the production of potatoes. By 1976 - a mere 15 years later - just 900 farmers were left in the production of that commodity. By 1979, this number was further reduced to just over 500".

In spite of the awareness and concern on the part of government that the family farm is becoming non-existent, there has been little effort to deal with this situation.

The author claims that the New Brunswick government is in a bind with respect to this issue. On the one hand, it voices a concern about ensuring the survival of the family farm; on the other hand, the reality of the situation indicates that the government has opted to serve the interests of the big investors.



CX One Sky. One Sky Saskatchewan Cross-Cultural Centre, 134 Avenue F.
2156 South, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7M 1S8. 22 pages. September, 1980.
Write for details re membership fees.

The Saskatchewan uranium industry is the focus of the September, 1980 edition of One Sky. It provides a listing of multinational corporations involved in the uranium industry, their owners, officers and other highlights. The listing is incomplete. For example, it does not give information on small Canadian corporations. The research group which developed this list would like to hear from other researchers in this field.

The newsletter concludes: (1) that the concentration in the uranium field is greater than is readily apparent; (2) the secrecy and/or difficulty in obtaining information is unnerving considering the involvement which exists between the industry and crown agencies; (3) small companies are contracted by multinationals for jobs that are too small for them to undertake; (4) oil companies are intensely involved in uranium exploration and; (5) every major Western nation is involved in Saskatchewan uranium exploration through multinational corporations or crown agencies.

L A B O U R / T R A V A I L

CX Research Bulletin. Research Department, United Electrical, Radio
2157 & Machine Workers of America, 10 Codeco Court, Don Mills, Ontario
M3A 1A2. 11 pages. Summer, 1980. Write for details.



The most recent recent Research Bulletin of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE) includes papers on automation in manufacturing, the electronics industry and tax gimmicks. The paper, "Canadian Electrical and Electronic Industry - 1979" analyses the federal government's Abstract of Industry and Trade Statistics. The author

of the Research Bulletin article discusses the continuing growth of imports in the electrical and electronic industry in Canada, and the effects of high imports on unemployment in Canada. "Tax Gimmicks - Who Benefits? - Who Pays?" illustrates the way that tax laws can be deceptive, exploiting the people they aim to benefit.

"Nineteen Eighties - The Decade for Automation in Manufacturing?" outlines the history of computers and robots in the manufacturing industry. The article argues that at the present time, the computer revolution has reached a point at which "almost the entire parts manufacturing process can be computer controlled". The roles of companies like MacDonald Douglas Canada Ltd. and General Motors are outlined

and are shown to be supportive of the automation of the manufacturing industry. The effects of computerized manufacturing on the labour force is disastrous, putting more and more people out of work. This effect is creating a socio-economic situation in which what is produced by computer-controlled robots has no market in which to be sold; potential buyers will be deprived of jobs and incomes and thus the money with which to purchase the manufactured goods.

CX

2158 Labour's Side, #11. Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre, P.O. Box 3368, Halifax South, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 11 pages. November 1, 1980. Write for details.

Labour's Side is a publication of the Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre, which strives to give a voice to labour groups and unions in the Maritime provinces. This issue documents the work of labour to ensure jobs in Sydney Steel, a mining company in Sydney, Nova Scotia; it also outlines the plight of workers at the warehouse of Capitol Stores in Dartmouth, N.S. Workers in Sydney face unemployment if Sydney Steel is allowed to discontinue operations. Workers in the Capitol Store Warehouse are presently unorganized and face occupational health hazards which the company refuses to act upon.

The lead article and editorial of Labour's Side #11 support the work of the Maritime Fisherman's Union (MFU) in seeking the legal right to engage companies in collective bargaining. The article outlines the growth and history of the MFU in P.E.I., N.B. and N.S. Despite its present size of 7 locals and some 2,000 members, the MFU has yet to gain trade union rights. The MFU struggles against provincial governments which, according to the article, opposes organized labour. The governments have opposed inshore fisherman's rights, giving control over the fishery to Nickerson National Sea, a near monopoly.

The MFU has submitted a draft of proposed legislation to the N.S. government and hopes that the legislation will be passed at the next sitting of the legislature. The MFU is also seeking support of the Federation of Labour, other unions and all of the province's fishermen in its plan to solidify and strengthen the union.



CX
2159 Health Forum: A Printed Media Program for Community Health Education and Promotion. Media Group, c/o Dr. D. Walters/Tina Roberts, Department of Health, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. Write for details.

Media Group is the name of a group of four University of Waterloo (Ontario) students who carried out a project in the summer of 1980 related to health problems and issues. They intend to provide a readable, scientifically sound and up-to-date synthesis of health problems and to link this information to relevant community services.

The Media Group found that few health promotion articles existed, and those that did fulfilled the goals of health promotion only to a limited extent. Their

desire to remedy this situation resulted in the publication of a paper called, "Is There a Time-Bomb Ticking in Your Lungs?" dealing with asbestos and occupational health.

This paper points to the many hazards of asbestos and names such asbestos-related diseases as mesothelioma and lung cancer. The authors suggest that the best way to protect workers from inhaling asbestos fibers is to prevent the fibers from getting into the environment. Such prevention can be achieved through good engineering controls and good work practices. Employees are encouraged to urge co-workers and management to ensure that the work place provides good exhaust-ventilation and to eliminate asbestos dust through wetting down the asbestos before cutting, grinding or mixing it. Other preventative measures are also suggested.

E N E R G Y / E N E R G I E

CX Kelowna CCNR News. Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility -
2160 Kelowna, Box 1093, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8. 8 pages, Autumn 1980.
\$3 per year.



Kelowna

CCNR News



The Autumn 1980 issue of Kelowna CCNR News contains two feature articles on mining uranium and the government in British Columbia. The B.C. government passed Bill 39, the new Mines Act in late August. The Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR) points to the many loopholes in the Mines Act, loopholes which permit uranium mining to continue in B.C. despite Premier Bennett's moratorium. The first article claims that the Mines Act provides a "blank cheque" set of regulations that will allow uranium to be mined as a supplementary mineral. The CCNR-Kelowna proposes that each individual case of such uranium mining be considered separately as to whether the mining should begin or continue. The article calls for a "full-public hearing in the community nearest the proposed mine" with the final decision resting in the hands of the community and not in the hands of the mining companies or civil servants.

The second article of CCNR-News is an evaluation of Robin Luxmoore's report for the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Uranium Mining. The article suggests that the major problem with Luxmoore's report is that it does not prove that a technology exists "to safeguard the environment and the public from the deleterious effects of uranium tail minings". Until such environmental and human safety can be assured the CCNR says that industrial development of uranium should be stopped.

The news bulletin also includes reports on five Saskatchewan anti-nuclear groups' boycott of hearings into the Key Lake uranium mine; the opposition of residents of Beaverdell, Rock Creek and Grand Forks to uranium as raw material for nuclear weapons, and the work of the B.C. Energy Coalition in the Peace River District.

CX Interchurch Energy Committee - News Notes - Final Edition. c/o Dennis
2161 Gruending, Catholic Centre Social Action, 3225 - 13th Avenue, Regina.
 10 pages, June, 1980. Write for details.

The editorial in this final edition of News/Notes reflects on the Interchurch Energy Committee's (ICEC) decision to disband and eventually reorganize itself as a new provincial, interchurch formation. ICEC is interested in regaining its original goal of working as an interchurch "development education" group. "Over the years that intention has given over to the singular focus on energy matters, first Project North and the proposed pipeline, and second, uranium in Saskatchewan." The editorial states that in the last few years increasing numbers of Saskatchewan church people have been moved to involvement and action, but this has occurred largely within denominational frameworks. ICEC has been the exception; it has played a role in the shared commitment of several churches province-wide; this has carried over into affirmative energy programs and backing for the native rights campaign.



The editorial concludes by emphasizing the importance of networking and self-determination in the ongoing struggle for genuine development in Saskatchewan. ICEC members have formed a small committee to take responsibility during the group's transition period.

A feature article entitled, "People in Saskatchewan", reports on the concerns of a number of individuals and citizen's groups with regards to uranium development in northern Saskatchewan. Generally, they report a cynicism about the value of government inquiries - the government, they feel, is manipulated by the profit-oriented multinationals. A representative for the Saskatoon Citizens for a Non-Nuclear Society states that "we have to look at uranium development with a local control perspective - that is, the settling of Land Claims, proper dispensing of information, priority of jobs and controlling the multinational corporations." Other strategies suggested by groups in this article include the call for a nuclear-free zone and the formation of the Northern Development Board (originally recommended by the Bayda Inquiry).

Other articles in this issue deal with the Marman Uranium Refinery issue and the question of uranium as a strategic material.

CX Friends of the Earth/Les Amis de la Terre (Canada). P.O. Box 569,
2162 Station B, Ottawa K1P 5P7. (613) 231-2742. Write for details.

Friends of the Earth (FOE) Canada, founded in 1978, describes itself as an environmental group seeking to establish a strong national voice in the interests of environmental protection. FOE maintains that Canada's future lies in it becoming a "Conservator Society", conserving energy and resources, and opposing waste, pollution and destruction of the environment.

FOE Canada, a member of Friends of the Earth International, is fighting for the soft energy path, resource conservation and the environment. Soft energy emphasizes conservation and renewable energy sources. To carry on the struggle, FOE has developed

a program aimed at monitoring government activities, supporting environmental groups and informing the public. Most of the major environmental groups in Canada are members of FOE. This organization has published a number of materials. Alternatives: A Journal of Friends of the Earth is its official journal, and focuses on the environment. InfoEarth is the name of its book distribution service; FOE is also building a national library of resource materials for environmental groups.

There are now FOE groups in 20 countries. Each national organization is a fully independent, voluntary associate of Friends of the Earth International.

CX The Group for Survival. Box 1425, La Ronge, Saskatchewan. Write for
2163 details.



struggle for self-determination.

The Group for Survival, a group of indigenous (native) peoples and environmentalists, participated in the Caravan for Survival in June, 1980 in Saskatchewan. The Caravan moved from Regina to La Ronge, the center of Saskatchewan activities related to uranium mining. The Group expressed its concerns for such basic human rights as land rights, aboriginal rights and treaty rights; the group feels that these rights are being denied because of the mining of uranium in northern Canadian areas. During the Caravan, the Group also expressed support for the right of native people to live in a nuclear-free world.

The Group for Survival, in response to government and multinational exploitation of its land is seeking to resist such action by working in solidarity with others. The group also has a goal of raising other people's awareness of the dangers of uranium mining. To this end, a Fall Gathering was organized for October, 1980. The Gathering was an educational effort to make other Canadians aware of the native

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

CX The Captive Labour Force on Non-English Speaking Immigrant Women.
2164 Roxana Ng and Tania Das Gupta, Canadian Women's Studies, Winter 1980 issue. 16 pages. For more info contact Cross Cultural Communication Centre, 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto

The Wollenstonecraft Research Group at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education conducted a research project in the Spring of 1980 on working class women and the educational system. This article is based on the research undertaken for that project and it will appear in a special issue of Canadian Women's Studies on "Women as Nation Builders" (Winter, 1980).

The purpose of the article is to focus on "the invisible work that non-English speaking immigrant women, particularly, have done and continue to do in silence." The thesis is that these women constitute a captive labour force with very few and limited opportunities in society. The article is essentially descriptive and "its aim is to provide a context within which to understand this 'captive labour force' and its relation to the Canadian economy."

The conditions under which immigrant women are coming to Canada are discussed especially in light of the new laws and procedures under "family class" immigration. The ways in which these conditions create dependency of women on their sponsor are also analyzed.

The article then goes on to discuss the working conditions; types of jobs which most immigrant women obtain; and the educational opportunities available to them.

The final section of the paper addresses itself to the contribution of immigrant women to the Canadian economy and in doing so points out that the 'free enterprise system' is rooted in a social structure which is distinctly not free and equal.

CX The Women's Movement Archives. c/o Pat Leslie, P.O. Box 928,
2165 Station Q, Toronto, Ontario. Write for details.

The Women's Movement Archives, formed in 1977, grew out of the demise of a feminist newspaper called "The Other Woman". This newspaper received and actively collected information on the women's movement which was subsequently filed and organized for purposes of an archival collection.

The Archives contains material from all parts of Canada (Quebec material is available in French and English) including materials such as newspapers, newsletters, movement documents and photographs. Plans are being made to capture the experiences on a personal level of those individuals who were instrumental in the development of women's liberation during the late sixties and of those groups which are presently functioning.

The Archives finds it difficult to obtain material that is more than a few years old. For this reason, it regards any type of herstorical documentation as precious. Protecting the records of the women's movement is a particular concern; access to material donated by lesbians is strictly limited.

"The Archives must stay in its community of women activists. It is ours.....we do not need to be researched by patriarchal/academic institutions.....(or) financially supported by governments."



The Women's Movement Archives believes that there is a direct relationship between oppression and the denial of a sense of herstory. It, therefore, encourages feminists to participate in the building of the archival collection by sending not only documents and theoretical information, but also leaflets, notes, even personal letters to the above address.

CX The Women's Building. 730 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba
2166 R3E 1H9. Write for details.

The Women's Building was purchased from the United Church in 1978 by the Winnipeg Women's Cultural and Educational Centre. Until this time, "there were no facilities in Manitoba that provided the physical space and atmosphere for the various activities provided for and by women at little or no cost." The facility is

available to women's groups concerned about women's cultural, economic, social and physical needs. Here women can work; sharing knowledge, resources and skills while acting as a support system for each other.

The building has office space, meeting and conference rooms and a stage and hall, a sound system and a physical education room. Priority for the use of the building is being given to low-income women.

Some of the groups currently working out of the building include: (a) Committee Against Violence Toward's Women which is concerned with halting all types of violence towards women;

(b) Women in Trades - women assisting other women in training or employment in the so-called "non-traditional" areas;

(c) Lesbian Phone Lines and the Lesbian Mother's Defence Fund;

(d) Media, Arts, Graphics, Ideas Company (M.A.G.I.C.) which sells woman-made products;

(e) Native Women's Transition Centre - women who are working toward securing a house for native women and their children in need of temporary housing/assistance. There's also a Native Women's Advocacy Group;

(f) Women for Welfare - an advocacy group;

(g) Volunteer/Outreach Program - supports the building's program activities.

Other activities include a theatre company, a periodic newsletter, a self-defense course and plans for a women's bookstore.



CX 2167 Quand le coeur et la tête sont en affaire. A.F.E.A.S. (Association féminine d'éducation et d'Action Sociale, 180, est rue Dorchester, suite 200, Montréal H2X 1N6. 48 pages. 1978. Gratuit.

En 1975-76, l'A.F.E.A.S. entreprenait une recherche sur la "Femme collaboratrice de son mari". Cette recherche portait principalement sur le statut légal et financier de la femme collaboratrice de son mari, mettant en lumière la situation défavorisée de ces travailleuses n'ont accès à aucune des mesures sociales garanties aux autres travailleurs comme si le fait de travailler pour son mari n'était d'aucun apport économique ou social. Cette recherche a permis, en 1980, de créer une association des Femmes Collaboratrices et d'imposer la reconnaissance légale (particulièrement au niveau fiscal) de ce statut. La présente brochure, publiée par l'A.F.E.A.S., se veut un guide d'information pour répondre aux principales questions du couple travaillant au sein de l'entreprise familiale. Qu'arrive-t'il à la femme advenant la vente, la faillite de l'entreprise, une séparation, un divorce ou le décès du conjoint? Une explication des différents régimes matrimoniaux ainsi que des différents types d'entreprises permet de répondre à cette question et sensibilise la femme sur ses droits et intérêts (comme travailleuse et collaboratrice) dans ses liens avec l'entreprise de son mari.

La brochure se termine sur un certain nombre de recommandations liées à la reconnaissance du travail de la femme collaboratrice. Toute la démarche effectuée par ces femmes est positive, mais nous remarquons que les principaux bénéficiaires de la reconnaissance légale obtenue sont les maris qui peuvent finalement déduire la valeur du travail produit par leur épouse de leur rapport d'impôt, qu'un revenu

réel soit versé ou non à la travailleuse. La recherche de l'A.F.E.A.S. démontrait que 85% de ces femmes ne recoit aucun salaire. Comment ce changement dans les lois fiscales peut-il changer cet état de fait? Nous ne pouvons que soulever la question.

CX 2168 La publicité sexiste c'est quoi? Conseil du Statut de la Femme du Québec, 700, boul. St-Cyrille est, 16ième Etage, Quebec G1R 5A9. 44 pages. Oct. 1979. Gratuit.

Cette brochure illustre les diverses manières dont la publicité dévalorise les femmes en présentant les "25 modes dévalorisation des femmes par la publicité". Brochure étonnante, encore plus lorsqu'on considère qu'elle est produite par une institution d'Etat. Elle démontre, à partir d'exemples concrets, l'image négative des femmes qui se dégage des annonces publicitaires. Elle met l'accent sur les actions que nous pouvons entreprendre contre ces pratiques discriminatoires. Elle présente aux publicitaires les corrections (illustrées) qui s'imposent à leur pratique.



Dans les images véhiculées par la publicité, "la femme qu'on y retrouve est (presque) toujours conçue sur le même modèle, d'après un moule unique, comme si, pour mériter le nom de "femme", il fallait absolument posséder un certain ensemble de traits de personnalité spéciaux.....et généralement négatifs: être honteuse de son corps, ressentir de l'insécurité face à la vieillesse, être délicate et fragile (de peau comme de muscle), jouer à la petite fille dépensière, être inarticulée sur le plan de la pensée. être illogique, peu informée, sans autonomie, sans vraie créativité etc....."

La brochure en est donc une de lutte contre le mépris des publicitaires à l'égard des femmes. D'autre part, le CSF a stimulé la création d'un Comité pour la Publicité Non-sexiste, comité qui recoit les plaintes des consommateurs, conseille les publicitaires et surveille les annonces.

CX 2169 Wife Assault: The Silent Crime. Support Services for Assaulted Women, 427 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7. 968-3422.

Support Services for Assaulted Women is a non-profit organization working to help assaulted women throughout Ontario, with sources of help, information and shelter from Kenora to Kingston. It maintains that freedom from assault is every person's basic right and that wife beating is a crime, a form of violence against women. S.S.A.W. presents factual and legal data concerning the issue indicating that it is a widespread problem in Canada, occurring in all kinds of families, regardless of class position or cultural origin. Assault victims are provided with insights into the nature of the problem and suggestions on how to better deal with it. Women are encouraged to take some form of action if victimized and different possibilities are outlined.

As stated in one brochure, S.S.A.W. aims to increase awareness and understanding of wife assault by: publishing educational material; training a speaker's bureau; providing in-service seminars in hospitals and other places where assaulted women seek help; increasing the number of support groups, crisis counsellors and legal services for assaulted women; providing consultation and networking among those working in the field; stimulating research reflecting the victim's perspective and needs; lobbying for legislative change.

A consulting and advocacy group, S.S.A.W., encourages women to not keep assault a secret, but to seek their legal rights as it relates to this problem.

CX L'alphabétisation à repenser. Le Carrefour d'Education Populaire
2170 de Pte-St-Charles, 2356, rue Centre, Pointe St-Charles, Montréal.
322 pages. Avril, 1980. écrire.

Comme le souligne le document, il nous est difficile de concevoir que le problème de l'alphabétisation se pose encore aujourd'hui au Québec, après l'avènement de l'éducation des années '60. Pourtant, on ne parle pas ici du Tiers-Monde mais bien du Québec où l'on compte encore un nombre très important d'analphabètes fonctionnels", c'est-à-dire d'adultes qui éprouvent des difficultés sérieuses à comprendre ce qu'ils lisent et qui peuvent difficilement écrire.

Ce document constitue le bilan de l'expérience menée au Carrefour d'Education Populaire et une réflexion sur le phénomène de l'analphabétisme en milieu populaire. Pour les auteurs, on ne peut isoler le phénomène, l'analyser comme une réalité autonome, dissociée des conditions socio-économiques dans lesquelles vivent les analphabètes. L'analphabétisme a des causes profondes, le plus souvent de nature économique, sociale et politique. La pratique d'alphabétisation du Carrefour d'Education Populaire s'est déroulée sur une dizaine d'années et ce bilan ne peut que contribuer à mieux cerner le problème et aider au développement des pratiques en alphabétisation. Dans une société aussi développée que la nôtre, l'alphabétisation n'est pas uniquement un besoin mais un droit fondamental. C'est un besoin presque quotidien pour tous, dans l'activité productrice ainsi que dans la vie de tous les jours pour les travailleurs, parents, consommateurs et citoyens. Apprendre une langue, ce qui est l'objet de l'alphabétisation, c'est "apprendre à se définir et se situer, à l'aide des mots et des phrases, par rapport à la réalité."

CX Initiation à la vie économique. Service de l'Education aux Adultes
2171 (C.E.C.M.) et ACEF de Montréal, 1212, rue Panet, Montréal. 1,000 pages.
Août 1980.

Enfin un cours d'économie qui part du concret, du vécu des participants! Ce nouveau programme, conçu et réalisé par la CECM et l'ACEF de Montréal présente, à travers une nouvelle approche pédagogique, un ensemble de situations économiques auxquelles nous sommes confrontés quotidiennement, sans pourtant comprendre les mécanismes économiques et interventions politiques qui les dirigent.

Ce programme n'est pas prévu pour un enseignement magistral. Les thèmes abordés sont présentés à travers deux cahiers: le guide de l'animateur et le guide du participant. L'"enseignement" exige la présence d'un bon animateur et non d'un économiste. Les participants, eux, doivent avoir comme unique pré-requis un vécu de consommateur.

C'est à partir des gestes quotidiens de travailleur/consommateur que le programme a été conçu. Il exige donc une prise en charge des cours par les participants, un échange d'expériences, une analyse de la réalité économique. Divisé en modules - "L'alimentation", "Le travail", "Comment épargner, comment

emprunter", "L'Ameublement", "Le transport", et le "Vêtement" - le programme permet aux participants de choisir les thèmes qu'ils désirent approfondir. Alimentés d'une solide bibliographie, les deux guides permettent à l'animateur et aux participants d'approfondir leurs connaissances en fonction de leurs intérêts. Les différents concepts économiques sont en "veilleuse" dans la démarche afin de permettre aux participants de développer leur propre analyse. Il ne reste plus qu'à offrir le programme afin de vérifier l'intérêt qu'il peut susciter dans la population.

EDUCATION / PEDAGOGIE

CX Grindstone Co-op. P.O. Box 564, Station 'P', Toronto, Ontario
2172 M5S 2T1. Write for details.



Grindstone Co-operative Ltd.

The Grindstone Co-op was founded in May, 1976, as a non-profit, educational organization. The Co-op's primary concern is the planning and sponsorship of programs on peace, justice, development, cooperation and social change.

Most of the Co-op's conferences and workshops are held during the summer months at the Grindstone Island Centre (near Portland, Ontario) which is owned and operated by the Co-op. The 12-acre island is used for Co-op sponsored programs and is also made available to other organizations involved in social concerns. The Co-op is also planning to use the island as a site for appropriate technology demonstrating projects.

In 1980, programs sponsored by the Co-op were attended by more than 200 people. These included: "Genetic Engineering: the Social Ethical Dimension", "The Alternative Summer Camp", "The Media and Working People", "The Canadian-American Safe Energy Conference", "The Co-op Movement Strategy Seminar" and "Sexism and Sex Roles".

Over 300 people also used Grindstone Island during programs sponsored by other groups, including: OXFAM, the Law Union of Ontario, the Canadian Hunger Foundation, the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, the Student Christian Movement, the Canadian Natural Hygiene Society and the Ontario Task Force on Native People in the Urban Setting.

CX Drawing from Action. Participatory Research Project, c/o International
2173 Council for Adult Education, 29 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario
M5R 1B2. 59 pages. Write for details.

Drawing, as part of a learning process, can be a helpful tool to connect head and hand--reflection and action. This booklet not only discusses the theory behind using drawing for "praxis", it also describes and critiques an example--an "Ah-Ha"

seminar put together by Gatt-Fly in Newfoundland. The author believes that by maximizing people's participation in "research" that may have implications for their lives, one can also maximize the chance of useful action stemming from that research. In the Gatt-Fly example, people from the Fisherman's Union, the Mummers and Oxfam were exploring the interconnections of the global resource production and distribution system with the aid of a Gatt-Fly facilitator. According to the author, the group began to take control of its own learning when the facilitator admitted his own ignorance of their local situation. This admission freed the participants to take over the drawing and use it as a tool to reflect on Newfoundland fisheries' interconnections with global systems. This reflection lead to some joint action and a new play for the Mummers, a touring theatre group.

This booklet deals with both the participatory elements of this seminar and the use of drawing to enhance those elements. It also includes a catalogue of ways to use drawing as a tool for helping groups move to action.

CX The Nukeson Saga. Paul Mason, c/o The Birch Park Alliance, OPIRG,
2174 Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8. Free. Write for
 details.



This anti-nuclear play was written specifically for use by Cookie Jar Theatre Productions, a group of four Trent University students operating on a summer youth employment grant. Members of the theatre group then wrote lyrics and put together music to complement the scripts. It was performed last summer as a children's play under the title, "Oh My Darlington". The play is available to anti-nuclear groups willing to perform it.

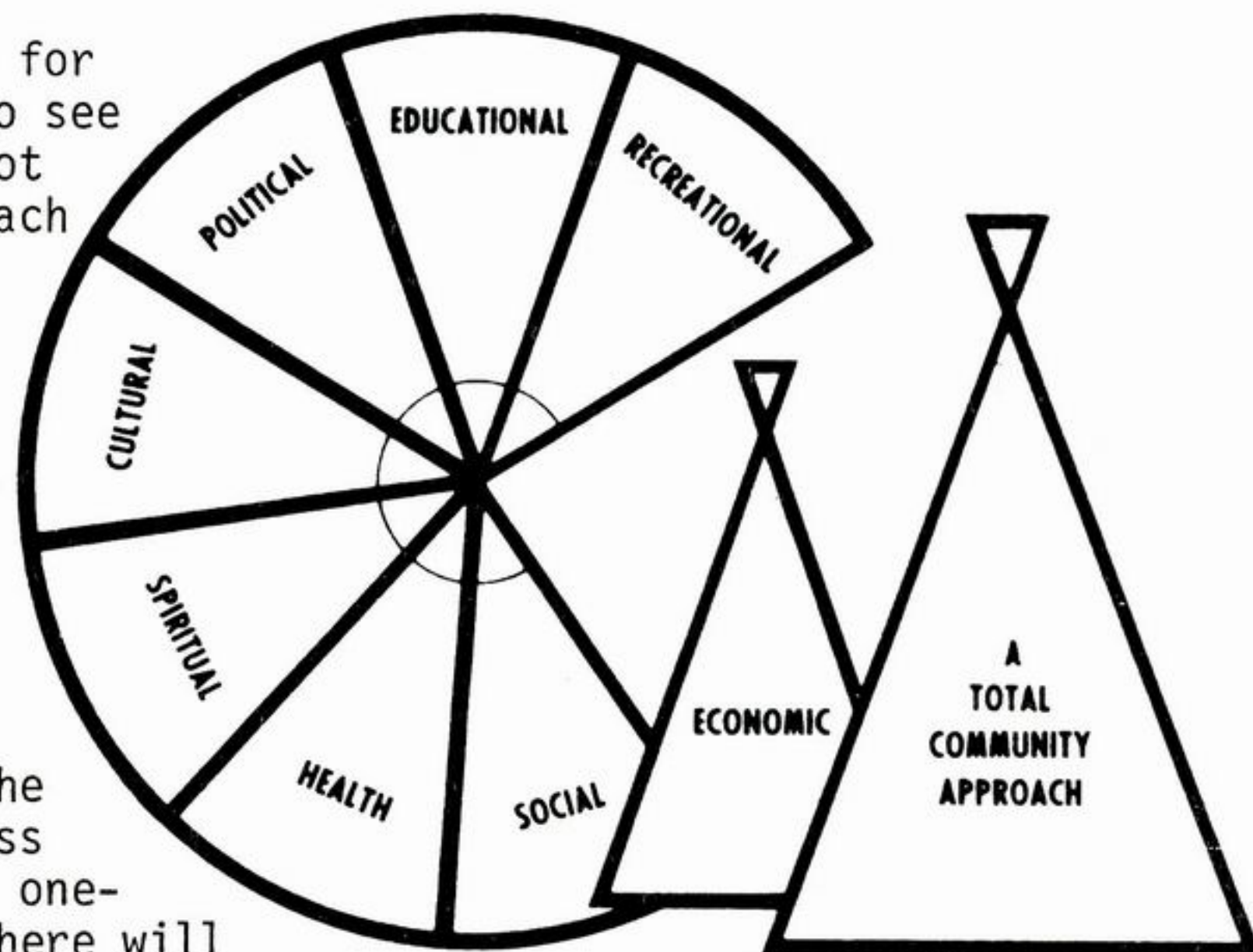
The play is written in true fairytale style. The villian of the story is Queen Calamity, who, with self-imposed authority, orders Marilyn, the Magician, to create a servant "more powerful than anything else in the world". Marilyn obeys, conjuring up an old spell to create Nukeson, a powerful beast with terrifying strength. Problems of course develop, but the story ends happily with the end of Queen Calamity's ruthless power.

COMMUNITY / COMMUNAUTE

CX Pappus: Dandelion Community Newsletter. Dandelion Community, R.R. 1,
2175 Enterprise, Ontario K0K 1Z0. 17 pages. Vol. 6, No. 3-4. \$3.50 per year.

Pappus is the newsletter of the Dandelion Community, an intentional community living on 50 acres in southeastern Ontario; sharing goods, income and expenses; caring for one another and working to create a cooperative, non-violent, egalitarian and joyful way of life. This issue of Pappus contains an update on the community's developments, reports on two conferences (one on community, the other on social change) held at Dandelion over the summer, an article and a book review on building social change communities, and an account of a town meeting called to discuss uranium mining.

The report on the training conference for social change points out that if we want to see change in society, we must begin at the root of social interaction: the way we treat each other day-to-day. The means of social change must reflect the end; if we envision a non-violent, egalitarian society, then we must work toward it in a spirit of non-violence and equality. The conference included workshops on Direct Action Planning, Communication Skills, Empowerment and Liberation Oppression. The workshops at the conference included the sharing of both personal and political information, experience, fear and hope. The sharing took place in affinity groups, class identity groups, men's and women's groups, one-to-one and meetings of the whole group. There will be another social change training conference at Dandelion in August of 1981.



CX Communique. Toronto Communique Group, c/o David Hulchanski,
2176 19 Carry Street, Toronto, Ontario. 6 pages, September, 1980.
Write for details.

After attending a conference in January, 1980, a group of community planners with a common orientation to promoting "progressive" or "radical" planning have formed a network for information sharing. "Communique" is the first publication of the network and it was produced by a Toronto group. Subsequent issues will be produced by those from the network in other cities across the country. This edition is primarily a brief resumé of the ideas of the speakers and panelists at the conference entitled "Planners in Search of Politics: a Conference on Regional Underdevelopment, Environmental Politics and Urban Neighbourhood Organizations". The workshops included discussion of how "radical" planners might function in communities, the bureaucracy or in connecting theory to action. Also included in the event was a seminar by the Toronto Social Housing Coalition, which is attempting to challenge the efforts of the Ontario Housing Corporation (OHC) to convert public housing into privately owned condominiums. If OHC is successful, it will reduce the number of financially assisted units to 25% of the total number of units. The other major item in this edition of "Communique" is a proposal for the policies of the publication. The proposal suggests that it will be a locally organized and informal communications forum rather than a professional journal or newsletter.

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