

CONNEXIONS

ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT /

LE DEVELOPPEMENT ATLANTIQUE



VOLUME VI, NUMBER/NUMERO III

Economy and Resource Development
Economie et le Développement des ressources
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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,

Much of the information presented in this issue of CONNEXIONS was collected by one of our collective members during an extensive trip to the Atlantic Provinces in the early spring. In preparing this edition, we discovered that we could not do justice to the question of "Atlantic Development" unless we devoted the entire issue to it. As a result, a good portion of this edition deals with economy and resource development - we found it difficult to separate the two. The other sections - Environment, Labour, Community, Human Rights and Education - also focus exclusively on the Atlantic region.

The stories told by individuals and groups in this edition speak of the struggles that people face everyday, living in a "boom and bust" economy. The analysis is clear and forthright in its attack on Upper Canadian "experts" regarding the causes and effects of regional disparity. But beyond simply analyzing the problem of corporate and government control, the groups featured in this issue are struggling to develop and implement change strategies and alternatives. Reclaiming control of local resources and as well as the means of production, is both a goal and a key strategy for many.

To our readers and supporters in the Atlantic Provinces - we realize that this issue is not by any means a comprehensive documentation of everything that is happening in your region. We feel, however, that it does provide a picture that will be helpful to those both within and outside Atlantic Canada in making the necessary "connexions". We are much inspired by your work for a more humane, just and equitable society.

In Solidarity,
the CONNEXIONS Collective.

September, 1981

Chers Amis,

La plupart de la documentation que vous pouvez trouver dans ce numéro de CONNEXIONS a été ramassée par un seul membre du collectif pendant son voyage dans les provinces atlantiques au commencement du printemps. En préparant le numéro il nous est devenu évident que ce serait impossible de rendre justice à la question du "développement des provinces atlantiques" sans faire usage du numéro entier. Le résultat est qu'une grande partie des articles extraite de l'économie et du développement des ressources - c'était presque impossible de les séparer. Les autres sections - celles sur l'environnement, le travail, la communauté, les droits humains et l'éducation - traitent elles aussi uniquement des provinces atlantiques.

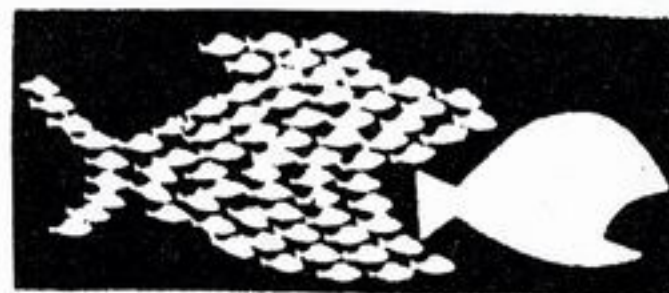
Les histoires qui nous viennent des individus et des groupes racontent toutes de luttes quotidiennes des gens vivant dans une économie de "boom and bust" (des périodes de prospérité suivies par la faillite). Il y a une analyse franche et claire des différents points de vue des experts venant du haut et du bas Canada au sujet des causes et des

effets de la disparité régionale. Les groupes vont quand même plus loin que l'analyse du contrôle du gouvernement et des corporations. Ils luttent aussi pour l'exécution de leurs stratégies de changement et de leurs alternatives. La réclamation des ressources régionales et des moyens de production est en même temps une stratégie et un but.

A nos lecteurs et nos partisans des provinces atlantiques: nous nous rendons compte du fait que ce numéro ne donne pas un rapport complet de ce qui se passe dans votre région. Nous pensons quand même que la documentation fournie ici puisse aider les gens du Canada atlantique et aussi ceux qui vivent hors cette région à faire les "connexions". Nous sommes encouragés par votre travail pour une société plus juste et plus humaine.

En Solidarité
La Rédaction

Septembre, 1981



ECONOMY & RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIE & LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES RESSOURCES

CX 2281 Placentia West Development Association, c/o Sheila Boutcher,
Rushoon, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland A0E 2S0.



The Placentia West Development Association is one of 42 regional development associations now operating in rural Newfoundland and Labrador. A regional development association is essentially a group of people who work together in an organization to identify local problems and to plan and develop human and material resources. Membership is open to every adult in the region. Each community forms its own local committee and elects representatives to the Board of Directors of each association. One of the chief goals of the associations is to have the voice of local people heard in local development, planning and action. The associations receive financial and consultative assistance from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the Department of Rural, Agricultural and Northern Development.

Ten communities belong to the Placentia West Development Association. Some projects underway in this association include: 1) building wharves and other facilities that will facilitate a steady market for fish; 2) building a school/community centre, a road and a recreational centre; and 3) setting up a craft business and providing craft classes and 4) creating youth committees.

CX 2282 "Special Collectors Edition", The Rounder, Newfoundland & Labrador
Rural Development Council, NLRDC, P.O. Box 306, Gander, Newfoundland
A1W 1W7. 145 pages. October, 1980. \$2.00

This is the second "Special Collectors Edition" of The Rounder and it contains stories and feature articles taken from issues covering the period from 1978 to

1980. This edition contains a wealth of information on virtually every aspect of life in Newfoundland and Labrador - from the effects of technological change on the fishery to the latest development in off-shore exploration for oil. The publisher, The Newfoundland and Labrador Rural Development Council (NLRDC) is made up of 40 volunteer regional development associations.

This magazine attempts to present in a clear and concise manner the basic issues that affect the economy, the resources and the way of life of Newfoundlanders and Labradorians. This edition focuses on fishing, forestry, agriculture, mining, oil and gas. These various resources have helped to provide jobs for many in Newfoundland and Labrador. In a region that has always depended on its natural resources for its survival much of the rest of the country has turned its attention there as natural resources become scarce in other regions of the country.

CX
2283 Coastal Labrador: Incorporation, Exploitation and Underdevelopment.
J.D. House, Journal of Canadian Studies, Summer, 1979. Dr. J.D. House, Department of Sociology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3R6. 5 pages. Summer, 1979.

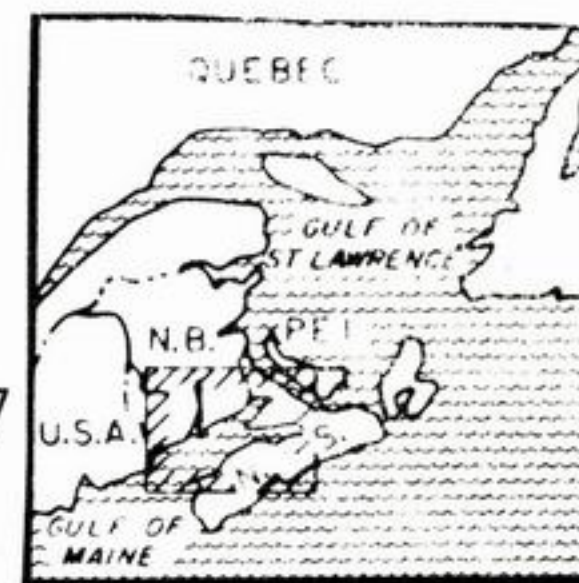
This paper was first presented for the 5th International Seminar on Marginal Regions in Dublin, Eire, July, 1979. The paper argues, ".....that the contemporary history of Labrador, that is, its history since Europeans and their North American descendants started going there in the sixteenth century, has to be understood in terms of a changing drama of interactions among the natural resources of the region, the peoples native to Labrador (Indian, Inuit, Settlers) and European/North American outsiders interested in exploiting the resources for their own use."

The author distinguishes between subsistence resources (for personal use and barter), commercial resources (labour-intensive capital gain) and industrial resources (capital-intensive economic gain). The natives of the region have lived on the basis of the subsistence resources and some commercial resources. The conflicts have increased and intensified since the beginning of the development of the industrial resources.

This analysis is further detailed in two subsequent papers. "Coastal Labrador II: Resisting 'Development' and the Emergence of a Regional Identity", and "Big Oil & Small Communities in Coastal Labrador: The Local Dynamics of Dependency". Both papers stress the need on the part of native Labradorians to revitalize the traditional bases of local economies because these sectors provide the greatest opportunity for self-sustaining growth based on renewable resources.

CX
2284 Toward Tidal Power....? Joanne Lamey, Coalition for Tidal Power Education, Community & Planning Association, 1815 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 110 pages. February, 1980. Write for details.

Toward Tidal Power....? is the report of an education process developed to discuss the possible impacts of tidal power development in the Bay of Fundy area. The Coalition for Tidal Power Education sponsored the process to increase public awareness of the problems and possibilities of tidal power. Through the coalition, local community meetings, a seminar and a workshop were held throughout 1977 and '78.



During the course of the meetings, both the supporters and the critics of Fundy tidal power presented their views. For example, George Baker from the Nova Scotia Power Corporation was reported as seeing limited usefulness to tidal power (he preferred nuclear). He also felt that the social and environmental costs of tidal power were not quantifiable and thus difficult to take into serious consideration. I.G. Titus of the New Brunswick Power Commission pointed to the difficulty of integrating tidal powers into a total power system as the "times of the tides cannot be controlled." Thus, tidal power is only available at certain times which are not necessarily the peak load times. A. Longhurst of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography spoke of the possibility of the necessary dams and water systems disturbing both the water temperature and the marine life of the Bay.

In response to this input, the concerns of the participants in various meetings are also included in the report. The seeming unwillingness of the Tidal Power Review Board to share information or to take environmental studies seriously was a major concern for some. Others were concerned about the socio-economic impact of a "boom and bust" economic cycle, the competitive realities with other energy sources and the engineering feasibility.

The appendix of this report includes the reports by the Bay of Fundy Power Review Board. These 1977 documents provide detailed information about the proposals for tidal power of that time.

CX "The Oil Revolution" by Amy Zierier in Perception, 55 Parkdale Avenue,
2285 Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4G1. 4 pages. January-February, 1981. \$1.75

According to the author of this article, there will be increasingly dramatic changes in Newfoundland as the offshore oil "boom" further affects the economy and society. The situation there is already difficult with high unemployment, public debts, taxes and poor services. The author fears that this weak economy leaves Newfoundland "especially vulnerable to the social disruption this quick new wealth can bring with it".

The provincial government has been attempting to maximize the economic benefits to the province through such tactics as requiring oil companies to hire Newfoundlanders to work on oil rigs and service ships. Over 900 have been hired to date. However, the author states that there has been little planning to deal with the likely social costs and disruption. Reports have been issued but there has been little action. The author feels that this may partly be due to the lack of a tradition of "local government or grassroots authority".

There is one non-governmental organization that is trying to tackle some of these issues, the Inter-Church Commission. This broadly based group (United, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army and Pentecostal Churches) was inspired by the work of the Church of Scotland and the Shetland Islands to "achieve North Sea oil development on their own terms." The author interviewed the Reverend Wallace Baker (United Church), chairperson of the Commission. He hopes that by doing their homework about the possible impacts, Newfoundland can avoid the problems usually encountered when the "Boom" turns into a "bust".

CX
2286 FACT on Lepreau, Fundy Area Concern for Tomorrow (FACT), P.O.
Box 19, Bear River, Nova Scotia B0S 1B0. Write for details.

The Fundy Area Concern for Tomorrow (FACT) is a Nova Scotia-based committee and non-profit organization formed in 1979 to "oppose nuclear development at Pointe Lepreau and elsewhere in the Maritimes".

This pamphlet argues against construction of a nuclear generating station at Pointe Lepreau, New Brunswick from a number of perspectives; radiation hazards due to normal operation and mechanical or human error, the danger of situating a station in a known, geologically active earthquake zone, the problem of nuclear waste disposal and the possibility of the waste being used for atomic weaponry. FACT sees no justification for a new plant based on the power demand in Nova Scotia and the northeastern United States. In addition, fishing and tourism, two of the region's most important industries, would be jeopardized by using Fundy waters to cool the system.

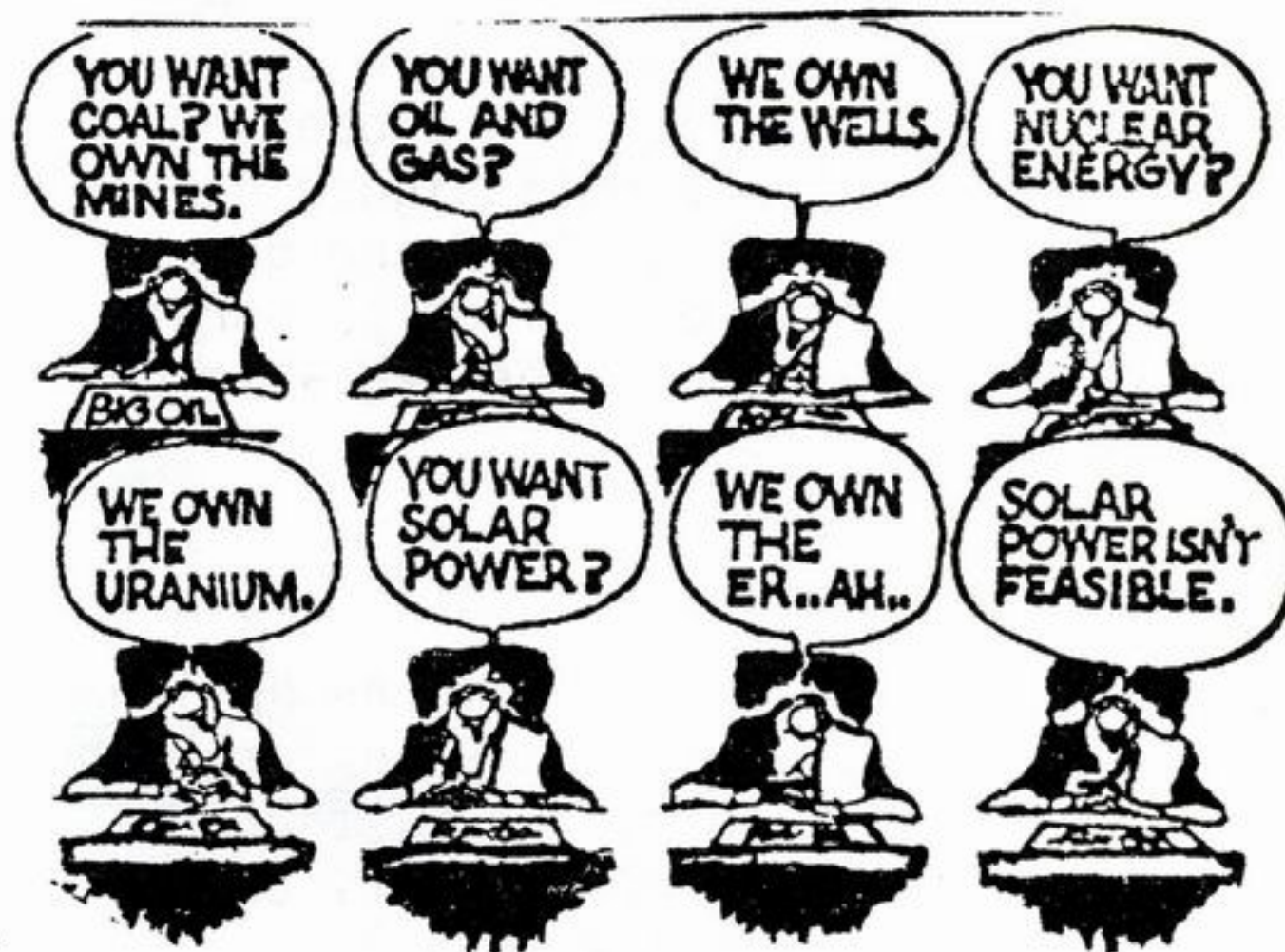
FACT encourages donations and/or active membership.

CX
2287 Nuclear Power in Perspective - The Economic Myths of Nuclear Power,
a brief to the Standing Committee on Energy (N.B. Legislature), 1980.
c/o Andrew Secord, 268 Saunders Street, Fredericton, N.B. 60 pages
(includes appendices). \$3.

This brief focuses on the economic implications of nuclear power in the framework of the province of New Brunswick's energy planning.

"While it is generally agreed that nuclear power does involve a safety risk to the public, it is also generally pointed out that this risk must be weighed against the economic benefits".

The brief attempts to demonstrate that the benefits of nuclear power are negligible. When the lost opportunity costs of nuclear power are considered, it states, nuclear power involves a net loss to the economy. "Our energy needs could have been more beneficially met by alternate forms of energy and conservation." This brief is well documented and includes appendices.



CX
2288 Maritime Energy Coalition, c/o Janice Brown, 155 Smythe Street,
Fredericton, N.B.

This Coalition consists of 22 independent environmental, producer and consumer organizations in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. Since its formation in 1974, the Coalition has been actively promoting non-nuclear energy alternatives for the Maritime provinces. Members of the Coalition in New Brunswick publish a regular newsletter entitled "Southern New Brunswick Nuclear News" (\$5/year).

CX 2289 "The Spider & The Fly, Agribusiness and the Farmer, The Way it Really is." Report of the National Farmers' Union to the New Brunswick Farmers' Enquiry, c/o Development Education Centre, 121 Avenue Road, Toronto M5R 2G3. Write for details. 23 pages.

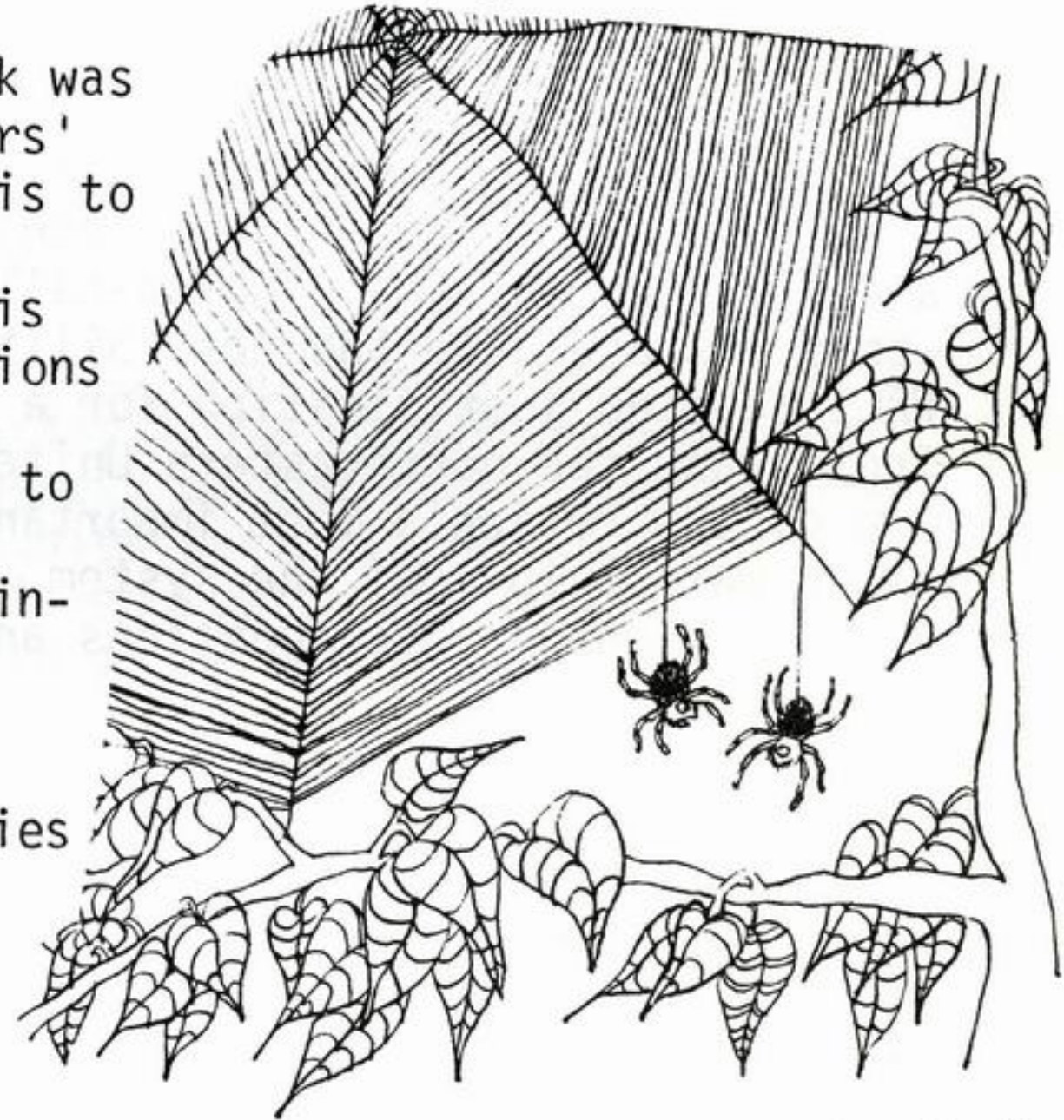
This account of potato farming issues in New Brunswick was prepared by the National Farmers' Union for the Farmers' Enquiry in New Brunswick. The main aim of the brief is to look at the relationship between agribusiness and the family farm. The NFU contends that the relationship is like that of the spider and the fly with the corporations spinning the web.

Corporations farm to make a profit; farmers farm to live. Corporations are unconcerned about any kind of operation on the human scale. Farmers ask only to maintain their traditional lifestyle and to determine for themselves what to grow, where and how to grow it.

The author cites examples of the experience of New Brunswick farmers with the McCain group of companies ".....each part of the web supports and encourages farmers involvement with the other parts....." The banks encourage the farmers to sign contracts with processors before loans are made. Machinery, feed and seed and fertilizer dealers want

to see the contract before they agree to a sale of material. And processors encourage farmers to put more land under cultivation by having them sign a bigger bank loan or a bigger contract.

The NFU challenges the government at the federal and provincial level to publicly recognize the control of corporations over the cost of food and the low prices paid to small farmers. The NFU also challenges the governments to deal with the corporate control issue.



CX 2290 Submission by the National Farmers Union to the Comprehensive Development Plan for Prince Edward Island, National Farmers Union Project, c/o Sister Marie Berge, Voluntary Resource Council, 81 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I. 84 pages. June, 1979. Write for details.

The National Farmers Union (NFU) evaluates, criticizes and makes recommendations on the Comprehensive Development Plan for P.E.I. in this submission. The Development Plan, initiated in 1969, has passed through Phases 1 and 2. The Plan according to the NFU submission, "was envisaged to vastly expand agricultural production" which would have the effect of spreading benefits to all sectors of the Island economy.

The NFU, in evaluating the Plan, holds firm to the beliefs that "all people have the right to live in dignity and to share in the prosperity of society", and that equalization payments to the less privileged from the affluent are really only "pain relievers, notcures". The NFU feels that the Plan fails to determine the root causes of the economic ills on the Island. The Farmers Union then criticizes

the Plan for leading to increased individual competition which serves to increase the distance between the haves and the have-nots. The Plan does nothing, the Union says, to give farmers assistance in prohibiting rising land prices or gaining a stable market price for their goods.

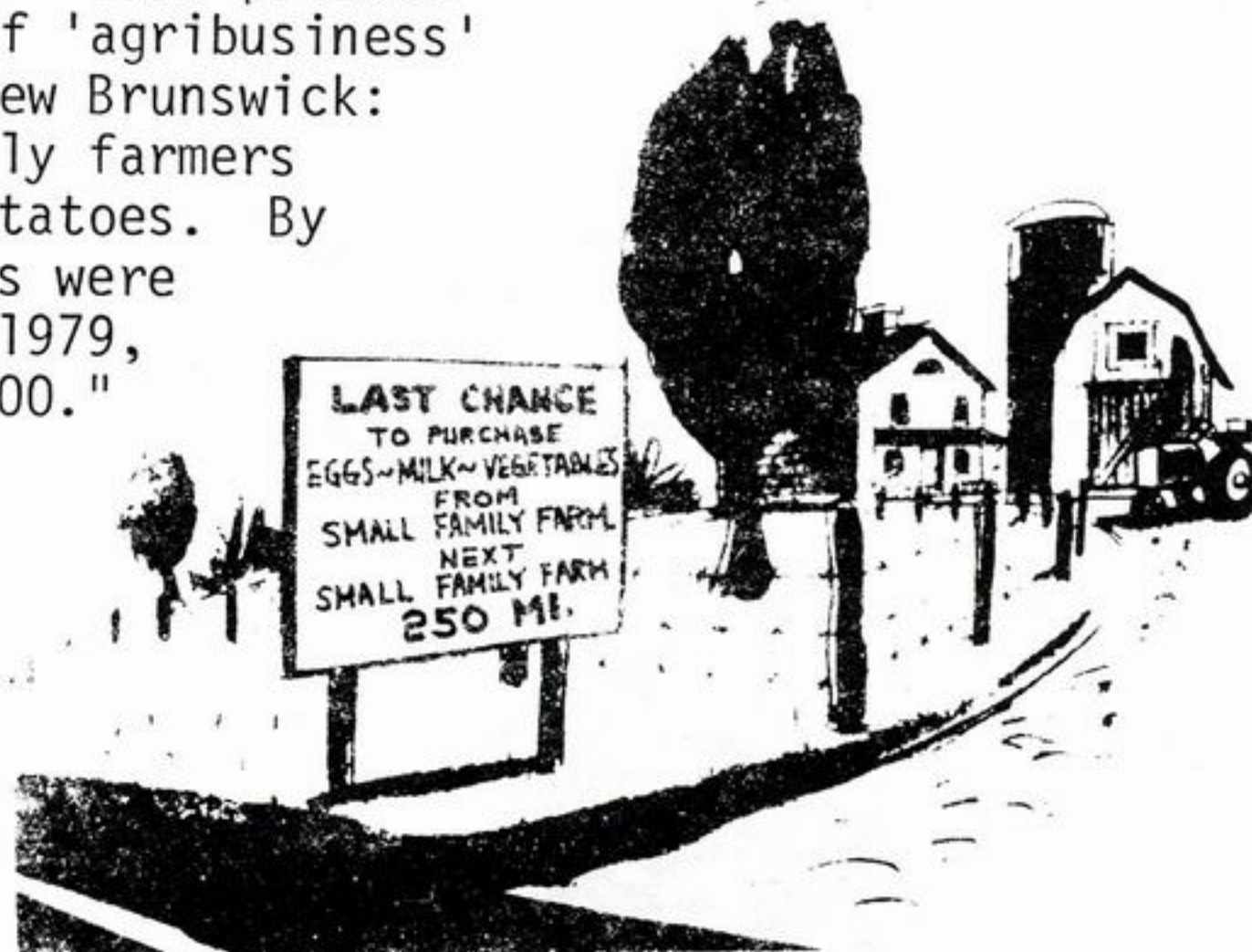
Recommendations made by the NFU include the creation of a Canadian Potato Marketing Board to ensure stable prices for potatoes and other vegetables as well as efforts to lobby the provincial government to act to prohibit ownership of agricultural lands by corporations. This last recommendation is aimed at slowing the rising cost of land prices so that the price of land may reflect more closely its value for agricultural use.

CX
2291 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
2292 Membership Orientation Project: National Farmers Union (P.E.I.),
Marie Burge, Voluntary Resource Center, 81 Prince Street,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

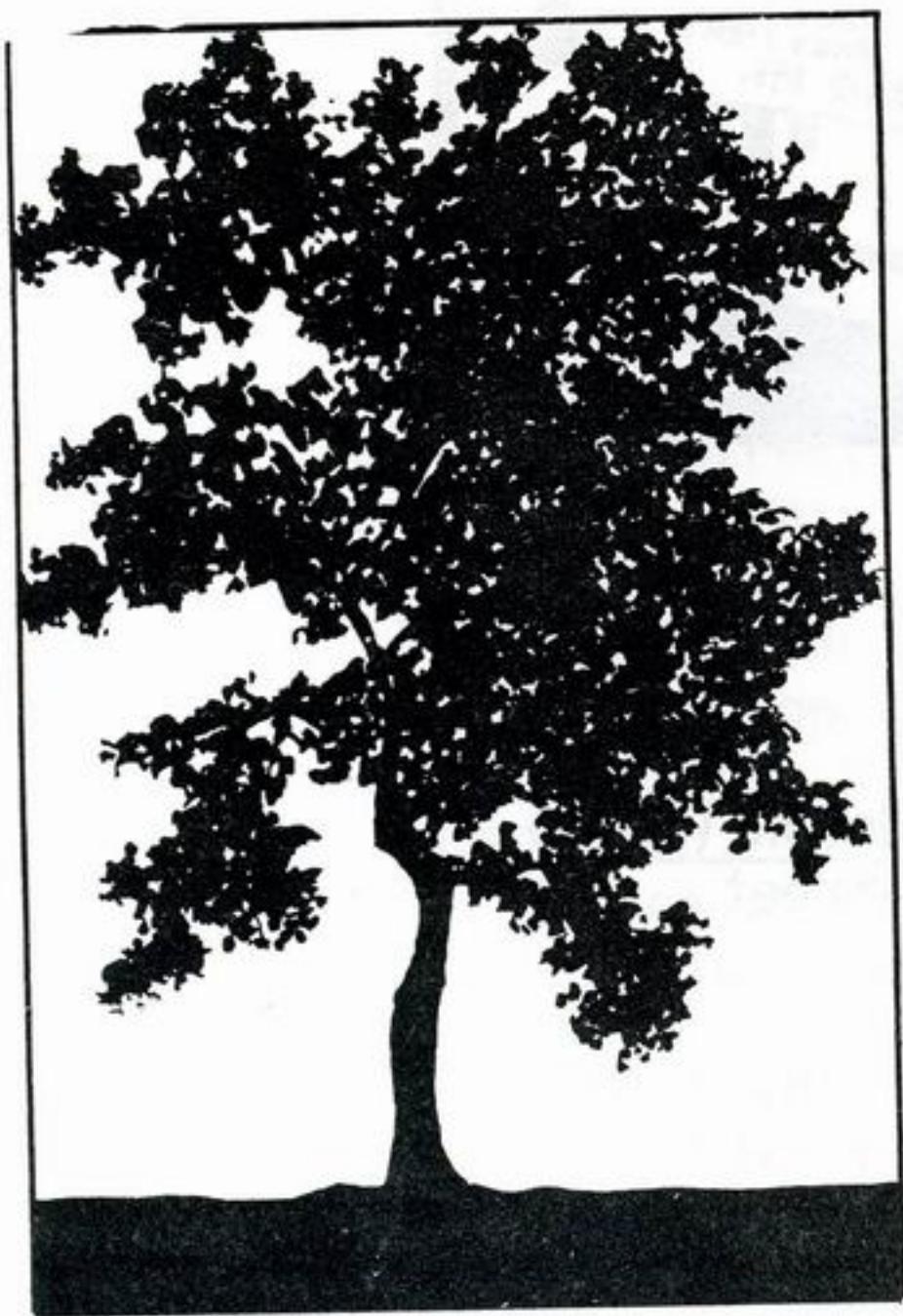
The National Farmers Union, Region I, District I (P.E.I.) is involved in a membership education program for the year 1980-81. A full-time volunteer worker assists in the awareness-raising process especially on the level of the locals.

The N.F.U. takes for granted that the decision to become members of the Union does not necessarily indicate that all farmers who join have the same orientation or the same interpretation of the exploitation which they as primary producers experience. Just like other groups who sincerely struggle for social change, the N.F.U. recognizes the need for constant awareness of the reality in which they are carrying out the struggle on a long-term basis. They see the need for the members to have a common understanding of the policies of the N.F.U. as a national organization of farmers.

The process of education which the N.F.U. is attempting to carry out on the Island is one in which there are no "experts", no "teachers". It involves a common search for the elements of the present-day economic system in which farmers are producing food and trying to market their product. The role of the volunteer worker is one of animator, to insure that participating members, using knowledge and experience they already have, go beyond the individual issues which they must face on a daily basis. The members are led to see that behind the issues of marketing, land use and tenure, Plant Breeders Rights, and transportation, there exists an organized structure which is based on the highest possible profit for the few. The animator leads the N.F.U. members in an analysis of the interlocking control exercised by various institutions which operate together to support and protect the interests of the transnational corporations.

The Local Presidents with the Volunteer worker have the task of choosing the direction of the education project and of working out the details.

CX
2293 Brief to the Renewable Resources Committee, the Select Committee
 of the New Brunswick Legislature. New Brunswick Federation of
 Wood Producers, 108 Prospect Street, Stn. 'B', Fredericton,
 New Brunswick E3B 2T9. (506) 455-1329. 15 pages. March, 1981.
 Write for details.



The New Brunswick Federation of Wood Producers' Brief to the Renewable Resources Committee is aimed at protecting the future existence of New Brunswick's forests. To establish how this might be done, the Brief seeks to explain problems facing private woodlot owners (numbering about 35,000) and to outline solutions.

The Federation is an organization based entirely on forest land ownership. The Directors are comprised of delegates from the six N.B. Forest Products Marketing Boards. Each Marketing Board has three goals which are prioritized in the following sequence: 1. stable markets; 2. fair prices; 3. forest management. This last goal is the most neglected, the Brief says, and so the Federation is making plans to achieve it.

The problems woodlot owners face include product shortages, lack of an overall strategy by the province or industry in dealing with private woodlot owners, lack of forest protection, and competition from products taken from Crown lands. The Federation outlines the following options for funding forest management: government funding, a fair price for wood, or ideally, a combination of these

two. Accordingly, woodlot owners would be able to move towards a self-sustaining operation

To further establish forest management, the Federation sees education of all people involved in forest products as crucial. Also needed is a management plan and a clearly defined role for the government, which would include planning and financial assistance.

CX The Newfoundland Fishery, St. John's OXFAM Committee, 382 Duckworth
2294 Street, St. John's Newfoundland A1C 1H8. 1981. Write for details.

This brochure investigates the fishing industry in Newfoundland. The harvesting and processing of fish products is Newfoundland's greatest economic boon. Not only is the fishery the major private employer, it is the backbone of many coastal communities which are strung out along the province's shores.

Development of this resource cannot be separated from the economic well-being of rural Newfoundland, nor can its importance to the entire province as a means of creating wealth be underestimated. Careful planning is therefore essential if the fishery is going to continue to meet the needs of the province. But who makes the decisions?

There are two major concepts of the fishery being proposed today. One idea, espoused by H.B. Nickerson and Sons of Nova Scotia is that the inshore boats are "quaint" but out of date, that "big is good and necessary". Nickerson would see the rapid development of freezer and factory-freezer trawlers to harvest fish within the 200-mile limit, and with regard to the factory-freezer trawlers - filleting and packaging would occur on board. Not only would this be a big departure from the methods employed in the Newfoundland fishery, it would transform the fishery into an industry requiring fewer ports, fewer workers and much more capital and energy.

The other concept, promoted by the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers Union (NFFAW) would see a reinforced inshore fishery supplemented but not replaced by a vital offshore fleet. The union favours a more decentralized approach and assurance that the interests of fishermen be represented on boards and committees which determine the future of the fishery. This concept would enable the fishery to continue to support the rural structure of the fishery by which fish are landed and processed at hundreds of plants throughout the province.

Which concept will prevail depends on the power which proponents of both sides hold. The NFFAW is the largest union in the province and has the strength of organization which covers inshore fishermen, trawlermen and plant workers. Nickerson, on the other hand, is Canada's largest integrated fish processor with many connections in the world of big business. Its interest in Newfoundland is rapidly growing.

In whose interests do these two forces work? What direction should the fishery take?

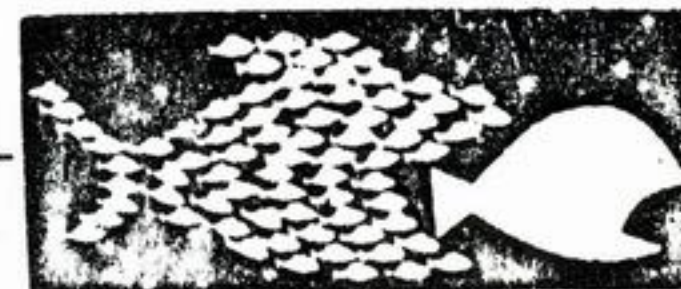
CX Inshore/Offshore - The Struggle for Survival in the Atlantic Fishery
2295 (slide tape - 30 min.). Produced by OXFAM/DEVERIC. Available from
 DEVERIC, P.O. Box 3460, Halifax, Nova Scotia or DEC Films, 427 Bloor
 Street W., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7.

The question of whether the inshore fishermen or the offshore trawlers are going to benefit most from the riches of the Atlantic fishery is an old problem. Inshore/Offshore examines the development of the Atlantic fishing industry throughout the

20th century. It looks at the inshore fishermen's attempts at unionization after the problems of the depression. It examines the Federal Government's response to these problems, modernization of the fishery and shows how this modernization increased



hardship for the inshore fishermen forcing many of them out of fishing and into urban areas. Evidence presented reveals the worsening economic and social conditions in Maritime fishing villages, the effects of drag-



gers on the sea environment and the lack of conservation laws prohibiting waste and overfishing. Inshore/Offshore looks at the advantages and the disadvantages of the inshore fishery and offers alternatives to present Government programs, alternatives that give a voice to Maritime inshore fishermen.

CX "Report on Sydney Steel" appearing in Dimension, February-March, 1980.
2296 44 Princess Street, Suite 801, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1K2.
Write for details.

This report is based on a 30-minute slide-tape program called "The Steel Show" (Steel Research Group) and is available from DEVERIC, Box 3460, Halifax, Nova Scotia (\$5 rental, \$100 rental) or United Steel Workers of America, 55 Eglinton Avenue E., Toronto, Ontario (Write for details).

The report argues that industrial Cape Breton is the most important industrial district in Atlantic Canada. The report covers the historical background to the steel industry, important episodes in the history of unionism among the steelworkers, and recent developments in the Cape Breton steel industry.

The authors point out how in the 1960's, the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation abandoned the coal mines and the steel plant. When Friday, October 13, 1967, or "Black Friday" came, the steelworkers and the community resisted the shutdown. Since then, the coal and steel industries have continued to operate as government-owned enterprises.

But since 1967, the authors report that the Sydney Steel industry has faced an uncertain future. Governments have announced layoffs and have committed only small amounts of money to keep the plant in operation.

The report argues that public ownership has not worked because it came only when it was long overdue, and because there has been no democratic organization and management of the industry. On the other hand, the authors point out that in 1967, the steelworkers showed that through public ownership, they were able to prevent the shutdown of the steel industry and to achieve the survival of their community. An important goal for the future, the report concludes, is the establishment of a stable, self-supporting steel industry owned and controlled by the working people of Nova Scotia.

CX A Report on Noranda Mines Limited, c/o Bonnie Pond/Gus Gallant,
2297 Box 414 Petit Rocher, New Brunswick E0B 2E0 or Euclid Chiasson,
Madian, New Brunswick. 50 pages; \$4.00.

A Report on Noranda Mines Limited for the Conseil Regional d'Amenagement du Nord de Nouveau Brunswick (C.R.A.N.) traces the history of Noranda Mines in Canada and particularly in the province of New Brunswick. Noranda moved to Canada in

1922 as an American company. By 1927, it was wholly controlled and owned by Canadians. It has since branched out from gold-mining interests into forestry and chemicals. Noranda is Canada's 8th largest industrial corporation, and Canada's largest gold producer. The Report notes that Noranda has moved into the Third World to transform mined resources "where sources of cheap labour are plentiful". Through its growth, the company is no longer a multinational corporation, but a "transnational - beyond the control of nations", a corporation without a national identity.

The Report describes Noranda's behaviour in New Brunswick since 1967 as that of "cautious corporate cannibalism". Noranda has taken over Brunswick Mining and Smelting as well as the former Fraser Company Ltd. and Airscrew-Weyrot (Canada) Ltd. The labour situation created by the presence of Noranda in northern New Brunswick is described as critical by the Report. Located in an area with high unemployment, the company has contributed to the increase of one-industry towns and has made unions ineffective. The labour problems are complicated by the "non-aggressive approach and 'give-away' policies of the governments". Unionized workers are unable to effectively struggle for safer working conditions or job security.

CX To Establish a Kingdom of Justice, Atlantic Episcopal Assembly,
2298 Catholic Pastoral Centre, 1531 Grafton Street, Halifax, Nova
 Scotia. 21 pages. \$2.

Following and in response to the 1977 pastoral message of the Canadian Bishops, "A Society to Be Transformed", the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Atlantic provinces have issued this pastoral statement "to promote fundamental changes" in Canada's social structures and economic order.

They ground the causes of regional disparity in the concentration of wealth and power in the few with surpluses from the production of goods accruing to the minority of the population. The result is a crippling dependency in which the region exports raw material and imports transfer payments and high cost consumer goods.

The unequal distribution of goods has a number of effects, the most serious of which is "a people rendered fatalistic by years of unequal exchange for their products".

The Bishops continue to find hope, however, in the region's resources, both material and human but with the caution that not even all the important and critical history of the region including trade unionism, farmers' organizations and Maritime rights' movements "could defeat the forces of big money and burgeoning bureaucracy

Concluding that the present profit-oriented system and a just social order are not compatible, the Bishops urge programs of involvement, reflection and action in their own dioceses. The document offers an analysis of regional disparity while leaving the solutions to local churches and individuals.

The following resources can serve as aids for local church use of the above statement: 1) "Atlantic Bishops' Statement Discussion Guide" (available at above address; 2) "Situating the Atlantic Bishops' Statement" (available at above address) - This book contains summaries of major papal social encyclicals (since 1965) as well as summaries of the Canadian Bishops' Labour Day Statements; 3) "General background document on Atlantic Regional Disparity" - by Social Action Commission, P.O. Box 1689, Catholic Diocese of Charlottetown, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; 4) "Our Church and Our Economic System" - a social justice program on Regional Disparity - available from J. Duncan McIntyre, St. Francis Xavier University (St. F.X.U.), Extension Department, Antigonish, Nova Scotia; 5) "Social Justice Program for the Diocese of Antigonish" -

- available from St. F.X.U., Extension Department, Antigonish, Nova Scotia;
6) "Guidelines for Setting up a Parish-based Social Action Committee" - Thomas McIllwraith, Social Action Commission, Diocese of St. John, 39 Cliff Street, St. John, New Brunswick

CX Underdevelopment in Atlantic Canada, John Watt, c/o Waterloo
2299 Public Interest Research Group, University of Waterloo, Waterloo,
 Ontario N2L 3G1. 63 pages. 1980. Write for details.

In this brief three-part study, John Watt examines some of the main issues concerning underdevelopment in the Atlantic provinces. The first part characterizes some of the elements that constitute underdevelopment. Secondly, historical trends that have contributed to the underdevelopment of the region are examined. Part three looks at the present situation and government policy directed towards the region.

Statistics describing the Atlantic economy such as unemployment rates, income per capita and out-migration are compared to Canadian averages. The imbalance in these statistics is shown to be consistently unfavourable to the Atlantic provinces. The author then rejects orthodox economic explanations of underdevelopment, turning his attention to an historical analysis.

Up until Confederation, the Atlantic provinces are seen to have been dominated by foreign and indigenous mercantile (trade) groups, those groups uninterested in fostering a strong productive economic base in the region. After Confederation, a brief spurt of growth ensued as a result of the 1879 National Policy. But with the concentration and centralization of capital - for example, the consolidation of the big banking interests in Montreal and Toronto - further control over economic development was lost. The author suggests that the history of outside control of the Atlantic economy has been the major cause of underdevelopment in the region.

The author points to the idea that underdevelopment in the region will persist if the "causes" of underdevelopment are not recognized and if government policies remain oriented towards curing the symptoms of a much deeper malady. John Watt maintains that the Atlantic provinces must be accorded more importance within the context of a national policy, that local control of economic development be encouraged in order to facilitate the investment of returns locally and that workers at the micro-level have more of a say in the direction of their labour.

Also included in the same reader are papers on "the Political Economy of a Community of Single Enterprise", "Canadian Military Spending and Underdevelopment" and "Multi-National Corporations and the Underdevelopment of Africa".

Table IV: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates For Selected Provinces, 1976 (per cent)

Newfoundland	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Canada
12.4	12.4	10.5	11.5	6.3	7

Source: Economic Council of Canada, *op cit.*, p. 44.

OTHER RESOURCES AND GROUPS

Earnings and Transfers - A Study of Income Sources in Atlantic Canada and their relationship to Location of Work Setting - paper #4 - 1977, The Marginal Work World Research Program, Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Potatoes - available from local National Film Board offices. This film examines the effects of the McCain family and corporation on the potato industry and the small farmer in New Brunswick.

Reflections on the New Brunswick Farmers' Tour of Bolivia, spring, 1979, by Darrell McLaughlin, a participant. Available in French and English from Jean Burgess, Taymouth, New Brunswick E0N 1V8, 15 pages/\$2.00.

A Rough Voyage: A Report for the Fishermen of Nova Scotia, available from Duncan McIntyre, St. Francis Xavier University Extension Department, Antigonish, Nova Scotia or Lois Saunders, 61 Pennywell Rd., St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 2L1. 21 pages. April, 1978. Write for details. This is an overview of the fisheries - from government policies to a comprehensive description of the present companies, fishermen's organizations and unions.

Northeast Coast Fishery - Policy and Issues (Newfoundland) - Available from Extension Services-Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland (1980 - 55 pages). This report is the proceedings of a conference sponsored by five rural development associations in Newfoundland.

New Brunswick Research and Resource Centre, c/o Social Sciences Dept., St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick. This centre contains information on socio-economic issues and is geared to both student and public use.

Decks Awash, Extension Service, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7. Free to residents of Newfoundland, outside Newfoundland \$7.50/year. This magazine deals with rural development issues in Newfoundland.

Introductory Readings on the Political Economy of Development in the Maritime Provinces (with some reference to Newfoundland), c/o Connexions, 427 Bloor Street W., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7. 6 pages/\$1.00. This bibliography contains seventy references and is subdivided in the following sections: 1) general readings; 2) government reports and Royal Commissions; 3) historical materials; 4) contemporary views of the development issue.

Committee for Responsible Tidal Development, c/o Larry Bogan, Physics Dept., Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick Electric Power Commission - Planning for Power, c/o R.A. Young, Political Science Dept., McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. 30 pages/\$2.00.

A Report on the Situation of New Brunswick Potato Farmers for The National Farmers' Union, available from Prof. Sid Pobihuschy, Political Science Department, U.N.B., Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5G3 (\$5 - 80 pages).

LABOUR \ TRAVAIL

CX 2300 Work and Technological Change, Brian O'Neill, c/o Newfoundland Association for Full Employment/Ten Days for World Development, P.O. Box 4564, St. John's, Newfoundland. 71 pages. February, 1981. Write for details.



Work and Technological Change examines the process of the introduction of new technologies to the workplace. The author traces the development of the "technological revolution" from the end of the 19th century. He notes that the use of labour-saving technologies stem from the competitive and productivity-seeking demands of capitalism. These new technologies affect working people in two ways. First of all, a mechanized work process tends to be boring, and workers react negatively to the pressures to increase their pace of work in this dehumanized environment. Consequently, there are constant conflicts related to the imposition of managerial control, and this is reflected in the growth in numbers of supervisory and administrative personnel in every technologically-innovative working situation.

Secondly, technological change almost always results in a reduced demand for labour. Since the turn of the century, there has been a tremendous transformation of the workforce, as jobs have been displaced from the industrial sector to the service sector of the economy. However, service work itself is becoming increasingly automated. Whereas the link between technological change and unemployment was previously obscured by the creation of service sector jobs, this connection is becoming more obvious.

The author describes how the introduction of new technologies have affected longshoremen and postal workers respectively in St. John's, Newfoundland. All of the historical and theoretical dimensions of technological change that have been documented elsewhere have been evidenced by the adverse impact of mechanization on workers on the St. John's waterfront and in the Post Office.

The author concludes that ultimately, the only resolution to the technological change issue lies in the mobilization of working people to take control of the work process themselves.

CX 2301 More Incredible than Fiction - The true story of the indomitable men and women of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland from the time of settlement to 1965, as told by one of the miners, Rennie Slaney. Available from the Confederation of National Trade Unions, 1601 rue Delorimer, Montreal, P.Q. H2K 3W4. 60 pages.

The story of the St. Lawrence community recounts the working past of a small Newfoundland coastal town. It stands also as the author's testament.

The story documents the passage of the town from a fishing community where workers supported one another in their labour to a mining town where people were united with one another in opposition to the industrial diseases of silicosis, radiation sickness and cancer.

An American promoter introduced the fluorspar industry in 1933 after a tidal wave destroyed the salt cod industry at the start of the depression. Fluorspar, a non-metallic mineral used in the manufacture of steel, aluminum, glass, hydrofluoric acid and refrigerants, became a cause for economic hope to the 900 people who had lost their means of livelihood.

Open cut mining, lack of adequate ventilation in the mines, the discovery of radon gas in 1959, physical illness, headache, vomiting, low wages, the fight for compensation and disease recognition in the '50s and '60s and recognition of the scene as a national disaster by the Workmen's Compensation Commission in 1967 is an incomplete litany of the experience and struggle.

The author concludes almost in defeat that, as mining operations close out and a Royal Commission meets to determine the extent of the difficulties caused by this action, an alternative industry needs to be found to bolster the sagging economic base.

CX
2302 "World's Without Work - Unemployment in Newfoundland and Latin America". Available from St. John's OXFAM Committee, 382 Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 1H8. (709) 753-2202. Purchase \$100, Rental \$10. Also available from DEC Films, 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto M5S 1X7, Ontario. Rental \$15 (Community groups); \$30 (Institutions). Purchase \$120. Slide-tape show. 18 minutes. 1981.

Monthly statistics consistently show that the unemployment rate in Newfoundland is higher than in any other province. Most Canadians have, in fact, come to expect that Newfoundland will continue to endure such critical levels of unemployment - after all, Newfoundland is a "have-not" province. Despite this label, the fact is that Newfoundland does have the potential to employ and support all of its 600,000 people. Jobs are based on the processing of raw resources into consumer goods and Newfoundland is rich in resources. It lands one-quarter of Canada's seafood; it provides half the nation's iron ore; and it is rich in forests, minerals and energy. These resources, however, are not processed in Newfoundland, but are sent to the industrial centres of the United States and central Canada. This export of raw resources means an export of jobs.

Newfoundland is not unique; its role in the world economy is similar to that of many developing countries such as those of Latin America. "Worlds Without Work" analyses this role and looks at the relationship between high unemployment and multinational companies, government and foreign creditors. Interviews with people from the high unemployment area of Bay d'Espoir and from Stephenville highlight the urgency to change this role by establishing the fact that unemployment is not merely a statistic, but a problem of people.

**Unemployment
may haunt
our young
all their lives**



CX The Atlantic Postal Worker, Wayne A. Mundle, Editor, Spryfield Mall,
2303 16 Dentith Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 12 pages, Volume 4, Number 2.
February/March, 1981. Write for further details.

The Atlantic Postal Worker is the three year old news publication of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW). Its goal is "to keep the membership informed of the tactics of the employer, the collective agreement, events affecting one's own union, and the trade union movement in general".

An article on women in the unions traces the history of this involvement from 1886 when the first woman delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress attended a Toronto convention. Major areas of struggle included equal pay, establishing a minimum wage, and equal opportunity in places such as the garment factories of London and Winnipeg and the T. Eaton Company in Toronto.

The health and safety concern article decries the fact that the federal legislation and related health and safety programmes are diverse and fragmented. The article suggests a complete rewrite of the legislation and the presentation of a unified programme such as currently exists in many of the provinces. Citing the fact that "more than 600,000 Canadians are controlled directly by federal government law", the author contends that the Canada Labour Code "is now one of the weakest pieces of legislation in Canada".

Other items include current CUPW negotiations with the federal government regarding the collective agreement, Ottawa's attempt to bypass the union with its Employee Assistance Program (EAP) and effects of the repression of workers around the world.

CX The Nova Scotia Worker. Published by the Nova Scotia Federation of
2304 Labour, Michael Belliveau, Editor, Suite 313, 6074 Lady Hammond Road,
Halifax, Nova Scotia. Tel. 454-6737 and 455-2685. 8 pages. Vol. 1, No. 6.
April, 1981. Write for further details.



Three issues stand out in this edition of the newspaper; steel, mine safety and bank organizing.

The long and troubled history of Sydney Steel Company (SYSCO) has reached another turning point with the acceptance by Allan MacEachen, Federal Minister of Finance, of the business plan for SYSCO and the decision by the Province of Nova Scotia to assume SYSCO's \$350 million debt. One article in this edition counters the Provincial Government's announcement by contrasting the new money and approval with the history of government self-interest and lack of interest in the company. The author fears that the steel-workers will again become lost in the latest developments and advocates cautious optimism.

Coverage of mining focuses on a walkout over safety at the Cape Breton Development Corporation (Coal Division), No. 26 Colliery. The story sets into contrast "the right of the workers to refuse work in unsafe conditions" at the coal mine and the Canada Labour Relations Board which declared the miners' walkout illegal, refusing to apply health and safety criteria in their decision.

Another story describes the success of organizing bank workers where "close to a quarter of the banks in Cape Breton.....are now organized". But dissatisfaction among bank workers continues because of a lack of information supplied by the banks about pay scales, differentials and performance ratings. Workers point to their inability to appeal the above procedures and in particular, the anti-union policies of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Other articles include: the rift in the building trades especially between the Canadian Labour Congress and the Quebec Federation of Labour, an editorial on U.S. involvement in El Salvador that is critical of U.S. presence, and a current update on the pension plan debate.

CX
2305 Newfoundland Association for Full Employment, P.O. Box 4564, St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland Association for Full Employment (NAFE) was formed in 1977; its goals are: 1) to organize unemployed people to defend their own interests and their basic right to employment; 2) to pressure the federal government to institute a policy of full employment; 3) to speak out on issues affecting jobs in the province and 4) to provide services and assistance to the unemployed. Some of its basic principles include cooperation, the right of everyone to meaningful employment, greater self-sufficiency within the Newfoundland economy, greater worker participation in decisions affecting workers' lives, production oriented to the needs of people rather than to corporate profits and lastly, ownership of resources by Labradorians and Newfoundlanders.

NAFE estimates that unemployment affects 39% of the province's population and that while such a level of unemployment benefits a few, it severely threatens workers' interests and rights.

This group has been involved in educational activities, province-wide organizing, research and the compilation of information on the employment crisis. While NAFE's original orientation was to unemployment, it has become increasingly involved in other political, economic and development issues (including the oil issue).

CX
2306 Atlantic Region Labour Education Centre, c/o Extension Dept., St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

The Atlantic Region Labour Education Centre (ARLEC) was established in 1972 in cooperation with the Federations of Labour in Atlantic Canada, the Canadian Labour Congress and the Federal Department of Labour. This Centre, sponsored by the St. Francis Xavier Extension Department, coordinates a series of schools designated to help labour leaders (or potential labour leaders) become aware of social concerns and provide them with opportunities for personal development and leadership skills development.

In 1980, 118 labour leaders from the four Atlantic provinces attended either a first or second level school in Antigonish, N.S. An additional 25 candidates attended a second level French-speaking school. The Centre maintains a liaison with course graduates.

The Extension Department also sponsors a "Labour Correspondence Course Study Group" (Sydney, N.S.) and a "Labour Study Group" (New Glasgow, N.S.) for union members in various areas of Nova Scotia. Extension Staff also attend Federation of Labour meetings, work with local unions and respond to various labour concerns.

CX Women and Occupational Health Conference, Marily Keddy and Eleanor
2307 MacLean, 5534 Columbus Place, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2G8. 30 pages.
Write for details.



In October, 1980, 120 women gathered to discuss their common concern for the health of women in the workplace. This report provides a record of the address, panels and workshops of the event. A variety of women attended the conference including fish plant workers, teachers, clerks, and librarians, to discuss health issues relating to their work.

The group was addressed by Dr. Jeanne Stellman of the Women's Occupational Health Resource Centre in New York. She saw a need to focus specifically on women's occupational health issues because women do different work than men as nurses, secretaries, household cleaners and textile workers. To date, there have been few studies of the health risks of these types of work.

In another part of her address, Dr. Stellman pointed to stress as a major health hazard for working women. Since most women continue to also do the majority of the work in the home, the stress from the job is compounded. A U.S. study has recently discovered that the highest risk for heart disease among all workers is for secretaries and clerical workers with unsupportive bosses and three children at home. Dr. Stellman's New York based resource centre is gathering this kind of documentation on health risks, to support the growing number of claims against firms unconcerned with these issues.

The panels and workshops focused on the situation in the Maritimes and the experiences of the participants in the conference. In the panels, it was noted that both Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island had "almost no legislative protection for the workforce" on health concerns. Thus, one panel member proposed that health and safety clauses be an essential part of union contracts in those provinces. Another panel member told the story of the wives' organization in the Baie Verte, Newfoundland asbestos mine strike, and another told of the massive growth in the number of women in the Canadian Union of Postal Workers.

In the workshops, participants listed their health concerns in their own jobs. Stress and the poor quality of their environment were often listed as concerns. Imposed production quotas was a major concern for the women in fish packing plants.

OTHER RESOURCES AND GROUPS

Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre, P.O. Box 3368, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Union Forum - newspaper of the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers,
P.O. Box 5158, St. John's, Newfoundland, \$5/year.

Occupational Health and Safety Subcommittee, Law Union of Nova Scotia, c/o Michael Lynk, Law Union of Nova Scotia, 1675 Oxford Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Maritime Fishermen's Union, Newsletter, P.O. Box 506, Richibucto, New Brunswick, (bilingual).

HUMAN RIGHTS \ LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX The Indian and Inuit Support Group of Newfoundland and Labrador,
2308 382 Duckworth Street, P.O. Box 582, Stn. C, St. John's, Newfoundland
 A1C 5K8. (709) 753-2208.

In January, 1979, a number of Newfoundlanders got together and formed a group called The Indian and Inuit Support Group of Newfoundland and Labrador. Its purpose is to help publicize and support the rights and aspirations of the province's original inhabitants, the Indian and Inuit people.

While not presuming to speak for the Indian and Inuit Association, the group helps to publicize the position taken by these organizations and to raise public consciousness to the issues that are involved. To achieve this objective, the support group publishes a newsletter called "The Indian and Inuit Supporter". It also organizes public meetings, film and slide show presentations and helps prepare background research material.

The land claim proposals of the Indian and Inuit people of the province have been presented to the government by the Naskapi-Montagnais Inuit Association, the Labrador Inuit Association and the Federation of Newfoundland Indians. As the support group has said "A land claim settlement is much more than a glorified real estate transaction". Included in the transaction are substantive issues including the revision of game laws, education control, health care improvements, maintenance of cultural lifestyles and political and economic matters.

The Indian and Inuit Support Group is non-profit, unaffiliated, autonomous and unsubsidized. Expenses are covered by membership fees and donations. OXFAM provides the use of an office and telephone free of charge.



CX Gay Alliance for Equality (G.A.E.), P.O. Box 3611, Halifax, South
2309 Postal Stn., Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3K6.

The Gay Alliance for Equality (G.A.E.) is a mixed group of women and men who are committed to the liberation struggle of lesbians and gay men, particularly in the areas of legal and social discrimination.

G.A.E. is also concerned about the damaging effect of sexual stereotyping. The Alliance is working to change prevailing attitudes towards lesbians and gay men in the 'straight' community. Its educational thrust is directed toward both the public and the gay community. Some of G.A.E.'s projects include a peer counselling service, a bi-weekly newsletter, a speakers' bureau and the Turret Gay Community Centre. Although Halifax-based, G.A.E. has extended its work throughout the Atlantic provinces.

CX Citizen Advocacy, 1546 Barrington Street, Room 402, Halifax,
2310 Nova Scotia B3J 1Z3.

Citizen Advocacy is a volunteer program in Halifax, Nova Scotia which helps mentally handicapped persons represent or speak for their rights, needs and interests. The program claims that often mentally handicapped persons are denied services and opportunities to which they have a right; are forced to live in dehumanizing situations rather than in their own communities; are shuffled around from one agency to another in a complex and uncaring service system and are segregated from the mainstream of community life.

Volunteer advocates develop one-to-one relationships with mentally handicapped persons. This relationship can take many forms depending on the needs and interests of the mentally handicapped person and the skills and resources of the advocate. Some advocacy roles include: 1) functioning as an informal support and helper to help the mentally handicapped person clarify his/her needs and interests and developing strategies for meeting these needs and interests; 2) assisting the person in expressing these needs and interests to friends, family and professionals; 3) assuming a "watchdog" role that insures that the services the person receives are responsive to his/her needs and observant of his/her rights and 4) formally representing the mentally handicapped person to legal or bureaucratic authorities.

OTHER RESOURCES AND GROUPS

Information and Materials Concerning the Struggle of the Naskapi-Montagnais Inuit (Labrador) for Self-Determination, Karmel McCullum, c/o Project North, 80 Sackville Street, Toronto, Ontario M5A 3E5 or Sid Pobihuschy, c/o Political Science Dept., Room 412, Tilley Hall, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Union of Nova Scotia Indians, c/o Carl Gould, 117 Membertou, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

A Woman's Place, 1225 Barrington Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1Y2. This centre for women's activities publishes a regular newsletter as well as other written materials on a host of areas relevant to women's issues.

Newfoundland Status of Women Council, P.O. Box 6072, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5X8. This Council publishes a regular newsletter and maintains a centre for women's activities. It has also produced a booklet entitled, "Working for our Future: Opportunities for Women in Resource Development".

Unison Society of Cape Breton, 106 Townshend Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia. This organization sponsors a program designed for women in conflict with the law and offers services in all phases of the Criminal justice process. This group has also produced a directory of other women's services in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

St. John's Women's Political Action Group Newsletter, c/o Mary McIlwraith, 19 Sussex Drive, St. John, New Brunswick E2K 1Y7.

Changing Times: Essays by Island Women, c/o Voluntary Resource Centre, 81 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I. 70 pages, \$2.50.

Recreation Council for the Disabled in Nova Scotia (Newsletter), 5516 Spring Garden Road, Suite 308, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1G6.

Latin American Information Group, P.O. Box 3460, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Black United Front, Suite 800, 45 Alderney Drive (Queen's Square), Halifax, Nova Scotia B2Y 2N6.

EDUCATION / PEDAGOGIE

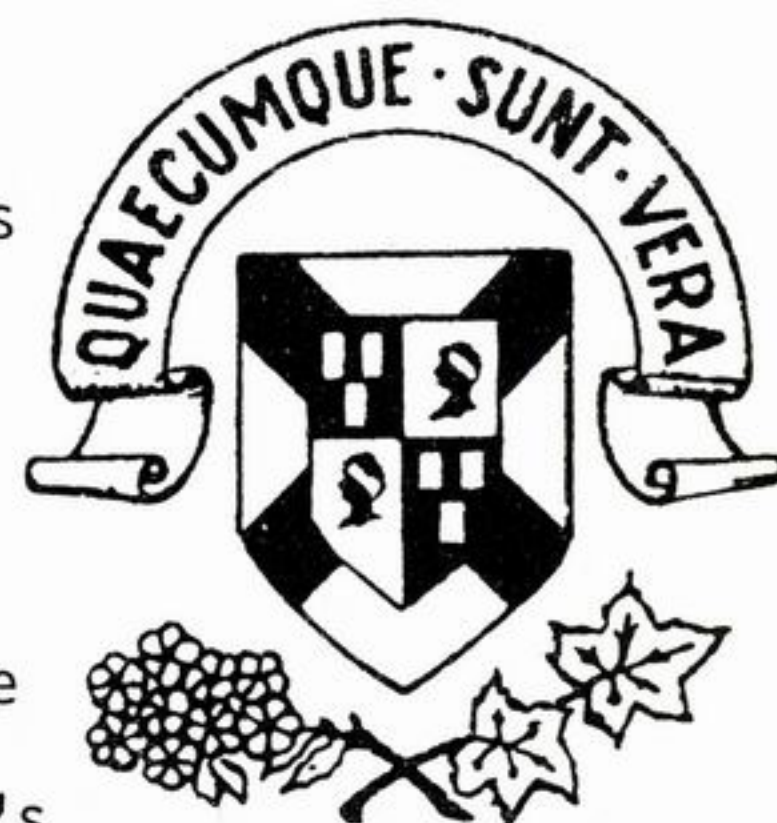
CX Study Program with Fishermen, St. Francis Xavier University,
2311 Extension Department, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

This study program is intended to encourage fishermen to focus attention on the concerns now facing the East Coast fishery. The University Extension Department acknowledges that the real experts in the fishing industry are the fishermen, processors and marketing people directly involved, and makes no claim of expertise. Its role is in assisting the fishermen to focus on the issues and to provide a neutral base for discussion.

If the Extension Department carries any biases into the program, they are: 1) The coming months are critical to the future of the fishing industry. Major decisions must be made and will be made with or without fishermen having a voice; 2) A concern about the amalgamation of two large fish processing companies-Nicherson's and National Sea-as an impending threat to the interests of fishermen; 3) The Department also sees the need for fishermen to speak with one voice to counterbalance the power of the companies and the governments.

The study program involves the fishermen in a review and discussion of the following issues: 1) the status of the fishermen in today's society, how he fits into the economy of the area, how he sees himself and how others see him; 2) the forces operating in the fishing industry which have a direct effect on the fishermen's income and security, including the "inshore-offshore" debate; 3) the government's role in the fishery - both provincial and federal; 4) the attempts past and present, to get fishermen to develop a united voice in their industry; 5) the larger issues that influence the lives of fishermen.

The St. Francis Xavier University Extension Department (Sydney, Nova Scotia) sponsored a four-day Fisheries Residential Leadership School in January, 1981. The clientele for the School consisted of 30-35 fishermen from the fishing communities of Cape Breton Island.



CX Unemployment and Underdevelopment - Curriculum Unit for High Schools.
2312 St. John's Oxfam Committee, 382 Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland
 A1C 1H8. (709) 753-2202. Write for details.

Each year, Newfoundlanders head west to such provinces as Ontario and Alberta in search of work. Despite government promises in the 1960's of "two jobs for every Newfoundlanders" Newfoundland continues to have the highest unemployment rate in Canada.

Unemployment is a feature of every country, but such high unemployment rates as Newfoundland has endured are not merely due to the general problems of the world economy. Policies to develop the resources of the province and decisions made by the business community in search of higher profits have played an important role in creating the economic malaise which is responsible for the lack of jobs.

This curriculum unit addresses some of the major factors which have contributed to the economic woes of the province and looks at the role of companies and government in the development of Newfoundland.

The unit also answers some of the over-simplified causes of and solutions to this major problem and concludes by considering the implications for Newfoundland students who are soon to graduate into the working world.

The unit makes considerable reference to "Now That We've Burned our Boats", the Report of the People's Commission on Unemployment which was conducted by the Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Labour. Other resource materials are recommended as further reading or viewing and the unit suggests some projects in which students could engage to further their understanding of unemployment and underdevelopment.

CX Perspectives on World Hunger, The St. John's Oxfam Committee,
2313 P.O. Box 18000, St. John's, Newfoundland. 18 pages. 1980.
 Write for details.



This curriculum unit is designed to introduce senior high school students in Newfoundland to the problem of widespread malnutrition in the world. The objective of the unit is to give teachers and students sufficient data and analysis to answer basic questions about food and hunger: Where do people who go hungry live? Why is there not enough food for everyone? Are there too many children in the world? What can be done to bring an end to the "food crisis"?

Each lesson contains a lesson plan and a list of resource materials (articles, stories, cartoons, fact sheets, etc.). The lesson plans analyze the essential issues raised in the resource material, with indications of how they may be discussed in class. They also contain recommendations for audio-visual presentations, discussion questions and class projects.

The introductory lesson explains the fundamental context of social, economic and political relations in which problems of malnutrition appear. It defines such concepts as "development", "underdevelopment", and "the third world", and examines the historical process by which certain communities came to be underdeveloped. While this and subsequent lessons deal primarily with the severe problems of Africa, Asia and Latin America, there are examples of problems in Newfoundland and Canada to give students a familiar point of reference.

After the core lesson, the unit covers the following topics: Nutrition and Malnutrition; Land Use and Food Trade; Corporations and the Food Supply; Population and Hunger; Foreign Aid and What Can Be Done? Each topic is sufficiently complete to warrant study in itself; the topics are nonetheless related and there is a common theme running throughout the lessons, namely, widespread hunger on a global scale is a result of prevailing economic and social structures, at both domestic and international levels.

CX
2314 Social Action Commission of the Diocese of Charlottetown,
 c/o Mary Boyd, Social Action Office, P.O. Box 1689, Charlottetown,
 P.E.I.

The Social Action Commission of the Diocese of Charlottetown describes its purpose as one of "educating the people of the Diocese on all matters related to social justice and working for transformation within the Church and the province..... education which leads to action for social justice".

The Commission outlines its more specific objectives as 1) working with other groups whose goals are similar; 2) proposing social action policies for the Diocese; 3) educating itself and others through consciousness-raising about injustices ranging from the local to the international level; 4) devising new models for social transformation and 5) working with those who are oppressed, e.g. tenants, low-income people, unorganized workers, fishermen, farmers, etc. The Commission claims that it has been influenced by recent statements of the Canadian Catholic Bishops on socio-economic issues.

The following materials produced by the Commission are available by writing the above address: a) 1980 Annual Report (Social Action Commission) - This 45-page report includes reports and newsclippings about the Commission's involvement in a whole host of issues including regional disparity, native people, Northern Ireland, housing, farming, health and development education; b) Brief to the National Farm Products Marketing Council (1980); c) Brief to the Commission of Inquiry into the Island's Fishing Industry (1980); d) Brief to the Commission of Inquiry into the Welfare Assistance Program (1980); e) Brief to Health Services Review (Hall Commission), 1979-80.

CX
2315 Atlantic Christian Training Centre, Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia B0K 1V0.

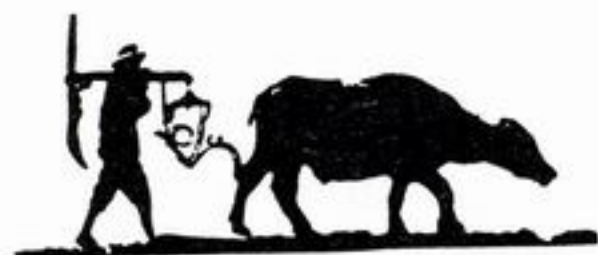
The Atlantic Christian Training Centre (ACTC) is an educational, residential Centre established and subsidized by the United Church of Canada. It is open to any person, group or agency that wishes to use its facilities and/or leadership resources.



The Educational stance of ACTC states, ".....that people can determine what they need to learn and what to experience. Therefore, the nature and content of a program is determined by the participants in consultation with the staff. The staff will provide a framework for participants to assume the degree of responsibility that seems appropriate to them for the development of the program using the resources of both the participants and staff....." From this stance has grown a wide variety of programs developed to meet the needs of the participants. Each year the Centre advertises a series of programs which people can choose from. The 1981 series

included: a spring canoing trip, a weekend for men, a decision-making workshop, "Energy in the '80s: Choices for the Future", a process for reflecting on values and beliefs, a retreat for women -- "Exploring our Spirtual Selves". This format encourages more effective participation in church and community for both the leaders and the participants.

CX DEVERIC Information Centre, P.O. Box 3460, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
2136 Write for details.



The DEVERIC Information Centre offers a wide variety of materials on economic and social development in the Third World and here in Canada. Over 590 books have been catalogued and cross-indexed for easy use; more than thirty periodicals are received regularly and extensive newsclipping files of local and international news sources are maintained. There are also fifteen slide/tape shows and films which deal with issues of social, economic and political concern. The Centre exists to assist the educational efforts of OXFAM-Canada and other Maritime organizations. DEVERIC is housed in the OXFAM-Canada office where the OXFAM staff are available to suggest other information sources and in some cases are able to provide well-informed resource people on particular topics. With financial donations from Canadians, OXFAM-Canada supports self-help projects in developing countries throughout the world. In Canada, OXFAM's education program promotes an awareness of the problems these communities face, and possible solutions. OXFAM works with trade unions, farmers, schools, church groups and community organizations by providing educational materials and resource people for discussions on international and local development issues.

CX International Education Centre, c/o St. Mary's University, Halifax,
2317 Nova Scotia B3H 3C3.

The purpose of the International Education Centre (IEC) is to provide education, research and community service programs concerning ethnic and multicultural studies and Third World development activities. IEC's constituency includes teachers, students, and others interested in these issues.

The Centre plans and organizes courses and programs for teachers. It will also develop teaching materials and undertake curriculum development studies for schools in cooperation with the Nova Scotia Department of Education. In addition, the Centre has a program designed to promote local awareness of the developing countries of the Third World.

The research interests of the Centre are both local and international. Local studies include historical, geographical, economic, social, political and educational accounts of Nova Scotia ethnic groups. International fields of study aim at making a contribution to the understanding of Canadians on issues which have a bearing on Third World concerns and Canada's place in the international community.

The Centre distributes a newsletter. This serves as a medium for disseminating information on the Centre's activities and programs. It also highlights development issues and research publications relating to ethnic studies in Nova Scotia. Slide shows, videotapes and other research materials are also available.

Community Service Programs include lectures, workshops and symposia designed to promote awareness of international issues, different cultures and diverse organizations.

CX
2318

Latin American Mission Program, c/o Sr. Marie Berge, Voluntary
Resource Council, 81 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.



The Latin American Mission Program (L.A.M.P.) was established in the late sixties by the Catholic Diocese of Charlottetown. Its basic mandate is twofold: 1) to send missionaries to its mission in the Dominican Republic to learn of the life of the Dominican people, their struggles and the causes of the oppression and poverty of the people and 2) to bring this third world awareness home to P.E.I. people and local struggling groups. L.A.M.P. is presently involved in a mission education program throughout the diocese; this year's theme is "Living in an Age of Martyrs".

L.A.M.P. has produced briefs dealing with local issues. One of these was presented to the Inquiry on the Fishery in 1980. The brief draws parallels between the struggles in Atlantic Canada and in the Dominican Republic. In both cases, the renewable resources are controlled by transnationals - "Our experience in Third World countries and here in Canada has shown us that people who work in the primary industries must be able to control their product right through to the market place and into the hands of the consumers. Otherwise those who control the industry are always all-powerful and merciless corporations whose only end is profit for the few....Just as Gulf and Western controls much of the producing land in the Dominican Republic, so H.B. Nickerson & Sons Ltd. controls fisheries in the Maritimes. The voicelessness of the fishermen is comparable to the voicelessness of the struggling poor in Latin America. Fishermen here are at the mercy of the corporations". The brief goes on to recommend that the P.E.I. government provide legislation which will enable fishermen to use collective bargaining as a means of exerting at least minimum control on the industry. L.A.M.P. also presented a brief to the National Farm Products Marketing Council; it deals with the Eastern Canada Potato Producers Council Proposal for a Potato Marketing Agency for Eastern Canada.

CX
2319 Development Education Centre (DEC) Films, 427 Bloor Street West,
Toronto M5S 1X7, Ontario. Write for further details.

The Development Education Centre has a number of resources dealing with development issues in the Atlantic provinces. Some resources from their film library include: 1) 3/4 inch video cassettes: a) "Lock Out" - documents pre-Second World War labour organizing efforts in Lockport, Nova Scotia; b) "Work and Wages" - deals with unemployment in Halifax and the closing of the Hawker-Siddeley plant; this video makes connections between development issues in Nova Scotia and Latin America; c) "Fisher Cut Bay" - describes the formation of the Maritimes Fishermen's Union and d) "Michelin Bill" - deals with the Michelin Bill and related labour struggles in Nova Scotia; 2) Slide-tape shows: a) "Inshore-Offshore" - Survival of the Atlantic Fisheries and b) "Buchans - Company Town" (Newfoundland).

Rental rates for the above resources range from \$15 to \$55. Resources can be purchased.

CX
2319B CUT - Social Action Training - Atlantic Provinces' Contact Person - Sr.
Lorraine Michael, P.O. Box 986, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5M3.

ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONNEMENT

CX
2320 Atlantic Provinces' Heritage and Environmental Groups. Ecology
Action Centre, Forrest Bldg., Dalhousie University, Halifax,
Nova Scotia. 6 pages. October/80. Write for details.

This listing contains the titles and addresses of more than 60 heritage and environmental groups throughout the four Atlantic provinces. Almost all listings include the name of a contact person and his/her telephone number. The listing is classified province-by-province.

CX
2321 Conservation Council of New Brunswick, 180 St. John Street, Fredericton,
New Brunswick E3B 4A9.

The Conservation Council of New Brunswick is the principal citizens' organization in the province with the aims of promoting continuous improvement in the management of New Brunswick's resources and the adoption of policies and programs to reduce environmental pollution. Its membership, now over 400 and growing, represents all parts of the province. While the Council is a voluntary organization, it is able to draw on the knowledge of many experts in its membership to participate in a wide range of environmental issues.



For ten years, the Conservation Council has opposed the use of chemical insecticides to control the spruce budworm. In its briefs to the Province's Pesticides Advisory Board, the Council comments on some of the dangers involved in continued reliance on chemicals, and points out some of the alternatives which are not yet given high priority. For example, in a brief dated January 13, 1981, the Council identifies and explains twelve recommendations concerning pesticide use in the province. A sampling of their recommendations follows: 1) the Minister of the Environment place an immediate ban on the use of 89 pesticides whose safety is suspect until such time as their safety has been proven by valid tests; 2) no further permits for the use of 2,4,5-T be issued; 3) a temporary ban be placed on the use of 2,4-D until further studies can prove that this does not represent an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment; 4) the Department of Health develop an educational program on safe use of pesticides which could be presented to groups of workers who use pesticides or come in contact with them in the course of their work, such as agricultural workers; 5) the Department of Agriculture develop a continuing program to assist market farmers to produce and market organic produce.

The Council publishes a regular newsletter entitled "Conservation". The February/81 issues features an article on the use of Agent Orange by the military (Agent Orange was originally tested at Camp Gagetown, N.B.); another article focuses on the future of energy in N.B. (particularly the future of soft energy).

CX Ecology Action Centre, Forrest Building, Dalhousie University,
2322 5873 University Avenue, Halifax, Nova Scotia E3H 3J5.

Ecology Action Centre, with its membership of 600, works for environmental restoration, preservation or improvement by means of research, education and community action.

In the past year, the Centre has done research and consultation on various aspects of a soft energy path for Nova Scotia, a review and update of the Centre's 1977 carpool project, and has made input into the provincial energy policy. Also undertaken by the Centre was an extensive survey of common lands and rights-of-way in Nova Scotia. Erosion of these rights, rights-of-way and expropriation of common lands in the wake of increased pressure for commercial development present a serious threat to their survival, according to the Centre's study.

An Environmental Lecture Series, completion of a draft edition of a high school textbook in Environmental Law, extensive media appearances, formal speaking engagements, a regular newsletter and school visits are all aspects of Ecology Action Centre's program of public education.

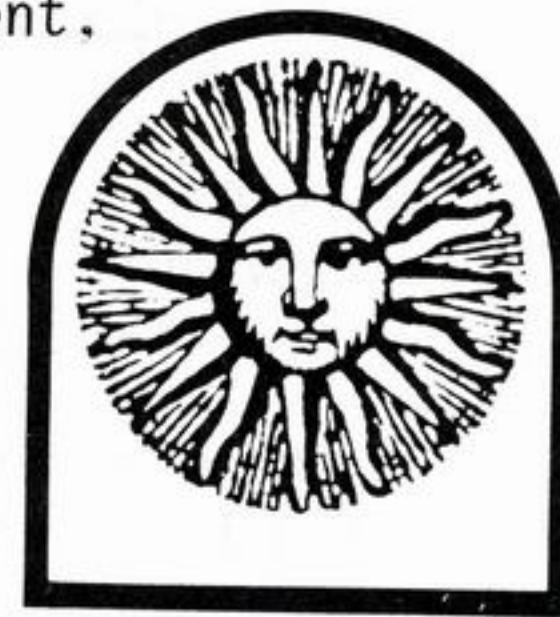
Community action projects have included: a recycling program; opposition to the construction of a high-rise office complex; participation in the planning process of downtown Halifax and the presentation of briefs on economic aspects of energy conservation, energy policy and the environment. The Centre also co-sponsored an anti-nuclear demonstration at the Maritimes Premiers' Conference, and coordinated a petition campaign which drew 15,000 signatures from Nova Scotia residents urging the declaration of a moratorium on nuclear generating plant construction.

CX The Institute of Man & Resources, 50 Water Street, P.O. Box 2008,
2323 Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 1A4. Write for details.

The Institute for Man and Resources (IMR) is an independent, non-profit corporation which was incorporated in Prince Edward Island in 1975. P.E.I. has a long history of self-reliance, and the people at IMR feel there is a greater need for that self-reliance today. Events in the past year - both national and international - have underlined the urgent need to establish a sustainable economy in P.E.I. The Institute believes that through a careful development of its renewable resources and conservation potential, the Province can lessen its dependency on imported goods, services and energy and thus be less susceptible to the world's economic and political changes of fortune.

In order to encourage the Province to become more self-reliant, IMR is researching and developing technology, systems and processes appropriate to the scale and resources of P.E.I. They encourage both private and public sector use of their technology through financial mechanisms, regulations, education and information-sharing.

Their renewable energy program includes wood, wind, solar, low head hydraulic power, shelter construction, electric power system modeling and food production. They have publications available on all these topics and more. They also produce a general publication or newsletter called "Report".



**The
Institute
of Man
and
Resources**

Most recently, IMR has included an assessment of the support systems required to ensure widespread acceptance of the technologies they have developed and demonstrated as being effective and reliable. Their hope is that their approach will play an important part in the transition to a strong, sustainable, renewable resource economy for Prince Edward Island.

CX 2324 The Report of the Newfoundland Medical Association Committee (formed to review the medical aspects of the Spruce Budworm epidemic and control program.), c/o Newfoundland Medical Association, O'Mara Martin Building, St. John's, Newfoundland. Write for details.

The Newfoundland Medical Association Committee was formed to review the health aspects of the Spruce Budworm Control Program; its report submitted to the Newfoundland Medical Association in 1979. Within the committee, there was some disagreement about the conclusions drawn from the data and analyses. These differences are expressed in the "minority report" which follows the main presentation contained in the report.

The "majority report" concludes that the loss of forest and subsequent loss of employment is a greater threat to the health of the Newfoundland population than were the hazards of the Spruce Budworm spray program. The "minority report" concludes that the present Spruce Budworm epidemic would not cripple the forest industry to the extent presented by the "majority report". The "minority report" expressed concern about the health hazards of long term human exposure as well as the effects on the environment.

CX 2325 Concerned Parents Group, Box 328, Hampton, New Brunswick E0G 1S0. Write for details.

The Concerned Parents Group was formed in 1976 when research done in Nova Scotia showed that New Brunswick's unusually high rate of Reyes syndrome might be linked to the province's massive aerial spray program. Reyes syndrome is a rare and often fatal children's disease.

Since the formation of the group, the area encompassed by the spray program has been reduced from 10 million acres to 4 million; also a law has been introduced prohibiting spraying within a one-mile area of human habitation. The Departments of Health and Environment are now involved, particularly through the Pesticides Advisory Group.

Concerned Parents has been research-oriented but finds it difficult to reach the broader public with complex scientific concerns. Media response to the efforts of the groups has surfaced the spray program as a key issue in New Brunswick. The group, however, has encountered difficulties making inroads in the French-speaking areas.

The group has found its efforts to deal with violations of pesticide regulation by proper legal channels to be very expensive, in terms of both money and effort. The group is currently petitioning the Federal government to change certain laws which protect the spray agencies because of their crown status.

The group has been urging the New Brunswick Medical Association to take a position on this issue, but with no success as yet. The group also has a number of flyers and briefs available which provide more information on the spray issue.

CS
2325 Cape Breton Landowners Against the (Budworm) Spray, Baddeck, Victoria
County, Nova Scotia.

This group opposes the Spruce Budworm Spray Program in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

CX
2327 Help Our Provincial Environment, c/o Voluntary Resource Centre,
81 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

One of the primary focuses of this environmental group has been to work in conjunction with other groups to stop the construction of the Pt. Lepreau nuclear generating station in New Brunswick.

CX
2328 Clean Up Your Garbage Act! Fredericton Recycling Handbook,
Energy Conservation Co-ordinator, City of Fredericton, P.O.
Box 130, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 4Y7.

The purpose of this guide is to identify in simple terms and pictures the reasons for recycling and reducing waste. The organizations and businesses listed for the Fredericton area will respond to information requests and in some cases, provide certain services such as repair or resale.

This booklet is an attempt to give the reader some useful ideas, and to provide a list of places to donate or sell used articles.

COMMUNITY / COMMUNAUTE

CX
2329 The College of Cape Breton, P.O. Box 760 Sydney, Cape Breton,
Nova Scotia B1P 6J1.

The College of Cape Breton was established in 1974 and combines the former Sydney Campus of St. Francis Xavier University and the Nova Scotia Eastern Institute of Technology. It offers a two-year diploma program in technology and university degrees in specific areas of many disciplines. In addition, the College conducts apprenticeship trades training for the apprenticeship division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour. This college links the traditions of technology and university with a mandate to develop new approaches to post-secondary education.

The Bras d'Or Institute was established at the College of Cape Breton in 1972 with the goal of stimulating research, development and enquiry relevant to Cape Breton Island and to provide the local area with an independent organization that can respond to the changing needs within Cape Breton.

The Institute is composed of representatives of the arts, sciences, humanities, social sciences, business and other people of the local community interested in research and development of the island. Areas of current interest are: aquaculture, environmental studies, natural science of beaches and rivers, social structures, housing, coal and steel.



**TOMPKINS
INSTITUTE**
FOR HUMAN VALUES
AND TECHNOLOGY
COLLEGE OF CAPE BRETON

A second institute associated with the College of Cape Breton is the Tompkins Institute. It is concerned with the investigation of various issues raised by the impact of technological change and the development of practical solutions to problems in the Cape Breton area. Its general goal

is to maintain the specific orientation of the college which is "humanitechnical" in nature. The College also incorporates the Beaton Institute of Cape Breton (Archives and Ethnic Studies) and the Alexander Graham Bell Institute (extends the work begun by Dr. Bell in the light of modern technological enterprises).

CX The New Dawn Story, c/o New Dawn Enterprises, P.O. Box 1055,
2330 Sydney, Nova Scotia. 34 pages. 1981. Write for details.

In the area of industrial Cape Breton Island, there exists a form of Community Development Corporation (CDC) known as New Dawn Enterprises Limited. Incorporated in June, 1976, New Dawn attempts to "mobilize both government and voluntary resources in such a way as to contribute to a solution of problems which are both economic and social". New Dawn has a core staff that plays a business-management role, while policy matters are dealt with by a central board and committee network.

New Dawn participates in three broad areas, each of these areas seen as component parts of comprehensive community development. The business division coordinates the construction and property departments. This division has already built some low-cost housing and renovated some older buildings. Its mandate also includes the initiation of any business enterprise that would be self-supporting.

The social division has responded to a number of special community needs by relying on the economic base of New Dawn and drawing upon its developed business expertise. Key projects of this division have been a Senior Citizen's Guest Home, a group home for former mental patients, dental services, an information-referral service and a Senior Citizen's Resource Centre.

The cultural (third) division has provided for the Cape Breton School of Crafts and initiated a Cultural Promotion Committee.

New Dawn has struggled to fulfill the goals of a CDC, defined as, "a non-profit multi-purpose organization incorporated, managed and controlled by local people to solve local socio-economic problems independent of all levels of government". New Dawn has succeeded in bringing into the community new money, employment and needed community services.

The New Dawn Story has been published by New Dawn outlining in more detail its achievements and the development of the corporation.

CX Voluntary Resource Council, 81 Prince Street, Charlottetown,
2331 P.E.I.

The Voluntary Resource Council (VRC), founded in 1978, promotes the strengthening of the voluntary movement in Prince Edward Island. Committed to citizen participation through voluntary involvement, the Council works to: promote and improve communications

and cooperation among non-profit voluntary organizations in Prince Edward Island; provide services and facilities and coordinate programs for such organizations; study and promote volunteerism throughout the province; assist voluntary organizations in their development.

Approximately fifty organizations are members of VRC; some groups are concerned with social change issues - others relate to social service concerns in P.E.I. Some of these groups are housed together at the above address. VRC publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "Networking".

CX
2332 Nova Scotia Community Planning Association, P.O. Box 211,
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2M4 or 1815 Hollis Street, Halifax,
Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia Community Planning Association (CPAC) is one chapter of a national organization that was formed in 1945 to help people understand and take part in planning their communities. Nova Scotia CPAC was instrumental in developing: a) Canada's first minimum housing standards; b) a pioneering study of practice and legislation for senior citizens' housing in Canada and c) the first national conference on citizen participation and involvement.

CPAC lists its objectives as: a) fostering public understanding of community, rural, urban and regional planning; b) encouraging active participation in planning by citizens and c) cooperating with other groups in planning matters.

CPAC, Nova Scotia division, sponsors conferences, seminars and workshops where citizens, planners, government officials and business exchange views on a regular basis on current planning issues. CPAC also publishes a regular newsletter as well as briefs and brochures.

Some of its past activities include: a) meetings and briefs on waterfront development, the issue of access to government information, the Graham Royal Commission; b) conferences Human Settlements in Nova Scotia, the Runaway Mall, Planning - Who's in Control?, Energy Conservation at the Municipal level, Energy and People; c) Planning Act Review Committee; d) Solar Energy Society; e) Municipal Government Seminars; f) Law for the Layman Seminars and g) publications (readers are advised to write the above address for a listing).



CX
2333 Focus on the Waterfront, A Report of the Meeting "Focus on the Waterfront", held in Dartmouth and Halifax, Nova Scotia, Nova Scotia Division of the Community Planning Association of Canada, 1815 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 37 pages. February, 1977. Write for details.

This is a report of the event "Focus on the Waterfront" prepared by the Nova Scotia Division of the Community Planning Association of Canada (CPAC-NS). It was prepared to serve two purposes: 1. To report back to the participants in the event (or those who are concerned and interested in the future redevelopment of the Dartmouth and

Halifax waterfronts), the outcome of the day's discussion and exchange of information; and 2. To report to the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs on the event and CPAC-NS's interpretation of local opinion which is relevant to the Recommendations for National Action (adopted by the federal government at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlement-Habitat).

The bulk of the report contains information generated at the Focus on the Waterfront meeting. It also includes some of the discussion that took place. The report is not a word-for-word record, but gives the reader an idea of what was discussed during the event.

CX The Peace Network, 313 Williston Avenue, Newcastle, New Brunswick
2334 E1V 1E4. 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 Women's Health Education Project, P.O. Box 4192, St. John's,
2335 Newfoundland A1C 5Z7.

A general goal of the Women's Health Education Project is to develop women's capacity to sustain and promote health for themselves, their community and their families. The project is sponsored by the Newfoundland and Labrador Women's Institutes and the Newfoundland Status of Women Council; it has been funded for a period of 3 years by Health and Welfare Canada. The project's more specific objectives include: 1) making oral

and written information on human development and health available to a wide segment of Newfoundland and Labrador through the women of the Province; 2) providing information on subjects that women have identified in their communities; 3) developing a network among women involved in health care as employees, volunteers and consumers by bringing them together to discuss needs and services and to identify gaps in services (with a view to applying knowledge and resources to the specific needs of the communities); and 4) looking at the existing health care system and planning ways it can be better utilized.

The first step in the project involves a survey of women's health needs in 60 to 100 communities throughout the province. Local women will do the survey work. This will be followed by a Consultation involving a two-way flow of information - women will express local concerns and resource people will speak to these concerns. Workshops will then be designed in response to the specific needs of the communities and for participation of women in local communities.

Anticipated suggestions include: a) a weekly radio program; b) a community health manual and c) new or altered government and non-governmental programs.

CX
2336 Le Plan d'Action 1977, La Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin (S.S.T.A.)
 7, rue Central, C.P. 1362, Summerside, I.P.E. C1N 4K2.
 43 pages. Mai 1977.

Une réponse de l'association provinciale des Acadiens de l'I.P.E. au dossier Les héritiers de Lord Durham. Ce livret nous donne d'abord le développement historique de la S.S.T.A. Sa mission est de regrouper les Acadiens de l'île au sein d'une même association, d'établir des programmes et des services visant à promouvoir le développement des Acadiens dans les domaines éducationnel, social, économique, culturel et politique; de représenter tous les Acadiens de l'île sur les différents plans gouvernementaux; d'établir un fond pour l'aide des étudiants; de développer des relations amicales entre les Acadiens de l'île et les autres francophones du Canada et de l'étranger. En 1976 la Société comptait à peu près 7,000 membres individuels et 19 associations-membres. Parmi ses moyens d'action la société compte le seul journal hebdomadaire francophone La Voix Acadienne. Elle a aussi établi de nouveaux organismes comme des centres culturels, des associat. des jeunes, des camps culturels pour les jeunes. Le moyen d'action fondamental de la société reste toujours l'animation et l'organisation des groupes de citoyens intéressés au développement de leur communauté acadienne. Le livret contient des statistiques démographiques qui montrent le taux d'anglicisation par groupes d'âge. La dernière partie consiste d'un plan de développement des communautés acadiennes de l'île. Les priorités de la S.S.T.A. ont été établies à l'aide d'un questionnaire qui se trouve vers la fin du livret.

OTHER RESOURCES AND GROUPS

Cope Lifestyles, P.O. Box 284, Mulgrave, Nova Scotia. Write for details.
This organization is oriented toward youth - its program deals with issues such as lifestyle, social justice and mental and physical health.

Constitutional Proposals: Not Enough Guarantees for Acadians of Prince Edward Island, La Societe Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, 340 Rue Court, C.P. 1330, Summerside, P.E.I. C2H 4K2. 3 pages. December, 1980.

Jeunesse Acadienne (Acadian Youth), 340 rue Court, C.P. 1330, Summerside, P.E.I. C1H 4K2.

The Need for Community Based Programs for Former Psychiatric Patients - Leonard J. Norman, Community Services Council, Fort William Bldg., 21 Factory Lane, P.O. Box 5116, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5V3. 96 pages. November, 1979. \$4.

Report on Services to Homeless Men - Working Paper - Bruce Hicks, Social Planning and Development Division. City of Halifax, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 126 pages. 1980. Information on the "Homeless Men's Support Network" in Halifax can also be obtained at the above address.

Transition House Association, c/o VRC, 81 Prince St., Charlottetown, P.E.I. This association is in the process of setting up a home for battered women in P.E.I. The group also publishes a regular newsletter. The association has produced a report on wife-battering in P.E.I. entitled "The Unspoken Crime" (40 pages).

Transition House for Battered Women (and their children), c/o Mary Shaheen, 188 Charlotte Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Atlantic Cooperator, c/o Paddy Moran, Box 1386, Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 2L7. This newspaper deals with "cooperative" issues in the Atlantic provinces.

Co-op Outreach Program, St. F.X. Extension Department, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

The Omega Network Newsletter, c/o Kent Street Co-op, 187 Kent Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I. This newsletter deals with issues such as community, cooperatives, alternatives and the New Age.

One Parent Family Association of P.E.I., c/o VRC, 81 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

St. John's Project Ploughshares Group, c/o David Thompson, 143 Pleasant Street, St. John's, Newfoundland A1E 1L7.

Voice of Women-Halifax, P.O. Box 3231, Halifax, South Nova Scotia.

Women's Health Education Network, c/o Debbie Kaetz, Box 311, Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5C5.

Adjustment Problems of East Indians in Halifax-Dartmouth Area. Sukdev Singh Sandhu. Occasional Paper No. 4 - National and International Issues. International Studies - St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3. Write for details.

Cape Breton Women's Health Manual, Family Planning Resource Team, Urquhart Hall, 146 Whitney Avenue, Sydney, Nova Scotia. 539-5158. 37 pages. 1981. Write for details.

Religion in Newfoundland: The Churches and Social Ethics, c/o John Williams, 7 Newtown Rd., St. John's, Newfoundland. This paper is a critical, historical examination of the role of the Newfoundland churches in terms of development and social issues in that province.

United Church Observer, 85 St. Clair Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8. August, 1980 issue. This edition features articles on the Maritimes by Maritimers.

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(five issues per year / cinq numéros par année)

Individual / abonnement individuel (per year)\$12.00
Institution/Institution\$25.00

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CONNEXIONS

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