

CONNEXIONS

UNORGANIZED WORKERS
TRAVAILLEURS NON-ORGANISES



VOLUME VI, NUMBER/NUMERO IV

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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,

Throughout the process of preparing this edition of CONNEXIONS, our collective struggled to define the issue of "unorganized workers"; one element of this struggle involved defining just who exactly was within this constituency. Our research caused us to look at workers' struggles within a broad range of groupings and minorities. The efforts of many of these groupings/minorities are featured in the following pages. Although the summaries in the "Unorganized Workers" section of this edition, may seem to you, loosely-related, all have a common quality - they tell the stories of workers who are actively seeking to empower themselves in the labour market and in the workplace.

Generally speaking, we see four types of workers' struggles here. First, there are those workers who, in their struggle to unionize, are encountering numerous obstacles, for example, legal restrictions and union busting. Farmworkers, fishermen and Third World peoples are some examples. A second grouping of workers are struggling to combat social prejudice; here we find temporary workers, the handicapped, lesbians/gay men and ex-psychiatric patients. Third, are those workers whose work traditionally has not been recognized, affirmed or rewarded - women workers in the home, prisoners, institutionalized psychiatric patients and mentally handicapped people. A fourth category is represented by the Clearlake Collective (page 1). This worker-collective is attempting to function as an alternative work structure, free from sexism, hierarchy, exploitation and waste.

The editors of this edition are much encouraged by the workers and groupings of workers featured in this issue; they clearly demonstrate a sense of courage in standing up for their rights as working people. They demand and deserve a just return for their labour.

Working in Solidarity,
The CONNEXIONS COLLECTIVE - Nov. 1981

Chers Amis,

Pendant toute la durée de la préparation de ce numéro de CONNEXIONS, notre collectif a essayé de déterminer la définition du terme "travailleurs non-organisés"; cela nécessitait entre autres que nous déterminions exactement qui appartenait à ce group. En lisant ce numéro vous pouvez avoir l'impression qu'il y a quand même beaucoup de groupes et minorités différents qui ont été inclus. Mais autant plus que nous avons appris sur ce sujet autant plus il nous est devenu clair combien de gens appartiennent à ce segment de la population. Quoique les résumés dans la section "Travailleurs Non-Organisés" semblent n'avoir pas beaucoup de rapport entre eux, ils ont tous une qualité en



commun-ils racontent les histoires. de groupes/minorités qui tentent, par leurs actions, de s'emparer du pouvoir dans leurs rapports avec les gouvernements et les employeurs. D'un point de vue général nous voyons quatre genres de luttes ouvrières. D'abord il y a les travailleurs qui, en luttant pour s'organiser dans des syndicats, rencontrent de multiples obstacles, comme des restrictions législatives et l'engueulade organisé des syndicats. Les ouvrières agricoles, les employés de Michelin, les pêcheurs et les immigrants du Tiers Monde, sont des exemples de cette catégorie. Un deuxième groupe est celui des gens qui doivent lutter contre des préjugés sociaux: les journalistes, les handicapés, les lesbiennes/hommes gais, les ex-malades mentaux. Troisièmement il y a les travailleurs dont le travail ne reçoit pas de reconnaissance sociale ou de rendement monétaire: les ménagères, les prisonniers, les malades mentaux hospitalisés, etc. Une quatrième catégorie comprend les collectifs, comme Clearlake(à la page 1), ou l'on essaie d'établir une structure alternative sans sexisme, exploitation, hiérarchie ou gaspillage.

Nous sommes beaucoup encouragés par les travailleurs et groupes décrits dans ce numéro; ils démontrent le courage de chacun qui s'engage dans la lutte pour les droits ouvriers. Ils exigent et méritent un rendement juste pour leur travail.

En Solidarité
Le Collectif de CONNEXIONS
Novembre, 1981

UNORGANIZED WORKERS

TRAVAILLEURS NON-ORGANISES

CX 2337 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (ILO) PUBLICATIONS, CH-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.



1) "The Right to Organize" - Based on an examination of legislation and regulations in many countries, this study reviews the various problems arising in connection with the right to organize including difficulties concerning, for example, the structure and composition of trade unions and trade union "monopoly". 82 pages, \$8.55 (U.S. funds).

2) "Protection Against Anti-Union Discrimination" - The author examines the effectiveness of existing laws and other means of protecting workers against acts of anti-union discrimination with respect to their employment. The study deals with 50 countries, reporting on the main problems encountered and defects noted; he also suggests possible improvements. 123 pages, \$11.40 (U.S. funds).

3) "New Forms of Work Organization" (Vol. 1 and Vol. 2) - These monographs examine 11 countries including the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The monographs demonstrate the growing trend towards the adoption of new forms of work organization in different contexts, the difficulties and complexities involved and the potential for success. They also show the considerable differences between various national approaches and experiences. \$28.50 (U.S. funds).

CX 2338 CLEARLAKE COLLECTIVE, 765 Queen Street E., Toronto, Ontario.

Clearlake Collective has been doing house repairs and renovations in the City of Toronto for the past five years. The collective presently has six members.

Clearlake's major concern is to do good work while "preserving the human relationships that often are trampled upon in our society when excellence becomes the first priority". The collective defines good work as "that which helps customers feel better about their living space, as that which promotes conservation and which respects the original character of buildings (i.e. avoiding whitepainting)." While doing this, the collective members try to make their work a positive experience instead of just a place to earn money. Accordingly, the collective makes a conscious effort to avoid unhealthy job specialization, sexism and a hierarchical work structure.

The structure of the Clearlake Collective encourages each member to participate fully in all discussions and decisions. At its weekly meeting, the collective not only plans jobs and discusses finances but it also uses the opportunity to reflect on some aspect of the group's relationship to society or to practice new work skills.

On the job site there is no boss or supervisor. Instead there is a "rotating job-coordinator". This person is responsible for doing estimates, making sure materials arrive on time and communicating with customers. This task is rotated from job to job to avoid the alienation of overspecialization - accordingly, each collective member has an opportunity to take responsibility; Clearlake believes that such a process "develops trust that everyone is doing a good job, not only for the customer, but for each other.....while one person may be the coordinator every other person is encouraged to take initiative, learn new skills and share these with others".

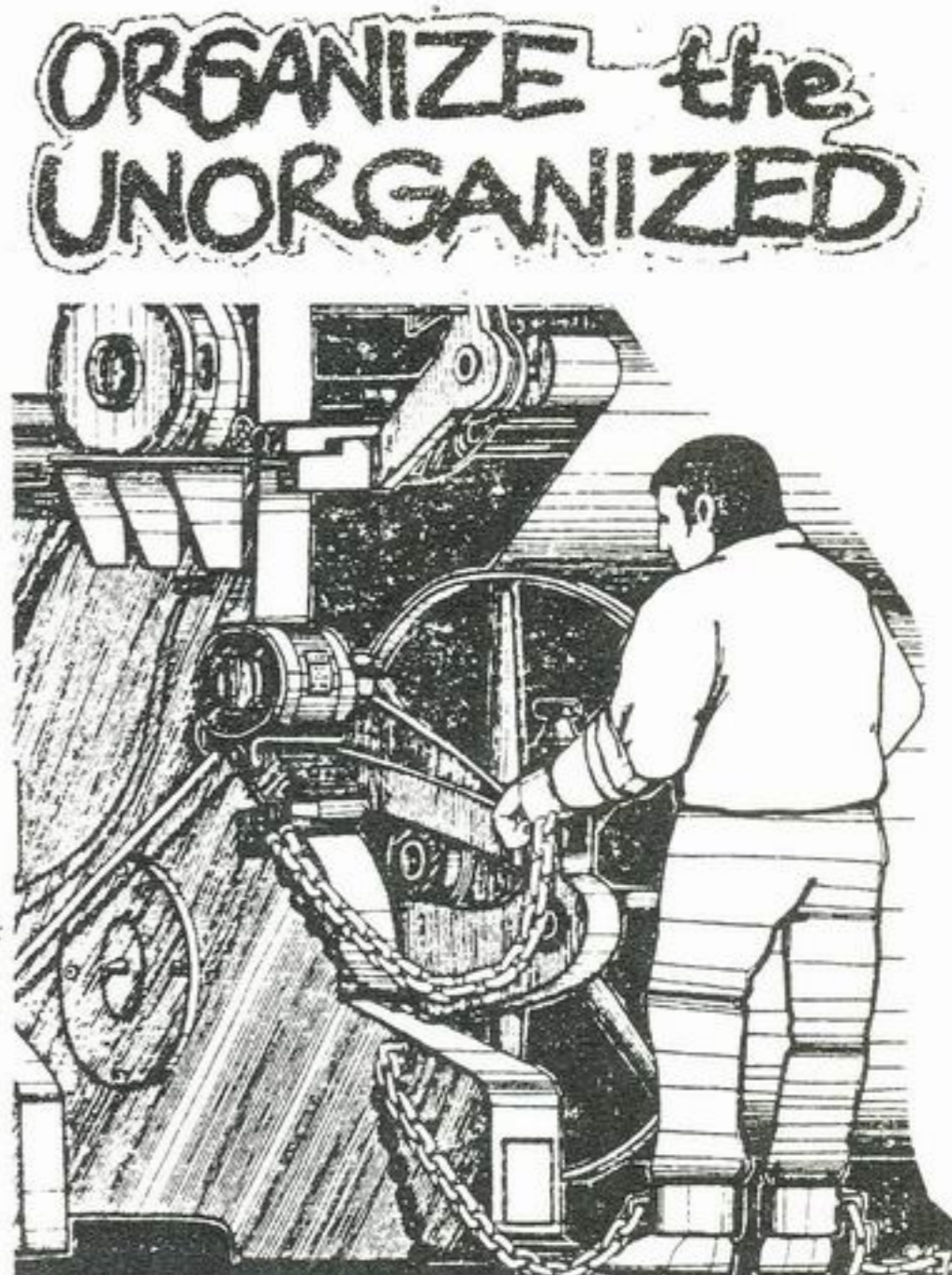
Pay scales within the collective are negotiated according to need. Twice a year, this group meets for a weekend to evaluate its goals.

Clearlake is working on a "Vision Paper" that will be available to interested readers in November, 1981. This paper focuses on the collective members' understanding of their position as workers in society.

CX
2339 ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED IS THE KEY TO BUILDING THE UNION
from "UE News" published by United Electrical, Radio and
Machine Workers of America, 10 Codeco Court, Don Mills,
Ontario M3A 1A2. 4 pages. June, 1981.

This article comments on a policy paper presented for discussion at the 1981 UEW conference in Montreal. The paper is titled, "Organizing: the Key to Building the Union". Delegates to the conference agreed that the union has to establish local organizing committees and renew efforts "to make every UE member an organizer". In addition to advocating the prioritization of organizing the unorganized, delegates identified the following blocks to organizing: the news media (with its anti-worker, anti-union propaganda), anti-union labour lawyers, the public education system, the fear felt by those in non-union shops and employers who spend millions of dollars on union-busting and on agencies which work to insure a "union-free" environment.

The policy paper states "that two-thirds of Canadian workers are unorganized and are at the mercy of unscrupulous employers.....the unorganized are a large segment, along with pensioners and welfare recipients, of the 25 percent of Canadians who are struggling to survive on incomes below the government's own poverty line....they work under appalling conditions and have little or no protection....to 'pack it in' and look elsewhere for a job often means they are worse off than before".



This policy paper urges local unions to have a hard look at their potential for assisting in the vital work of building the union -- this would involve personal contact/support (with potential members), the formation of local organizing committees and campaigns, and most importantly rank and file involvement in such a process. The paper refers to the early history of the UEW when members personally brought other people into the union. Accordingly, members are urged to continue the original UE tradition - "to get out and organize the unorganized".

CX GETTING ORGANIZED: BUILDING A UNION. , Mary Cornish and Laurell Ritchie,
2340 Available from the Development Education Centre, 427 Bloor Street W.,
 Toronto, Ontario. 250 pages. May, 1980. \$7.95.

Getting Organized is a guide detailing the process of unionizing and certification in Ontario. Each step of the process is clearly and concisely articulated. Specific illustrations from case law are cited as aids; sample forms and documents, including a model constitution, have been added as helpful resource material. The book is written by a union organizer and a lawyer with the help of law students and lawyers from the Law Union of Ontario.

Getting Organized outlines the common pitfalls in the unionizing process, treats the special difficulties faced by immigrant workers and points to problems in unions that workers and particularly women workers may need to overcome. The methods of establishing demands in a contract are also explained.

Editor's note: Connexions readers outside the province of Ontario who are interested in getting information about the process of unionizing and certification in their own province should contact their local provincial federation of labour office.

CX ONTARIO FEDERATION OF LABOUR (OFL) BRIEFS DEALING WITH LABOUR
2341 RELATIONS IN ONTARIO, 15 Gervais Dr., Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1Y8.
 (416) 441-2731. Write for details.

Labour legislation in Canada comes largely within the provincial jurisdiction. This legislation controls who may join a union and how unions are formed and may operate. Through representations to governments, the labour movement has attempted to change this legislation. "Submission of the Ontario Federation of Labour to the Honourable Robert Elgie, Minister of Labour" (Oct, 1979, 20 pages) deals with the Labour Relations Act. Another Submission to the Standing Procedural Affairs Committee of the Ontario Legislature (August, 1980, 12 pages) deals with the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

Editor's Note: Connexions readers outside Ontario can approach their local Federation of Labour to obtain similar briefs (presented to their respective provincial governments).



1) We're Here, Negotiate! This newsletter is published to raise public awareness of the issue of the lack of legal rights of farm workers in Canada, to mobilize public action to include farm workers in the Trade Union Act of Saskatchewan, and to provide publicity and support for the Canadian Farmworkers Union.

The newsletter contains a series of articles which describe and analyse the position of farmworkers in Canada, their attempts to organize in British Columbia and the parallel between working conditions in Canada, and those of the Third World.

Canada Manpower has two classifications for farmworkers:

First, "Low Skilled" labourers in the fruit and vegetable, tobacco and sugar beet sectors of agriculture. More and more Canadians are refusing to work at hard labour for poor wages and seasonal employment. Therefore, farmowners and operators are importing foreign workers with seasonal permits. Every year approximately 5,000 workers come from Mexico and the Caribbean to work alongside the 35,000 Canadians and resident immigrants awaiting citizenship. The largest concentration of these workers are in Ontario (15,000). The remainder are spread over Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

The second category, "Unskilled Workers", involves more of the grain and livestock industry on the Prairies. There is more wage variation and greater mobility amongst these workers. They are predominantly the youth of rural areas who work on the farm for the summer months while attending school in the winter or in preparation for taking over the family farm operation.

Included in this newsletter is an article written by a Plains Cree woman from the Sturgeon Lake Reserve in Saskatchewan. She tells of her experiences as a migrant sugar beet labourer in southern Alberta. Also included in the newsletter is a summary of a brief submitted by the Canadian Farmworkers Union to the British Columbia government in 1980. (24 pages, January, 1981 - 50¢)



2) Taken for Granted - Farm and Domestic Workers. This slide-tape is available from One Sky and also from its producers, the Labour Advocacy and Research Association (LARA), c/o Rachel Epstein, 2520 Triumph St., Vancouver, B.C.

This slide-tape production (and collection of background material) documents the historical and current conditions of these workers and looks at the ways people are organizing to improve the situation.

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

Background material for the slide-tape show includes articles on: History of Farm Work; History of Domestic Work; Conditions of Farm Work/Domestic Work; Legal Rights of Farm and Domestic Workers; magazine articles on current organizing attempts; newspaper clippings; and legal information prepared by L.A.R.A. (35 mins. purchase fee: \$50)

- 3) Labour and the New Technology (Summer, 1981, 75¢, 24 pages)
- 4) Women in the 80's (March, 1981, 75¢, 24 pages)
- 5) Organizing the Unorganized. This report will be published in May, 1982. (75¢, 24 pages)

CX CANADIAN FARMWORKERS UNION - LOCAL NO. 1, 4730 Imperial Street,
2343 Burnaby, B.C. V5J 1C2.

The Canadian Farmworkers Union (CFU) was initiated in 1979 by fruitpickers dissatisfied with working conditions in British Columbia's Okanagan and Fraser Valleys. There are 13,000 farmworkers in B.C. Within the last 18 months, the 1,200 member CFU (British Columbia) has won 6 certifications, 2 collective agreements and 2 voluntary agreements.

In June of 1981, delegates at a special CFU convention in New Westminster, B.C. voted to affiliate with the Canadian Labour Congress. While the CFU has been successful in laying groundwork to win contracts and improve working conditions, it claims that the growers in B.C. are banding together to stop the CFU and its organizing drives.

Within the last year, the CFU has begun organizing efforts in Saskatchewan and Ontario: in Ontario, farmworkers do not have the legal right to unionize. The CFU claims that Ontario growers are using scare tactics to block "outside agitators" (i.e. organizers from B.C.) from trying to organize "their" farmworkers. The CFU also publishes a newspaper entitled "The Farmworker" (16 pages, \$4/yr.).



CX MFU: VOICE OF THE MARITIME FISHERMEN'S UNION, Maritime Fishermen's
2344 Union, P.O. Box 506, Richibouctou, New Brunswick. 16 pages, Summer
 1981. Write for details.

This edition of this bi-lingual magazine traces the history of the inshore fishermen's struggle for the right to unionize. It reviews the efforts of fishermen that began in the 1930's and continue into the present when, on July 15, 1981, the long-awaited legislation on collective bargaining rights for fishermen was tabled in New Brunswick. The legislation was referred to Committee and two days later the House adjourned until March, 1982.



A summary article states that the fishermen have learned several lessons from the lengthy struggle. They have become aware of the role governments play in defending the interest of a minority of wealthy fish plant owners. They believe that bi-partite and tri-partite committees are a ploy to give fishermen the impression that they have input into the legislation; meanwhile the company and government meet behind the fishermen's backs to write their own anti-union legislation. Finally, the article says that fishermen have learned how important it is to participate in the labour movement and unite with it to struggle for democratic rights for all workers.

The magazine includes a description of a videotape called "Fish or Cut Bait", in which 30 fishermen are interviewed. They argue that a trade union is essential because the fish companies have used the courts, the RCMP and government funds to maintain control of the fishery for their own profit and power. This issue also includes an interview with Guy Cormier, MFU president, and a report from fishermen who visited Nicaragua as part of a delegation of Canadian trade unionists.

CX LABOUR'S SIDE, Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre,
2345 P.O. Box 3368, Halifax South, Nova Scotia. 13 pages. Newsletter #8,
 February 1, 1980. No Charge.

Labour's Side is a newsletter published four times a year by the Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre "to inform our readers about labour struggles in the province".

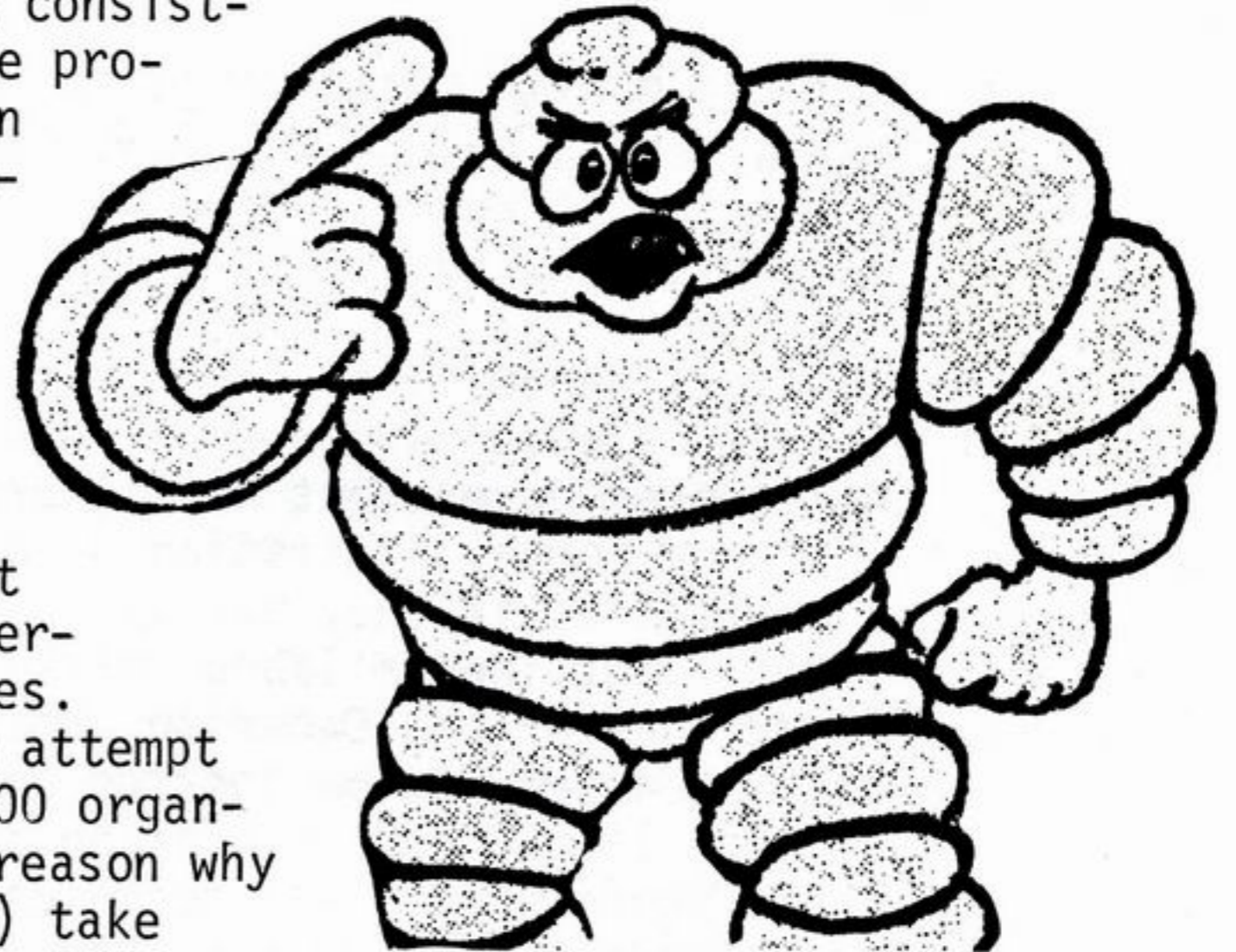
This issue deals primarily with the history of the attempt to organize rubber workers at the Michelin Corporation's Nova Scotia plants and the interplay between Michelin, the government and labour that resulted in the workers' failure to unionize.

Michelin broke the law and the Trade Union Act, as it attempted to keep plant workers from organizing. Illegal acts included: employer intelligence networks that kept files on worker loyalties, coercive letters sent to workers' families and the threatened loss of wages and benefits (if the plant were to be organized).

Government's part consisted of changing the Trade Union Act all through the '70s in favour of large corporations like Michelin. Labour's Side sees this as part of an economic dynamic whereby companies consistently threaten the government with leaving the province if concessions in favour of business, in this case, changes in the law, are not forthcoming.

The most visible result of this type of pressure was the Michelin Bill that made both Michelin plants "interdependent"; this meant that they both would have to be organized as one unit.

The Centre criticizes the labour movement in general for not organizing the entire membership against Michelin and government strategies. "There was no real programme of education, no attempt to mobilize opposition to the Bill among 70,000 organized trade unionists in Nova Scotia.....the reason whywas because too many (labour officials) take seriously the myth that real power lies with the men who sit in the legislature, on joint consultation boards, or who write for newspapers."



CX THE NOVA SCOTIA WORKER, Nova Scotia Federation of Labour, Suite 313,
2346 6074 Lady Hammond Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 8 pages. Vol. 1, No. 6,
 April, 1981.

A number of issues related to unorganized workers appear in this issue of the Nova Scotia Worker.

As a result of the passage of the Michelin Bill, which effectively blocked rubber workers from organizing, Canadian Labour Congress President McDermott called for a boycott of Michelin products. Three reasons for this action are cited: 1) Michelin has spearheaded an attack on the Nova Scotia trade union movement; 2) Michelin's actions represent a threat to all trade unionists and 3) the trade union movement cannot sit idle while mocked by big business.

One article outlines how the Federations of Labour in each of the four Atlantic provinces have reconfirmed a boycott of all non-union Sobeys stores. The company was originally boycotted for refusing to bargain a first contract at their Dalhousie, N.B. store and for interrupting efforts to organize at Newcastle (N.B.). The Company's response to the boycott has been to shut down the Dalhousie store completely.

In an article on the minimum wage, the Worker sarcastically notes that, after six months notice, the provincial minimum wage will rise from \$3 to \$3.30 per hour (which still is the lowest in Canada).

Bank organizing in Nova Scotia is another area workers have experienced employer reaction and pressure against organizing actively. The Canada Labour Relations Board for Unfair Labour Practices has had to rule against banks on many occasions including "bad faith" bargaining with employees. Tellers average \$10,000-\$11,000 per year with moderate benefits for facing the public daily and coming under pressure to consistently balance the ledger.

An organizer interviewed by the Worker states that bank organizing would proceed more quickly if more support were forthcoming from the entire trade union movement.

CX
2347 PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE,
Sheila McLeod Arnopoulos, c/o Canadian Advisory Council on
the Status of Women, Box 1541, Station B, Ottawa K1P 5R5.
50 pages, January, 1979.

The purpose of this paper is to fill in some of the information gaps relating to the immigrant woman's role and experience in the Canadian labour market. Generally speaking, the federal government has ignored the role and experience of immigrant women in the labour force. Statistics do not take proper account of them and research projects are written as if they hardly exist. In order to give perspective on this issue, the author outlines a labour market profile of the immigrant woman; this is done in comparison to that of the Canadian woman, the Canadian man and the immigrant man.

Immigrant women tend to be located on the top and bottom rungs of the labour market ladder with little representation in between. Labour force figures show that in the well-paid professional and technical occupations, immigrant women compare favourably in numbers to other groups. However, in certain low-wage service and manufacturing jobs, immigrant women are over-represented.

More than any other group, immigrant women are located in the poorly-paid labour market sector where they work as domestics, chamber maids, building cleaners, dish-washers, waitresses, sewing machines operators and plastics workers. Ignored by unions and inadequately protected by provincial labour legislation, they occupy the bottom rung of the "vertical mosaic".

The labour-related problems of the most disadvantaged immigrant women are described in this report with a special look at the garment and textile industry as well as at domestic workers. These two key areas are examined to illustrate the kinds of problems immigrant women face in relation to provincial and federal policies and legislation; these include minimum labour standards legislation at the provincial level, work permit regulations for foreign domestics, language training and the Immigration Act at the federal level.

CX
2348 IMMIGRANT HOUSEWIVES IN CANADA. A report by Roxana Ng and Judith Ramirez, c/o Housewives Initiatives, 348 College Street, 2/F, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1S4. 76 pages. \$4.50/individual; \$6.50/institution.

This report, sponsored by Toronto's Immigrant Women's Centre, is the result of a three-year study on the conditions of working class immigrant women from rural backgrounds. The study is not merely an attitudinal study: it attempts to locate the experience of immigrant housewives in the larger social and economic context of Canada. By focusing on women's daily experience, the study reveals that the immigration process brings about an intensification of women's work in the home and a concomitant increase in their dependence on the family. But the same process which undermines their autonomy also creates the conditions for their emancipation. The struggle to initiate and maintain service organizations by and for immigrant women is a compelling example of the contradictory nature of immigration.



The report is written for those working in the community who find existing theories on immigrant groups unsatisfactory in understanding the lives of immigrant women. It is also suitable for undergraduate courses in women's studies, as well as for general reading.

CX
2349 TWO VIDEO TAPES FOR USE WITH IMMIGRANT WOMEN. Available from the Cross-Cultural Communications Centre, 1991 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ontario M6H 3P9. Rental fee: \$10 (plus postage/handling); Purchase: \$75 (3/4" cassette); \$50 (1/2" reel-to-reel).

1) Job Search: The Interview (23 mins.) - This videotape depicts three women from different backgrounds who are seeking employment in various fields. Through dramatized interviews, it examines the interaction between the prospective employer and the applicant.

The job interviews are followed by a panel discussion in which previous participants in the Making Changes Program analyze what happened in the interviews. The panel is intended to be a catalyst for further discussion and analysis amongst the viewers.

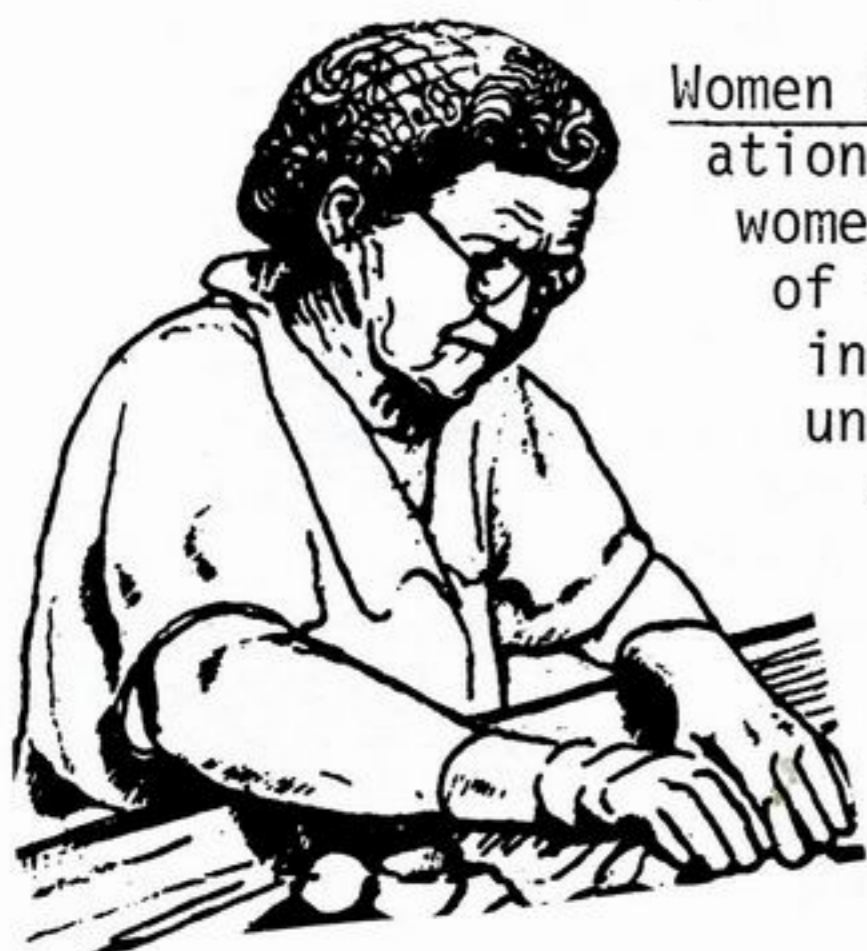
2) Working Women's Rights (28 mins.) - This videotape introduces most of the major categories of legislation which are of special interest to the working woman. It touches on topics such as sex and racial discrimination, wages and hours of work, vacation and pregnancy leave, working conditions, compensation and unionization.

The general format is a brief summary of the law, followed by an interview with a worker exploring her experience with the relevant legislation.

The program concludes with a comment on areas where legislation is needed - to cover domestic workers and to provide day care for working women. The tape intends to promote discussion, to encourage women to seek further information on labour rights, and to encourage individual and collective action around labour issues.

The tapes are available in both 3/4" cassette and 1/2" reel-to-reel. They are accompanied by a user's guide which give suggestions for use in small group discussions.

CX
2350 WOMEN WORKING WITH IMMIGRANT WOMEN (WWIW), c/o Maria Teresa Larrain,
348 College St., 2nd floor, Toronto, Ontario. (416) 922-1256.



Women Working with Immigrant Women (WWIW) is an umbrella organization composed of 22 agencies that work specifically with immigrant women. The WWIW Labour Committee aims to raise the consciousness of immigrant women in unions and to provide immigrant women with information in order to allow them to make demands to their unions. WWIW also has a Liaison Committee which aims to develop an effective lobbying body for meeting the needs of immigrant women in Canada and to develop a support network to work in solidarity with the liberation movements in the immigrant women's countries.

CX
2351 INTERCEDE: INTERNATIONAL COALITION TO END DOMESTICS' EXPLOITATION,
348 College Street, 2nd floor, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1S4. (416) 929-3240 or
537-3037.

INTERCEDE: International Coalition to End Domestics' Exploitation

The International Coalition to End Domestics' Exploitation (INTERCEDE) was created in May, 1980, a joint effort of 4 groups: Employment Services for Women, Housewives Initiative, Labour Rights for Domestic Servants and Wages for Housework Committee; its purpose is to respond to the problems domestics are experiencing in the work place. Some of these problems include less than minimum wage and long working hours. Present legislation gives domestics very limited protection under law, i.e. they are excluded from the Employment Standards Act, the Labour Relations Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Human Rights Code. The federal government allows working visas for women based on the Canadian need but, through the immigration policy, makes it impossible for these women to become landed immigrants.

The Coalition, in its short history, has already completed a brief to the Ontario government in which domestics' exclusion from labour legislation is documented. INTERCEDE led a delegation in December, 1980 that discussed the brief's recommendations with Robert Elgie, Minister of Labour; support for these recommendations was received from the N.D.P. and the Liberals.

INTERCEDE also submitted the only brief received by the Task Force on Immigration Practice and Procedures; this brief recommended the following changes:

- the assessment criteria for landing as a domestic worker should be upgraded to reflect both the demand for domestics and the skills required in the job;
- domestics should be allowed to apply for landed status from within Canada after they have been here a year;
- employer and employee should agree to and sign a contract outlining job duties and specifying wages;
- the employee would have the right to change jobs, if there is a contract violation.

As well as working with women's interest groups and planning a national campaign for immigration rights for domestics, INTERCEDE networks and gathers information about services that are available to domestics. The need for more counselling and advocacy services has been identified.

Currently the Coalition is mounting a letter campaign to Lloyd Axworthy who has responded to the Task Force recommendations in a way that INTERCEDE feels results in "a select few from the U.K. and northern Europe (being) granted landed status, while thousands of domestic workers from the Caribbean and Phillipines won't have a chance".

CX
2352 COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS
(C.A.R.D.W.O.), c/o Ms. Cenen Bagon, 728 East 37th Avenue (basement),
Vancouver, B.C. (604) 325-0408.

The Committee for the Advancement of the Rights of Domestic Workers (CARDWO) is a recently-formed group of Filipino domestic workers and their supporters. CARDWO bases its actions on the following principles. First, the group espouses the right of domestic workers to organize to stop the exploitation of domestics. Second, CARDWO promotes an understanding of why domestics come to Canada, what it is in this type of work which causes exploitation and what the role of Canadian employment and immigration laws are as they affect domestics. Third, members of CARDWO wish to join with fellow domestics from other countries in raising these issues and seeking solutions. Finally, the group opposes discrimination in terms of labour status and advocates equal rights for all Canadian workers.

CARDWO's actions to date have included information, support and legal assistance to individual domestic workers, articles in the Canadian Filipino press, public meetings, and a letter campaign focused on improved immigration rights.

CX
2353 WAGES FOR HOUSEWORK CAMPAIGN BULLETIN (Vol. 5, No. 1, Spring, 1981 issue),
Wages for Housework Campaign, Box 38, Station E, Toronto, Ontario M6H 4E1.
8 pages. Write for details.

The Spring, 1981 issue of the Wages for Housework Campaign Bulletin highlights two areas in which women are struggling for the recognition of housework.



First, it looks at how the low status of housework affects women who do it for pay in other people's homes. One article outlines the social and legal situation for domestics in nine countries, while others focus on labour laws and organizations of domestic workers in Ontario. Second, this issue examines family law in Canada. Recent provincial law reforms and subsequent court decisions are analysed, indicating the increasing legal acceptance of the value of women's work in the home. Despite the occurrence of injustices in the application of new laws, the author concludes that "women's work in the home, for centuries, invisible and unrewarded, is surfacing as the acknowledged foundation of all the wealth in our society."

Also included in this issue is an interview with Italian feminist, Mariosa Della Costa, a review of the book "The Politics of Housework" (ed. by Ellen Malso) and an article on Ontario's Work Incentive Program by one of its participants.

CX 2354 CASH: COMMITTEE TO ADVANCE THE STATUS OF HOUSEWORK, c/o Judith Ramirez, 348 College Street, 2nd floor, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1S4.

Immigrant women, sole-support mothers, community activists, students and feminist academics are working together "to upgrade the economic, social and legal status of housework." Founded in 1975 as a non-profit education organization, the Committee to Advance the Status of Housework (CASH) is educating the public and building networks to this end. Through workshops, the production of written and audio-visual materials and its tabloid "Wages for Housework", the women of this group have been encouraging society to take seriously the economic significance (i.e. benefits) of housework. Members of CASH have also participated in international networks and conferences with the same concern. The following materials are available from CASH.

- 1) "How to Get What's Yours: A Guide to Unemployment Insurance for Housewives and other Workers";
- 2) "Taking What's Yours: Everyone's Guide to Welfare and Student Aid";
- 3) "Wages for Housework";
- 4) "All in a Day's Work? - An ESL (English as a second language) Kit on the Value of Housework";
- 5) "The Power of Women and the Subversion of the Community", Mariarosa Dalla Costa and Selma James;
- 6) "Wages Against Housework", Silvia Federici;
- 7) "Immigrant Housewives in Canada", Roxanna Ng and Judith Ramirez.

CX 2355 WOMEN WORKERS IN THE HOME, c/o Gillian Marie, Status of Women, Vancouver, 400A West 5th Avenue, Vancouver V5Y 1J8, B.C. Write for details.

The Vancouver Status of Women has put together a special "speaking package". The topics of this package include: Women's Legal Rights, Wages for Housework (film and discussion), Lesbian Motherhood, How to Start Your Own Babysitting Co-op and others. Women Workers in the Home is a group of women concerned about the status of women in the home and the lack of resources and support available to women.

CX
2356 WOMEN AND UNIONS - SPECIAL ISSUE OF RESOURCES FOR FEMINIST RESEARCH/DOCUMENTATION SUR LA RECHERCHE FEMINISTE", Department of Sociology, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto M5S 1V6 or Development Education Centre, 427 Bloor Street W., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7. 50 pages. March/Mars 1981. \$15 (quarterly).

Resources for Feminist Research (formerly the Canadian Newsletter of Research on Women) is an interdisciplinary, international periodical of research on women and sex roles. In addition to abstracts of Canadian and international research, Resources for Feminist Research (RFR) publishes book reviews, bibliographies, reports on archival holdings, innovative women's studies' syllabi, and a comprehensive periodical and resource guide. RFR is a quarterly publication.

This special issue, Women and Unions, contains articles and resources on several issues related to women and their work. Some of the issues dealt with include women and non-traditional jobs, sexual orientation and union protection, domestic workers, feminism and trade unionism and daycare and trade unionism.

One article, "So Many Unorganized", outlines the many problems and blocks experienced by the unorganized in Canada. The author argues that in the end, it will be women themselves who organize the female job ghettos. "Women who are unorganized must start by talking to friends and co-workers they trust. They must choose a union carefully, to meet their needs and standards of democracy. And then they must get involved as members of the organizing committee, the bargaining committee and eventually as stewards and convention delegates."



CX
2357 SORWUC - SERVICE, OFFICE AND RETAIL WORKERS UNION OF CANADA, 1115-207 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1H7.

One of the primary goals of SORWUC - Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada is organizing the unorganized. This Union was formed in 1972 "as it was seen as important for working women to run and control their own unions..... The majority of women who work in downtown Vancouver are not unionized, and, of course, are paid wages that barely enable us to survive from pay cheque to pay cheque. The work we do is not valued, is not recognized as skilled work and is poorly paid, with terrible working conditions (i.e. no coffee breaks). We feel that only through uniting and organizing into democratic unions and demanding better wages and working conditions can women achieve economic independence."

SORWUC members draw up their own contracts and negotiate them with their employers. They feel they can better express why they need or want a certain clause in their contract than any paid official or hired negotiator.

Local 1 of SORWUC has one full-time paid person working for the union; this person is elected by the membership. This position can only be held for a one-year period (this was done to avoid a union bureaucracy). Local 1 is certified at 7 day care centres, a law office, a neighbourhood pub, a social service agency, and a paging service. The local has been on strike since June, 1978 at the Muckamuck Restaurant

Ltd. The Union is presently preparing a case before the B.C. Labour Relations Board concerning damages and remedies arising out of unfair labour practices committed by the employer. SORWUC does not use lawyers before the Board, but represents itself. SORWUC also has a union contract for a group of homemakers in Powell River (B.C.) who are presently in Local 1, but are considering forming their own Local.

There are two other locals in SORWUC: Local 3, representing the people who work for Oxfam offices from coast to coast, and the Bank and Finance Workers - Local 4 of SORWUC. These workers just formed their own local, and are presently preparing a campaign "to take the banks on again". The Union publishes "SORWUC News" six times a year; it also distributes leaflets about its work and concerns in downtown Vancouver.

"An Account to Settle" (127 pages), a book about the last organizing drive of the United Bankworkers (SORWUC), is also available from the union's office (address listed above).

CX THE CHURCHMOUSE, c/o Joan O'Laney, Editor, 11 Madison Avenue,
2358 Toronto, Ontario. 4 pages. Write for details.

The Churchmouse originated from the Task Force on Labour of the Canadian Affairs of the Canadian Council of Churches. One of the mandates of this task force is to look at the church as employer; it is also a response to the needs of women working in church offices - on the parish, regional, national and international levels. There is a need to increase dialogue and communication among women church clerical workers and the organizers hope that this newsletter will help.

Churchmouse has published three issues since March, 1981. A feature article in the first issue examines a number of questions being raised by typists, secretaries and office workers about the use of word processors and other automated office equipment. One concern is how this technology will affect their work in the future. Are office workers becoming nothing but "routine button-pushers"? There is also concern about health hazards associated with such technology, e.g. eye strain, fatigue, nausea and the physical consequences of extended exposure to low-level radiation (from video display terminals). A suggestion is made that clerical workers and office workers should have a say in deciding how this technology is used. "Pro" and "con" responses to this question (from Churchmouse's readership) is reported in the following edition.



The October issue features a chart containing salary data for church clerical workers. The chart compares wage rates in various church organizations (and other organizations).

The Task Force on Labour also sponsors a one-day annual workshop for church secretaries in Toronto.

CX METRO TORONTO DAYCARE WORKERS LOCAL - CUPE 2484, c/o Penny
2359 Nollgordon, 39 Carr Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The vast majority of daycare workers in Canada are unorganized. Many of them earn very low wages. Non-unionized day care workers in Metro Toronto make \$8,7000 annually (on the average). Some Toronto daycare workers have joined a new daycare workers local,

CUPE 2484. The goals of the union are to negotiate a contract that will improve working conditions, salaries and benefits for daycare workers and to therefore encourage workers to remain in the field. They hope to organize the majority of daycare workers in Toronto and to provide support to other centres across Ontario that want to unionize; they are also committed to working toward free universal daycare.

These workers feel that existing daycare services are available because daycare workers have been willing to accept poverty-level wages. The union is therefore working with parents and sympathetic boards to pressure the government to provide adequate funding for quality daycare. In Ottawa, parents, boards and workers successfully fought to obtain increased funding from the municipality and the province. In Toronto, active daycare workers and parents are now launching a campaign to demand a direct grant of \$5 per day per child (subsidized and non-subsidized) to provide additional funds to increase wages of daycare workers.

At CUPE's (Canadian Union of Public Employees) recent annual convention in Winnipeg (October, 1981), two resolutions were passed that relate specifically to daycare. Copies of these resolutions are available from the above address.

CX WOMEN IN TRADES ASSOCIATION-WINNIPEG, c/o The Women's Building,
2360 730 Alexander Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 1H9, (204) 783-8501.

Women in Trades Association (W.I.T.) is a support group for women in non-traditional occupations, many of whom W.I.T. consider to be unorganized workers. This organization presently has a staff of three women, each of whom is undertaking special projects. A library of information, pamphlets, research documents and books on women and work (specifically) as well as related information concerned with women and the economy, is being established. Another major project is a fall 1981 conference/workshop on Sexual Harassment in the workplace. Target groups for this workshop include W.I.T. membership, union locals, and groups of unorganized working women such as in restaurants, etc. Along the same lines, preparation of a Career Presentation Program for high schools will begin in January of 1982 with the hiring of two more women. In terms of published documents, none exist to date, however, there is a research project underway which will follow the women who graduate from 3 Pre-Trades for Women Courses (given at Red River Community College in Winnipeg) with the focus being on problems encountered by women in non-traditional occupations, i.e. job discrimination, sexual harassment, problems with apprenticeships, etc. This will be published in a series of papers over the duration of a Canada Community Services Grant. A system of networking with other W.I.T. organizations across Canada has been established in order to better facilitate the work and share common problems and solutions; perhaps a National Newsletter will be produced. W.I.T. is presently developing an extensive file on Affirmative Action programs in Canada and W.I.T. membership will be developing policy statements on topics such as this. Women in Trades Association-Winnipeg is anxious to hear from others who are interested in their work.



WOMEN IN TRADES ASSOCIATION

CX DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION CENTRE (DEC), 427 Bloor Street West,
2361 Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7. Write for further details.

The Development Education Centre has a number of resources dealing with development/labour 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. These film resources can also be purchased.

CX GROUP FOR NORTHERN TRAINING, Box 336, La Ronge, Saskatchewan.
2362 Write for details.

The Group for Northern Training (GNT) is dedicated to securing proper adult education and training facilities for the people of northern Saskatchewan. It claims that the Blakeney government has the money to provide for such facilities and that putting enough support behind the issue would secure the necessary funds. The group's strategy is to encourage other groups and individuals to write the premier letters of support and concern over the issue, demanding from him some kind of reply.

Citing three reports that recommended the opening of a northern training institute GNT accuses the Saskatchewan government of not fulfilling its promises. GNT also maintains that public money is spent to subsidize big companies under the guise of training. Fears are that if present policy isn't re-oriented, the people of northern Saskatchewan would be left in the predicament of being "the last to get hired and the first to get laid off in their own home environment".

GNT advocates the opening of a northern training institute with facilities, machinery, instructional and student support. First priority areas are seen to be university programs (social work, pre-medicine, pre-law), vocational-technical programs (trades training, resources, nursing), and community programs (local government administration, business management, day care).

The goal of the group is sought after in the belief that "a skilled and educated workforce is needed to benefit everyone - workers themselves, their families and their communities, business and government".

CX LESBIAN/GAY ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF
2363 DISCRIMINATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET AND THE WORK PLACE

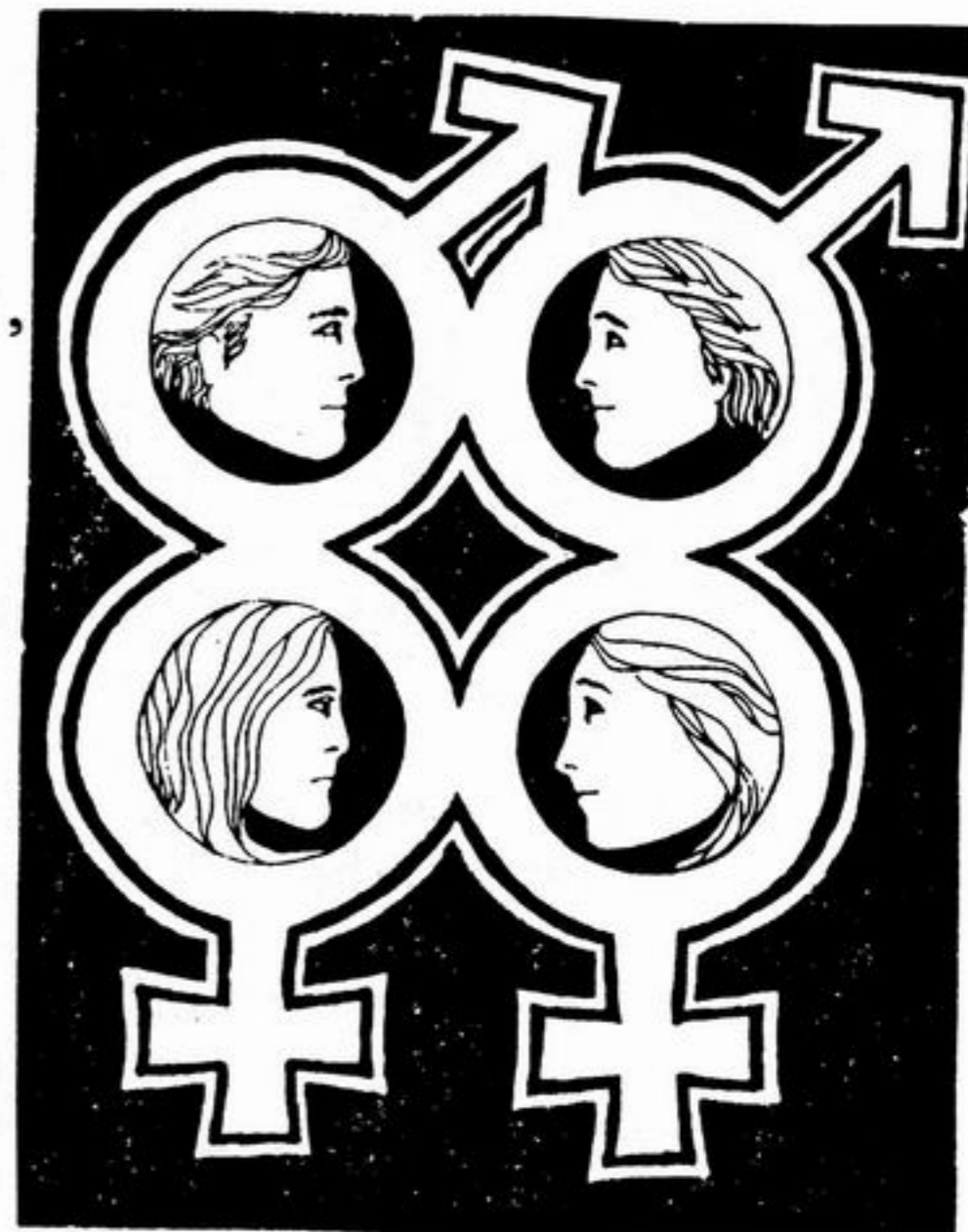
- 1) N.D.P. Gay Caucus, Box 792, Stn. "F", Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2N7;

- 2) Body Politic, a Magazine for Gay Liberation. The October, 1981 issue features an article on a lock-out of waiters at two Toronto gay bars.

3) Canadian Gay Archives (bibliography section),
Box 639, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1G2.

4) Society for Political Action for Gay People (SPAG),
Box 2631, Main Post Office, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W8.

This group (SPAG) has published a brief entitled "Rights and Realities: Discrimination and the Gay Women and Men of British Columbia". The brief investigates the prospect of extending legislative protection to include the human rights of gay women and men in B.C. Three of the most important forms of discrimination are discussed and identified: employment discrimination, physical abuse and the denial of access to accommodation and services.



CX 2364 ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES FOR UNORGANIZED WORKERS
(SINGLE DISPLACED PEOPLE) IN URBAN CORE AREAS.

Temporary work agencies have traditionally used unorganized and unskilled workers for profit. Although these agencies provide jobs for workers who otherwise would not be able to get work, they usually pay the minimum wage with no guarantee of continued work or employee benefits. The following agencies have attempted to structure themselves in a way that eliminates the exploitative aspects of providing temporary jobs for this group of people.

1) Non-Profit Temporary Work Centre 4-U, 244-A Gerrard Street East,
Toronto, Ontario M5A 2G2 (4-U has compiled a short history of its work).

2) Community Employment Services of Alberta, Ltd., 10508-98th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta T5H 2N4.

3) Vancouver Temporary Employment Cooperative, 60 Alexander Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1E9. (This group also has documentation available about its work.)

CX 2365 ODYSSEY NEWSLETTER, P.O. Box 280, Bath, Ontario K0H 1G0. \$4.00

This newsletter is published by "a group of prisoners who feel that prisons and the justice system in Canada can be changed by non-violent means". One of the issues this newsletter deals with is prison working conditions and wage rates. Vol. 1, No. 10 (1981) contains an article on a work strike for higher wages at Collin's Bay Penitentiary (and a near-strike at Millhaven Penitentiary).



CX SLAVE WAGES PAID TO WORKING PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS from the "Toronto Clarion",
2366 73 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario M5V 2P6. (416) 363-4404. 24 pages.
July, 1981. \$12/yr.

This article claims that the mentally ill are working for as little as fifty cents an hour in sheltered workshops, provincial psychiatric hospitals and some private businesses in the Toronto area. The Clarion states that the Ministry of Health justifies such wages by claiming that the work is a form of therapy, not employment. But some former workshop employees and community workers dispute the therapeutic value of such work; they claim that such work is very boring and non-creative. Businesses, on the other hand, which use the sheltered workshops and hospital workshops, find that psychiatric patients and handicapped people "do an excellent job".

A community health worker interviewed in the article says that these workshops "prepare and socialize people for low-paying, unskilled, dead-end jobs". The practice of underpaying those labelled mentally ill spills over into the community as well. Psychiatric patients remain marginal to the workforce even after leaving the hospital. Their need for money and lack of skills leave them vulnerable to exploitation by employers. A member of "On Our Own", a psychiatric self-help group, concludes that "Vulnerable people are being exploited in the name of rehabilitation".

An accompanying article is entitled, "Ex-Worker sues Sally Ann". A woman who worked in a Salvation Army Sheltered Workshop for 50¢ an hour is suing the Salvation Army for back pay up to the minimum wage. One witness at the trial claims that all handicapped persons should be covered by minimum wage legislation. A decision on the case is expected late in 1981. If the complainant is successful, a precedent may be set enabling all disabled workshop employees to claim back pay.

CX PHOENIX RISING, c/o On Our Own, Box 7251, Station A, Toronto, Ontario.
2367 M5W 1X9. (416) 362-0200. 36 pages, \$5/yr.

Phoenix Rising is published by "On Our Own", a collective of ex-psychiatric patients dedicated to supporting the rights and struggles of people who are experiencing or have experienced psychiatric confinement/treatment. One of their concerns is employment discrimination against psychiatric patients and the mentally handicapped (both during and after the period of confinement).

Vol. 2, No. 2 (1981) of Phoenix Rising features an article about a Toronto lawyer, who for the last two years, has been "battling" for the rights of psychiatric inmates and other handicapped people working in sheltered workshops. This lawyer, David Baker, is executive director of the Advocacy Resource Centre for the Handicapped; this Centre serves handicapped people (including psychiatric patients). Baker is currently arguing a case which may decide that workshop employees should receive minimum wage.



The Outspoken Voice of Psychiatric Inmates

CX
2368

TORONTO COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA,
427 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7.



This organization works in solidarity with Southern Africans striving for political and economic liberation. The Committee (TCLSAC) examines the role Canadians play collectively and individually by looking at Canada's government policies and economic ties as related to that area of the world.

One of the central focuses of TCLSAC's solidarity work is support for workers' struggles in Southern Africa (i.e. the formation and recognition of genuinely free non-racist trade unions and the organization of unorganized workers) and public education on the links between Canadian workers' struggles and those of workers in southern Africa. TCLSAC publishes "TCLSAC Reports" eight times per year (subscription rates: Regular \$15-\$25; Unemployed, Students and Seniors \$8-\$10). TCLSAC has an extensive library which includes material on workers and women. As well, TCLSAC has for sale published material (books, pamphlets, etc.) from international publishers on workers in Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola amongst other subjects.

The April, 1981 issue of "TCLSAC Reports" features an article which makes the links between struggles of domestic workers in Canada and in South Africa.

CX
2369

S.A.C.T.U. SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE (CANADA), P. O. Box 490,
Station J, Toronto, Ontario M4J 4Z2. Write for details.

Formed in May, 1980, the SACTU Solidarity Committee of Canada (SSC), with a mandate from the South African Congress of Trade Unions, carries out education and solidarity work amongst Canadian Trade Unions (SACTU). SACTU is an organization that has worked underground since the mid-1960's cushioning and strengthening independent black trade unions and promoting unity amongst these unions in their struggle against the bosses and the apartheid state. SSC's principle aims and objectives are: to promote the principles and policies of SACTU; to establish educational programs with trade unionists in Canada regarding the situation of workers in South Africa and to raise funds for SACTU's internal work in South Africa.

Ongoing work of the Committee involves three areas: education, research and action. Educationals are carried out at various levels of the Canadian labour movement, sometimes with the aid of visiting SACTU representatives. A monthly newsletter is published and now has a readership of 1,000.

Research is carried out in response to particular requests by the Canadian labour movement. SSC updates Canadian corporate complicity and analyzes recent trade union developments in South Africa. A goal of SSC research is to provide regular information to Canadian unions about the status of their respective industries and conditions of black workers therein, for example in the wine, liquor and sugar industries.

Educational and research measures combined serve as a basis for action. The United Auto Workers and unions involved in the handling of South African liquor, are in the process of considering collective action in support of South Africa workers.

Two specific projects that are meeting success are a SACTU Strike Fund and Canadian Voices in Solidarity. The first project has in the past 12 months collected \$13,000. The second project encourages Canadian workers and union leaders to record taped messages of support. Already, Dennis McDermott and Bob White (of the UAW) have sent along messages of support.

Also available is SACTU's official history, *Organize or Starve: This History of the South African Congress of Trade Unions* (at \$10 per copy).

In essence then, the existence of SSC is based upon the idea expressed by SACTU's motto: "An injury to one, is an injury to all."

CX
2370 LATIN AMERICAN MISSION PROGRAM, c/o Sr. Marie Burge, 81 Prince St.,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.



This group of ex-missioners (to the Dominican Republic) is committed to sharing their third world learnings and experience with P.E.I. residents and local struggling groups. The group has published a brief on the fishery. This brief draws parallels between the voicelessness of the fishermen in P.E.I. (i.e. over against the H.B. Nicherson & Sons corporation) and the struggle of the poor in the Dominican Republic (over against the Gulf and Western corporation).

CX
2371 VIE OUVRIERE, 1201 rue Visitation, Montreal, Quebec H2L 3B5,
524-3561.

Viè Oûvrière est la revue publiée par Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne (J.O.C.), le Mouvement des Travailleurs Chrétiens (M.T.C.) et le Centre de Pastorale en Milieu Ouvrier (C.P.M.O.). Le numéro de août-septembre 1981 traite de l'immigration et des problèmes des immigrants. Il y a plusieurs articles sur les différents groupes ethniques et leurs organisations visant à améliorer leur situation au Québec. On y trouve l'histoire d'un ouvrier immigré illégalement à côté d'une explication plutôt prosaïque de la loi c-24 et de ses répercussions par une avocate. Deux articles parlent de la lutte des travailleurs (euses) immigré (e)s pour s'organiser. Le premier "Un pays en commun, la solidarité" est une entrevue avec Raphaël Delli Gatti, permanent au comité "travailleurs immigrants" de la FTQ. Il décrit les développements au sein de la FTQ après le colloque de 79 et la fondation du comité permanent sur la situation des travailleurs immigrants. "Le comité a un rôle important en vue de favoriser la conscientisation des travailleurs nationaux et immigrants pour aider les uns à mieux comprendre les réalités d'ici et les autres le pourquoi de leur venue ici."

Le deuxième article "Unir les travailleurs immigrants et québécois", entrevue avec Irène Ellenberger, C.S.N., parle de la nouvelle conscience du mouvement syndical au sujet des travailleurs et travailleuses immigrants. Utilisés par les patrons pour diviser le monde ouvrier, les immigrants ont commencé à se regrouper en comités et les syndicats se posent maintenant la question "(comment) développer l'unité de tous les travailleurs et travailleuses".

OTHER RESOURCES AND GROUPS

NO BOSSES HERE - A MANUAL ON WORKING COLLECTIVELY by Vocations for Social Change, P.O. Box 211, Essex Station, Boston, Massachusetts 02112. 100 pages. \$6.00 (send U.S. funds only).

This manual examines the struggles and learnings of worker-collectives in Boston, Massachusetts and in other U.S. cities.

ATLANTIC REGION LABOUR EDUCATION CENTRE, c/o St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

This centre sponsors a series of programs designed 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.

EQUAL PARTNERS FOR CHANGE - WOMEN AND UNIONS - produced by Women's Bureau - Canadian Labour Congress, 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8X7. (Also available from regional CLC offices). 22 pages. 1979. Write for details.

This kit contains material covering a broad range of issues related to the struggles of women in the labour force. "All women work. Whether they are doing the unpaid labour of child care and housework, or paid labour in business or industry, women and their work are an essential part of Canada's economic life."

ORGANIZED WORKING WOMEN, 15 Gervais Drive, Suite 301, Don Mills, Ontario M3V 1Y8. This organization publishes a newsletter entitled "Union Women". (\$10/yr.)

WOMEN-IN-TRADES ASSOCIATION - TORONTO, c/o Times Change Women's Employment Centre, 932 Bathurst Street, Toronto M5R 3G5.

CANADIAN CONGRESS FOR LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN, Centre for Continuing Education, Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6 or 29 Prince Arthur St., Toronto, Ontario.

This is a national voluntary organization of women who have worked since 1972 towards the improvement of learning opportunities for women in Canada. Vocational training and opportunities for women is one of the group's concerns.

KINESIS published by the Vancouver Status of Women, 400A West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V5Y 1J8.

This newsmagazine regularly features articles on women and their work.

THE CAPTIVE LABOUR FORCE ON NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING IMMIGRANT WOMEN, Roxana Ng and Tania Das Gupta, Canadian Women's Studies, Winter 1980 issue, 16 pages. For more information, contact Cross Cultural Communication Centre, 1991 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ontario.

COUNCIL ON HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT, c/o B.C. Federation of Labour office #204 - 1005 E. Broadway Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

OCISO (OTTAWA-CARLTON IMMIGRANT SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS), 425 Gloucester, Ottawa K1R 5E9. (613) 238-4256.

Domestic workers' rights is an important concern of this group.

ASSOCIATION OF FILIPINO PATRIOTS, c/o 1221 Dundix Rd., Unit 14, Mississauga L4Y 3Y9, Ontario. (416) 276-3267.

One of the concerns of this organization is fighting for domestics' rights.

LABOUR RIGHTS FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, #704, 82 Warren Rd., Toronto, Ontario M4V 2R7. (416) 961-0386.

MONTREAL HOUSEHOLD WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, 445 St. Francis-Xavier, Suite 23, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 2T1. (514) 844-6255.

CANADIAN FARMWORKERS UNION - NEW WESTMINSTER, 7707 6th Street, New Westminster, B.C.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMWORKERS SUPPORT COMMITTEE - CFU, c/o Glen Brown, Box 3421, Regina, Saskatchewan.

This committee is presently committed to researching organizing possibilities in Saskatchewan for the Canadian Farmworkers Union. (The CFU is currently getting its footing in B.C.)

CANADIAN FARMWORKERS UNION - ONTARIO' c/o Ontario Public Service Employees Union, 1901 Yonge Street, 8th floor. Contact person Mutale Chanda. (416) 482-1710. Phone or write for details.

This is the organizing office of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Farmworkers Union (CFU). CFU-Ontario is in its first year of organizing.

UNITED FARMWORKERS (National office - UFW), c/o United Steelworkers of America (office), 55 Englington Avenue E., Toronto, Ontario.

MARITIME FISHERMEN'S UNION - P.E.I. office, 81 Prince St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

STUDY PROGRAM WITH FISHERMEN, St. Francis Xavier University Extension Department, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

The study program is intended to encourage fishermen to focus attention on the concerns now facing the east coast fishery. One of the chief goals of the program is to enable fishermen to develop a united voice in the industry.

BRIEF TO THE SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON THE HANDICAPPED, Canadian Labour Congress, 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8X7.

This brief, published by the Canadian Labour Congress, the Canadian Railway Labour Association and other socially-concerned groups outlines labour's position on the disabled. The brief lists sixteen specific areas where government intervention would be required to bring the living standards of the disabled up to par with the rest of society. One recommendation in the brief calls for the establishment of the disabled's right to employment through the establishment of a full-employment economy.

CRY OF THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT - available from Toronto Women's Bookstore, 85 Harbord Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1G4. \$5.30 (include postage) 48 pages.

NEW BREED, THE VOICE OF SASKATCHEWAN METIS AND NON-STATUS INDIANS, Suite 301, 2505-11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0K6. (306) 525-9501. 40 pages. \$10/yr.

New Breed is published twelve times yearly by the Association of Metis and non-status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). It covers a wide variety of topics pertaining to the life and struggles of Native People locally, nationally, and internationally. One of its concerns is employment and job training for Native peoples.

NATIVE OUTREACH, 1232-17 Avenue, S.W., Calgary, Alberta (403) 245-4374.

Native Outreach is a job placement and career counselling agency for Native people, which also promotes the hiring of Native people into all sectors of employment, especially into agencies that work with Native people.

IN A NUTSHELL, Newspaper of the Mental Patients' Association (B.C.), 2146 Yew Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 3G7.

This newsletter outlines the struggle of the members of the Mental Patients' Association (B.C.) to organize themselves for purposes of mutual support and the guarantee of basic human rights. One area where this minority experiences discrimination is in the labour market and workplace.

PEOPLE ON WELFARE, c/o Women's Building, 730 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3E 1H9.

The goals of this group of people on welfare include advocacy, self-help, mutual support and education about their rights. One of their concerns is work and the related issue of organizing.

THE WORKING POOR: PEOPLE AND PROGRAMS, a statistical profile, prepared by the National Council of Welfare, Brooke Claxton Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9, 130 pages.

MIDWIFERY IS A LABOUR OF LOVE, The Interdisciplinary Midwifery Task Force Association and the British Columbia Association of Midwives, MTF Treasurer, 1244 Shorpine Walk, Vancouver V6H 3T8, B.C. 100 pages. 1980. \$8.50 and \$1.00 postage.

Midwifery is a Labour of Love is a sourcebook geared to providing factual and moral support to midwifery groups. Its purpose is to facilitate the introduction and/or improvement of services to any such group. It contains original papers on the role of midwifery, written by authors from various parts of the world. Included are presentations from the Maternal Health Society Conference held in Vancouver (1980).

TRADE UNIONS OF THE THIRD WORLD - available from the Edmonton Cross-Cultural Learner Centre, Box 4279 South, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 4T3 - 16 mm., 31 minutes. Write for details.

LABOUR NEWS, c/o Amnesty International, 2101 Avenue, P.O. Box 6033, Station J, Ottawa, Ontario K2A 1T1. Subscriptions: 4 issues - \$6/yr.

This newspaper deals with imprisoned and persecuted trade unionists worldwide.

SUGAR WORLD published by Gatt-Fly, 11 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S2.
Sugar World is published by Gatt-Fly, a project of the Canadian Churches for global economic justice (5 issues per year/\$5). The newsletter documents the struggles of sugar workers in both developing and industrialized countries. Sugar World also seeks to build links between sugar workers.

CANADA ASIA CURRENTS, c/o Canada Asia Working Group, 11 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S2.
This newsletter explores economic, human rights and development issues in Asia. One of its concerns is the oppression of workers in Asia.

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN LABOUR REPORT, published by the Latin American Working Group, P.O. Box 2207, Station P, Toronto M5S 2T2, Ontario.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORKER IN PERU - Newsletter Supplement - published by the Justice and Peace Office, Scarboro Foreign Mission, 2685 Kingston Rd., Scarborough, Ontario. 8 pages. Write for details.

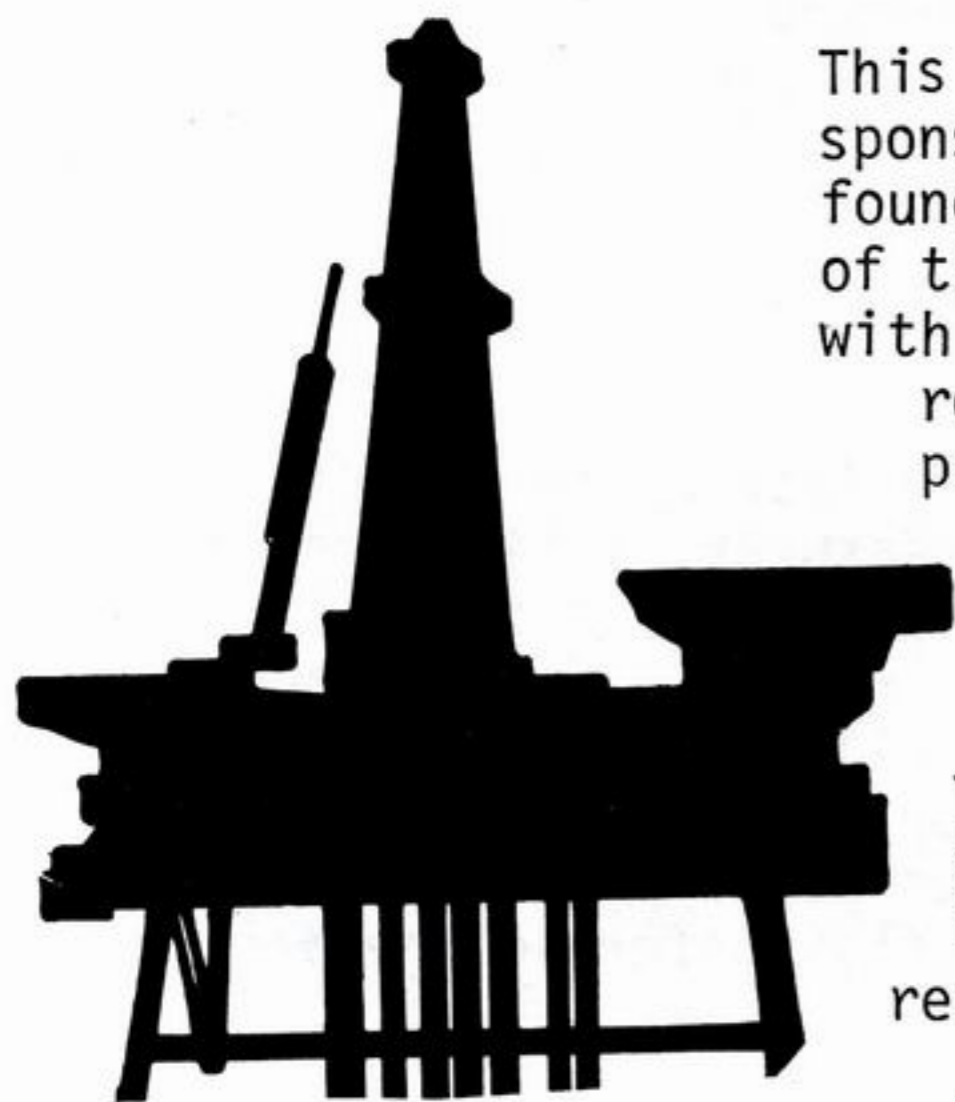
ENERGY / ENERGIE

CX 2372 OIL & GAS: ARE WE READY? Edited by the Extension Service, Memorial University of Nfld., St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7. (709) 737-8484

This booklet contains a summary of the proceedings of a conference sponsored by the Extension Service of Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's, October 23-26, 1979. Shortened versions of the 8 major addresses and 8 workshop sessions are given, along with comments from the audience at each session. The speakers represented a wide range of viewpoints on the topic and included politicians, civil servants, business people and academics.

Although social justice issues were implicit throughout the conference, they were treated explicitly only in the workshops on the Social Impact of Oil and Gas Development. (Other workshops dealt with Economic Impact, Regional Planning, Training and Recruitment, and Environmental Impact.) The participants in this workshop concluded that Newfoundland is "not" for oil and gas development, and they made four recommendations:

- 1) Communities should be encouraged to design or make impact studies.
- 2) A general social impact study of the oil and gas industry should be done by responsible agencies which would include representatives of community-based groups, such as women's organizations and churches.
- 3) An assessment of "the nature of our culture should be undertaken to determine its values and its needs -- to decide who we are before we decide what we shall be."
- 4) A need exists to coordinate social services in the community. This should not be delayed until an oil strike.



CX
2373 OIL & GAS BIBLIOGRAPHY, Prepared by Carol Langdon, Barry Fleming, Ann Hogan, Greg Hart, Extension Service, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5S7, (709) 737-8484. 90 pages. Write for details.

The Extension Service of Memorial University of Newfoundland, has long been involved in community development throughout the province. With the discovery of vast resources of oil and gas off the coast of Newfoundland, the Extension Service initiated a program to inform community groups about the potential impact of oil and gas-related development in their areas. An extensive collection of printed and audio-visual materials has been compiled and catalogued in this Oil & Gas Bibliography. Materials are listed under the following headings: Economic, Environmental, Regulatory/Legal, Socio-Cultural, Technical and Miscellaneous. The bibliography is updated every few months.

CX
2374 SOUTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK NUCLEAR NEWS, Maritime Energy Coalition, P.O. Box 905, Fredericton, New Brunswick or P.O. Box 6995, Saint John, New Brunswick. 6 pages. May, 1981. 50¢.

The May, 1981 Southern New Brunswick Nuclear News (SNBNN) includes a reflection on a Fredericton meeting dealing with the Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station. Two other articles argue that alternate energy sources can be economically competitive with present energy sources. The SNBNN is published by the Maritime Energy Coalition, and includes announcements of upcoming events as well as lead articles.

The editorial of SNBNN #17 is a call for a grassroots movement to protest the proposals for a second nuclear reactor at Point Lepreau. Believing that effective and massive opposition can be directed against both the present reactor and plans to construct a second one, the author outlines numerous ways that the protest can be carried out. Some of the activities proposed are film nights, regional information meetings, newspaper ads and interviews, hearings into the safety of Point Lepreau and a province-wide petition, which will be getting underway soon.

SNBNN also presents summaries of current books and articles related to energy. Featured in this issue are "Solar Transitions" (by Barry Commoner) and an article on a cleaner method of producing electricity from coal.



CX
2375 CANADIANS FOR RESPONSIBLE NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, 1911 University Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 1Z6. (403) 436-4913.

Canadians for Responsible Northern Development is a citizens' organization active since May, 1973. Membership includes professionals, tradesmen, teachers, students, native peoples, businesspeople, civil servants and clergy.

The goals of this group are: a) to help inform and influence the public regarding supply and demand of energy forms and strategic raw materials. This is done through public forums, lectures, newspapers and radio and television.

b) to influence the government to modify the pace of Northern development in the interest of resource conservation and the well-being of the Northern peoples.

Canadians for Responsible Northern Development publishes a newsletter twice a year (45 pages, \$2/yr.), Volume 17 (1981) of this newsletter, contains a number of articles reprinted from publications dealing with Northern development, resource conservation and alternative energy technology. The newsletter also refers to a number of resources available in the area of alternative resource development. A one-page bibliography on wind energy publications/resources in this issue contains 18 entries.

HUMAN RIGHTS / LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX
2376 CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS: NOT ENOUGH GUARANTEES FOR ACADIANS
OF P.E.I., La Societ  Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, 340 Rue Court, C.P.
1330 Summerside, P.E.I. C1H 4K2. 3 pages. December, 1980.

The St. Thomas Aquinas Society (S.T.A.S.) is an organization struggling to obtain equal rights for French speaking Prince Edward Islanders (Acadians). Its most recent efforts have been directed at influencing the government of P.E.I. to modify its constitutional position on the rights of all French Canadians outside of Quebec, including fifty Acadians. The Society, in demanding the entrenchment of the right to French language instruction as a must for Acadians, stands in opposition to the provincial government's constitutional position on this question. A recent provincial amendment to The School Act was described by the Society as "Not typical of how legislation can and should protect the rights of its minorities." The amendment did not deal explicitly with the need for French schools and present legislation pertains to elementary and intermediate grades only.

The S.T.A.S. deplores the fact that the present federal constitutional proposal does not recognize the basic principle of equality of the two founding peoples - French and English. It strongly recommends that the principle of equality of the two languages as expressed in article 133 of the British North America Act be applied to all provinces.

CX
2377 QU'EST-CE QUE SE PASSE? WHAT'S UP? Jeunesse Acadienne, 340 rue
Court, Summerside, P.E.I. C1N 1N6. (902) 436-4881. 14 pages.
October, 1980. Write for details.



This first newsletter of Jeunesse Acadienne evaluates the six year history of this organization. Jeunesse Acadienne was organized through the efforts of the Saint Thomas Aquinas Society and maintains continuous liaison with the Society. The objectives of Jeunesse Acadienne are: 1) to promote Acadian culture; 2) to regroup Acadian youths; 3) to favour cultural, social and political development in the Acadian youth sector; 4) to help young Acadians who have lost their French language to recuperate it and 5) to represent Acadian youths in the quest for their rights.

CX
2378 DEUX POIDS, DEUX MESURES, LES FRANCOPHONES HORS QUEBEC ET LES ANGLOPHONES AU QUEBEC: UN DOSSIER COMPARATIF, La fédération des francophones hors Québec (F.F.H.O.), 1, rue Nicholas, suite 1404, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7B6. 63 pages. 1978.

Dans l'élaboration de ce dossier comparatif, il a toutefois fallu pousser encore plus loin les recherches ayant abouti aux Héritiers de Lord Durham et réexaminer les services offerts en français aux communautés francophones. Ça commence avec une brève histoire des deux groupes à comparer. Les tableaux démographiques montrent que le groupe anglophone jouit d'une vitalité linguistique sûre tandis que le groupe francophone connaît une perte vertigineuse de ses effectifs et l'attraction vers l'anglais est 60 fois plus grande que vers le français. Les tableaux socio-économiques montrent que le revenu moyen de travail des francophones est inférieur à celui des anglophones et que celui des anglophones québécois est supérieur au revenu des anglophones des autres provinces. Les niveaux de scolarité des francophones est aussi inférieur à celui des anglophones de Québec. Le dossier continue la comparaison à l'aide de tableaux du point de vue de l'éducation, des médias, du juridique, de la santé et des services sociaux. Dans tous ces domaines les francophones hors Québec sont désavantagés en comparaison avec les anglophones de Québec.

CX
2379 THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FAMILY RELATIONS ACT: THE COMPLETE LAYWOMAN'S GUIDE (1980) Vancouver Status of Women, 1090 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver V6H 1B3, British Columbia. 8 pages. 1980. 50¢.

Jillian Ridington and Ruth Busch have put together a laywomen's guide to the new Family Relations Act of British Columbia. This is an 8 page newspaper which gives the reader an overview of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law headed by Justice Thomas Berger.

The newspaper also deals with some of the more frequently asked questions and shows how the new Act either answers or does not answer the specific concerns of women in British Columbia. The final page lists the many places in British Columbia that offer legal assistance pertaining to the new Family Relations Act.



CX
2380 THE COMMUNICATOR, P.O. Box 2140, Springhill, Nova Scotia, B0M 1X0. 56 pages. One year outside (6 issues) \$6.00

The Communicator is a magazine published by prisoners in the maximum security penitentiary in Springhill, Nova Scotia. It presents their viewpoint on current issues related to incarceration and includes articles of fiction, poetry and a sports section.

The editorial page, in this issue, describes the controversy surrounding the federal government's program for conjugal visits to prisoners in maximum security prisons. The program will permit husbands and wives, family members and legally sanctioned common-law partners to visit prisoners continuously for a two-day period, every four months.

The editorial argues that the program is privilege-based in that the prisoners' behaviour determines eligibility and will initially apply only to maximum security institutions. The editorial writer describes the "ambient spite" which permeates the prison system and relates it to the lobby (against the program) by the guards' union and the Union of Solicitor General Employees, against the program. He describes as "red herrings" the guards' complaints about the program; the guards argue that it is difficult to ensure that drugs and weapons do not accompany visitors inside the walls. He deplores, most of all, the attitude of some prisoners who object to the program because it does not include everyone.

Among several other articles is one describing a protest called "Real Opportunities for Prisoners' Employment" (R.O.P.E.). This program provides a service for ex-prisoners who seek employment or training in marine industries and fishing.

EDUCATION / PEDAGOGIE

CX
2381

TOMPKINS INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN VALUES AND TECHNOLOGY, College of
Cape Breton, P.O. Box 5300, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
B1P 6L2.



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

The Tompkins Institute for Human Values and Technology (College of Cape Breton) was established in the mid-1970's and named after Dr. Jimmy Tompkins, pioneer in the Antigonish Movement of adult education. The broad goal is to investigate and encourage reflection upon the impact which technology

(and the consequent changes in social structures and techniques) are having on human values. The Institute promotes broad-based dialogues among those active in science and technology, the liberal arts and humanities, industry, administration, and the general public. In keeping with this, it has held large-scale conferences on alternative technology and economics, and on changing notions of work and wealth. Currently, it is involved in initiatives to explore the future of higher education, new developments in communications and information systems, and the formulation of a strategy for research by Canadian institutes and universities, especially in the area of the humanities. Overall, the Institute seeks to enhance community knowledge, judgement and reaction regarding contemporary tools, systems and social changes so that they may serve truly human purposes.

In 1980, the United Church of Canada embarked on an educational program to interpret the relation between Christian teaching and the search for social justice. Part of the intent of the study is to move Christians from a passive or spectator role to an active role with respect to political, economic and environmental issues.

The main resource of the Faith/Justice Focus is a Bible Study entitled "Living Between Memory and Hope" with a text by David Lockhead of the Vancouver School of Theology, and a study guide by Betty-Jean Klassen, conference minister for Program and Leadership Development in the Bay of Quinte Conference of the United Church. Published by the Division of Communication (UC), the paperback costs \$4.95 and is available at the following CANEC branches:

85 St. Clair Avenue East,
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8.

6792-99th Street,
Edmonton, Alberta T6E 5B8.

120 Maryland Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 1L1.

Suite 200,
725 Champlain Street,
Dieppe, New Brunswick E1A 1P6.

Also available from CANEC branches is a "Faith and Justice Study" (\$1.25) which includes a resume of Paulo Friere's educational approach; aids to worship; social service and social action emphases and purposes; compared methods of non-violent action; children and social issues; profiles of Christians in social action; and paper and film resources.

CX
2383 A REPORT ON THE MEDIA COVERAGE OF OUR WORLD, Connections,
c/o Edmonton Learner Centre, 10765 98th Street, Edmonton,
Alberta T5H 2P2. 16 pages. August, 1981. \$4 single copy;
\$10 per year.

In May, 1981, the Edmonton Learner Centre (ELC) sponsored a two-day conference entitled "The International News Blues, a Conference on Media Coverage of our World". The August, 1981 issue of ELC's monthly newsletter, Connections, reports on this conference. Six articles highlight the ways in which the media creates and shapes local and international opinion.

Luis Aravena discusses mechanisms through which the mass media presents a biased, distorted view of the world. Omission of information about certain world events and a lack of background information make it difficult for the reader to form rational and logical explanations for conflicts. This contributes to mass acceptance of simplistic and naive explanations (such as 'Cuban-Soviet subversion'). The manipulation of language, a common tool of distortion is used to frighten the population of western countries and shape opinion. (For example, however vicious they may be, armies are always labelled 'security forces', while those in opposition are called 'terrorists'.) Aravena also examines how the 'symbiotic' relationship between newsmen and business leaders contributes to news distortion.

Jacques Marchand further discusses factors affecting the media. Because multinational corporations are the prevailing institutions, the corporate point of view inevitably becomes 'the lens to see the world'. Short bulletins replace in-depth examination of issues as newspapers compete with electronic media. Economic concentration results in fewer points of view being expressed. Marchand states that alternative publications need to be more effectively published and marketed for wider influence.

Included in this issue is a list, with addresses and subscription rates, of seventeen publications devoted to alternative information-sharing. All are available from the Edmonton Learner Centre.

CX
2384

LEGAL RESOURCE CENTRE, 10047 81st Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1W7.



The Legal Resource Centre maintains a multi-media collection of legal and law-related resources for non-lawyers. The collection is particularly strong in criminal and family law, native rights and public legal education. The Centre also has a collection of law-related fiction and literature for ages four to adults.

The library provides a full range of services. Library staff work with the Centre's programming, consulting and communications specialists to provide the most complete information possible. The library also serves a clearinghouse function, through information exchange and the selective dissemination of information to users.

The material available may be purchased or borrowed. This material includes: books, periodicals, videotapes, audiotapes, films, filmstrips, slides, overhead transparencies, kits and games.

The Centre will assist groups in conducting training programs, workshops, seminars, conferences or other events of an educational nature. The degree of involvement of the Centre staff varies depending upon the event itself and the needs of the program participants. Educational techniques include role-playing, mock trials, exercise, readings, field trips, discussions, audio-visual presentations, games and simulations.

The Centre provides a "speakers bureau" and consulting service which consists of lawyers and specialists available throughout the province of Alberta to assist as speakers or resource people.

The "Resources News" is a monthly newsletter which keeps individuals and organizations around Alberta up-to-date with the law-related programs and services in their region.

CX
2385

UNDERDEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION: SELECTED ANNOTATED RESOURCES FOR SASKATCHEWAN AND CANADIAN EDUCATORS, Robert Regnier, Jeremy Hull, Michael Murphy, Division of Extension and Community Relations, U Learn, Box 22, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon S7N 0W0. October, 1981. \$9.95.

Underdevelopment and Education, a publication on underdevelopment, is intended for the use of "educators who recognize the needs to teach about oppression, to transform the economy, and to strive for a socially-just society." The publication is a "comprehensive listing of resource materials" including books, reports, films

and slide-presentations. The resource list is international in breadth, but the authors place special emphasis on Saskatchewan.

The contents of Underdevelopment include chapters on indigenous peoples, women, worker's struggles and rural peoples. The concern throughout these chapters is the relationship of these peoples to underdevelopment. Analytical and practical resources for each chapter are included.

COMMUNITY / COMMUNAUTE

CX
2386 NEW MARITIMES, R.R. #1, Enfield, Nova Scotia. 8 pages. April, 1981,
22 issues/yr. \$11.00.

New Maritimes is a new regional newspaper which will begin publication in 1982. It will be "an independent source of political, economic and cultural news about the Maritimes from a critical, left point of view".

An advance issue, budget plan and organization statement are being circulated to interested people throughout the region. Individuals, groups, unions and various organizations are being asked to buy memberships in the New Maritimes Editorial Council at \$50 each. The Editorial Council will have jurisdiction over the editorial direction of the paper, policy issues such as advertising, financial priorities and so on.

The editorial from the advance issue states that:

"New Maritimes is a bi-weekly newspaper dedicated to presenting news and analysis of life in this region from the point of view that this is not the way it has to be. We believe that the people of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are some of the most ingenious and hard-working anywhere, and that our economy has the potential to provide for many more of our ambitions and dreams than it does at the moment.

But before any of this can happen, the Maritimes needs some pretty basic changes - in politics, culture, industry.

The region is full of people from one end to the other who see the need for and are working towards such changes. The stories in this advance issue show this pretty graphically.

Most such people don't belong to any particular party. Many are disillusioned with everything that poses for party politics in these provinces.

This need not lead to cynicism. It could rather be a real force for positive change. New Maritimes is intended to help steer things in this direction."



Some of the issues focused on in this advance issue are P.E.I. fishermen, newspapers in the Maritimes and the Ku Klux Klan in Nova Scotia.

CX
2387 COMMITTEE FOR A CANADIAN WOMEN'S HEALTH NETWORK, c/o Women's Healthsharing, Box 230, Station M, Toronto, Ontario M6S 4T3.

The need for a national women's health network was identified at recent conferences held in Edmonton (1980) and Toronto (1981). Such a network would: share information and action strategies with new and existing health and women's groups; represent women at a national level regarding legislation and health programming; promote women's health interests by research, media and educational conferences, and develop international contacts.

In an effort to develop this Canadian Women's Health Network, a committee of five women has been formed to contact women across the country, study models of networks and secure funding. Interested individuals and organizations can support the work of the committee by sending a written response to the following questions:

- 1) What issues would you like to see a national women's health network focus on?
- 2) What services could a national health network offer to support the development of local and regional networks?
- 3) In what ways could you or your organization contribute to a national network?

CX
2388 THE ST. JOHN'S PLOUGHSHARES GROUP, 143 Pleasant St., St. John's, Newfoundland A1E 1L7.



Total Disarmament

The St. John's Ploughshares Group is a community education organization which aims at increasing public awareness and concern about disarmament, arms control and the arms race. The Group uses audio-visual aids, speakers and displays to reach the general public and specific interest groups such as churches, unions, schools and service clubs. An affiliated Student Ploughshares operates on the campus of Memorial University.

The Group was founded in the fall of 1980 and within six months had attracted an active membership of 15 with another 8 in the student offshoot. So far, it has relied on materials produced by other organizations across the country and is always happy to receive samples of such materials.

While the area of operation of the group is St. John's, Newfoundland, it is willing to participate in national networks or campaigns where appropriate.

Future plans call for a resource centre for peace education materials. The student affiliate plans to sponsor a referendum on campus on nuclear disarmament.

CX
2389 SOCIAL ACTION COMMISSION OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S,
P.O. Box 986, St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5M3. (709) 722-7700.

In January, 1980, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. John's appointed a staff person to initiate a program of social action based on the statement of R.C. Bishops of the Atlantic provinces - "To Establish a Kingdom of Justice". During the next few months, a number of volunteers were recruited to serve as an advisory board, and in September, a second staff coordinator was hired. The activities of the Commission during the past year have included the following:

1) intensive contact with several parishes in the Placentia area; this resulted in the establishment of the Argentia Area Development Association, which aims to involve the people of the area in planning for oil and gas-related development;

2) co-sponsorship of public meetings and other events on El Salvador, Northern Ireland, and Bill C-48;

3) public support of striking workers at the College of Trades and Technology in St. John's and condemnation of the Provincial Treasury Board for their refusal to negotiate with the union. The Commission also works closely with the Canadian Urban Training Project (C.U.T.) in training social action workers for Newfoundland and the Maritime provinces.

CX
2390 NETWORK, c/o Arusha Cross-Cultural Centre, #106-223-12th Avenue,
S.W. Calgary, Alberta T2R 0G9. 265-1211.

Network is a service developed by a group of CUT Social Action Training graduates. Its purpose is to facilitate more co-operation between groups working on the justice and social change issues in the Calgary area. Network is committed to assisting groups and individuals to work towards a sane, humane and sustainable society.

This group seeks to keep its members and the general public informed of events in Calgary through a calendar of events produced once a month; this calendar also includes contact names and phone numbers for the events.

Network is compiling and constantly up-dating an Information Service, with addresses of M.P.'s, MLA's and council members. The organization also has current information available about making contact with the local press, government and non-governmental agencies. A Speakers' Bureau, listing names and numbers plus topics is available through Arusha Cross-Cultural Society. Network is designed to work on a consensus basis between the Arusha Centre, the Network Collective and Network members.

CX
2391 NO LASTING CITY, Larry Bantleman, First United Church, 320 East
Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1P4, 48 pages, May 5, 1981.
Write for details.

Larry Bantleman has assembled information on the growing housing crisis for low income people in Vancouver in order to determine a way that First United Church can "provide low-income, low-rent housing in the Downtown Eastside".

This crisis in housing is effecting many sectors of the Vancouver housing market. There have been large increases in both population and prices. Thus, purchasing housing is beyond the reach of most residents and rental housing is disappearing due to conversion to condominiums.

The Downtown Eastside, according to the report, is becoming the only area in the city where low and fixed income residents can find affordable, if "lousy", accommodation. The old hotels in this area are in great demand and many in great need of repair.

However, the pressure on these hotels is also greatly increasing, partly in relation to the new B.C. Place development nearby. B.C. Place will have tourist-oriented exhibits, theatres and luxury accommodation. Hotels in its vicinity are already feeling the pressure to convert to more expensive tourist units. In the Downtown Eastside, this is also happening. The Stratford Hotel was evicting its low-income residents at the time of this report in order to renovate and raise rents. There is also substantial redevelopment in the Chinatown area of the Downtown Eastside.

There have been and continue to be some significant efforts to preserve low-income housing in the Downtown Eastside. Current efforts cited in the report include a number of sleeping room type facilities and a few self-contained units like that of the Downtown Eastside Women's Centre. However, the community workers contacted by the author felt that the number of self-contained units was clearly inadequate.

This leads the author to conclude that First United Church could use its space to provide such units. After reviewing the redevelopment projects of other United Churches across Canada, the author proposes that First United rebuild on its present site and include low-income housing for Downtown Eastside Residents. His examination of the CMHC financing options suggests that the project is feasible.

CX
2392 TRANSPORT 2000 CANADA, Box 300, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario
 K1N 8V3 (Ontario and East) or Box 3594, Regina, Saskatchewan
 S4P 3L7 (Manitoba and West).



With roots in Britain and Europe, Transport 2000 is a volunteer consumer movement which began in the early '70s to foster public transportation and rail transit in particular. Transport 2000 Canada was formed in 1976 by groups in Saskatchewan and Ottawa concerned with the continued depletion of rail service in favour of the automobile and airplane.

The organization quickly developed into its current eight regional associations with the stated purpose of "public advocacy, consumer education and research in transportation".

Transport 2000 argues its case for expanded public transport in a number of areas:

- 1) Energy - Rail and bus are the most energy efficient in a situation of diminishing fossil fuel supplies.
- 2) Environment - over-reliance on the automobile leads to congestion, air pollution, high fatalities and land wasted for roads.

3) Accessibility - the poor, elderly, handicapped and young people cannot afford cars.

Transport 2000 promotes a) consumer representation in the planning and monitoring of public transportation services; b) social equity in the application of such and c) cooperation in linking all major modes of transportation in terms of reservations, schedules and terminals.

This organization is non-profit, non-partisan, with membership open to all who share its objectives. It publishes a quarterly newsletter entitled "Transaction"; regional associations publish local news bulletins.

CX 2393 UNISON SOCIETY OF CAPE BRETON, 106 Townsend Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia. 539-3600.

The Unison Society of Cape Breton sponsors a program designed for women in conflict with the law and offers services in all phases of the criminal justice process. The principle action parts are:

- 1) The Police Court Program;
- 2) The Employment Program;
- 3) Wives and Families Program.

Unison also provides support and counselling for separated or divorced women.

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