

CONNEXIONS



VOLUME VII, NUMBER/NUMERO 1

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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,

Greetings from the Connexions collective. We begin 1982 with a spirit of optimism and renewal. Five new members since the fall of last year have brought additional skills, commitment and energy to the collective. The past year has also brought an increase in readership, with new subscriptions and the receipt of bulk orders for particular editions. The Militarism, Atlantic Development and Unorganized Workers issues, for example, are being widely used as educational and networking tools.

A stronger regional representation is evident in materials published in the past year. Visits to other provinces by staff and collective members and the volunteer efforts of regional contacts have been key factors in this development.

We invite materials for our next two editions - Canada/Latin America and The Prairie Provinces - and suggestions for subsequent feature topics. We are always interested in hearing your ideas about ways to increase the usefulness of Connexions in your work for social justice. Together we can build a more effective publication.

In Solidarity,
The CONNEXIONS Collective.

March, 1982

Chers Amis,

Salutations de la part de la collective de Connexions. Nous commençons l'année 1982 avec un esprit d'optimisme et de renouvellement. Depuis l'automne de l'année passée cinq nouveaux membres ont amené des talents additionnels, de l'engagement et de l'énergie à la collective. L'année passée a aussi amené une augmentation de lecteurs avec de nouvelles abonnements et avec la réception de commandes en quantité pour des numéros spécifiques. Les numéros sur la Militarisation, le Développement Atlantique et les Travailleurs Non-Organisés s'emploient largement comme outils éducatifs aussi bien que pour encourager des réseaux d'aide.



Une plus forte représentation régionale est évidente à travers les matériaux qu'on a publié cette dernière année. Des visites en d'autres provinces par le personnel et les membres de la collective aussi bien que les efforts bénévoles de nos contacts régionaux ont été très importants à cet égard.

On vous invite à nous soumettre des matériaux pour nos deux prochains numéros - Canada/L'Amérique Latine et Les Provinces Prairies - aussi bien que des suggestions pour des thèmes futurs. On s'intéresse toujours à entendre vos idées au sujet de comment améliorer l'utilité de Connexions dans votre travail de justice sociale. Ensemble on peut bâtir une meilleure publication.

En Solidarité,
La Collective de CONNEXIONS.

mars, 1982

LAW / LE DROIT

CX 2441 BULLDOZER, Edited by the Bulldozer Collective, P.O. Box 5052, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1W4. 38 pages. Issue No. 3,, late 1981. Write for details.



Intended as a vehicle for prison reform, Bulldozer publishes letters, poems and articles by and about prisoners in North American maximum security institutions.

The magazine seeks to expose the injustice and violence of the penal system as prisoners describe and analyse their experience of powerlessness at the hands of the courts, the prison administrations and the guards. As one prisoner writes, "to ensure they assert their authority, the keepers of the kept use oppressive policies" which result in "non-recognition of the prisoner as a human being, but as a Crown-owned numerical figure." This degradation is seen in the neglect of prisoners' medical and psychiatric needs and in the use of "segregation" and SHU's ("special handling units") to control inmates. This oppression extends to prisoners' visitors who may be stripped and searched by prison officials. Another concern is the exploitation of prisoners as "slave labour" for the Crown. Issue No. 3 criticizes the recent "reform" of prison wages, showing how it really changes nothing for the prisoner and even reduces a prisoner's spending power.

Besides advocating real reform of the penal system, Bulldozer works "to critique the use of prisons as one of the ultimate weapons that the state uses against both political dissidents and those who are outside the pall of middle class respectability." In Issue No. 3, this concern is reflected in articles about Canadian native prisoners, black prisoners in the U.S. and Republican prisoners in Ulster.

In other articles, the prisoners express their solidarity with other groups who seek justice and they reflect on the struggle to maintain one's commitment to the building of a more humane world.

CX 2442 ODYSSEY NEWSLETTER, Odyssey Group, P.O. Box 280, Bath, Ontario K0H 1G0. 46 pages. Bi-monthly. \$4 per annum.



The Odyssey Newsletter is published by a group of long term prisoners who "feel that prisons and the justice system in Canada must be changed through non-violent means". It attempts to bring to the attention of the public "the gross injustices perpetuated by the Canadian correctional services, Canada's justice system and the other services related to the correctional field". The publishers believe that public apathy can only be combated by education, and that the newsletter can help to serve that purpose.

The December, 1981 issue uses editorials, articles, poetry and prose to describe and analyse the reality of life in prison. The Special Handling Unit of the prison is exposed as a system that breeds alienation, contempt, utter frustration, and a crippling

of the prisoner's ability to succeed "outside". Another prisoner describes the devastating effects on relationships that result from the treatment of visitors to prisons: the body searches, the stripping and the observation that frequently occurs. A lengthy poem entitled "Ode to an Ex-con's Wife" illustrates the pervasive inhumanity built into all aspects of life in prison. Also included is an article critiquing "The liberal, humanitarian facade" of Canadian prison reform. For example, the Family Visiting Program at Millhaven is shown to be "a powerful control manoeuvre by penal authorities.....demanding the passivity of prisoners in exchange for their wives' company".

The editors of Odyssey Newsletter are interested in receiving articles concerning prisoners' rights and the criminal justice system. (No remuneration is available for published materials.)

CX
2443 SASKATCHEWAN LAW UNION, c/o Mickey Woodard, 116-108th St., Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan S7N 1P4. Write for details.

The legal profession designs rules primarily to ensure the smooth functioning of law as a business. A law society is composed exclusively of lawyers. The goal of a law union, on the other hand, is to provide a critique of the legal processes. It is composed of students, native court workers, legal secretaries and para-legal workers as well as lawyers and those concerned with the effects of law on society.

Law unions are not new. There is a national organization and active groups in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and now Saskatchewan. Quebec is currently re-organizing its law union. The Ontario law union, founded in 1971 has been the longest living and most active. Its major efforts have been in the fields of immigration law, union support work, prisoners' rights and police oppression.

The recently-formed Law Union has identified as one of its major purposes to become a vehicle through which its members will be able to express political opinions which differ from those of the conservative and establishment legal organizations, such as the Canadian Bar Association and the Federation of Law Societies.

The Saskatoon-based group recognizes that a law union can be difficult to form and maintain. Some who might be interested may tend to reject associations with the legal field in favour of more direct involvement with various political groups. In a sparsely populated province like Saskatchewan, such an organization must rely on a broad range of support which can obscure direction and purpose. It is expected that a local chapter of the law union will be formed in Regina and possibly in some smaller cities, but that the centre of activity will be Saskatoon.

CX
2444 THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY COMMITTEE (Privacy Ad Campaign), 730 Bathurst St.,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 9Z9.

The Right to Privacy Committee (RTPC) defines itself as an open membership, non-profit organization. Among its main objectives are:

- 1) "to raise funds for the legal defence of gay men charged as found-ins and keepers under the bawdy house laws, and to provide them with counselling and support services"; and
- 2) "to press for changes in the bawdy house laws as would prevent them from being used to persecute consenting adults".

The Right To Privacy Committee

The RTPC releases a free publication called "Action". This special edition (Vol. 1, #5) is devoted entirely to the bawdy house controversy. One article points out that police raids of gay clubs and baths have been extensive (in many of Canada's larger cities) and that the bawdy house laws have also been used to justify police intervention into private homes and into heterosexual swing clubs. Another article explains "what a gay bath is actually like", attempting to dispel misconceptions about what takes place there.

The RTPC considers Section 179(1) of the Criminal Code, which concerns the definition of a common bawdy house, a "vague and archaic law" threatening "the right to privacy of all Canadians". The vague quality of the law is said to allow for wide discretionary power by police in deciding what constitutes 'indecent' sexual activity.

In an effort to combat police harassment of sexual minorities, the RTPC is sponsoring a full-page ad in the national edition of "The Globe and Mail". The RTPC is looking for Canadians to put their name to a list that will appear in the ad demonstrating their support. The ad calls for the repeal of the bawdy house laws as part of the present reform of the Criminal Code, in the belief that the "State has no business in the bedrooms of the nation". To include your name in the list in the ad or to send donations in support of the activities of the RTPC, write to the above address.

HUMAN RIGHTS / LES DROITS HUMAINS

CX DROITS ET LIBERTES, Fédération Canadienne des Associations des
2445 Droits de l'Homme, 323 Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7Z2. (613)
 235-8978. 32 pages. mars/avril 1981. \$1.50.

Droits et Liberté est la revue bimensuelle de la Fédération Canadienne des Associations des Droits de l'Homme. La Fédération est un organisme à but non lucratif "qui se consacre à la promotion et à l'extension des libertés civiles et des droits de la personne au Canada." La Fédération compte parmi ces Associations-membres un autre vingtaine de groupes à travers le Canada. Il y a aussi quatre Associations-affiliées à Toronto (pour d'autres renseignements écrivez à l'adresse ci-dessus).

Dans ce numéro, quatre des sept articles traitent des questions des droits des travailleurs. On y parle de la santé et la sécurité au travail, les droits collectifs des travailleurs, les fonctionnaires et les services essentiels, et l'Etat et le renvoi au travail. Le thème principal qui surface à travers tous ces articles c'est ce que les travailleurs ont encore un bon bout à voyager avant d'assurer leurs droits. Les gouvernements et les propriétaires d'industrie sont visés comme les coupables dans cette lutte.

On constate dans la revue qu'un Canadien est la victime d'un accident au travail à toutes les trente secondes et que ces accidents-ci coûtent au pays \$3.5 à \$4 milliards chaque année. On suggère que les travailleurs ont accès à trois droits fondamentaux en ce regard: 1) le droit à l'information pour ce qu'ils puissent connaître les dangers dans leur milieu de travail; 2) le droit à la participation en ce qui concerne la détection, l'évaluation et la diminution des dangers; 3) le droit d'abstention dans

des situations dangereuses sans peur de représailles. En ce qui concerne les fonctionnaires on nous pose la question: "leurs droits sont-ils moins importants que leurs services?". En parlant du gouvernement comme gérant (i.e. le cas des postiers) on démontre le rôle contradictoire de l'Etat. C'est l'Etat qui fixe les lois mais en même temps c'est l'Etat aussi qui est l'employeur et qui fait partie des négociations avec ses propres employé(e)s. Le danger c'est ce que le gouvernement peut changer les règles du jeu en mi-partie, ce qu'on remarque quand l'Etat retire le droit de grève.

Deux autres articles dans ce numéro parlent de Guyana (aux Antilles). Le premier donne un aperçu de la politique actuelle dans ce pays et suggère que le gouvernement est embarqué vers une dictature constitutionnelle. Le deuxième article, un interview avec Father Andrew Morrison éditeur du Catholic Standard, traite la question de la liberté de la presse en Guyane et conclut que cette liberté devient de moins en moins évidente.

Le dernier article vise le pouvoir de l'industrie nucléaire en relation avec les droits civils. La peur c'est ce que ces contrôles auront un effet général de limiter les droits civils et même de limiter les droits des groupes anti-nucléaires.

CX
2446 FOCUS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE, Canadian Religious Conference - Ontario,
3377 Bayview Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2M 3S4. 22 pages.
September, 1981. Write for details.

Focus on Social Justice is a bulletin published three times a year in French and English by the Canadian Religious Conference - Ontario Region (CRC-O). This group is an association of major superiors (women and men) of Roman Catholic religious institutes in the province.

The September, 1981, bulletin reports extensively on oppression, human rights violations and murder in Central and South America.

One account considers the August, 1981 assassination of Raoul Leger, a Canadian Lay Missionary from the Quebec Foreign Mission Society (Société des Missions Etrangères). The Guatemalan government accused him of being a 'guerilla leader' and 'marxist priest', and did not report his death until nine days after the fact. The article accuses Canada of abandonment for remaining silent and taking no noticeable action in favour of its own citizen. "A Canadian can be killed peaceably as long as the aggressor-country maintains diplomatic relations with Canada."

Another piece focuses on the standoff between the Canadian Bishops and the federal government that occurred last July. Energy Minister Marc Lalonde and Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister John Munro were furious over the stand of the Bishops who had disagreed with the government over the impact of Bill C-48 during "Solidarity Week" for Native People, June 15-22, 1981.

The Catholic Bishops have been insisting since 1975 that land claims must be negotiated settled and implemented before resource extraction developments are authorized for the North by Ottawa.

CX
2447 QUAKER COMMITTEE FOR NATIVE CONCERNS NEWSLETTER (QCNC),
60 Lowther Street, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1C7. Write for
details.

The Quaker Committee for Native Concerns (QCNC) publishes this newsletter in an effort to communicate to "Southerners" the goals and struggles of Canada's native people. The Fall-Winter 1981 (no. 9) issue deals with native concerns and strategies for change about the loss of their language, the hydro-electric water diversion project of northern

Manitoba and the experiences of Native people in the legal system. The QCNC gathers articles from a wide variety of sources including "New Breed" and "Project North Newsletter".



Dr. Adam Cuthand's article on native languages explores the differences in the languages of the dominant and native societies. Native language has no masculine, feminine or neuter genders; it has animate and inanimate (living and non-living) objects. This affects the way in which people who speak their native language view the world and is a strong part of the basis for challenging the dominant society's assumptions about the use of land and resources. Cuthand stresses the importance of native children learning their own language in order to continue their struggle.

The article "Dreams Turn into Nightmares" examines the consequences of the Churchill River diversion project in northern Manitoba. The "dream" was to divert water from the Churchill River into the Nelson River and to construct hydro-generating stations along the new channel. In this way, Manitoba would be assured of a virtually limitless supply of energy for domestic use and export. The "nightmare" is the experience of Native people who have been flooded off their land and housed in shoddy wood-frame houses as a part of the Manitoba government's "compensation deal". The changing of water levels has dramatically affected commercial fishing, formerly a viable industry for native people and a food source for Northerners and Southerners alike. Soil erosion is causing mercury levels in the lakes to increase as well as changes in the perma-frost levels, of which little is known at this time. The article concludes that the economic reasons for continuing the project no longer exist, because the loss of land, employment, housing and the health of native people cannot be compensated by the present welfare and social service system.

CX 2448 ONE SKY INFORMATION KIT: NATIVE PEOPLE. Available from One Sky Cross-Cultural Centre, 134 Avenue F. South, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7M 1S8. 270 pages. \$10, November, 1981.

One Sky is a resource centre dedicated to assisting those struggling for social change by providing development education resources on a wide variety of topics. The Centre recognized a growing demand for information and analysis due to the rising economic crisis and the resulting deterioration in the situation of indigenous people.

The One Sky Information Kit: Native People is a collection of articles designed to help groups and individuals develop a comprehensive resource on native people and their issues. The educational model has been developed and tested for effectiveness by activists and educators in the province of Saskatchewan. The kit is structured into 11 colour-coded sections according to areas of historical and contemporary importance. The sections include historical background from before the first contacts with white men through colonial history and the treaties. The effects of the treaties on Native people living in northern Saskatchewan and in urban settings are examined. Links are made to the experience of native peoples in other countries who, like the Cree, are also being exploited in order for the dominant society to develop and control natural resources.

Each section of the kit can be used on its own or as part of a broader study. The kit also includes an extensive listing of audio-visuals and an annotated list of periodicals, books and recommended information sources.

CX
2449 COMMITTEE FOR RACIAL EQUALITY BULLETIN (NO. 2), Committee for
Racial Equality, P.O. Box 6468, Station 'A', Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A0.
8 pages. Fall, 1981. Write for details.

The Bulletin is a newsletter that reports and reflects on recent and upcoming activities related to the struggle against racism. This issue reports on a number of recent conferences, workshops, and demonstrations that members of the Toronto-based Committee for Racial Equality (CRE) have participated in; among them: The Sixth National Conference of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression held in Birmingham, Alabama; a workshop on "Racism and Economics" at the Ottawa Popular Summit; and the Parkdale (Toronto) Anti-Klan Demonstration.

The Fall Bulletin includes an analysis of North York's Jane-Finch corridor, an area of Metro Toronto where racial discord has become highly visible. The author argues that suburban ghettos such as this have been created in Metro Toronto for two reasons: "1) to offset the urban dilemmas the U.S. has undergone and 2) to attract to the city's core a desirable consumer population. While the latter design has succeeded, the former has certainly failed."

The Bulletin reports that CRE has involved itself in the Coalition Against Bill 68 (Ontario), a design for an "independent" civilian review of complaints against the police that puts the initial investigation into the hands of the police.

The newsletter also calls attention to British Columbia's proposed Bill 32, The Civil Rights Protection Act, which prohibits the promotion of hatred or doctrines of superiority based on race, colour, religion or place of origin. While noting that the act has its drawbacks -- legal costs are the responsibility of the complainant -- the Bulletin considers the bill a landmark in Canadian civil rights legislation.



ENERGY / ENERGIE

CX
2450 CANADIAN ARCTIC RESOURCES COMMITTEE, 46 Elgin Street, Room 11,
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5K6.

Canadian Arctic Resources Committee is a non-profit, environmental watchdog group, focussing on issues of resource use north of the 60th parallel. The Committee provides input into the policy-making process through its research, appearances before Regulatory Boards and the provision of information to the general public by a monthly bulletin and numerous books.

Among their most recent publications are The Scottish and Alaskan Offshore Oil and Gas Experience and the Canadian Beaufort Sea by J.G. Nelson and Sabine Jessen (155 pp. \$6.50), and Aluminum Smelting in the Yukon: An Assessment of Economic Viability by John P. Thompson (118 pp., \$6).



The Canadian Beaufort Sea region is on the verge of large-scale social and environmental change as a result of proposed oil and gas development by companies such as Dome Petroleum, Gulf Canada Resources and Esso Resources Canada. Two similar regions, the Shetland Islands and Alaska's North Slope Borough, have had experiences with offshore oil and gas development. The forms of political organization established there to control the effects of development are described by the authors and proposed as models for use in the Canadian context.

An assessment of prospects for large-scale hydro-electric development in the Yukon and the economics of establishing an aluminum shelter there are outlined in the second volume. Both the international aluminum market and local costs of hydro-electric power are analysed. The author concludes that planned smelters in other countries are likely to prove more competitive than the one proposed for the Yukon.

CX
2451 SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES, Vol. 1, No. 1: Oil and Gas Issue. Community Services Council of Newfoundland and Labrador. P.O. Box 5116, St. John's Newfoundland A1C 5V3. 8 pages. November, 1981. Free.

The Community Services Council was founded in 1976 as a non-profit voluntary organization. It coordinates and supports the activities of other voluntary agencies, works for the improvement of social services to groups such as the disabled, and conducts research on social issues.

In November, 1981, the Council launched its social policy newspaper, Social Perspectives, which is to appear four times a year. Each issue will include features on individuals, "who's who", upcoming events, workshops and conferences, and a review of social research in Newfoundland. In addition, several articles will focus on a particular theme such as Oil and Gas, the subject of the first issue. Articles here include: "Working on the Rigs: Close Encounters of Another Kind", "The Human Side of Energy: An International Forum", "Alcoholism and Family Life in Oil Rich Newfoundland", and "Oil and the Development Psychology". Together these articles indicate some of the social problems associated with oil and gas development and the efforts being made by voluntary agencies, government and industry in Newfoundland to deal with these problems before they arise.

INTERNATIONAL

CX
2452 REFUGE: CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSLETTER ON REFUGEES, 8 York St., 2/F, Toronto, Ontario M5J 1R2. 8 pages. Vol. 1, No. 3, September, 1981. \$10 for 10 issues.

This monthly newsletter "is dedicated to encouraging Canadian citizen participation in helping refugees, by providing a forum for sharing information and opinion on domestic and international issues pertaining to refugees. The September, 1981, issue, with its focus on Southeast Asia, notes some of the causes of the refugee problem and describes

the work of Canadian groups supporting immigrants from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Thailand.

The interests of the United States, the Soviet Union and China continue to conflict in Southeast Asia, blocking development and the achievement of self-sufficiency. A particular example cited in the newsletter is the United States' "campaign to cut off development assistance from international agencies to Vietnam". Under such pressure, the European Economic Community has not supplied the United Nations Children's Fund with the milk powder, butter, oil and high-protein food which has been sent to Vietnam in the past. A recently-returned visitor to Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) reports that, "because the orphanages and hospitals were not able to give the children and babies milk, the children suffer from severe mal-nutrition, high susceptibility to disease, mental retardation, loss of sight and hearing and finally death." The economic hardships, violence and insecurity of life in Southeast Asia are the problems which lie behind the massive displacement of persons to which Canadians have responded. Profiles of groups in Windsor, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary describe Canadian efforts to assist refugees in adjusting to Canadian life and locating lost relatives.

The September, 1981, issue also contains reports on refugees from Afghanistan, disputes with the Canadian government over the refugee status of Sikhs and the Canadian Foundation for Refugees.

Refuge is produced by an independent board with funding assistance from the Canadian Foundation for Refugees and Wintario.

Contributions or materials for publication are welcomed.



CX
2453 ISSUE 25: CENTRAL AMERICA: THE MOMENT OF TENSION BETWEEN DYING AND BIRTH. Division of Mission in Canada of the United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8. 16 pages. January, 1982. Single copy 40¢, 10 or more 30¢.

Issue, a series published by the Division of Mission in Canada of the United Church of Canada, is a critical assessment of social concerns designed to strengthen discussion and action. This Issue reports on recent events in El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Argentina and Uruguay. It examines the policies and actions of the United States and Canadian governments as well as that of Canadian solidarity groups. Issue 25 also lists some of the many groups and print and audio-visual resources available for work on Latin America.



In their introduction, the authors point out that the pace of popular mobilization has been accelerating rapidly throughout the Americas during the early eighties. In 1981, half-a-million Nicaraguans (about one-fifth of the population) publicly celebrated the second anniversary of their triumph over dictator Somoza, while they prepared to protect themselves from a destabilization campaign mounted against their government by the administration of Ronald Reagan. In El Salvador, the opposition made diplomatic and military advances against the junta of Napoleon Duarte. In Guatemala a large number of the nation's Indians (the most oppressed sector of the population) started to participate in organized resistance to the brutal regime of President Garcia. The release of popular energies in Central America has been a source of inspiration to the peoples of South America's southern core, who are struggling to prevent the consolidation of military governments based on terror.

In a section titled "Popular Response in Canada", the authors identify and cite examples of the work being done in Canada to support the peoples of Latin America;

the organization and coordination of solidarity groups, visits between Latin America and Canada, consultation and communication with government, campaigns (such as "No Candu for Argentina", the boycott of Coca Cola products and a tourist boycott of Guatemala), publication of news and analyses and research on Canadian economic relationships with Latin America.

CX 2454 SOUTH AFRICAN EDUCATION PROJECT NEWSLETTER, Jim Kirkwood,
c/o United Church of Canada, Division of World Outreach,
85 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8. 38 pages.
November 24, 1981. Vol. 3, #6. Donations accepted.

The United Church of Canada, through its Division of World Outreach, recently created the South African Education Project (SAEP). The project attempts to gather and disseminate information about the injustices of apartheid and human rights violations in South Africa, as well as to identify Canadian corporate and grassroots connections with that country.

The November, 1981 SAEP Newsletter focuses on South Africa in four ways:

- 1) News and information clippings on business, church activity and government action both in Canada and South Africa. One item demonstrates how the withdrawal of Canadian trade commissioners in protest against government activity had little effect. In fact, in 1980 Canadian exports doubled and imports from South Africa rose by 40%.
- 2) Possible action Canadians can take are suggested. One involves Ontarians writing Premier Davis requesting that South African wines be withdrawn from the shelves. This is already the case in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A sample letter is provided in the Appendix.
- 3) New Resources including articles, letters, papers, interviews, briefs, slide-tapes and films with information about where they are available.
- 4) Appendices that are useful for educational work. One in particular describes a four-day seige by the South African government on 2,500 "illegal" homeless blacks. The government sealed off the site where they had been staying in an attempt to force them to leave Cape Peninsula and return to their "homelands".

CX 2455 CENTRAL AMERICA: ROOTS OF THE CRISIS. Produced by American Friends Service Committee. Available from Canadian Friends Service Committee, 60 Lowther Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Not for purchase. Rental \$15/wk. and \$5 single showing.

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) produced this slideshow packet that is designed to inform and stimulate discussion on the crisis in Central America. AFSC is a Quaker organization supported by people of different faiths who are concerned about social justice and humanitarian service.

The slideshow consists of 131 slides, a 25-minute cassette tape, script instructions and background materials. It offers a combination of information and analysis on the events that have led to the turmoil in this region. A historical overview of the Central

American crisis is presented from the point of view of those most affected: peasants, workers, students and church people. This is followed by a closer look at El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua and includes information on the popular movements for social change and the perspectives of church people. There is an examination of U.S. policy towards Central America and the present role played by U.S. military and economic powers.

The slide-tape show challenges citizens and policy makers to understand the legitimate aspirations of Central Americans for self-determination and independence.



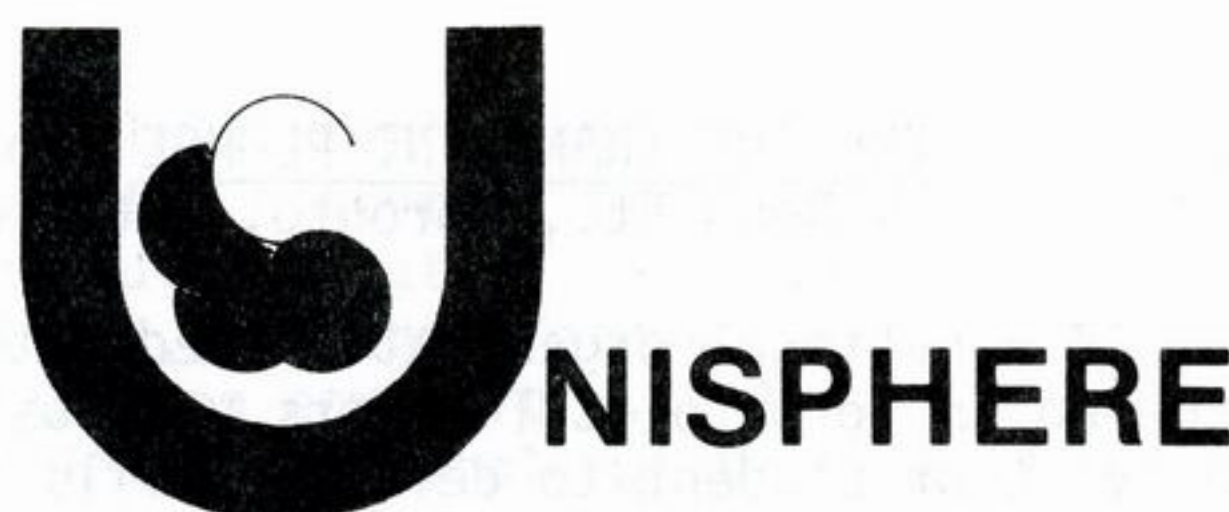
CX 2456 LATIN AMERICAN INFORMATION GROUP, P.O. Box 3460, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J1.

The Latin American Information Group (LAIG) does solidarity and public education work on Latin American issues in the Halifax area. LAIG also keeps in touch with and monitors other solidarity/education efforts in the Atlantic region. In the past year, the group has focused particularly on Central America. LAIG works in conjunction with Oxfam-Deveric (same address) which has resources available on Latin America.

CX 2457 UNISPHERE, 101-Cth Street East, Westminster United Church, Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 1G7.

Unisphere was formed in 1976 in Medicine Hat, Alberta to increase public awareness of links between Albertans and people of the Third World. Initially, its programs focused on the annual Ten Days for World Development, an inter-church sponsored educational project. However, since 1977, it has expanded its work to include schools, service clubs, community groups and individuals.

Unisphere offers to the public a wide range of educational and information aids and activities including films, slides and magazines and offers speakers and workshops on international development issues.



EDUCATION \ PEDAGOGIE

CX
2458 VISION OF THE WORLD, A. Peters, distributed by Association Québécoise
d'Organismes de Coopération Internationale, 1115 Boulevard Gouin Est,
Montreal, Québec H2C 1S3.



The Association Québécoise d'Organismes de Coopération Internationale (AQOCI) is a non-profit organization which serves as an umbrella group for another twenty organizations in Québec whose work is related to international development. AQOCI has two principal goals: one of these is to serve as a meeting place to discuss the objectives of the member groups who are part of the Association; the other is to promote an education and consciousness-raising campaign within Québec.

Most of today's maps are based on the vision of the world as interpreted by Mercator, a Flemish geographer who in 1569 designed a map which laid the foundations for modern cartography. The New Vision of the World map is designed to shatter the myths which continue to be projected in conventional representations.

Designed by German historian and cartographer A. Peters, it is intended for use in high schools, universities, development groups, solidarity groups, etc. It challenges the position accorded to Europe on most maps. Europe appears to be larger than South America whereas in reality South America is nearly twice as large, demonstrating that Europe is given a disproportionate representation in comparison to other land masses. This can be understood from an historical perspective when one considers that the prototype for conventional maps was made by a European at a time when Europe was approaching its peak in exploration and colonization. These conventional representations thus project a vision which places Europe in the center of the world.

CX
2459 THE CUT TRANSIENT PLUNGE c/o Canadian Urban Training Project (CUT),
51 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X1, (416)363-8944

CUT is a national organization dedicated to providing training for social activists. Centred in Toronto, CUT offers various programmes that are geared to enabling the activist or student to develop skills in issue analysis, strategy planning, group process skills and value/theological reflection. CUT has local contact people and collectives in most major cities across Canada.

The Transient Plunge is one element of most CUT programmes. During the Plunge the student spends two and a half days (66 hours) experiencing the urban core (skid row) reality in a Canadian city. Each student is given \$5 by the CUT project and is requested not to take any more money with her/him. The student is expected to find her/his own housing accomodation and other services in the skid row "survival" system. During the Plunge students are requested not to associate with one another or with other friends and associates.

The goal of the Plunge is to enable the student to get a "gut-level" sense of the day-to-day struggle of an oppressed person (in this case, the single displaced person). Most participants find the Plunge to be a challenging and powerful learning experience.

CUT has written information available about the various programmes it offers.

CX FRONTIER COLLEGE FRONTIERE, 31 Jackes Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4T 1E2
2460 Information is available in both French and English. Write for details.

Frontier College, established in 1899, recognizes that many Canadians have had little opportunity to pursue an education. Within the Canadian context one of the main reasons for this is the lack of learning resources available to communities in northern and remote regions.



Frontier College attempts to compensate for this deficiency by co-ordinating the sending of volunteers to these regions. These volunteers act as learning resource people, using their skills and imparting them to the people they serve. At the same time there is an effort to bring learning tools and materials into the communities. The College attempts to match the needs of the people they serve by sending field-workers with skills appropriate to the needs expressed.

College placements participate in one of two models. The original model used and still in practice is the labourer-teacher model. In this model, the resource person holds a full-time job in a local industry (usually in a primary or construction industry). Through conversation with fellow employees during the working day, the labourer-teacher discovers the workers' educational concerns. In the off work hours, the placement designs programmes to meet these concerns, relying on aids supplied by government and service agencies.

The other model practised is that of the 'contract field-worker', who works for and with local community organizations. Local people and the placement together identify needs and goals. Projects common to this model are adult education, economic development, local leadership and community organizing. Again, College field-workers' skills are matched to the needs expressed by participating communities. As a College brochure states, "the programmes attempt to leave the people with the abilities, self-confidence and the sense of worth necessary to take effective control of their own lives."

CX CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT FOR PEACE (CMP) WORKCAMPS, 427 Bloor St. West,
2461 Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7, (416) 921-2360

The Christian Movement for Peace (CMP) is an international, ecumenical movement active in the campaign against militarism and consistent in its support of disarmament. Much of the group's work is geared to public education and consciousness-raising on issues pertaining to militarism and social justice.

For the past 60 years the Movement has been organizing Workcamps for young people between the ages of 18 and 30 as a part of its educational focus. Workcamps (originally a European concept) provide youth from various parts of the world with the opportunity to "live and work together in a group situation while having the chance to reflect upon their various political, social, religious and cultural traditions."



Participants work on a variety of community-oriented projects on a volunteer basis. Workcamps fall within three categories:

- 1) Social action: This type of Workcamp may involve working with the mentally or physically handicapped, or with such groups as Amnesty International or the Overseas Book Centre. Participants help to provide some socially useful service to either a local community or the larger global community.
- 2) Alternative lifestyles: This type of Workcamp may involve working with a co-operative group or living "in community" with groups of people who have opted out of the mainstream and who are developing progressive lifestyles of their own, such as the Dandelion Co-op and The Farm in south-eastern Ontario.
- 3) Manual work: These Workcamps are organized around such activities as renovations to buildings, minor construction work, painting, and agricultural work. Various organizations ranging from conference centres on social justice issues to small agricultural communities have sponsored this type of Workcamp.

Often, elements from all three categories will be present in each Workcamp setting. Last year a total of 75 Workcamps were organized in Europe and North America. This year 16 Workcamps have been slated to take place in North America. Workcamps are generally of three weeks duration. Volunteers are responsible for paying their own transportation costs to and from the Workcamp site. Upon arrival, volunteers are housed and provided with food at no expense.

While the application deadline for 1982 Workcamps is flexible, interested individuals should contact CMP as soon as possible. Registration fee is \$50.

CMP is also looking for people who would be interested in volunteering for leadership roles in their North American Workcamps.

CX 2462 CANADA WORLD YOUTH, Ontario Regional Office, 627 Davenport Rd., Toronto Ontario M5R 1L2, (416)922-0776. Other regional offices are located in Vancouver, Edmonton, Montréal, and Halifax. Write for further details. Des informations sont aussi disponibles en français.

Canada World Youth (CWY) has five basic objectives:

- 1) "To create among young people from Canada and Third World nations increased interest, understanding and appreciation of their own country.";
- 2) "To foster among young people a greater awareness, understanding and acceptance of individuals and cultures with values different from their own.";
- 3) "To enable young people to observe and experience the realities of development both in Canada and in a Third World nation.";
- 4) "To create or reinforce among young people a desire to solve their own country's problems of development by employing their own resources and traditions " and
- 5) "To enable young people to understand and accept the interdependence of people and nations."



The objectives of CWY are met within the context of exchange programmes. The exchange programme consists of a seven month commitment, one half in a developing region of Canada, the other half in a developing Third World nation. For most of the programme, participants are divided into small teams that live and work together, with each team comprised of both young Canadians (aged 17 to 20) and exchange country participants.

The learning process is facilitated through the immersion of participants in "vastly different cultures and communities." It is hoped that participants will integrate themselves into their host communities (both in Canada and in the exchange country) by involving themselves in activities operative at the local level. The main vehicle for involvement in the community is the work placement. Participants work as volunteers and are usually engaged in the areas of agriculture, co-operatives, small businesses, social services and community groups. The work project provides for the participant "invaluable insights into the community and its people."

CWY is primarily funded by CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency). All costs during the programme are covered by CWY in order to ensure equal accessibility. Participation is also open to those 23 and over in the capacity of group (team) leaders.

CX PLENTY CANADA, R.R. 3, Lanark, Ontario K0G 1K0, Tel. (613) 278-2215
2463

Plenty Canada is the outreach programme of a fifty person community called "The Farm", located near Lanark, Ontario. It is the Canadian sister community of The Farm in Summertown, Tennessee, which has a population of 1500.

Plenty Canada is a non-governmental relief and development organization and a member of Plenty International, Summertown, Tennessee. Plenty International members come from Europe, North America, Central America and Africa. The group is interested in and works with people who are trying to fulfill their basic needs. They believe that through collective effort, sharing and an equitable distribution of the world's resources, the needs of people the world over can be met. This belief is reflected in their day-to-day lives as both administrative and field work personnel are not paid salaries; work with Plenty is on a strictly volunteer basis. Their office is in their home near Lanark. By eliminating salaries and minimizing administrative expenses, Plenty Canada is able to spend a much higher percentage of its funds where they are actually needed, at the project site. This is made possible through the community's collective agreement as well as through the help of many friends who support their work. Both provincial and federal governments match Canadian donations for international work which makes the donation go that much further among Third World peoples.

Plenty's approach to development is characterized initially by living with the people, learning their language and learning first-hand what their needs are. Their work is most often concentrated in rural areas and usually involves appropriate technology projects requested by local people which are carried out "in the spirit of strengthening their communities." Plenty Canada is aware that many indigenous peoples are becoming a vanishing group and through their projects they attempt to help them preserve their own cultural identities by making the road to self-sufficiency more possible.

While in Guatemala, Plenty volunteers built 1200 homes, numerous schools and an indigenous community centre after the earthquake of 1976. The projects that followed reconstruction included a gravity fed water system (with 26 km of underground pipe), the building of three reservoirs which serve 2000 people in three villages and high altitude variety trials of soy and other beans. These trials were followed by assistance to farmers who grew (and continue to grow) the most productive varieties. A soy dairy was also piloted and the demonstrations which ensued instructed over 1000 farm families and others in home production of soy foods utilizing available tools. Today, the programme continues to provide employment and high protein food (tofu, soy milk, and soy ice cream) for the local people.

In Canada, Plenty is working with native people responding to project requests. These requests include gardening, soy demonstrations and other village skills.

In Lesotho (southern Africa), Plenty volunteers are working with the Basotho people at the Motsemocha Village Technology Centre where appropriate technology and other village skills are demonstrated and taught to representatives from some of the forty area villages in the Quthing district. Six sleeping huts, a community kitchen/meeting hall, a composting outhouse, storage building, a soy dairy, food dehydrators and a gravity fed water system have been built using local design and materials while incorporating such designs as "solar heating methods, solar water heaters and photo-voltaic assemblies for lighting." Other projects undertaken with the Basotho people

studies and Third World development. The research interests of the Centre are both local and international.

The following publications relating to ethnic studies in Nova Scotia are available from IEC (write for prices and other details):

- 1) "Sociology and Ethnic Research in Atlantic Canada";
- 2) "Multiculturalism - Myth or Reality?";
- 3) "Dr. William Pearly Oliver and the Search for Black Self-Identity in Nova Scotia";
- 4) "Ethnic Directory for Halifax, Dartmouth Area";
- 5) "The New Pioneers - Ethnicity and the Vietnamese Refugees in Nova Scotia";
- 6) "The Second Generation: Culture and the East Indian Community in Nova Scotia";
- 7) "Irish Halifax - The Immigrant Generation (1815-1859)".

Slide shows, videotapes and other research materials are available from IEC. The Centre also publishes a regular newsletter.

CX GOODWIN'S JOURNAL, 201 Primrose Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7V5.
2466 Write for details.

Goodwin's Journal is a project currently in the founding stages of development. It hopes to begin publishing as a national alternative economic and political magazine beginning in January, 1983.

The name for the journal was inspired by Albert Goodwin, a Canadian labour leader, organizer and socialist. In 1918, he was shot by police near Comox, B.C. for avoiding the draft.

Through a number of working papers inviting consumer response, the following editorial concept is emerging:

- 1) a new alternative magazine written for society's rank and file aiming to challenge the settled ideas of our times with accurate, inspired reporting and analysis;
- 2) a magazine with a social conscience that would strive to give readers a perspective on social and economic development that is relevant to working people and other groups organizing around key issues for social change;
- 3) a general interest magazine for concerned Canadians that would struggle to be a watchdog for social movements, identifying and investigating corporate and government activities that might be detrimental to ordinary citizens.

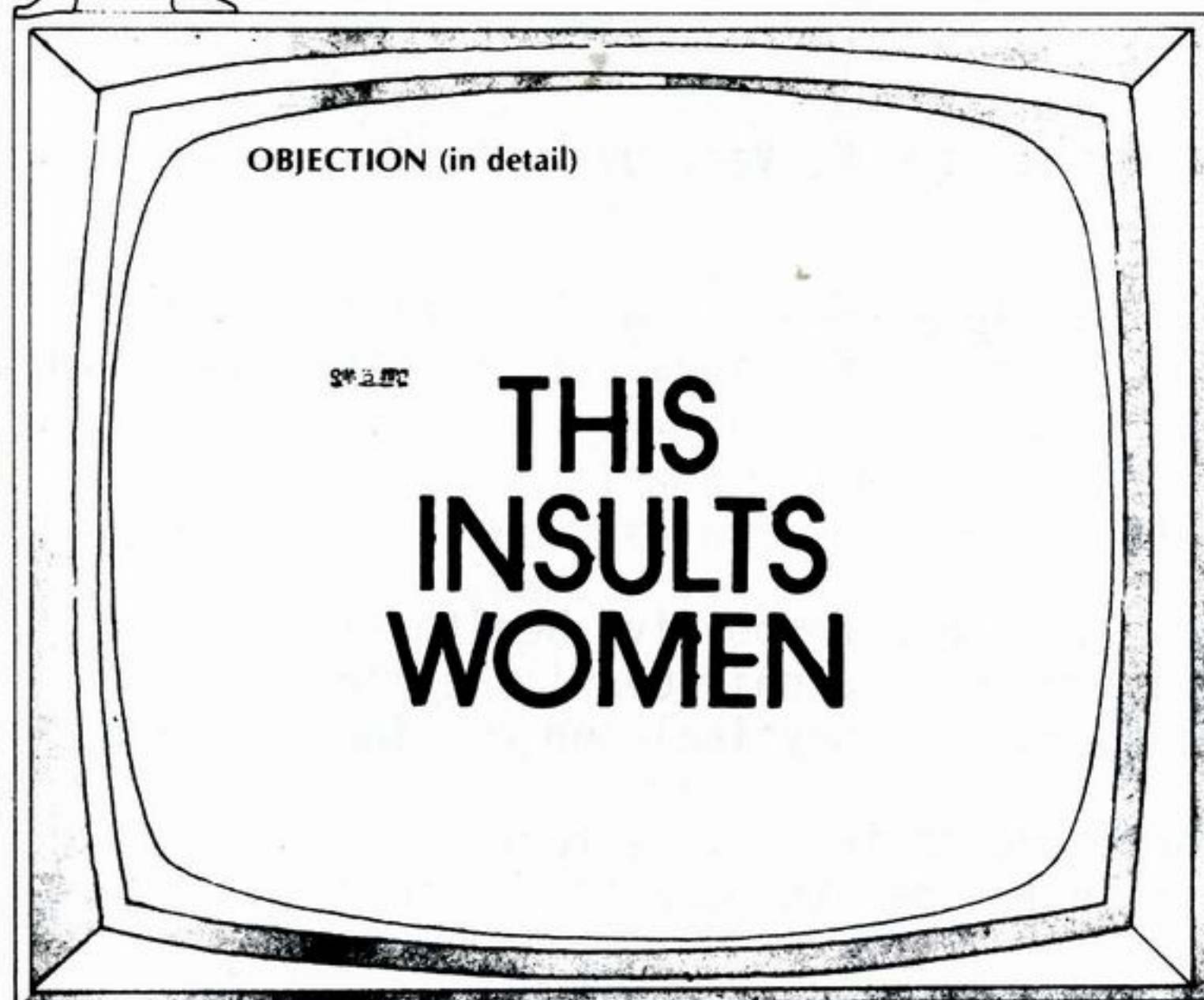
Since the founding group has chosen to proceed step by step through a democratic development process only as money permits, they invite comment and financial support at each stage leading to publication.

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

CX
2467

MEDIA WATCH, Box 46699, Station G, Vancouver, B.C. VCR 4K8.

Media Watch, a sub-committee of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, is acting to combat sexism in TV, radio and print. Individuals upset by "insulting, inaccurate and stereotypical" portrayals of women in advertising and programs, who may have thought their protests would be ineffective, can now join forces with Media Watch to press for change at both local and national levels.



Media Watch will supply forms for sending complaints to the guilty organization's head office, to the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), and to Media Watch who will keep records of all complaints. This will help the committee monitor the effectiveness of the self-regulatory guidelines under which the media industry will be operating for the next two years.

Media Watch intends to warn local women's organizations of any upcoming CRTC licence renewal hearings for radio and TV stations in their areas. This will enable women to monitor a station's programming for sexist content and prepare a brief where warranted.

The committee is also pressing for use of more female commentators and specialists in news and public affairs programs, and for better and more coverage of women's issues. It is particularly concerned about the advent of pay TV,

and has suggested that the CRTC draw up licencing regulations which would eliminate sexist exploitative use.

CX
2468 NEWSMAG, Women's Network Project, c/o Voluntary Resource Council,
81 Prince Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island C1A 4R3.
No Charge.

The Women's Network Project of Prince Edward Island is developing a new publication to build community among the province's women. Newsmag is intended:

- 1) to provide Island women with information on the issues and activities of local women's organizations;
- 2) to serve as a public forum to focus on women's interests and concerns; and
- 3) to provide women with an opportunity to learn more about developments locally and nationally that affect their well-being and/or that of their families.

Newsmag is being developed under the direction of an ad hoc committee whose eight members represent a variety of women's organizations. In order to determine in advance the degree of support for such a publication, the group first undertook an extensive survey of their constituents, using questionnaires, follow-up interviews and public meetings. The first issue is slated for publication March 8, International Women's Day.

CX
2469 MATERNAL HEALTH SOCIETY, Box 46563, Station G, Vancouver, British
Columbia V6R 4G8.



The Maternal Health Society (MHS) is a non-profit society composed of consumers and professionals interested in maternal/child health care.

Its stated aims are:

- 1) to promote flexible responsive health care for the family during the childbearing cycle, care which will optimize physical and emotional well-being.
- 2) to support parents in their efforts to make informed decisions in the health care they receive.
- 3) to disseminate current information to consumers and health professionals on health care during the childbearing cycle.
- 4) to work with government and regulatory bodies in making decisions related to health care connected with the childbearing cycle.
- 5) to obtain consumer feedback regarding health care needs, and to promote consumer input into health care planning and delivery.

MHS is involved in the following activities related to maternal/child health care:

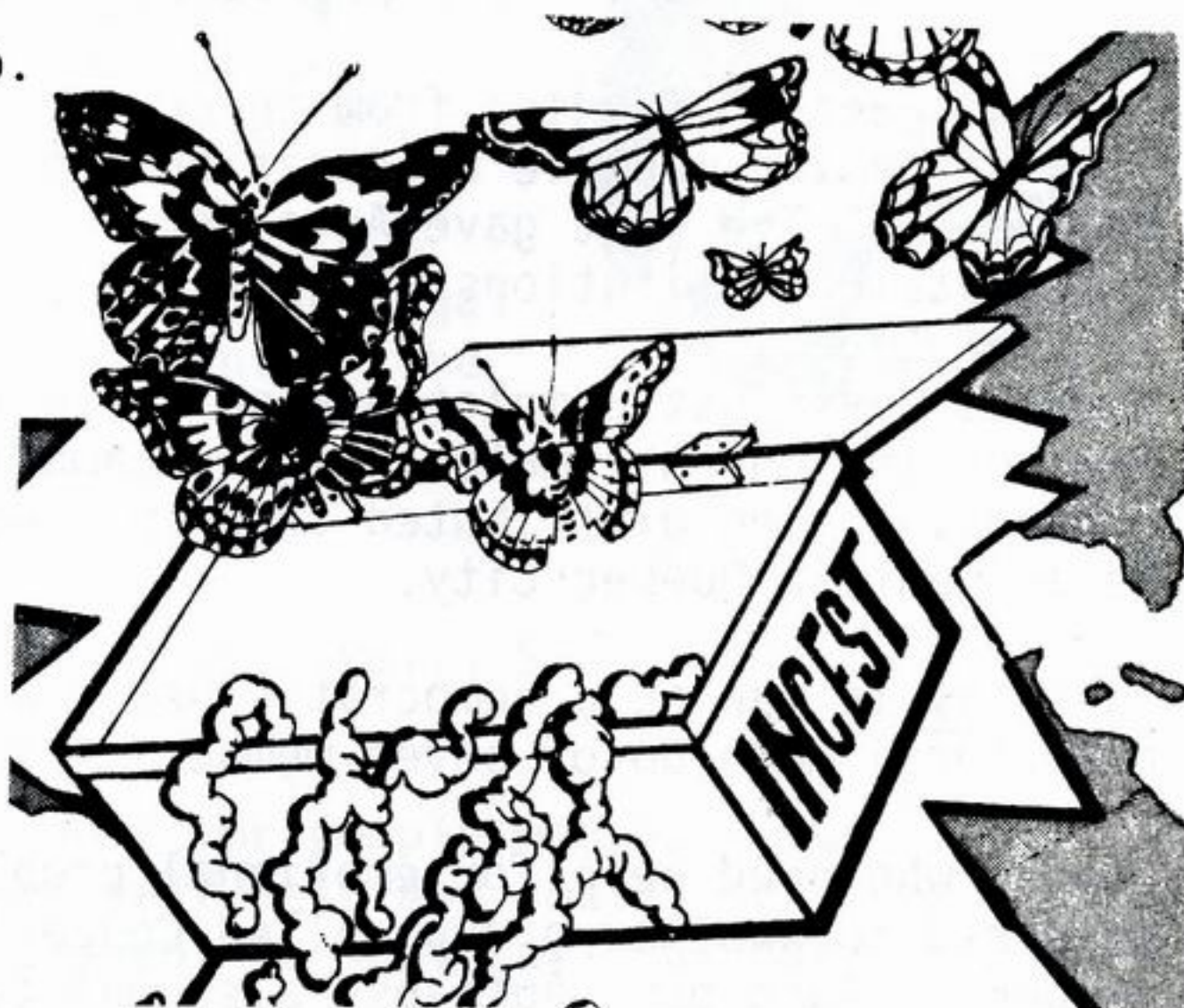
- running a film library and lending service

- holding quarterly meetings to connect people working in the field
- currently planning and organizing a spring event on the issue of women's rights in birthing
- publishing an annual Doctor Directory of those supportive of changes in the medical system in this area.

Maternal Health News (MHN), the newspaper of MHS, presents issues for discussion and information on current events. The Winter 1981 edition features a "grieving symposium" for parents and doctors involved in the fifty percent of all conceived pregnancies that end in loss. Other articles show how welfare cutbacks cause hardship for families and give information and graphics on labour and delivery.

CX INCEST SURVIVORS COLLECTIVE, c/o Vancouver Status of Women,
2470 400A West 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V5Y 1J7.

Incest has long been regarded as a social taboo. Yet evidence now coming to light suggests that it is an entrenched part of North American culture, and is in fact a manifestation of the power imbalances between men and women. Too many men assume they have the right of sexual access to female members of their family. There are an estimated 25 million incest victims in America; 1.5 million cases go unreported annually. Father-daughter incest is most prevalent, with victims ranging in age from babies on up. Sexual abuse is commonly accompanied by physical and mental violence. Mothers may be coerced to acquiesce, and abuse may continue for years. It occurs in all socio-economic groups.



In the past, fear, shame and lack of public support have prevented victims from speaking out. That is changing. In Vancouver, for instance, three adult incest survivors groups have been formed in the past year, along with an adolescent women's group and a children's group. There is as yet no support group for mothers.

In the words of the Incest Survivors Collective, "to stop incest we must look squarely at the truth as incest survivors have experienced it. Only then can we know what must be done to stop the abuse." Ultimately, however, it will require correction of the power imbalance between the sexes.

HEALTH / SANTE

CX AUTO-PSY, 45 St. Francois Est., Québec J1K 1Y4.
2471

Auto-psy is the new name of A.Q.P.S. -- l'association Québécoise des psychiatrisés (ées) et des sympathisants (es).

It has been in existence since July, 1980, and is made up of ex-psychiatric patients and sympathizers. There are no professionals in the group. It has 188 members, although only ten or fifteen are active.

Auto-psy is mainly interested in psychiatric inmates' rights and acts as liaison between its members and the professional community. The group also tries to promote ties with other self-help organizations.

It has received funding from three sources: Contraide (which is the United Way), l'Organisation mentale d'éducation populaire, and l'Office des personnes handicapées du Québec. The last gave Auto-psy a grant to do a one-hour video-tape on life in psychiatric institutions.

Members have just completed a guide to the effects of psychotropic drugs, and are now working on an inmates' rights pamphlet. Their book on psychotropic drugs is presently being distributed free to mental health consumers by the social services department in Québec City.

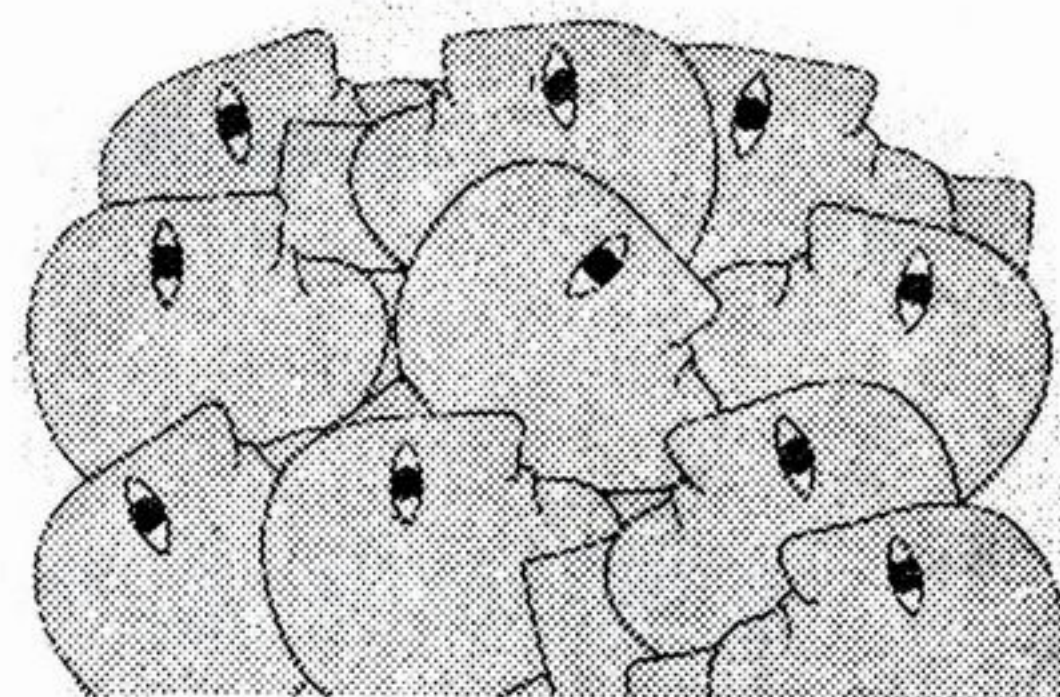
Auto-psy is run on a democratic basis and has a "conseil administratif" (board of directors) made up of seven members. Elections are held once a year.

People who need help for emotional problems and who come to Auto-psy are usually referred to another group called Coupe-Circuit. They can be reached at the same number as Auto-psy. Auto-psy also maintains ties with l'Association Québécoise pour la promotion de la santé, a group that concerns itself with promote health in general.

CX SOLIDARITE - PSCHIATRIE INC., 7401 Rue St. Hubert, Montréal,
2472 Québec, H2R 2N4.

Solidarité - Psychiatrie is an organization of ex-psychiatric patients concerned about their rights and welfare. It began in May, 1979 and has 200 members. Solidarité denounces the weaknesses, irregularities and injustices in the psychiatric care system. The group does not deny the existence of mental suffering nor does it deny the positive effects of some professionals. However, most of its members deplore the "medicalization" of suffering and the manipulation and power abuses it creates in the family, the community and the psychiatric institution.

Solidarité is organized on an egalitarian model so that members have the opportunity to be both organizers and participants. Solidarité holds daily workshops for its members for the development of various skills. It also has a strong social/recreational component.



CX BY OURSELVES, c/o Steve Stapleton, 1821 Scarth Street,
2473 Regina, Saskatchewan.

By Ourselves is a self-help group for ex-psychiatric patients in Regina, Saskatchewan. The group, which began in 1981, has 50 members. Its present program includes the management of a drop-in centre, the publication of a newsletter and a discussion group. It is currently making application for funding to staff various programs for ex-psychiatric patients.



By Ourselves is also looking into the possibility of doing legal advocacy work for former and present psychiatric patients. The group uses the media to promote its work.

CX CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF SELF-HELP, 1117 Macleod Trail, S.E.,
2474 Calgary, Alberta, T2G 2M8.

Calgary Self-Help started in 1973 as a support group for people who have had psychiatric treatment. The organization combines self-help and social services in an attempt to provide alternatives and a complement to institutional care in Calgary. There are 720 active members.

The Calgary Self-Help program includes life skills, short-term housing, employment placement, housing registry, a chapter of Gamblers Anonymous and various social/recreational services.



AGING / VIEILLESSE

CX
2475 DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION AND ACTION, St. Paul's Centre at Trinity,
427 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1X7.

Development, Education and Action (DEA) is an intergenerational, non-profit organization concerned about aging. DEA "views the individual not as a separate entity, divorced from social processes, but as an integral and inter-dependent part of the larger society, with an obligation to participate in and contribute to the society". The purpose of DEA is to provide:

- 1) a framework in which old and young people may analyse the social, cultural, economic and political structures affecting Canadians;
- 2) some resources to facilitate such study; and
- 3) support for collective action relating to this analysis.

The work of DEA is organized to combat the definition of old age as a "problem" and to address the health, income, housing and participation needs of older people. A number of strategies are employed. A school program allows older members of DEA to make presentations and share dialogue and experiences with young people. A drop-in discussion group meets bi-weekly to discuss topical concerns. In addition, DEA has produced (for lease and/or sale) two slide-tape montages: "The Old Ones: Growing Old in China and Canada" raises questions about societal strategies and myths about aging; "In Our Homes" stresses the need for older people to actively contribute in society and presents models for community planning.

CX
2476 THE NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR PENSIONERS AND SENIOR CITIZENS
FEDERATION, c/o John O. Cooper, 11 Roland Drive, Mount Pearl,
Newfoundland, A1N 1G1.



This organization represents some 250 senior citizens clubs in Newfoundland and Labrador. It publishes a newsletter, The Senior Voice, five times a year and makes regular representations to the provincial government on behalf of the approximately 50,000 senior citizens of the province. A recent letter to the Minister of Social Services, reproduced in the September-October 1981 issue of The Senior Voice, criticized the government for increasing such regressive taxes as the one on gasoline and called for better social security benefits for seniors, such as a comprehensive free participation drug plan.

CX
2477 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION: A REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON AGING (Priorités d'Action: Un Rapport du Conseil Consultatif National
sur le Troisième Âge), The National Advisory Council on Aging,
Jeanne Mance Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9. 27 pages (eng),
30 pages (fr.). October, 1981. No Charge.

Established by a federal Order-in-Council May 1, 1980, the eighteen-member National Advisory Council on Aging is charged with assisting and counselling the Minister of Health and Welfare on matters relating to the quality of life of Canada's rapidly growing aging population. In October, 1981, the Council released its first report. It contains three main sections: Public Education and Learning Opportunities for Older People, Health and Social Services for Older Canadians and Retirement Issues and Income as They Affect the Elderly. Each section consists of a short text, a bibliography, and a list of recommendations. A common theme running throughout the Report is that the elderly be involved in planning and carrying out all programs which are directed towards them.

Specific recommendations in the Report include:

- 1) An intensive program of public information be started this coming year (1982), to correct the misconceptions about aging and to establish a positive view of the role of the elderly in society;
- 2) "Extra billing" by professionals participating in government medicare programs not be permitted and professional bodies and medicare agencies develop procedures to resolve problems of fee-schedules;
- 3) An organized body independent of government and social agencies to function in each community and province, to promote the well-being of the elderly and their optimal care when needed;
- 4) Any terms relating to mandatory retirement be negotiated in the work place, with recognition that a flexible system exist to provide employees with options.

LABOUR / TRAVAIL

CX 2478 COMMENTS ON "UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE 1980's": A REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT PREPARED FOR THE MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION, Dr. Robert Hill for the Community Services Council of Newfoundland and Labrador, P.O. Box 5116, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5V3 (709) 753-9860. 34 pages. Write for details.



'Oh yeah? Well I bet my Dad has been without a job for longer than your Dad!'

In July, 1981, the Report of the Federal Task Force on Unemployment was made public. Since the recommendations of this report would have serious consequences for the social and economic fabric of Newfoundland, the Community Services Council of Newfoundland and Labrador (CSC) asked Dr. Robert Hill, a sociologist, to analyze the Report. His paper, Comments on "Unemployment Insurance in the 1980's...", has since been adopted as CSC policy.

Dr. Hill's paper identifies both positive and negative implications of the Task Force recommendations. The positive include the simplification of UI regulations and improved coverage for pregnant women and part-time workers. However, these benefits are more than offset by the other proposed changes, especially the significant increase in the number of weeks of insurable employment required before payment can be received (in Newfoundland, 15 weeks rather than 10) and the decrease in the duration of benefits (by as much as 12 weeks). Dr. Hill contends that the reasons provided by the Task Force for these changes, such as to encourage labour mobility, are not applicable to the vast majority of those who would be affected. The chief result of the changes would be to force many workers out of the labour market altogether and onto social assistance.

Since the main purpose of the proposed changes seems to be to save the federal government money rather than meet the needs of the unemployed, Dr. Hill recommends that the changes (other than the positive ones) be postponed until a systematic programme of job creation is underway. If and when such changes are made, they should take into account regional inequalities of opportunity in the labour market.

CX 2479 LES ENFANTS AU TRAVAIL, Programme International pour l'Amélioration des Conditions de Travail, Organization Internationale de Travail, 1211 Geneva 22, Suisse. Disponible en anglais et français. Ecrivez pour d'autres renseignements. 180 pages. 1979.

Cette étude vient d'un projet du Programme International pour l'Amélioration des Conditions de Travail qui est sorti de l'Organisation Internationale de Travail (OIT). Ce programme, débuté en 1976, est préparé pour promouvoir ou bien pour appuyer des actions de la part des états membres qui veulent déterminer et atteindre des objectifs qui visent à "rendre le travail plus humain." Le but de ce livre c'est

de regarder le problème du travail des enfants. L'objet fondamental de l'étude c'est de faire connaître ce phénomène, d'analyser ces causes et de promouvoir des solutions possibles.

Dix des monographies - il y a un total de quinze qui ont été fait pour l'étude - sont présentées dans ce volume. Une analyse introductive parle du milieu social, économique et culturel, du cadre législatif, des cas concrets du travail des enfants, des conditions de travail et l'environnement, de l'éducation et l'instruction et des actions futures. Les monographies présentent quelques aspects du travail des enfants en Argentine, en Grèce, en Inde, en Indonésie, en Italie, en Mexique, en Nigéria, en Pakistan, en Péru et en Thaïlande.

Une série d'appendices (des colloques importants, des recommandations, etc.) et une introduction à d'autres lectures terminent ce livret.

CX
2480 UPM: LA VOIX DE L'UNION DES PECHEURS DES MARITIMES, L'Union des Pêcheurs des Maritimes, C.P. 506, Richibouctou, Nouveau-Brunswick. Ecrivez pour d'autres renseignements. Disponible en anglais et français. 16 pages. 1981.

Ce numéro de cette revue bilingue trace l'histoire des pêcheurs côtiers dans leur lutte d'obtenir le droit de syndiquer. Ce numéro passe en revue les efforts des pêcheurs qui ont commencé dans les années '30 et qui continuent jusqu'au présent. Le 5 juillet, 1981 la législation, qu'on attendait depuis longtemps, sur les droits de négociation collective des pêcheurs était introduite dans l'Assemblée de Nouveau-Brunswick. La législation était remise en Comité et deux jours plus tard l'Assemblée était ajournée jusqu'en mars, 1982.

Un article sommaire constate que les pêcheurs ont tiré bien des leçons de cette longue lutte. Ils se sont rendus compte du rôle des gouvernements en appuyant les intérêts d'une minorité de riches propriétaires d'usines. Ils croient que des comités bi-partites et tri-partites ne sont qu'un passe-temps pour donner l'impression aux pêcheurs qu'ils peuvent contribuer à la législation; en attendant les compagnies et le gouvernement se réunissent en cachette pour déterminer leur propre législation qui est anti-syndicale. Finalement, l'article souligne que les pêcheurs ont appris l'importance de participer et de s'unir avec le mouvement labeur afin de lutter pour les droits démocratiques pour tous les travailleurs.

La revue contient une description d'un vidéo intitulé "Fish or Cut Bait", dans lequel on interviewe trente pêcheurs. Ils soutiennent qu'un syndicat est essentiel car les compagnies ont eu recours aux cours, à la GRC et aux fonds gouvernementaux pour maintenir le contrôle de cette industrie pour leurs propres profits et puissance. Ce numéro contient aussi un interview avec Guy Cormier, président de l'UPM, et un reportage des pêcheurs qui avaient rendu visite à Nicaragua faisant partie d'une délégation canadienne de syndicalistes.

THE COMPANIONS OF ADANAC

(See CONNEXIONS' Logo)



A wise northern Elk was recently chosen by his concerned herd to investigate why their ancestral territories were being dug up, drilled and levelled by huge skeletal monsters which left endless obstructions across their migration and grazing grounds. The Elk soon discovered that the purpose of this was to extract the earth's energy to expand development in the South.

So the Elk decided to follow the proposed route for taking the energy south. He crossed the great and beautiful mountain ranges and then entered the lush forests. There he came across a Mother bear who was crying. "What are you so upset about?" asked the Elk. "Oh dear!", said the Mother Bear, "I don't know what to do (sob, sob), all the trees are being cut down to be used for southern develop-

ment. We have been promised replanted forests but all we get is more swamp!" She showed the Elk miles of destroyed landscape and explained how this had disillusioned her cubs who were now living aimlessly. "Join me in my investigation", said the Elk, "and we'll get to the bottom of this." The Mother Bear consented and they walked on together.

A few days later they spotted by a stream a Beaver who was cynically arguing with his reflection on the water. "Now then, what is the matter with you?" asked the Mother Bear. "I'd like to know who could be cheerful when their life is endangered!" snapped the Beaver. "My ancestors were hunted for their fur but they were better off than our generation. We can't even go into the water anymore because we'll be poisoned. Uch, what despair!" "Join us to find the cause of our problems", said the Mother Bear.

The Beaver thought well of the idea and joined them. After some time the travellers happened across a Canada Goose who was coughing and fluttering in confusion. "You're going to hurt yourself if you're not careful!" said the Beaver, "What is the matter?" The Goose replied saying, "Our flock was flying north for the summer when we were overcome (cough, cough) by the smog and pollution (hack) from the traffic and factories in the city." "You better come with us", said the Beaver, "we are investigating the cause of our mutual problems and it seems that the city is the place to start." The Canada Goose joined the companions and when they reached the outskirts of the city they were confronted by an angry assembly of Frogs. At first the Frogs were apprehensive but then the companions explained their purpose. The Frogs explained their own history of trying to coexist with what they called Modern Industrial Humans; but they got angry and drove the Frogs away. The Frogs were now uniting to resist. Their spokesperson therefore joined the Companions of Adanac who entered the city. When they reached the place where humans gather to plan development. The Elk being the tallest, listened at the window.

After awhile he reflected, "The humans are arguing about whose ideas to follow for development. Some care only for prestige, others want power, still others are concerned about productivity; but the ones in obvious control are those who have sheer profit as their motive. It's clear they don't have our interests in mind; in fact few of them represent us and many are in league with foreign developers." The Companions consulted and drew up a plan. The Elk, being the wisest and the most stable, placed his feet firmly on the ground. The Mother Bear, noted for her strength, and the Beaver, a shrewd organizer, climbed on the Elk's back. The Canada Goose, well known for a clear overview analysis, perched herself in the Elk's antlers. Finally the Frog, trusted for its history of grassroots experience, hopped to the top of the Elk's head.

At a given signal they all began to protest loudly and clearly the ways in which these humans plan development. The bray of the Elk, the growl of the Bear, the Goose's honk, the Beaver's snap and the Frog's croak alerted all their friends. The courageous unity of the Companions of Adanac so overwhelmed the humans whose plans were unjust, that they fled in fear and confusion.

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