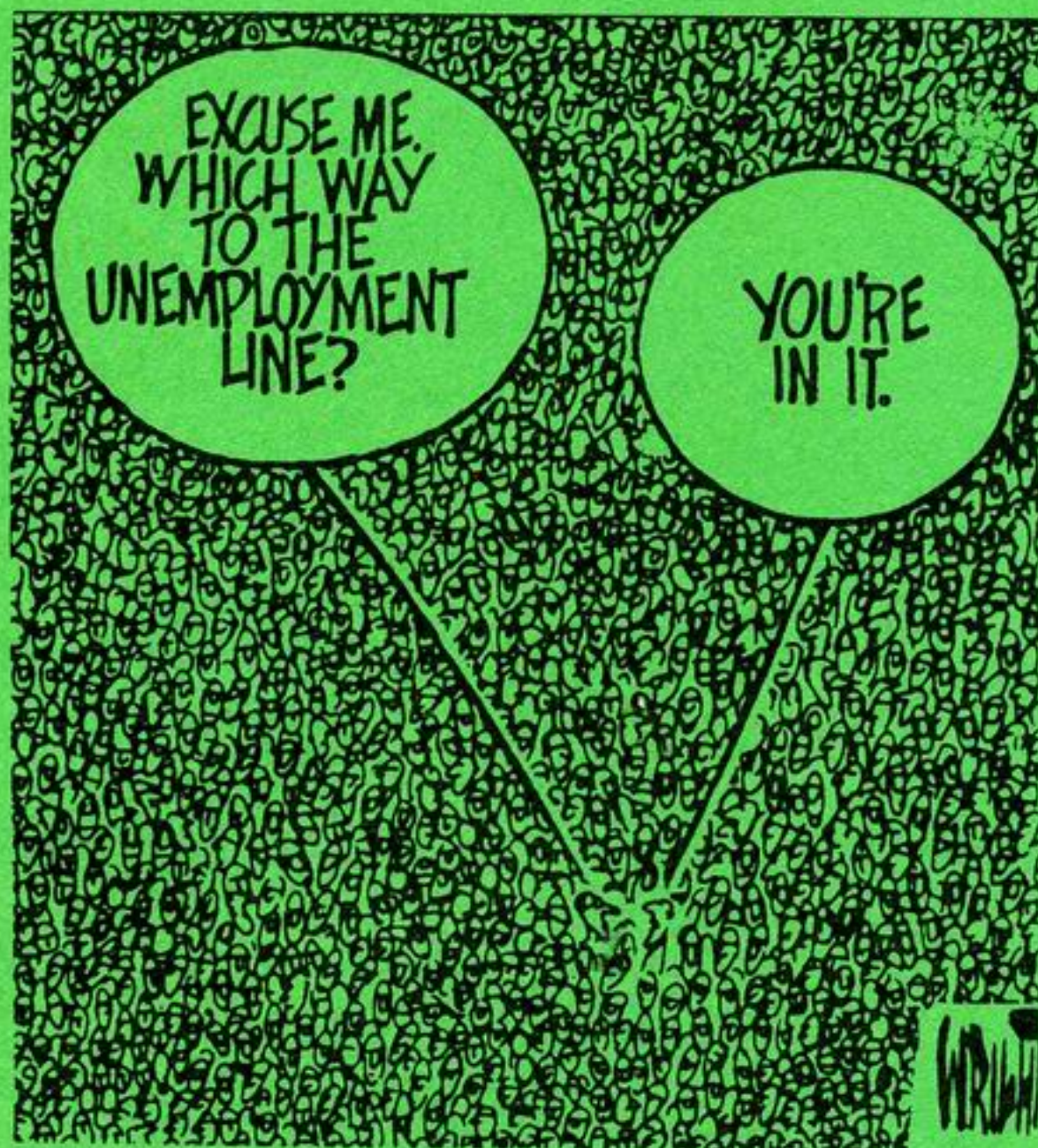
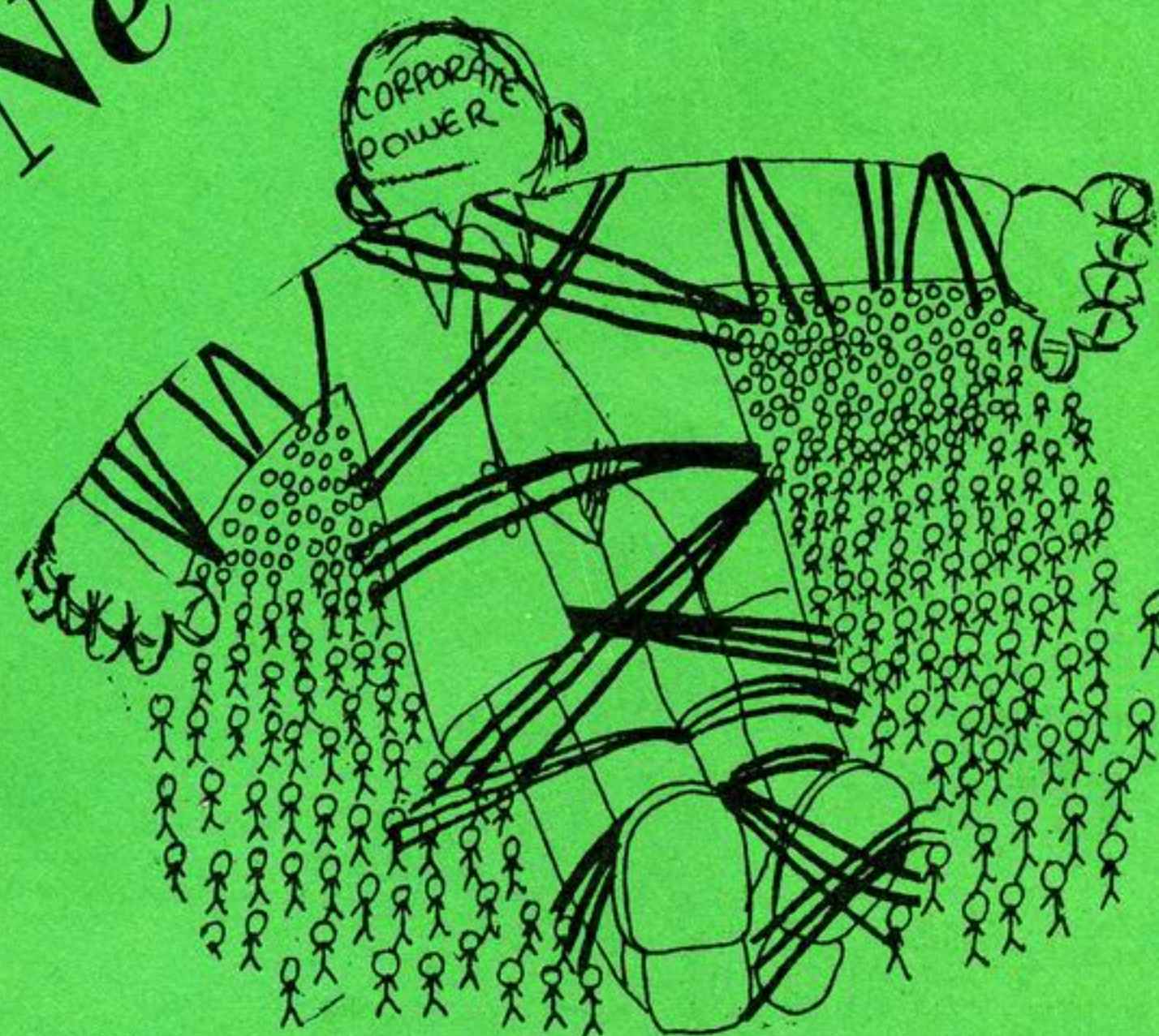


# CONNEXIONS



*Toward A New Economy*



Summer 1983  
Volume 8, Number 2

**\$2.50**



# HELP WANTED

CONNEXIONS IS LOOKING FOR COLLECTIVE MEMBERS AND REGIONAL CONTACT PERSONS

We need REGIONAL CONTACT PERSONS to . . .

- keep the CONNEXIONS collective informed of the needs, hopes, troubles, projects, and publications of social change groups in their area;
- help solicit and summarize materials from local groups . . .

IF YOU . . .

- support CONNEXIONS' goals of "networking and information-sharing among people working for peace, justice, and liberation";
- are in touch with social change projects in your community, city, province, or region;
- can offer about eight hours a month;
- want more information about regional contact persons . . .

We need COLLECTIVE MEMBERS to . . .

- participate in consensus-based decision-making at bi-weekly meetings;
- share work in soliciting materials, writing summaries, editing and production of CONNEXIONS, and office tasks.

IF YOU . . .

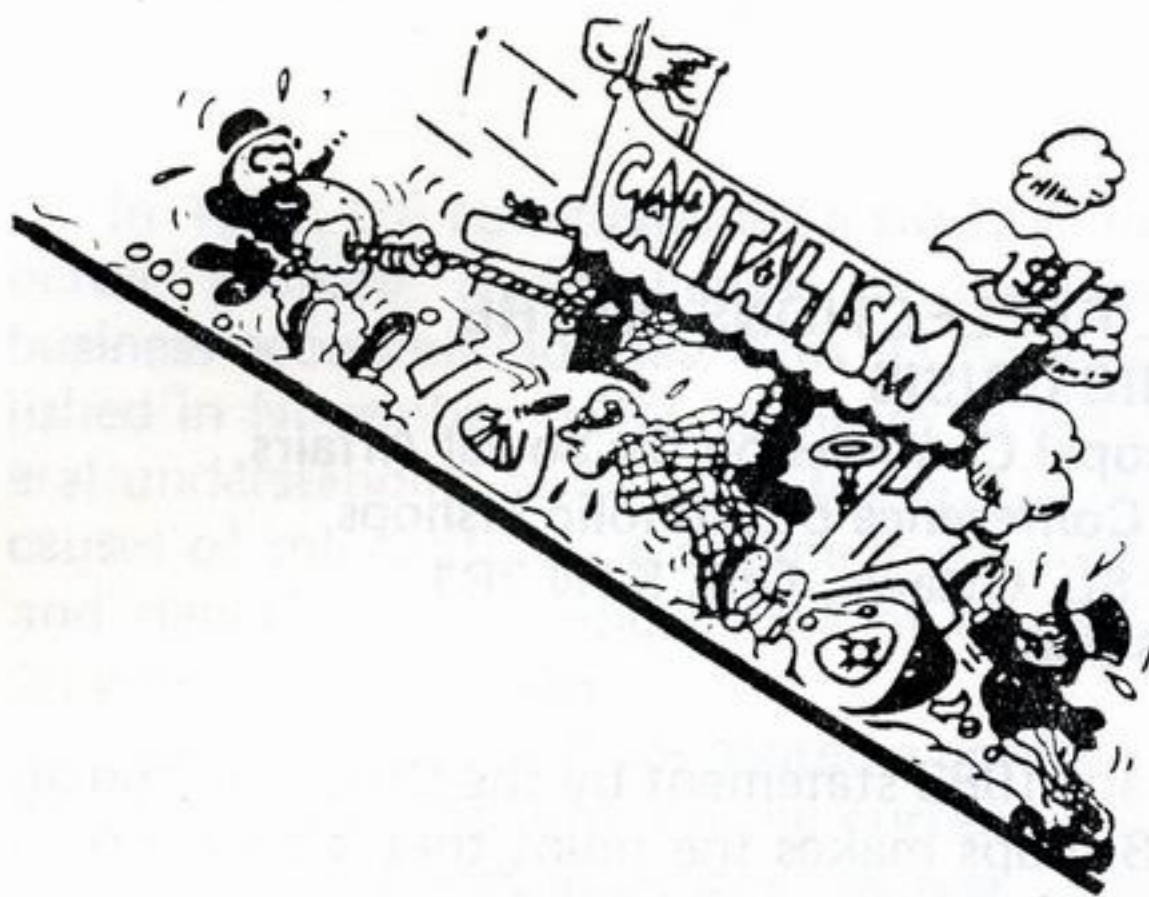
- support CONNEXIONS' goals of "networking and information-sharing among people working for peace, justice, and liberation";
- are committed to consensus-based decision-making
- live in the Toronto area;
- can offer about four hours a week;
- want more information about the CONNEXIONS collective . . .

WRITE US AT:

427 Bloor St. W.  
Toronto, Ont.  
M5S 1X7

OR PHONE US AT: (416) 960-3903





# TOWARD A NEW ECONOMY

Dear friends,

So much has been written and said about the present world-wide economic situation that we decided to produce an issue on economic alternatives. We solicited materials from across the country, asking you to tell us how you are working "toward a new economy".

The summaries in this issue reflect two basic responses to the *status quo*. The first is a critique of the current situation from the standpoint of those whose interests are not served by the dominant economic system. The other response is the creation of alternatives which seek to embody those values of community control, democratic participation, and production for human need which are lost in the grab for profit.

When collective members discussed the materials summarized, we found we had differing interpretations of the work being done to build a new economy. Some were disappointed and thought we have not yet been very effective in bringing about the changes required to establish a new economy. Strategies such as worker control, production for need rather than profit, and ecologically-sound planning seem still to be confined to the fringes of an economic system driven by completely different imperatives. This is hardly surprising, given the strong opposition of those whose interests are served by a profit-based system and the rhetoric of recession. Nonetheless, some thought that most alternative projects had accepted this relegation to the margins and had not made new approaches visible, attractive, and believable to the large numbers of skeptics who cannot imagine that anything is realistic or workable except the *status quo*. Other collective members questioned the whole concept of alternative economies, suggesting that they act as a safety valve, releasing the pressure of discontent and anger from the system.

Still other collective members were more optimistic and excited. They thought that innovative work is being done by unions (including unions of the unemployed), churches, and other community organizations to create a better understanding of the present system and to develop alternatives. They were surprised that so many projects were surviving in the face of opposition and recession. An increasing number of people seem to be thinking more critically and developing clearer visions of a more just and equitable economic order.





**CX 2764**

## ONE SKY REPORTS

Saskatchewan Cross Cultural Centre  
134 Ave. F South,  
Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8  
(306) 652-1571

The economy is becoming a primary concern to most people these days. The last three ONE SKY REPORTS have dealt with different aspects of this pressing problem. Each REPORT is 24 pages long, national and international in approach, and provides a resource page for further investigation.

"Microchip Imperialism" examines the international operation and control of new technology. Topics include an analysis of the dominant corporations, the technology of apartheid in South Africa, the South Korean connection, robotization, and the effects on workers. The centre also produced "Labour & the New Technology", a REPORT that focuses on workers and workplaces.

"The Global Plantation" includes articles on agribusiness in the Americas, land reform in Central America, North American agriculture, and farmworkers.

The most recent issue, "Betting on Repression", focuses on the international debt crisis. There are articles on international banking, the Canadian banks, Mexico's debt crisis, and an enlightening analysis of the major changes that multinational corporations have gone through in the last twenty years.

Subscriptions to the ONE SKY REPORT and a monthly calendar of events come with a membership in One Sky — \$10/yr. for individuals, \$25/yr. for organizations. Members also receive reduced rental rates on equipment and audio-visuals. Individual Reports are \$1/copy plus \$ .50 postage and handling and there is a bulk rate for 10 or more copies of \$ .60/copy plus postage.



**a large flow  
of money  
goes from poor  
to rich countries**

**CX 2765**

## ETHICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

The Episcopal Commission for Social Affairs,  
Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops,  
90 Parent St., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7B1  
(613) 236-9461

This January 1983 statement by the Canadian Roman Catholic Bishops makes the point that labour should take precedence over profit. In these economic times especially, labour should be the focus of recovery.

Two guiding proponents of 1) "a preferential option for the poor, the afflicted and the oppressed"; and, 2) "the special value and dignity of human work in God's plan for Creation", plus their own experiences of the personal effects of plant shut-downs, etc., has lead the Bishop's Conference to speak out on the economic crisis.

In developing strategies for economic recovery they suggest:

- that the needs of the poor have priority over the wants of the rich;
- the rights of workers are more important than the maximization of profits; and
- the participation of marginalized groups has precedence over the preservation of a system that excludes them.

The Bishops list six short-term strategies to be followed by both government and business, which focus on job creation for the unemployed.

The four page paper outlines Canada's involvement in the world economic crisis and suggests ways of responding which will benefit Canadian workers. It concludes with a six step guideline for study and action.

**CX 2766**

## UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS UNION

90 Codeco Court, Don Mills, Ont. M3A 1A2  
(416) 447-5196

The UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS UNION (UE) has commissioned and made available a report entitled, *Understanding Inflation*, by E.G. Adams as a contribution to public discussion of the two most important problems facing Canadians today — unemployment and inflation. UE gives first priority to the former while arguing that government policy is almost wholly concerned about the latter.



In 1981, UE commissioned a study of inflation to better prepare its challenge to government and business economic policies. This 93 page report published in November, 1982, is meant to aid in the general understanding of inflation today. UE outlines the causes of the continuous decline in economic activity and details a two-pronged line of attack on unemployment and inflation.

In April, 1983, UE sponsored a conference for its members to further outline the current dilemma and their proposed strategies for change. The opening address, titled "The Economy", has been printed and is available from the UE office. The paper briefly names the causes of the current depression and outlines the tactics for an alternative economic strategy for the country.

Issues of economic strategy and policy regularly appear in the Union's bi-weekly newspaper, *UE News*, as well as their monthly publication, *UE Facts and Comment*.



## CX 2767

### CANADIAN LABOUR

Canadian Labour Congress

2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X7

CANADIAN LABOUR is the monthly publication of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC). The February, 1983, edition highlights the January 27 meeting of church and labour leaders that endorsed the New Year's message of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops on the economy. Also featured are articles on unemployment. One looks at what the British Columbia Federation of Labour is doing to aid people affected by lay-offs. A second article explores the intolerable levels of unemployment among the disabled and what should be done to correct this situation.

The publication is bilingual and subscriptions are free upon request.

## CX 2768

### POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE ECONOMY

Canadian Council on Social Development

55 Parkdale, Box C.P. 3505, Station C

Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4G1

(613) 728-1865

9 pages, Spring 1983

The Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD) is a national, non-partisan, registered charitable organization that researches, formulates, and promotes social policies based on the principle of social justice.

Fearing that the recent recession will lead to only modest economic growth as well as continued high unemployment, possibly for most of the decade, CCSD has issued this STATEMENT. It cites 11 per cent unemployment, increased social assistance case-loads, only two-thirds of the 7.2 million people between the ages of 15 and 30 in the labour force, and increases in alcoholism and drug abuse, spouse and child abuse, family breakup and increased risk of disease as symptoms of an economic structure that is faltering.

CCSD looks to a solution that calls for rapid development of employment especially in voluntary and human services organizations. Specifically, the STATEMENT recommends that:

- the government assist the voluntary sector in doubling its work-force in the next two years and tripling it in the next four to five years;
- there is a need for long-term integrated job creation and training initiatives in the public sector as well as in local communities. These must provide access to opportunities for disadvantaged members of the labour force, including youth, natives, women and the disabled, to refer people to training or job creation opportunities after four months of unemployment;
- given the evidence that massive unemployment will continue throughout much of the decade even with an economic recovery, governments should immediately begin to incorporate both social and economic criteria in policy decisions and in the evaluation of all initiatives.





**CX 2769**

**VIE OUVRIERE**

1201 rue Visitation, Montréal, Qué. H2L 3B5

(514) 524-3561

64 pages, \$2.50

The March, 1983, issue of VIE OUVRIERE, "Une Société Nouvelle en Vue?" focuses on the experiences of workers in the 1980s. Articles in this issue recount the struggles of workers who have been locked out, who have walked out, and those who have organized boycotts and marches. People talk about what they have lost and what they have gained in the fight. The editorial reflects on the 1970s . . . we worked so hard to create a more just society, but in actual fact the 1980s are turning out to be worse for working people than the 1970s. All working people are affected, but in particular, women, youth and immigrants are hit the hardest in economic hard times.

The magazine tells the stories of two groups of people who are struggling to establish and keep alternatives alive. One town, Guyenne, Qué., is trying to work co-operatively. In San Salvador, El Salvador, the people are struggling to gain some control over their lives.

Much of what is written in this issue draws a comparison between this "recession" and the "Great Depression" of the 1930s. The magazine is published eight times a year in French only. Subscriptions are \$15 per year.



**CX 2770**

**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIRECTIONS FOR CANADA**

A Conference sponsored by the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto; the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, and the Ecumenical Forum. c/o Social Planning Council, 185 Bloor St. E., Third Floor, Toronto, Ont. M4W 3J3

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIRECTIONS FOR CANADA is the name of a conference in Toronto on June 16, 17, 18, 1983. Subtitled "Finding Alternatives, Building a Social Movement", the stated purpose of the conference is "to learn what caused the crisis", "develop strategies to end it", and "build alliances between social agencies, community groups, religious leaders, labour, women, minorities, parents and teachers".

Conference discussions and workshops include: "The Need for a New Economic Direction"; "The Attack on Labour"; "The Effects of the Crisis on Women"; "Worker Buy-outs and Worker Ownership"; "New Roles for Trade Unions"; "Community-based Job Creation Strategies"; and "Building a Social Movement".

**CX 2771**

**CANADIAN FARMWORKERS UNION**

4730 Imperial St., Burnaby, B.C. V5J 1C2

(604) 430-6055

The CANADIAN FARMWORKERS UNION (CFU) was founded in the spring of 1980. In the three years since its founding, the CFU has won several victories, including changes in labour legislation, several collective agreements, and has raised consciousness among both farmworkers and the public. Since the inability of immigrant workers to speak English is one basis of their exploitation, the CFU has recently started a program in English as a Second Language.

An example of the improvement in federal and provincial codes that the CFU has helped win for Canada's more than 200,000 farmworkers came in January of this year when the federal government dropped Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance Act. This regulation helped create the labour contract system in British Columbia — a system under which contractors took anywhere from 25-40 per cent of workers' wages in return for "continuity" of employment — by requiring farmworkers to work more than 25 days for the same employer to be eligible for UIC (while other workers had to work only 15 hours).



## ECONOMY

The CANADIAN FARMWORKERS UNION points out that organizing the unorganized is a long, difficult process. It has won some contracts and its organizing efforts have planted the seeds of future contracts by raising the consciousness of farmworkers and beginning to overcome intimidation by growers. To harvest the crop growing from these seeds, the CFU needs additional support.



### CX 2772

#### **DOWN ON THE FARM**

Unconscious Collective

25-minute 16mm film

Available for rental or sale from DEC Films,  
427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7  
(416) 964-6901

DOWN ON THE FARM is the filmstory of a National Farmers Union organizer. It shows people's efforts to organize and fight back against the threat that agribusiness poses to rural family farms and life styles.

### CX 2773

#### **ACCOUNTS OF WRATH: THE FAMILY FARM UNDER SIEGE**

By Nick Fillmore, in This Magazine (March 1983)  
70 the Esplanade, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1R2

This article chronicles the devastating effects of the economic crisis on the family farm, and the efforts of farmers to fight back through groups like the Canadian Farm Survival Organization.

The easy-money loan policies of the banks of the 1970s were designed to lock farmers into a system of farm financing that demanded ever greater outlays of capital. Production costs soared, and farming became a capital-intensive business. When interest rates skyrocketed, farmers were on the hook and foreclosures swept across previously stable farm regions.

The result was desperation and anger among farmers, and increasingly militant action by at least some of them. The Farm Survival Organization hit the headlines as farmers physically stopped equipment seizures, bank foreclosures, and bankruptcy auctions.

As well, they are demanding changes in laws and policies that would permit fair settlements of debts and would establish a guaranteed minimum price for farm products.

### CX 2774

#### **WHO PAYS? WHO PROFITS?**

#### **FOOD PRODUCTION IN CANADA**

World Food Project. 25 minute slide-tape show.

Available for rental or sale from DEC Films,  
427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7  
(416) 964-6901

This montage looks at the history of farming in Canada. The spirit of co-operation among farmers is seen giving way to rising competition among them. At the same time farmers' interests begin to conflict first with the railroad and elevator interests and later with the government. In the present, farmers are increasingly caught in a cost squeeze as the costs of farm inputs soar and the prices paid for farm produce remain consistently low. The show details how industry has come to control the lion's share of the consumer's food dollar. In the same vein, the difficulties of workers in food-related industries and the complaints of consumers are looked at in the light of the emerging market power of corporate food empires.

The montage contrasts these trends, and the 'solutions' offered by the Department of Agriculture to an alternative view of agriculture based on co-operative enterprise and public ownership of farm land.

### CX 2775

#### **CITY FARMER**

Suite 801, 318 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2V3  
(604) 685-5832

CITY FARMER encourages people to produce some of their own food in urban areas by offering them information through their school, demonstrations, a food garden, and through publications.



# ORGANIZE THE UNEMPLOYED !

## CX 2776

**UNION OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS**  
c/o 323 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1S2  
(416) 967-3729

The UNION OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS (U UW) is a "non-partisan political action group whose purpose is to organize the unemployed". The U UW calls itself a union because its aims are the same as the labour movement's: "full employment in a healthy work environment where workers have a real voice in the conditions of their employment". The U UW believes that "employment is a right not a privilege", and is pressuring the government for meaningful jobs and demanding the extension of unemployment insurance benefits.

The U UW sponsored a March for Jobs on May 28th, 1983. Some of their demands were:

- "People before profits;
- an economic policy for jobs;
- restrain profits not wages;
- freeze on evictions and foreclosures;
- reverse social service cutbacks; and
- extended public work programme at union wages."

As a result of U UW's efforts, Bell Canada was forced to delay and possibly withdraw its plan to charge some new customers defined as "credit risks" a \$100 deposit.

This policy discriminates against those people who can least afford to pay such a charge: the unemployed, students, and the poor.

The U UW also sponsored demonstrations at Jobmart in protest of its practice of charging \$50 for job postings which in most cases had already been published in the newspapers. Jobmart was subsequently forced to establish a refund policy.

The U UW has recently formed a Women's Committee that has developed a statement on women and unemployment, and participated in two International Women's Day events. The Women's Committee is currently setting an agenda for its future discussion and work; suggestions and requests for information are welcome. The U UW also includes: Membership and Mobilization, Press and Publicity, and Labour Committees.

## CX 2776A UNEMPLOYED ORGANIZATIONS

Hamilton-Niagara Coalition  
350 Quigley Rd., Unit 148  
Hamilton, Ont.

Wage Restraint and Unemployed Co-ordinating Committee (WRAUCC)  
231 Bay St. N., Hamilton, Ont. L8R 2R1

London Unemployed Organization  
UG Local 546  
410 3rd St., London, Ont.

London Union of Unemployed Workers  
150 Kent St., London, Ont.

Welland Unemployed Organization  
U.E. Hall  
16 Steele St., Welland, Ont.

Unemployed Action Alliance  
145 King St., St. Catharines Ont.

Laid-Off Committee  
USWA Local 6500  
92 Flood Rd., Sudbury, Ont.

Regroupement des Chomeurs et des Chomeuses  
1015 Ste-Catherine est  
Montreal, Que. H2L 2G4

B.C. Federation of the Unemployed  
c/o Campbell River COTU  
Box 55, Campbell River, B.C. V9W 4Z9

Port Alberni O.U.W.  
P.O. Box 282, Port Alberni, B.C.

Union of Unemployed Workers  
Central Building  
202-620 View St., Victoria, B.C. V8W 1J6



CAIMAW C.O.U.  
707-12 St., New Westminster, B.C.

Nanaimo Unemployed Workers Committee  
495 Dunsmuir St., Nanaimo, B.C.

Edmonton C.O.T.U.  
11308-91 St., Edmonton, Alta.

Regina C.O.T.U.  
1340 McIntosh St., Regina, Sask.

S.G.E.U. Jobs Program Committee  
1400 Broadway Ave., Regina, Sask.

Community Unemployment Help Centre  
213 Notre Dame St., Ste. 606  
Winnipeg, Man.

### CX 2777

#### KAMLOOPS AMALGAMATED RESOURCES Kamloops, B.C.

KAMLOOPS AMALGAMATED RESOURCES (KAR) is an umbrella organization of groups and individuals trying to "do something" in the face of 40 per cent unemployment. One member organization is the Kamloops Unemployment Guidance Centre, financed by local unions and the British Columbia Federation of Labour, which works to provide help for people out of work. KAR also incorporates a food bank which provides food for thousands; a job bank which tries to find jobs for people and operates a skills barter system; a community garden which provides land for people to grow their own food; a toy recycling centre; a babysitting co-operative; and a city beautification project.

### CX 2778

#### TEN-POINT PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Special Issue of *CUPE FACTS*

Canadian Union of Public Employees,  
21 Florence St., Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0W6

The Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) recently published a TEN-POINT PROGRAM FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY. It is intended as an alternative to current government policies of high interest rates, tight money, handouts to business, and deliberately induced unemployment.

The main points of the PROGRAM are: stimulate the economy through direct government spending, stop cuts in public spending, lower interest rates, implement foreign exchange controls, nationalize the banks, cut defence spending, introduce price controls, expand public ownership, extend public services, and reform government finances to raise the necessary money for these programs.

CUPE recommends that the government direct its spending to create permanent jobs, rather than temporary make-work projects. Public housing, public transit, health care, day care, education, and cultural activities services for the elderly are all areas where more direct government investment is required to meet social needs.

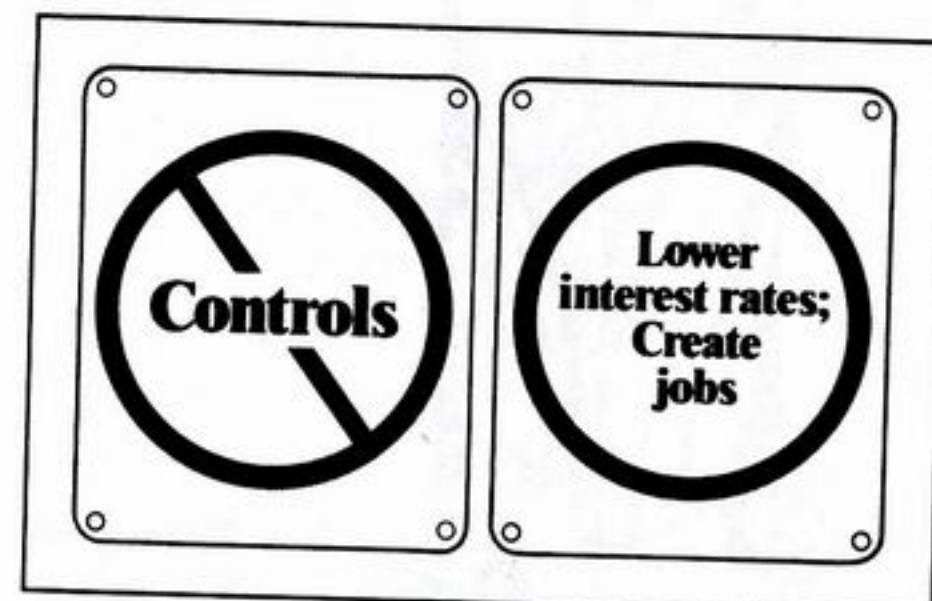
The current government program of cuts in public spending is in error both because it increases unemployment in the health, education and social service fields, and because it generates further hardships for various disadvantaged groups.

Lower interest rates are recommended as a further economic stimulus. To stop inflation, price controls are favoured over wage controls, since "price controls place the burden on those most able to bear it: the largest corporations."

To provide the necessary finances for these expenditures, CUPE proposes that the taxation system be reformed to make it more equitable. This would mean re-assessing the special measures which favour corporations and the wealthy — tax deferrals, accelerated write-offs, low capital gains, and the like. ("While corporations face a nominal tax rate of 46 per cent, actual taxes paid only amount to 17-18 per cent of their profits.")

Additional monies would be freed up by cutting defence spending from the \$7 billion it will reach this year. (CUPE notes that U.S. studies have demonstrated that while \$1 billion (U.S.) spent on defence creates only 76,000 direct and indirect jobs, the same amount could create 139,000 jobs in health services and 187,000 jobs in education.)

Expansion of public ownership and nationalization of our banks are seen as necessary to give Canadians the necessary power to re-direct the economy.





CX 2779

**ISSUE 10: THE ECONOMICS OF INJUSTICE:  
INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND THE GAI**

Dept. of Church in Society, Division of Mission in  
Canada, United Church of Canada  
85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M8

ISSUE 10, a series published by the Division of Mission in Canada of the United Church, is a critical assessment of social concerns designed to strengthen discussion and action.

ISSUE 10, published a few years ago, provides basic background information on Canada's economic structure and the distribution of wealth and power among its citizens. Popular myths are debunked. For example, it is a fact that nearly half of those who are poor in Canada work for a living. The facts "force us to question the values that our society is built upon — a society which promises equality and human dignity and delivers poverty."

The ISSUE focuses upon individuals with "a firm base on which to stand in times of economic instability." The GAI is advocated as one portion of the development of long-range goals to eliminate poverty.



CX 2780

**COMMUNITY FORUM ON SHARED  
RESPONSIBILITY**

Top Floor, 49 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.  
M5E 1C9  
(416) 361-0466

The COMMUNITY FORUM ON SHARED RESPONSIBILITY is a Toronto social justice network which supports groups struggling with issues of justice, publicizes models of change, and holds forums on current issues.

On May 18, 1983, the COMMUNITY FORUM held a workshop on "Creating Jobs for Ourselves and Others". The workshop featured speakers from New Dawn and Bridgehead Trading, as well as several case studies in which participants discussed how they might structure a specific economic initiative.

Speakers shared practical advice with participants. It was noted, for example, that many government grants sap a great deal of organizational energy but leave no long term result. Successful projects are those which convert short term employment grants into long term assets. Also stressed was the importance of having a sense of vision linked to financial caution in any successful project.

Tim Rees of New Dawn outlined some of the particular strengths of Community Development Corporations as a vehicle for community-based initiatives. For example, CDC's:

- use private development techniques for public purposes;
- target benefits to those communities and individuals in need;
- mobilize local initiatives to address local priorities;
- take a long-term approach to development;
- link complementary projects with a comprehensive strategy.

Participants in this forum are now trying to develop a concrete plan for translating the ideas expressed into reality.

CX 2781

**CANADIAN DIMENSION**

Suite 801 — 44 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
R3B 1K2

Monthly \$10/year

CANADIAN DIMENSION is an independent socialist journal which regularly features articles and comments on economic issues and on alternative approaches to solving economic problems.



**CX 2782**

**NEXT YEAR COUNTRY**

Box 3446, Regina, Sask. S4P 3J8

NEXT YEAR COUNTRY is a journal published by the Saskatchewan Waffle group. It features articles on economic and political issues and alternative strategies relevant to Saskatchewan and to Canada generally.

**CX 2783**

**OUR TIMES**

1357A St. Clair Ave. W.,

Toronto, Ont. M6E 1C5

(416) 656-2633

\$10/year.

OUR TIMES is an independent quarterly journal "committed to social change through democratic pluralism."

The Spring 1983 issue features an article by Gregory Baum on the Catholic Bishops' statement; an interview with union leader Sean O' Flynn; and articles on being down and out in Toronto, International Women's Day, Brazil, Pay TV, pornography, and chemicals in the workplace.

An article by Jean Claude Parrot argues that "the very fact that we speak of organizing *against* concessions instead of organizing to fight for *advances* such as equality for women, dignity for pensioners or health and safety at the workplace — all this indicates the extent to which we have been placed on the defensive."

According to OUR TIMES, "one way we begin to overcome the fear generated by the economic crisis is to search for common ground from which to develop specific strategies for social change...The first step in the process is recognizing who our friends, our potential friends, are. Who this *we* is."

**CX 2784**

**BETWEEN THE LINES**

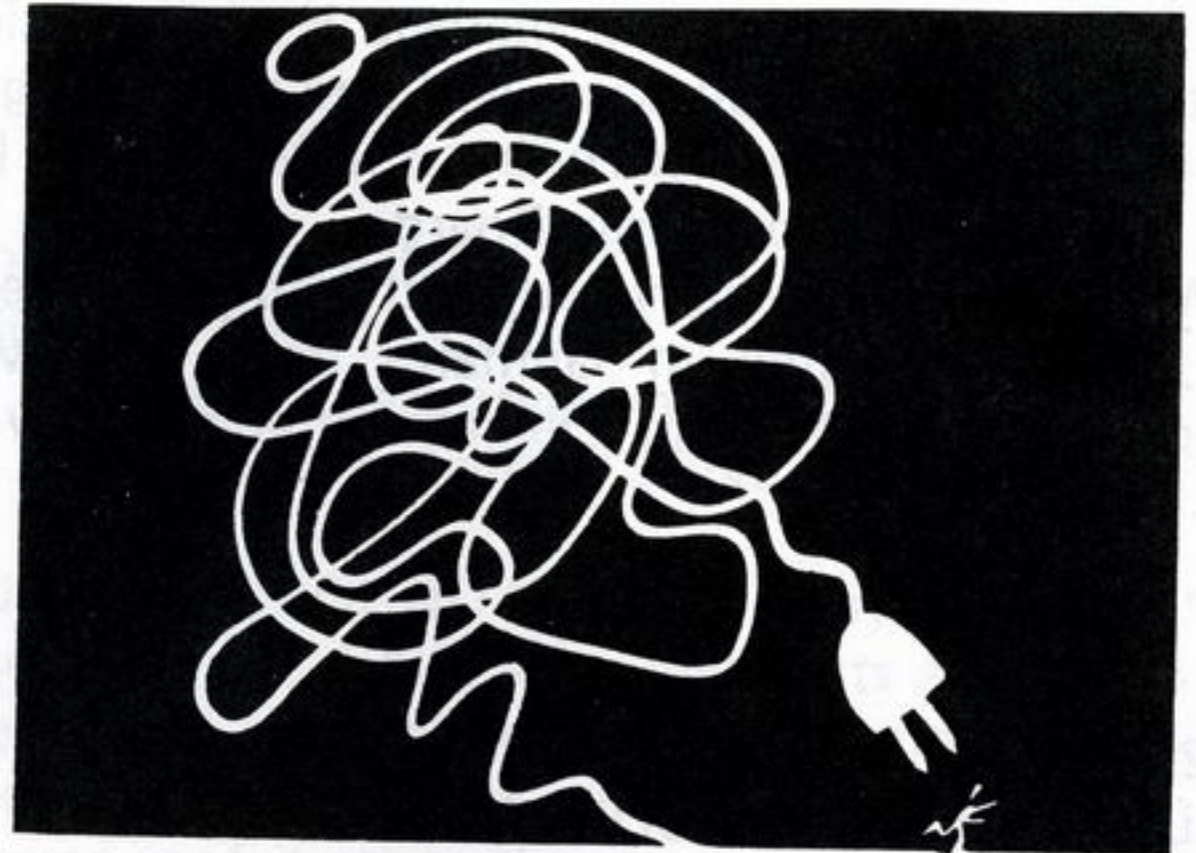
427 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7

(416) 964-6560

BETWEEN THE LINES is an alternate book publisher offering "critical and popular material on political economy, work, international affairs, ecology, and the politics of everyday life."

BETWEEN THE LINES has published a number of recent books relating to economic issues and alter-

nate models of economic development. These include "The Women's Workbook"; "Out of Control: The Inside Story of Ontario Hydro"; "Power to Choose Canada's Energy Options"; "Cut and Run: The Assault on Canada's Forests"; and "Against the Grain: The Dilemma of Project Food Aid".



**CX 2785**

**BREAKING UP ONTARIO HYDRO'S MONOPOLY**

Lawrence Solomon. Published by Energy Probe,  
100 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1L5

The booklet details the complex relationships between Ontario Hydro (Ontario's electricity monopoly), the provincial government, and the energy needs of Ontario consumers and American utilities. The author describes how the utility has grown beyond political, financial, and environmental control to function increasingly as a law unto itself. While the Ontario Energy Board and the Ontario Ministry of Energy have the responsibility of oversight, neither body has been effective in having Hydro implement its recommendations. This has been especially true with respect to nuclear power. Although the provincial government established an energy policy in 1979 which sought to diversify Ontario's power sources and freeze the province's commitment to nuclear power until 1995, Ontario Hydro has continued to develop capital intensive nuclear projects.

One financial implication of Hydro's nuclear commitment is a large foreign debt which serves to increase the price of electricity to Ontario consumers. (In fact, Hydro owes almost as much as the federal government in foreign debt!) At the same time, the utility has had to develop a large public relations department to cope with political and environmental opposition to its nuclear policy. As a result, the taxpayers and consumers of Ontario support a public relations staff six times larger than that of INCO or Bell Canada.



The booklet concludes with a number of recommendations for the way Ontario's energy needs should be met. Some of the suggestions include: the development of energy alternatives such as cogeneration and solar technology; the purchase of electricity by Hydro from a number of smaller, privately owned generating plants; the establishment of a separate utility, Ontario Nuclear, to manage Hydro's nuclear plants and related industries; and a re-structuring of the relationships between Hydro, the Ministry of Energy, and the Ontario Energy Board.

While the material covered by the booklet is technical, it is presented in layman's terms and well-supported by charts and diagrams that are easy to read.

### CX 2786

#### SPADINA'S LIFE BLOOD — A PICTURE OF ITS GARMENT INDUSTRY

M.P. Dan Heap's Office

323 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1S2

(416) 967-3729

19 pages. Spring 1983. Free

Toronto's federal riding of Spadina includes 10,000 garment workers. SPADINA'S LIFE BLOOD — A PICTURE OF ITS GARMENT INDUSTRY is a booklet which analyses the current state of the Canadian garment industry.

The clothing and textile industry is manufacturing's third largest employer, and the largest employer of women, most of whom are immigrant women. This booklet discusses the federal government's actions which the author argues will dismantle this industry. Between 1976 and 1979, the textile industry's profits were taxed at a rate 86 per cent higher than the average paid by the oil and mining industries. This tax revenue is being used to prop up failing energy mega-projects which provide little employment or new productive capacity. The newsletter notes "this is part of a Liberal strategy to turn back a century of industrial development and revert to supplying the world with raw materials."

The federal government is also phasing out import restrictions, a move that, if continued, will mean the loss of thousands of jobs, increased UIC payments, lost tax revenues, and loss of control over an industry of which 82.2 per cent of the assets are currently under Canadian control. (In 1982, within three months of the elimination of the footwear quotas, 8,000 of the 20,000 Canadian footwear jobs were lost.) Free trade market of clothing is no guarantee of

reduced prices. In fact, with restrictions in place, clothing prices have risen less than other consumer goods, and Canadian clothing prices less than imports. The Canadian garment industry has kept foreign producers from raising prices even higher. Free trade does not produce international development; in fact, free trade only benefits transnational corporations, the local elite in Third World countries, and Western banks. Foreign textile workers earn "starvation wages" in countries where "police state governments suppress free labour unions and human rights . . . Is this the kind of development we want to assist?" Two immediate actions are advocated to ensure the survival of Canada's garment industry — assistance for modernization and import controls. Otherwise, this vital industry will be destroyed.

This newsletter, also available in Portuguese and Chinese, is based on a more detailed and documented policy study prepared by the same office.



### CX 2787

#### SOMETHING'S FISHY: PUBLIC POLICY AND PRIVATE CORPORATIONS IN THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY

Roger Carter

St. John's Oxfam Committee,

382 Duckworth St., St. John's, Nfld. A1C 1H8

36 pages. 1982. \$2.50

Who is to blame for the present depressed state of the Newfoundland fishery? In this publication of the St. John's Oxfam Committee, Roger Carter analyses the usual responses to this question — external factors such as weak markets and high interest rates and internal factors such as low productivity and too many fishermen. According to Carter, these are all but



symptoms of the real problem — the concentration of ownership of the fishery in a small number of profit-oriented corporations. Despite massive government subsidies, these companies have run up huge debts which they hope to repay with more government aid and by streamlining their operations. Their model for fisheries development calls for the transformation of the decentralized, small-scale, labour intensive inshore fishery into a large-scale, capital-intensive industry using sophisticated technology and more modern means of organizing workers.

The author outlines two alternative approaches to the development of the fishery: (1) outright nationalization, placing ownership and control in the hands of the provincial and/or federal government; and (2) a form of nationalization which would permit local committees or co-operatives to own and largely control the industry. Although neither of these would solve all the problems of the fishery, he argues that either one would represent a great improvement over the present situation and should form the basis of any government-sponsored restructuring of the industry.

## CX 2788

### NOT FOR NOTHING: WOMEN, WORK & UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Women's Unemployment Study Group  
P.O. Box 4564, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 6C8  
76 pages. 1983. \$1.50

This book analyses some of the ways working-class women in Newfoundland and Labrador attempt to support themselves and their families. Among the alternatives examined are working in fish plants, craft production, going on Unemployment Insurance and going on welfare. Parts of the book can be used as a handbook, in that they provide information about regulations, laws, organizations and funding which affect working-class women. Other parts are primarily descriptive in that they essentially paint a picture of what life on welfare, working in a fish plant, or making crafts is like now, and was like in the past, for the women involved. However, the book is intended to be more than a handbook and more than description. The working conditions, wages and experiences described and the laws and regulations outlined are such that they force the reader to be critical. This accounts for a third element evident throughout the book: the appeal to the women affected, and others, to organize and fight back. At the present time, struggles must include resistance to attempts by industry and government to make peo-

ple's lives even harder as a way of helping to "solve" the present economic crisis. Ultimately, in the future, these struggles must go beyond maintaining the status quo to active attempts to abolish the present situation of low wages, job insecurity, sexist regulations and, all too often, government and employer despotism which confront women.

## CX 2789

### COMMON GROUND

Edited by Anne McCallum

81 Prince St., Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 4R3

32 pages. 1983. Individual \$6/yr. Institution \$10/yr.

COMMON GROUND is published by women in P.E.I. The February, 1983, issue highlights a submission to the journal by Daphne Dumont entitled "We Give — The Economy Takes". The author lists nine ways women contribute to the economy:

- housework;
- childcare;
- volunteer work;
- full time employment;
- part time employment;
- consumption of goods and services;
- holding capital and investments;
- owning and running businesses;
- freeing others to work.

However, in return for these contributions, women receive little. There is a share of the family assets for women should the marriage end, but that is the result of marriage, not housework. There is little effort by men or governments to share the work of childcare. 75 per cent of all monies awarded for child support are never paid. Women workers still earn 50 per cent of what men earn on average, and part time workers, of whom most are women, are affected by the fact that benefits, pensions and unemployment insurance are based on salary levels.

The author goes on to explode the myth that women are frivolous spenders who can't manage money. She demonstrates that what little money and holdings women do have are generally managed with restraint and care.

The conclusion analyses how government has used the powerful ploy of guilt to respond to and manipulate women's hope for economic justice.

"We ask for paid work — we hear that we are the cause of unemployment . . . we are told that our silly desire to work has virtually caused unemployment . . . if we would only all go home, P.E.I. would have a 'full employment' economy."



**CX 2790**

**WINDING DOWN**

Produced by Terry McGlade. A 26-minute 3/4" colour video cassette. Available for rental or sale from DEC Films, 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7 (416) 964-6901

WINDING DOWN presents a close-up look at Canada's current economic crisis, and brings national problems down to a community level. The lens through which the film views the problems of the economy is a United Steelworkers' strike against INCO in Sudbury, Ontario. At stake were the rights the workers had won over several decades of organizing and confrontation. The film questions the right of transnational corporations to make decisions that have tremendous impacts on the lives of individuals, families, and whole communities, and shows that people can fight back and assert their own needs and priorities. The film also challenges the ability of Canada's resource-dependent economy to generate rational economic development.



**CX 2791**

**A WIVES TALE**

Producers: Sophie Bissonnette, Martin Duckworth, Joyce Rock. 73-minute 16mm colour film. Available for rental or sale from DEC Films, 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7 (416) 964-6901

The backdrop of A WIVES TALE is the ten-month strike against INCO by almost 12,000 employees in 1978-79. The focus of the film, however, is on the "Wives Supporting the Strike", on both their public and private actions and reactions to the events of the strike. The film shows their work to support the strike and each other: public meetings, a mock trial of INCO for its crimes against the community and the environment, their community suppers, clothing depots, and plant-gate collections. It also shows the profound changes that take place within their families and their own lives. The film returns to the commun-

ity six months after the strike is settled to find that it isn't back to life as 'normal' — rather, the story has just begun. The women's involvement in the strike had changed their lives, and that of their husbands and families.

Another article in the March *REPORT* describes the second International Sugar Workers Conference held in Toronto recently. Representatives from 20 countries of five continents met and shared common problems. Their discussions resulted in the establishment of an International Commission for Co-ordination of Solidarity Among Sugar Workers.

The March, 1983 *FLYER*, No. 6, reports on various aspects of "Unemployment in Canada".



**CX 2792**

**GATT-FLY**

11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2  
(416) 921-4615

GATT-FLY produces several publications to provide information, and to stimulate public discussion and action on issues of global economic justice.

The March, 1983 issue of GATT-FLY *REPORT* analyses recent trends in world oil prices. Complementary to this is the March 24, 1983, issue (No. 5) of *ENERGY MONITOR* which provides further analysis of "corporate and government energy strategies, and the struggles of popular groups to create a safe, just, and participatory energy future."



CX 2793

**NATIONAL ANTI-POVERTY ORGANIZATION (NAPO)**

456 rue, Rideau St., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 5Z4  
(613) 234-3332

The NATIONAL ANTI-POVERTY ORGANIZATION is a grass-roots organization, founded in 1971 to be "the united voice of groups and individuals across the country who live in, or on the verge of poverty." It is an independent organization, with no political affiliation. NAPO's objectives include: an adequate guaranteed annual income; community controlled economic development; political involvement and participation by the poor; and, adequate housing for all.

NAPO monitors new government legislation and policies, joins and forms lobby groups, and acts as a clearing house for information concerning poor people. Members are available as a resource to local and provincial anti-poverty groups, "providing information and support about how to get started, and how to find support". A major part of NAPO's work at this time deals with communication. Extensive visiting of groups across the country is complemented by publications addressing poor people's concerns.

NAPO NEWS is a bilingual quarterly publication that highlights NAPO activities and news from across the country. "All of Us Together" is a 16-page booklet that explores the myths and realities of Canadian poverty. "Medicare Alert!!" is an information kit that describes how Medicare has benefitted the poor and how groups of low income people can become more involved in the fight to save Medicare. It includes a list of provincial health coalitions. All of these, and information about regional NAPO representatives are available from the national office.

NAPO is working to breathe new life into self-help projects. Local, regional and provincial groups will become the building blocks for a strong national anti-poverty organization which can speak and be heard on issues of concern to all people.

CX 2794

**MANITOBA ANTI-POVERTY ORGANIZATION (MAPO)**

c/o St. Matthews-Maryland Christian Centre,  
641 St. Matthews Ave., Winnipeg, Man.  
(204) 774-9547

Established in August 1982, MAPO is an information and advocacy office for those on social assistance.

CX 2795

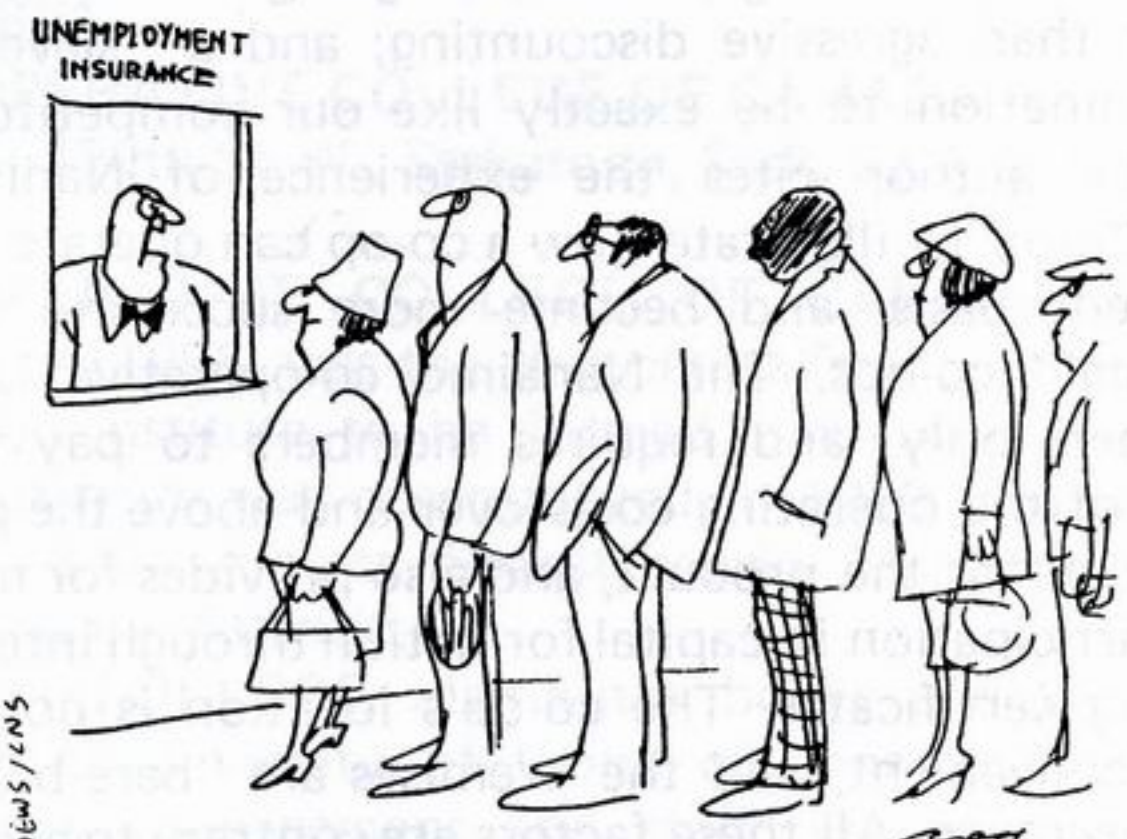
**THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY – THE NATIONAL REPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S FOOD COMMISSION**

The People's Food Commission/  
Between the Lines Publishing, 321 Chapel St.,  
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7Z2  
124 pages. 1980. \$5.50/copy, \$5.00 for ten or more.

The People's Food Commission (PFC) launched a grass-roots inquiry to find out how ordinary Canadians feel about the crisis in the Canadian food system in 1978. The crisis has been described in the following words: "In the past four years food prices have more than doubled. Since 1945 about 80 per cent of the country's farmers have left their land. The farmers and fishermen remaining are forced to produce more and more each year just to stand still on the economic ladder, while consumers end up eating food rich in chemical content but poor in taste and nutrition. Increasingly, power in Canadian agriculture and food distribution rests in the hands of a few large corporations".

The PFC report, THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY, is the result of the inquiry among Canadians, which heard over 1,000 submissions from more than 70 public hearings and consultations conducted across Canada. The report outlines the destructive trends that make our food less healthy and more expensive, focusing on case studies of the tomato industry, the Thunder Bay agricultural region and the wheat trade.

The testimony to the Commission revealed that what is really happening in the Canadian food system is the direct opposite of what people might have cause to expect. There is a growing feeling of disappointment that needs are not being met. "The report offers ideas that could point to a way out of the present crisis in Canadian agriculture and our food system."



"Go home, I tell you! The recession is over!"





### CX 2796

#### UNMANNING THE TRENCHES

Hugh Compton. An article *Co-opversations*, published by the Co-operative of Canada, 56 Sparks St., Suite 401, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5A9

In this article, the author argues that one of the major dangers facing especially the more successful sectors of the co-operative movement is "entrenchment". Entrenchment, he feels, takes the form of "blind adherence to old ideas, and the fear of trying new ones." He sees it as being particularly evident in the retail sector of the co-operative field in Canada, and most notably among the large co-op supermarkets. He points out that co-op supermarkets have a "miserable share" of the market and show little initiative in trying to improve their position, despite experience in a few centres such as Calgary and Nanaimo, where co-ops have a market share of nearly 50 per cent.

A number of reasons are cited as being responsible: a failure to extract contractual financial commitments from members, and a willingness to do business with non-members on the same basis as members; a fixation with selling product at going market prices rather than aggressive discounting; and a "slave-like determination to be exactly like our competitors".

The author cites the experience of Nanaimo's Hub Co-op to illustrate how a co-op can operate on a different basis, and become more successful than "normal" co-ops. The Nanaimo co-operative is for members only, and requires members to pay their share of the operating costs over and above the price they pay for the product, and also provides for member participation in capital formation through interest-bearing certificates. The co-op's location is not terribly convenient, and the premises are "bare-bones" in appearance. All these factors are contrary to accepted "entrenched" co-operative procedures, and yet the

co-op is remarkably successful, with a waiting list of people wishing to join.

The author concludes with a plea that the co-operative movement open itself to new ideas and that it seek to expand rather than dig itself deeper into its trenches.



### CX 2797

#### BREAD AND ROSES CREDIT UNION

736 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. M5B 2R4  
(416) 534-1648

BREAD AND ROSES is a credit union whose primary purpose is the promotion of social change. Formed in 1978, it has grown rapidly, developing a substantial loan pool for individuals and groups that are promoting a more just and equitable society. It functions much like any other credit union; it is a "co-operative bank", owned and democratically controlled by its members — the people who deposit money. And just like in any bank or credit union, all deposits are insured against loss.

Both individuals and organizational members of BREAD AND ROSES are eligible for loans from the credit union, at an interest rate below market levels. The interest rates and loan approvals are set by committees composed of members of the credit union. Money is loaned for personal and for organizational projects — especially those whose structure and purpose emphasize social justice and/or the betterment of the community. When a loan application is considered, the purpose of the proposed project is just as important as its financial soundness. BREAD AND ROSES will not lend money for any projects which are perceived to exploit human beings or the environment.



## CX 2798

### COMMUNITY CONGRESS FOR ECONOMIC CHANGE

125 East 8th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.  
(604) 876-0710

The COMMUNITY CONGRESS FOR ECONOMIC CHANGE (CCEC) is a credit union whose purpose is "to support pragmatic alternatives to private capitalism, such as co-ops, and to make credit available to those who really need it and can't get it (i.e., those on fixed incomes, single mothers, and other victims of discrimination.)"

CCEC developed in the mid-1970s in response to an on-going need for capital by several community-based groups in Vancouver interested in social and economic change. People were having trouble raising money to start projects like day care centres, or to make down payments on co-operatively purchased houses. Established lending institutions were reluctant to provide credit to community organizations, in part because of their small size and unconventional structures. Some community groups were in turn reluctant to patronize banks, whose investment policies violated their values or beliefs (e.g. the provision of investment capital to South African corporations). Instead, by pooling their individual savings, members of social action groups could ensure that the money would be used to support co-op organizations.

In 1974 the CCEC was incorporated as a non-profit society, whose purpose was to organize a credit union. Two years later this was in operation.

CCEC differs from most other credit unions in that it offers only a no-interest deposit plan. By not paying interest on deposits, CCEC can provide its members with loans far below market interest rates. Despite concern that it might have trouble attracting depositors, CCEC became the fastest growing credit union during its first four years of operation.

Membership in CCEC is open to any co-operative or self-help group, any group whose objectives fall within the philosophy of co-operativism, any individual member of such groups, or the family of any individual member of the credit union.

A board of directors and an executive are elected from the membership. As well, there is an education committee, credit committee to scrutinize loan applications, and a long-range planning committee. The latter was established following an economic planning conference whose participants felt the

time was ripe to develop long-term industrial strategies. The committee has identified a list of priorities, areas in which members of CONGRESS should concentrate their enterprise development efforts. Such initiatives should:

- be oriented to the satisfaction of basic needs (food, shelter, clothing);
- be functioning co-operatives, with control shared among workers, consumers or clients, and the local community;
- be ecologically responsible;
- have ownership collectively distributed throughout the community, so that there is benefit to all;
- be financially sound.

CCEC's hope is to encourage the production of economic goods and services as well as consumption.

## CX 2799

### TORONTO SUPERMARKET CO-OP

40 Oak St., Toronto, Ont. M5A 9Z9

Toronto's first SUPERMARKET CO-OP, modelled on an existing one in Oshawa, is now being planned to serve people in the east end of the city. Each shopper is to be a member, and part-owner, of the co-op. Consumers own it and consumers benefit. With no outside investors taking out extra profits, food prices can be kept at a reasonable level.

The SUPERMARKET CO-OP will be democratically controlled by its members. It will be a business that works for the community.

## CX 2800

### COADY INSTITUTE

St. Francis Xavier University  
Antigonish, N.S.

## CX 2801

### CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE OF CANADA

141 — 150th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 1N3

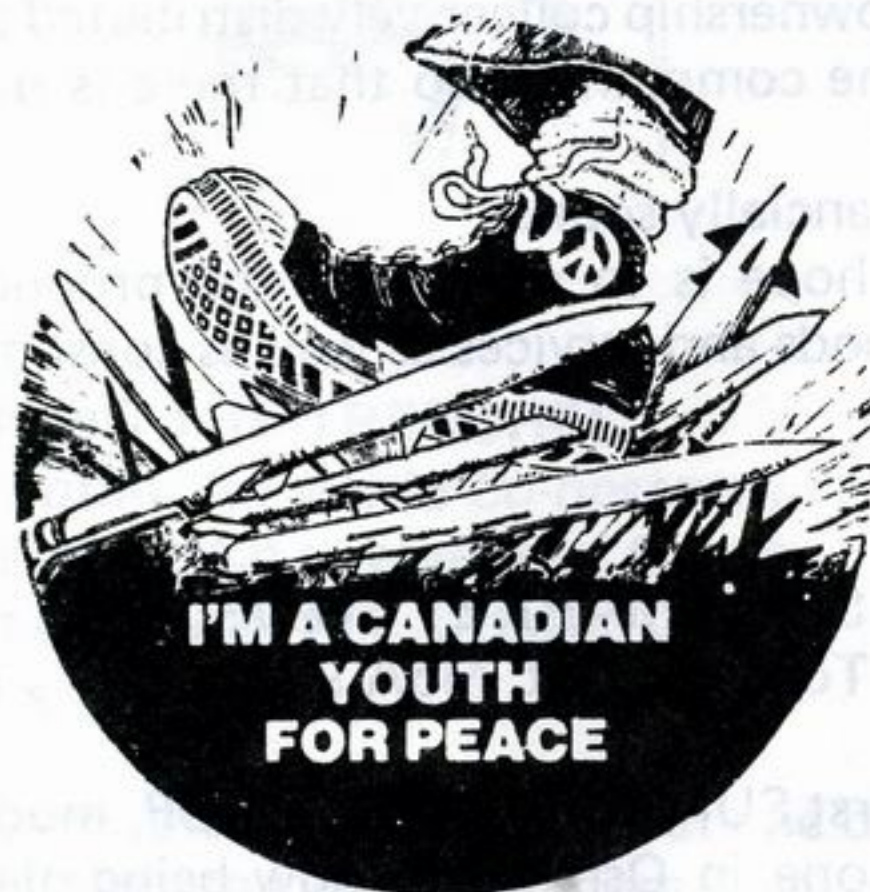
CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE OF CANADA established in 1955, was the first centralized co-operative training institute to be formed in Western Canada. It's structure was decentralized in 1979 into six regions: B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Atlantic.

The COLLEGE distributes books and working papers on a variety of topics of concern to co-op members, management and staff. Write for a detailed list.



# Ways and Means

*In this section of CONNEXIONS, our readers present their ideas and experiences in working for social change. In this issue, Canadian Youth for Peace suggests ways to organize a local peace group. GATT-FLY then describes how its work has evolved over the years since it began.*



**CANADIAN YOUTH FOR PEACE**  
P.O. Box 304, Station E, Toronto, Ont. M6H 4E3  
(416) 537-5245

**Excerpt from ORGANIZING NOTES: Starting From Scratch.**

Dear Friends,

This letter is meant to serve as a supplement to the Canadian Youth for Peace study kit on the arms race. The kit provides a great deal of information, facts and figures as well as social, political, and economic analyses of the arms race. However, it does not offer the specifics of group organizing and group dynamics which is the purpose of this letter.

I have been doing this type of work for a number of years now and the one thing I have learned is the importance of group support. Often the materials discussed and content of information can leave one with the feeling of being overwhelmed or discouraged. This is not an uncommon feeling. This is where the support of a group is vitally important. A group can begin by three or four friends getting together to discuss their common concerns and ask each other questions. It is important to remember that three or four people, although it may seem a small number, can have a great deal of impact on a much greater number of people.

There are essentially two strategies for forming a local group and the Canadian Youth for Peace program can facilitate either strategy. The first is to start a group around broad political or social concerns (peace, disarmament); and then develop specific campaigns and actions that reflect the concerns of your group.

The second strategy is to form a group around a specific campaign, target, or injustice (declaring your schools, neighbourhoods, and work place nuclear weapons-free zones, Stop The Cruise Missile rallies, Nov. 11 Day Of Action, twinning of schools); thereby attracting people concerned with that issue, and then developing a broader perspective.

## **Keeping the Local Group Alive**

The easy part is getting started. The hard part is keeping the thing going. This single most important way of sustaining a local group is to be active. If you don't develop projects and actions that people can involve themselves in, they will sense a purposelessness to the group and drop out. There are any number of actions that can be organized on a regular basis, besides those activities, initiated by the national committee of CYP. Leafletting the local Army recruitment office, vigils, fund-raising dances, etc., are all worthwhile actions. Be imaginative!

## **Recruitment**

Obviously, the first order of business is getting people together. There are many methods of getting people to attend a meeting, but the most effective is often one-to-one contact. After the personal approach there are a number of mass methods of outreach to publicize your meeting. Leafletting, film showings, ads in your school newspaper, information tables, announcements at public events, ads on your school radio station, and posterage are all effective methods of ensuring participation in your meetings. It is crucial that new people are made to feel welcome. When a stranger comes to a meeting, introduce her or him around and involve that person in regular meeting discussions and post-meeting activities. Also, give the new person a real task to perform, such as making posters, handing out leaflets, reading a book for a study group, helping to organize a demonstration, or putting to use any skills she or he may have.



## The First Meeting

The first meeting of a group can be crucial to the initial success of that group. So plan carefully. Set a time and place before contacting people. The place should be convenient, the time should be far enough ahead so there are no conflicts and soon enough so people won't forget (that means about a week or two ahead).

I have found that for the first meeting it is a good idea to show a film or slide show. The film will draw more people and lead into a good follow-up discussion. Canadian Youth for Peace has both films and slide shows which you can borrow free of charge. Before the meeting, make an agenda: what you want to do, why you want to do it, how you'll go about it, and who will join in. Try to have a beverage (e.g., coffee) and some sort of snack available. Also, display any appropriate literature you might have. Make sure someone will take notes which can be sent to all those who expressed interest but couldn't attend, as well as those who did attend.

Start the meeting with introductions to each other, giving a little more than one's name. Go over the agenda to see if there are any changes or additions, then set a reasonable time-limit for the meeting to end (e.g., two hours) and stick to it. After there's been group acceptance of the what, why and how, get firm commitments to do something like giving money on a regular basis, giving time, leafletting, vigiling, or just about anything. Without a commitment to do something, people have no reason to relate to the local group. Before the meeting breaks up be sure to set a time and place for another meeting. Ask people to bring others who are interested to the next meeting. You may want to set up task forces to meet between meetings. Meetings are only a drag if you don't get anything done. Every time you have a meeting decide beforehand what you want to accomplish. Here are some accomplishment goals for a series of initial meetings.

**FIRST MEETING.** Get friends and people politically close to you. Discuss the need for a local group to act on specific issues. Work for a common agreement in identifying the issues, and get commitments to work on them through the group.

**SECOND MEETING.** Get new people. Summarize previous decisions and determine how the organization will function.

**THIRD MEETING.** Plan an action (vigil, referendum, leafletting) and/or set up a study series.

**FOURTH MEETING.** Discuss the action and plan further activities. Plan the involvement of more people.

These notes are not meant to be all-encompassing, but simply to offer some ideas on group organizing. I wish you all the success in your endeavours of group building. This letter was written with the help of the War Resisters League — Organizer's Manual.

Yours in peace,

Ivan LeCouvie and Michael Connolly  
for the National Steering Committee,  
Canadian Youth for Peace.

## GATTFLY

### An Inter-Church Project For Global Economic Justice

11 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S2  
(416) 921-4615

The GATT-FLY PROJECT (the name is a play on words between G.A.T.T. and a gad-fly) was started in 1973 as an inter-church project, to research the effects of the G.A.T.T. (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) system of international trade. The project's aims were to lobby the Canadian government and press for changes in the G.A.T.T. The project itself evolved from one person's concern about the way in which the world sugar market operates with the emphasis on the role of transnational corporations. For two years (1973-1975) GATT-FLY staff met with government officials to present the moral and ethical concerns of the churches on this issue. The government officials listened politely to the issues raised, then did nothing.

That was how it started. Now, 10 years later, GATT-FLY's work is very different. The focus of the research and education is directed more and more towards the people most directly affected by policy decisions made by transnational corporations — workers in the oil and gas industry, sugar workers, and people who are unemployed. GATT-FLY is working with people in Canada and around the world, to challenge them to work towards a more just economic system — self-reliance in goods and services with trade goods exported and imported at equal value.

Keeping the project together is hard work on two fronts. First, to be able to move and change as more is learned about an issue; and second, to keep the group alive and functioning. This challenge is true in general for both volunteer organizations and those with paid staff. One can get so caught up in the crisis that no reflection or forward planning is initiated by the group. GATT-FLY offers an educational seminar to enable groups to gain a better understanding of economics and how to plan strategies towards economic justice.



## CX 2802

### NEW DAWN ENTERPRISES

P.O. Box 1055, Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.

B1P 6H7

(902) 539-9560; (902) 539-1098

NEW DAWN ENTERPRISES LTD., incorporated in 1976, is a form of Community Development Corporation (CDC) adapted to the special needs of the industrial Cape Breton area of Nova Scotia. Like other CDC's, it is an attempt to mobilize both government and voluntary resources in such a way as to contribute to a solution of problems which are both economic and social. It is a non-profit organization; revenues generated are re-invested into future community-oriented programs and used to create jobs.

A number of legally separate but related organizations form part of the NEW DAWN complex; these include the Shining Waters Housing Association and the Cape Breton Association for Co-op Development. All projects and operations are served by one core staff which provides the basic business management role. NEW DAWN activities can be divided into three broad areas: business, social and cultural.

The business base of NEW DAWN is real estate and construction; however, it is prepared to initiate any sort of business enterprise as long as it is economically viable and will improve the community. To date, the division has focused on the housing problem in Cape Breton. It has 125 housing units under its management. The degree of participation in a venture can vary — it may provide small business technical expertise to private entrepreneurs, it may assume an equity position with outside investors, or it may fund a project fully.

NEW DAWN is exploring high technology in relation to community development. One such experiment is the TELEDON videotex system. The CDC's research and development consulting subsidiary, Highland Resources, has the necessary skills to market TELEDON technology in the areas of product marketing and promotion, institutional training, graphics, design specifications, market reports, and annual reports.

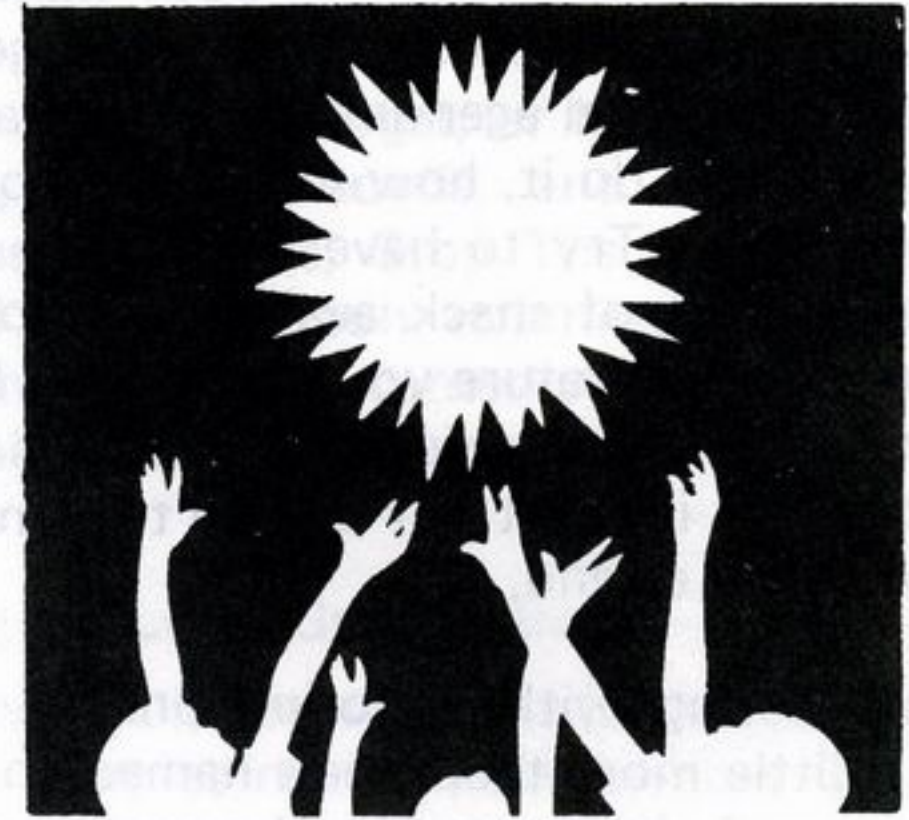
The social development division of NEW DAWN has initiated a number of projects, such as the operation of a senior citizens home, a resource centre, an information referral service, and a financial counselling service. In response to the area's shortage of dentists, NEW DAWN outfitted dental facilities to lease to dentists and took other measures to attract them to the community. The Cape Breton School of Crafts is partially supported by NEW DAWN and other initiatives have been undertaken to assist in the development of local culture.

## CX 2803

### THE NEW DAWN STORY: AN EXPERIMENT IN ECONOMICALLY-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

by John Hanratty. Published by Health and Welfare Canada, 1981.

The author analyses the difficulties, problems and dilemmas as well as the successes of this model of community development.



## CX 2804

### SOUTH DON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

c/o Myrna Marston

44 Blevins Place, Toronto, Ont. M5A 3M6

(416) 366-3173

After three years of struggling to understand what they wanted to do, and working to obtain funding for staffing, SOUTH DON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION was incorporated as a non-profit organization.

It began as a corporation that would assume responsibility for starting non-profit business ventures to not only provide jobs for community members, but also to help trap money in the Regent Park community. (Regent Park is the largest public housing project in Canada; it provides accommodation for a large number of sole support mothers.)

With a grant of \$5,000, SOUTH DON CDC proceeded with a feasibility study regarding a residential cleaning service which they believed would not only be marketable, but would provide suitable employment for sole support mothers. Unfortunately, the feasibility study was inadequate (they discovered it costs twice as much to get a good one done), because it was unrealistic. The study indicated that the break-even point was one year down the road, when in fact it has turned out to be two or three.



Two years ago, Magic Mop Residential Cleaning Services was started. It's goal was to provide full-time employment for sole support mothers, who were dependent upon Family Benefits Allowance (FBA). They soon discovered there was not enough business to employ women full-time, and have now moved to a strategy where they employ more women part-time and thereby help them to supplement their FBA income.

The Magic Mop has achieved a break-even point in certain months. The Board's energy is low. This difficulty stems in part from the longer-than-expected time it is taking for the Magic Mop to show a profit, which would in turn enable SOUTH DON CDC to create other business ventures. They have also experienced difficulty attracting Board members with business skills.

Community Economic Development (CED)\* is a strategy that looks at a particular geographical area or population group to see what can be done to trap resources and intensify them in a way that will create jobs for local residents. Regent Park contains no factories, stores, or other businesses. SOUTH DON CDC viewed Regent Park as an underdeveloped area, comparable to a Third World country. Industrialized nations give money to underdeveloped countries, but the money flows back out because they mainly produce raw materials and need to import most other products. The financial aid given to underdeveloped countries ultimately benefits the givers because it creates another market for their products. Similarly, a great deal of financial aid comes into Regent Park area through government assistance, but the money flows back out into businesses in other areas of the city because Regent Park residents have to travel outside their community to buy some essential items.

Through the Magic Mop, SOUTH DON CDC is working to prevent some money from leaving Regent Park and to create jobs for local residents.

\*Editors Note — See CX



## CX 2805

**COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL CANADA, Handbook for Practitioners,** by Joan Williams and Catherine Scott.

OASIS Policy Research Group

64 Kippendale Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4L 3R5

Published by Employment and Immigration Canada and Indian and Northern Affairs. 88 pages. Free

The HANDBOOK FOR PRACTITIONERS is addressed to "people who may be working on creating community-based employment in small, non-urban communities across Canada." Nevertheless, the HANDBOOK can easily be adapted to other circumstances. It has two distinct parts: community development and business development. Communities with the limited goal of developing a business enterprise could get by with reading the second part of this HANDBOOK, but those who have broader, more comprehensive goals will have to address the community development principles presented in the first part.

The HANDBOOK presents questions for each community to examine and answer for itself rather than "expert" answers provided by well-meaning outside technical assistants. The authors warn that the HANDBOOK should not be used as a source of answers but as a guide to developing a self-reliant process of asking the right questions. The book contains checklists to guide community actions, case studies, and information on leadership, the hiring of consultants, and the balance between social and economic factors. The experiences of Irish Moss harvesters on P.E.I., New Dawn Enterprises in Sydney, N.S., the Jamestown Lumber Company of Newfoundland, and the Fogo Island Co-op in Newfoundland are summarized.

## CX 2806

**NON-PROFIT TEMPORARY WORK CENTRE, 4-U**

c/o Erin Rittich

349 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont. M5A 2V8

(416) 967-1332

In October 1971, four people with a common concern for unemployed persons living in the downtown core of Toronto, formed the Tri-Church Committee on the Unemployed. Their priorities were: to create a diversion program for those individuals on their way to "skid row"; to act as a vehicle for those entrenched in the row but wishing to get out; and to assist those individuals with temporary employment needs and no desire to change their lifestyle.



In 1972, 4-U was incorporated as a non-profit corporation. Its goals were:

- to arrange temporary employment for those seeking work;
- to be a functioning part of a network of services for "skid row" individuals;
- to encourage workers to share in the management of 4-U;
- to encourage employers to act in a responsible manner toward temporary labourers;
- to improve the standards of the temporary employment industry; and
- to establish a "corporate membership" consisting of workers, staff, and an elected board of directors.

In the early to mid-seventies, the number of workers 4-U placed in temporary jobs was relatively high (sometimes as many as 100 per day). As the rate of unemployment climbed, and unions developed stricter contracts that limited companies' ability to deal with peak-productions by hiring temporary workers, the number of individuals 4-U placed steadily declined. In 1980, 4-U was able to obtain a much needed government grant, and thereby continue to operate. Funding continues to be vital to its survival.

In consultation with the community and related agencies, the 4-U board developed a policy statement outlining future directions. In the past year, in response to the chronic unemployment situation that the "skid row" population continues to face, and in recognition of the fact that we can no longer rely on the "dominant sector" of the economy to provide jobs, 4-U has focused on the planning and development of employment-creation projects. 4-U has also continued its involvement with the co-ordination of other "skid row" support services, to assist employees with other areas of need, such as decent affordable housing, a steady income, addiction treatment.

Many of 4-U's employees receive General Welfare or other government assistance, and cannot find permanent jobs. 4-U enables them to work on a part-time basis, so that they may supplement their welfare benefits.

#### **CX 2807**

#### **IS FIVE FOUNDATION**

467 Richmond St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5A 1R1  
(416) 366-1518

The purpose of the IS FIVE FOUNDATION is to help in the building of a conserver society. Recycling, the FOUNDATION's initial enterprise, represented a first step towards that goal and in addition has provided a source of revenue.

IS FIVE was founded in 1974 as a non-profit corporation. The following year the group began collecting glass and metal in one area of Toronto for recycling. This project was only one part of a larger consumer education effort that included such initiatives as conservation education programmes in elementary and secondary schools and workshops on nutrition and organic gardening.

IS FIVE has also diversified, and the operation now includes a publishing house.

#### **CX 2808**

#### **COMMUNITY PROFIT: COMMUNITY-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA**

Susan Wismer and David Pell. Published by Is Five Press, 1981. 467 Richmond St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5A 1R1  
(416) 366-1518

COMMUNITY PROFIT documents the efforts of some Canadians to generate community self-reliance through alternative economic endeavors. The book is intended primarily to help those who are already actively involved in or intending to establish such enterprises. The first part of the book looks at what is meant by community economic development and the principles behind it. Seven existing community projects are described in detail: Valley Woollen Mills of Newfoundland, the Contact CDC of the Upper North Shore in Quebec, the Community Congress for Economic Change in Vancouver, Comfort Clothing Services of Kingston, Ont., the Nimpkish Integrated Development Approach programme of the Kwakiutl tribe on Vancouver Island, the Mira Community Pasture of Cape Breton, and Is Five Foundation of Toronto.

The second half of the book deals with how to get started in such a community project, what one needs to know and do. Issues of organization and resources as well as policies and strategies of management are examined. A resource index is included.

#### **CX 2809**

#### **DANDELION COMMUNITY**

R.R. 1, Enterprise, Ont. K0K 1Z0  
(613) 358-2304

DANDELION is an intentional community in southeastern rural Ontario. About a dozen residents share living space and major goods, income and expenses, living on 50 acres of land. Dedicated to the ideals of co-operation, non-violence, egalitarianism, and harmony with the natural environment, the community was inspired by B.F. Skinner's novel *Walden Two*.



## ECONOMY

Its members believe that "problems of injustice, exploitation, and aggression are largely the result of social and environmental conditions, not an unchangeable 'human nature'. We believe that human behaviour, just like other natural events, is lawful; that our future behaviour is strongly controlled by the consequences of our past and present behaviour, and that we shape our environment and our behaviour so that people can be happy. We concentrate on using positive reinforcement, emphasizing the things we like in our daily lives rather than those we don't like, to strengthen our happy, peaceful, and co-operative behaviour, and to create an environment where we can work joyfully for ourselves and for something in which we believe."

Since its establishment in the late 1970s, DANDELION has supported itself by means of a tinnery (recycling tin cans into candle and plant holders, lamps, etc.) and by handweaving rope chairs and hammocks. The community grows its own food and has auto repair and woodworking shops.

Work is shared through a labour credit system designed to distribute work fairly and to ensure that each member has access to enjoyable work and opportunities to learn new skills. Major decisions are made by majority vote, but most day-to-day decisions are made by managers and committees.

To make its aims better known, members publish a newsletter, operate a mail order book service, speak to school groups, conduct workshops on communal living and social change, and hold an annual summer conference on communities. Visitors are welcome; advance bookings are recommended and a small fee is requested, refundable to the extent of a visitor's participation in the community's labour system. Potential members are asked to visit for at least three weeks, before being invited to join the community for a six-month provisional period. No financial contribution is required during this period.

**CX 2810**

**PLENTY CANADA**

R.R. 3, Lanark, Ont. K0G 1K0  
(613) 278-2215

PLENTY CANADA is the outreach programme of a 50 person community called "The Farm", located near Lanark, Ontario. It is the Canadian sister community of The Farm in Summertown, Tennessee.

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 Farm 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.

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.

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

PLENTY CANADA publishes a newsletter which outlines its current outreach programmes. Subscriptions are free on request.





## CX 2811

## BURIN ACTION COMMITTEE

c/o Mayor Lou Bailey  
Burin, Nfld. A0E 1E0

In its August 1982 newsletter, Fishery Products Corporation of Newfoundland described its 43-year-old Burin deep sea fish processing operation as its most productive plant. Yet just four months later, on November 27, the company announced that the plant would be closed permanently early in 1983. Despite the promise of several hundred new jobs at Marys-town, some 20 kilometers away, the 600 Burin employees and the rest of the community were convinced that the closing of the plant would mean the death of Burin. And so they formed an 18-member BURIN ACTION COMMITTEE (BAC) to direct the struggle to keep the plant open.

In order to pressure Fishery Products to negotiate with them, the BAC set up a picket line around the plant to prevent the nine company trawlers from leaving Burin for other ports. And when the company sent in a truck to take \$1 million of frozen fish to market, a town maintenance crew dug up the road to the plant in order to fix a broken water main. Repairs were completed just in time to let the truck depart empty.

All the while, the BAC has been promoting its "Blueprint for the Fishery", according to which the assets of Fisheries Products would be transferred to a new crown corporation for \$1. The new company would be controlled by a Board of Directors with representatives from government, the Fishermen's Union, others involved in the industry, and shareholders' representatives. Despite endorsement by a People's Conference on the Fishery in St. John's on March 28, the Blueprint was still awaiting a response from the federal government as of mid-May, 1983.

## CX 2812

## CLEARLAKE COLLECTIVE

41 Redwood Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4L 2S6  
(416) 461-3815

CLEARLAKE COLLECTIVE has been doing house repairs and renovations in the city of Toronto for the past seven years.

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 pro-

motes 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.

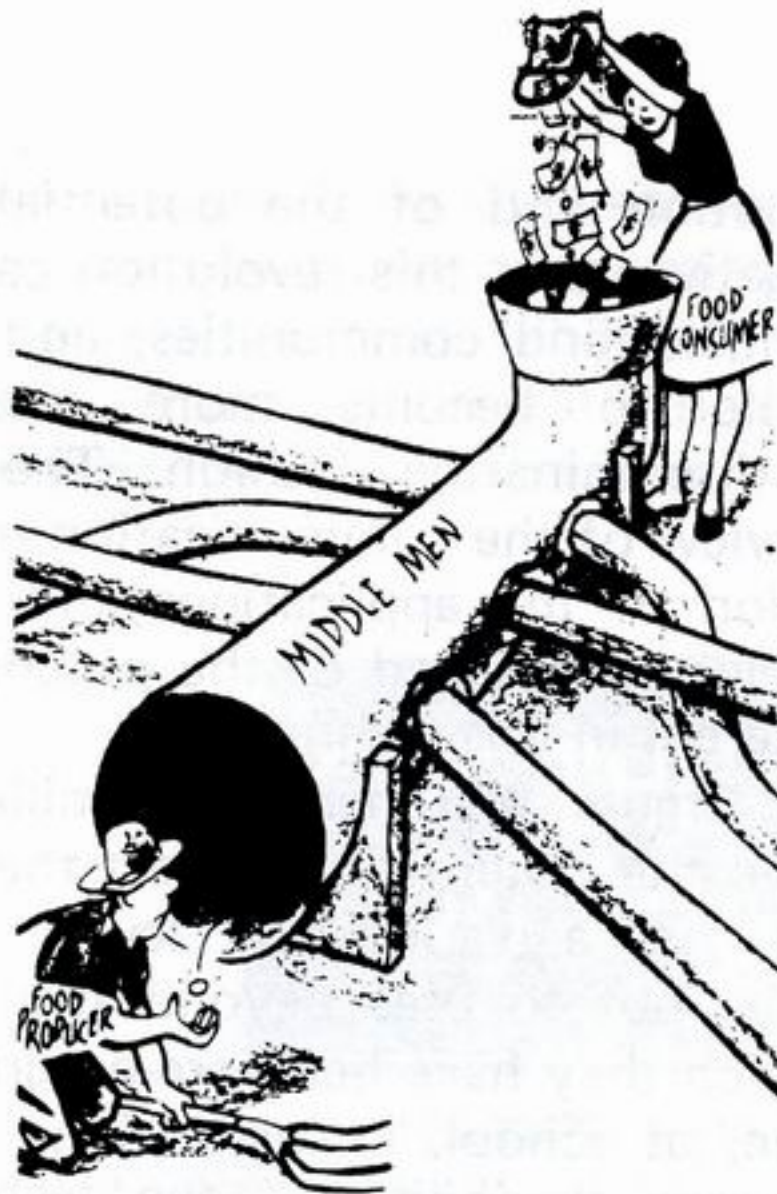
On the job site there is no boss or supervisor. Instead there is a "rotating job-coordinator". This person is responsible for doing estimates, making sure materials arrive on time and communicating with customers. This task is rotated from job to job to avoid the alienation of specialization — accordingly, 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 has produced a "Vision Paper", November, 1981. This paper focuses on the COLLECTIVE members' understanding of their position as workers in society.







**CX 2813**

**BRIDGEHEAD TRADING COMPANY**  
54 Jackman Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4K 2X6  
(416) 463-0618

BRIDGEHEAD TRADING is a member of the Alternative Trading Organization (ATO) network which supports peasants and workers in the Third World in their struggle for economic justice.

BRIDGEHEAD is a not-for-profit partnership of four Canadians operating without financial aid from the government or other institutions. The profits gained from this business are used to actively support Third World people in their struggles. Money has gone to Oxfam Canada and then to Nicaragua to support a public health project. Profits have been used to support the federation of peasant and tea-estate workers organizations in Sri Lanka. Future profit is planned to improve Tanzania's coffee processing plant.

BRIDGEHEAD is a business which by-passes transnational food corporations and links Canadians as consumers in solidarity with the Third World food producers.

The continuing success of the company depends in large part on the expansion of its distribution network in Canada. Thus far, BRIDGEHEAD has distributors in B.C., Alberta, Sask., Nova Scotia, and Ont.; and is stocked by retail stores in 12 urban centres. The company also takes mail orders. However, it is still trying to break into the traditional co-op market (e.g., Federated Co-ops in Western Canada and Co-op Atlantic, both of which act as large-scale wholesalers to co-op retail stores). An example of the support it is receiving is the Bridgehead Trading Halifax Support Group, which has produced a slide tape show, *Your World in a Cup*, about the international tea and coffee trade and the context within which BRIDGEHEAD operates.

**CX 2814**

**PEOPLE IN ACTION FOR  
COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT**  
Salmon Arm, B.C.

PEOPLE IN ACTION FOR COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT (PACE) is a locally-based movement for community economic development in Salmon Arm, B.C. PACE is bringing citizens together to take initiatives for short- and long-term employment. A similar project has been developed in Nanaimo, B.C., where an unemployed workers committee is setting up a food co-op and a firewood business, and has already organized a nursery and wood craft operation.

**CX 2815**

**WORKERS' INDUSTRY**  
Tom Webb

An article in *Policy Options Politiques*.

Available from J. Tom Webb, Tara Policy Alternatives, P.O. Box 695, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5P8

May/June 1983. \$3.00

This article relates the learnings of a group of Canadians who toured worker co-operatives in England, France, and Spain recently. Worker co-operatives are "businesses which are owned by the workers. Each worker is a member and has one vote. The workers . . . control the management of the company." The article contrasts some of the more successful European worker co-operatives with Canadian co-operatives, which, "in part because of their primarily consumer-producer orientation, do not provide in the same way for industrial expansion, growth and development as does the private sector." As yet there is no major impetus in Canada to create worker co-operatives.

**CX 2816**

**LEGAL RESOURCE CENTRE**  
University of Alberta Extension  
10049 - 81 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. T6E 1W7  
(403) 432-5732

The LEGAL RESOURCE CENTRE is a non-profit public legal education and information service. It actively supports the establishment of community development corporations (CDCs) by providing library, consulting, and programming services to those investigating this form of community economic structure. A team of lawyers, educators, and librarians



from the CENTRE is available to consult with local individuals and groups interested and involved in community-based activities. The CENTRE also assists groups in conducting training programmes, workshops, seminars, conferences, and other events of an educational nature.

For instance, the CENTRE ran a workshop on the legal ramifications of CDCs at a Community Economic Development Conference sponsored by the Edmonton Social Planning Council in November 1982.

A bibliography of materials on Community Development Corporations is available from the CENTRE.



### **CX 2817**

#### **A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON MATERIAL PERTINENT TO THE INFORMAL ECONOMY**

Prepared by The Canadian Network on the Informal Economy

c/o The Vanier Institute of the Family,  
151 Slater St., Suite 207, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3  
September 1982. \$2

As explained in the introduction to the BIBLIOGRAPHY, approaches to the informal economy are arising from many sources. Some materials in the BIBLIOGRAPHY use a traditional and others an alternative economic perspective.

### **CX 2818**

#### **A FAMILIAL PERSPECTIVE ON MICRO-COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS**

The Vanier Institute of the Family  
151 Slater St., Suite 207, Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5H3  
(613) 232-7115  
52 pages. April 1982

This position paper, also available in French, has two objectives: (1) to increase understanding of the

electronics revolution and of the potential, both positive and negative, that this revolution can have for persons, families, and communities; and (2) to encourage people to become more personally involved in a discriminating fashion. The paper includes an overview of the communication environment, a discussion of the applications and implications of microelectronics, and of the potential for social change inherent in this technology.

The Institute argues that persons, families, and communities have the potential to affect the use of micro-computers on a variety of levels. Micro-computers can be put to uses beyond the limited functions for which they have been pre-programmed in the workplace, at school, in institutions, and at home. The inherent flexibility of the technology allows for human creativity and initiatives if the context permits and encourages such input. The scale, cost, and nature of the technology provide an opportunity to use micro-computer systems outside of the mass workplace (eg. at home). This area of informal usage is, in the Institute's view, a crucial one, for it is here that the seedbed for potential change lies. The main characteristics of work carried out as informal activities are: the work is self-defined, self-scheduled, self-managed, skill intensive, non-capital intensive, non-fuel intensive, non-resource intensive, and self or group reliance intensive. The paper concludes that people need not be passive recipients of the consequences of the micro-computer, but may influence and shape the changes that microelectronics introduce.

### **CX 2819**

#### **THE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF COMPUTERISATION** Proceedings of the Forum held at the University of Waterloo, January 14-16, 1982

The Waterloo Public Interest Research Group  
University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G1  
(519) 884-9020

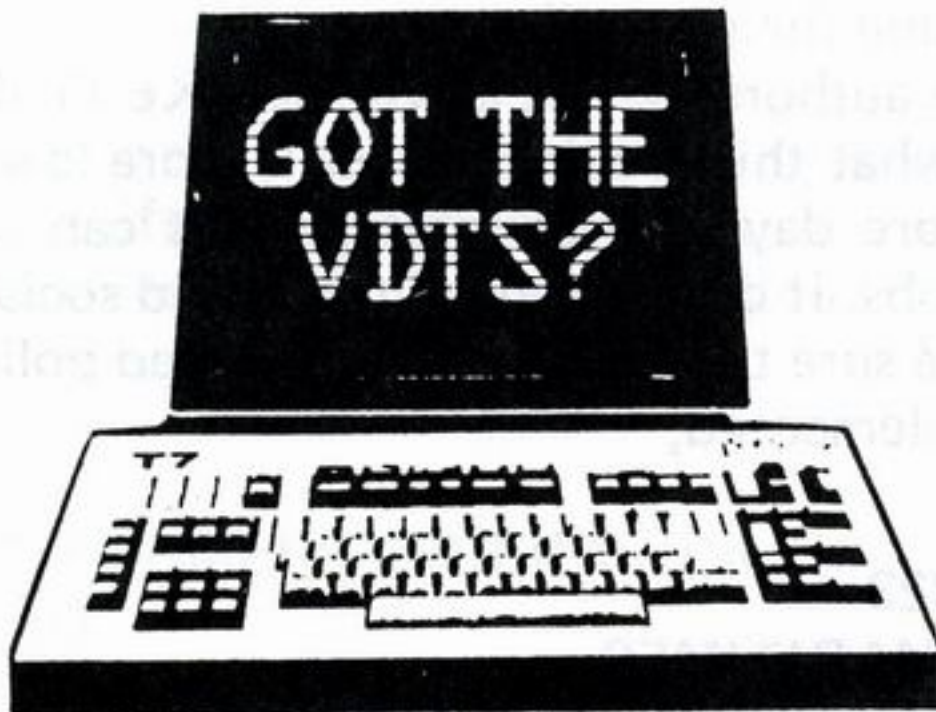
229 pages. 1982. \$7 + \$1 shipping charge.

In January, 1982, the Waterloo Public Interest Research Group sponsored one of the first conferences in Canada to focus exclusively on the social impacts of computerisation. This illustrated paperback contains the texts of the 14 addresses given at the Forum. They cover such topics as:

- computers and employment;
- computerisation and women in the workplace;
- the impact of computers on the Third World;
- computers and personal privacy;
- computer-assisted learning;
- the social impacts of Telidon (two-way TV).



In addition to the texts of speeches, the book contains an extensive bibliography related to the topics covered and annotated bibliographies of current films, periodicals, and videotapes dealing with the complex social issues attending our leap into the computer age.



## CX 2820

### VDT NEWSLETTER

Ad hoc committee on VDT's of the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto

Room 407, 15 Gervais Dr., Don Mills, Ont.

4 pages. \$5 per year.

The VDT NEWSLETTER, written by and about Video Display Terminal workers, reports on current developments in VDT research, contracts, on-the-job struggles and victories, proposed legislation, and government action or inaction.

VDT NEWSLETTER has recently reported on a variety of research studies. A study done by Bell Canada indicates that VDTs can produce low levels of X-radiation. While the levels are below government standards, they are cause for concern, the NEWSLETTER states, because all X-radiation is dangerous and because no radiation should be present. Another report, done by the Hospital Employee's Union of Surrey Memorial Hospital, British Columbia, states that "of six pregnancies among VDT operators, two ended in miscarriage and four were carried to full term; of these, one baby required corrective eye surgery, one was born one month premature, another baby suffers from bronchitis, and one is normal." The same report cites a high incidence of eye strain, cataracts, headaches, dizziness, and nausea among VDT workers.

In its "Contract News" section, the VDT NEWSLETTER reports on recently negotiated contract clauses. For example, the British Columbia Federation of Government Employees' contract includes clauses calling for:

- a 10 minute break to be taken during each hour while operating a VDT;
- lighting should be such as to reduce eyestrain to the minimum. No employee is required to work more than four hours per day on a VDT; and
- regular maintenance and emission level tests must be carried out four times annually. The results of those tests are available to all members.

The latest issue of the NEWSLETTER reports on the recommendations of the Federal Government Task Force on Micro-electronics which calls for a maximum of five hours per day at a terminal, rest breaks every hour, initial and annual eye tests as well as corrective lenses, all paid for by the employer. It also recommends a ban on close electronic monitoring, considered inconsistent with human rights. And the Task Force supports the right of pregnant operators to work away from their terminal with no loss of pay, seniority or benefits. The NEWSLETTER points out, however, that "while a Task Force can suggest guidelines, the realization of such recommendations must be achieved at each individual workplace."

## CX 2821

### THE DAY CARE KIT

The Day Care Research Group

48 Boustead Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6R 1Y9

(416) 767-4567

62 pages. 1982. \$9 single copy; bulk rates available

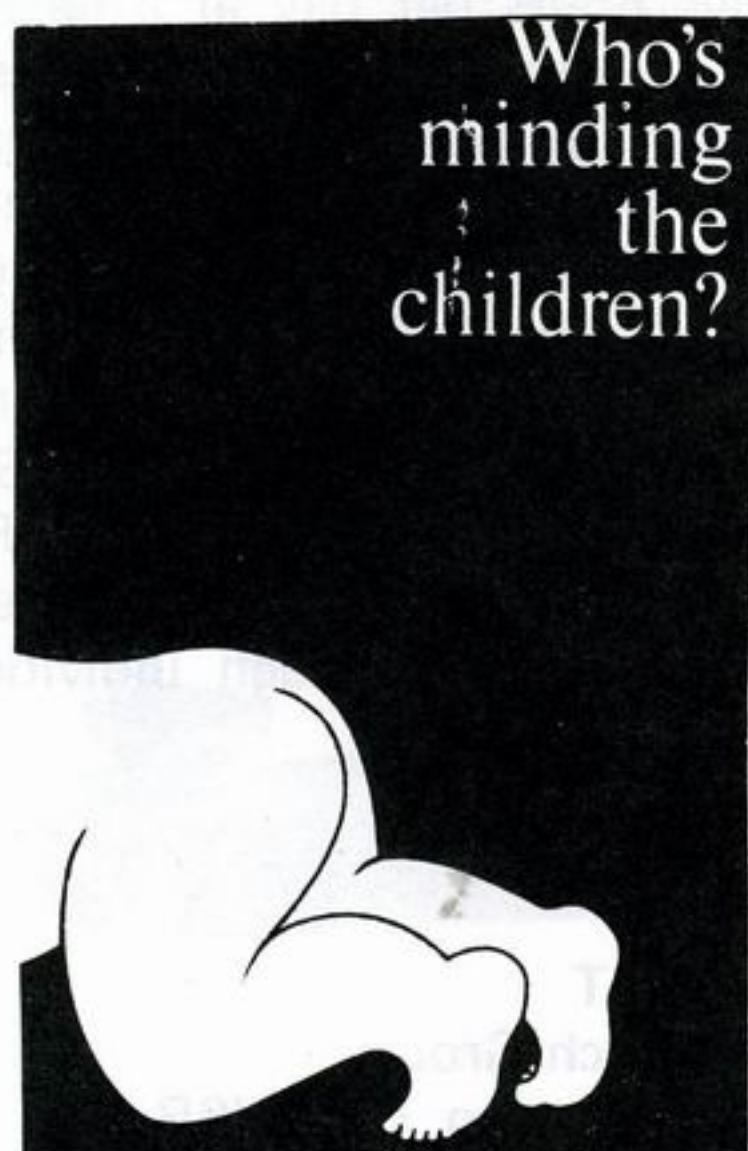
In every industrialized country, more women do paid work than do not, most of them full-time. The two-earner family is the largest single family type. The response to this, in terms of societal responsibility for child care, has become a central social policy question in many countries. THE DAY CARE KIT is designed to give parents, day care workers, students and concerned citizens an overview of the Canadian day care situation. Comparisons with other industrialized countries are included, as well as descriptions of legislation, funding arrangements, staff ratios and training, and the current problems in each province.

The authors explore three policy options for improving Canada's child care system. The first option is changing the Income Tax Act to allow parents to deduct the full amount of their child care costs. The second is to establish a "publicly funded, not-for-profit, non-compulsory day care system incorporating a variety of services in neighbourhood day care resource centres." Such centres would include parent-child drop-ins, emergency child care, nursery schools, supervised home care, toy lending services, etc. The



third is reforming the Canada Assistance Plan to provide funding for day care on a universal basis. This option would leave the basic subsidy system intact while paving the way for provincial governments to apply for federal cost-sharing of day care grants.

"Without an organization, the demand for good day care can be singularly unproductive and individual make-do child care solutions will prevail." THE DAY CARE KIT includes a 20-page section on "Building an Organization", as well as an extensive list, by province, of day care lobby groups.



**CX 2822**

**TELLING IT LIKE IT IS**

**Mothers Action Group (MAG)**

**2683 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M6M 1T8**

**(416) 656-3641**

**18 pages. May 1983.**

TELLING IT LIKE IT IS is an 18-page brief that describes the poverty faced by unemployed women and their children in Ontario, the province which ranks near the bottom in the amount of benefits paid to welfare recipients. It was written by Mothers Action Group, a welfare advocacy organization representing 1,500 Ontario sole support mothers who receive social assistance.

The brief examines the current provincial Ministry's plans to transfer single parents from provincial Family Benefits to municipal General Welfare Assistance, and to reclassify them as "employable". Although the Ministry of Community and Social Services (ComSoc) has stated that participation in any employment scheme will be voluntary, the brief includes excerpts from ComSoc documents which clearly indicate that mandatory employment searches and financial penalties for non-compliance are being con-

sidered. Welfare recipients, especially those who are single and considered employable, are increasingly being subjected to "sweeping discretionary powers and punitive legislation". For example, after the Director of Social Services of Elgin County received a complaint from a local worm salesman who was unable to find workers, he announced on April 6, 1983 that welfare recipients who refuse to pick worms would risk losing their benefits!

The authors of TELLING IT LIKE IT IS conclude that "what this province needs is more low cost housing, more day care at rates parents can afford, and more jobs. It does not need the added social problems that are sure to result" if the proposed policy changes are implemented.

**CX 2823**

**NEW MARITIMES**

**Enfield, Hants Co., N.S. B0N 1N0**

**(902) 861-2068**

NEW MARITIMES is a new, independent, monthly newsmagazine covering political, cultural, and economic issues in the Maritimes from a "no-holds-barred point of view".

Supported by unions, church and community groups across the region, NEW MARITIMES "asks tough questions, offers hard-hitting commentary and reflects much of the real vitality of life" in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Advertising space in NEW MARITIMES is limited to 20 per cent of the publication, and is sold on a strictly first-come, first-served basis. Rates are modest and are available on request.

A one year subscription is \$11.

**CX 2824**

**HOUSING IN ST. JOHN'S (position paper)**

**Inter-Church Commission on the Social Impact of Resource Development in Nfld.**

**P.O. Box 2097, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 6E6.**

**41 pages. 1982.**

The Inter-Church Commission on the Social Impact of Resource Development was formed in 1980 by the Anglican, Pentecostal, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army, and United Churches in Newfoundland. Its main goal is to help communities deal with the social changes which off-shore oil and gas developments will bring. In 1982 the Commission released its Position Paper on HOUSING IN ST. JOHN'S.

The purpose of this study is first, to ascertain what the present situation is with regard to the availability of low-income housing in St. John's; second, to determine what further impact the development of



offshore oil may have on low-income housing; third, to present an overview of what both the public and private sectors are doing now to alleviate the situation, as well as what research and planning they may be engaged in, relating to oil and gas development; and fourth, to make recommendation to the appropriate bodies based on the findings of this paper. These recommendations, which call upon governments, churches and other agencies to devote more of their resources to housing, are based on the principles that adequate shelter is a basic human right and that the quality of life in a community must be one of the highest priorities guiding planning and decision-making.

**CX 2825**  
**CHRISTIAN FARMERS FEDERATION**  
**OF ONTARIO**  
 Box 698, Harriston, Ont. N0G 1Z0  
 (519) 338-2921

The CHRISTIAN FARMERS FEDERATION OF ONTARIO (CFFO) is calling for action on "Foodland for the Future", a report examining key issues in agriculture. The report, by B. Kay, a University of Guelph professor, was presented to a conference of academics, civil servants, and farm organization representatives. It identifies five current areas of concern:

- the supply of prime agricultural land in Ontario is decreasing;
- sustained production is no longer assured in the long term;
- the negative environmental impacts of agriculture land-use activities must be minimized if future development of foodland is to occur in concert with the development of other rural resources;
- research, inventory service and extension activities which are needed to address these issues are dispersed, under-funded, poorly co-ordinated and have insufficient public impact.

On this and many other farm-related issues the CFFO endorses small family farms and recognizes the importance of maintaining food production in Canada.

**CX 2826**  
**NATIVES IN A CLASS SOCIETY**  
 Jeremy Hull  
 Available through: One Sky, 134 Ave. F South,  
 Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8  
 (306) 652-1571  
 76 pages.

NATIVES IN A CLASS SOCIETY explains the socio-economic situation of Native people in terms of structural racism. The author defines structural racism as "the lack of opportunity systematically experienced by a racially defined group within our society. This is not to say that there is no opportunity for an Indian child growing up today, but rather that the child's chances for a secure life are greatly reduced because of his or her race." From a discussion of "Indian History: Background to Poverty", the author moves to a consideration of education, employment, and crime among Natives in Regina. He explains today's high unemployment, over-incarceration, and "failure" in schools among Natives in terms of the power relationship between Natives and Whites. An important factor in understanding this domination is "a recognition of class strata in our society. These classes are generally dependent on the type of employment of the parents, and carry with them characteristic patterns of socialization which are passed from parent to child. This is seen as one of the mechanisms by which inequality is passed on to succeeding generations."

NATIVES IN A CLASS SOCIETY includes much statistical information on income and educational levels of Natives in Regina. While focused on urban Treaty Indians in Regina, its insights are applicable to non-status and poor non-Natives anywhere. The author states that the conditions which plague Native people and others are no accident, but are an integral part of modern society. The book contains an extensive bibliography.





## ECONOMY

The following resources and groups relating to economic issues were abstracted in previous issues of **CONNEXIONS**. For those who may wish to refer to them, we list below the name of the group and the corresponding CX number:

- CX 775 NOW THAT WE'VE BURNED OUR BOATS: THE REPORT OF THE PEOPLES COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
- CX 951 PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS
- CX 960 NATIONAL FARMERS UNION: A FOOD STRATEGY FOR CANADA
- CX 985 CO-OPERATIVE CO-OWNERSHIP CORPORATIONS

- CX 988 PRAIRITOPIAN
- CX 989 WORKING TOWARDS APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT: REPORT OF WORKSHOP ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- CX 1083 WOMEN AND POVERTY
- CX 1087 SASKATCHEWAN WORKING WOMEN
- CX 1088 EQUAL PARTNERS FOR CHANGE: WOMEN AND UNIONS
- CX 2037 PEOPLE FIRST: A COMMUNITY SELF-HELP PLANNING MANUAL
- CX 2039 SAVE TOMORROW, OPPOSE POLLUTION
- CX 2066 RESEARCH EDUCATION AND ACTION FOR POWER
- CX 2068 CANADIAN COALITION FOR NUCLEAR RESPONSIBILITY

LABOUR — ECONOMY — ENVIRONMENT — EDUCATION — COMMUNITY — HUMAN RIGHTS —

# CONNEXIONS

## MEANS

- *Building links at the grass roots*
- *Sharing information — analyses — experiences — strategies — visions*
- *A resource for activists — community workers — researchers — teachers — journalists — students*
- *A quarterly publication through which people working for peace, justice, and liberation learn about and communicate with each other*

**SUBSCRIBE** \$10/year individual \$20/year institution Sample copy \$1.50  
427 Bloor St. W., Toronto M5S 1X7

LITERACY — WOMEN — RACISM — HEALTH — HOUSING — LESBIANS & GAYS — CHILDREN —

— IMMIGRATION — FOOD — NUCLEAR —

— UNEMPLOYMENT — AGRICULTURE —



# Contributors Index

## -B-

Between the Lines CX 2784  
Bread and Roses Credit Union CX 2797  
Bridgehead Trading Company CX 2813  
Burin Action Committee CX 2811

## -C-

Canadian Council on Social Development CX 2768  
Canadian Dimension CX 2781  
Canadian Farmworkers Union CX 2771  
Canadian Labour Congress CX 2767  
Canadian Network on the Informal Economy CX 2817  
Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) CX 2778  
Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario CX 2825  
City Farmer CX 2775  
Clearlake Collective CX 2812  
Coady Institute CX 2800  
Common Ground CX 2789  
Community Congress for Economic Change CX 2798  
Community Forum on Shared Responsibility CX 2780  
Co-operative College of Canada CX 2801  
Co-operative Housing Foundation of Canada CX 2796

## -D-

Dandelion Community CX 2809  
Day Care Research Group CX 2821  
Development Education Centre (DEC Films) CX 2773, CX 2774, CX 2790, CX 2791

## -E-

Energy Probe, Lawrence Solomon CX 2785  
Episcopal Commission for Social Affairs, Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops CX 2765

## -F-

Fillmore, Nick CX 2773  
4 -U CX 2806

## -G-

GATT-FLY CX 2792

## -H-

Heap, Dan, M.P. (NDP - Spadina), Toronto, CX 2786

## -I-

Inter-Church Commission on the Social Impact of Resource Development in Newfoundland CX 2824  
Is Five Foundation CX 2807, CX 2808

## -K-

Kamloops Amalgamated Resources CX 2777

## -L-

Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto CX 2820  
Legal Resource Centre CX 2816

## -M-

Manitoba Anti-Poverty Organization CX 2794  
Mothers Action Group CX 2822

## -N-

National Anti-Poverty Organization CX 2793  
New Dawn Enterprises CX 2802, CX 2803  
New Maritimes CX 2823  
Next Year Country CX 2782

## -O-

OASIS Policy Research Group CX 2805  
One Sky Cross Cultural Centre CX 2764  
One Sky, Jeremy Hull CX 2826  
Oxfam St. John's, Roger Carter, CX 2787

## -P-

People's Food Commission CX 2795  
People in Action for Community Employment CX 2814  
Plenty Canada CX 2810  
Policy Options Politiques, Tom Webb CX 2815

## -S-

Social and Economic Directions for Canada CX 2770  
South Don Community Development Centre CX 2804

## -T-

This Magazine, Nick Fillmore CX 2773

## -U-

Unconscious Collective CX 2772  
Union of Unemployed Workers CX 2776  
United Church of Canada, DMC CX 2779  
United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union CX 2766

## -W-

Waterloo Public Interest Research Group CX 2819  
Webb, Tom CX 2815  
Women's Unemployment Study Group CX 2819  
World Food Project CX 2774

## -V-

Vanier Institute of the Family CX 2817, CX 2818  
Vie Ouvriere CX 2769  
VDT Newsletter CX 2820



# Subject Index

## -C-

CDC's — CX 2802, CX 2803, CX 2804,  
CX 2805, CX 2808

Children — CX 2821

Co-ops — CX 2796, CX 2799

## -E-

Economic Alternatives — CX 2769,  
CX 2770, CX 2778, CX 2797, CX 2798,  
CX 2803, CX 2803, CX 2812, CX 2815

Economic Analysis — CX 2764, CX 2765  
CX 2766, CX 2767, CX 2768, CX 2769,  
CX 2770, CX 2771, CX 2772, CX 2773,  
CX 2774, CX 2778, CX 2779, CX 2780,  
CX 2781, CX 2782, CX 2783, CX 2784,  
CX 2785, CX 2876, CX 2787, CX 2788,  
CX 2789, CX 2790, CX 2792, CX 2795,  
CX 2805, CX 2808, CX 2817, CX 2818,  
CX 2819

Education — CX 2800, CX 2801

## -F-

Farming — CX 2771, CX 2772, CX 2773,  
CX 2774, CX 2825, CX 2767, CX 2776  
CX 2776A, CX 2778, CX 2786, CX 2788,  
CX 2815

## -H-

Housing — CX 2824

## -L-

Legal Rights — CX 2816

## -N-

Native People — CX 2826

New Technology — CX 2818, CX 2819,  
CX 2820

## -W-

Welfare Rights — CX 2822

## Back Issues

Limited numbers of some back issues  
of **Connexions** are still available:

HOUSING .....	\$2.75
CANADA -- LATIN AMERICA .....	\$2.75
UPDATE (VARIOUS TOPICS) .....	\$2.50
CHILDREN .....	\$2.75
UNORGANIZED WORKERS .....	\$2.50
ALL 5 ISSUES .....	\$11.00
ORDERS OF 5 OR MORE (OF SAME ISSUE) .....	40% OFF

Order from: 427 Bloor St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1X7

## ***We've lowered our prices!***

After agonizing over the question for some time, we have decided to lower **Connexions'** subscription and single-issue prices. Our thinking was that the price of a subscription might be a deterrent to potential subscribers in these economically tough times. Because we very much want **Connexions** to be seen and read by as many people as possible, we are lowering our individual subscription rate from \$15 to \$10 per year, and our institutional rate from \$30 to \$20. This decision may potentially cut into our revenues, but we hope that this will be balanced by increased numbers of subscriptions.

If you haven't subscribed yet, send us your cheques now!

Please make cheques payable to:

**CONNEXIONS**  
427 Bloor St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1X7



# Bulk Orders

The information and ideas in CONNEXIONS are only useful to the extent that they are disseminated and discussed. We at CONNEXIONS see this task as a priority, and we encourage activists, teachers, community workers, and others to make use of the publication as a resource in your work. One way we do this is by making bulk orders (five copies or more) of CONNEXIONS available at a reduced rate of 40 per cent off.

Bulk orders of this issue, and of the **Housing, Canada-Latin America, Children, and Unorganized Workers** issues are still available in limited quantities. However, it greatly helps our planning if you can let us know how many extra copies of an issue you will require, *before* we go to press.

Our next issue, on the economy ("**Toward a New Economy**") will go to press about June 15. It will feature the activities and analyses of people who are challenging the present economic structures and attempting to develop alternatives to them. If you would like bulk orders of that issue, please try to let us know by June 15.

**427 BLOOR ST. W.,  
TORONTO, ONT.  
M5S 1X7  
(416) 960-3903**



**AVAILABLE NOW**

*A special issue of*

**CONNEXIONS**

featuring

- *Experiences, strategies, groups, resources in the struggle against*

**Sexism**

- *Sections on health, environment, arts, law, media, peace*

**\$2.50 from Connexions  
427 Bloor St. W.**

**Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7**

# CONNEXIONS

## Subscribe to Connexions

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

.....  
.....

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Individual ..... \$10.00

Government,  
University or Library ..... \$20.00

Sample Copy ..... \$1.50

Please make cheques payable to:

**CONNEXIONS**

**427 Bloor St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1X7**



# EXCHANGE



LETTERS WELCOME: Your feedback  
will be published in future editions.

Tear off and send to: CONNEXIONS, 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7

---

HOW DO YOU RATE THIS EDITION OF CONNEXIONS? (circle one or more)

*informative*      *relevant*      *dull*      *easy to read*      *superficial*  
*attractive layout*      *comprehensive overview of topic*      *interesting*  
*well organized*      *good graphics*      *poorly organized*      *poor graphics*  
*good regional representation*      *too expensive*      *poor regional representation*

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

HOW WILL YOU USE THIS EDITION? (circle one or more)

*flip through*      *use these strategies in my own work*      *pass it on*  
*share with colleagues*      *share with students*      *put in library*  
*read thoroughly*      *contact one or more groups listed in this edition*

COMMENTS (how will this edition be of the most value to you?) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE TOPICS (AND WHY) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

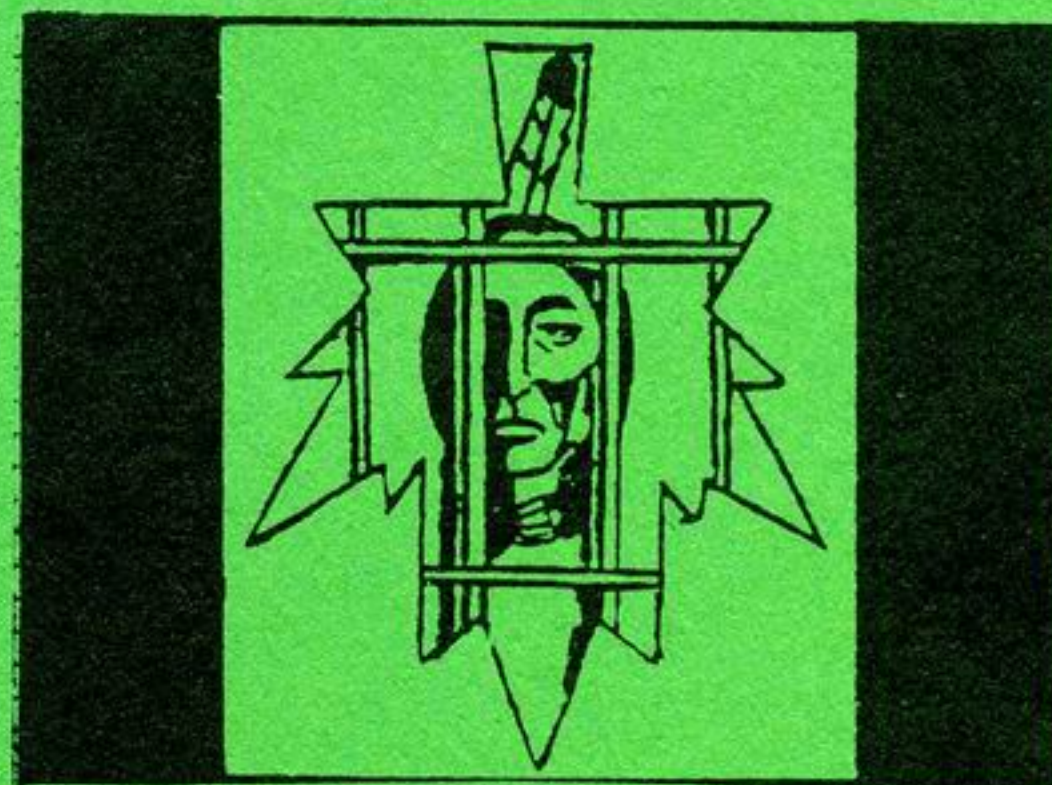
YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS (optional) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

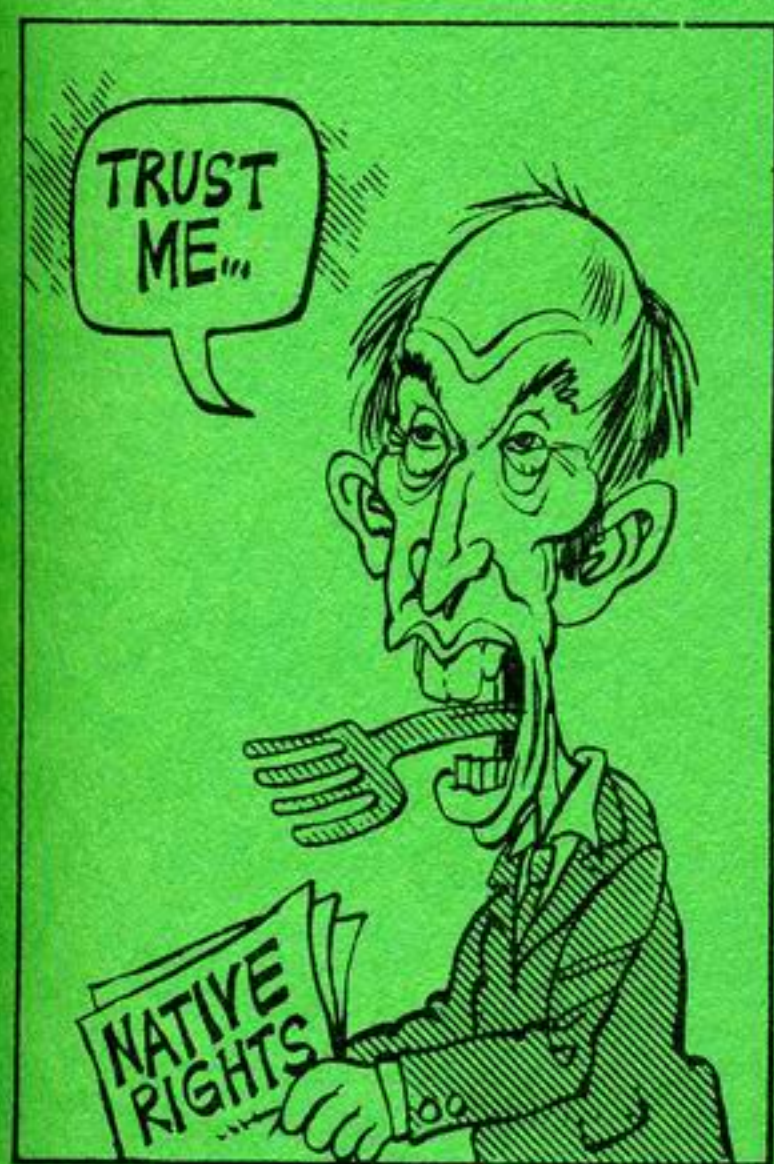


# CONNEXIONS

our next issue . . .



## NATIVE CONCERNS



CONNEXIONS is searching for material that focuses on the concerns of Native people in this country. As non-Natives we want to become better informed of the concerns of Native peoples and better able to support their struggles. Canada's new constitution does not yet clearly protect the rights of Native people. Land claims settlements are far from being resolved after many years of negotiation while the multinational resource corporations explore and stake claims to land in the north. Native people are one group hit hard by the current recession — no employment near the reserves and no employment in the cities.

Native people are struggling to retain their own culture, heritage, lifestyle and values. We want to hear from you about the focus of your actions, analyses of the situation and the latest information on long standing issues.

Deadline for material is August 20, 1983.



We need descriptions of your group, your projects, publications, research, reflections and/or strategies.  
PLEASE SEND THESE MATERIALS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

CONNEXIONS is a publication which produces summaries of group activities and publications from across Canada. Its goal is to facilitate networking and information-sharing among Canadians working for social change.

---

427 BLOOR ST. W.,

TORONTO, ONT.

M5S 1X7

(416) 960-3903

---



CONNEXIONS  
427 Bloor St. West  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1X7

Subscription Rates  
Individual \$10.00  
Institution \$20.00