

CONNEXIONS

A Digest of Resources and Groups
FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

Rights and Liberties



Also Inside: Housing

Summer 1984 Vol. 9, No. 2

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- * Periodical Summaries, giving an overview in summary form of significant and interesting articles published recently in Canadian periodicals dealing with social change and justice.
- * Announcements and Appeals, featuring brief coverage of events and activities with a national scope.

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CONNEXIONS

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Rights and Liberties

In compiling CONNEXIONS, which focuses on a different social or political issue in each edition, we are often struck by how seemingly distinct problems turn out to be strongly intermeshed. Nowhere has this been more so than in this edition on "Rights and Liberties." Civil liberties and human rights appear as a key dimension in almost every other field of social justice and social change.

The struggle to change the role of women in society, for example, often revolves around equality and human rights. Environmental issues focus on our right to breathe clean air, drink clean water or lead lives in harmony rather than in conflict with nature. Economic issues pose the right to earn an income, to a fair share of society's wealth, to security for the future. The question of peace concerns the right to live itself, free of fear of annihilation.

Western society is strongly coloured by the idea that we have rights which are ours "by right," not as a privilege bestowed by authority. Defining human rights gives rise to many of the sharpest political divisions of our time. This is especially true of the right to "freedom." What is freedom, for the individual and for the group? Freedom from what? Freedom to do what? Subject to what restrictions to safeguard the freedoms and rights of others?

If freedom is the ability to shape one's life without domination by others, then what are its elements and pre-conditions?

How free are we, for example, if we are too poor to obtain decent housing, proper medical care, or education? How real is our right to "freedom of speech," if public discourse is dominated by a handful of large media chains, corporations and paid advertising and we have no realistic or effective way of making ourselves heard? How real is the right to equality nominally guaranteed by law in the face of immense inequities of wealth and power? In a society where our freedom is primarily defined as one of choice among alternatives in the marketplace, what happens to the possibility of choosing options that are never offered: for example, choosing to live in a real community rather than simply buying or renting housing?

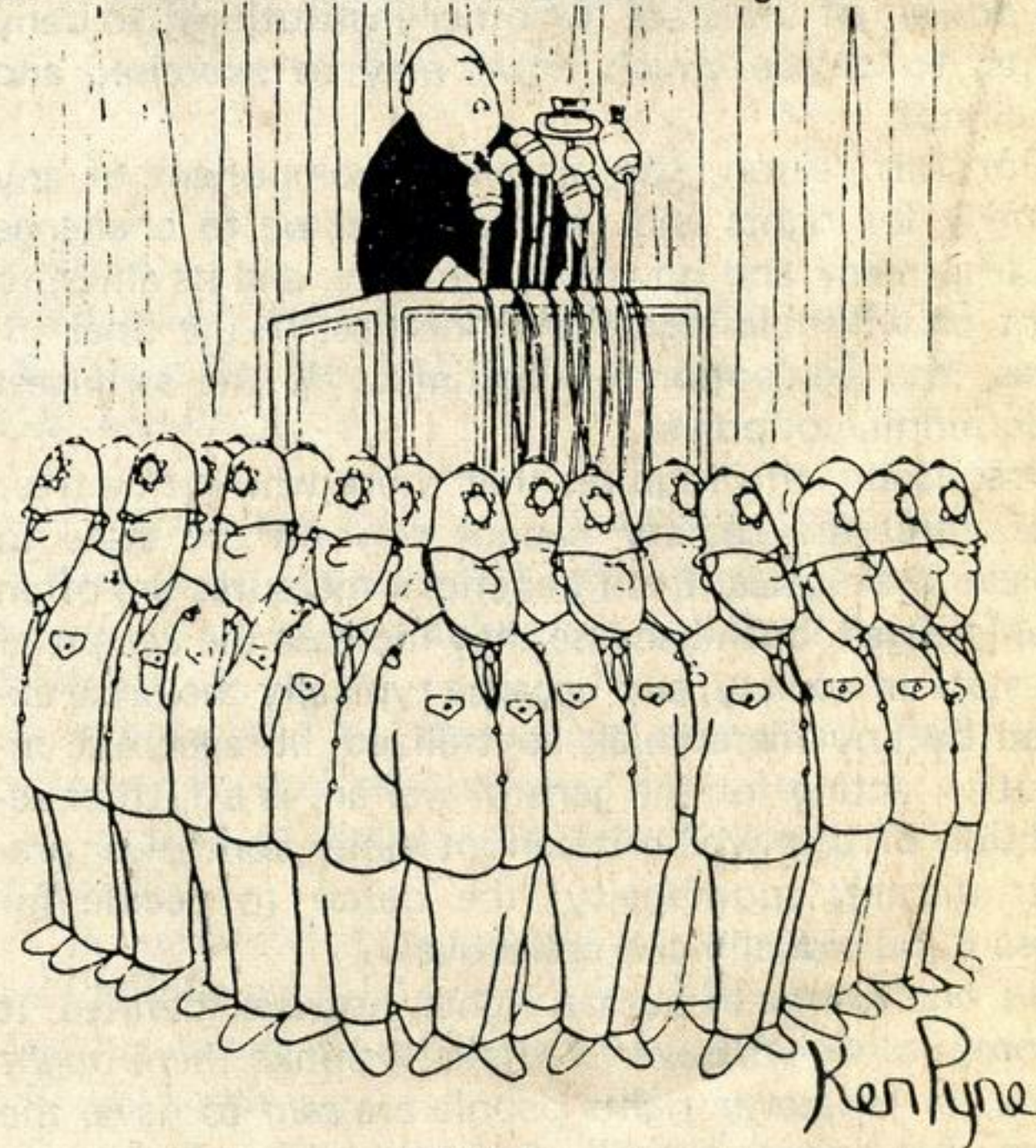
Any discussion of rights involves recognition that human beings are both social and individual, and therefore that human rights include social and collective rights as well as individual rights.

Western society has traditionally equated social rights with civil rights, our rights as individual citizens: the right to equal treatment before the law, the right

to vote, the right to form associations with others for political or other ends. Less, and more slowly, accepted have been social or collective rights such as the right to health care, or education, or assistance in the case of economic misfortune, or our rights as workers, gays and lesbians or old people. This has especially been true where such rights come into conflict — as they often do — with what Western Society considers the most fundamental of rights: the rights of property. For example, labour unions, and the rights of working people which they try to represent, have often been attacked in the name of protecting the rights and freedoms of property.

More radical conceptions of social rights are also often in severe conflict with the established order. For example, that the people who perform the work should have the right to control their work is an anathema to those who now own the means of producing the wealth. Similarly, the idea that the right to democracy logically means shared and direct participation and control by all those affected by decisions is dismissed as impossible and probably "subversive." Thus the right to vote becomes the *denial* of the right to participate more directly in decision-making.

Yet many of the rights and freedoms for which people struggle are so widely and instinctively seen as just that it becomes difficult and even dangerous for those



"Friends . . ."

who oppose them to do so too directly or explicitly. Instead, they are commonly given lip service, or one set of rights is denied by appealing to other rights.

If one trend is clearly visible in virtually every society, it is toward greater centralization, bureaucracy, and social control, and a corresponding curtailing of individual and collective freedoms. The principal agent of this process is the state, often linked to and assisted by the other institutions, classes and elites, and ideologies that also wield social power.

The relentless expansion of state-dominated power structures is often explained as necessary precisely to achieve social rights that are so widely seen as just and desirable. To obtain economic security, we are told, we must yield more power to police and state security agencies. To be protected from hate literature or pornography, we must accept that the state or its agencies will rule on what is fit to be expressed and published. To ensure essential services, we must give up or drastically restrict our right to bargain collectively and withdraw our labour by striking. To obtain credit, or a government job, the most personal data about us must be handed over and scrutinized. To ensure the efficient and "fair" administration of all the programs and institutions set up (supposedly) to benefit us, we must submit ever more to the imperatives of computers, technology and hierarchial, controlling forms of social organizations.

"If one of us is not free, then none of us is free," because a crucial aspect of *any* denial of rights, *any* erosion of liberties, is that it establishes the *right*, and enhances the *power*, of the state (or other institutions) to deny rights, to decide which rights may be exercised and which not.

For this reason, too, a central component of any strategy for rights and liberties must be to challenge the legitimacy and power of the state, and its allies, to grant or withhold rights and liberties. In the final analysis, the perception of legitimacy is the strongest underpinning of power.

Practically, this requires that those who seek a freer and more just society cannot rely on the state to achieve their goals. Even beneficial measures are often double-edged, both because they increase the weight of the state in society, and because typically the price exacted by any hierarchial, centralized, bureaucratic institution acting for the general welfare is a further restriction of that which it cannot easily control or predict: dissent; spontaneity; the desire to decide for oneself, individually and collectively.

As one examines human rights, however defined, it becomes clear whatever rights one thinks there *ought* to be, or whatever rights people are *said* to have, the rights that people *actually have* are achieved and protected only by struggle. Rights are won.

And they can be lost. They can be lost if those who defend them are too isolated, not powerful enough, not organized enough or not vigilant enough. Groups working to win or defend one set of rights greatly increase their chances if they form alliances with other groups, especially if such alliances are not merely expedient, but rooted in an understanding of how their different causes are actually component parts of a larger struggle for justice and freedom.

While this can be a tactic to undercut a demand to exercise particular rights, it is also sometimes true that legitimate rights do come into conflict with each other. People concerned with human rights must be prepared to admit and deal with the dilemma of rights being in conflict.

This is not to say that in a world in which the state is a dominating force, we are not sometimes faced with the necessity of ourselves pressuring the state to act if we want to accomplish a particular goal. But if we do so, we must be aware that in gaining something, we lose something too, and we have to be prepared to rigorously weigh the gains against the losses.

One of the most shocking realizations in compiling this issue of CONNEXIONS was the extent to which rights and liberties are under attack even in Canada, still one of the freest countries in the world. We were struck by the comment of one civil libertarian, that "Saying we should be thankful we live in the freest country in the world reminds me of the man who fell into a canyon, broke 85 bones, and said he was thankful he hadn't broken 87."

Despite a few victories, we in Canada have less freedom to be thankful for with each passing year. Individual losses of our liberties are frightening enough, but what is even more frightening is the scope and intensity of the assault.

Governments, corporations and conservative elements are on the offensive in almost every area, seeking to enhance their control, and reduce the power of citizens, employees, and ordinary people. Their motivation is for our own good — as they define it. They have little question that they know what is for our own good, and the right to make the decisions.

The question is whether we will let them continue increasing their power at the expense of ours. Across Canada groups are fighting to protect and enlarge our rights and liberties. There are more such groups than we have been able to mention in this edition of CONNEXIONS. We have tried to describe some of the principal and most representative ones.

Karl Marx observed that "No one opposes freedom — at most he opposes the freedom of others." We guarantee our own freedom by supporting the rights and freedoms of others.

CX 2961

**CANADIAN RIGHTS
AND LIBERTIES FEDERATION**
323 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7Z2
(613) 235-8978

The CANADIAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES FEDERATION is a national federation of community and provincially based human rights and civil liberties groups. It co-ordinates the work of and supports the positions taken by the provincial associations, and provides a national information centre on civil liberties and human rights. The FEDERATION is involved in lobbying and educational projects, and publishes a national magazine entitled *Rights and Liberties* (\$12 per year, individuals; \$35, organizations). Recent editions have dealt with such topics as racism in the schools, the manipulation of media by the government, and the differences between "white" and Native laws in Canada.

The CANADIAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES FEDERATION is made up of the following organizations:

NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland-Labrador Human Rights Association
Box 4247, St. John's, Nfld. A1L 5Z9
(709) 754-0690

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island Civil Liberties Association
P.O. Box 1834, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7N5

QUEBEC

La Ligue des Droits et Libertés
1825 rue Champlain, Montreal, P.Q. H1K 1M8
(514) 527-8551

ALBERTA

Lethbridge Citizens Human Rights Council
971-12th Street S.W., Lethbridge, Alta. T1J 2S8
(403) 328-1808

Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10765-98th Street, Edmonton, Alta. T5H 2P2
(403) 421-0846

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan Association on Human Rights
218-116 Third Ave. S., Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 1M6
(306) 224-1933 or 329-2575

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia Civil Liberties Association
P.O. Box 24833, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 4E9
(604) 872-5823

Quesnel Civil Liberties and Human Rights Association
121 Barlow Ave., Quesnel, B.C. V2J 2B8
(604) 992-8391

Kamloops Civil Liberties Society
200-142 Victoria St., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 1Z7
(604) 364-0123

Victoria Civil Liberties Association
766 Monterey Ave., Victoria, B.C. V8S 4V2
(604) 593-1390

South Okanagan Civil Liberties Society
103-304 Martin St., Penticton, B.C. V2A 5K5
(604) 493-0210

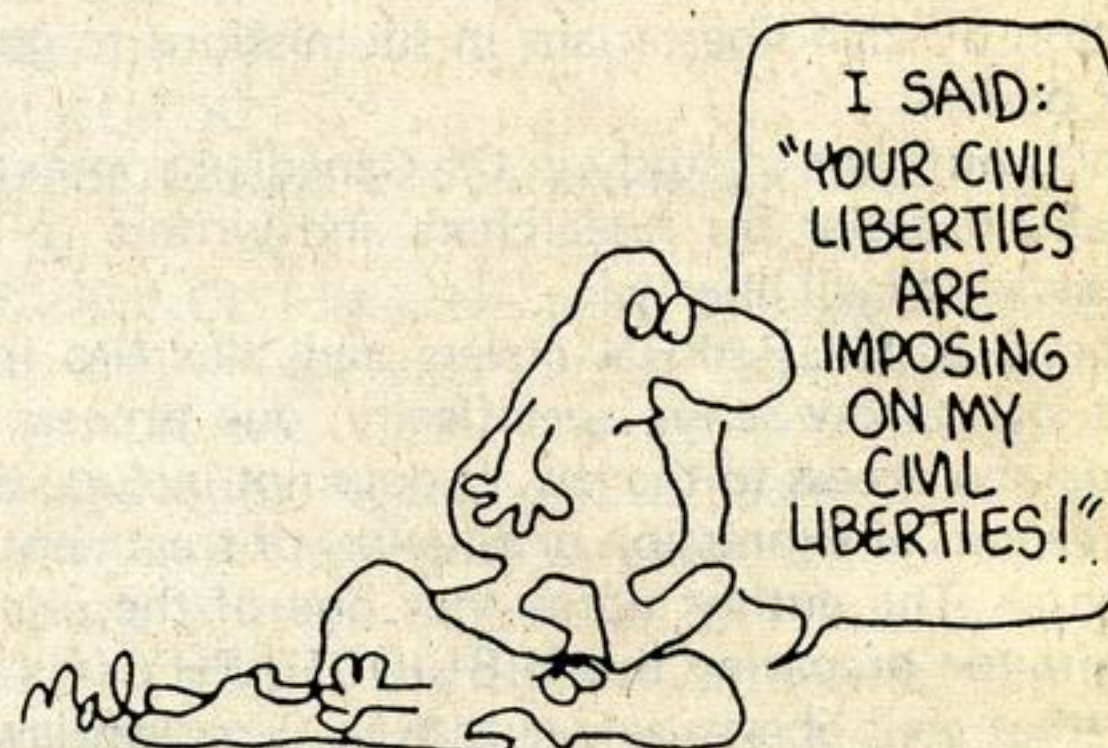
ONTARIO

Civil Liberties Association, National Capital Region
78 Daly Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 6E5
(613) 238-7368

AFFILIATES

Communication Workers of Canada
25 Cecil St., 2nd Fl., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1N1

Frontier College
31 Jackes Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4T 1E2



CX 2962

CANADIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION
229 Yonge St., Ste. 403, Toronto, Ont. M5B 1N9
(416) 363-0321

The CANADIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES ASSOCIATION (CCLA) is an independent advocacy organization; it accepts no government funding. During recent years, CCLA has:

- exposed the fact that 70 per cent of admissions to an Ontario mental hospital were improper;
- organized against the federal government's security bill;
- documented abuses of civil liberties by public welfare administrators in several Canadian cities;
- challenged the police use of dogs to arrest people in Regina; and

— intervened in various courts to promote the Bill of Rights, the Charter, and human rights principles.

The June 1984 issue of CCLA's publication *News Notes* features an article, written by Allan Borovoy and reprinted from the *Toronto Star*, on the Grange Commission.

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CANADIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES BIBLIOGRAPHY (INDEXED)

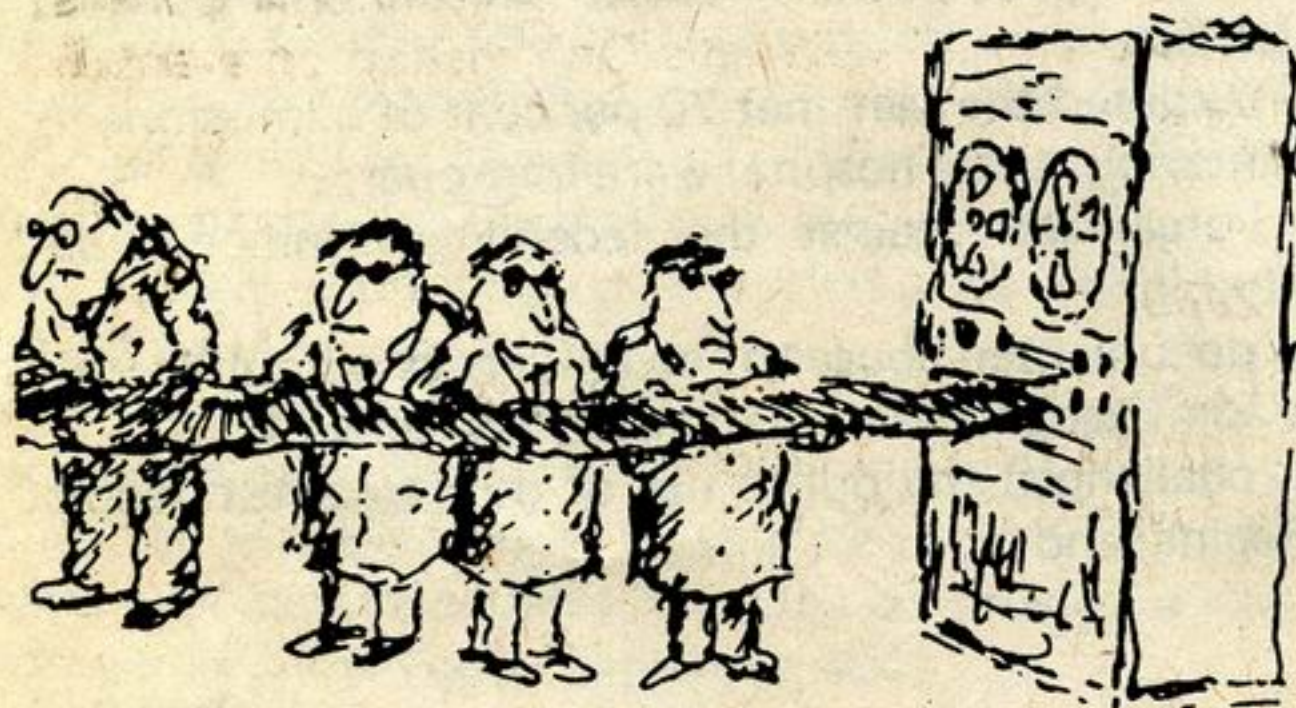
Richard L. Henshel
Department of Sociology,
University of Western Ontario
London, Ont. N6A 5C2

This extensive bibliography, with over 1,000 entries, is designed to :

- 1) enhance the depth and quality of preparation for specific cases at law;
- 2) improve the timeliness, depth and quality of preparation by civil libertarians in submissions to government bodies;
- 3) point out gaps of study in the Canadian context;
- 4) make it easier for researchers and writers to enter fields within civil liberty.

The BIBLIOGRAPHY covers civil liberties in the strict or narrow sense, specifically, due process safeguards and access to the law. It does not include works on freedom of expression or equality of treatment (civil rights). The author notes that one of the principal reasons for preparing this BIBLIOGRAPHY is the belief "that civil liberty safe-guards in Canadian law and practice are sorely deficient in numerous respects."

The BIBLIOGRAPHY contains a subject/topic index, followed by a listing of Canadian sources (government reports, popular sources, professional articles, chapters and books, and theses and submissions). Selected non-Canadian sources are included in a separate section. Information on how to obtain materials, and a directory of Canadian civil liberties organizations make up the appendixes of the fifth edition of the BIBLIOGRAPHY.



CX 2964

WINDSOR YEARBOOK OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Faculty of Law, University of Windsor
Windsor, Ont. N9B 3P4
(519) 253-4232 ext. 882

THE WINDSOR YEARBOOK OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE was designed to be a guide of legal services in Canada. However, after compiling the material the authors saw potential for a publication with wider scope. The content changed to include global legal practices and provide background to the roots of modern law.

The first YEARBOOK was printed in 1981. An anthology of the past year's work, each book contains articles and discussions on fundamental concepts of law. Contributors from many countries have documented the current legal questions of their homelands. Some of the articles included are: "Models of the Criminal Courts: The Criminal Sentencing Process"; "Against Inflating Human Rights"; and "Financial Assistance for Litigants in the Federal Republic of Germany."

Moral and historical issues are examined by judges and professors. The WINDSOR YEARBOOK was also intended as a research aid and a medium for reports on the changing legal services. Some articles are written in French.

CX 2965

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE BILL C-9

The Counter-Surveillance Information Service
P.O. Box 6326, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P7

This information package was compiled in order to point out the extent of the powers and practices of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), its connections to foreign state agencies, and methods to survive and resist under the new legislation.

The articles included in the package are: "The Work Ethic and the Western Dream," by Gerry Hannah from *Writings of the Vancouver 5*; "Secret Counter-Insurgency Conference,"; "FBI Train Canadian Police"; "Turning on the Tap: Some Techniques of Wiretapping" from the *CLASP Bulletin*; "Open Season on Privacy," by Francis J. Flaherty, and "Reach Out and Bug Someone," by Keenan Peck, published by the *Progressive*; "Tomato Hurlers to get Pasted?", published in *B.C. Blackout*; "Smile . . . you're on candid camera"; "It's Legal"; "Cop Speak"; "Bill C-9." by Robert Kaplan with commentary by the Counter-

Surveillance Information Services; "Citizens Against State Surveillance"; excerpts from a CBC series entitled "Dissent and Subversion"; and "Paranoia and Precautions," by the Counter-Surveillance Information Service.

Bill C-9 established the CSIS, a "national security" police force, similar in many respects to such organizations as the FBI or KGB. Policing organizations such as these co-operate on a national level (with other branches involved in investigations) and on an international level.



CX 2966

VANCOUVER COALITION AGAINST THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
P.O. Box 1718, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2P7

The COALITION is concerned about the "immense powers" at the disposal of the new Canadian Security Intelligence Service, which came into being with the passage of Bill C-9. The Bill gives the CSIS free access to government files, medical records and lawyers' files, and allows officers to enter any residence, car or workplace to obtain information or to plant bugging devices. The COALITION believes that domestic political dissent is the focus of this legislation — not "spies" or "terrorists" — and that those engaged in international solidarity work or in acts of civil disobedience will be its target.

Another major concern of the COALITION is the secrecy with which the CSIS can act. The Review Committee is made up of five appointed members who are sworn to reveal nothing publicly. Even Members of Parliament will have no access to the Committee's proceedings.

"People who united to resist Bill C-9 and its predecessor Bill C-157 now have a longer-term struggle — to continue exposing covert security actions while working for the elimination of the CSIS and the repeal of legislation creating it." The COALITION intends to continue working towards these ends, by building an organization which will conduct research, public education and action against the secret police.

CX 2967

CIVIL LIBERTIES ACTION SECURITY PROJECT
P.O. Box 65369, Stn. F, Vancouver, B.C. V5N 5P3

The CIVIL LIBERTIES ACTION SECURITY PROJECT (CLAMP) publishes *Bulletin*, a journal that would be of interest to any Canadian whose activities might bring them into conflict with the forces of the state. Single issues are \$2.

CX 2968

B.C. BLACKOUT
Box 65896, Station F, Vancouver, B.C. V5N 5L3

B.C. BLACKOUT is a bi-weekly four-page newsletter dealing with a variety of current issues from an anarchist perspective. Civil liberties and freedom are themes appearing regularly in its pages. B.C. BLACKOUT has carried extensive coverage of the trials and motivations of the "Vancouver 5." The coverage attempted to situate the actions with which the Five were charged in the larger context of the environmental and peace movements, indicating how they were conceived not in a mindless impulse toward violence but in an atmosphere of frustration engendered by the refusal of governments to respond to peaceful protests and public opinion.

B.C. BLACKOUT regularly turns its attention to critiquing the prison and legal systems, and the actions of the police and security apparatuses. Also featured have been coverage of anti-labour legislation in British Columbia, and broader coverage of Socred (always referred to as "Soakhead") social and economic policies. Each issue carries a "What's On" section on events in the Vancouver area.

CX 2969

WRITINGS OF THE VANCOUVER 5
Box 48296, Bentall Station
Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A1

CX 2970

LAW UNION OF ONTARIO

165 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5T 2C4

(416) 593-0611

The LAW UNION OF ONTARIO is an alternative lawyers' organization seeking to ensure social justice. The LAW UNION sponsors conferences and educationals, submits briefs, publishes the *Law Union News* quarterly and *The Immigrant's Handbook*.

In the past, the LAW UNION has taken positions critical of national security legislation and wiretap legislation, and in support of gay rights and trade union rights.

It was founded with the goal of working "for a society where decision making is truly democratic, where relations between persons are fraternal rather than fetishist, and where there is a constant effort to minimize economic and political inequality accompanied by a concomitant effort to promote high cultural, physical and spiritual qualities."



CX 2970A

CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION

Suite 340, 1980 ouest, rue Sherbrooke

Montreal, Que., H3H 1E8

(514) 932-7826

The CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS FOUNDATION has sponsored conferences and research on a wide range of human rights and civil liberties issues. Research and background papers and conference reports are available from the FOUNDATION.

A listing of FOUNDATION holdings and publications includes:

- Rights of the Aged;
- Canada and the International Protection of Human Rights;
- Minority Rights;
- Provincial and federal legislation on civil and political human rights;
- Human Rights and the Abuse of Authority; and
- Human Rights Legislation.

CX 2971

CITIZEN'S INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF POLICE ACTIVITIES

c/o Alderman Jack Layton, City Hall,

Toronto, Ont. M5H 2N2

24-hour phone (416) 960-6318

Founded in 1981, CITIZEN'S INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF POLICE ACTIVITIES (CIRPA) was established to "curb police abuse including improved treatment of minorities, establishment of affirmative action programs and reform of the Metro Toronto Police Force and the Metro Toronto Police Commission." CIRPA grew out of the Working Group on Police Minority Relations which had been established in response to several incidents in the Toronto area. Its mandate covers Southern Ontario, but most of its activities are focussed on Metro Toronto. The group would like to see an independent civilian review of police complaints.

Its main areas of concern are: police abuse; policing policy, e.g., conduct of police in Ontario Housing Projects; treatment of minorities; hiring policies; repeat misconduct offenders on the police force; police budget; "pro-active" policing; and reforms to the office of the Public Complaints Commission, including no police involvement in investigation of complaints, civil onus of proof rather than use of the "beyond a reasonable doubt" criterion.

CIRPA provides a 24-hour complaints line. It records and reviews complaints, periodically publishes statistics on issues, prepares briefs, goes to the Police Commission and makes contact with the media. Outreach activities include counselling centres, public education and providing information to the public, community groups and individuals.

CIRPA has achieved a number of legal victories. It is often approached by the media and community groups as the "official alternative view to Metro Toronto Police activities."

CIRPA occasionally publishes a tabloid *CIRPA Review* and has published a wallet sized card, *Talking With the Police*, which outlines an individual's rights. This is available in five languages. CIRPA will continue lobbying for an improvement of the Office of the Public Complaints Commission and for better policing and more community control of the police.



CX 2972
CITIZENS AGAINST STATE SURVEILLANCE
c/o 201 Milton, Montreal, Que. H2X 1V5

CX 2973
MEDICINE & STATE SECURITY
Philip B. Berger
597 Parliament St., Suite 208,
Toronto, Ont. M4X 1W3
(416) 926-1800

MEDICINE & STATE SECURITY is a brief submitted to the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs on Bill C-9, an Act to establish the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS). The brief was written by a general practitioner in Toronto who expressed concern about the consequences of Bill C-9 on the practice of medicine. Following are some of the key points of the brief.

"Canadian physicians will be directly affected by the proposed Act to establish a Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

"The activities of physicians who lawfully advocate on behalf of their refugee patients and who lawfully protest against regimes that torture their refugee patients could easily be perceived as being 'directed toward' goals consistent with the Act's interpretation of a threat to Canadian security. Their work is frequently used by and in support of groups whose purpose is to achieve a political objective in a foreign state. These physicians would have to desist from their humanitarian work for fear of an all-powerful Security Service. The definition of 'threats to the security of Canada should be amended so that physicians working in Canada and foreign human rights organizations will not be subject to security investigations. . . .

"Under section 2 of the Act, physicians whose documentation of the cases of torture victims residing in Canada is used by groups opposing foreign governments will be deemed as security threats. . . .

"Access to medical records by Service employees vitiates the trust and confidentiality essential to patient-physician relationships. The foundation of good medical practice — taking a full history from the patient — will be undermined by the patient's and physician's knowledge that medical records might be subject to examination by Service employees and the institutions described in sections 13 and 14. Such wide distribution of the sensitive information contained in medical records stands in contradiction to our democratic principles. . . .

"Sections 16 and 21-28 authorize the Service to obtain medical records from physicians whose patients are not included in the protected groups under Section 16. Section 24(b) authorized physicians to release medical records to Service employees who the physician reasonably believes are acting in accordance with a warrant. . . .

"Section 16(2) should be amended so that medical records on the unprotected groups are exempt from security investigations. Section 21(2)(c) should exclude medical records from the records legally obtainable under sections 21-28. . . .

"Section 19(2) which authorizes the Service to disclose information including that contained in medical records will make physicians agents of the government and police.

"Bill C-9 in its present form threatens the Canadian democracy."

CX 2974
BULLDOZER
P.O. Box 5052, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1W4

BULLDOZER is a 50-page magazine which includes poetry, articles, appeals for support and artwork submitted by prisoners from across North America.

In June 1983, following the arrest of the Vancouver Five, the house, within which the core of the BULLDOZER collective was living, was raided by 14 members of the Litton bombing investigation squad. Police seized materials already typeset for Issue 6 of BULLDOZER, along with the mailing list, correspondence, magazines, leaflets and files. Members viewed the raid as "an attempt to disrupt [their] political work and to intimidate others who might work with [them] on it." No charges connected with the bombing resulted from the raid, but nine months later the seized materials had yet to be returned. In addition, access was denied to the packet of information that the police submitted to a judge in order to obtain a warrant authorizing the raid. This information is usually a public document, readily available; it is highly unusual for it to be sealed. This is seen to be a dangerous precedent, as it means that "any group, any individual, any magazine could be raided without the police having to be accountable for their actions in court." The BULLDOZER collective is taking this issue to the Court of Appeals; donations are needed to cover legal costs.

The Spring '84 issue of BULLDOZER includes an article on the first trial of the Vancouver Five and an interview with two of the accused, conducted in November 1983 at Oakalla Prison.

CX 2975

QUAKER COMMITTEE ON JAILS AND JUSTICE
60 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 107
(416) 922-6128

The following resources are available from the QUAKER COMMITTEE ON JAILS AND JUSTICE:

1. *Seeds of Abolition*, by Ruth Morris. This book describes how the Quakers came to endorse the abolition of prisons. \$1.50
2. *Instead of Prisons: A Handbook for Abolitionists*. "This handbook is written for those who feel it is time to say no to prisons, for those open to the notion that the only way to reform the prison system is to dismantle it, for those who seek a strategy to get us from here to there." \$12.
3. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Prison Abolition, 1983*. This book contains the main speeches of the first international conference on prison abolition, held in Toronto in May, 1983. \$3 plus \$1 for handling.
4. *Creating Alternatives to Prisons*. This booklet, written by Ruth Morris for the Toronto Justice Council, explains eight alternatives to prisons which are now in actual use in Canada. Twenty-five cents.
5. *The Abolition of Prisons*. This pamphlet introduces the whys and hows of building a prisonless society. Four sections develop the concept: a) prison myths and realities; b) perspectives on abolition; c) alternatives; and d) resources. Twenty-five cents.

CX 2976

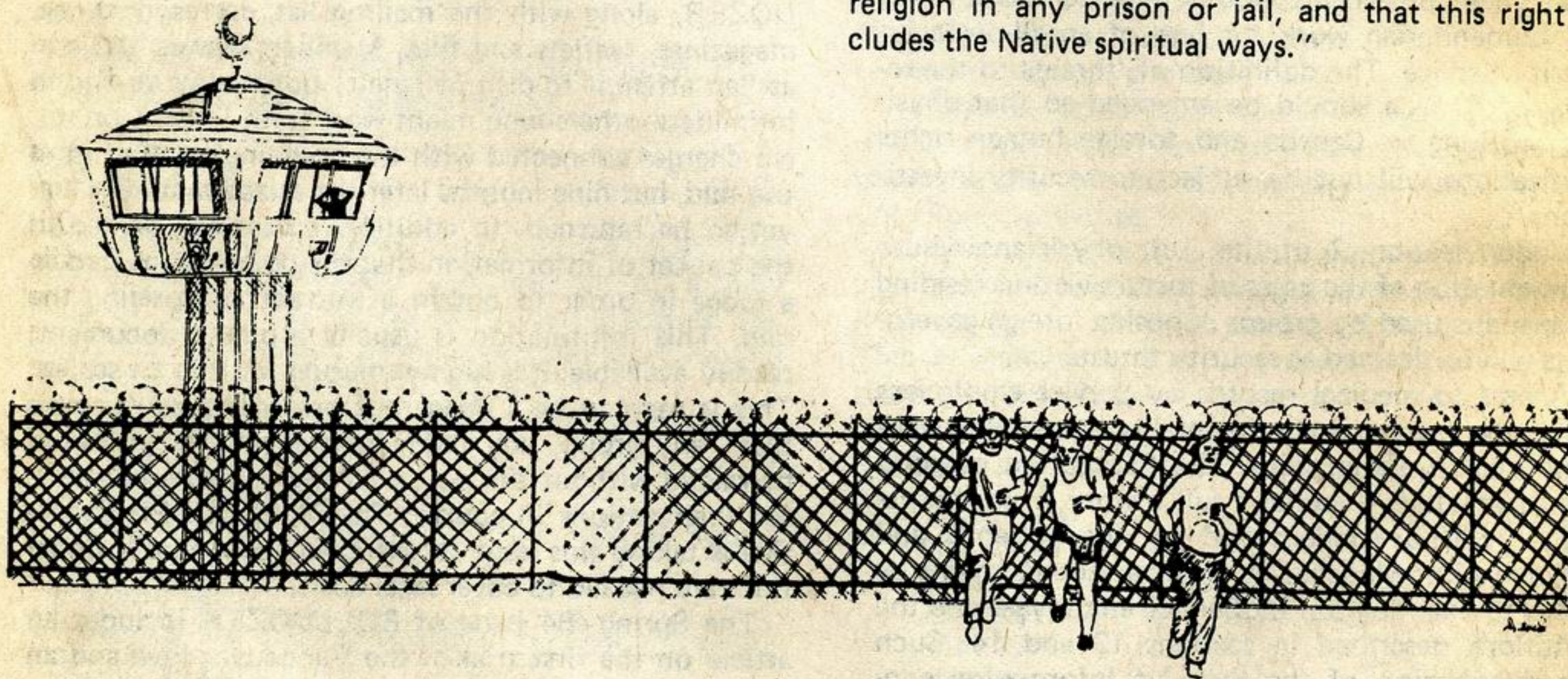
TRADITIONAL ABORIGINAL SPIRITUALITY
WITHIN THE PRISON SYSTEM

Phyllis Fischer, Quaker Committee on Jails and Justice
60 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5R 1C7
(416) 922-6128
Fall 1983, 3 pages.

This article raises the issue of freedom of religion being denied to prison inmates who are not of Christian origin, especially Natives. This denial led to a series of fasts by Native prisoners recently at Kent Penitentiary in British Columbia; they were protesting the denial to them of the essential rites of the Native spiritual ways. As a result of the action, severe and brutal punishment was handed out to one of the men, who was moved first to Millhaven and then to the special handling unit at Laval for "behavioural modification."

The article points out that the World Council of Churches has recognized the Native spiritual ways as one of the great religious traditions of the world, and has urged listening to its teachings. The article explains the significance of the essential ceremonies, such as the pipe ceremony, the burning of sweetgrass, sage, and tobacco, prayer, fasting, and drum beating. It suggests that these ceremonies could be accommodated by the prisons without endangering security, and it urges that the Native elders who help perform these ceremonies receive funding assistance in the same way that chaplains of other faiths do.

Not all prisons deny all ceremonies, but what is needed, according to the article, "is the general understanding that prisoners have the right to practice their religion in any prison or jail, and that this right includes the Native spiritual ways."

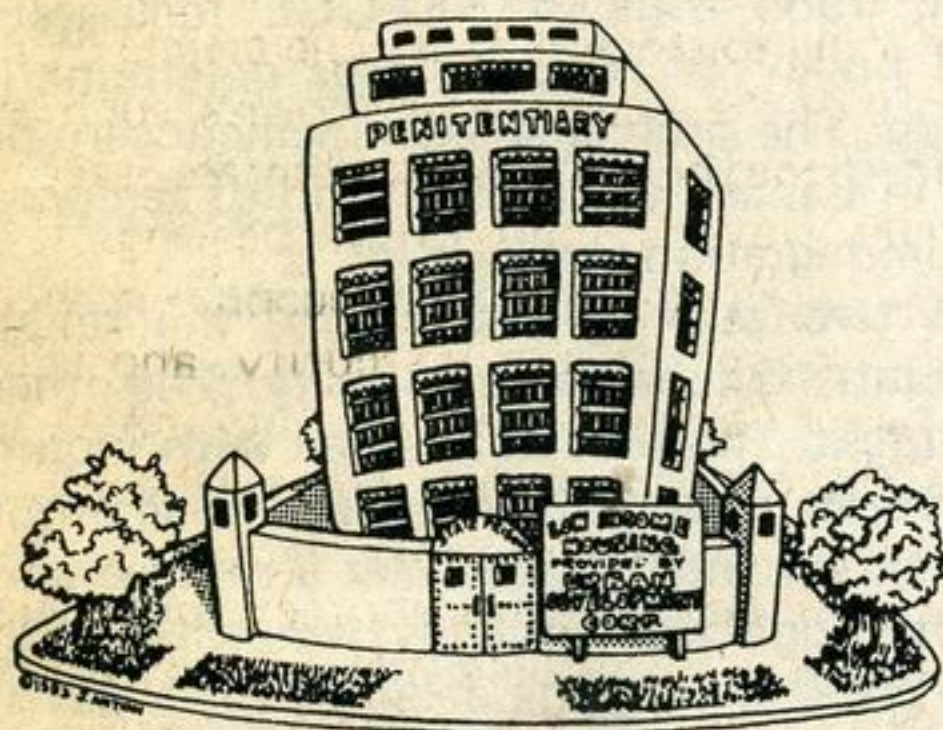


CX 2977

INMATE'S RIGHTS: A HANDBOOK OF PRISONERS: RIGHTS & OBLIGATIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Newfoundland Legal Aid Commission
21 Church Hill, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 3Z8

This handbook was prepared by the Public Legal Education Project (phase IV), a student program funded and sponsored by the Federal Department of Justice and the Newfoundland Legal Aid Commission. Its purpose is to inform inmates of their rights and obligations while in prison, what to do if they feel these rights are not respected, and to whom they should go if they need help. Written in question and (short) answer format, the booklet deals with the following topics: appeals, rights and obligations while in prison, and parole. Most of the information it contains is applicable to other provinces as well as Newfoundland.



CX 2978

TIGHTWIRE

Box 515, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4W7

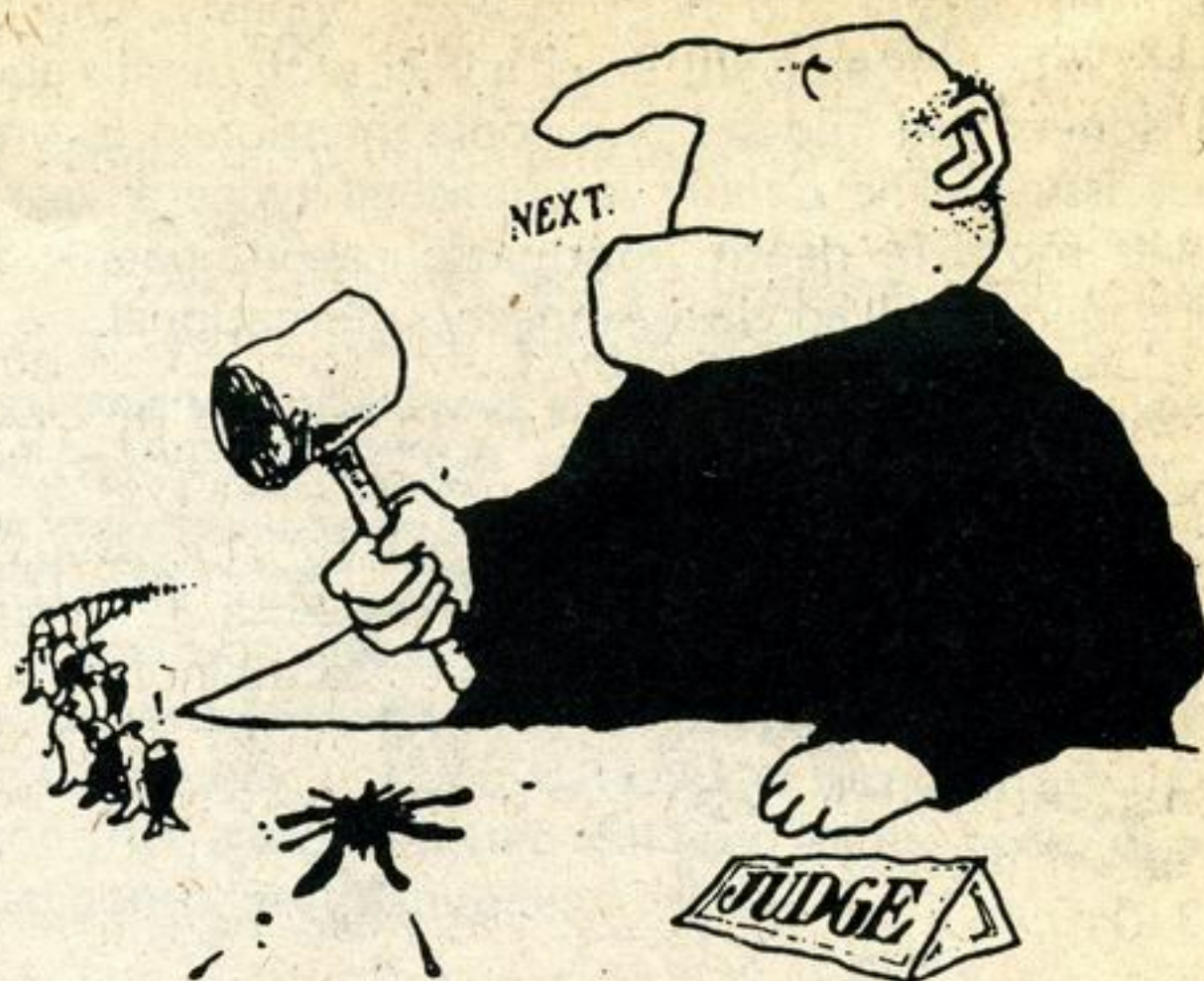
TIGHTWIRE is published by prisoners of the federal prison for women in Kingston, Ontario. Vol. 20, No. 6, includes articles on the Swedish prison system, wife battering, stress, and arrest procedures. The Native section contains poetry and articles submitted by Native prisoners. Short stories, information on community resources, poetry and crossword puzzles make up the remainder of the 42-page issue.

CX 2979

ODYSSEY NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 280, Bath., Ont. K0H 1G0

This newsletter is published by a group of prisoners interested in changing the Canadian justice system.



CX 2980

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, CANADA SECTION
294 Albert St., Suite 204, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6E6

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (AI) was founded in 1961 following an appeal launched by Peter Benenson in an article entitled, "The Forgotten Prisoners," published in the *Observer* magazine (London, England). Within a month of the publication of his appeal he had received over a thousand offers of support. Within two months, people from five countries had established the beginnings of an international movement. AI now has more than 500,000 members and supporters in over 150 countries and territories around the world.

The first Amnesty Candle was lit on Human Rights Day, December 10, 1961 on the steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in London. On May 28, 1981, AI's 20th anniversary, Peter Benenson re-lit the original candle at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. In his speech, he said: "the candle burns not for us, but for all those whom we failed to rescue from prison, who were shot on the way to prison, who were tortured, who were kidnapped, who 'disappeared.' That's what the candle is for. . . ."

The letter-writing network of AI is organized to respond to a bulletin describing the situation of people who have been arrested because of their religious or political beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin or language. None of these prisoners has used or advocated violence. The volunteers are asked to write courteous letters to the authorities in different countries asking that the prisoner be released.

The *Letter-Writing Network News* gives volunteers details and help to write appeals. The bulletin is published eight times a year with details about prisoners and updates on people mentioned in previous issues. The *Candle* is published twice a year. It gives more in depth information about people and prisoners involved with Amnesty International.



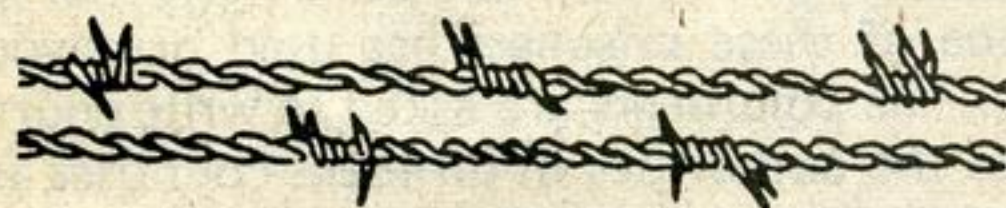
CX 2981

CANADIAN CENTRE FOR INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION OF TORTURE

10 Trinity Sq., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1B1
(416) 977-2269 or 593-1219

The CENTRE FOR INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION OF TORTURE was established in 1983 as a non-profit, independent organization intended to respond to the needs and problems faced by survivors of torture living in Canada and abroad. The physical and psychological stresses associated with the after effects of torture require a variety of integrated medical, legal, social and psychological support services.

The CIPT cares for survivors of torture, who are referred and apply for participation in its programs, by arranging medical treatment, providing social and psychological support, investigating problems arising from the needs of torture victims and educating professionals and the public to work for prevention of torture. It also offers medical documentation for legal purposes, such as refugee claims, assistance in finding employment, and assistance from volunteers trained for work with survivors.



CX 2982

REFUGE

Canada's Periodical on Refugees

Refugee Documentation Project, York University
4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ont. M3J 2R6

REFUGE is concerned with individuals who have been given landed immigrant status prior to their arrival in Canada. The publication outlines the problems facing refugees in relation to Canada's laws and policies concerning such issues as selection criteria, application of those criteria, integration programs and family sponsorship.

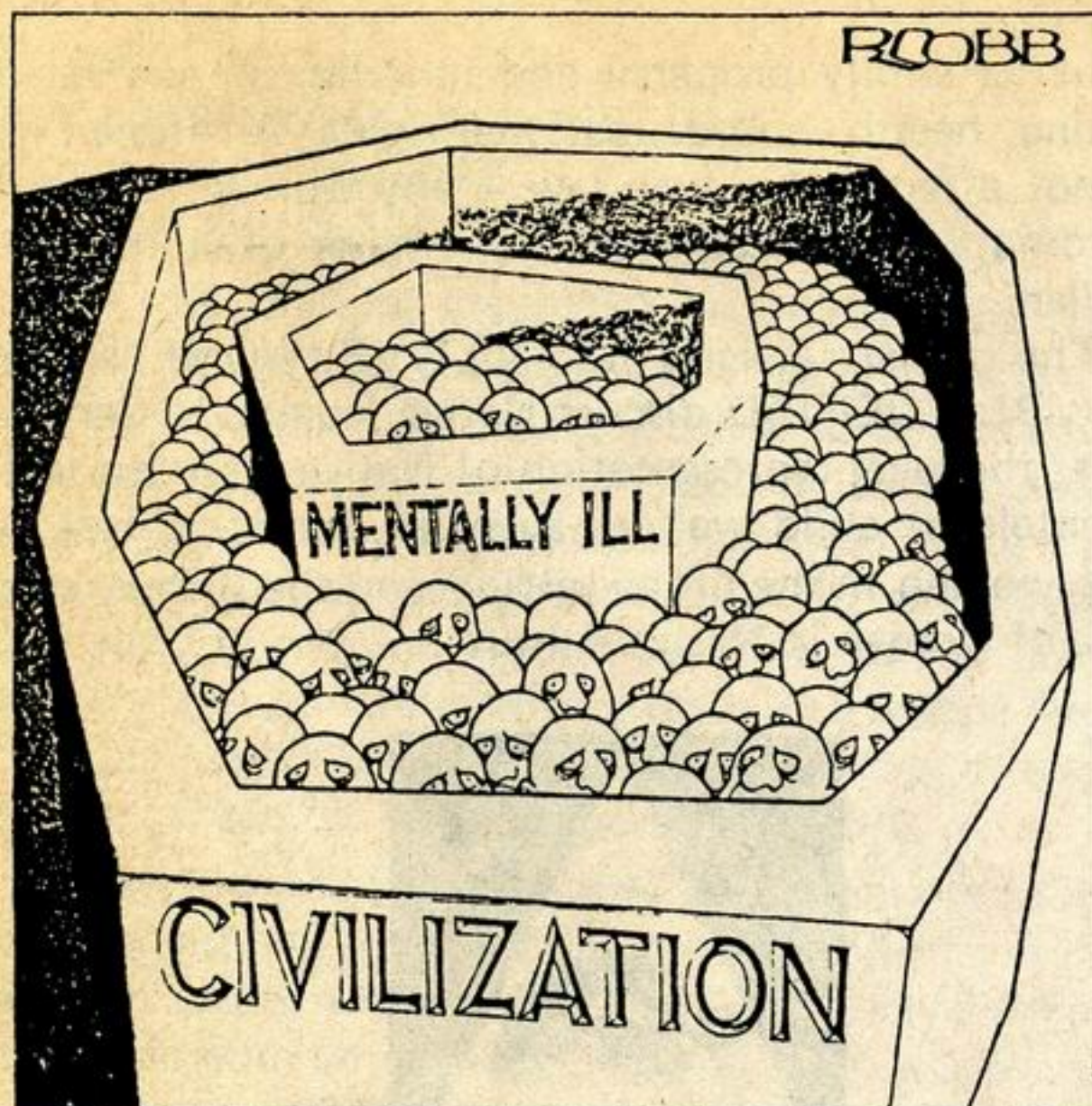
REFUGE encourages assistance to refugees, by providing a forum for sharing information and opinion on Canadian and international issues pertaining to refugees. It is published five times a year. It is a non-profit, independent periodical supported by a grant from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, by private donation and by subscription.

The JUNE 1984 issue of REFUGE focusses on the law and policy of refugee status determination within Canada. The problems examined concern people who are in Canada with some kind of temporary status or no immigration status at all.

There are two striking features of the refugee-claims procedure. One is its complexity. The other is its incompleteness. The process is filled with inquiries and examinations, determinations, and redeterminations, applications and appeals. Yet a refugee claimant can go through the whole system without ever having been heard by anyone deciding on or advising on his/her claim. He/she may never have a chance to respond to any objections made to their claim.

The articles in this issue deal with the history of the determination procedure, a description of the procedure itself, critical analysis of the procedure and other matters which touch refugee claimants, and finally a model for change.





CX 2983
PHOENIX RISING
 P.O. Box 7251, Sta. A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X9
 (416) 699-3194

PHOENIX RISING is published quarterly by On Our Own, a group of ex-psychiatric patients. The purpose of the journal is "to speak out against psychiatric abuses, to advocate for the rights of psychiatric inmates, to encourage ex-inmate-controlled alternatives to traditional psychiatry, and to provide a forum where inmates and ex-inmates can share their experiences and opinions."

The April 1984 edition of PHOENIX RISING includes a 32-page supplement on Electroshock. It contains a history of electroshock from 1937 to the present, a brief and statements submitted to the City of Toronto Board of Health, an article on the use of shock treatment on the elderly, personal testimonies, and an analysis of a recent court case involving the involuntary use of shock treatment. Also listed are the names of Canadian psychiatrists who administer shock, as well as groups and individuals fighting its use.

CX 2984
ONTARIO COALITION TO STOP ELECTROSHOCK
 Box 7251, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X9

The ONTARIO COALITION TO STOP ELECTROSHOCK is working to abolish the procedure known as "Electroconvulsive Therapy," which it characterizes as a form of torture against psychiatric inmates. They cite evidence that Electroshock causes brain damage, memory loss, and disorientation. The COALITION notes that the death rate from Electroshock is one death per 1,000 people shocked. They note that women and the elderly are the prime candidates for this procedure.

In Ontario in 1982, at least 16,000 shock treatments were administered to 2,000 people in community and general hospitals and outpatient clinics. Many more were administered in the province's ten public psychiatric institutions.

The COALITION has assisted in one woman's legal battle to avoid having electroshock applied to her against her will. (She was successful, but the legal decision re-confirmed the right of the institution to shock patients without their consent. The woman now has to pay \$1,000 in legal bills.)

The coalition also wants input into a committee set up by Ontario's Minister of Health to evolve guidelines for electroshock use. To date, there has been no suggestion that the committee will hold public hearings or indeed consult with anyone.

CX 2985
CANADIAN ABORTION RIGHTS ACTION LEAGUE
 40 St. Clair Ave. E., Suite 310
 Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M9
 (416) 961-1507

The CANADIAN ABORTION RIGHTS ACTION LEAGUE (CARAL) is sponsoring the Pro-Choice Defense Fund. The Fund was set up to draw support from across the country for the defense of both the Toronto and Winnipeg free-standing abortion clinics which were raided in the summer of 1983. The aim of the Fund is to ensure that enough money is available to defend all the people charged in the clinic raids.

CARAL works to help build support for the Pro-Choice position by asking people on the mailing list to monitor local papers for news about the clinic trial and other abortion related news; and to contact the local newspaper to ask what position the paper has on abortion.

A newsletter is published as information is collected from across the country.

CX 2986
JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN NEWSLETTER
 455 Spadina Ave., Ste. 215, Toronto, Ont.
 (416) 596-1349

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN is an educational and advocacy organization bringing together those concerned about the legal position of young people and their families. The NEWSLETTER includes information on juvenile law, feature articles on special concerns, and book reviews.

CX 2987
TAKEN FOR GRANTED —
FARM AND DOMESTIC WORKERS
 The Labour Advocacy
 and Research Association (LARA)
 c/o Rachel Epstein
 2520 Triumph St., Vancouver, B.C.

This slide-tape production, along with the accompanying background material, documents the historical and current conditions facing farm and domestic workers, as well as organizing efforts to improve the situation. This slide show is also available from One Sky Cross-Cultural Centre, 134 Ave. F South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8 (306) 652-1571.

CX 2988
NATIVE WOMEN: THE DOUBLY DENIED
 One Sky — The Saskatchewan Cross-Cultural Centre
 134 Avenue F South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8
 (306) 652-1571
 Summer 1983, 23 pages
 \$1 plus fifty cents postage

This edition of One Sky Report is a collection of ten articles from several Canadian journals.

"Oppression of Native Women by U.S. and Canadian Laws" outlines the effects of section 12(1)(b) of the Canadian Indian Act. This statute states that an Indian woman who married a person who is not an Indian loses her status as an Indian. Any Native woman who marries any non-Indians, or any Indian outside her Band, or an Indian outside Canada, is affected, as are any children she may have. She loses her nationality, her right to live in her birthplace, her family ties, her



right to family property and inheritance, and various voting, health, and educational rights. An Indian man is not affected by such law — any woman he marries automatically obtains the full rights of a registered Indian.

The other articles in **NATIVE WOMEN: THE DOUBLY DENIED** discuss Native women in Canadian jails, the over-representation of Native children in the clientele of child welfare agencies, birth control, Native women in the urban setting, and the history of the role of women in Native culture.



CX 2989
COALITION FOR GAY RIGHTS IN ONTARIO
 Box 822, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1G3

The **COALITION FOR GAY RIGHTS IN ONTARIO** (CGRO) founded in 1975, has grown to include over 30 member groups and hundreds of individual members from across the province. CGRO has organized meetings, talks, rallies and demos, and published leaflets, booklets and press releases to ensure that the public "has access to genuine information about the real issues for lesbians and gay men." A grassroots organizer assists groups in smaller communities across the province.

CGRO has submitted three briefs to the Ontario legislature in support of the inclusion of protection of the rights of lesbians and gay men in the Ontario Human Rights Code. One of these briefs is *The Ontario Human Rights Omission* (available for \$3.50). Described in the 32-page brief are some of the murders, beatings, incidents of discrimination and harassment which have occurred "in a *de facto* campaign of terror against lesbians and gay men. By their silence, politicians have given tacit support to a double standard in law enforcement which encourages acts of suppression, denial of basic civil rights and the intimidation of gay victims of crime and violence. . . Employers and landlords have arbitrarily dismissed or evicted gay employees or tenants." Yet in spite of support from major churches, labour, business, medical and social service professionals, Human Rights commissioners, and the majority of Canadians polled by Gallup in 1977, gays and lesbians continue to be denied basic human rights protection in Ontario.

CX 2990

GAY LIBERATION AGAINST THE RIGHT EVERYWHERE

P.O. Box 793, Station Q, Toronto, Ont., M4T 2N7

GAY LIBERATION AGAINST THE RIGHT EVERYWHERE (GLARE) is a collective of gay men working with lesbian-feminists to fight the rigid enforcement of sexual norms and roles. In response to "escalating right-wing attacks on our communities", hate literature, and police harassment, GLARE is providing accurate information about gay men and lesbians, exposing the motivations of groups who attack them, organizing community events, and initiating or participating in marches and other public actions.

GLARE warns that the same forces that attack the gay and lesbian communities pose a threat to everyone who wants a freer, fuller life — especially workers, women, immigrants, blacks, and all who oppose the arms race — because "they want everyone to keep his/her place . . . and they mean to decide where that place is." More specifically these groups want to keep women in the home, keep workers unorganized and with lower wages, and keep building the arsenals in preparation for nuclear war. "These people like the world the way it is. They oppose any kind of change that might mean a better life for many more people, because they fear it might cost them a little of their power or privilege."

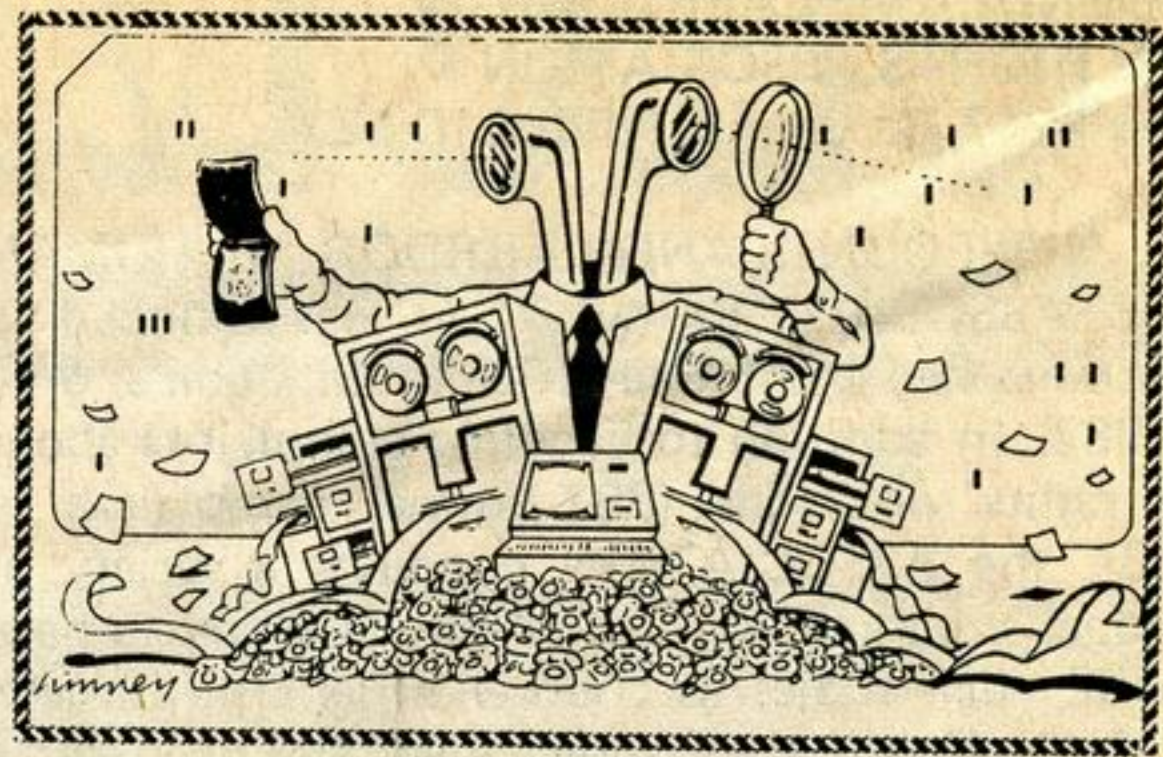
In its flyer "That's us. But . . .", GLARE describes some of these groups and their repressive actions. Two of the most dangerous are the police and religious bigots. While anti-gay/lesbian hate literature circulates with the blessing of the law, the police have been working for three years to close down the respected gay liberation journal *The Body Politic*. At the same time, conservative "Christian"

CX 2991

THE LESBIAN MOTHERS DEFENSE FUND

P.O. Box 38, Station E., Toronto, Ont., M6H 4E1

While battles for the custody of children between straight parents are often difficult and painful experiences, custody battles involving lesbian mothers tend to be much worse. THE LESBIAN MOTHERS DEFENSE FUND coordinates aid and support to mothers in their fight for custody and visiting rights. They offer pre-legal advice and information on successful cases, referrals to sympathetic expert lawyers, financial help in building a strong court case and personal and emotional support. They also publish a newsletter two to three times yearly called "Grapevine", which covers news of fights for custody in both the U.S. and Canada and reports on support work currently being done in this area.



CX 2992

SOCIETY FOR POLITICAL ACTION FOR GAY PEOPLE

Box 2631, Main Post Office
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W8

SOCIETY FOR POLITICAL ACTION FOR GAY PEOPLE (SPAG) has published a brief entitled *Rights and Realities: Discrimination and the Gay Women and Men of British Columbia*. The brief advocates the extension of legislative protection to include the human rights of gay women and men in B.C. Three critical forms of discrimination are discussed: employment, the denial of access to accommodation and services, and physical abuse.

STAY WHERE YOU ARE DON'T DO ANYTHING



Whatever happens, don't do anything until you hear from the authorities; your safety cannot be guaranteed if you take it upon yourself to act.

Stay in your homes, cars or shopping centers. If you stay at home, watch television or listen to loud music. During the day, remember that there is no safer place for you than on the job. If you are too young to work, go to school. For your own good, do as you are told.

The authorities remind you: The streets of your community are not safe, so if you must leave your home, to seek entertainment or diversion, drive, do not walk, to your destination. If you find yourself unexpectedly on the street on foot, speak to no one.

Remember that maintenance of order rests solely upon your willingness to follow instructions.

—from *Modern Citizen* magazine

CX 2993
 NEWFOUNDLAND-LABRADOR
 HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION
 P.O. Box 4247, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5Z7

The NEWFOUNDLAND-LABRADOR HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (NLHRA) was founded in 1968 but has had a full-time office (in St. John's) only since 1982. In addition to handling complaints about human rights violations (382 formal complaints in 1982-83), the ASSOCIATION conducts a variety of educational programs. Its annual public seminars have dealt with such topics as children's rights, prisoners' rights, the rights of the handicapped, the need for a coroner in Newfoundland, bankruptcy, prison reform, women's issues, and racism in Newfoundland. Transcripts of these seminars are made available to the public. The ASSOCIATION has also established a Human Rights Research Council to undertake research in specific areas of community concern and provide general information on these to the public. It is currently conducting a one-year demonstration project on Human Rights Education in the Schools in selected high schools throughout the province. It is also about to begin publication of a regular newsletter for distribution to its members and the interested public.

CX 2994
 SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION
 ON HUMAN RIGHTS
 218-116 3rd Avenue S., Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 1L5
 (306) 244-1933

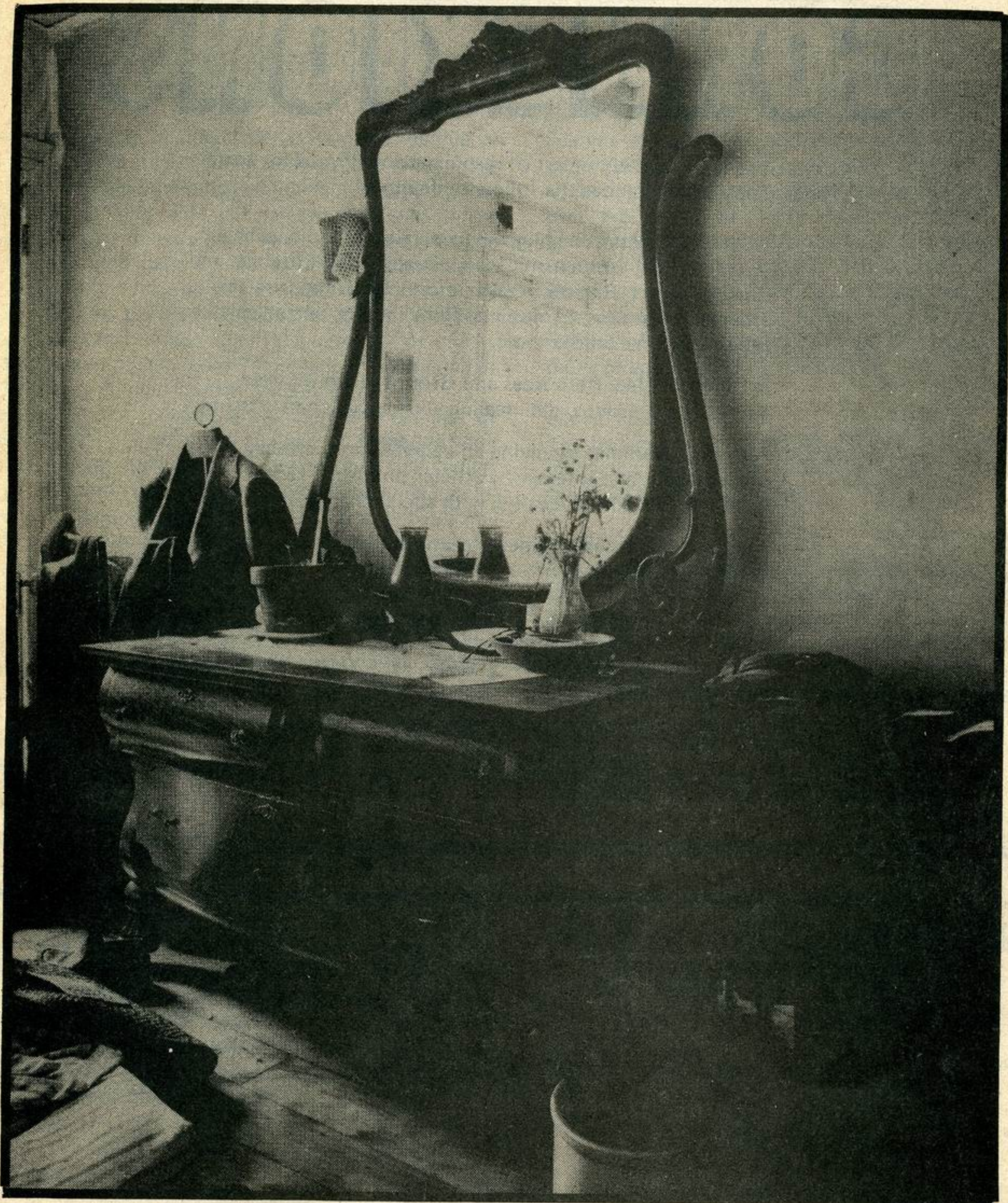
The SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (SAHR) is a non-profit voluntary organization of individuals, families and organizations throughout Saskatchewan. It is not a government agency; its political base rests in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. SAHR does, however, work with government organizations such as the Ombudsman and the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, and investigates and arbitrates complaints falling outside the legal jurisdiction of other bodies.

The ASSOCIATION has limited resources; it has chosen social action and public education as its priorities. It publishes a newsletter, pamphlets and other printed resources, builds coalitions to promote solidarity between oppressed people, and supports the activities of self-help groups.



CONNEXIONS

A Digest of Resources and Groups
FOR SOCIAL CHANGE



Housing *Fall 1984 Vol. 9, No. 3* **\$2.50**

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There are others out there, working for the same goals of social justice and change that you are.

You can keep informed about who they are and what they are doing.

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CONNEXIONS

Connexions is a quarterly digest of resources and groups for social change. Each issue includes the following features:

- A "theme" section highlighting a particular topic, such as Native Rights, Women and Men, Energy, Civil Liberties and Human Rights, Racism, Health, etc. Brief summaries are provided of groups, pamphlets, films, books, periodicals, and other resources on the topic.
- A Digest of New Resources and Groups, covering new publications, groups, etc. dealing with social change issues.
- Periodical Summaries, giving an overview in summary form of significant and interesting articles published recently in Canadian periodicals dealing with social change and justice.
- Announcements and Appeals, featuring brief coverage of events and activities with a national scope.

CONNEXIONS

- is a forum for sharing information — analyses — experiences — visions — strategies for change.
- is a resource for activists — educators — students — citizens.
- seeks to foster solidarity and co-operation among those who work for social justice.

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**A Digest of Resources and Groups
FOR SOCIAL CHANGE**

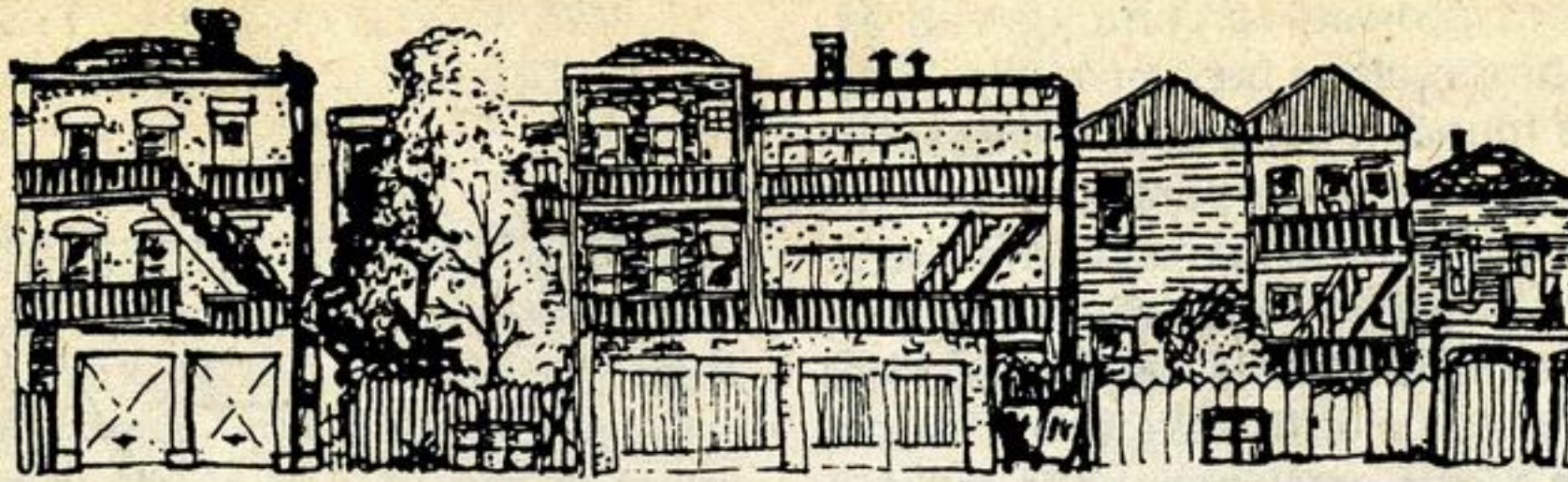
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UCSN HOUSING COMPENDIUM: HOMELESSNESS and HOUSING

All across Canada, the number of homeless people in urban core areas has been increasing. The press have often featured the unemployed youth, women, and ex-psychiatric patients who are recent additions to the homeless. These groups have joined the men, women and families who have for some time been unable to find affordable and appropriate accommodation. All are being forced to rely on emergency shelters and hostels as the accommodation of last resort. For many, that which was meant to be "emergency" accommodation has become a permanent residence.

Faced with the increase in numbers and the lack of housing options, a growing number of those working on these issues have become aware that the "emergency" is going to continue in the foreseeable future. Workers in local parishes, church based organizations, community agencies, residents groups and even some in government have recognized that the disappearance of secure and affordable housing is a major contributor to the homelessness many are experiencing. It has also become clear that high unemployment and our current social policies are combining with the lack of housing to increase the number who are "structurally" homeless. In response to this situation, many community workers are initiating housing projects and challenging governments to do the same.

UCSN and HOUSING

The Urban Core Support Network (UCSN) is a church based, ecumenical association of individuals who are responding to the problems faced by people living at the margins of our urban society. Over the past 10 years, Urban Core Support Network workshops and newsletters have included an increased focus on housing issues. During that time, increasing numbers of network participants have become involved in putting housing in place. To enhance our networking of these people the network has asked CONNEXIONS to prepare this special edition on housing.

IN THIS SECTION

There are two kinds of material abstracted or presented here. One group of abstracts points to efforts to analyze the problems and propose responses. Through commissioned studies, task group analyses or conferences and workshops, people across the country have been attempting to clarify the issues, identify the problems and propose solutions to the disappearance of housing for people in the urban core. The second group of abstracts includes descriptions of projects that are now in place or at the proposal stage. It is reflection on these projects that will provide the basis for more effective action in the future.

ANALYSIS

The papers and presentations abstracted here all document the seriousness of the situation and the inadequacy of current responses.

THE PROJECTS

For the most part, previous efforts to put housing in place for homeless single people by churches and non-profit groups have been small in scale and oriented to people facing particular problems in addition to homelessness, such as alcohol addiction. The projects that are included here represent some of the more recent and larger scale projects oriented to low income singles, or some of the more innovative efforts. The list, however, is far from complete as a number of known projects did not submit material for this compendium.



THE FUTURE

In order for the present projects to continue and expand and for the new proposals to become reality, adequate funding must be found. Most groups have sought Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) backed mortgages in order to purchase and renovate or to newly construct housing. Even with this assistance, the high cost of land and low social assistance rates that plague the private sector also make it difficult if not impossible for non-profit organizations to develop housing that is affordable without other subsidies. In addition, the kind of management necessary for the operation of such housing is beyond traditional rent collection and requires additional, ongoing funding.

The following trends make the future of such projects even more uncertain:

- * Even before the election was called, it appeared that CMHC was getting out of social housing, or drastically changing its approach to favour private sector involvement.

- * Provincial governments, with few exceptions, have been reducing or eliminating their commitment to social housing.

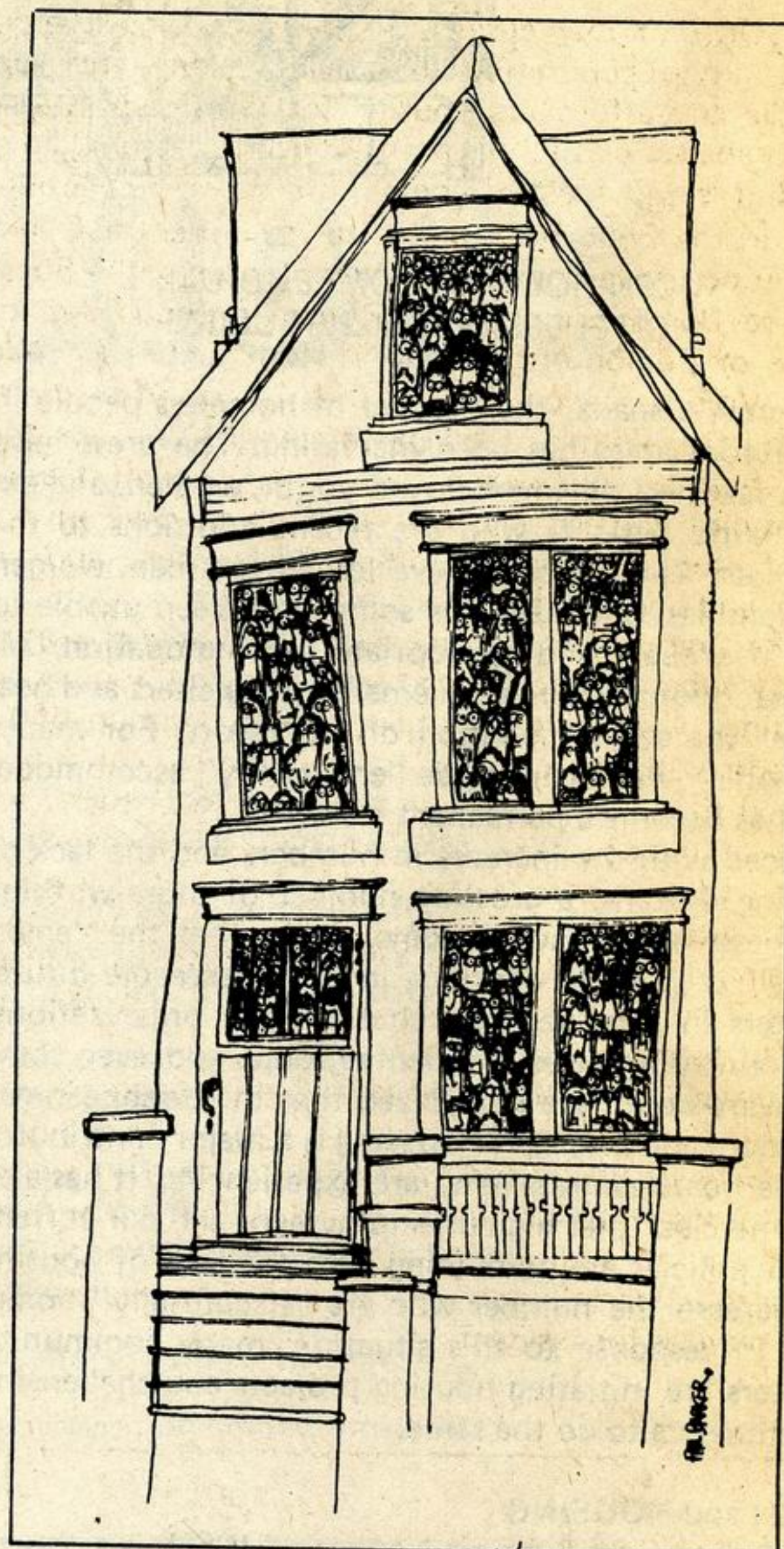
- * Social assistance rates, which people would use to pay for their housing, have been substantially cut back in some provinces and increased only minimally in others.

- * It continues to be easier to get funding for housing people with particular problems, such as ex-mental patients. Although, this funding is still far from adequate. It is much harder to find the funding necessary to manage housing for those who's problems are not recognized as being deserving of aid — those who are homeless and unemployed.

While the future funding possibilities for such housing is still unclear, the need for the housing is being demonstrated all across the country. Many communities in addition to those indicated here are also struggling with the same issues. For example, UCSN participants in cities such as St. John's, Fredericton, Oshawa, Hamilton, and Saskatoon are also involved in putting such housing in place.

UCSN hopes to continue to foster the networking of people and information that will enable more effective response to the need for housing. We hope this compendium is a first step in that direction.

Larry E. Peterson
UCSN Staff



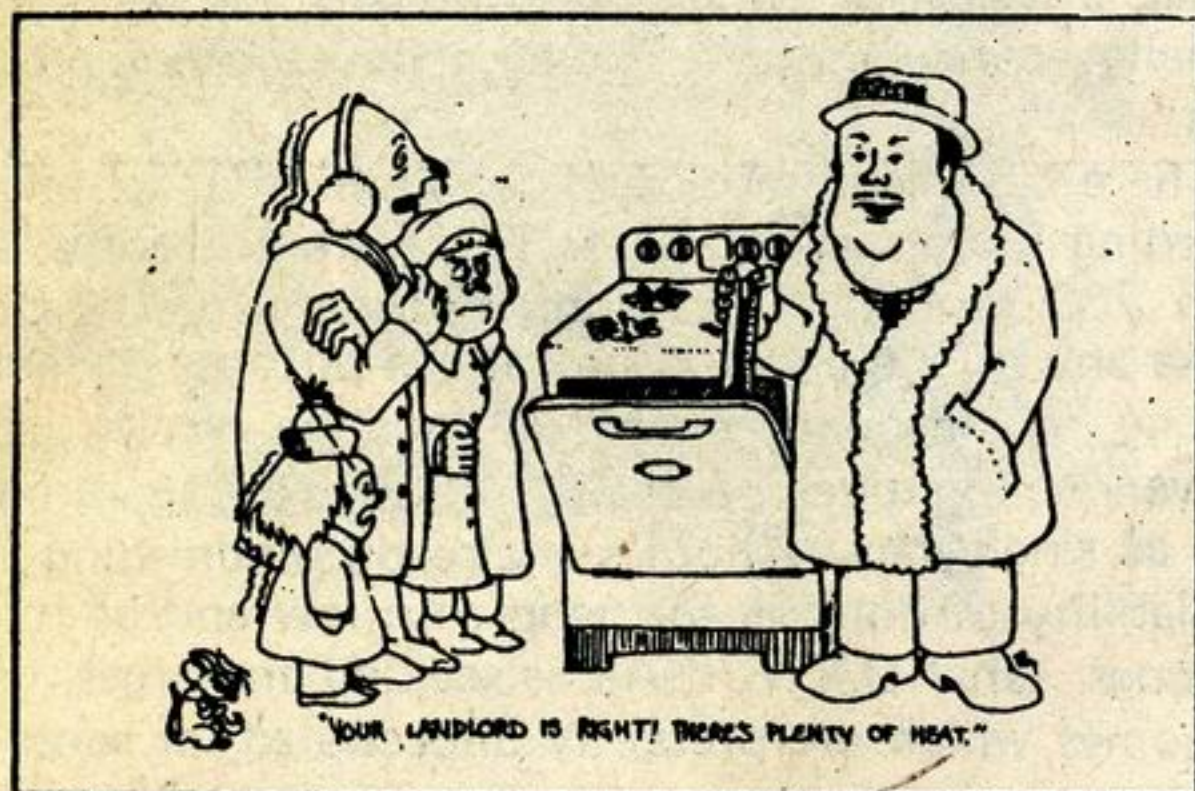
CX 3003

EDMONTON INNER CITY HOUSING SOCIETY
10765—98th Street, Edmonton, Alta. T5H 2P2
(403) 423-1339

The SOCIETY is a "community-based housing development group committed to providing long-term supportive and affordable housing for the disadvantaged and homeless of the inner city." Incorporated in June, 1983, it is supported by community and church groups such as the Food Bank and the Marian Centre. Operating funds have come from, among others, the Social Justice Commission of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Edmonton and the Clifford E. Lee Foundation. Volunteer work is done by a 10-person executive committee, with a range of community, professional and volunteer experience, four working committees responsible, respectively, for user-group development and liaison, housing acquisition, fundraising, and finance, and one paid staff person.

The first project, for ex-psychiatric patients, was recently submitted to Canada Mortgage and Housing for funding. A needs survey had isolated a group of ex-patients with capacity for independent living but with a need for some support as one group for which available accommodation for the disadvantaged, short-term and crisis-oriented, did not serve well. The aim is to provide support, stability, affordability and decent housing in small non-institutional, participatory settings. Two houses with a capacity of five beds each are sought for rehabilitation.

To operate without paid staff at the low end of market for the district the project requires voluntary work not only on the standing committees but in its daily operations, through visits, attendance at house-meetings, etc. In addition, groups and organizations have pledged voluntary assistance to provide necessary help and services for residents.



CX 3004

OPERATION FRIENDSHIP — EDMONTON
10631—96th Street, Edmonton, Alta. T5H 2J1
(403) 429-2626

OPERATION FRIENDSHIP is a social service agency that serves people 55 years of age and older in Edmonton's urban core. For many years there has been an identified need for safe housing for many of the alcoholic brain-damaged people we regularly see.

Available housing alternatives are frequently either inaccessible or inappropriate for them and most care-settings will not readily accept them. And many choose to remain within the urban core in an independent setting.

In response to these needs has come a new facility which will include housing, a senior centre drop-in and offices for the agency itself. The drop-in is to be central in the complex, designed to be a focal point for both the complex and the community. The housing component is designed as ten households (cluster arrangement of four people per unit) all living under one roof. The internal design of all the areas — housing and drop-in and offices — is a direct reflection of input from the clients themselves, volunteers, board of directors and staff. The facility will be a unique one in North America. We look forward to the opening of the facility in late summer of 1985.

CX 3005

BACKWARDS FROM BACK-WARDS: THE UNMET NEEDS OF RECOVERING PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS IN EDMONTON

Jon Murphy

Boyle Street Community Services Co-op

10299—96th Street, Edmonton, Alta. T5H 2G5

June 1983. Free.

Reacting to an enormous increase in ex-psychiatric patients among its clients, Boyle Street Co-op, an Edmonton street-front agency, conducted research into Alberta's mental health care services and the situation of the "deinstitutionalized." This report is a shortened, "popular" version of the original study written for social service professionals and the government. It presents findings and makes recommendations to the province. Housing emerges as an area of acute need.

After the Blair Report (1969) deinstitutionalization — transferring psychiatric patients from hospitals to the community — has been the official policy in Alberta, as it is in most of Canada. But the ex-hospitalized have minimal financial means and lack personal or material support. Extreme transience is the norm in housing. The average length of stay in any form of

accommodation is less than four months. Many ex-patients are evicted, more in search of better rooms, or re-enter hospital. Without social support they are easy targets for exploitation. Even supportive housing situations are sometimes not available, the report suggests, because of administrative unease about ex-psychiatric patients.

Government should initiate new housing programs open to less motivated chronic patients inappropriate for day-programs, the report urges. But most critical is attention to the overall problems of the deinstitutionalization: the lack of funding for the community support services prescribed by Blair and lack of co-ordination among mental health care agencies. Only through provision of integrated community social support, it argues, could the policy become the positive alternative it was once thought to be.

CX 3006

SEARCH FOR SHELTER

c/o Boyle Street Community Service Co-op
10229-96th Street, Edmonton, Alta. T5H 2G8

In May, 1982, six women, calling themselves the Housing Information Project, sponsored a workshop entitled SEARCH FOR SHELTER. Partial funding was provided by Secretary of State, Women's Program.

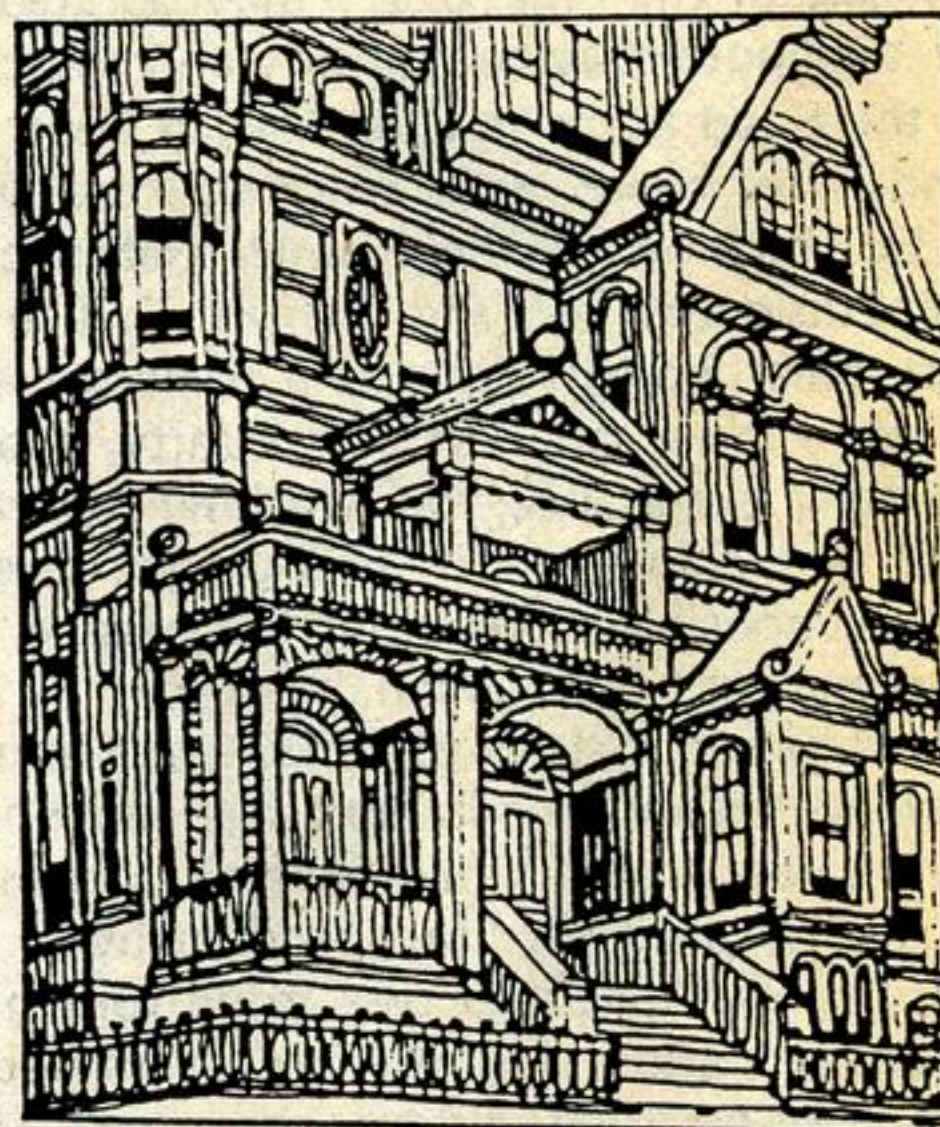
The workshop focused on the specific housing needs of four hard-to-house groups of people: discharged mental patients; multi-problem senior citizens; women, particularly single mothers with three or more children; and, people with histories of "house wrecking" (often battered women).

Dr. Ann McAfee, a housing planner for the City of Vancouver, gave the opening address. Since 1974 Dr. McAfee has been responsible for housing policy planning and for the implementation of special housing programs in Vancouver. Her talk reflected her long experience in and extensive knowledge of the housing system, and challenged all participants to engage themselves in the process of articulating a city-wide housing policy. McAfee's approach encouraged workshop participants in that she helped to de-mystify the housing system, making the problems manageable and solvable.

A panel presentation focused on the four specific hard-to-house groups. The talks were prepared by people active in housing in such agencies as the Boyle St. Co-op (CX 3005), Operation Friendship (CX 3004), the Canadian Mental Health Association, WIN House, Canative Housing, Norwood School and the Alberta Status of Women Action Committee. ASWAC prepared

and presented a talk on the housing needs of single mothers, with special emphasis on the needs of children for secure, stable, and adequate shelter.

The participation of 75 people at the conference was by invitation. The intent was to bring together decision-makers in housing programs at the municipal, provincial and federal levels with housing placement workers in service agencies.



CX 3007

DAYBREAK

Non-profit Shelter (Ecumenical) Corp.,
384 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1R 6Z5
(613) 236-3400

DAYBREAK is a non-profit shelter corporation whose volunteer members belong to five different church denominations all located in the inner city of Ottawa. The objective of DAYBREAK is to acquire, through purchase, large-sized older homes, to provide residential facilities for single people who have, or have had, social, physical or emotional problems and who, financially, cannot afford rooming house accommodation.

There has been a noticeable diminution of rooming/boarding houses in the area. There are currently less than 200 rooming houses in the inner city. To purchase any of these would defeat the purpose of maintaining an adequate stock of rooming houses. The conversion of older homes in the metro core for resale as single family homes is already diminishing the availability of housing for people on low and/or fixed incomes. What DAYBREAK is seeking are larger, older homes which are presently unoccupied, or soon to

be. The Corporation has been seeking the assistance of citizens in the community to alert DAYBREAK to opportunities at an early date.

Early in 1980, a group of United churches in the inner city undertook a study of the problem of housing for both single persons and families in their area. The impetus for the study was the 1979 "Report on Major Social Needs of the Central Area of Ottawa."

DAYBREAK was incorporated in 1982. At present they operate two houses, one for men and one for women. As a general policy, DAYBREAK homes are based on a Christian approach to life and are founded to help people to live together in a community of mutual acceptance. The criteria for residence is designed to provide a caring, home environment where residents may find, for a reasonable period of time, a supportive atmosphere at an affordable cost.

DAYBREAK homes are not treatment centres. Applicants with social adjustment problems are required to have a six-month period of independent living prior to acceptance. For those with social adjustment problems, other support facilities already exist in the community. The ultimate objective of DAYBREAK is to own and operate several residences in the inner city of Ottawa with a resident co-ordinator in each house.

CX 3008

EMERGENCY SHELTER IN OTTAWA-CARLETON: AN EXPERIMENTAL VIEW

Mary King, Anglican Social Service Centre
454 King Edward Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7M8

This paper presents the observations and recommendations of one worker at an Ottawa day shelter. The paper can be read as a companion piece to CX 3009 and CX 3007. The author traces back to 1978 the first conscious awareness in Ottawa that the users of available hostels were no longer transient but were long-term users. For example, the client population of the Anglican Social Services Centre 454 (a day centre for multi-problem, socially disabled people) changed from an initial group of unemployed single men (many with alcohol-related problems) to a large number with psychiatric disabilities, and others who often remained on the streets at night. Currently, services in the Ottawa shelter-support system are serving growing numbers of single women, single displaced young people, couples, families and the chronically psychiatrically disabled, as well as the single male alcoholic and transients. The largest increases, the author observes, seem to be in women and people aged 15-30.

The traditional family-home model for meeting individuals' practical survival needs (food, shelter, hygiene) and their emotional needs for warmth, support and caring, no longer exist for these people, the author notes. The result of this "health and soul destroying" lifestyle is that tensions build up, with violent outbursts and problematic behaviours that shelter workers must cope with.

King notes that viewing the situation as merely a temporary problem of "shelter" is misguided in light of the economic, unemployment, social and housing crisis indicators which point to long-term structural problems. Since "the current situation of service delivery seems to perpetuate the homeless situation for many people" (many of them with multiple problems), it needs to be re-evaluated. Also needed are ways to assess how many and who needs help. Expecting direct care workers to take on this task may not be reasonable in light of their workloads, yet these workers should be included in the planning process to address the problems. The author suggests that, in Ottawa's case, the local Social Planning Council take on co-ordination and planning. Some steps have already been taken in this direction. King also suggests an approach for allocating current and future funding.



CX 3009

**HOUSING IN OTTAWA-CARLETON:
A WOMAN'S ISSUE**

Debbie Barton, Canada Community Services Project
Elizabeth Fry Society

In February 1983, the Elizabeth Fry Society of Ottawa acquired funding to research the housing needs of women in the Ottawa-Carleton area. The mandate of the study was to:

1. Identify present housing resources available to women and to document program and housing needs of women in the Ottawa-Carleton area, and;
2. Identify and approach existing social agencies whose mandate it is to meet women's housing needs and to determine their concerns and recommendations.

HOUSING IN OTTAWA-CARLETON: A WOMEN'S ISSUE is the report that resulted from this research project. It includes a literature review and an examination of existing housing resources for female offenders, the psychiatrically disabled, unwed mothers, women in crisis, and female alcohol and drug abusers. Also included in a list of recommendations for action at the federal, provincial, regional and local levels.

Many factors contribute to the housing crisis facing women: high interest rates, low rental vacancies, insufficient public housing construction, deconversion, and inadequate shelter subsidy rates. In addition, women, whether they be unattached individuals, single parents, or wives in two parent families, have the greatest likelihood of poverty. Limited access to jobs, especially high-paying jobs, the wage disparity between men and women, and inadequate social assistance rates limit women's ability to obtain housing.

The specialized housing programs for women in the Ottawa-Carleton area are filled to capacity and have waiting lists. As a result, "battered women are forced to remain in abusive situations, women often find it necessary to prostitute themselves in order to have a roof over their heads, female offenders with no fixed address remain incarcerated, and a number of women are homeless."

This report would be useful for groups involved in the development or expansion of special housing projects for women.

CX 3010

**MILTON PARC:
A CO-OPERATIVE NEIGHBOURHOOD**

Joan Bradley

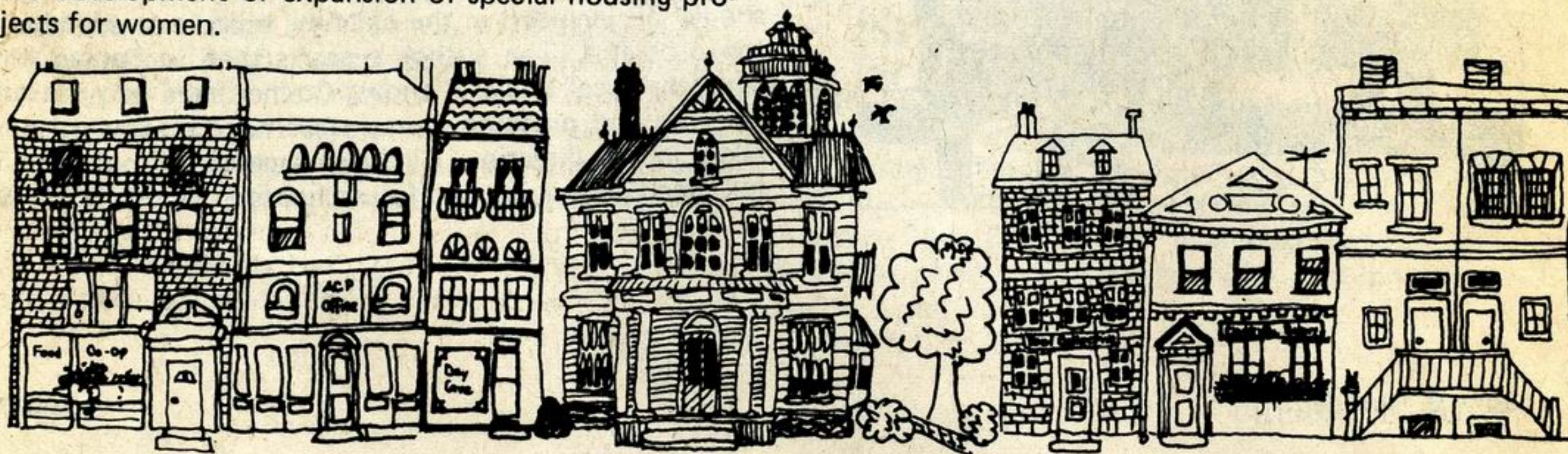
Groupe de ressources techniques de Milton Parc
3501 Park Ave., Montreal, Que.

19 pages, 1983

Published in honour of the Milton Parc Festivities in September, 1983, this booklet celebrates urban renewal by renovation rather than demolition. It describes the history of the neighbourhood, and the process of its redevelopment. Included are photographs and architectural plans of the variety of buildings which constitute Milton Parc. There are also descriptions of the co-operative nature of the project and its demographic make-up.

Milton Parc is just outside the downtown core of Montreal, close to Mount Royal Park. Targetted as the site of a large urban renewal project in the late 1960s, Milton Park would have lost 250 homes by demolition. The residents, and 20 non-profit groups successfully organized against the project. In 1979 the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation purchased the properties and sold them to the Societe d'amelioration Milton Parc (SAMP) in 1980. Heritage Montreal set up the Societe patrimoine urbain de Montreal (SPUM) to run the project. Both SAMP and SPUM are active as advisors in urban studies, architecture, finance, real estate and co-operation. The Groupe de ressource techniques de Milton Parc employs 20 people as social animators, architects, administrators and educators.

From the start, the new project's goal was to renovate the turn-of-the-century houses and return them to the original tenants without large rent increases. By 1983 the renovations were nearly complete. The majority of residents are low-income. Involving more than 20 autonomous but interacting groups, the neighbourhood is run as a co-operative. Milton Parc is an attempt to build a richer more people-oriented social life within an urban setting.



CX 3011

**TABLE DE CONCERTATION
SUR LES MAISONS DE CHAMBRES**
c/o Bill Jay, Montreal City Mission
3700 rue St-Dominique, Montreal, Que. H2X 2X7
(514) 844-9128

The TABLE DE CONCERTATION SUR LES MAISONS DE CHAMBRES has been working for the past few years to preserve and ameliorate housing conditions for single low-income people in Montreal's downtown areas.

These people are senior citizens, welfare recipients, ex-psychiatric patients and minimum wage earners who want and need to stay in familiar neighbourhoods where they have lived for years. The proximity to social services, out-patient clinics and community centres is also of vital importance.

Speculation and lack of municipal policies to protect rooming houses, which is the main housing form for these people, has created a crisis. Over 40 per cent of the rooming house stock in Montreal has disappeared over the past five years. The city centre is being emptied of its long-time residents to make way for luxury condominiums, boutiques and restaurants.

As a result, some of these residents are paying more for shoddier accommodation far from familiar neighbourhoods. Worse yet, some of those on the bottom rung of the housing ladder have been knocked off altogether, to join the ever increasing ranks of Montreal's homeless, a fact to which the city's hostels can testify.

Hostels, however, are only a short-term solution. By their very nature they can only provide food and shelter and can't possibly hope to replace the community infrastructure of friendships, services and conveniences. The 40-year-old man who shows up on the steps of one of these hostels in need of overnight shelter has a housing problem not only for that evening but for the next 20 to 30 years of his life.

In keeping with this philosophy the TABLE is presently collaborating with the city's hostels and missions to prepare for a fall meeting with the civic administration to discuss the rooming house problem.

Negotiations are also going on at the provincial level to improve existing subsidy programs, and the TABLE is also investigating the possibility of setting up "bridge-funding" to help projects that need immediate cash to purchase rooming houses.

Three member organizations and their staff have individual projects on the go as well. Benefitting from the support of strong community oriented boards these non-profit housing organizations all have recent developments to share.

Most of its efforts are learning by trial and error — and the TABLE's along with other cities' experiences need to be shared and reflected upon in order to strengthen our ability to get affordable, decent housing.



CX 3012

DOWNTOWN CRISIS HOUSING FOUNDATION
c/o Bob Gay, Downtown Chaplain
108 Connaught Crescent, Regina, Sask.

The goal of the DOWNTOWN CRISIS HOUSING FOUNDATION of Regina is to locate suitable housing in downtown Regina for socially and economically handicapped men. A group of older men who live on low income or welfare have inhabited downtown Regina for many years. They have lived simply, usually in older hotels, practicing an independent lifestyle which most people don't know about or understand. With the advent of the city core "revitalization," however, most of those old hotels have been destroyed to make way for new buildings.



CX 3013

**DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE
RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION
638 Alexander St. , Vancouver, B.C.**

In January 1984 DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION (DERA) received approval from Vancouver City Council for a \$2.3m 56-unit housing co-operative for older men and women on low incomes. Land will be leased from the city for a period between 40 and 60 years which has yet to be decided. Some politicians had worried that DERA would not serve the low-income people who most need housing. The co-op met this concern by committing itself to setting no criteria for membership and to consulting with Downtown Eastside Tenants' Selection Committee, a group of churches and associations who have prepared a list of people needing low-income housing in downtown Vancouver. Said Alderman Libby Davis (quoted in the *Vancouver East Ender*) "For once . . . the right people are getting the breaks."

**THE NORM DRAKE HOUSE,
Hostel Services (Durham Region), Inc.
381 Simcoe St. S., Oshawa, Ont. L1H 4J2
(416) 723-8431**

The NORM DRAKE HOUSE is an unstaffed house and home for five men who live co-operatively while learning or relearning the skills necessary for independent living. The residents are offered a supportive, rehabilitative environment, supervised by staff working at Hostel Services (Durham Region), Inc., and other resource people in the community.

The NORM DRAKE HOUSE is available to male applicants ranging in age from 18 to 64 years. Applicants who need support and/or can offer others support while pursuing goals are welcome. Applicants must be motivated to live co-operatively with others.

CX 3015

**HOUSELINK COMMUNITY HOMES
509 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1Y2
(416) 968-0242**

HOUSELINK COMMUNITY HOMES provides housing for people who have received psychiatric treatment in Metropolitan Toronto. The organization establishes and supports co-operative residences that house three to five people each.

A present, 79 people live in 18 residences. Although the majority of houses are located in the City of Toronto proper, there are also houses in other boroughs and suburbs.

Each co-op is self-financed and managed. Residents pay rent directly to the landlord and, if required, utilities are assumed by the residents in their names. Usually a lease is not required but should a landlord request one, it is signed by one or more of the residents.

HOUSELINK provides basic furnishings and will pay "last month's rent" to obtain a new unit.

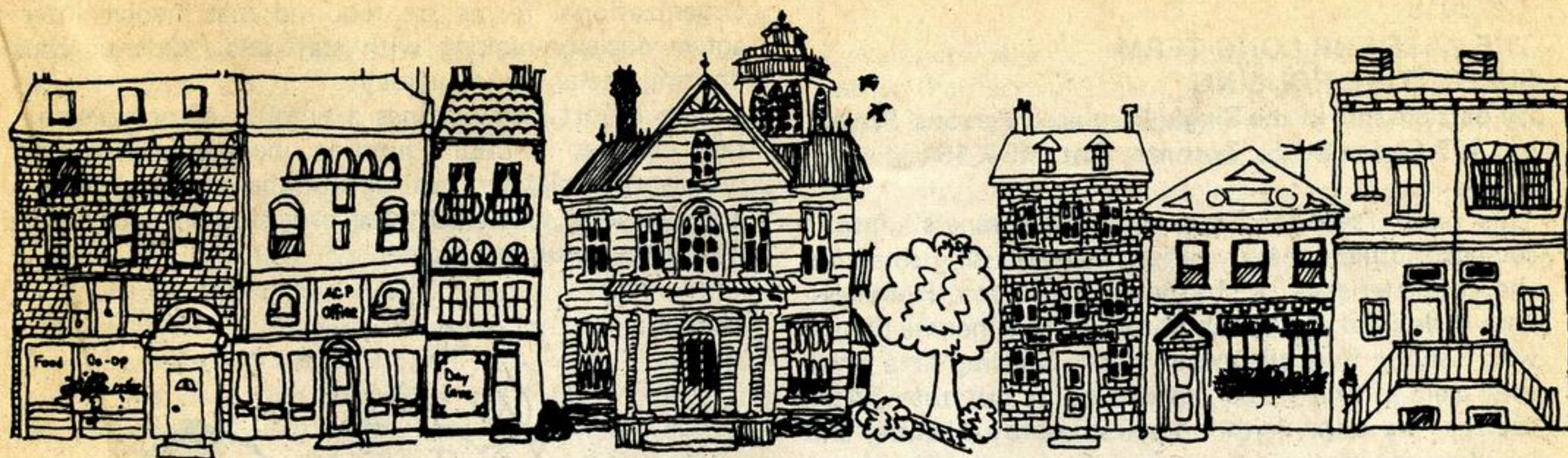
The model is based on a self-help principle. All decisions regarding the operation of the house are made by the group. A volunteer house co-ordinator is provided to those co-ops that request one. The house co-ordinator acts as a facilitator, provides an "outside" perspective on house issues and is available to the group in a crisis situation. Also, staff are available as back up to the volunteers.

Each co-op sets its own house rules and reserves the right to evict people who are disruptive or unco-operative. HOUSELINK has only four non-negotiable rules: no late payment of rent or rent default, no drug or alcohol abuse, no physical violence and no illegal activity.

A resident advocacy program has been established to provide individual residents with volunteers who act as advocates on their behalf. These volunteers may also serve to play a social role.

Most of the housing stock is rented from private landlords but HOUSELINK has recently made forays into the non-profit housing sector. Currently two units are located within housing co-operatives; two units are owned by a municipal non-profit housing corporation; one is located within a private non-profit housing corporation and three are owned by HOUSELINK (with financing through CMHC). Two five-bedroom allocations have recently been given to HOUSELINK for 1984.

The organization is member controlled with a 14-member board of directors elected annually. One-third of the board must be residents/ex-psychiatric patients and plans are underway to increase this number to one-half.



HOUSELINK attempts to provide both resident and non-resident members with an opportunity to interact within social/recreational context. Regular activities are planned and administered by a social-recreation council comprised of residents.

CX 3016

HOMES FIRST SOCIETY

c/o All Saints Anglican Church

315 Dundas St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5A 2A2

HOMES FIRST SOCIETY, a non-profit housing corporation, was established in 1983. Its purpose is not only the provision of housing for low income single adults, but the "establishment of homes . . . A home is more than shelter. It is part of one's security, identity, privacy, hospitality. Being homeless is not only a physical deprivation. In ways that we who have homes can scarcely conceive, homelessness subjects a person to experiences and problems that undermine his or her sense of worth as a human being."

The SOCIETY is committed to certain goals:

1. To make sure that those who will use the housing are represented in planning for and managing it;
2. To provide a quality of management that will not just oversee a physical plant but will work with residents to build communities of people and supportive social networks to help individuals deal with day-to-day life problems;
3. To provide a variety in types of housing to meet the needs of a variety of persons;
4. To make sure that the housing is affordable to people living on social assistance, and affordable also to the organization that will be providing the management and other social service supports. Security of tenure is a necessary requisite for long term housing; and
5. To provide maximum privacy for individuals, and also maximum choice and opportunity for groups and individuals to relate to each other.

HOMES FIRST SOCIETY has developed a model for a planning process, for a building form, and for developing supportive social networks. The first project using this model is scheduled to open in the fall of 1984 in downtown Toronto. It has been designed to improve on the building form, management and social features of the best of the rooming houses, which, prior to the redevelopment of the downtown core, had housed low income single adults.

CX 3017

URBAN CORE SUPPORT NETWORK

147 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5A 1S1

The URBAN CORE SUPPORT NETWORK is made up of individuals and groups in cities across Canada who share a commitment to support each other in the empowerment of people on the margins of society. UCSN is linked through its newsletter (published four times a year) and annual conferences.

For the past two years it has been clear at UCSN workshops and steering committee meetings that increasing numbers of network participants are engaged in developing housing for low income single people. UCSN has identified a need to increase and improve its effort to network people and information with respect to such housing efforts. In its efforts to support clergy, administrators, workers and residents from various churches, church agencies, community organizations and government agencies who share a common commitment and set of values, UCSN is working to develop a Housing Networking Project. The main objective is to develop the capability to facilitate, store, retrieve and share information and documentation on housing efforts across the country. The 1984 workshop in October will include a workgroup to which those directly involved in housing development will be invited.

CX 3018

THE CASE FOR LONG-TERM SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

By participants in the Single Displaced Persons' Project
c/o 147 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5A 1S1

This report sets the issue of "homelessness" into a socioeconomic context, rather than focusing solely on the characteristics of the homeless person. Homelessness is defined as "the condition of low-income people who cannot find adequate, secure housing at a price they can afford." The authors point out that "As a society, we cope with homelessness by blaming and labelling the victims of our inability to provide adequate incomes for all." One consequence is that those trapped in this reality experience a growing loss of self-esteem and a sense of defeat that can lead to passivity or self-destructive behaviours.

To move toward the provision of adequate, secure, affordable housing demands "a shift in values and priorities. Rather than seeing housing as 'shelter' and a commodity, it must come to be understood as a base for living (a home) and a basic right. Hostels and transitional residences cannot fulfill this function."

The paper documents the disappearance of rooming houses and increases in room rents in Toronto, and sets that against the levels of welfare and medical benefits provided. The authors critique the current organization of hostels, especially those for men, identifying the ways they contribute to homelessness.

Since the private sector no longer finds it sufficiently profitable to develop additional housing for low-income people, and the public sector currently doesn't produce enough such housing, alternatives must be found. The authors suggest that "Social and charitable institutions must become purchasers, managers and developers of housing for single displaced persons because of the unprofitability . . . because they are seen as capable of managing 'hard to house' residents, and because they have access to public and charitable funds to subsidize rents and management."

Drawing upon their own experiences and that of others in establishing and managing long-term housing for single displaced men and women in Toronto, the authors suggest several operating principles for the kind of housing needed. The supportiveness of this housing is maximized in small groupings of residents who control their own living situations with the aid of "facilitative staff. The housing should be located in neighbourhoods familiar to the residents with easy access to the generic and social services they use. Management requires more than property management.

Organizational forms are required that involve interactive decision-making with staff and residents, thus limiting size and bureaucracy.

The report also outlines a number of complementary changes in public funding, income maintenance programs, social services, and public education which are necessary to support the provision of such housing by the voluntary sector.



CX 3019

HOSTELS AND HOMELESSNESS

Single Displaced Persons Project
147 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5A 1S1

The Single Displaced Persons Project (SDP) is a network of individuals "who are fostering change in the way churches and social agencies respond to people living at the margins of our society in what has been called 'skid row.'"

The introduction to this paper states the authors' purpose succinctly . . . "It is increasingly well understood that hostels are not an adequate response to the present lack of housing for low-income singles. However, it is less well understood that the present functioning of hostels reinforces the homelessness. It also proposes the form hostels must take if they are to more effectively enable the homeless to make a transition to a more stable living situation. . . "

The paper is an off-shoot of an earlier paper, *The Case for Long-Term Supportive Housing* (CX 3018). The current paper goes into further detail about the current use of hostels, and examines the similarities and differences between hostels established for single

men and those for women. It draws upon SDP Project participants' lengthy experiences in hostel operations, and on involvements in co-ordination and research projects.

One difference between men's and women's hostels is that the latter more often have functioned more as a point of intentional transition to a more stable living situation, rather than simply as emergency shelter offering nightly dormitory accommodation. Yet some of the more recent ones, especially the municipally run ones, are operating more like the men's hostels, the authors note. Many of the more 'successful' women's hostels in this regard "began with a commitment to develop the service as a right: a clear perception that women using the services are victims of larger social forces and an understanding of the kind of nurturing and support needed in such a crisis." By contrast, men's hostels have traditionally functioned on the assumptions that the service is a charity to losers and failures who deserve only minimal support and amenities.

In the past few years both have increasingly become long-term housing for many residents. Two-thirds of male residents have lived in hostels for a year or more, and almost 20 per cent have done so for 15 years or more.

Because there can only be "transition" if there is somewhere to go, affordable and appropriately managed long-term housing must be developed and funded, they point out.

CX 3020

**METROPOLITAN TORONTO TASK FORCE ON
HOUSING FOR LOW-INCOME SINGLE PEOPLE:
FINAL REPORT, November 1983**

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto
Planning and Development Dept.
c/o Lyne Morrow, 5th Floor East Block,
City Hall, Toronto
(416) 947-8617

26 pages with 73 pages of appendices
Free quantities limited

An acute shortage of housing for low-income single people led the Council of Metropolitan Toronto to set up a task force in 1983. Its report, aimed at planning bodies at the three levels of government and addressed to all concerned individuals and groups, draws on public meetings, discussions with needy singles, professionals and involved groups, and case-studies (all-detailed in the appendices) to present findings and make recommendations.

Over the last two decades the number of single-person households in Toronto has increased and the amount of suitable accommodation has decreased.

Developers have bought and demolished smaller units, rather than convert them, and upwardly mobile households have displaced roomers in the downtown core. The available options for single people suffer financial, administrative, legal or political constraints on their effectiveness in meeting the need.

To its four guiding questions the Task Force responds that 1) the public and non-profit housing sectors, rather than private developers, were the logical and practical sources of more housing for singles; 2) social support for the "hard to house" and programs to encourage preservation and conversion of units were required to improve existing housing; 3) to make housing more accessible for singles eligibility for financial assistance must be widened; and, 4) specialized supportive housing was needed for young people.

Many specific recommendations are made for Metro municipalities, provincial ministries and CMHC. These include reviews of municipal regulations, land and housing stock, more financial assistance and unit allocations for singles, funding for pilot projects, and a commitment to hostels or independent living houses for young people.



CX 3021

**MAYOR'S ACTION TASK FORCE ON
DISCHARGED PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS
City Hall, Toronto, Ont.
1983**

On February 9, 1983, the Mayor of Toronto, Arthur Eggleton, appointed Dr. Reva Gerstein to chair an inquiry into the situation surrounding discharged psychiatric patients living in the city. The mayor asked Dr. Gerstein to prepare a final report from this Task Force which developed a "co-ordinated problem-solving approach" to the concerns raised during the course of the inquiry. It was anticipated that Dr. Gerstein and her advisors would actively respond to events and problems throughout the course of the inquiry, as they arose, rather than restricting themselves to making recommendations in a final report.

Proposals are included that address five problem areas: housing, crisis intervention, co-ordination of aftercare services, meaningful work and public education.

Housing, with a full range of appropriate services is given the highest priority by the report. It was recognized that the first step to resolving concerns expressed about aftercare services is to improve the housing options available when limited income dictates the choice of low cost housing.

The report emphasizes "supportive housing." A simple improvement in the physical standards of available

housing will not solve the problems faced by ex-psychiatric patients. A range of services from "group homes" to "boarding homes" to "hostels" were identified with appropriate support for people with different needs.

The TASK FORCE REPORT makes specific recommendations to the Mayor and City Council on all the problem areas identified by the Task Force itself.



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Periodical Summaries

Action Day Care Newsletter
345 Adelaide St. W., Suite 600
Toronto, Ont. M5V 1R5

"What's Wrong with Profit-making Child Care." Local day care programs operated by large profit-making chains are under the control of distant financial managers. If the local centre is a franchise, there must be double profits, for the local franchisee and for the national corporation. The majority of large profit-making chains have underpaid and inadequately trained staffs, little parent involvement, and too many children in proportion to staff.

"Grindstone: A Place for Children." Describes alternative children's camps at Grindstone Island. "During Sex Roles Day at the Old Kids Camp last year, the campers divided into male and female groups. They then took 20 minutes to come up with five important questions to ask the other group. Some of the girls for instance, asked the boys why they were not physically affectionate with each other."

Atlantic Postal Worker
Canadian Union of Postal Workers
Vol. 6, No. 4: Spring

"Which Side Are You On?: Questions the statements of Post Office management that increased productivity is the key to job security. Asks "how can working faster save jobs? If our work is done faster in a shorter period of time, obviously there is less job security because management are not prepared to reward the existing productive employees with more time off in the form of a shorter workweek, improved vacations, or pre-retirement leave. No, they intend to transfer or layoff the surplus staff that would result from increased productivity. These surplus employees could be absorbed into other duties if Canada Post accepted the Union's proposal for a job creation program or if Canada Post expanded some of its existing services, but all we have seen lately are service cutbacks.

August 1984

"Major Contract Improvements Required," Wayne Mundle: Calling for hard bargaining and no concessions in contract bargaining, the author writes that "There will always be a few employer agents who will try to weaken our solidarity by saying that 'postal workers should be thankful just to have a job.' To those people I say, 'No! We should be proud to have a job.' The job we have today is the result of our past struggles and our solidarity. The job we have in the future will depend on the same thing."

Body Politic
Box 7289, Station A
Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X9
September 1984

"If It Feels Good — Suspect It." By Lee Waldorf. Criticizes the idea, expressed at a recent conference on lesbian sexuality that a social transformation has to take place before lesbians can see a sexuality that would be acceptable from a political point of view. "I can't see any threat to the patriarchy in lesbians steadfastly refusing to have sex."

Canadian Dimension
Suite 801, 44 Princess St.
Winnipeg, Man. R3B 1K2
\$14/year
June 1984

"Sharing the Shop Floor." By Stan Gray. A powerful article describing the battle of women to share jobs at Westinghouse that previously had been all male. Describes the divide and conquer attitude of management, the resistance of union officials, the hostility of some male workers, the gradually won respect and support of many of them, the tensions caused by layoffs.

"The Need for a New Socialist Movement." By Leo Panitch. Criticizes the NDP for its acceptance of the existing structure of the state, to which it simply seeks to add on new (and not so new) policy directions; its singular concern with packaging policy programs and mobilizing activists around the next

election; its excessive focus on the parliamentary timetable and debates; its acceptance of a division of labour between industrial and political organization with the union link cemented at the top of each structure: all this attests to its inadequacy. Argues that it is necessary to define a vision of socialist institutions, culture and practice.

Volume 18, No. 4

"Inside Canada's Gulags." Four articles on prisons in Canada.

Briarpatch
2138 McIntyre St.
Regina, Sask. S4P 2R7
\$17/year

Volume 13, No. 3: April 1984

A "Backward and Stupid Approach." By Mark Stobbe. The Atomic Energy Control Board intends to change radiation protection standards for workers in the nuclear industry. The changes, according to the Ontario Hydro Employees Union, will allow workers to receive three to four times as much exposure to radiation. the AECB intends to raise allowable levels for women in the name of sexual equality, despite evidence that radiation is especially dangerous to women of child-bearing age.

"The Rabbit Lake Fiasco." By Dave Perry. Reports on occupational health violations and union-busting at the Rabbit Lake uranium mine.

May 1984

"Co-operators Become Exploiters." "Co-ops in the province were formed to fight exploitation — the exploitation of the monopolies. For that reason and because of the Co-op's principles of sharing, of sacrifice, of democracy . . . we thought we had a different kind of organization. But it seems . . . that Co-ops have now become the exploiters. They seem to have discarded their own heritage and principles in favour of the tactics of the established monopolies. The treatment of their own workers is only one example."

"Radiation Sickness: Threshold and Effects." "Upton conceded that al-

though studies show uranium miners do have a higher rate of lung cancer, this cannot necessarily be attributed to the random gas levels because 'most miners are also smokers.' "

July-August 1984

"The News the Media Ignores." By Scott Preston. The media give little or no systematic coverage to the role of the United States in setting up death squads, providing death squads with intelligence information, teaching torture, et cetera.

Canadian Labour
2841 Riverside Dr.
Ottawa, Ont. K1V 8X7

Subscription free on request. Monthly publication of the Canadian Labour Congress.

May 1984

"Seven Public Sector Myths." By Ed Finn. Rebuts the myths that: 1. Governments in Canada have become too large. 2. Economic slumps are caused by government mismanagement. 3. Canada's social programs are too generous, and cost too much. 4. Government deficits must be reduced and the best way to do it is to cut public services. 5. Public sector growth and spending are harmful to the private sector. 6. Most government services could be provided more efficiently if transferred to the private sector. 7. Government regulations are bad for industries and consumers.

June-July 1984

"Deregulation Raises Prices, Costs Jobs." Argues against deregulation in the airline and telephone sectors.

Catalyst
Citizens for Public Justice
229 College St.
Toronto, Ont. M5T 1R4
\$10/year

July-August 1984

"Grassy Narrows Settlement: Agreement After 14 Years of Horror." "While I'm glad that the settlement... has finally come, and that the people will now have a chance to start rebuilding their community... I also feel sad that we operate in such a complex society and

political forum that it takes people without power 14 years to achieve a settlement." "We need new mechanisms so that the victims of industrialization can be compensated immediately — so they can get their lives back to normal, to the extent that is possible, as soon as possible."

CCU Bulletin

Confederation of Canadian Unions
1331½ St. Clair Ave. W.
Toronto, Ont. M6E 1C3
September 14, 1984

"Transit Workers Shafted in B.C." Legislation is forcing striking transit workers in Vancouver and Victoria back to work forces the workers to accept terms which they rejected by a 90 per cent vote.

The Central Courier
Persons Who Are Disabled
Representing Themselves
Box 246, 55 McCaul St.
Toronto, Ont. M5T 2W7
Summer 1984

"High Illiteracy and Low Education Cited as a Major Concern of the Disabled." Reports the proceedings of a public forum on access to education by the disabled. "About 95 per cent of the people I see have had education in a segregated environment. In a segregated environment, the expectations are really low."

The Christian Farmer
115 Woolwich St.
Guelph, Ont. N1H 3V1
June 1984

"The Politics of Food." Report on a conference, stressing themes such as land as a finite resource, caring for the land, uses and abuses of power, the hungry and the poor, and political advocacy.

Conscience Canada Newsletter
505-620 View St.
Victoria, B.C. V8W 1J6
\$4/year

Most of this issue is devoted to excerpts from letters which Peace Trusters (people withholding that portion of their taxes destined for the military) have sent to Revenue Canada. The letters explain the moral and political basis for their actions.

CUSO Journal
151 Slater St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H5
1984

"Women in Development." Articles in this theme issue include "The Quest for Sexual Equality in Canada," "Cheaper Than Machines," "A Crucial New Direction for International Family Planning," "My Husband, My Master," "Women and Food: Today's Crisis of Subsistence."

The Farmworkers
Canadian Farmworkers Union
4730 Imperial
Burnaby, B.C. V5J 1C2

"I Made Up My Mind that I Must Do Something." The story of Jasveer Kaur Brar, who came to Canada three and a half years ago expecting a better life, and who now finds herself on a picket line fighting for rights she expected Canadians would have.

Goodwin's
P.O. Box 1043, Station B
Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5R1
Spring 1984

"Canada's New Cold Warriors." By Mitchell Beer. Exposé of the arms industry in Canada. "NDP: The Curse of the Radical Middle." "Some measure of success in the next election might mask the problems in a temporary wave of euphoria but the strains between left and right, between movement and party, between labour and the academic left will remain. And more importantly, so too will the strains between Ontario and the West."

Summer 1984
"Dragons Once Slain." The decline of the civic reform movement in Toronto, as "developers look on with glee."

Harmony News
207 Rideau St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 5X8
\$12/year

Volume 1, No. 1: Summer 1984
Harmony News features "news that calls for a celebration," contributed largely by groups in Ottawa "working for peace and development."

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CONNEXIONS' effectiveness as a medium of networking and information exchange depends on how well it is distributed and read. One way in which CONNEXIONS can be very useful is as an educational resource for conferences, seminars, and classes, or as a mail-out to members of networks and organizations.

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If you would like to discuss the possibility of arranging a bulk order for your group, please contact: CONNEXIONS at 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7 or phone (416) 960-3903.

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Volume 9, Number 3

HELP WANTED

CONNEXIONS is looking for . . .

- * Collective Members
- * Volunteers
- * Regional Contact Persons

We need help with our work of putting out a quarterly magazine/digest of grassroots groups and resources for social change and justice. The tasks that need doing include writing, editing, layout, indexing, office work, fundraising, etc. Any time or help you can contribute is welcome; experience or expertise is not a requirement. Collective members also participate in the above tasks, and are asked in addition to take part in consensus-based decision-making at bi-weekly meetings. Regional contact people help us gather materials from their region and do writing.

If you are interested in becoming involved in CONNEXIONS, or if you would like more information, CONNEXIONS at 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7 or phone (416) 960-3903.



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CONNEXIONS

A DIGEST OF RESOURCES AND GROUPS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

NEEDS YOUR HELP IN COMPILING AN ISSUE ON

Art for Social Change



CONNEXIONS, a quarterly digest that documents the activities and publications (and other resources) of groups working for social justice and change, is focusing on ART FOR SOCIAL CHANGE in its next issue.

We are interested in describing the activities and resources of cultural groups working for social change — through such forms as music, theatre, art, dance and filmmaking.

Through this issue we hope that activists will become more aware of the powerful and effective ways that art has been and can be used to educate, to raise funds, to organize, and to rejuvenate.

We invite you to participate in this theme issue of CONNEXIONS by sending us materials — descriptions of your group, activities, materials you produce, events you have sponsored, reflections on your work.

Please send materials by November 10, 1984.

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.

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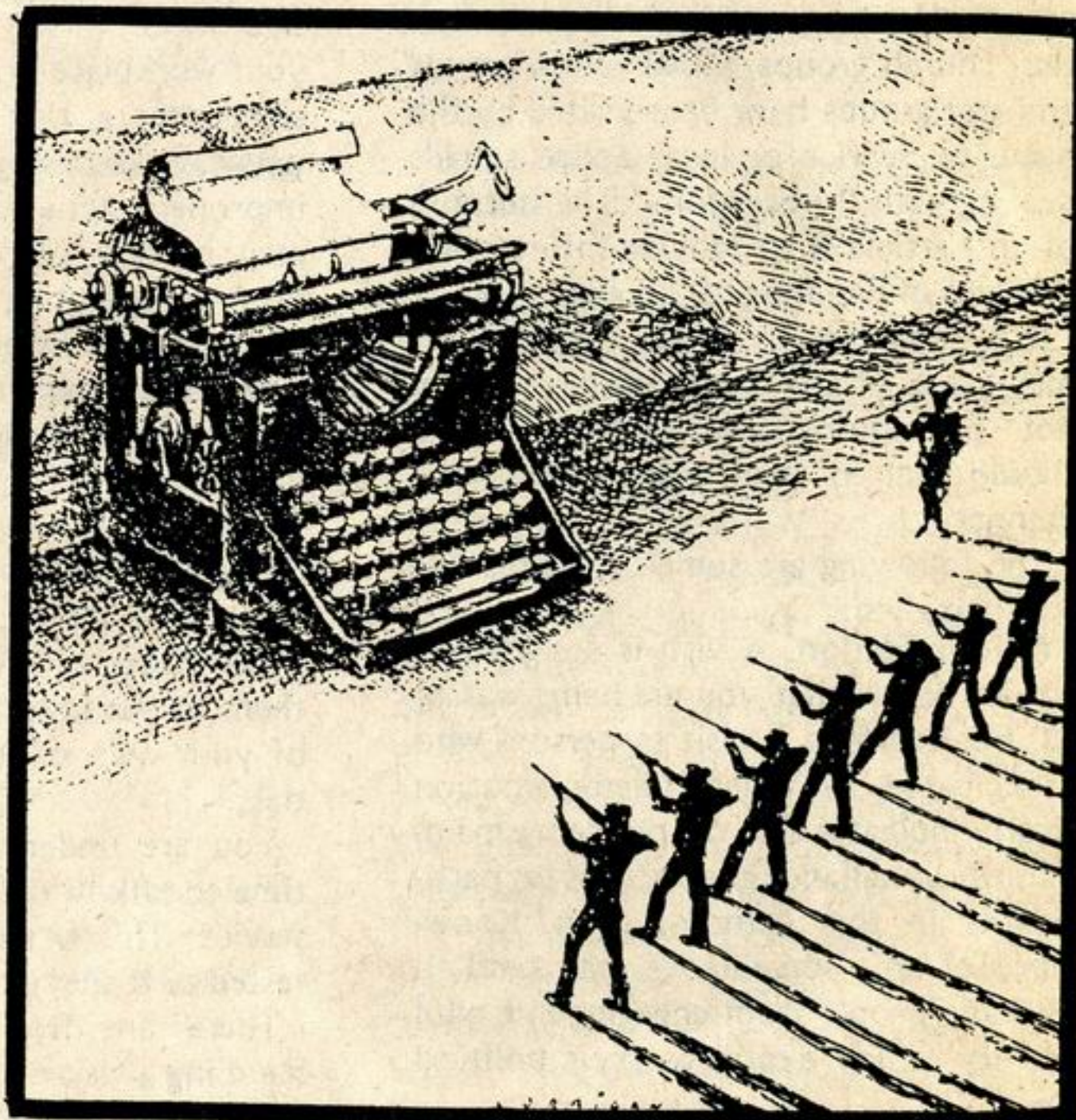
- Civil Rights in Canada*, by P.M. Bolton. Self-Counsel Press.
- Computer Consciousness: Surviving the Automated Eighties*, by Dominic Covey. Addison-Wesley Canada Ltd.
- Crimes of the Secret Police*, by Robert Dion. Black Rose Books.
- Criminal Procedure in Canada*, by P.M. Bolton. Self-Counsel Press.
- Dangerous Patriots*, by William Repka and Kathleen Repka. New Star Books.
- Prisoners of Isolation: Solitary Confinement in Canada*, by Michael Jackson.
- Prisons in Canada*, by Luc Gosselin. Black Rose Books.
- Privacy: How to Protect What's Left of It*, by Robert Ellis Smith. Doubleday.
- The RCMP vs. the People*, by Edward Mann and John Alan Lee.
- The Real Story About How the Mounties Always Get Their Man*, by Jeff Sallot. James Lorimer & Co.
- You and Your Rights: A Practical Guide for All Canadians*. Canadian Automobile Association.
- The Age of Surveillance*, by Frank J. Donner. Random House.
- The Assault on Privacy: Computers, Databanks, and Dossiers*, by Arthur R. Miller. University of Michigan Press.
- Charge It: Inside the Credit Card Conspiracy*, by Terry Galanoy. Academic.
- Freedom vs. National Security*, by Morton H. Halperin and Daniel N. Hoffman. Chelsea House.
- The Naked Society*, by Vance Packard. D. MacKay Co.
- 1984*, by George Orwell. Harcourt, Brace.
- Our Endangered Rights: The ACLU Report on Civil Liberties Today*, edited by Norman Dorsen.
- The Rise of the Computer State*, by David Burnham. Random House.
- The Big Brother Game: Bugging, Wiretapping, Tailing, Optical and Electronic Surveillance, Surreptitious Entry*, by Scott French. Lyle Stuart.
- Privacy: How to get it . . . How to enjoy it*, by Bill Kaysing. Eden Press.

VIDEO

- Trial by Media: the Videotape*. B.C. Journalists for Accuracy in Media. 1868 Franklin, Vancouver B.C. A compilation of biased and sensationalistic media coverage of the trial of the Vancouver 5. Available for showing to groups and meetings.

ARTICLES and REPORTS

- Counter-Surveillance. Information Service Booklet*. Available from P.O. Box 6326, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P7.
- "Crime, Punishment and Democracy: The RCMP Affair," by Michael Mandel. In *This Magazine*, June 1984.
- Draft Bill of Rights for Psychiatric Inmates in Canada*. Available from On Our Own, P.O. Box 7251, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X9.
- "Electronic Surveillance." In *The Open Road*, Spring 1984 issue, Box 6135, Station G, Vancouver, B.C. V6R 4G5.
- Free Speech, 1984: The Rise of Government Controls on Information, Debate and Association*. Available from the American Civil Liberties Union, 132 West 43rd St. New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.
- "Inside Canada's Gulags." (Several articles on prisons.) In *Canadian Dimension*, Volume 18, Number 4, Suite 801-44 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. R3B 1K2.
- "Preserving Individual Autonomy in an Information Oriented Society," in Hoffman, Lance, ed., *Computers and Privacy in the Next Decade*. Academic.
- IDOC Bulletin*. 1982 1-2 (Information on Human Rights) via S. Maria dell'Anima, 30 00186 Roma Italy.
- International Conference on Prison Abolition Proceedings*. Quaker Committee on Jails and Justice. 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont. \$3.



Other Resources

PERIODICALS

FUSE: The Cultural Newsmagazine. 501-299 Queen St. W. Toronto, Ont. M5V 1Z9. FUSE regularly publishes articles relating to censorship and other civil liberties issues. FUSE publishes an annual index of articles. Back issues are available for \$2.50 each.

Civil Liberties. Publication of the American Civil Liberties Union. 132 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.

First Principles. Publication of the Centre for National Security Studies. 122 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 U.S.A. 8 issues/\$15.

Human Rights Internet. 1338 G Street, Washington D.C. 20003 U.S.A. Publications include a North American Human Rights Directory with twice-yearly updates. The 1984 volume contains information on over 7,000 U.S. and Canadian-based organizations concerned with human rights and social justice. Eight indices are provided. \$30 (\$15 to subscribers).

Privacy Journal. P.O. Box 8844, Washington, D.C. 20003 U.S.A. A typed personal privacy update. Invasion of privacy is scrutinized in approximately 30 articles and book reviews. 12 issues per year, \$65, 8pp.

Processed World. 55 Shuter St. Suite 829, San Francisco, California 94104 U.S.A. A periodical which regularly carries articles on civil liberties-related issues.

Censorship News. National Coalition Against Censorship. 132 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A. \$25/year.

Index on Censorship. Fund for Free Expression. 205 E. 42 St. Number 1303, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. \$23/year.

International Conference on Prison Abolition Newsmagazine. 1983 Grandravine Dr., Downsview, Ontario M3J 1B7. \$6/year.

Rights and Freedoms. Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation. 323 Chapel St. Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7Z2. \$12/year.

Ways and Means

Police Visits

Many members of diverse communities, including labour groups, women's groups, Native groups, ethnic communities, church groups, social action groups and gay groups have been visited by the Security Service or local police squads dealing with "subversion." The purpose of this article is to provide information on ways of handling such a visit.

It is important to realize that the visit may have several purposes which may not be immediately apparent. You should react in a rational and effective manner.

The following are some of the reasons for such a visit:

1. **Intimidation.** A visit is designed to let you know that you are being watched. For example, a visit to persons who participated in a legal demonstration clearly indicates that the police are maintaining surveillance and records on participants in that demonstration. Knowledge of this surveillance may tend to dissuade people from engaging in lawful activity which expresses their political views.

2. **Disruption or creation of distrust within an organization.** This works in two ways. First, and especially within your workplace or union, others may assume that a visit by the police means you have been engaging in some type of improper activity. Secondly, people may become suspicious that you have been co-operating with the police and giving them information about those with whom you work.

3. **Information gathering.** Even if you do not intend to give the police any information, you may be unable to avoid doing so. You have no way of knowing what they do or do not know; some small piece of information may enable them to put together a complete picture of your own or somebody else's activities.

You are under no obligation at any time to talk to the police or the security service. This is true even if you are arrested or if they have a search warrant.

There are five alternative ways of handling a visit of this kind:

1. You have the legal right to refuse to answer questions or to identify yourself. If you want to take this approach, say so politely and ask the officers to leave.

2. You may decline to talk to them and ask them to submit written questions to you.

3. You may decline to talk to them at that time and ask them to return at a time and place of your choosing.

4. You may decline to talk to them prior to obtaining legal advice and talk to them only in the presence of your lawyer.

5. You may talk to them when they arrive or when they wish to do so. We strongly recommend that you not do this!

Recommendations for Canadian citizens:

For Canadian citizens we recommend either Option 1 or Option 4.

Recommendations for all Non-Citizens and Immigrants:

We recommend Option 4. You may decline to talk to them prior to obtaining legal advice and talk to them only

Ways and Means

in the presence of your lawyer.

Further Suggestions:

If you have decided to talk with the security police (preferably in the presence of your lawyer), tape record the interview. Take photographs of the officers.

This article is based on one produced by the Law Union of Ontario.

Some Do's and Don't's if the Police Come Calling

There is no law in Canada that says you must talk to the police. Even if you are under arrest, you need only give your name and address, and then say, politely but firmly, "I'm sorry, but I'd rather not say anything further until I consult my lawyer."

The "vagrancy" law was repealed 10 years ago; police have no more right to stop you on the street and demand information from you than do any other strangers. Caution: If you do talk to them, don't try to lie or out-smart them.

If the police come to your door: You don't have to let them in unless they have a properly filled-out and valid search warrant or writ of assistance. (Writs are documents that give the bearer virtual blanket access to any premises.) If they don't have these, they can only legally enter your home if you invite them in or allow them to talk their way in.

If the police enter with a warrant or writ: Immediately call your lawyer and get him/her to talk to the police over the phone. Try to get their ID numbers or names. You are not obliged to answer questions.

If the police force their way in without a warrant or writ: Don't try to resist or you might get charged with obstruction or assault. Tell them they are entering over your protest, and attempt to call your lawyer immediately.

You don't have to go anywhere with the police unless you are under arrest. If they invite(!) you to accompany them anywhere, ask if you are under arrest. If they say yes, they must specify the charge there and then. There is no such charge as "for questioning," or "for

suspicion," or "for 24 (or 48) hours." If you are arrested and charged, you only have to give your name, address and finger prints. Don't fraternize with anybody in your cell — the police can use evidence obtained from planted agents and informers. Immediately demand to call your lawyer.

If you are in a car: The same rules apply, except that, under most provincial motor vehicle acts, police can require a driver or anyone who appears to have control of a vehicle to produce a valid driver's license and registration. Pass the papers through the window. Police have no right to make you get out of the car unless you are under arrest, nor can they search the car unless they have a search warrant or "probable cause" that a crime has been committed. An open bottle of booze on the front seat can be probable cause; a displeased look on your face is not.

More information: Consult Criminal Procedure in Canada, or Civil Rights in Canada, both by P. Michael Bolton (Self-Counsel Series, Pub.).

There rights are spelled out in the Criminal Code, the Canadian Charter of Rights and by legal precedent. But they may do you no good if you don't have witnesses right on the spot or a lawyer readily available.

If Arrested

1. Give your correct name. Don't resist. You may be beaten up and face further charges.

2. The Charter of Rights requires the police to tell you promptly why you are under arrest.

3. Say nothing beyond identifying yourself until you have seen a lawyer.

4. Call your lawyer. You have the right to call a lawyer.

5. Anything you say may be used against you and probably will.

6. Don't give in to threats or offers of deals.

7. Make no admissions of guilt, even if you feel you are guilty. Guilt is for a court to decide.

8. Ask to see a bail justice if the police don't release you. A bail justice may order you released even if the police have decided not to.

After Arrest

1. Note names, badge numbers, licenses, and car numbers of police officers and witnesses.

2. Write down a complete account of the incident as soon as possible under the heading: "For My Lawyer Only."

The Polygraph Test

The polygraph test, also known as the lie detector, is an example of technology at its worst. The subject of the polygraph is told to have a seat. Devices are then attached to his/her body to measure the breathing rate, the pulse, the blood pressure, and the electrical resistance of the skin.

The polygraph is not foolproof. It works best on people who believe in it. There are some effective ways to beat the lie detector.

Physical Methods:

When you are answering truthfully, bite your tongue or tense your muscles to heighten your pulse rate and blood pressure. Then when you are lying, try to relax.

Drugs:

The tranquilizer meprobamate, known as Miltown, has helped beat the polygraph.

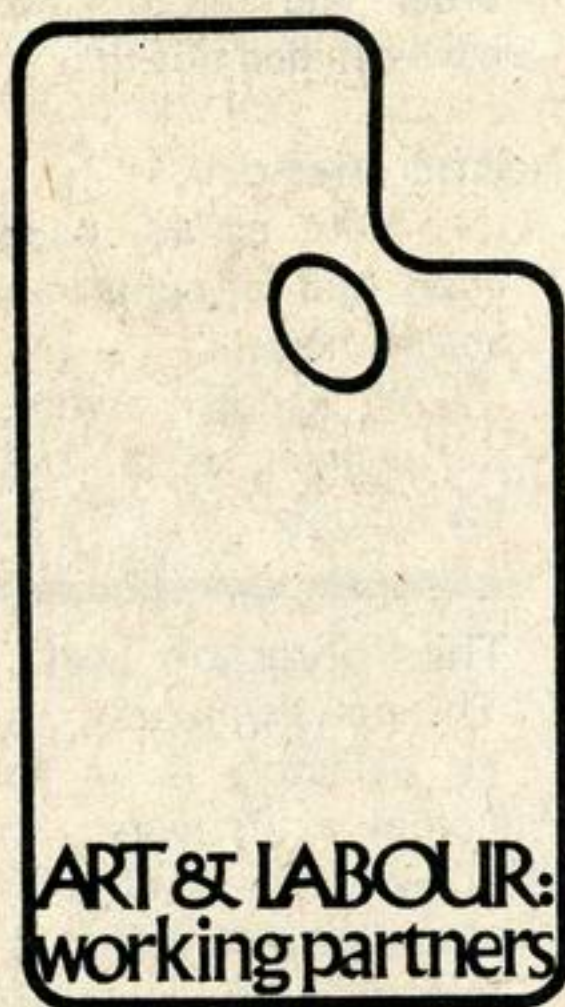
Hypnosis and Biofeedback:

For people who have training in these techniques, they can be used to control the physical responses.

Mental Methods:

You can't really calm yourself down with the machine hooked up to you and your job on the line. The important thing is not to worry about being calm, but rather to keep your mind off the questions. There is a pause of several seconds between each question. During this time you must get your mind focused on something other than the question. Some people do increasingly complex math problems to distract their attention: $2 \times 4 = 8$, $2 \times 8 = 16$, $2 \times 16 = 32$, et cetera. Another method is to decide that the question means something different from what the examiner thinks it means.

Other Resources



CX 2995

**THE LABOUR, ARTS AND MEDIA
WORKING GROUP**

Catherine MacLeod

c/o Guild of Canadian Playwrights,
The Writers Centre, 24 Ryerson Ave.,
Toronto, Ont. M5T 2P3
(416) 947-0201

THE LABOUR, ARTS AND MEDIA WORKING GROUP was formed in November 1982 by a group of artists and trade unionists who share a belief that working people have been denied a role in the cultural history and life of our society. The group wants to see art that expresses the reality of everyday working life, and media that cease to characterize working people as clumsy, uneducated and always on strike. It advocates improved income and working conditions for artists, and the promotion of the cultural work of union members.

Since its founding, THE LABOUR, ARTS AND MEDIA WORKING GROUP has sponsored a forum on Art and Labour; presented a brief to the Ontario Government's Special Committee on the Arts; promoted *Life on the Line*, a Canadian play about employment; and consulted with unions on how to incorporate the arts into educations and political campaigns.



CX 2996

KAI VISIONWORKS

P.O. Box 5490, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1N7
(416) 964-1278

KAI VISIONWORKS is a non-profit worker controlled media collective. Its extensive slide library contains thousands of slides on topics related to social change issues. The library is strong in the areas of violence, pollution, water, Native peoples, maps, graphics, and North, Central and South America; its collection is growing on the topics of agism, class, sexism and racism. Groups wanting to supplement their own slide shows can contact KAI VISIONWORKS, they will be mailed a description of specific slides, graphics and titles that are available and relevant, as well as estimated costs. Donations of slides are welcome.

KAI VISIONWORKS also produces and rents slide shows. These include: *Masculinity and Violence*, which comes with an audio tape, bibliography, footnotes and discussion ideas and which examines how males are conditioned to solve conflicts with power, and what can be done about it. *How to Make a Slide Show* covers research, scripting, recording, pacing, assembly, etc., for making an effective slide show with easily available equipment. The *Frog and the Pond* is a 30 minute show examining the poisoning of Native peoples and water by mercury. *Active Non-Violence* traces the history and development of "satyagraha" (truth-force) of Gandhi.

The name of the collective honours Kai Yutah Clouds, a co-worker assassinated by the Guatemalan government while researching the current genocide of Native peoples in Central America.

CX 2997

**MOVEMENTS AND MESSAGES:
MEDIA AND RADICAL POLITICS IN QUEBEC**

Marc Raboy

Between the Lines

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

(416) 964-6560

160 Pages

\$7.95 plus 10 per cent shipping

MOVEMENTS AND MESSAGES is a study of the attempt by social and political movements in Quebec to shape their own communication strategies in opposition to the power of the state and the mainstream media. The book examines a number of different communications initiatives from the 1960s and 1970s, such as the setting up of alternative media such as Quebec-Press and the new agency l'Agence de press libre du Quebec, or the "direct communication" tactics of the 1970 October Crisis and the 1972 general strike.

The author looks at the ways such initiatives contributed to the building of a new culture in Quebec, as well as the ways they fell short, failed, or actually reproduced the patterns of communication and domination they were trying to replace. He argues that any movement concerned with social transformation through a radical democratic process must develop a clear communication strategy that minimizes dependence on mainstream media and makes room for the direct participation of ordinary people.



CX 2998

SCREAM!

A VOICE OF THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

Youth Information Network

126 York St., Suite 202, Ottawa, Ont. K1H 5T5

(613) 230-7399

\$6 for six issues

SCREAM! is a tabloid newspaper which describes its purpose as being "to spread awareness among young people of their role as 'bullshit detectors' in the struggling but imperfect, advance toward world-wide democracy and autonomy." SCREAM! offers itself "as a resource for all young social activists who do not follow the false prophets of any political stripe and their 'Party Line.'"

Peace issues are a central concern of the paper. One recent article focussed on the autonomous peace movement in East Germany, which criticizes both major power blocs for their militaristic orientation. Another article examines the changing tactics of the peace movement in Western Europe.

SCREAM! also features articles on a range of other topics, ranging from the role of high school principals to attempts by Native people to wrest autonomy away from governments.

CX 2999

NETWORK

233 - 10th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2M 1V5

Since its beginning in June 1983, NETWORK has expanded from a Calendar of Information, to a newsletter, to a monthly newsmagazine. Membership includes 54 groups, representing 80 per cent of the alternative movement in Calgary. Each edition includes a calendar of events, group descriptions, reviews, resource lists, and articles.

AND IF I AM ELECTED
PRESIDENT, I WILL INSTALL
PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT
THAT WILL LET ME TALK
TO ALL OF YOU PERSONALLY
AND SIMULTANEOUSLY!

WHEN I SAY:
"JUMP!", YOU CAN
ASK: "HOW HIGH?"



CX 3000
BREAKING THE SILENCE
School of Social Work, Carleton University
Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6
\$4 Individuals, \$10 Institutions

BREAKING THE SILENCE is a quarterly newsletter on feminism in social welfare research, action, policy and practice. It is published by the editorial collective of Ottawa feminists affiliated with the Feminist Caucus of the Carleton School of Social Work. Its aims are "to inform women about social welfare issues and to promote and strengthen a feminist perspective among those working in the field of social welfare."

The Spring/Summer '84 issue of **BREAKING THE SILENCE** features Part 1 of an inside look at ten feminist organizations. Issues such as women's experiences with various group structures, conflict resolution, paid versus volunteer work, and group composition are shared. Part II, to be published in a subsequent issue, will further this discussion on feminist organizations on a more critical level, focussing particularly on collectives and on conflict resolution.

BREAKING THE SILENCE also contains updates on policy issues, reports on conferences, regional news, movie and book reviews, and a listing of upcoming events.

CX 3001
WE WANT ZERO INTEREST
Estelle and Mario Carota
Box 6, Summerside, P.E.I. C1N 4P6
88 Pages, \$3

The authors of **WE WANT ZERO INTEREST** put forward the argument that interest — usury — is a violation of Christian ethics, and directly responsible for unemployment, inflation, the high cost of living, the shortage of affordable housing and other social and economic problems.

CX 3002
PEOPLE LIVING FOR JUSTICE
Christian Movement for Peace
427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7

PEOPLE LIVING FOR JUSTICE is based on an approach of shared praxis. Students move from considering their own experiences to analyzing the experiences of the larger community, and to integrate their analysis with their Christian faith.

Students deal with specific global topics, such as political revolution, workers' rights, and the arms

buildup. They also consider issues at the local level, such as unemployment, the women's movement, or poverty. By becoming aware of the injustices around them, students are led to ask critical questions in the light of their faith and to discover ways to act for change.

The pedagogical approach consists of a five-step process: descriptive, analytic, theological, integrating, and implementing. By combining a study of social justice issues with relevant Biblical texts and Church teaching on particular topics, students are encouraged to examine and develop a specifically Christian response to issues of injustice.

The five self-contained units of **PEOPLE LIVING FOR JUSTICE** treat the topics of militarism, work, women, economic justice, and human dignity. Each unit is a working manual containing lesson plans, outlines, objectives, activities, resources and handouts. Teachers are permitted to photocopy kit materials for their students.

PEOPLE LIVING FOR JUSTICE is intended primarily for use in senior high school religion or social studies classes. It can, however, be adapted for adult social action groups and retreats. It may also be used as a supplement for programs in youth ministry, vocations, or Confirmation.



Periodical Summaries

Healthsaring

Box 230 Station M
Toronto, Ont. M6S 2T3

\$8/year

Volume V, No. 2: Spring 1984

"Through the Medical Maze" is a woman's account of dealing with breast cancer.

"Hazards in Your Household" outlines the dangers of home cleaning products and household materials, giving alternatives to use.

"Black Women Organize for Health" reports on a conference held at Spelman College, an independent black women's college in Atlanta, Georgia.

Summer 1984:

Issue on Women and Violence

"Under His Thumb: Teenage Battering."

By Patricia Gibson. Examines violence in teenage relationships. "The experience of abuse in teenage relationships cannot be understood without taking into account the whole range of dynamics involved in being young per se, and being young today in a world that is openly violent and riddled with severe economic disadvantage. Most young people have trouble seeing a future for themselves and as a result are all the more vulnerable to abuse."

"Violence and Feminist Strategy." By Varda Burstyn. "Feminists cannot in the long, or even short run, gain from a social control model of reform and regulation. Instead, we have to look to a model of popular and feminist empowerment."

Hysteria

P.O. Box 2481 Station B
Kitchener, Ont. N2H 6M3

Spring 1984

"In Search of Female Strategies." By Lauren Munn. Part one of an essay on strategies to fight media image of violence against women.

Kick It Over

P.O. Box 5811, Station A
Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P2

Spring 1984

"Prostitutes Speak Out: The Right to Say Yes." An examination from a feminist perspective of the moral issues involved in prostitution. "Not only men, but women, too, heading various 'concerned citizens' groups, express outrage, not at a society which makes everyone a commodity . . . but at the 'sin' of women providing a service made necessary by the inbred hypocrisies and contradictions of the system."

"Beyond Protest: A Radical Critique of Civil Disobedience." "In the long run . . . only an entirely different social system can save us from total war. Starting a truly free school or a democratic food co-op is an infinitely more radical act than blocking traffic at Litton or External Affairs because it combines a rejection of what exists with a determination to create something better."

"Civilian Insecurity: Big Brother Under Cover." An intimate look at the national police state apparatus as revealed by the recent trials of the Vancouver 5.

Kinesis

400A West 5th Ave.
Vancouver, B.C. V5Y 1J8

\$13/year

June 1984

This edition features three articles on funding and feminism: "We Will Survive," "Our Taxes Are For Us," and "Living Without Government Money."

"The Politics of Aging" is a critique of Leah Cohen's book *Small Expectation: Society's Portrayal of Older Women*, "a shocking expose of the conditions under which most older women live."

July/August 1984

Coverage of the trial and sentencing of the Vancouver 5, including an article on "Trial by Media" and an interview with Ann Hanson. A section looks at what's new in women's music.

Livable Winter City Association Newsletter

c/o Xenia Zepic
Metro Planning Department
City Hall, East Tower, 11th Floor
Toronto, Ont. M5H 2N1

August 1, 1984

"Fermont Revisited: Design Architect Reviews Model Town's Performance." By Norbert Schoenauer. Examines the performance of the design of the town of Fermont in Northern Quebec, which was designed specifically to create a "lifestyle in harmony with the realities of a sub-Arctic region," featuring "outdoor spaces with favourable microclimatic conditions facilitating recreation in the open," but also complementing the outdoors "with an artificial environment, a shelter from inclement weather."

Mudpie

Box 5967, Station A
Toronto, Ont. M5W 1P4

April 1984

Special issue on Third World curriculum. Articles on "The Invasion of Grenada: What Should We Teach Our Children?"; "Is the Domino Theory the Only Way to Understand World Revolutions?" and "Apartheid in South Africa."

Network

442 Cambridge St.
Ottawa, Ont. K1S 4H7

Volume 2, No. 2

"The Darlington Walk that Didn't Happen." By Gary Moffat. Argues that the peace and environmentalist movements "are sinking into a dangerous rut, wherein the mainstream can think only of mass rallies and the 'radicals' only of sit-downs. This concentration on one or two methods of communicating our ideas, out of the wide variety open to us, could be suicidal."

"Why Do Communities Fail?" Discusses the reasons the alternative communities commonly fail, and what the prerequisites to their success are.

Volume 2, No. 3

"Abolish Prison." Argues for alternatives to prison.

"The Need for Alternative Employment." Calls for and suggest strategies for creating an alternative economy instead of calling on governments and corporations to create jobs. Outlines options such as workers' co-operatives, community development corporations, et cetera.

New Breed

2105 Broad St.

Regina, Sask. S4P 1Y6

April 1984

"Uranium Miners Should be Told What the Risks Are." An interview with Dr. Eric Young, author of a book on radioactivity and how it affects human health.

"How Safe Are Uranium Mines?" By Diana Leis.

July 1984

Special edition on Metis Heritage Days.

New Maritimes

Enfield, Nova Scotia B0N 1N0

April 1984

"The Restructuring That Wasn't: The Scandal at National Sea." By Rick Williams. "The role of the mainstream media in the Atlantic region is to combine good, objective reporting of facts with wild, wishful thinking about what they really mean."

The Nuclear Free Press

Trent University

Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8

Spring 1984

"An Honest and Reasonable Belief." By Leo Gold and Paula Rochman. Examines the arguments of the Litton protesters that their action was legally and morally justified.

"Nuclear Power, Nuclear Bombs." An article on "Canada and the myth of the peaceful atom." Extra copies of this article are available for 75 cents.

"Inuit Lead Opposition to Northern Militarization." By Shella Nopper.

Fall 1984

"Taking Out the Nuclear Trash: An Update on the Achilles Heel of the Nuclear Industry — Waste Disposal."

"Biomass." "Energy from living things will play a large role in a renewable energy future. But biomass is not without its own environmental impact."

One Sky Report

134 Ave. F. South

Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8

July 1984

"Nicaragua — The War and the Miskito Indians." Articles on forgotten history; the diplomatic front; the economic front; the military front; Miskitos and Sandinistas; resources.

September 1984

"With a critical Eye: Bias in Media." Sections on news decisions, the media systems in Canada, and international coverage. Contents include watching for bias; bias by omission; bias and labour; challenging news wire domination; resources.

Open Road

Box 6135 Station G

Vancouver, B.C. V6R 4G5

Spring 1984

"Litton and the Left: The Poverty of Coffeehouse Activism." Examines the response of the left to the Litton bombing.

"Who's Afraid of the General Strike?" An analysis of the Solidarity movement in British Columbia.

Our Generation

3981 boulevard Saint-Laurent

Montreal, Que. H2W 1Y5

\$14/year

Spring 1984

"Is Sexism Genetic?" By Marsha Hewitt. "If women accept that men control and abuse them because they are genetically male, and that this urge to power over others is somehow embedded in male biology, then women are engaging in the same kind of attitudes that men have held about them for so long."

"Peace Action and Central America: What is being done." By Lucia Kowaluk. Surveys and describes actions being taken to end war and fight U.S. intervention in Central America.

Our Times

1357A St. Clair Ave. W.

Toronto, Ont. M6E 1C5

May 1984

"Eroding Jobs by Bits and Bytes." By Donna Johansen. An examination of women's experiences with new technology.

June 1984

"Electronic Imprisonment." Describes how bosses have used new technology to control workers, how this affects workers, and why resistance to such practices is needed.

September 1984

"Brainwashed Against U." By Michael Lyons. Changing unreal images of work and workers in school curriculums.

Outaouais Outrage

442 Cambridge St.

Ottawa, Ont. K1S 4H7

"Published twice a month by the Outaouais Black Umbrella, a radical social reform coalition. Radicalism is to go to the roots of our social problems rather than attacking them singly or piecemeal; these roots lie in the control of our social and political institutions by a handful of corporations. Our outrage is focused on all the institutions of the corporate oligarchy — environmental rape, schools without learning, courts without justice, prisons without rehabilitation, hospitals without healing, a defence system which enhances our chances of being blown up, plunder and massacre in the Third World, sexual assaults on one-third of the female population, death by torture of millions of animals, deliberate maintenance of high unemployment, starvation of welfare recipients, etc."

Participatory Research Newsletter

386 Bloor St. W.

Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X4

\$5/year

March 1984

Articles about new technology; literacy; community health education; networking. Listings of contacts and resources.

The Peace Calendar

736 Bathurst St.

Toronto, Ont. M5S 2R4

\$15/year

June 1984

"Keeping the Third World in Line." By Ken Hancock. Examines cases of U.S. nuclear terrorism against the Third World.

September 1984

"E.T. Go Home." By Derek Rasmussen. Looks at the threat of high-technology conventional weapons.

Phoenix Rising
The Voice of the Psychiatrized
 Box 7251 Station A
 Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X9
 April 1984
 Special double issue with a supplement on Electroshock.

Ploughshares Monitor
Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies
 Conrad Grebel College
 Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3G6
 June 1984
 "The Economics of Permanent War."
 An analysis of the economic effects of military spending.

Probe Post
 12 Madison Ave.
 Toronto, Ont. M5R 2S1
 April 1984
 "Pollution and Fish Cancer." By Kai Illyard. "Epidemics of cancer and other diseases in North American fish suggest that fish are yet another victim of industrial pollution. Many researchers are concerned about what the epidemics may mean, in terms of both the general contamination of the environment and the possible implications for human health."

Quaker Concern
Canadian Friends Service Committee
 60 Lowther Ave.
 Toronto, Ont. M5R 3B7
 Spring 1984
 "Abolishing Prisons and Ending Sexual Violence." By Ruth Morris. Report of a recent conference which attempted to set goals for a new feminist-prison abolitionist alliance.

Re-birth
A Newspaper for
Choices in Childbirth (Ontario)
 623 Crawford St.
 Toronto, Ont. M6G 3K1
 Volume 1, No. 1: May 1984
 Focuses on issues such as doctors being pressured to stop attending home births; vaginal births; after Caesarians; use of ultrasounds; changes in hospital policies to allow couples more choices in childbirths.

Resistance
Friends of Durruti
 Box 790 Station A
 Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N6
 \$8/year
 Spring 1984
 Articles on Solidarity Coalition in B.C. Documents and analysis of "the illegal front."

Rites
for lesbian and gay liberation
 Box 65 Station F
 Toronto, Ont. M4Y 2L4
 \$14.50/year
 May 1984
 "1984 — The Police Are Still With Us." By Gary Kinsman. Describes continuing police violence and harassment against the gay community in Toronto.

June 1984
 "United Church: Doors Opening or Closing?" By Bill Siksay. Background on the discussion of ordination of gays in the United Church.

Scream!
A Voice of the Youth Movement
 126 York St., Suite 202
 Ottawa, Ont. K1H 5T5
 \$6/year
 June 1984
 "Crisis in the Peace Movement: The New Cold War in High-Tech." By Mark Scott. Surveys the recent history of militarism in the U.S. and the development of a variety of high-tech weapons.

Seasons
Federation of Ontario Naturalists
 355 Lesmill Rd.
 Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2W8
 \$21/year
 Summer 1984
 "New 'Ice Bug' that Lowers Freezing Point Freed." Genetically engineered organisms were released outside the laboratory this summer for the first time in California. The bacteria in question are to be used to prevent frost damage. Critics fear that one released, they may multiply with unknown results for the wider environments. They also fear further releases of other engineered organisms.

Strike!
 P.O. Box 284, Main Station
 St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 6T7
 \$5/year
 June 1984
 "Porno Madness." By Lazarus Jones. Explores the ways in which anti-pornography rhetoric has been appropriated by the puritanical right. Suggests that the deeper causes of the rift between men and women remain as yet unexplored.
 "Anarchy and Journalism" by Colin Ward discusses the trials and tribulations of libertarian publishing efforts.

This Magazine
 70 The Esplanade, 3rd Floor
 Toronto, Ont. M5E 1R2
 \$11.50/year
 Volume 18, No. 1: April 1984
 "U.S. is Taking Charge" is a first-hand account of the Grenadian invasion, written by Canadian writer and poet Dionne Brand, who was working for a Grenadian development agency at the time.
 "Women's Work is Nearly Done" documents the effects of automation on Canadian workers, particularly in the service sector, where 80 per cent of working women are employed.

Volume 18, No. 3: August 1984
 In "Readers for Sale," the author argues that "Canadian magazines aren't selling information to readers, they're selling readers to advertisers." The effect of advertising on editorial content is examined.
 "Born-Again Banking" exposes the Moonies' control over newspapers, banks and businesses around the world, particularly in Latin America. In Uruguay alone, for example, it is estimated that the Moonies' investments currently total more than \$100 million.



Announcements & Appeals

Archival Survival

The Canadian Gay Archives have received a grant to update their bibliography *Homosexuality in Canada*. If you know something they left out, or if you want to make sure your favourites are included, write to CGA, Box 639, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1G2. They have also started a fundraising drive.

Lesbian Archives

The Lesbian Archives of Manitoba and North-Western Ontario officially open in September 1984. Send your books, drawings, memoirs, cheques and other memorabilia to Isabel Andrews, R.R.2, Kenora, Ont. P9N 3W8.

Women's Equality Conference

There will be a Women's Equality Conference on Saturday October 27 at the Medical Sciences Building of the University of Toronto, sponsored by the Ontario New Democratic Party. Workshop topics include: Affirmative Action and Equal Pay; Women and Health Care; Family Law; Rural and Northern Women; Childcare; Immigrant Women, and Organizing Women in the Workplace.

Registration fee is \$15, payable to the ONDP Women's Equality Conference. For more information, including special rates for single parents and the unemployed, call (416) 965-3700.

Education Kits

The CUSO-Oxfam Labour Project (COLP) has developed a number of educational kits for use by unionists and educators. Kits available include the following: Labour's Long Struggle (looks at the struggles of working people to organize, yesterday and today, in Canada, Saskatchewan, and South Africa); Economic Austerity: The Attack on Workers in Canada and Latin America; Unemployed in the Eighties; Health Industry Kit; Working Women Kit; Nicaragua and Central Labour Briefing Kit. The costs of the kits range from \$5 to \$10. For a pamphlet describing them in more detail, or more information, contact the CUSO-Oxfam Labour Project, 136 Avenue F South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8.

Vancouver Status of Women

Vancouver Status of Women, the organization which also published the newspaper *Kinesis*, has had all its funds cut by the Social Credit government. The group is looking for help to enable it to survive. They need political help (letters of protest to B.C. Attorney General Brian Smith, Parliament Buildings, Victoria B.C. V8V 1X4; letters of support to the federal Secretary of State). They are also seeking financial support in the form of donations and of memberships and subscriptions to *Kinesis* (\$20 a year for both). The address is Vancouver Status of Women, 400A W. 5th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V5Y 1J8.

Music for Nicaragua

A group of Canadians involved in cultural activities have formed Music for Nicaragua, in conjunction with the 1984 Tools for Peace Campaign. They are aiming to collect musical instruments and sound equipment for use in Nicaragua, to be sent on a boat leaving Vancouver next November.

In addition to collecting musical instruments, Music for Nicaragua is sponsoring a cross-Canada tour of Sabia, a group working in the Latin American "New Music" or Nueva Cancon tradition. This tour, in November, will raise funds which, along with cash donations, will be used to purchase items specifically requested by cultural organizations in Nicaragua.

Canadians interested in helping Music for Nicaragua or the Tools for Peace campaign should contact the Coalition for Aid to Nicaragua, 2524 Cypress St., Vancouver, B.C. V6J 3N2, (604) 733-1021.

Conference

Against Violence Against Children

The Alliance for Non-Violent Action is planning a Conference against violence against children for October 26 to 28 in Toronto. Possible workshops include Children and violence in Canada; Children and racism; Children and the arms race. Contact ANVA, 730 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2R4.

Colour Positive:

Anti-Racism Film Festival

DEC Films of Toronto, in conjunction with an advisory group of community activists, is holding an international anti-racism film festival, October 11 to 17, 1984. The festival will include films, videos, discussions with filmmakers and a variety of cultural events. Films will be brought in from all over the world; the topics include Native, Black, Asian and Middle-East cinema, anti-semitism, history of racism, apartheid, etc. DEC is asking other organizations to endorse the festival, and is also looking for community participation, help with work tasks, and financial contributions. DEC Films, 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7. (416) 964-6901.

Allan Sparrow Defence Fund

Allan Sparrow, a prominent critic of police abuses of power in Toronto, was recently faced with charges that were thrown out of court at a preliminary hearing. The result, as often in these cases, was to leave him saddled with large legal bills: a total of \$16,000 was spent on the case. A defense fund has been established, and donations will be gratefully accepted by the Allan Sparrow Defense Fund, Iler, Campbell & Associates, 136 Simcoe St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3G4.

Litton Industries Profile

The Cruise Missile Conversion Project, 730 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2R4, has a report on Litton: "Arms Maker, Union Buster, Litton Industries: A Corporate Profile."

Correction: Nuclear Free Press

In the Energy issue of *CONNEXIONS*, we stated that the Nuclear Free Press is funded by OPIRG. This is not the case.

Booklet on Militarism

The Nuclear Free Press will be publishing a booklet on militarism in Canada this fall. The booklet will combine facts and analysis in a style readily accessible to the general public and to upper year high school students. The booklet will

address some of the major public concerns regarding Canadian military and foreign policy. Inquiries: Chris Halonen, Nuclear Free Press, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8, (705) 748-1554.

Resource Centre/Library

The Canadian Environmental Law Association has a resource centre and library which is open to the public from Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The centre contains a large selection of news clippings, periodicals, government publications, general, scientific, and legal reference texts, on most environmental topics. Students and the general public are encouraged to make use of it. They have one of the most extensive collections in Canada on toxic and hazardous waste regulations. The address is CELA, 5th floor south, 8 York St., Toronto

Chinese Canadians vs. Head Tax

After the Canadian Pacific Railway was built with the help of thousands of Chinese labourers, the federal government undertook a series of legal measures designed to both deter and profit from Chinese immigration. One aspect of this was the levying of a Head Tax, which required each person of Chinese origin to pay first \$50, then \$100, then \$500 upon entering Canada — a much larger amount of money then. Chinese immigrants who paid the tax are now asking to have the money returned with interest. Their efforts are being co-ordinated through the Chinese Canadian National Council, 150 Dundas St. W., 3rd floor, Toronto, Ont. (416) 977-3081. They urge supporters to write their MP's.

Cross Cultural Communications Centre

The Cross Cultural Communication Centre in Toronto has had a major funding request rejected by the federal Secretary of State department. The centre is now projecting a \$50,000 shortfall in its budget and fears that the result might be a "mortal blow" to the future of the centre. They are asking supporters to write the Secretary of State supporting the centre's request for increased funding (they are appealing the decision). They would also like supporters to call or write the centre, 1991 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. M6E 3P9 so they can have a record of support. The phone number is (416) 653-2223.

Torture in Uruguay

The Medical Convention of Uruguay has resolved to set up a tribunal to investigate "professionals who have participated in torture proceedings" in that country. Recognizing the great risks implicit in adopting such a resolution in Uruguay, the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Uruguay (P.O. Box 219, Station P, Toronto, Ont.) is calling on all professional organizations in this country, both national and international, as well as organizations working in defense of human rights, to write to the Uruguayan National Medical Convention expressing congratulations, encouragement, and support for the task they have set themselves. The address is Convencion Medica, Rio Negro 1529, Montevideo, Uruguay. It also urges them to publicize the resolution, and the names of those who are shown to have participated in torture.

Health Care for El Salvador

SalvAide, a group of Canadians, is raising financial and material aid for Chalatenango region of El Salvador, an area now under the control of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The aid is to be used for a primary health program which will involve basic nutrition, anti-malaria campaign, an anti-parasite campaign, latrine construction, and education in hygiene and sanitation.

If you would like to help, or if you want further information, please write SalvAide, 2 Bloor St. W., Suite 100-345, Toronto, Ont. M4W 3E2.

Namibia Educational Kit

A Namibia Educational Kit with profiles, refugees, labour, churches, SWAPO, the economy, militarization, resources, action and other information is available from the Inter-Church Coalition on Africa, 129 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M4V 1N5, for \$6.

Boycott South Africa Stickers

"Boycott South African Products" small stickers are available from South Africa Action Coalition, 2524 Cypress St., Vancouver, B.C. V6J 3N2. Apparently many of these have been found on South African wine and brandy bottles, Outspan oranges and lemons, Granny Smith apples, and other South African products.

A conference on The Charter and the Rights of the Handicapped is being held in the Council Chambers of the Toronto City Hall (100 Queen St. W., Toronto) on Saturday September 29. The conference is sponsored by a number of groups, including On Our Own; BOOST (Blind Organization of Ontario with Self-Help Tactics); Advocacy Resource Centre for the Handicapped; People United for Self-Help; and the March of Domes. For more information contact Advocacy Resource Centre for the Handicapped, Sue Werner, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4R 1B9.

Refugees in Central America

The Latin America Working Group, Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T2, has prepared an in-depth report on Refugees in Central America.

Phoenix Rising, a magazine that speaks out against psychiatric abuses, needs financial support, as its Health and Welfare funding has expired. Send donations to Phoenix Rising, P.O. Box 7251, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X9. Tax receipts are available.

HYSTERIA
a feminist magazine by
women in Kitchener-Waterloo



Volume III, No. 1
Media Images of
Violence Against Women

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Can you help us get this issue more widely read?

CONNEXIONS' effectiveness as a medium of networking and information exchange depends on how well it is distributed and read. One way in which CONNEXIONS can be very useful is as an educational resource for conferences, seminars, and classes, or as a mail-out to members of networks and organizations.

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HELP WANTED

CONNEXIONS is looking for ...

- * Collective Members
- * Volunteers
- * Regional Contact Persons

We need help with our work of putting out a quarterly magazine/digest of grassroots groups and resources for social change and justice. The tasks that need doing include writing, editing, layout, indexing, office work, fundraising, etc. Any time or help you can contribute is welcome; experience or expertise is not a requirement. Collective members also participate in the above tasks, and are asked in addition to take part in consensus-based decision-making at bi-weekly meetings. Regional contact people help us gather materials from their region and do writing.

If you are interested in becoming involved in CONNEXIONS, or if you would like more information, CONNEXIONS at 427 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7 or phone (416) 960-3903.

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PHOENIX RISING is a quarterly magazine published by ON OUR OWN, a self-help group of present and former psychiatric inmates. The magazine is critical of institutional psychiatry and advocates patients' rights and a range of alternatives to traditional psychiatry. Most importantly, though, PHOENIX RISING voices the interests and concerns -personal, informational, and political -of psychiatric inmates.

phoenix rising
Through the fire



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CONNEXIONS

A DIGEST OF RESOURCES AND GROUPS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

NEEDS YOUR HELP IN COMPILING AN ISSUE ON

Art for Social Change



CONNEXIONS, a quarterly digest that documents the activities and publications (and other resources) of groups working for social justice and change, is focusing on ART FOR SOCIAL CHANGE in its next issue.

We are interested in describing the activities and resources of cultural groups working for social change — through such forms as music, theatre, art, dance and filmmaking.

Through this issue we hope that activists will become more aware of the powerful and effective ways that art has been and can be used to educate, to raise funds, to organize, and to rejuvenate.

We invite you to participate in this theme issue of CONNEXIONS by sending us materials — descriptions of your group, activities, materials you produce, events you have sponsored, reflections on your work.

Please send materials by November 10, 1984.

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.

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