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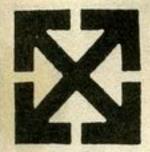
Issue 54, February 1992 \$2.5

A Social Change Sourcebook

DIGEST

Inside:

- Moscow Gangsters
- \* Boreal Forests in Crisis
- Feminists Against Censorship Saving Social Programs



**The Connexions Digest** 

A Social Change Sourcebook 427 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7 (416) 960-3903

Number 54, December 1991

The Connexions Digest is published quarterly. Subscriptions are \$25 a year + \$1.75 Tory GST, and include The Connexions Annual. Second class mail registration No. 6666. ISSN 0845-874X.

The Connexions Digest is a collective endeavour. Thanks go the many organizations and individuals who submit materials. Thanks also to those who helped produce this issue: Ulli Diemer, Ernie Horrocks, Karl Amdur, Elaine Farragher, Linda Zelicki, Chris Roberts, Son Le, Mohammed Abbas, Judith Bennett, David Black, Nga Nguyen, Elisa Murillo, Maria Rojas, Gary Moffatt, Denise Alexis, Michael Corkerey, Mohammed Shiraz, Mary Blake, Rosalie Smith.

#### What is Connexions?

Connexions is a non-profit organization providing information and services for activist, voluntary, and non-profit groups, and for all those seeking reliable and up-to-date information about issues of social concern.

Connexions works to build links between people who are striving to create positive solutions to critical social, environmental, economic, and international problems. Simultaneously, Connexions endeavours to make the ideas, goals, organizations, and publications of the movement for change and alternatives better known and more accessible to the general public.

#### The Connexions Digest

The Connexions Digest compiles, organizes and distributes information about projects, groups, publications, and useful resources. The Digest includes articles about how to work for change, a Network News section about events, projects, and activities across the country, a New Resources section with information about publications and other resources, the Activist's Bookshelf, and a variety of other useful information. Subscriptions are \$25 per year + \$1.75 Tory GST, and include The Connexions Annual.

#### What is included in the Digest?

Materials are selected according to these criteria:

They are based on a grassroots social change perspective, or they contain information of direct value to people working for social change.

They relate to Canada, or to international issues of concern to Canadians. Most materials in the Digest originate in Canada; materials published abroad are included if they are of relevance, especially if no comparable Canadian publications exist.

There are two indices in the Digest: the Name Index (for titles, authors, and organizations) and the Keyword (Subject) Index. Items in the Digest are numbered (e.g. CX 3840, CX 3841, etc.) The indices refer to these item numbers, rather than to page numbers.

#### Send us your materials

If you produce materials – books, periodicals, pamphlets, teaching kits – which readers of the Connexions Digest ought to know about, please send us a review copy. If you produce such materials regularly, please put us on your mailing list or review copy list. If you have an upcoming event, announce it in the Network News section. There is no charge for being included. For longer submissions, computer disks are especially welcome. We can handle most DOS-based word processing programs, on 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" diskettes. Please do not use any formatting or enhancements of the text, just send plain text (i.e. no underling, double-spacing, right-hand justification, etc.). And please tell us which program you used.

#### Are you listed in the Annual?

The Connexions Annual is a special 224-page issue of the Digest – a comprehensive reference book on social, environmental and community groups and issues which is distributed across Canada. If your group isn't listed in the Annual yet, write for a questionnaire, or send us the information following the Annual format. Your listing is free. You can order your own copy of the Annual for \$17.95 + \$1.75 Tory GST.

#### Letters, news, ideas, experiences

We are interested in your comments about the contents of Connexions, and in your experiences and thoughts about working for change. Letters and other submissions are welcomed. Please send them to: Connexions, 427 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7.

#### Moving?

Subscribers: please let us know if you are moving. And please send us your subscription label. If you can't do that, make sure you let us know what your old address was, including the postal code. If you subscribe through an organization, please include both your own and the organization name.

#### **Become a part of Connexions**

Are you interested in encouraging social and environmental alternatives? Do you believe that change requires the active involvement of many people working to transform society from the grass roots up?

Then we invite you to become a member of The Connexions Information Sharing Network. You will be joining other individuals and groups across Canada who share your goals and concerns. You'll be helping the Connexions project expand and improve its support of grassroots activism. And you'll be entitled to the benefits of membership, which include a subscription to the Digest and Annual, discounts on services, other publications, and additional subscriptions for your group, and one or more free books. Both individuals and organizations can be members of Connexions. General Memberships are \$35 - \$50; Supporting Memberships are \$50 - \$100; Sustaining Memberships are \$100 - \$500. See the coupon at the back of this issue for more information.

Cover photo: Tobogganing in Riverdale Park, Toronto, around 1912. Photo from City of Toronto Archives, James Collection, No. 478.

#### Volunteer

Connexions depends on volunteer. Involvement can range from mailing in information, to helping with typing, filing, and office tasks, to participating in a working groups. We particularly welcome individuals interested in gathering and writing about experiences, ideas, and visions of social change.

**Mailing Lists** 

Connexions has extensive lists of groups, libraries and individuals, all potentially interested in knowing about products, publications and organizations concerned with social, environmental, and lifestyle alternatives. You can obtain these lists on labels or computer disk, and you can select parts of the lists by subject or by geographical location.

Advertising in Connexions

Connexions does not charge for presenting information about resources and activities. However, the space we can devote to any particular item or group is limited. For businesses, publishers, service providers, and others with publications, products, services, and causes to publicize, we also offer paid advertising space. People read Connexions because they are interested in social issues and alternative lifestyles, and in services, products, publications, tools and resources. Ad rates are \$175 for a full page, \$100 for 1/2 page, \$60 for 1/4 page, \$35 for 1/8 page. Classifieds are 25 cents per word; display classifieds \$15/column inch.

Services Available

Connexions provides services designed to help non-profits deal with the tasks that eat up an organization's time. We're experienced at organizing large mailings, developing and producing publications, setting up computer systems and data bases, and sitting down with groups and individuals to streamline offices and procedures and develop ways of using your time more effectively.

A Resource for your Group

Connexions can be a useful educational resource for conferences, classes, etc., or to distribute to members, branch offices, etc. We have reduced rates for organizations wishing to purchase subs or individual issues in quantity. Back issues are still available on the following topics: Arts for Social Change; Rights & Liberties; Housing; Native Peoples; Women & Men; Children; Unorganized Workers; Energy. Individual copies are \$2.00; a complete set of back issues still in print costs \$15. Discounts are available for larger orders.

Connexions, 427 Bloor St.West Toronto Ontario M5S 1X7 (416) 960-3903

## Contents

Alternative Voices	2
We can save social programs	2
U.S. strikes drop dramatically	3
Privatization: Fiction versus fact	4
Boreal forests in crisis	5
Throw it in the garbage myself	5
Moscow gangsters	6
Do you really want more censorship?	8
Libel law is dangerous	9
Aid cut	. 10
The junk food economy	. 11
We're winning – Don't ask where!	. 13
Native media surviving	. 14
Reform party	. 15
Network News	. 16
Actions and Campaigns	. 16
Appeals for Support	. 16
Comings and Goings	. 17
Meetings, Conferences, Events	.21
Publications and Resources	. 22
News Briefs	. 24
New Resources	. 32
Arts/Media/Culture	. 32
Community/Urban/Housing	.33
Development/International	.34
Economy/Poverty/Work	36
Education/Children	36
Environment/Nature/Rural	37
Health	39
Human Rights/Civil Liberties	40
Lesbians/Gays	42
Native Peoples	42
Peace	
Women	
Social Justice: General	
Activist's Bookshelf	
Just Arrived	
Name Index	52
Subject (Keyword) Index	54
The Classifieds	The second second
Advertisements	57

## Alternative Voices

## We Can Save Social Programs

The economy is in crisis. The need to cut government spending is urgent. Everyone must be prepared to sacrifice for the good of the country.

As Ottawa prepared its annual budget, this was the central message in the pre-budget presentations of business-sponsored groups such as the Business Council on National Issues and the C.D. Howe Institute.

As a cure for Canada's economic ills, they peddle the standard business line that Canada no longer afford its social programs. However, it's not necessary to soak the poor or dismantle Canada's few remaining national institutions to reduce the deficit.

The most wasteful government spending programs are contained in the federal income tax act. It is presumably no coincidence that business groups seldom refer to these when they urge more government cost cutting since these subsidies benefit businesss and their owners almost exclusively.

Even a partial list reveals how the government could save more than \$7-8 billion a year by cutting back on these cost-inefficient programs. Moreover, doing so would likely increase Canada's international competitiveness since almost all these subsidies result in what economists call a misallocation of resources:

Repeal the subsidies for taxpayers who realize capital gains. The most inequitable and inefficient subsidies in the Income Tax Act are those that provide preferential tax treatment to taxpayers who realize capital gains. Taxpayers can realize \$100,000 of capital gains tax free over their lifetimes, and now only 75% of gains more than this amount have to be included in their income for tax purposes.

From 1985 to 1988, \$15.7 billion of capital gains were exempt from tax because of the lifetime exemption. The costs to the federal and provincial government was on average almost \$2 billion a year.

Also, for each of these years, taxpayers reported another approximately \$6 billion of capital gains. Only 50% of these gains had to be included in the income of taxpayers. Thus governments lost at least another one billion a year because of this subsidy.

Well over 50% of these subsidies go to the richest 1% of tax filers.

#### **Alternative Voices**

The Alternative Voices section presents excerpts from the alternative press and other sources which offer a different perspective from that usually found in the mainstream media. Producers of alternative periodicals and other materials are invited to send copies to Connexions for possible inclusion.

The government claimed that a subsidy for gains would spur venture capital activity. Venture capital represents a minute fraction of the assets that would typically qualify for capital gains treatment—less than 1%, according to the U.S. study. Thus this subsidy to encourage risk-taking is not only viciously regressive but also it is absurdly inefficient.

Repeal the subsidy for those who invest in Canadian equity securities. Shareholders who receive dividends can claim a dividend tax credit. This reduces their income tax payable on dividend income by one-third. In 1988, this subsidy for shareholders cost Canadian governments about \$750 million. One-fifth of one per cent of tax filers, those earning more than \$250,000 received more than 20% of this subsidy.

The government introduced the dividend tax credit to reduce the cost of equity capital for Canadian firms. But in a small economy such as Canada's, in which foreigners can freely invest and in which many large investors such as pension funds are tax exempt, attempting to increase share prices by giving a tax break to individual Canadian investor is futile. If share prices do increase because of the dividend tax-credit, foreign shareholders and tax exempt institutions are likely to withdraw some funds from this market. The over-all effect on the price of Canadian equity securities might well be negative.

Repeal the subsidy for corporations that make profits from manufacturing and processing. A 5% federal tax credit reduces the effective federal tax rate for firms that make manufacturing and processing profits from 28 to 23%. This tax subsidy was introduced in the early 1970's to counteract a tax subsidy that the United State provided for American exporters. The U.S. subsidy was repealed in 1986.

After 1986, the government justified retention of this subsidy on the ground that Canadian manufacturing firms had to pay the manufacture's sale tax. Since the government has now successfully replaced the manufacture's sale tax with the Goods and Services Tax (GST), this tax credit should be repealed. The subsidy costs more than \$1 billion a year.

Repeal tax subsidies for the real estate developers. Some of Canada's largest corporations and wealthiest families are real estate developers. This is not an accident – it is because, in part, they have received billions of dollars of government handouts through the tax system.

Real estate developers can write off the cost of the buildings they build or purchase, even though these buildings will likely appreciate in value. If the buildings themselves do not appreciate in value, invariably any reduction in the value of the building will be more than offset by an increase in the value of the underlying land. Also, developers can borrow money to purchase additional assets and secure the loan against the appreciated value of their older buildings, even though they have never paid tax

on this appreciated value.

Repeal the subsidy for business meals and entertainment. Business people, including self-employed professionals, can deduct 80% of the cost of their "business" meals and entertainment. Yet the personal benefit from meals and entertainment are likely the same whether they are incurred in a business context or not. When almost 400,000 Canadians, including 150,000 children, are dependent on food banks for survival, this \$1 billion subsidy for business meals and entertainments represents an outrageous perversion of collective morality.

In addition, like all these tax subsidies, this subsidy is not only inequitable, it creates economic inefficiencies. If the subsidies were repealed, Canada might have fewer workers waiting on and entertaining business people. But, since business would presumably continue to spend its gross revenues on activities designed to increase its profits, more workers would likely be engaged in other activities – maybe even doing research and development!

Repeal the subsidy for business lobbying and other political activities undertaken by business. Business spends hundreds of millions of dollars every year lobbying governments for special treatment. A special rule inserted in the Tax Act in the early 1960's allows these expenses to be deducted. The result of this tax rule is that the public is forced to subsidize the efforts of businesses to influence the political process, but not groups representing other points of view.

Repeal the subsidies for Canadian multinationals investing overseas. Canadian multinationals receive billions of dollars of subsidies under the tax laws, often to the detriment of the Canadian economy. Many of these subsidies have the effect of encouraging them to locate their manufacturing operations overseas. Thus, Canadians lose jobs, plant closings devastate communities, and Canadian interests are undermined.

For example, multinationals that borrow money in Canada to finance overseas operations can deduct the interest expense from their profits earned in Canada, even though the income the borrowed money earns in the overseas operation will never be taxed here. Billions of dollars have been borrowed from Canadian financial institutions for this reason. Thus not only does the subsidy encourage foreign investment by Canadian corporations and increase Canada's current account deficit, but it also keeps Canadians interest rates needlessly high.

It is not only bad public policy, it is immoral for the federal government to cut back on social programs – which benefit poor and middle-class Canadians – in order to solve the deficit problem, while at the same time ignoring the inequitable and inefficient spending programs delivered through the tax system, which benefit the rich.

Neil Brooks in Pro-Canada Dossier, now renamed Action Canada Dossier. Action Canada Dossier is available for \$25 per year from Action Canada Network, 251 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 904, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J6.

(CX4346)

## **U.S. Strikes Drop Dramatically**

A decade of Reaganism has left employers in a position to destroy unions without fear of significant political and public retribution, says a study on the decline of strikes in the United States.

The impact of the threat of strikebreaking on workers and their unions has been so dramatic that strikes in the U.S. have fallen to their lowest level in history, says the study "Public Policy and the Recent Decline in Strikes".

Written by Greg Tarpinian, director of Labor Research Association in New York and professor Roger Keeran, the study notes that while 424 major strikes took place in the United States in 1974, only 51 strikes occurred in 1989.

While workers now take great risks to go on strike, employers in many instances find strikes beneficial.

"Workers who go on strike do so not only with the prospect of lost wages and benefits for the duration of the strike, but with the prospect of complete job loss. On the other hand, employers who take a strike today rarely face the prospect of a shutdown of their operations, and, in fact, find their ability to completely eliminate the union from their workplace greatly enhanced," the study says.

Corporations now force strikes as a means of union busting, it contends.

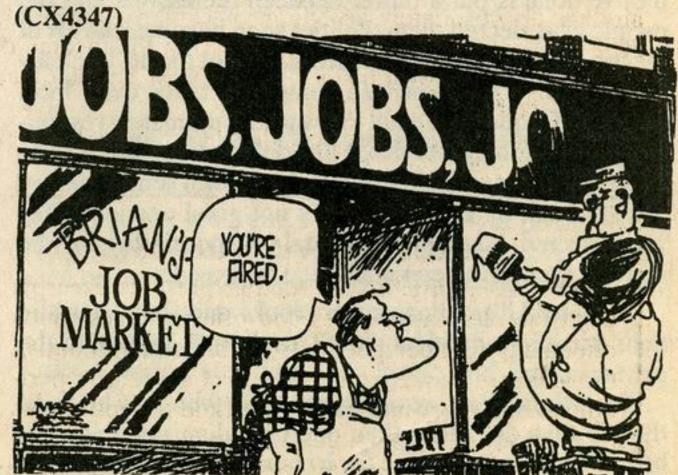
"With their newfound power to permanently replace striking workers, employers no longer see the strike as something to be avoided. On the contrary, many employers are encouraging workers to strike with the aim of decertifying or dramatically weakening their unions."

This reflects a major change from the 1970's where virtually no employers would use temporary of permanent replacements for strikers.

Permanent replacements were used or threatened in 30 per cent of strikes which took place in 1989, up (from) 23 per cent in 1985.

In most strikes where replacements were used the unions were destroyed and strikers lost their jobs, the study notes.

Reprinted from the Canadian Tribune. Subscriptions are \$15/year from Canadian Tribute, 290A Danforth Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4K 1N6.



## Privatization: Fiction Versus Fact

The advocates of privatization would have us believe there are a lot of benefits to privatization. Over the years, a lot of myths about the value and quality of public versus private sector services have evolved. The privatizers like to exploit those myths. It's our job to help the public separate the fact from fiction.

Fiction: The private sector can do it cheaper and that means lower taxes and a reduced deficit.

Fact: When all the bills are in, the bottom line is that privatized services are rarely, if ever, delivered more cheaply than they were in the public sector.

Fiction: The private sector is more efficient and there-

fore will deliver a better quality product.

Fact: When it comes to efficiency it doesn't hurt to remember that the Principal Group, Dome Petroleum and the automobile industry are all private sector operations. All have lost millions of dollars and, in all cases, it was the public sector that bailed them out or cleaned up the mess.

The fact is, when it comes to public services, the private sector cannot and does not deliver a better quality product whether it is road construction or support for abused children. Private sector companies are in the business of making profits. There are two ways to make money. One is higher charges to users. The second is cutting expenses. A private contractor's basic objective is to provide the minimum level of service at the minimum price the market will bear. That's the way the market works.

Fiction: Private sector workers are more motivated and will work harder.

Fact: While most people want to do a good job, the fact is that public sector workers are more experienced and are directly accountable to the public they serve.

Fiction: If we could just get the politics out of it, everything would run better.

Fact: Government is about being elected, about making decisions and being responsible. A department using contract employees is still headed by an elected politician. All they've done is put a buffer between themselves and the people who elected them. Politics soon becomes the art of pleasing business and contractors and not the art of pleasing people. When a private contractor takes over, local residents frequently do not know who is ultimately responsible for the public service. They do not recognize who to go to with their complaints. Politicians will sometimes try to pass buck on complaints. It's not good enough. They were elected. They must maintain responsibility for the services they have been mandated to provide.

Fiction: All politicians are crooks and they only hire their friends or political pals. This doesn't happen in the private sector.

Fact: Politicians are accountable for who they hire and the job they do. More than one Canadian politician has been thrown out of office for irresponsible patronage. Fiction: There are too many people working in the government now. It wouldn't hurt to privatize and get rid of some of those bureaucrats.

Fact: When the layoffs come from privatization it's not the high paid political aides or deputy ministers that lose their jobs. It's the nurses, highway workers or agricultural specialists who go.

The impact of these kinds of layoffs can be devastating on a family. Rural communities tend to suffer more than larger centres. The loss of 5 or 6 job or the removal of a few hundred thousand dollars from a small local economy can, and does, have a tremendous negative impact.

#### So Who Really Benefits From Privatization?

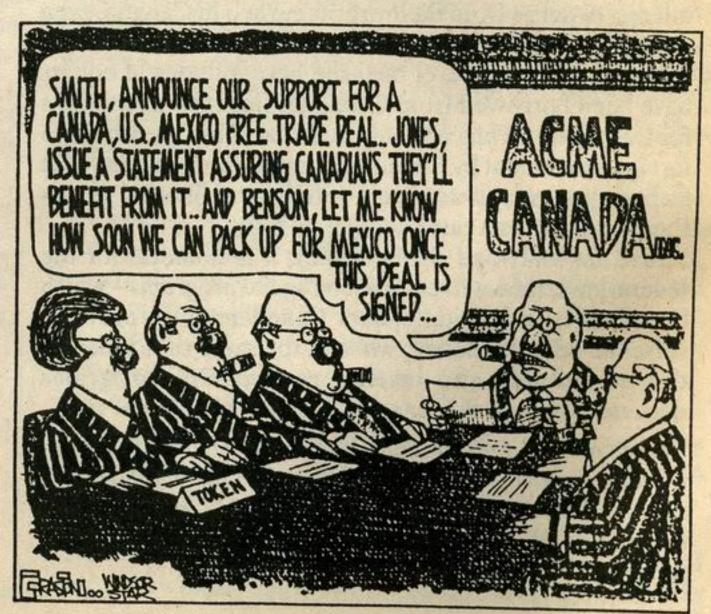
If privatization isn't all it's all it's cracked up to be then why is the government doing it and who are the real winners?

The corporate sector is the big winner. Business likes privatization's impact on the bottom line. And, since many large corporations pay no taxes they're not worried about the bottom line facing taxpayers.

Thousands of businesses have benefited from government contracts, often without going through any public bidding process. Stockbrokers and consultants also pocket millions of dollars in fees for doing studies for government and acting as advisers for specific privatizations.

Reprinted from Impact, published by the Alberta Union of Provincial Employees.

(CX4348)



## **Boreal Forests in Crisis**

Canada's assault on the Boreal forest rivals Brazil's exploitation of the Amazon. In both countries governments and multinational corporations are scheming to clear-cut forests for short-term profit. They treat rivers as sewers, poison the fish and drive aboriginal peoples from their ancestral lands.

The comparisons are startling. The Boreal forest in Canada covers 3.3 million square km while the Amazon rainforest is 3.5 million square km. The best estimate is that 65% of all commercially productive forest in Canada has been logged at least once, leaving only 35% of virgin fragments - an area half the size of B.C. It is estimated that only 55% of Canadian forest is regenerated to a productive new forest after five years of logging: in the Amazon it is virtually none. About 10% or 250,000 sq km of Canadian forest is "not sufficiently restocked" with quality trees capable of supporting industry. About 12% of the Brazilian Amazon or 420,000 sq km has disappeared. In Canada 2.6% or 85,318 sq km are protected in parks, research sites and extractive reserves. It is estimated that there are some 100,000 Indians and Metis, mostly Cree, living in the Boreal forest. There are about 170,000 Indians living in the Amazon forest.

There is now a new assault to exploit the Boreal forest from B.C. to Quebec. There are 24 new or expanded pulp mills and seven paper mills, worth over \$10 billion, under construction or in the planning stage. Nearly 100% of Canada's most productive Boreal forest, including provincial and federal parks and wildlife reserves, has been locked up in 20-year renewable leases ready for the chain saw.

In Alberta, the province has dealt away timberlands almost the size of Great Britain. This new land rush was completed in December 1988, before most Canadians knew about it. One of the chief beneficiaries has been the Japanese multinational Diashowa. It has just completed a pulp mill 10 km north of Peace River and has plans for two more to be completed in 1993 and 1998.

The Alberta government granted Diashowa a 20-year lease to 25,000 sq km adjacent to the Peace River and an additional 15,000 sq km reserved for expansion plus \$65 million for roads, rail lines and a bridge. Diashowa recently purchased from Canadian Forest Products the cutting rights to Wood Buffalo National Park, the last great stand of old growth spruce in Alberta. The lease expires in 2002. The Diashowa mill will dump 5000 tonnes of chlorinated organic compounds into the Peace River each year.

There are now over 50 organizations representing 300,000 Albertans who want the destruction to stop until there has been a comprehensive public review of the socio-economic and environmental impacts.

The land leased to Diashowa overlaps with the land claimed by the Lubicon Lake First Nation. Neither Government nor company approached the Cree before the deal was signed. The project was announced by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Bill

McKnight, in late 1987. He was also the minister for the Western Economic Diversification Program. The federal government says the Lubicon have no right to the trees.

The Lubicon case in well-known. This Cree community was missed by the Treaty 8 party in 1899, but was promised a reserve by the federal government in 1940. They never received it.

Until the 1970's the Lubicon were able to live their traditional lifestyle in isolation 100 km east of Peace River. In 1978 an all-weather road into Lubicon land was completed. The next year the province and oil companies launched a major invasion.

By 1982 there were more than 400 oil wells within 24 km of Little Buffalo. Traditional hunting and trapping trails were turned into private oil roads, traplines were systematically bulldozed and most of the wildlife was killed or scared off.

The number of moose killed for food declined rapidly. Trapping incomes were devastated. Welfare soared from 10% in 1981 to over 95% in 1983. While the people suffered the oil companies were removing an estimated \$1 million a day from the land.

After countless court actions and fruitless negotiations the Lubicon decided to assert jurisdiction to their traditional territory. It happened on October 15, 1988. Five days later the RCMP smashed the barricades and arrested 27 people.

This led two days later to the Grimshaw agreement between Premier Getty and Chief Ominayak. It was conditional on federal approval. Negotiations have not succeeded. In January 1990 the Minister of Indian Affairs, Pierre Cadieu, wrote to the chief saying; "Your contention that your way of life has been destroyed similarly lacks foundation."

Peter Hamel in Quaker Concern, Spring 1991, Vol. 17, No. 1. Peter Hamel is the Consultant for National Affairs for the Anglican Church of Canada and sits on the steering committee of the Aboriginal Rights Coalition. Quaker Concern is published by Canadian Friends Service Committee, 60 Low-ther Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5R 1C7

(CX4349)

## Throw it in the garbage myself

I will not have anyone tell me or my children what we can or cannot read and I will certainly not be bullied by "the deputy minister for customds and excise, Ruth Hubbard, on the basis of advice from policy analysts and Justice Department lawyers," whowever they might be.

I have read American Psycho and I believe it is a poorly written, boring and disgusting book, and I demand the right to throw it in the garbage of my own accord.

Alberto Manguel

(CX4350)

## **Moscow Gangsters**

Boris Kagarlitsky talks to Rick Simon about the drive towards privatisation in the Soviet Union. This interview was conducted before the failed coup and its aftermath, but most of its analysis of the dynamics of privatisation and economic change are if anything more pertinent now that these processes have been speeded up.

Rick Simon: In the past year there seems to have been a fundamental change of course in the Soviet leadership from the notion of a perestroika of Soviet economy to one of the reintroduction of capitalism. Do you think this is the case?

Boris Kagarlitsky: I don't think there has been any really dramatic change. The Soviet leadership don't see it this way but as a radicalisation of their course and of drawing logical conclusions from the choices they make earlier. This it how they present it to the public and I really think that it is the case. In reality, the leadership wanted the Soviet economy, from the very beginning, to be more integrated into the world economy and the Soviet ruling elite to become a more respectable and legitimate part of the world's ruling elite.

By adopting this approach they have had to think of the consequences and the price they have to pay is to drop socialism not only objectively, so to speak, but also at an ideological level. This is not so difficult for them because, in reality, the Soviet economy never was socialist and it was always controlled by the ruling elite. So now it is only logical that the ruling elite is trying to formally privatise the state economy, which it earlier controlled informally. It is just an attempt to legistimise and stabilise the existing system of privilege and social differentiation.

Rick Simon: We know that the ruling elite has more than one programme. Could you outline the differences between them?

Boris Kagarlitsky: The differences are minimal. The differences are always stressed by the different groups, or should I say gangs, competing for power in Moscow. They use the existing differences within their programmatic texts as an explanation of their differences. In reality, that doesn't explain anything – they are trying to get more personal power and it's just a power struggle between different groups within the elite. Of course, the Shatalin is more extreme and the Ryzhkov programme is more moderate. In that sense the Shatalin programme looks more logical and more self-sufficient. But, in both cases it is absolutely clear that such a programme cannot be realised without mass repression and probably starvation.

Rick Simon: Do Ryzhkov's and Shatalin's programmes represent the interests of different sections of different sections of the bureaucracy?

Boris Kagarlitsky: Yes. The Ryzhkov group has some support within the state bureaucracy and among industrial managers, who do not want privatisation to go ahead so fast. In some ways it represents sections of the elite that are engaged in some sort of constructive work, at least doing

something for the country – of course, from their own perspective. The Shatalin group is getting support from the new power elite which has come into the Soviets and mostly from ex-Party and Komsomol functionaries who are just privatising Party and Komsomol property and are preparing to buy state property. So, in reality, the Shatalin group is supported by more parasitic layers of the elite but differences is really minimal.

RS: How does Yeltsin's programme compare with Shatalin's?

BK: Yeltsin's programme is Shatalin's programme.

RS: They are identical?

BK: Yes. Yeltsin doesn't have a programme of his own.

RS: Could you briefly outline what Shatalin's programme involves?

BK: Shatalin's programme is mostly about cutting subsidies, trying to control wages while not controlling prices from next January, closing down inefficient enterprises and selling what remains to private owners, private shareholders, who are mainly going to be the bureaucrats themselves. This is quite openly discussed.

Abolishing subsidies and dropping support to lossmaking enterprises actually means destroying the best enterprises in the Soviet economy. One of the interesting paradoxes of the Soviet economy is that advanced technology enterprises are mostly loss-making, while the enterprises with very low technology, working with shovels so to speak, which have very low wages and do not need much investment are more profitable. So this about dropping the most technologically advanced sectors of the Soviet economy.

Technologically advanced sectors of the economy need additional investment to continue their modernisation and they are just caught in the trap of having begun modernisation but not being able to finish it. And that will be the position of most of the best enterprises in the Soviet Union because we have just begun the process of modernisation. So it means just stopping the modernisation of the Soviet economy and destroying the most important sectors for the future.

RS: So all future investment will have to come from private shareholders?

BK: Exactly, and private shareholders are not interested in investing. So it's just robbery and a manifestation of the complete irresponsibility and social egoism of the ruling elite – a sort of "apres moi, le deluge".

RS: What is the response of workers and trade unions to these programmes?

BK: It is interesting that both the official trade unions and the most of the newly-formed independent trade unions are equally supportive of the austerity programme and are going to co-operate in breaking strikes and so on. The new union never became really strong and even Sotsprof (a left-wing union) has been gradually hijacked by the liberals including even technically buying the union executives –

paying them and giving them subsidies for accepting certain political lines.

On the other hand Sotsprof is moving to the right while the oldest of the independent unions, SMOT (The Inter-Professional Association of Workers), is suddenly taking a very radical, left-wing stance. Their last bulletin said that they have to fight against the new capital and to resist the capitalist transformation of the bureaucratic economy, but SMOT is still very weak.

RS: Wasn't SMOT originally associated more with NTS (a right-wing emigre organisation)?

BK: That's right, some of their people did co-operate with NTS, but things are changing so fast that people from Sotsprof are talking about supporting the government austerity plan while SMOT people are suddenly beginning to speak in a class-conscious way – talking about class struggle and the resistance of the workers to the coming of corrupt capitalists and so on. It shows how unstable the situation is.

Of course, in Sotsprof there are left-wing people and there are Socialist Party members. The new leadership is now trying to purge them but if they do that they will purge almost all of the workers out of the union but that is still a possibility.

RS: So the more bureaucratic elements of the unions are supporting austerity programme while the working class base is opposed.

BK: Absolutely. The same thing is happening with the official trade unions which are supporting the austerity programme just because they are the official trade unions. In both cases the unions are incapable of resisting the programme. There is a discussion taking place that probably we either have to launch new unions, incorporating some elements of Sotsprof and SMOT and also some people from the official trade unions who really want to be in a union so creating a new confederation of unions.

The other possibility is to launch the workers councils at the enterprise level, uniting people from different unions who really want to defend workers' rights. Both things will probably be worked simultaneously.

RS: Presumably the situation of workers' opposition at the base to the austerity programme cannot hold for very long.

BK: Well, then the alternative is repression to break the strikes. That is what is planned. There is a lot of discussion in the Moscow Soviet about having some form of emergency rule.

RS: But how keen would the military be to implement some form of market reform?

BK: That's just not clear.

RS: They would seem to have more interest in the maintenance of a nationalised economy.

BK: Unfortunately, there are some layers in the armies especially among the officers, who are in favour of some sort of immediate solution. Paradoxically, it is not among the generals where this argument is appreciated but among

the officers, who expect promotion with a new role for the army.

RS: How do the economic reforms relate to the Republic's struggle for greater autonomy?

BK: Nobody knows. Each republic is going to have its own programme of marketisation so they will probably differ. The Russian programme is taken as the basic norm for everybody.

RS: Will this lead to the further disintegration of the Soviet Union?

BK: Disintegration is already taking place. On the other hand, the funniest thing is that, while politically disintegrating, the Union still remains as a single economic unit. After their first attempts to break their economic links with Russia, even the Baltic republics realised that the only possible market for their goods is Russia and there is no chance for them to get into the Western markets. Even the attempts to establish local currencies are not developing very fast. They haven't dropped the idea but, on the other hand, they are being very cautious.

RS: What alternatives are Soviet socialists arguing for?

BK: We are arguing first of all for the direct control of enterprises by the labour collectives. Then we say that we must encourage private enterprise but without privatising the state enterprises. So if people want to start private enterprises they must start new enterprises, creating new jobs and new products. That must be encouraged but not at the expense of the public sector.

In reality, the position of the Shatalin group is the exact opposite. They are discouraging entrepreneurs just cannot get any credit – it is quite clear that all the money will go

into the privatisation schemes.

Thirdly, we need, not the abolition of state investment, but its concentration in a few key priority branches like modernising the technology of advanced enterprises, building roads, developing modern communication systems and generally developing the infrastructure, so having something like Roosevelt's 'New Deal' but a left-wing version.

The article originally appeared in Catalyst: Magazine of the Independent Left. Boris Kagarlitsky is a member of the Moscow Soviet and leading member of the newly formed Socialist Party. Rick Simon translated Kagarlitsky's most recent book, Farewell to Perestroika. Subscriptions are £ from Catalyst, 25 Horsell Road, London N5 1X1, United Kingdom.

(CX4351)

#### The health of the state

"War is the health of the State. It automatically sets in motion throughout society those irresistible forces for uniformity, for passionate cooperation with the government in coercing into obedience the minority groups and individuals which lack the larger herd sense."

- Randolph Bourne

# Ask yourself...Do You Really Want More Censorship?

Women need open and safe communication about sexual matters, including the power relation of sex. We don't need new forms of guilt parading under the banner of political correctness, We need a safe, legal working environment for sex workers, not repressive laws or an atmosphere of social stigma that empowers police and punters to brutalize them. We need sexually explicit material produced by and for women, freed from the control of right wingers and misogynists, whether they sit on the board of directors or the board of censors. We need an analysis of violence that empowers women and protects them at the same time. We need a feminism willing to tackle issues of class and race and to deal with the variety of oppressions in the world, not to reduce all oppression to pornography.

Who defines pornography?

Much commercially available pornography is racist and misogynist. In a racist, misogynist society this is no surprise. It is possible to criticize specific pieces of pornography without being in favour of increasing the State's power to suppress pornography itself and without regarding sexually explicit material as bad in itself.

Even those who agree that sexually explicit material

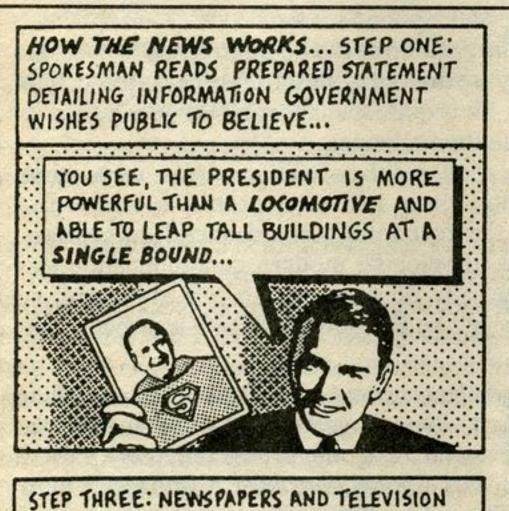
should go. The traditional pro-censorship lobby would destroy lesbian and gay material in the name of Family. They seek to suppress safer sex information on the grounds that it encourages homosexuality. They have done everything in their power to prevent distribution of information about birth control and abortion; they consider this to be pornography as well. There is also sincere disagreement among anti-pornography feminists. Some argue that nudity alone is pornographic, other that the problem is violent pornography alone. With this much disagreement even among feminists, who can you trust? Do you think the government will appoint feminists as censor?

Instead of striking a blow against women's oppression, censorship give the patriarchy additional ammunition. It is inconsistent to oppose clause 28 one year and support censorship the next.

Pornography, a red herring?

In the words of the Campaign Against Pornography (CAP), "Pornography... violates woman's rights to safety and equality, encourages and legitimates the abuse of women and children, sexually and emotionally, and involves the abused exploitation of women and children in its production."

Strong stuff, but women's oppression in society is more complex than this.







STEP FOUR: PUBLIC ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT

STEP TWO: REPORTERS RECORD INFORMA-

TION VERBATIM AND ASK A FEW SUPER-

FICIAL QUESTIONS WHICH ELICIT EVASIVE



Let's talk about real violence against women, not just images. Violence has multiple causes, one of which may be a high consumption of violent images. Studies are inconclusive. Most suggest that violent images have no impact and that it makes no different whether the images are sexually explicit. Yet it is precisely the comparatively rare combination of violent and sexually explicit images in pornography that antipornography feminists see as being at the root of women oppression in society. Why are they ignoring the fundamental causes of cultural and social oppression? Their singleminded focus on pornography has distracted attention from the more effective feminist responses to violence and oppression: for example women's refuges, self-defence initiatives, alternative media, campaigns

for better transport and better sex education and attempts

to make women economically independent.

Is pornography really the problem? Is its suppression really going to change women's low economic status? Will it remove the real violence which sustains unequal power? Many anti-pornography feminists are so concerned with pornography that they are ignoring the damage done to women by cuts in the NHS, the increase in racist attacks, assaults on lesbian and gay men, the promotion by the government of an ideology which reduces the Family and the erosion of women's rights throughout the world.

Censorship is dangerous

Anti-pornography feminists' solution to male violence is a dangerous new departure. The belief that there are direct causal links between pornography and violence has led groups like CAP to advocate authoritarian measures. These include censorship, euphemistically referred to as 'legislation against pornography'. The danger allegedly posed by pornography is said to justify increasing the power of the State and trusting it not to abuse that power.

Experiences in Canada and the US show how wrongheaded this is. Even the most carefully formulated feminist anti-pornography legislation will be first supported and then distorted by the conservatives. The Minneapolis ordinance, a collaboration between Radical Feminists, the religious Right and local anti-vice crusaders was thrown out by a superior court because it constituted an infringement of civil liberties. In Canada shipments to gay bookstores are routinely seized at the border and publications often appear with pages blanked out.

In Britain alternative bookshops have spent thousands in the last few years fighting customs seizures, an example of existing laws being used repressively. Outlawing obscenity will not significantly affect large-scale commercial pornography which knows no borders. It will have a potentially devastating effect on small, alternative lesbian and gay and women's publications. It will also mean an end to porn industry workers' attempts to improve conditions, since illegality and stigma form the worst possible basis for organizing.

Suddenly the feminist movement that once fought for freedom and sexual self-determination is advocating giving power over our lives to judges and the police; suddenly what it says about our freedom and our sexual desires sounds like the ravings of the Right. Suddenly feminism is about censorship rather than opening possibilities.

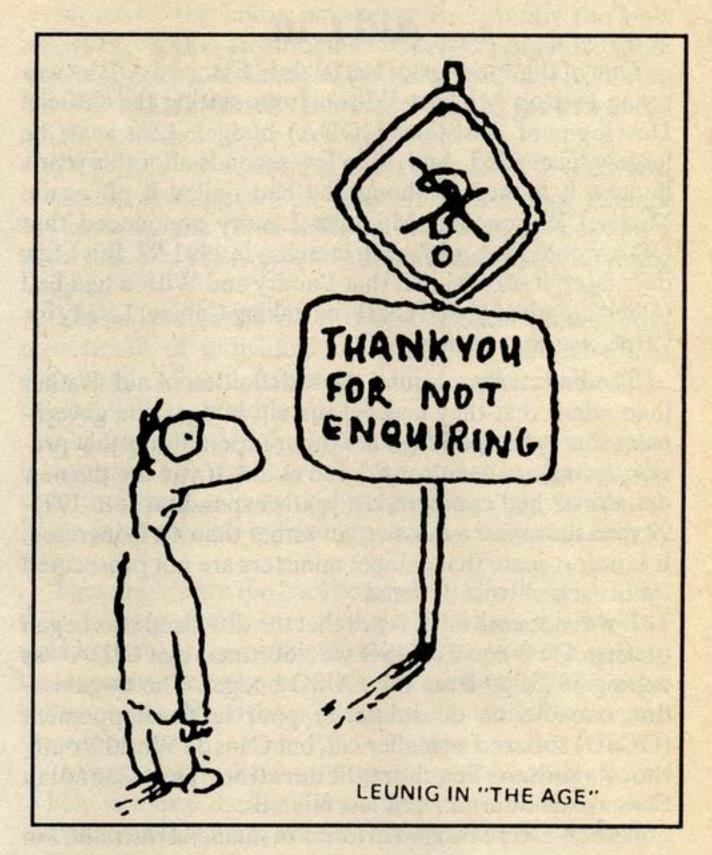
There is a place for sexually explicit material in our lives. We need a feminism and a society which respects sexual variety and sexual choice.

Don't support censorship under any guise.

#### Feminists Against Censorship

Feminists Against Censorship has been formed for the purpose of fighting censorship whether advocated by the right or by feminist groups. They can be reached at Panther House, 38 Mount Pleasant, London WC1X OAF, England.

(CX4352)



## Libel law is dangerous

The libel law in Ontario makes it possible to sue over verything from a slur to a song, from an assault on a person's character to a well-documented report on a public corporation's misbehaviour. There is no definition of libel. There is no definition of a reputation and what it is worth. There are no guidelines as to which complaints are trivial and which are worth the court's time....

Libel practitioners often create a swamp of pretrial motions and manoeuvres designed to avoid the issues at hand and to complicate and prolong the process. A personof modest means cannot afford to seek redress under the libel law from a major publisher or broadcaster. Similarly, a small- or medium-sized publisher cannot withstand the onslaught of a wealthy plantiff...

Ontario does not need this libel law. Even if it were, struck down from the statute books, individuals would still be able to use the courts to proect their reputations. Ontario has another law against malicious falsehood. This law allowd people to sue if they are damaged by the publication of a lie. That is what any good libel law should do.

No democratic society needs a law that punishes openness, restricts inquiry into truth to the courtroom, assumes that writers are malicious and plaintiffs are injured simply because someone has said that someone else doesn't like.

From a brief entitled A Dangerous Silence, written by Writers to Reform the Libel Law

(CX4353)

#### Aid Cut

One of the Joe Clark's last trials in External Affairs was trying to stop Michael Wilson from cutting the Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget. Last year, he largely succeeded. And, for a few seconds after this year's budget, it looked as though he had pulled it off again. Michael Wilson and Monique Landry announced that ODA would have a 5% cash increase in 1991-92. But a few days later, it was evident that Landry and Wilson had lied (albeit creatively), and Clark, mistaking Cabinet loyalty for virtue, was an accomplice.

The lie revolves around the redefinition of aid. Rather than admit that they had cut the aid budget, the government simply lumped together other expenditures that previously had not been considered as aid. If you use the new definitions and compare last year's expenditures to 1991-92, then there was a massive cut rather than a 5% increase. It is unfortunate that cabinet ministers are not prosecuted for breach of trust or fraud.

It was not until early April that the disguised cuts began to sting. On 2 April, CUSO was informed that CIDA was cutting \$875,000 from the CUSO budget. The Organisation canadienne de solidarite pour le developpement (OCSD) suffered a smaller cut, but Canada World Youth, the Canadian Teachers Federation, and Canadian Crossroads International lost millions.

The cuts were framed in terms of financial restraint, but the motives were at least as political as they were fiscal. For instance, CUSO was told that they were not to touch the cooperant budget (the one that pays for non-CUSO staff-persons working abroad), nor the administration budget. Instead, CUSO was specifically told to cut its program budget, which means closing some overseas CUSO offices, and downsizing the number of CUSO development staff overseas. In a nutshell, CIDA is trying to squeeze CUSO out of development work.

This interpretation of the cuts is entirely consistent with other recent CIDA's actions. The decentralization of CIDA's own overseas operations has resulted in a marked increase in CIDA direct-funding of projects in developing countries. Canadian NGOs are reporting that CIDA is approaching their partners overseas, and offering to fund then directly instead of through Canadian NGOs.

Yet, in its own policy document (Sharing Our Fortune, 1987), CIDA had outlined a major shift towards partnership, recognizing the importance of people-to-people and sector-to-sector links. In effect, and to its credit, CIDA was admitting in its 1987 policy document that the NGO approach to development had been correct; and Marcel Masse, the head of CIDA, reiterated that point of view at the 1991 CIDA retreat held at Mont Ste-Marie.

CIDA's actions tell a different story, however. More and more, CIDA wants to decide who gets Canadian funds and what they're used for. More and more, CIDA will reflect the pro-business attitude of the Mulroney government, and the so-called development perspective of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It is no accident, for instance that CIDA has merged its Special Programs Branch (Which funds CUSO and the other groups mentioned above) with its Business Cooperation branch - to be known as the BUSINESS and Special Programs Branch.

A Canadian version of the Inter-American Development Bank is unmistakably replacing a partnership structure.

The Nordic countries have long channelled their aid through domestic NGOs, and the European Community has recently agreed to channel their aid to Central America via domestic NGOs linked with overseas NGOs.

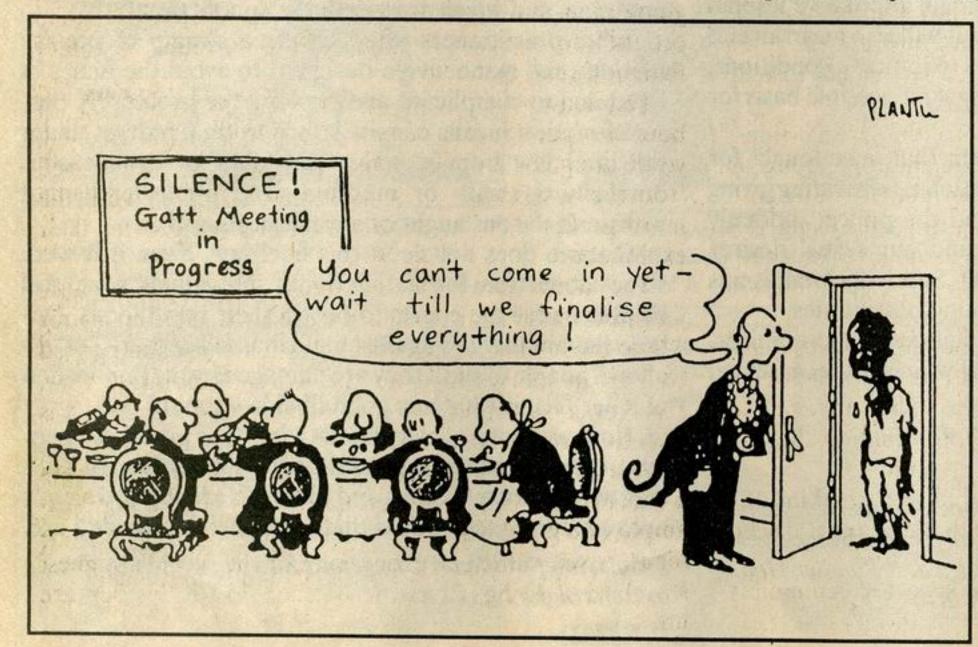
Why? Because they find this to be cost-effective; because they recognize the different between development and political objectives; because they believe that linking

people to people is the way to encourage mutual development; because they have doubts about traditional bilateral aid.

And Canada? Not only is our government incapable of appreciating the Nordic and EC point of view, it evens refuses to be honest about aid program: lying about aid cuts, saying one thing about development and doing something else in the field:

Editorial in Central America Update, published by the Latin American Working Group and The Jesuit Centre for Social Faith and Justice. Subscriptions \$15/year from Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T2.

(CX4354)



## The Junk Food Economy

In the 1960's and early 1970's, the economy was strong enough to employ many young men and women without post-secondary training. They had no trouble finding good paying jobs right out of high school.

Since that time, real wages and the standard of living among young adults have been declining steadily. As a new generation of workers trudges out of the depleted school system trying to create a life for themselves, they're finding it difficult to make ends meet, let alone get ahead.

The current economic situation in not only hurting young workers directly, it is also hampering the union movement's representation of youth. In Canada, one of the tactics Safeway has used to compete with the Canadian Superstore chain was to demand concessions from its union. A new employee receives about half the wage of a veteran, resulting in bad feelings towards the union by new employees.

In the end, the company gains two advantages: A new workforce that it has to pay only half as much and a new workforce that is anti-union. Superstore itself employs many young people through a "company union" at approximately \$8. (per hour) part-time to undercut Safeway. In the end it is the workers who lose.

More and more, young workers are being victimized by a society that is beginning to thrive on junk food, cheap entertainment and cheap labour. This society is not only filling the planet with garbage, it is filling their minds and bodies with garbage.

This new economic phenomenon, created by a society in the fast lane, has been aptly named the Junk Food Economy. Youth, women and immigrants are the fuel that drives this abomination stretching from farm workers to secretaries. Worst of all, this type of exploitation is growing.

Most of these young workers are not finding careers in the Junk Food Economy, nor do they want them. The materialistic trends of the 1980's have encouraged youth to take jobs at a younger age to earn enough money to keep up with life in the fast lane.

They are being trained to accept that they are worthless to society. That is why McDonalds is able to acquire an incredible amount of youth labour for relatively little cost. After moving out to attend university or earn a living, this generation is finding it very difficult to achieve the standard of living of their parents because there are few good jobs waiting for them.

At this point in their lives young people begin to question the system because for the first time in their lives it looks as if it won't fulfill their dreams. They are open to new ideas based on collectivism after finding the Me Decade has done nothing but exploit youth.

The union movement has the ability to combine the social need to be a part of society with the economic need to earn a living.

The urban environment may take away the community aspects of society, but unions can revive those aspects.

However, the union movement is currently too busy representing union members to attempt to organize youth that have not yet understood why they need unions. Youth are willing to undersell their labour just to get a foothold in the workforce.

The collective awareness of their position in the world must start forming in their consciousness as they attempt to hurdle all the brick walls between high school and a good standard of living before unions can help these young people.

Unions are based on two fundamental pillars: Empowerment of individuals as part of a collective and democratic decision-making. Unions were created to protect individual worker's rights.

The Charter of Rights is only half of what is important (to) people. The right to work for a decent living wage, the right to have a safe workplace and the right to discuss issues in a collective bargaining process are just as important.

These rights are the backbone of our economy. A healthy economy means an economy that has respect for its working people. Investing in the workforce will stimulate the economy because each worker earning a good wage will be able to afford the products which will, in turn create more jobs.

Unions need to focus on organizing and training youth to help unionize the Junk Food Economy. Young people will discover that there are not enough well-paying jobs for everyone.

They will have to stop underselling their labour. Only then will they escape the sweat shop, by escaping the sweat shop mentality. This is the beginning of a union. The system uses dreams of grandeur to avert youth from real, current issues such as working conditions and pay. They hope to succeed one day and leave the hamburger stand behind.

Unfortunately, the fear of authority figures hinders this generation. Starting work at an early age and having to take orders from an older manager can rob a young person of their self-respect.

That leaves them to accept the "manager's opinion" of how they perform their duties. Once that is established, youth are pushed to their limit because profits are reaped from their extra effort. Therefore, the more they work, the more profits their employers gain and the greater their exploitation.

The labour movement can build self-esteem because unionists understand that hard work is the same no matter where the worker is employed. Youth in this country need to look at the world from the worker's point of view. Everyone contributes to our society and this work is beneficial to the economy.

A society with a highly-organized work force is always a successful society. Sweden has always been a good example of a good worker's society: 1.1 percent unemployment, a self-sufficient economy and the world's highest standard of living. Even the McDonalds in Sweden are unionized.

In North America, unions have played a large part in creating the relatively good work atmosphere we enjoy today. Our wages, whether they are minimum wage or union salary, were fought for and won by the union movement on the picket lines of the 1930's and that fight is still alive at the bargaining tables today.

Our standard of living is not the result of market forces. It is the result of decades of struggles by unionists who suffered and died at the hands of the police during events such as the 1936 On-To-Ottawa Trek. Those union pioneers believed that in order to create a better world, power must be in the hands of the workers so that workers would be able to protect themselves from exploitation.

That struggle is reflected today in governmental institutions such as the Workers' Compensation Board, Unemployment Insurance and Medicare. As well, other victories such as minimum wage legislation, collective bargaining rights and the standard 8-hour-day/40-hour-week have become no more than ghosts in the machine.

Is this generation of workers going to throw those sacrifices out the window through disorganization and despair?

One would hope not, but with each new, cheap res-

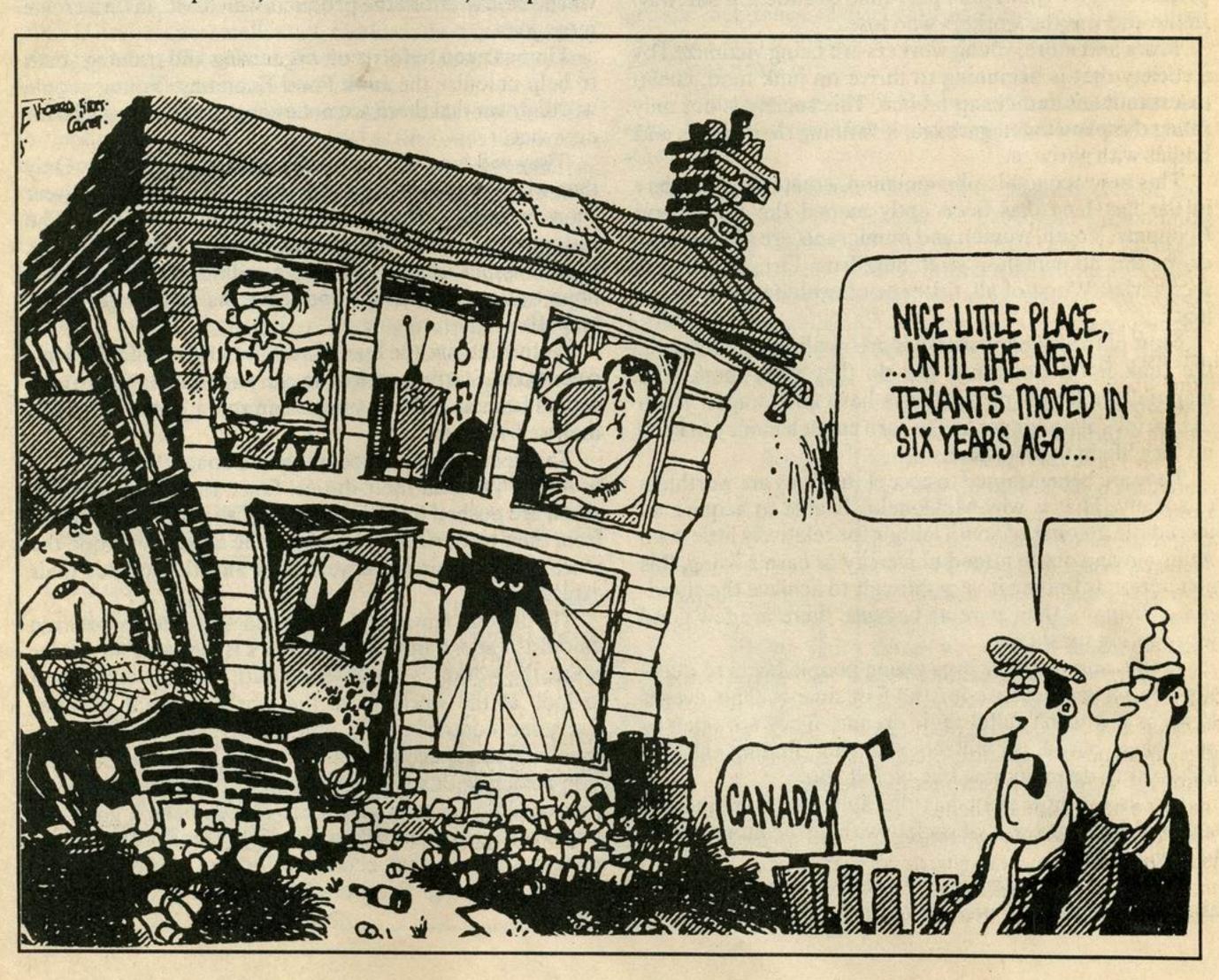
taurant advertising for young, energetic waiters and offices advertising for young, "bright" junior secretaries, the possibility exists. There is not a lack of profit in the world today, but there is an unfair distribution of wealth derived from labour.

This generation will be facing the grim reality of a 1990's recession. Only when youth begin to see their problems as something beyond their individual control will the union movement have an opportunity to help these youth organize themselves.

Young people will learn the lessons unionists have learned in the past, of that there is no doubt. But will youth learn from history or repeat it? One would think that there is not enough time to repeat 50 years of hard work.

A. Paul Gill, in the Canadian Tribune. A. Paul Gill is coordinator of the Canadian Farmworkers' Union and a member of the Young New Democrats' Youth and Labour Committee. Subscriptions to the Canadian Tribune are \$15/year from 290A Danforth Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4K 1N6.

(CX4355)



## Roll Over George Orwell, And Give Goebbels the News!

## We're Winning - Don't Ask Where!

We now take you live and direct to a news briefing during a future U.S. military action.

Good afternoon Ladies and Gentlemen, I'll make a short statement, then Admiral Hirtrigger and myself will

entertain your questions.

During the last twenty - four hours of Operation White Hat massive air assaults continue on all types of enemy targets including troop concentrations, bridges, roads, air bases, as well as command, control, communications and

intelligence facilities.

To date over 24,000 sorties have been flown and our success rate has been well over ninety percent. During these sorties a wide array of ordnance has been used, including some really small missiles and bombs all the way up to some really big missiles and bombs. We continue to do our best to limit collateral damage. In fact we have a little video footage to show you.

You'll notice the light gray square area in the center of the screen. You can make it out because the surrounding area is a darker gray. Now see the white X, that is the targeting mechanism. Now watch here as the light gray area explodes. That was one of the thousands of enemy targets destroyed in these first few days of the operation.

On the ground our troops have initiated a series of probing operations. As you can understand, I cannot inform of the details of these operations, but let it suffice to say that they are going very well and exactly as planned.

The Admiral and I will now take a few questions.

General, in that spectacular video piece could you provide

more details on the weapon system involved?

Yes, I'd be happy to. That is a George Bush - 12 missile, which uses a system that combines laser tracking, heat-seeking, infra-red and wire guidance techniques. Operation White Hat is the first time this weapon system has been used and it has performed flawlessly.

As you know the GB-12 is manufactured by General Dynamics. You'll find literature and ordering information at the table in the back. They run about \$2 million each.

Next question.

General, also related to the video, can you tell us exactly what kind of target we saw being hit. Was that some kind of

building?

Actually, Bob, the image was electronically altered to make the target unrecognizable. We do not want information from this video to in any way aid the enemy. It could have been any of the series of things, a building, a tank, a bridge, an airport, a cemetery etc. But if we identified it for you now, it would help the enemy determine how much damage we have done to them.

General, now that this operation has been on for several days is it possible for you to give us some indication of who

White Hat is directed against?

As you know, we want to work with the media to provide

as much detail the American public as possible. However, At this point we feel that revealing who it is that we are attacking could limit the element of surprise, and therefore play into the hands of the enemy.

I repeat again that the president has determined that these are bad people and that operation White Hat was needed to decisively defeat them. That is all I can say at this time regarding the nature of the enemy forces.

I have a follow up... In various European capitals there have been rumors that the operation is somewhere in sub-Saharan Africa. There was also a report from Bangkok that the operation was in Bangladesh. Can you confirm or deny either of these?

No, I am sorry I cannot. I can only repeat that at this time we cannot provide you with any information related to the location of Operation White Hat. Dan...

During your statement you mentioned air and ground forces, can we assume by the presence of general Hurtrigger with you today, that naval forces are also involved?

I'm afraid that this question also relates to not giving away the location of the operation. By revealing that air and ground forces are involved, we reveal little information about the location of this operation. But if we were to tell you that the navy was or was not involved, it might make it possible for the enemy to more closely to figure out who they were You should assume nothing based on the presence of the admiral.

Yes, next question...

Without going into detail, you repeated the President's assertion that the enemy are bad people, and the President wants them decisively defeated. Can you be a little more specific to the political if not the military, goals of the operation? Are we removing an evil dictator, destroying a military machine, liberating an occupied nation, or securing the free world's supply of some vital resource?

Even if we could tell you the political goals without giving away who the operation was directed against, these goals would still have to remain secret for another reason.

We learned an important lesson from the U.S. operation in the Persian Gulf in 1991. During a critical stage of that operation, the President's policy of attempting to articulate justifiable goals, almost brought the whole

operation to a premature end.

Making public the operation's political goals can provide would-be peace-makers with the information they need to negotiate a peaceful way out of the war. Such peaceful solutions leave unsatisfied the real, less justifiable motivations for U.S policy, which include: testing new weapons systems, battle training troops and officers, distracting Americans from domestic troubles, demonstrating to the little nations of the world that they better behave and lastly, flexing a little military muscle once in a while to show our rival industrialized nations that though we cannot compete economically head to head with them any more, we still carry a bigger stick than they do.

General, could you tell us...

I'm sorry, that will be all for today. Good day.

**Foss Tighe** 

(CX4356)

14

## Hanging On! Native media are surviving, but for how long?

It's been more than a year since the Secretary of State celebrated the International Year of Literacy by cutting funding to Native newspapers.

Because some last-minute "conscience" payments were arranged and the current fiscal year doesn't end until April, most of the papers are still around. It's too early to say if they will survive.

Still, a survey of the current situation indicates more may weather the storm than originally forecast.

First, the good news.

Kahtou, "The Voice of B.C. First Nations." is now published monthly (it was biweekly) in Vancouver and has raised its newsstand price to \$2. The B.C. market is a strong one, with its large Native population, and the future looks promising.

Windspeaker, "North America's No. 1 Native Bi-weekly Newspaper" was the most commercially successful of the Native publications prior to the cuts. It continues that role, though no longer biweekly. The ad sales staff, working out of Edmonton, is performing heroically. gone, however, are the outstanding full colour photographs that once made this one of Canada's best-selling tabloids. Windspeaker, also in a strong Native market, was the paper considered most likely to survive when the cuts were announced.

Alberta's other Native newspaper, Kainai News, "Canada's leading Indian Newspaper." is still publishing weekly out of Stand Off, and Indian community on the Blood Reserve in Southern Alberta. But it's thin, and even with a higher newsstand price of 75 cents, it will have an uphill struggle.

In Saskatchewan, New Breed. which barely survived with government funding, is demonstrating surprising strength without the taxpayers' help. Ad sales for the Christmas issue totalled \$12,000 - a record for a publication that was on-again-off- again for years. But December is the big advertising month, and the publications future is far from secure.

Wawatay News, a semi-monthly tabloid serving a vast audience throughout Northwestern Ontario, is making a strong effort to stay alive. Its advertising market, basically the Sioux Lookout and Dryden areas, is tiny compared with the western papers'. But Wawatay has had great continuity in staff and consistently outperforms the non-Native competition, both editorially and commercially. For many years, Wawatay carried few ads. Somebody is beating the bushes hard up there these days. Ad content is way up.

Both Native papers in the Northwest Territories were helped out by the territorial government. So there's still federal money coming in, but through a different stream.

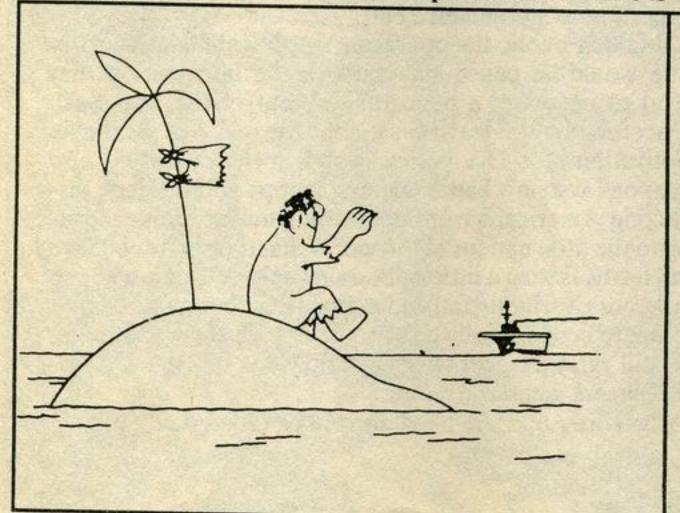
The Native Press, out of Yellowknife, is now called the Press Independent, published biweekly. Oddly, at a time when street sales, advertising and commercialism in general would seem to demand higher priority, the tabloid has gone to a much more conservative layout, a sort of Globe and Mail change.

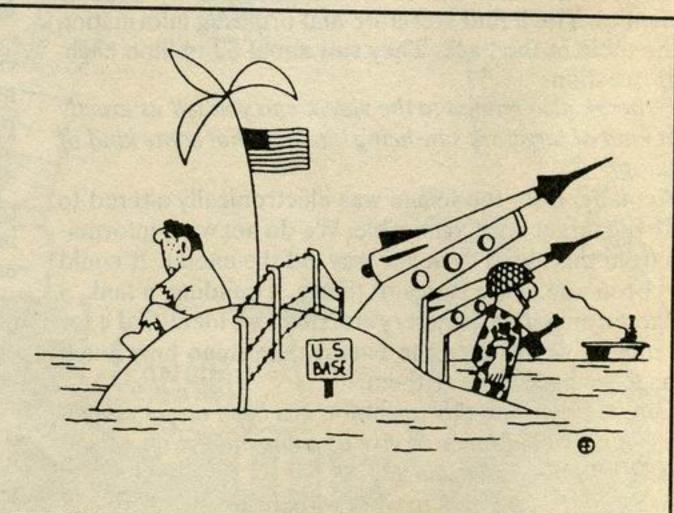
The Inuvialuit tabloid, Tusaayaksat, out of Inuvik, is unchanged in format and is still quite thin both in editorial matter and advertising.

Through some innovative financial sleigh-of-hand and by tightening a belt that was already straining, the Okali Katiget Society in Nain, Labrador, has kept its newsletter, Kinatuinamot Ilengajuk, alive. But it is now published only once every two months. Ernistina Pijogge, all five feet and ninety pounds of her, is a one-Inuk publishing band on Labrador's north coast.

That's the best news. Now the 'other shoe' drops.

The Micmac News, which established a well-deserved reputation as the publications of record for Nova Scotia's Native people, folded late last year after making seemingly impressive gains in ad linkage. The line rate must still have been too low. But Sister Theresa Moore, President of the Native Communications Society of Nova Scotia, is trying to resurrect the paper that played a major role in turning around the wrongful murder conviction of Donald Marshall. The Micmac News was published out of Membertou,





the reserve on the edge of Sydney where Marshall was born and where he lived when he was charged and convicted. His father is the grand (hereditary) Chief of the Micmacs.

Shortly after the Micmac News died, the Confederation of Mainland Micmac Nations out of Toronto launched the Micmac Nation News. The editor of the paper is aggressive former Micmac News reporter-photographer Rick Simon. The new paper may define its audience as all of Nova Scotia, but the Confederacy does not include the many reserves on Cape Breton, including Nova Scotia's largest Eskasoni.

Part of the original rationale for the Secretary of State's now defunct Native Communications Program was that Native publications should be free from undue influence by their own political organizations. Through a politically aligned newspaper is arguably better than none. the development in Nova Scotia may be a step backward for the "free" Native press. Most Native papers were required to have an arm's length relationship with those organizations as a condition for receiving federal funding initiated in the early '60's.

While skeptics may ask how "free" the publications were from government while they were receiving federal funding, there is little or no evidence that any of them felt any pressure to give the government good press. The independence battle was mainly fought within Native society. Many Native politicians fought hard for continued control of the Native media. They played heavily on the conscience of reporters and editors who believed their "objective" role applied to both non-Native and Native politicians. The struggle for editorial independence was achieved by most, though more by some than others. The Native papers were still evolving from their basically propagandistic beginnings when last year's budget axe fell.

There was no territorial government bailout for Dannzha (once the Yukon Indian News). The paper tried to survive on ad revenue and a much higher price (\$2.50 per issue), but gave up in December. In the small but competitive Whitehorse market, attempts to restructure and renew

the paper will face great difficulty.

The Saskatchewan Indian is also gone, while there is hope that Indian organizations in that province will take it over, it hasn't happened yet. And most Native organizations had their federal funding reduced in last year's budget.

In Manitoba, where Native publications never really got on a stable footing, a faltering attempt by the Native Scene died with the Federal cuts.

Hopes to establish federally funded Native media for the large and under-served urban Native populations in central and eastern Canada were also dashed by the budget.

Where does all of this lead? Many of the surviving papers are barely hanging on. They will face very severe tests when the current fiscal year ends and they head, unsubsidized, in to the traditional summer advertising doldrums. What now appears to be a reassuring and surprisingly bright picture may grow dim as the last ves-

tiges of government support dwindle and die - and the recession deepens.

Of course, the government could rediscover its conscience. Or. and this seems like a better bet, Canadians could get themselves a new government. Unless something changes, most Native publications will be hard-pressed to live out the year.

Bob Rupert, in Content for Canadian Journalists. Bob Rupert is a journalism professor at Carleton University with an interest in the Native press. Subscriptions to Content are \$15/yeara from Friends of Content, 36 Charkay Street, Nepean, Ontario K2E 5N4

(CX4357)

## **Reform Party**

The Reform Party proposes what it calls a "new Canada" to replace the so-called "old Canada." On close examination, it is really calling for a return to the "very old Canada."

The attacks on the enlightened policies of tolerance such as bilingualism, multiculturalism, equality for women, minorities, aboriginal peoples and the disabled are thinly veiled. A great deal of the rhetorica and the ideas are either

poorly researched or purposely mischievous.

The approach to equality is at its best, simplistic. All Canadians should be treated equally and no one would get special treatment, it says. What does this mean? Will women cease to receive maternity benefits because it is only women, and not men, who have babies? Would the people in wheelchairs have to climb stairs just like ablebodied people? Would affirmative action for women be halted even though senior management in the public and private sectors is considerably underrepresented by women? Would English or French classes for immigrants, which assist in their speedly integration, be discontinued because Canadian-born people do not get (and do not need) such classes?

This "new Canada" that Reform Party leader Preston Manning is proposing is a mean-minded society based on the survival of the fittest. It simply ignores the fact that the majority of Canadians do not play on a level playing field. It is a select few who have the power and the influence.

Andrew L. Cardozo, Canadian Ethnocultural Council (CX4358)



## Network News

## **Actions and Campaigns**

James Bay hydro coalition

A coalition to oppose the James Bay II hydro development has been formed by the following groups: Grand Council of the Cree of Quebec, 24 Bayswater Avenue, Ottawa K1Y 2E4; Northeast Alliance to Protect James Bay, 139 Antrim Street, Cambridge, MA 021439 USA; James Bay and Northern District Task Force, c/o CAPE, Box 1718 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 3L5. Support for this cause may be directed to any one of these. (CX4359)

Anti-nuclear campaign

The Campaign for a Nuclear Phaseout is supporting a private member's bill, Bill C-204, proposed by Bill Blaikie, an NDP MP from Winnipeg, which would prevent the licensing of any new nuclear reactors in Canada and would prevent the export of uranium or nuclear reactors from Canada to other countries. Supporters of the bill are being urged to contact their member of Parliament to ask them to support it. Contact Campaign for Nuclear Phaseout, 145 Spruce Street, #207, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 6P1. (CX4360)

Campaign to Save CBC

A number of organizations have formed a national campaign to save the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which has been hit be a series of massive budget cuts by the federal Progressive Conservative government. The coalition's members include the Friends of Canadian Broadcasting, The Canadian Conference of the Arts, the Council of Canadians, the Federation des francophones hors Quebec, the Canadian Federation of Students, and a number of labour unions, including ACTRA and the Newspaper Guild.

(CX4361)

Men against violence

Men Walking Against Male Violence is the name of a proposed project which is intended "to speak out against violence against women and children". The idea behind the project is that a small group of men, prepared and educated beforehand, will, over a minimum period of three years, engage in six long-distance walks in Ontario. The men would "walk from community to community speaking in various media and educational forums about the responsibility men have in ending male violence in our individual lives and in society at large." Contact Men Walking Against Male Violence, Box 235, 253 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1R5, (416) 774-8091.

(CX4362)

#### Women in the Front Line

Amnesty International is starting a new initiative called Women's Action Network which is specifically targeting human rights violations against women. Contact Amnesty International, Canadian Section (English-Speaking), Suite 900, 130 Slater Street, Ottawa K1P 6E2, (613) 563-1891. (CX4363)

**GE** boycott

The Voice of Women is calling on Canadians to boycott products manufactured by General Electric Co. According to Voice of Women, GE is a major manufacturers and promoter of nuclear weaponry.

(CX4364)

Phone service

The Communications and Electrical Workers of Canada (CWC) are spearheading a campaign to save affordable telephone service. The CWC are concerned that the Canadian Radio/Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) will adopt regulatory changes being sought by companies wanting a share of the long distance market. Currently, under CRTC regulations, a portion of the revenue from long distance is used to keep basic monthly phone bills at a reasonable level. This regulatory price was extracted from the phone companies in exchange for allowing them exclusivity in the market. Now Rogers Communications and the CPR have formed Unitel, a company which wants to be allowed to compete for the long-distance market without having to pay a share of the costs of maintaining basic phone service. The effect would be that 88 per cent of residences will pay more for their phone bills, while large businesses doing a great deal of long distance calling will reap large savings. Contact CWC (613) 236-6083. (CX4365)

## **Appeals for Support**

Kurdish refugees

Toronto's Kurdish community is appealing for aid to Kurdish refugees on the Turkish-Iraqi border. Contact the Kurdish Relief Fund at (416) 929-3072. (CX4366)

#### **Network News**

Network News contains news and information from groups and individuals across Canada. All items are numbered and indexed in the Name and Subject Indices in the back of the Digest. Items for Network News should be submitted to Connexions, 427 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7.

#### **Akweks Funds**

The Akweks Fund has been set up to help cover the huge legal costs which are resulting the Oka crisis of 1990 and other actions by Mohawks to defend their rights. For information about the status of the legal defense, send \$5 and a large, stamped, self-addressed envelope to Akweks Defense Information, P.O. Box 633, Mohawk Territory, Kanehsatake (Oka), Quebec JON 1E0, Canada. To make a contribution, send it to The Akweks Funds, c/o The Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation, 232 Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7Z2. (CX4367)

## **Comings and Goings**

**Opposing Racism and Prejudice** 

The Canadian Centre on Racism and Prejudice is an educational and research/action centre on racism in our society. Its investigations will pursue one basic goal: to inform and educate the public so it will counter this phenomenon.

Members of the Centre believe that "to counter the development of organizations based on racism and prejudices, we have to investigate, analyze and educate ourselves about them. These are not isolated, harebrained or deprived groups; these organizations have their own political program, supported by adequate finances. It is not a question of panicking, overestimating their power, or keeping quiet about them, but we must understand the social consequences of these groups." For more information, contact CCRP, PO Box 505, Stn. Desjardins, Montreal Quebec H5B 1B6, (514) 727-2936 (CX4368)

**Urgent Action Centre** 

Three Canadian groups have set up an Urgent Action Centre to respond to human rights violations in Central America. The goal is to promote quick responses through fax, letter, and telex, to human rights abuses.

(CX4369)

Rural social ecology

A new apprenticeship program in rural Saskatchewan is designed to teach people the skills they need to work for the creation of a socially and ecologically sustainable society. The Rural Apprenticeship Program in Social Ecology (RAPSE) emphasizes a bioregional response to global problems in a residential work-study program. Cost of the 12-month program is \$400 - \$800 for tuition, plus approximately four hours of work per week in exchange for room and board. Contact Betty Ternier Daniels, Rural Apprenticeship Program in Social Ecology, Box 116, Cochin, Saskatchewan SOM 0L0, (306) 386-2532. (CX4370)

**Social Development Information On-Line** 

The Canadian Council on Social Development is promoting SocioNet Interaction, "Canada's on-Line Social Development Network and Database". SocioNet Interaction offers on-line databases (or reference files), directs users to off-line databases and provides a forum for conferences on social issues such as employment, social services, income security, education, health, housing, justice, and citizenship. SocioNet Interaction is sponsored and facilitated by the Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD), with the NIRV Centre, a Toronto-based non-profit organization that also provides Web, a national network for social change activists involved in environmental, peace and social justice issues, acting as host and distributor.

SocioNet Interaction emphasizes new social policies, legislation, programs or projects, bibliographies, social statistics and current issues. It does not provide a comprehensive inventory of any of these listings, but conveys information that is as up-to-date as the electronic medium will allow. SI is linked to other networks, including the Employability Resources Network, the Social Services Information Exchange, the Community Health Network, the Social Planning Network, the Social Work Network, and the Associations Network.

Each conference provides directories, bibliographies, statistics, trends and debates. Users can start their own topic or respond to someone else's.

Membership (account setup and manuals) is free if you join before January 1, 1992, after which a one-time charge will apply. Subscriptions may be paid at 6- or 12-month intervals at the rate of \$70 for 6 months; \$120 for 12 months.

For more information contact: Harry MacKay, Canadian Council on Social Development, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 4G1; phone (613) 728-1865; fax (613) 728-9387; Envoy100: HE.MACKAY; Web: web.ccsd. (CX4371)

**Moment Project** 

The Moment Project is has released a booklet outlining activities planned for the fall of 1991 through May 1992. Included are workshops on "500 Years of Resistance: Redefining Canada in 1992"; "Photography for Social Change: Recovering Images of Resistance"; "Depicting Difference: Questions of Voice and Image"; and "Training for Trainers: Multiplying the Moment". Contact The Moment Project, 947 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario M4M 1J9, (416) 469-1123. (CX4372)

Media and social change

Media Access for Social Change is a new group working to create "progressive, thoughtful and meaningful media." Workshops, conferences, and other activities are planned. Contact H.A.N.D.S., (416) 535-8673. (CX4373)

18

Recovery not "Discovery"

The Toronah Support Group is a part of the "500 Years of Resistance and Survival Campaign" which was formed to respond to the planned celebrations of Columbus' "discovery" of America in 1492. The Toronah Support Group is planning educational work, cultural activities, exchanges of information, culture, and art. "Rather than celebrate the arrival of Columbus, we aim to support First Nations' rights to self-determination and seek reparations for slavery and indentureship." For more information contact Toronah Support Group, P.O. Box 591, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1E4, (416) 531-6459. (CX4374)

Grants for film projects

The Liaison of Independent Filmmakers of Toronto and the Ontario Film Development Corporation have announced the continuation of the Multicultural Dramatic Film Fund, a pilot project which is looking for script development and production proposals from new and emerging filmmakers. The film must have some dramatic element. Documentary and video projects are not eligible. Priority is given to those projects from First Nation, visible minority and Latin American individuals. For more information contact Lloyd Wong at The Liaison of Independent Filmmakers of Toronto, 345 Adelaide Street West, #505, Toronto, Ontario M5V 1R5, (416) 596-6749. (CX4375)

#### Environment Advisory Network of Waterloo

Graduate students at the University of Waterloo are forming a non-profit organization, Environment Advisory Network of Waterloo, dedicated to applying their knowledge and experience in environmental concerns by assisting non-profit community groups in Southern Ontario. EANoW is a interdisciplinary organization which includes expertise in chemistry, biology, earth sciences, environmental sciences, engineering, health studies, and economics. EANoW is now circulating a survey to help them define what kinds of services would be needed. Contact Environmental Advisory Network of Waterloo, Building ES-2, Room 177, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, (519) 888-4808. (CX4376)

#### Centre for Feminist Research

York University in Toronto has established a bilingual Centre for Feminist Research. The Centre will serve the research needs of faculty and students, oversee activities already initiated by York's women faculty, including sponsoring conferences, computer networks and providing policy advice.

(CX4377)

# Consumer Alert

Like Canada, many people in the U.S. supported the break up of the telephone monopoly because they were told it would reduce telephone rates, reduce administration costs and improve technology.

What happened? Local rates skyrocketed, administrative costs have been replaced by huge advertising costs by long distance companies and the new technology shows up as unwanted added charges to your home phone bill.

Think again, Canadians!"



RALPH NADER

Organic food marketing co-op

Origins, the federally-incorporated organic-foods marketing co-op, was launched October 1990. Origins is looking to organize organic farmers under a common marketing label. For more information contact Origins Co-operative Inc., R.R. #2, Mitchell, Ontario N0K 1N0, (519) 393-5238. Origins is seeking additional investors. (CX4379)

#### **Birthtales**

Birthtales is a project, planned for March and April of 1992, in which artists and communities reach out the medical profession, to tell and show them how experiences in the birthing room have affected women. Experiences, good and bad are being sought, and outreach activities, discussions, women's circles, and workshops are planned. Contact Bonnie Burgess, (416) 534-3798, or A Space, 183 Bathurst Street, Toronto M5T 2R7.

(CX4379)

#### **Pro-Canada becomes Action Canada**

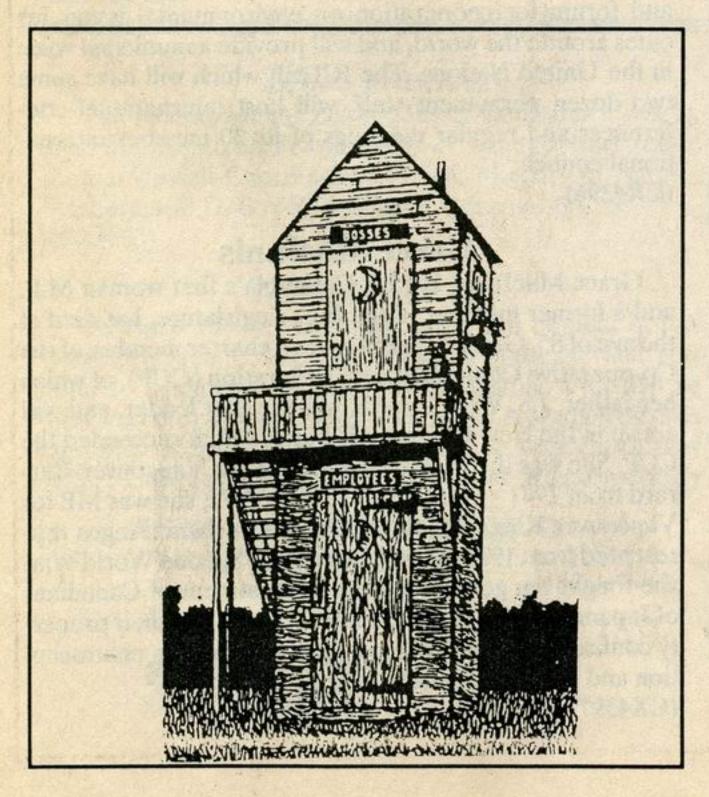
The Pro-Canada Network changed its name to the Action Canada Network at its April meeting in Ottawa. Contact Action Canada Network, 251 Laurier Avenue West, #904, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J6.

(CX4380)

#### **Common Ground**

The South Saskatchewan Committee for World Development has become the Common Ground Learner Centre. The address is 2174 Hamilton Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 2E9.

(CX4381)



#### **Earthroots Coalition**

The Temagami Wilderness Society has become the Earthroots Coalition. While still continuing to work on Temagami, the organization has now broadened its scope to stop the devastation of northern wilderness areas now taking place in the name of hydroelectric development in Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba. Contact Earthroots Coalition, 19 Mercer Street, Suite 307, Toronto, Ontario M5V 1H2, (416) 599-0152. (CX4382)

#### **Protection for Journalists**

The Canadian Committee to Protect Journalists is setting up an early warning system to help protect journalists who may be in danger in Latin America, with Guatemala being the first country the committee is concentrating on. The committee's work is part of an international effort to protect journalists. Since 1987, more than 100 journalists have been naurdered in their own countries. The initiative involves a "pro-active" network to anticipate violence toward journalists who appear to be in danger and to get word out to the rest of the world. The thinking, based on experience, is that publicity in other countries acts as a deterrent to those who would kill journalists, often government agents or death squads linked to the armed forces. Through the network, word will be gotten out by phone, fax, or modem to an international network of journalists' organizations. (CX4383)

#### **Waste Caucus**

An Ontario-wide caucus on waste management has been formed to allow environmental groups to work together on waste issues. The Ontario Waste Caucus will operate under the ;mandate of the Ontario Environment Network to help groups share information, experiences, and strategies, develop policy statements, and elect representatives to take part in provincial consultations. Contact Ontario Environment Network, 2 Quebec Street, Suite 201C, Guelph, Ontario N1H 2T3, (519) 837-2565. (CX4384)

#### Mother Earth's Centre

Bathurst United Church in Toronto has initiated an outreach project called Mother Earth's Centre. The Centre's vision involves "the development of independent local communities which specifically reflect the perspectives and needs of children and mothers, and of other life around us." They plan to offer workshops, organize meetings, lobby local governments, and publish a bi-monthly newsletter, News from Mother Earth's Centre. Contact Mother Earth's Centre, c/o Bathurst United Church, 427 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7, (416) 532-0807.

(CX4385)

(CX4386)

**Master composters** 

The Re-cycling Council of Ontario is organizing a Master Composter Training Program. People who receive the training are then asked to do 40 hours of volunteer work in the community teaching others about composting. Contact Home Composting Education Project, 489 College Street, Suite 504, Toronto, Ontario M6G 1A5, (416) 960-1025.

Spanner

The Student Progressive Action Network is looking for submissions to its publication *The Spanner*. Contact Student Progressive Action Network, c/o Ontario Federation of Students, 647 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario. (CX4387)

#### **Gun Control**

Canadians for Gun Control are lobbying for changes in Canada's gun laws, including tightening of the screening process for gun ownership, raising the age of gun ownership, and making all semi-automatic weapons restricted weapons. They are urging people to write letters to Kim Campbell, the Minister of Justice. Contact Canadians for Gun Control, P.O. Box 395, Postal Station D, Toronto, Ontario M6P 3J9, (416) 604-0209.

(CX4388)

#### Raffi

Children's singer Raffi has announced that he will no longer devote himself to making music for young children. Instead, he will be producing music promoting root-cause radical solutions in response to "the Earth's great cry for help." Contact Troubadour Records, 1075 Cambie Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 5L7, (604) 682-8698. (CX4389)

#### Goodwin's

The Goodwin's Foundation, which promotes alternative journalism in Canada and presents the annual Goodwin's Awards, has merged with the Douglas-Coldwell Foundation, at 600 - 280 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario. (CX4390)

#### **Queer Press**

Queer Press, a new non-for-profit press for lesbians and gay men, is looking for members. Members receive a 20 per cent discount on publications. Contact Q Press, P.O. Box 485, Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T1. (CX4391)

#### Contrast closes

Toronto's Contrast newspaper, which served the black community for 22 years, has closed. According to editor Lorna Simms, the recession hit the paper's advertisers hard and that in turn made it impossible for the struggling paper to continue.

(CX4392)

#### Lambert leaves CPA

Sheena Lambert is leaving her position as co-ordinator of the Canadian Peace Alliance at the end of December. (CX4393)

#### **Green Ham Radio**

PLA/NET: The Green Ham Radio Network, is an initiative to bring the resources of amateur radio worldwide to the service of the Earth. "It is a coalition of environmentalists and ham radio operators using the power of the airwaves as a force for change. We mean to encourage environmentally conscious behavior, aid in times of crisis, and work in partnership with ecologists everywhere." Contact Robert N. Wilderman, 19 Glen Road, Lansdale, Florida 19446-1405 U.S.A. (K3SRO). (CX4394)

#### **Book on activism**

Author Pat Farren is seeking contact with long-haul social change workers for information on political experiences and personal equilibrium. Contact Pat Farren, 2161 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140 U.S.A. (CX4395)

Agency settles in Canada

Environment Initiatives (ICLEI) has decided to set up its headquarters in Toronto. Formed under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union of Local Authorities, and the Centre for Innovative Diplomacy, ICLEI will be the first environmental agency to bring together city governments on a worldwide basis. ICLEI will act as an international network and forum for cooperation on environmental issues for cities around the world, and will provide a municipal voice in the United Nations. The ICLEI, which will have some two dozen permanent staff, will host international conferences and regular meetings of its 30-member international council.

(CX4396)

#### **Grace MacInnis**

Grace MacInnis, British Columbia's first woman M.P. and a former member of the B.C. Legislature, has died at the age of 85. Grace MacInnis was a charter member of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), of which her father, J.S. Woodsworth, was the first leader, and was active in the New Democratic Party, which succeeded the CCF. She was the provincial member for Vancouver-Burrard from 1941 - 1945. From 1965 to 1972, she was MP for Vancouver-Kingsway, the riding her husband Angus represented from 1935 to 1957. During the Second World War, she fought the government on its treatment of Canadians of Japanese origin who were interned and had their property confiscated, and spoke on the Commons on contraception and abortion rights. (CX4397)

**Margaret Benston** 

Margaret Benston, a professor of computer science and women's studies who was known for her work promoting women's liberation, died earlier this year of cancer. Margaret Benston authored the influential article, *The Political Economy of Women's Liberation*, published in 1969, and helped found the Women's Study program at Simon Fraser University. She was a founding member of the Vancouver Women's Caucus and the Mayworks festival. (CX4398)

**Anne Mason-Apps** 

Anne Mason-Apps, a housing activist, researcher, and writer, died earlier this year. In the 1970's, Anne Mason-Apps founded Downtown Action, a Toronto non-profit research organization which sought to preserve downtown housing, especially for low-income people. (CX4399)

Michael Lynch

Michael Lynch, a gays rights and AIDS activist, died this summer at the age of 46. Michael Lynch, a university teacher and poet, was one of the founders of the AIDS Committee of Toronto in 1984, of AIDS Action Now, and of Gay Fathers. Donations are being accepted for the Michael Lynch Fund of the Toronto Centre for Lesbian and Gay Studies, 2 Bloor Street West, Suite 100-129, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3E2. (CX4400)

# Meetings, Conferences, Events

Zebra mussels

The second annual Zebra Mussel Conference will be held in Toronto on February 19 -21. Contact Karl Smith, Zebra Mussell Coordinating Office, Ministry of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 5000, Maple, Ontario L6A 1S9. (CX4403)

**Nuclear Testing** 

On April 10 -12, a large gathering will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada, U.S.A. (100 km south of the Nevada Test Site) to demand an end to nuclear testing. This will be followed by a five day mass walk to the Nevada Test Site and then a direct action in conjunction with Earth Day 1992. Contact Physicians for Social Responsibility

KEEP PUNISHING YOURSELF

— YOU PROBABLY

DESERVE IT.



Balley

(U.S.A.), Humboldt/Del North Chapter, The Hundredth Monkey Project, P.O. Box 402, Arcata, California 95521 U.S.A.; (707) 826-2641. (CX4404)

**Bioregional Congress** 

The fifth North American Bioregional Congress (now called the Turtle Island Bioregional Congress) will be held May 17 - 24, at Camp Stewart, near Kemptville, Texas. Conference organizers are now looking for sponsors who will donate \$50 to \$100 or more toward the costs of the Congress. Sponsors will have their names listed in the proceedings of the Congress. The Bioregionalist movement bases itself on the principles of ecology, decentralism, consensus, culture, spirit, and living-in-place. Contact TIBC-V, P.O. Box 140826, Dallas, Texas 75214 U.S.A. (CX4405)

**Auto Free Cities** 

The second international conference on auto free cities, to be held in Toronto May 22 - 24, will bring together researchers, business people, activists, transportation engineers, and others to seek and share local and global plans for car reduction. Topics will range from the economics of car use to land use planning to transportation systems planning. Registration is \$75 before February 1, \$100 after. Contact: Auto Free Toronto, 427 Bloor Street West, #205, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7, 960-0026. (CX4406)

Water Management conference

The Canadian Water Resources Association will be holding its 45th Annual conference June 3 - 5, in Kingston. The theme is "Resolving Conflicts and Uncertainty in Water Management." Contact Dr. Dan Shrubsole, Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Science, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5C2, (519) 679-2111 x5016.

(CX4407)

**UNCED '92W** 

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1-12. The conference will focus on the relationship between economic development and the environmental health of the planet. Contact Julie Hauser, UNCED '92, Environment Canada, 10 Wellington Street, 4th floor, Hull K1A 0H3, (819) 953-1420. (CX4408)

Renewable Energy conference

An international congress to examine the most up-to-date developments and advances in renewable energy will be held September 13 - 18, in Reading, United Kingdom. Contact Prof. A.A. M. Sayigh, University of Reading, P.O. Box 225, Whiteknights, Reading RC6 2AY, United Kingdom. (CX4409)

## **Publications and Resources**

#### Women's Movement records

The Canadian Women's Movement Archives (CWMA) is compiling a bilingual guide to the records of the women's movement in Canada. The 2-volume guide will list records held by archival institutions and individuals. CWMA is seeking information about materials which should be included in the guides. Contact Margaret Fulford, CWMA, PO Box 128, Stn. P, Toronto Ontario M5S 2S7. (CX4410)

**Abortion procedures** 

Planned Parenthood Regina is looking for a Canadian pamphlet/booklet on abortion procedures. Contact 202 - 1808 Smith Street, Regina Saskatchewan S4P 2N4. (CX4411)

City Magazine seeks articles

City Magazine believes in a distinctive and sustainable Canadian urban culture and that healthy life in cities is possible. It wishes to publish articles, stories and histories about the city and its people, with an emphasis on liberating people, human relations, art, architecture, planning, politics and land and environment. It wishes to provide a critical forum on the city, to build a better understanding of its maladies and the possibilities for change; explain and promote an urban ecological society through the evolution of the green city, bio-regional and social ecology movements; and report on innovations, initiatives, struggles and successes in creating new ways and forms of urban life.

Contact City Magazine, Box 29, University Centre, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2. Subscriptions are \$15/20/year for Individuals/Institutions. (CX4412)

Cycling newsletter

Cyclometer is a newsletter on the cycling scene in and around Toronto. For a free subscription, send your name and address to: The Toronto City Cycling Committee, 8th Floor, East Tower City Hall, Toronto Ontario M5H 2N2 (CX4413)

Green Teacher goes Canadian

A Canadian edition of the bi-monthly UK-based magazine *Green Teacher* is now being published. Subscriptions are \$30.00/year, \$50.00/2 years, from Green Teacher, 95 Robert Street, Toronto Ontario M5S 2K5. (CX4414)

#### **Alternatives**

Alternatives is a new international journal of socialist debate and analysis being published by the Centre for Developing Area Studies, McGill University, 3715 rue Peel, Montreal Quebec H3A 1X1. Subscriptions are \$20 /year. The journal is to have English and Russian editions. (CX4415)

#### **Latin American Connexions**

Latin America Connexions is a bi-monthly publication offering information and commentary about the struggle for peace and justice in Latin America. Within this overall orientation Latin America Connexions aims to:

- provide current, accurate news and analysis of events in Latin America, as well as information about resources,

local events, campaigns, organizations, etc.

- act as a forum for Canada's Latin American community bringing its concerns, activities and contributions to the attention of the wider community..

- forge links with other activist groups or publications

locally, nationally, and around the world.

They welcome articles, art, photos, poems, information and letters. Latin American Connexions, 2524 Cypress Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 3N2; (604) 737-0188; \$10/6 issues. (CX4416)

#### For a Better World

If you're interested in World Federalism, and live in the Winnipeg television viewing area, watch the television program "For a Better World" produced and hosted by World Federalist Cec Muldrew. The program airs every Tuesday at 6 p.m. on Channel 11 (both sides of the river). (CX4417)

**ACTivist now monthly** 

The ACTivist, a Toronto-based newspaper of peace and human rights issues, is now a monthly publication. \$10 gets you 12 issues. The ACTivist, c/o ACT for Disarmament, 736 Bathurst Street, Toronto Ontario M5S 2R4. (CX4418)

Save the Rouge Valley

SRVS stands for "Save the Rouge Valley System". This activist group publishes the quarterly newsletter News of the Rouge. All those interested in this natural preserve in the Toronto area, threatened on all sides by urban development, will want to stay informed. Contact News of the Rouge, 262 Soudan Avenue, (basement apt.) Toronto M4S 1W4, (416) 485-4621, Fax 927-8761. For information on the parent organization contact SRVS, Box 3031, Station B, Richmond Hill Ontario L4E 1A8, (416) 287-1776. (CX4419)

Free trade tapes

Citizens Concerned About Free Trade has audio and video tapes available of the September 1990 Vancouver meeting at which David Orchard presented a far-reaching analysis of free trade. The tapes also contain a presentation by CCAFT organizer Marjaleena Repo to the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform. A review copy hasn't made its way to us, but we are told these are effective resources. Audio tapes are \$10; video tapes are \$25. Add \$2.50 shipping. From Citizens Concerned About Free Trade, Box 8052, Saskatoon Saskatchewan S7K 4R7, (306) 244-5757. (CX4420)

#### **Natural Life**

Natural Life magazine, which ceased publishing during the early 1980's, is being revived by the publishers, Rolf and Wendy Priesnitz. The conserver-oriented magazine will put special emphasis on sharing information among readers. The first new issue is scheduled for January 1992. Subscriptions will be \$21 individuals, \$30 institutions. Contact Natural Life Magazine, 195 Markville Road, Unionville, Ontario L3T 4V8, (416) 470-7930. (CX4421)

**Peace and Security Database** 

The Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security has a database on international peace and security which is available to the public. Contact 360 Albert Street, Suite 900, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7X7, (613) 991-0768. (CX4422)

Pagans resources

The fourth annual Directory to Canadian Pagan Resources has been published. It lists 235 groups, bookstores, and individuals across Canada. The Directory sells for \$4, \$3 for orders of five or more. Pagans for Peace, P.O. Box 86314, North Vancouver, British Columbia V7L 4J5. (CX4423)

Captain Planet

Captain Planet and the Planeteers is an animated action adventure series now available on videotape. Video cassettes contain two episodes totally 45 minutes of viewing time. Contact Malofilm Video, 8 Pailton Crescent, Toronto, Ontario M4S 2H8, (416) 480-0453. (CX4424)

#### **Child Victims**

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has released a study, Children as Victims of Violent Crime. The study shows that during the 1980's, 542 children were murdered in Canada – 8 per cent of all homicides. 70 per cent of the child victims were under five years of age. Most child murders were committed by relatives: 33 per cent were killed by their mothers, 33 per cent by their fathers; 11 per cent by strangers.

(CX4425)

23)

#### **Alternative America**

The 1991 edition of the Alternative America directory is available. It has over 12,000 listings of alternative, progressive, and experimental organizations, in a 250-page book. There are geographical, name, and subject indices. The cost is \$29.95 from Resources, 40 Welles Avenue, Boston MA 02124 U.S.A. (CX4426)

#### Pollen

Pollen: A Journal of Bioregional Education is a new publication which is intended to be "a public forum on ideas and resources which examine and promote bioregional education." Subscriptions are \$12 for two years (4 issues). Pollen, Sunrock Farm, 103 Gibson Lane, Wilder KY 41076 U.S.A.

(CX4427)



## News Briefs

#### Radio Canada slashed

Radio Canada International has lost almost half its budget and staff in cutbacks imposed by CBC management in response to massive spending cuts inflicted on the CBC by the federal Progressive Conservative government. The short-wave international service has had its budget reduced from \$20 million to \$12 million, and has been forced to lay off 93 of its 193 employees. Nine of the fourteen broadcast languages have been eliminated, and programming in English and French has been reduced. (CX4428)

#### Telefilm Canada frozen

The Progressive Conservative government imposed a five-year budget freeze on Telefilm Canada, the federal agency which provides funding for the production and distribution of Canadian films and television programs. Taking inflation into account, this translates into a budget cut of about 20 per cent. (CX4429)

**CUPE** sues to stop CBC cuts

The Canadian Union of Public Employees has filed suit to try to stop continuing cutbacks at the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The union is arguing that the CBC is violating its mandate to provide a national service in both English and French and ignoring its licence obligations. CUPE represents several thousand CBC employees, including about 1,100 who have lost their jobs under the continuing CBC cutbacks. (CX4430)

**CBC** archives decaying

Among the CBC staff laid off in the CBC cutbacks earlier this year were 13 broadcast librarians: the people whose responsibility it was to organize and preserve the film and tape which collectively represent Canada's broadcasting history. These collections are now being allowed to deteriorate. According to archivists, without staff to keep archives organized, collections of material quickly turn into a disorganized shambles. Tapes are removed and not returned. In Newfoundland, there was a recent outcry when it was discovered that the early shows featuring the CODCO troupe had been destroyed. The tapes had been erased and re-used: a practice that is becoming more frequent as the CBC is forced to cut expenses at any cost. (CX4431)

GST subsidizes U.S. publishers

Canadian publishers are angry the goods and services tax (GST) is subsidizing U.S. book and magazine publishers at their expenses. Canadian publishers are compelled to charge GST on their prices, while many U.S. publishers selling into Canada don't, although in theory they are supposed to. As a result, Canadian publications are now seven per cent more expensive than U.S. competitors. (CX4432)

Wilson opposes publishing safeguards

Trade Minister Michael Wilson strongly opposes Canada's current policy of attempting to strengthen Canadian ownership and distribution in book publishing. The policy is "contentious and costly", Wilson wrote last year in a memo to the Communications minister. Wilson opposed a provision requiring publishing firms bought by foreigners to be brought under 51 per cent Canadian control within two years. "This requirement runs counter to the government's open-for-business philosophy... and could pose a continuing irritant to our relations with the United States", Wilson wrote in a letter obtained by the Toronto Star newspaper. As Trade Minister, Wilson is supposedly responsible for defending Canadian cultural industries in the current round of free trade negotiations with the United States and Mexico. Americans lobbyists are pushing hard for the removal of remaining Canadian cultural protection policies. At present, Americans control 93 per cent of Canada's movie and video business, 90 per cent of the recording industry, and 92 per cent of book publishing. They receive about \$350 million a year from TV program sales in Canada. Cultural products are the United States' second largest export, after arms sales. (CX4433)

Attacks on the press

The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists has released its latest report, Attacks on the Press 1990. The report records about 1,000 instances of abuse of the press around the world in 104 countries. According to the 132-page report, 32 journalists were killed in 15 countries, at least 80 others were assaulted, and 270 were detained as a result of reporting the news. The report says that journalists were denied access to controversial areas and activities twice as often in 1990 as in 1989. Twenty-three governments brought in laws restricting journalists' ability to report information. One of the countries mentioned in the report is Canada. According to the report, there were eleven incidents of journalists being interfered with in their attempts to cover the crisis at Oka in the summer of 1990. (CX4434)

Co-op housing under attack

The federal Progressive Conservative government is instituting further restrictions on co-operative housing programs through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, which administers the co-op program. The planned measures include income ceilings for co-op members and surcharges on higher-income members. These measures are strongly opposed by the co-op movement as antithetical to the ideal of developing open, mixed-income communities. Co-ops see a mixed-income community as the key to avoiding the development of low-income ghettos which so often characterize public housing. In addition to these measures, the government has also slashed the amount of money available to build new co-op housing. (CX4435)

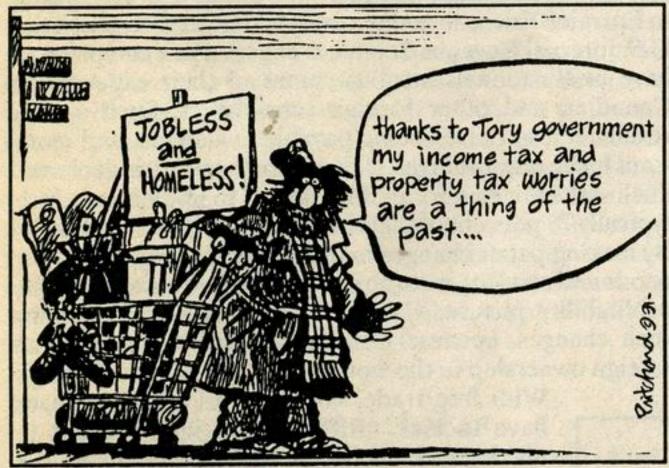
#### New name for External

Canada's Department of External Affairs has been given a new name by the Progressive Conservative government. In keeping with its view of the world, the government renamed the department "External Affairs and International Trade Canada". (CX4436)

Bush's leadership praised

Speaking during a visit to Ottawa by U.S. President George Bush, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said that he was struck by President Bush's "grasp of the issues and... breadth of vision," and praised Mr. Bush's "wise confident leadership." Prime Minister Mulroney went on to say that "The name George Bush will live proudly in the history of the free world. In fact, this presidency will always be remembered for the uncommon courage and strong leadership that President George Bush and the United States of America demonstrated throughout an exceptionally challenging and potentially explosive period in world history."

- Source: Toronto Star (CX4437)



## Big increases for civil service managers

At the same time that it is telling public service workers that they will get no pay increases at all, the federal government has given large pay increases and bonuses to public service management. Public service managers are receiving performance bonuses of 4.75 per cent this year. The average management salary is \$61,000 before the increase, more than double what the average worker makes. The increases, which are retroactive to boot, were approved by the federal cabinet the day before the new budget was announced. The budget imposed a zero per cent increase on non-management workers in the civil service. "I just can't believe how arrogant, incompetent and corrupt this government can get," said Daryl Bean, president of the Public Service Alliance of Canada. Meanwhile, Governor John Crow of the Bank of Canada, who has been waging a high-profile public campaign against 'inflationary' wage increases for several years, gave his own senior staff increases of nine per cent, while he personally has gotten raises in excess of \$103,000 over the past five years. (CX4438)

Door opened to U.S. wheat

Thanks to a provision in the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, barriers to the import of U.S. wheat have now been lifted. International Trade Minister Michael Wilson has lifted Canada's import licensing requirements, which effectively kept U.S. wheat out of Canada for 48 years. Under a formula in the Free Trade Agreement, Canada was required to drop the licenses whenever Canadian subsidy levels were the same or greater than those in the U.S. Subsidies are calculated on a two-year period, so when western farmers received federal deficiency payments to assist them in two consecutive drought years, Canadian subsidy levels were temporarily higher. According to Nettie Wiebe of the National Farmers' Union, this represents a "historical blip". "If you had taken any two years over the last fifty, you would have found that U.S. subsidies were higher." However, thanks to the agreement signed by the Progressive Conservative government, huge U.S. flour mills are now able to sell flour at loss-leader prices into the Canadian market. The effect will be that some Canadian mills will close down, and prices paid to Canadian farmers will be forced down. Already this year, Canadian mills successfully pressured the Canadian wheat board to sell them wheat at less than the price paid to farmers. According to Wiebe, none of this is a surprise: "They're not hiding the fact that in the Free Trade Agreement the Wheat Board is one thing they (the Americans) wanted to destroy." -Source: Action Canada Dossier

(CX4439)

'Open skies' proceeding

The federal government is proceeding towards the elimination of remaining regulations and restrictions on the airline industry in Canada. Although the Progressive Conservative government refers to the measures as an "open skies" agreement, what is actually being proposed is an agreement with the United States which would give U.S. airlines unrestricted access to the Canadian market. Critics have charged that the result would be to destroy the Canadian airline industry and cost thousands of workers their jobs. It is also understood that Canadian safety levels, which are generally higher than those in the U.S., would be brought in line with those in the U.S. (CX4440)

Canadian firms losing out

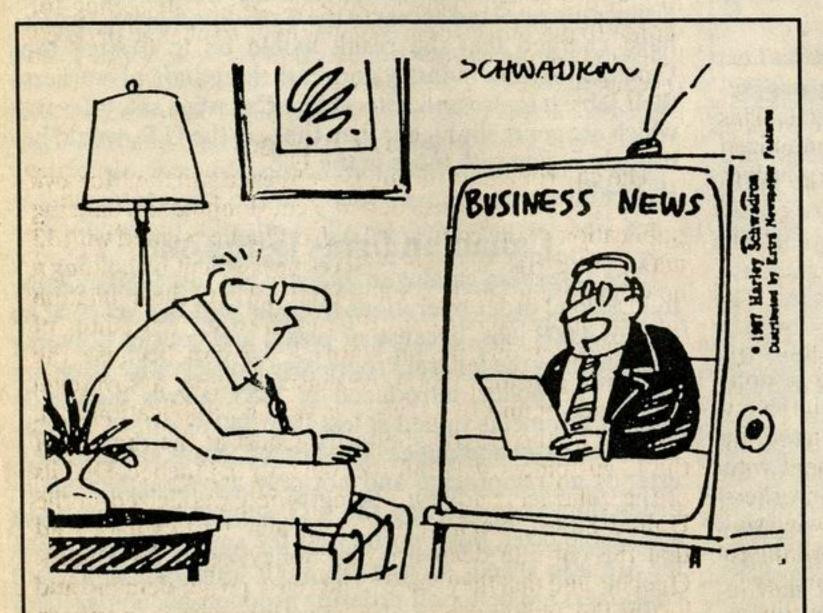
The Canadian catalogue industry has lost \$780 million to U.S. mail order operations over the past five years, at a cost of 4,000 jobs, because of postal and courier policies' brought in by the federal Progressive Conservative government. The policy, introduced in 1985, allows mail and courier shipments valued at less than \$40 to enter Canada free of all taxes and duties. The United States, meanwhile, extends no reciprocity, and not only are Canadian mail order shipments entering the U.S. subject to duties and applicable taxes, but a postal user fee and a customs user fee are also levied. As a result, both Canadian and U.S. consumers are better off ordering products of comparable price from a U.S. firm. The policy is expected to cost the Canadian industry anther 7,000 jobs by 1995. (CX4441)

The rich get richer

A typical chief executive at a Canadian corporation receives a compensation package (salary plus various bonuses and benefits) of \$389,000 (U.S.), according to the U.S. consulting firm Towers Perrin. By comparison, a Japanese CEO gets \$308.000, and an American CEO gets \$633,000. A U.S. CEO typically gets paid 130 times as much as the \$21,735 received by a worker in his company's factory. This differential has increased massively during the Reagan-Bush years: 14 years ago, the difference was 34 times as much. (CX4442)

New tax loophole for the wealthy

The federal government has instituted a change in Canada's tax laws which will mean a multi-billion dollar tax windfall for Canada's richest citizens. The legislation relates to something called 'family trusts', a means by which the wealthy avoid capital gains taxes. By putting money into a family trust, wealthy individuals can permanently avoid capital gains taxes because taxes are imposed only when ownership of an asset changes. By means of a family trust, assets can be passed on from generation to generation without technically ever changing hands, since the trust continues to retain ownership. In 1972, the federal government put a 21-year limit on the length of time that family trusts could escape being taxed. This would have meant that starting in 1993, family trusts would have been liable to tax on capital gains realized by their holdings. However, the Progressive Conservative government has now changed the legislation to put off tax liability until the time of death of the youngest child in the family, thereby extending the tax liability another 80 years or so into the future: a multibillion dollar gift to the wealthy. (CX4443)



"The government's program to speed up the economy is doing well.

The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer at a
much faster rate."

Tax reform makes poor poorer

Changes in the tax system brought in by the federal Progressive Conservative government have resulted in lower-income taxpayers paying more tax in both relative and absolute terms, according to figures for 1989 released by Statistics Canada. (CX4444)

Transfer payments cut

The Progressive Conservative government is making massive cuts in federal transfer payments to the provinces. As a result of the cuts, all federal funding for medicare will be ended within ten years. Payments for other social programs are also being cut substantially. For example, the federal contribution to provincial social assistance programs is being cut by about \$865 million this year alone. (CX4445)

**U.S. siphons Canadian taxes** 

The U.S. government is pressuring American multinational corporations to implement accounting measures which will result in them paying substantially less tax to foreign governments, and more tax in the U.S. According to Lorraine Eden, an economist at Carleton University, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service is engaged in a campaign to have multinationals attribute more of their expenses to Canadian and other foreign subsidiaries. Such a shift results in fewer taxes being payable in Canada, and more taxes being payable in the U.S., where the profit is declared. Such shifts are easy for multinationals to implement, since typically 70 per cent of their trade is within their own firms. By making paper changes in the prices it charges itself for goods and services, a corporation can substantially alter its profitability picture. Canada is particularly affected by such changes, because Canada has the highest rate of foreign ownership in the world, most of it U.S. ownership.

With free trade, corporations now no longer have to take tariff barriers into account in making such decisions. According to Eden, the Internal Revenue Service has an army of experts working with multinationals to change their internal pricing practices to make their practices more beneficial to the U.S. and less beneficial to Canada. Revenue Canada, in contrast, has nothing in place to counteract the U.S. campaign.

(CX4446)

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UI premiums up

The federal Progressive Conservative government raised unemployment insurance premiums by 24 per cent on July 1. The boost is to make up for the withdrawal of \$2 billion of federal funding for the program. The increase is in spite of a promise by the Minister of Finance in 1990 that there would be no further unemployment insurance premium increases for three years.

(CX4447)

Inequalities grow in U.S.

The Reagan-Bush years have seen marked changes in economic status in the United States. During the 1980's, the top one-fifth of the population saw their real incomes grow by 32 per cent while their taxes went down six per cent. The poorest one-fifth, on the other hand, saw their real incomes decline 3 per cent and their taxes rise 16 per cent. (CX4448)

#### "Citizens Coalition" loses

The National Citizens Coalition, a right-wing lobby group, has lost its six-year court battle to prevent trade unions from using any portion of union dues to support political causes. The test case concerned Mervyn Lavigne, a community college teacher, who objected to the fact that a small portion of his union dues (about \$2 per year) were used to support causes he did not agree with, including disarmament campaigns and the New Democratic Party. Lavigne and the NCC argued that this violated his right to freedom of expression and freedom of association. However, the Supreme Court unanimously rejected Lavigne's appeal and reaffirmed the Rand formula, by which all members of a bargaining unit can be required to pay union dues even if they don't choose to join the union. The judges compared paying unions dues to paying taxes, saying that individuals are also required to pay taxes even if they don't agree with some of the purposes for which the taxes are spent. Judge Beverley McLaughlin said that paying union dues does not necessarily involve support for a cause any more than buying a car implies support for the way the manufacturers spends his profits. Labour advocates also point out that all union members have a right to have a say in union decisions, whereas they have no say in how a manufacturer spends his profit. Lavigne and the N.C.C. were ordered to pay legal costs in the case. (CX4449)

Costly postal strikes

During the last big postal strike, in 1987, Canada Post spent \$190 million dollars in "extraordinary expenses" related to the strike, i.e. on trying to break the strike. This amount translates into about \$4,000 for each unionized mail handler working for the corporation, or the equivalent of at 15 per cent raise for each worker.

Source: CLC Today, July/August 1991
(CX4450)

Non-profits get exemption

Ontario's proposed Employee Wage Protection Program has been amended to exempt the directors of non-profit and charitable organizations from personal liability for employee wages. The legislation, introduced by Ontario's NDP government, was intended to deal with companies which went out of business leaving workers unpaid. However, non-profits feared that the new legislation would make it impossible to find directors willing to accept the liability of sitting on a Board of Directors. Even under the existing legislation, directors of non-profits as well as for-profit corporations can be liable for up to six months wages and 12 months vacation pay.

(CX4451)

Science spending eroding

The erosion of federal government spending on science is continuing again this year. Federal spending on science is being increased by 2.9 per cent, while inflation stands at 6.2 per cent.

(CX4452)

#### Thatcherism for kids

The number of children living in poverty doubled during Margaret Thatcher's eleven years as British Prime Minister, according to a report by UNICEF. According to the report, there were 1.6 million children living in poverty in the United Kingdom in 1979, and 3.1 million in 1989. (CX4453)

Fisherman sues pulp mills

Danny Gagnier, a crab fisherman in Gibson, British Columbia, is suing two pulp mills, alleging they destroyed his livelihood by dumping toxic waste into prime fishing grounds in Howe Sound. Mr. Gagnier is suing Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and Western Pulp Inc. It is believed to be the first time that an individual has sued an alleged polluter for loss of income. The entire Howe Sound fishery was closed to crab fishing in 1989 because of high concentrations of dioxins and furans. (CX4454)

Selling Earth Day

The Canadian Earth Day organization has come in for criticism for selling the rights to the Earth Day logo to corporate sponsors, including McDonald's and Ontario Hydro. "Earth Day is being packaged to be sold. It'll be a commodity by next year," said Jim Crabtree. "Earth Day is for people... It shouldn't be sold back to them on a package of Quaker Oats." However, directors of the Canadian Earth Day organization defended their actions. According to board member Patrick Deakin, "We're struggling for money to put ourselves in the position... to change people's behaviour in the world."

(CX4455)

Hydro-Quebec

The environmental group Greenpeace and the Mohawk newspaper Indian Times defied a court injunction banning publication of the contracts Hydro-Quebec signed with 13 major industrial customers. Greenpeace did it by holding a news conference in the United States, where the injunction did not apply. According to Doug George, the editor of Indian Times, his paper ignored the ban because the Mohawks consider the Akwesnasne reserve a sovereign nation not bound by Quebec laws. The publication ban, ordered by the Quebec Superior Court at the request of the 13 customers, was enforceable only in Quebec. Details of the contracts ended up being widely publicized in the United States, Norway, and Australia. Critics have said that the cut-rate deals are big money losers for Hydro-Quebec, and that they serve to increase power demand and justify the building of hydro mega-projects in northern Quebec.

(CX4456)

All-terrain vehicles kill

All-terrain vehicles, which have long been condemned by environmentalists for their noisy and profoundly harmful effects on nature, including the destruction of shorebird habitat and rare vegetation, are also dangerous to their users. An estimated 1,550 people were killed in the United States between 1982 and 1989 while riding ATVs, while over 50,000 a year are injured, according to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(CX4457)

Big game hunters

A woman and two men have been charged in California with inviting wealthy trophy "hunters" to kill big cats kept in cages. The "hunters" paid up to \$10,000 each to stand in front of the cages and shoot the rare animals, which included two Bengal tigers, a spotted leopard, a jaguar, and a mountain lion. One of those charged is a taxidermist who is said to have stuffed the dead animals for the "hunters". (CX4458)

Ozone depleting quickly

The Earth's ozone layer is thinning about twice as rapidly as scientists previously believed, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. A study done by the EPA indicates that the layer above the United States has been depleted about four or five per cent a year since 1978, about double what had been shown for previous studies. According to EPA Administrator William Reilly, the new estimates suggest that there could be an additional 200,000 deaths from skin cancer in the U.S. over the next fifty years, which would represent a doubling of the current rate of about 5,000 skin-cancer deaths a year. (CX4459)

**Environmental rights legislation** 

Ruth Grier, the Minister of the Environment in Ontario's NDP government, has set up a task force to produce a draft Environmental Bill of Rights. Environmental groups criticized the task force as laying the groundwork for a retreat by Grier, who as opposition environment critic had already prepared a complete bill and introduced it into the legislature. The seven-person committee appointed by Grier to draft the legislation includes representatives of the Business Council on National Issues, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Ontario Chamber of Commerce, but no representatives from labour or farm groups.

(CX4460)

#### Polluter wins tax break

Domtar Corporation has requested and received a reduction in the taxes it has to pay in Alberta on land that it owns. Domtar contaminated the land in question so severely as to make it completely unusable. Domtar argued that the land was now impossible to ever sell and therefore worth less and that therefore it should have to pay less tax. The Alberta government agreed to lower Domtar's taxes. (CX4461)



Speak no evil

Canada's Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB) has been trying to dissuade the federal government from raising the issue of radiation releases from U.S. nuclear weapons plants, according to confidential government documents obtained by Toronto's Globe and Mail newspaper. The AECB, supposedly Canada's nuclear watchdog, tried to get the federal government to stop questioning U.S. officials about radiation leaks from nuclear weapons plants in Ohio and Washington, two border states which routinely release large quantities of radioactive substances. According to the 1988 documents, the AECB was worried that the U.S. might respond by bringing up the issue of equally large releases from certain nuclear power plants and uranium refineries in Canada, notably the Cameco uranium refinery in Port Hope, on Lake Ontario. The AECB, ever-vigilant in its defense of the public interest, warned that "both sides would lose if it became public."

- Source: Globe and Mail, 24 October 1991

(CX4462)

#### Still OK to use "Green"

The Toronto Dominion Bank has lost the first battle in its effort to claim ownership of the word "green". The TD Bank has launched legal action against Canada Trust to stop Canada Trust from using the word "green" to promote its environmental initiatives. The TD Bank registered "green" as a trademark in 1978. TD was seeking an immediate injunction to stop Canada Trust from using "green" in its promotions, but this was denied by a federal court judge, who ruled this was not an emergency situation. TD is continuing legal action and is asking for \$55 million from Canada Trust, claiming that Canada Trust is causing confusion among consumers and financial loss to the TD Bank. (CX4463)

Aircraft pollution

The World Wide Fund for Nature has released a report drawing attention to pollution caused by airplanes. Aircraft give off the same harmful gases emitted by cars, mainly carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides, but the effect is magnified many times over because of the thinness of the air at high altitudes. Nitrogen oxides emitted at high altitudes produce high-level ozone, which traps heat and contributes to global warming. Closer to the ground, these gases can be washed out by rain, but at higher altitudes they collect in the atmosphere. (CX4464)

Patenting human life

A laboratory in the United States is seeking hundreds of patents on various parts of human DNA which its researchers have identified. The U.S. National Institute of Health (NIH) has been analyzing various fragments of "complementary DNA or cDNA". Its technicians don't even know what the function of the various gene fragments is: they merely describe their composition, at the rate of 50 to 150 a day, and then take out a patent as the 'discoverer'. The laboratory is not the first in the U.S. to take out a legal patent on parts of the human body, but it is doing it on a more massive scale. Other scientists have been critical of the lab's actions. "I think it's disgusting," said Charles Cantor, a University of California biologist, predicting that the result would be "a disastrous and revolting gold rush to patent everything, every bit of sequence in the world." Sir Walter Bodmer, president of the International Human Gene Organization in London, called the U.S. move "disgraceful". However, Reid Adler, director of the NIH's Office of Technology Transfer, said the NIH was acting in accordance with a U.S. law requiring public laboratories to try to transfer their discoveries to commercial interests. (CX4465)

Dangerous drugs

A study of deaths in Ontario prepared by the Addiction Research Foundation shows that in one year 13,375, or 20 per cent of all deaths, were linked to tobacco use. 6,506 deaths, or 9.7 per cent, were linked to alcohol. 125 deaths, or less than one-fifth of one per cent, were linked to illegal drugs such as cocaine or heroin. In linking a death to drug use, the ARF included both direct causes, such as cirrhosis of the liver, and secondary factors, such as an automobile accident in which the driver was impaired. (CX4466)

Handling of Oka condemned

The International Federation for Human Rights has released a report on the Oka crisis of the summer of 1990 which criticizes all sides for their actions during the dispute. The IFHR condemns the governments of Quebec and Canada for breaking off negotiations and sending in first the police and then the army. The Surete du Quebec is criticized for failing to protect Mohawks from white gangs. Both the SQ and the army are criticized for preventing food and medicine from entering Kanesetake and Kahnawake. The Mohawk Warrior Society is criticized for acting to escalate tensions unnecessarily. The report also suggests that many Mohawks were arrested "under improper conditions" and possibly abused in police custody.

Amnesty International, in its annual report on human rights violations worldwide, said that it is investigating allegations that Mohawks were mistreated by the Canadian

army.

Source: The ACTivist

(CX4467)

#### Journalists' treatment at Oka criticized

The Committee to Protect Journalists, a New York-based organization, has condemned the way journalists were treated during the Oka crisis in the summer of 1990. According to the Committee, Quebec police confiscated video cassettes, turned off journalists' cellular phones, denied them access to equipment and lawyers, threatened and verbally abused at least one photographer, and prevented particular journalists from getting access to the site because the police didn't like the way their newspaper was covering the crisis.

(CX4468)

Quebec police shop for tanks

The Surete du Quebec sent two officers on a cross-border shopping trip to the United States earlier this year to price various kinds of armoured vehicles and equipment to use against 'civic unrest'. According to Surete du Quebec spokesman Pierre Lemarbre the force is considering the purchase of three Leopard tanks as well as other armoured vehicles. The tanks carry a 105-mm cannon and a 7.2 mm machine gun. According to Lemarbre, the 1990 stand-off at Oka demonstrated that the Quebec police did not have enough heavy equipment to deal with a crisis. (CX4469)

Civil liberties body condemns sign law

Quebec's French-only sign law has been condemned by the international human rights organization Article 19, a group which defends freedom of information and expression. Quebec's law allows only the French language on signs outside commercial premises. On inside signs, French must predominate. "If one significant sector of a community is precluded from expressing itself in a particular language, then that is a form of censorship, absolutely," said Frances D'Souza, director of Article 19. The section on Canada in Article 19's report also expresses concern about concentration of newspaper ownership and about the lack of power in voluntary press councils.

(CX4470)

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Postering bylaw

The Ontario Court of Appeal has struck down a City of Peterborough bylaw which prohibited postering "on any public property" within city limits. In throwing out a case against a Peterborough musician who had been charged with putting up posters for his band's performances, the court said that "Postering' as a method of communicating a fact is common in our cities and towns, and no member of our society can be unaware of the use of posters on utility poles to convey information on the part of individuals and governments, varying in nature from notices of garage sales to notices of lost pets, to transit information, to voters' lists." The musician's appeal had been supported by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. (CX4471)

Groups wins right to leaflet at airport

A political group has won the right to display placards and hand out leaflets at federal airports, thanks to a Supreme Court ruling. The court unanimously ruled that authorities at Dorval airport in Montreal were wrong to bar the Party for the Commonwealth of Canada from setting up at the airport. It rejected the government's contention that because it owns the airports, it can ban any activity it wants. Airports are public thoroughfares that cannot be treated like private property, the court said. (CX4472)

Ex-POWs sue Japan over atrocities

Surviving prisoners of war and civilian internees from six countries have filed a claim with the United Nations Human Rights Commission for war reparations against Japan. The action is being carried forward by The War Amputations of Canada. The action is on behalf of 200,000 survivors and their widows, including 1,200 Canadians. The Japanese government has refused to compensate war veterans on the grounds that the peace treaties it signed in 1951 and 1952 ended its legal obligations. Japan subjected prisoners of war to numerous atrocities, including beatings, torture, deliberate undernourishment and starvation, illegal medical experiments, inadequate shelter and clothing, and forced labour, all in violation of the Geneva accords. (CX4473)

Postal workers bugged

The labour movement and civil liberties advocates are calling for a public inquiry into reported illegal wiretapping of the union offices of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers. The calls came after a security company which studied the CUPW's phone system during the 1987 national strike reported that "it is obvious that the telephone system had been compromised." The union suspects that the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service (CSIS) may have been involved, but there is no way of being certain, since CSIS is not required to reveal whose phones it wiretaps. (CX4474)

Obscenity conviction

A Toronto book store and its five owners have been convicted on obscenity charges after police seized magazines which the judge said involved "undue exploitation of sex". Alan Gold, the lawyer for NOP Ltd. and its owners said the decision will be appealed. According to Mr. Gold, the materials in question would be found offensive only by an anti-sexual but vocal minority of Canadians. (CX4475)

Drug testing case

The Canadian Civil Liberties Association (CCLA) is taking legal action against the Toronto Dominion Bank over its drug testing policy. Under the policy, newly hired employees must provide a urine specimen which will be tested for drugs. Employees who refuse can be terminated. The CCLA has filed a complaint under the Canadian Human Rights Act, saying that "Many people would regard the sharing of their urine with strangers as a gratuitous intrusion on their personal privacy and human dignity." The CCLA says the policy discriminates against employees who are presumed to use drugs without any evidence of impaired job performance. (CX4476)

**Hunting in Algonquin Park** 

Environmentalists and Native people are at odds over a recent decision by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources not to prosecute members of the Golden Lake Indian Band who violate game regulations in Algonquin Park. The Golden Lake Band has been pursuing a land claim which includes large portions of Algonquin Park and has been insisting on its right to hunt in the park. The Federation of Ontario Naturalists (FON) is concerned that fish and game are already in decline in the park, and in addition is opposed to any hunting in provincial parks. The FON is calling on the government to take steps to give the Golden Lake Band access to Crown Lands outside the Park, and to work with the band to preserve and enhance the park by training Native people as conservation officers and park wardens. (CX4477)

Warrior Society criticized

An internal investigation by the Iroquois Confederacy says that the Mohawk Warrior Society undercut attempts to reach a peaceful solution at Oka in 1990 and instead deliberately chose to provoke a confrontation with the army. In Kanesetake, a strongly anti-Warrior band council was elected by a large majority in the aftermath of the crisis, in an election which was boycotted by 'traditionalists' who believe that only the traditional chiefs of the Iroquois Confederacy should wield authority. However, traditional chief Kanawato (Samson Gabriel) also stated his opposition to the Warriors, saying that "It was not sanctioned by the Confederacy for the Warriors to pick up arms. They weren't acting according to the Great Law of Peace... When the guns came in, we got out of there because we disagreed."

Source: The ACTivist (CX4478)

Native pollution nightmare

Native communities face extremely serious environmental and health problems caused by pollution, according to Henry Lickers, director of the environmental division of the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne. According to Lickers, what is happening in native communities foreshadows what will happen elsewhere as pollution problems continue. "We are a bellwether because we live off the land. But the nightmare we are living today, you will live tomorrow." The island reserve of Akwesasne is surrounded by heavy industry, including two chemical plants, a pulp and paper mill, two aluminum smelters, and an autoparts plant. These industries produce mercury, PCBs, organochlorines and fluoride that have polluted the land and water, according to Lickers. He also linked the pollution to other problems in the impoverished community, saying that "when resources disappear, people become more desperate. Pollution causes great stress on the community, and ultimately violence results. Mohawks at Akwesasne depended historically on farming, fishing, small-game hunting and raising livestock, activities made impossible in recent years because of heavy pollution. (CX4479)

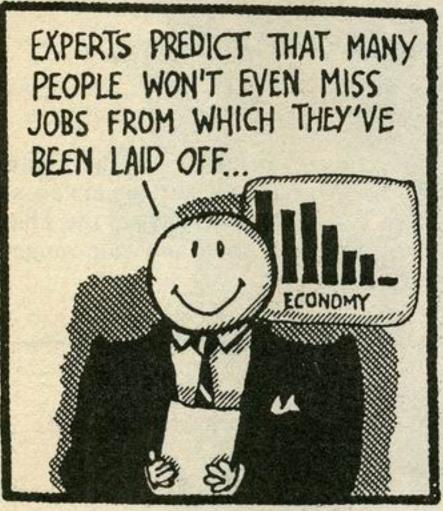
"Granny dumping"

Elderly Americans are being abandoned at hospital emergency departments in a new phenomenon known as "granny-dumping", according to the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). According to AARP, the old persons are usually left in the emergency waiting room by relatives. By the time hospital staff realize that the old person is not sick, the relatives have disappeared. Some just drop off the relative from a car and summon staff by sounding the horn, before driving away. According to Dr. Tom Mitchell, the head of emergency at Tampa General Hospital, which sees two or three such cases a week, people dumping relatives "feel overwhelmed. They have reached the point where they can no longer care for the old person." Medicare in the United States does not pay for care in nursing homes, or for long-term care at home, and temporary help is difficult to obtain. (CX4480)













## New Resources

## Arts/Media/Culture

The Barefoot Channel: Community Television as a Tool for Social Change

Kim Goldberg New Star Books

2504 York Ave. Vancouver, British Columbia V6K 1E3 1990, 176pp, ISBN 0-919573-95-9, \$14.95

Kim Goldberg proposes to reinvigorate community access television by reviving the inspired output of social commentators, experimental artists, and the general public.

With nearly 33 community TV stations spanning the country, the author explores why activists and artisans, so vital in the early development of the medium, have now

largely abandoned access TV.

The increasing control of large cable companies, a continual slide into conventional functions, and the virulent conservatism of participating groups are shown to be central to "the slipping... of once barefoot television... into Gucci loafers".

Goldberg sees our view of power as the underlying culprit, insisting that by restructuring our institutions we can shift to a model in which power is decentralized. In this fundamental challenge to the status-quo, alternative content is seen to be crucial.

From programmes for social and political change to those exploring the lives of the mentally handicapped, Goldberg promotes alternative TV as a means of returning elements of power, control and choice to individuals and communities. The enrichment of artistic expression through the use of community channels is underscored.

One chapter is presented as a "user's guide" to approaching community channels, developing ideas into reality, and to the format of studio interviews, documen-

taries and series.

The public is encouraged to participate more, and to "fan...the glowing embers of democratic communication... into flames of a new, life-affirming, citizen-based culture". (CX4481)

#### **New Resources**

The New Resources section presents information about publications, teaching kits, audio-visual materials and other resources relating to social, economic and environmental alternatives. Summaries of new resources are intended to inform readers about the materials' contents and approach, rather than to present either an endorsement or a critical analysis of them. All entries are numbered and indexed in the Name and Subject indices in the back of the Digest.

If you produce materials which are suitable for inclusion, please send them to Connexions, 427 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1X7.

#### **Telling It:**

Women and Language Across Cultures
Telling It Book Collective (Sky Lee, Lee Maracle,

Daphne Marlatt, Betsy Warland)

Press Gang Publishers

603 Powell Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6A 1H2 1990, 208 pp, ISBN 0-88974-027-5, \$14.95

The strong urge to continue discussion around key issues begun at the Telling It conference held in Vancouver in November 1988 resulted in one and a half years of editing,

critique and analysis by the editors.

The conference was organized to highlight the writing and thought of three groups of marginalized women in B.C. society: Native Indians, Asian-Canadians and the lesbian community. The opportunity for dialogue between these groups and between them and their audiences held out the hope that women would speak openly, hear each other openly and find common ground so that they could help each other feel less marginalized.

The first part of the book provides talks by the three participating writers in the two conference panels entitled 'Across the Cultural Gap' and the 'Writer's Role in Community'. Edited transcripts of the ensuing audience discussion and creative writing by all of the seven panelists are featured. Also included in this section is a short play performed at the conference by a Vancouver Punjabi

theatre collective.

Issues raised at the conference focused on the possible relationship between cultures of colour and white culture, and between lesbian and heterosexual culture, as participants struggled to articulate the pain they felt.

Post conference analysis, in Part Two, crystallized around the issues of racism and homophobia. Three of the panelists and conference organizer Daphne Marlatt formed the Telling it Book Collective and wrestled with their own and each other's cultural assumptions and values; and tried to break through each other's stereotypes to pull the book together.

(CX4482)

#### The Encyclopedia of Censorship

Jonathon Green

Facts on File

388 pp

This Encyclopedia concentrates primarily on the United States and the United Kingdom, but it also covers events in Western and Eastern Europe and in parts of the Third World. The Encyclopedia is an accessible and wide-ranging sourcebook on censorship topics.

(CX4483)

#### Tory culture

"For this government, culture is what you get at a video store."

- Mary Clancy, Liberal MP

#### **Unreliable Sources:**

A Guide to Detecting Bias in the News Media

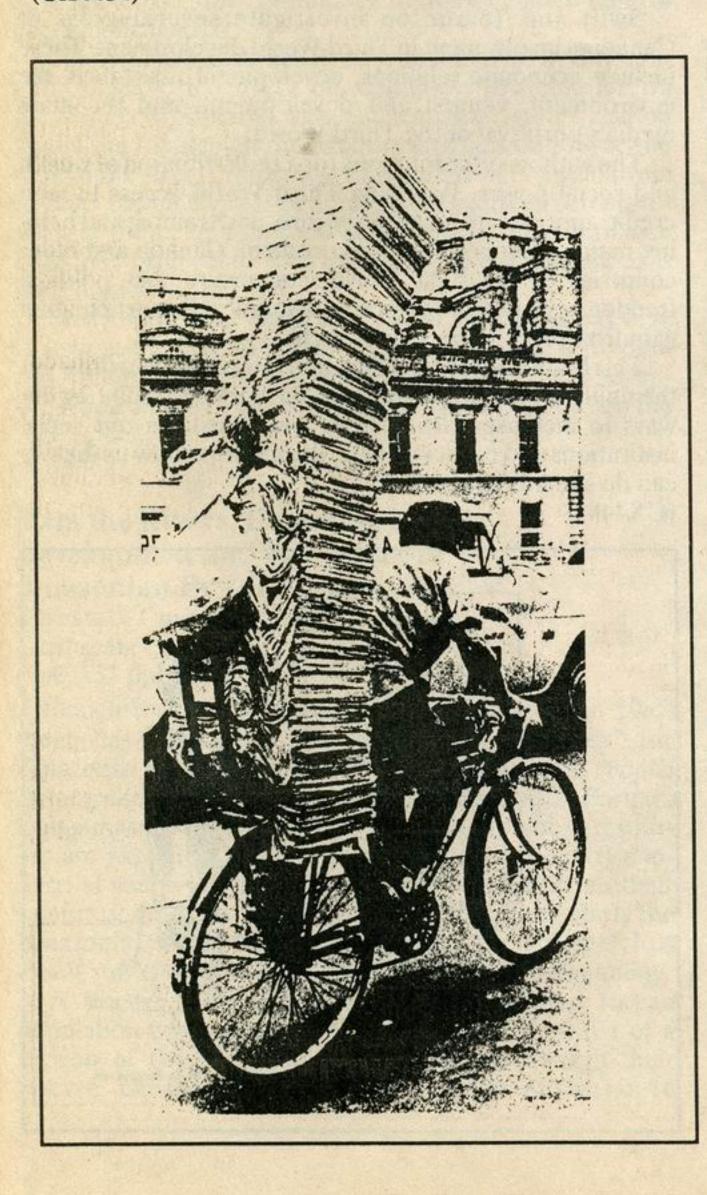
Martin A. Lee and Norman Solomon

Lyle Stuart 419 pp

Lee and Solomon set out to demonstrate how the U.S. news media distort public perceptions of current events. Among the factors at work they identify the institutional framework in which the media function; economic pressure from corporate advertisers; political pressure from government and government agencies; the concentration of media ownership in a few corporate hands; reliance on a small homogeneous pool of 'experts'; and the biases of the people who report and package the news. *Unreliable Sources* documents many instances of how the mainstream media function mainly as providers of a steady stream of propaganda, selective reporting, and hidden agendas dressed up as news.

The thesis of *Unreliable Sources* is not new, but the many documented examples provide a valuable set of illustrations of how precisely media bias works.

(CX4484)



## Community/Urban/Housing

The Canadian City

Kent Gerecke (ed.)

Black Rose

3981 Saint Laurent Boulevard, Suite 444, Montreal, Quebec H2W 1Y51991, 269 pp, ISBN 0-921689-92-6, \$19.95 (pb); 0-921689-93-4, \$38.95 (hc)

This series of articles on the changing Canadian city with contributors such as Hans Blumenfeld, Carolyn Whitzman, John Sewell and activists in Winnipeg's Green Movement, is drawn from the Winnipeg-based City Magazine, the only Canadian magazine on urban thought.

The Canadian City begins with a critical look at urban public policy and its strong connection to capitalist development and the needs of developers. Alternatively, ethical and ecological urban planning would address the needs of citizens and the alienation present in cities.

Using case examples of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra Concert Hall and Toronto's St. Jamestown, *The* Canadian City emphasizes community involvement in urban design and a community economic development model.

In protecting the environment and well-being necessary for survival, "green cities" arise out of a clear analysis of our underlying assumptions and embody humane urban policies and planning. Empowerment of citizens would replace their domination by experts.

Each of the six parts has an introductory summary of the

section's contents and three articles.

(CX4485)

#### Can we save the cities?

Exploring Urban Frontiers is the title of issue #17 of Raising the Stakes, The Planet Drum Review.

Unfortunately, the contents do little to increase one's optimism. After an introductory lament for the failure of bioregionalists to confront urban problems, as manifested by the failure of the fourth North American Bioregional Conference to agree on resolutions or on an effective platform to recognize urban areas within bioregions and make them more sustainable, the issue offers a variety of ecologists' viewpoints. Most of the writers have lots of ideas of how great the city could be with rooftop gardens, local governing councils etc, and a few ideas how we are going to get from here to there (sound familiar?) There are some constructive suggestions for immediate action, such as acquiring a piece of urban land for a restoration project installing native flora and fauna, and another to create more housing units, closer to jobs and public transit. But there is nothing that seems likely to be effective in time, considering the Worldwatch Institute's prediction that the Earth can only endure another forty years of overpollution, ozone depletion, rain forest destruction and global warming before we pass the threshold of irreversible environmental destruction. The magazine leaves one feeling that anyone who hopes to survive what Pogo called the Short Age should abandon the city and seek rural self-sufficiency. (CX4486)

#### CALVIN AND HOBBES

34





PANGEROUS POISONS SEEP INTO UNDERGROUND WATERWAYS.

OVER THE YEARS, THESE



#### Montreal: A Citizen's Guide to Politics Jean-Hugues Roy and Brendan Weston (eds.) Black Rose Books 3981 Saint Laurent Boulevard, Suite 444, Montreal, Quebec H2W 1Y51990, 215 pp

The volume concentrates on events in Montreal since the victory of the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) in the civic election of 1986. The essays in this book provide a vigorous critique of the behaviour of the MCM in office. Authors express their disappointment at the way in which the MCM quickly abandoned its platform of democracy and conservation as soon as it achieved office. As a result, many members of the old MCM have resigned to form two new organizations, the Democratic Coalition and Ecology Montreal. The authors examine several specific measures of the new administration, among them its increasing centralization of power, in direct violation of its platform of decentralizing power to neighbourhood councils with real power. Coupled with this was a clampdown on internal discussion and dissent within the MCM itself. Other articles look at the changing economic and demographic profile of Montreal, at housing, transportation, and ecology. One article argues that Montreal has become increasingly out of step with the political climate of Quebec, and that Montreal should look at the option of working toward sovereignty from Quebec. (CX4487)

## Development/International

#### **Conflicts of Interest:** Canada and the Third World

Jamie Swift and Brian Tomlinson (eds.)

Between the Lines

1991, 349 pp, ISBN 0-921284-41-1 (pb), 0-921284-40-3 (hc), \$21.95 (pb), \$39.95 (hc)

As a followup to Ties that Bind: Canada and the Third orld (1982), authored by several of the same people, Conflicts of Interest provides a detailed and useful discussion of international development for the 1990s.

Swift and Tomlinson blame the international movement of capital in accordance with corporate profit interests for the monumental economic problems of the Third World. A global free marketplace has not only failed to improve the conditions of the poor but has actually worsened them. In dominating national economies, transnational corporations have eroded local control.

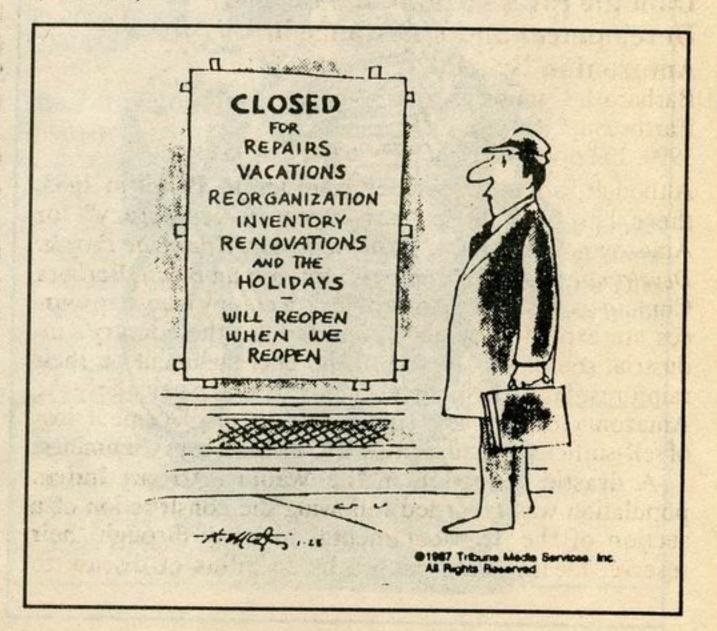
Canada's role in acting to stem this tide has not been impressive.

Swift and Tomlinson investigate several areas of Canadian involvement in Third World development. These include economic relations, development assistance, the environment, women and development, and the mass media's portrayal of the Third World.

The authors offer solutions for a redistribution of wealth and social power. Providing Third World access to land credit, appropriate technology, jobs, and training and helping national economies regain control, Canada and other countries of the First World can ensure that political freedoms, security of person and democratic participation gain firm roots in the Third World.

This book has good background information to draw out the unjust worsening poverty in the world. By pointing out ways to increase participation and transform our social institutions and consciousness, the authors show us that we can do something about it.

(CX4488)



#### Relentless Persistence:

Nonviolent Action in Latin America

Philip McManus and Gerald Schlabach (ed.)

**New Society Publishers** 

1991, 312 pp, ISBN 1-55092-013-8, \$16.95

Essential reading for anyone committed to nonviolence or interested in exploring the degree to which it's practical against totally ruthless and unprincipled opponents. Latin American workers and peasants tend to respond nonviolently to the military terrorism launched against them by the wealthy national elites and the USA, partly due to lack of access to the weapons needed for armed resistance and partly to a tradition of "firmeza permanente," relentless persistence, which has enabled the people to preserve parts of their culture during five centuries of conquest and oppression. There is no great commitment to pacifism or familiarity with the work of King and Gandhi.

The most significant work for social change in Latin America today, the editors find, is that of the many thousands of community organizing projects that empower the poor and marginalized, often by encouraging them to create elements of an alternative economy. Such projects have their roots in community solidarity rather than in

charismatic leaders.

Chapters on resistance in various countries by different authors have a variety of emphasis; the chapter on Guatemala is primarily a chronicling of atrocities, that on Argentina focuses on the Madres de Plaza de Mayo who took to the streets to protest the murder of their children; in Chile the mechanics of creating a popular urban movement at the neighbourhood level and starting alternative economic projects to feed the people are discussed, as is rural organizing in Peru.

Many nonviolent Latin Americans are convinced that, so long as the people remain conscious of their own identity, roots and collective power, they will find the appropriate means of confronting their oppressors when the

time comes. (CX4489)

#### Dam the Rivers, Damn the People: Development and Resistance in Amazonian Brazil

Barbara J. Cummings

Earthscan;

1990, 132 pp, ISBN 1-85383-067-4, \$14.95

Although formal democracy returned to Brazil in 1985, there has been little "participatory democracy" for Amazonia. In her book, Dam the Rivers, Damn the People: Development and Resistance in Amazonian Brazil, Barbara Cummings describes Amazonia as a colony whose resources are exploited by and "exported" to the country's industrial south. As a result of the encroachment on their rainforest land, the peoples of Amazonia, particularly the Amazonia Indians, have suffered death, displacement, loss of self-sufficiency and exposure to disease, says Cummings.

A drastic reduction in the Waimiri-Atroari Indian population was recorded following the construction of a section of the Transcontinental highway through their reserve. Deaths were caused by an influx of disease to

which the Indians were not immune and by battles between Indians and road construction crews. Battles were also fought between Indians and the government Indian agency FUNAI. Cummings alleges that the then regional director of FUNAI, Sebastiao Amancio, was responsible for the attempted genocide of the Waimiri-Atroari, when a powder dropped from planes "reportedly burned their throats and resulted in immediate death". Further encroachment on the reserve comes from licenced mining concessions throughout the reserve and from the Balbina reservoir.

The Brazilian government's "2010 Plan" "outlines 31 hydroelectric dams to be constructed in the northern region" but Amazonia's habitat, people and wildlife are jeopardized by such projects. Barbara Cummings describes the impact of the Balbina dam on the riverine community of Cachoeira Morena. The river had provided fish, irrigation, drinking water, sanitation and transportation. Now, "the people can no longer provide for their basic needs without reliance on government programs". Fauna and flora have also suffered. Due to interruption of the annual flood cycles and subsequent fish losses, "an entire community of tree species, dependent on the fishes yearly

feeding and seed dispersal habits, are at risk".

Cummings believes unified resistance to the exploitation of Amazonia is crucial to the region's survival. Resistance is currently fragmented but it is developing some unity at last. Alliances like the "Amazon Alliance" between rubber tappers and Indians, and alliances between those with conservation versus economic interests have been established. Cummings writes: "The democratization of information and public opposition from all affected sectors offers a timely opportunity to meet the challenge of a unified resistance, and to form a network to protect the future needs of Amazonia. She dedicates her book to the memory of Chico Mendes, creator of the "Amazon Alliance", who was assassinated.

(CX4490)

#### Mercury, Silt and Fear

Northern Insights has produced a 30-minute videotape, Mercury, Silt and Fear, portraying the results of Ontario Hydro dams in the north. The tape costs \$30 plus PST & GST and \$2 shipping, from Northern Insights, 72 Jean Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 5E9. (CX4491)

**Organic Directory** 

Canadian Organic Growers has published the 1991-92 edition of the *Directory of Organic Agriculture*. The directory lists 1,500 primary organic growers, distributors, retailers, organic fertilizers and other products and associations and groups. The directory is available for \$12.95 from Canadian Organic Growers, Box 6408, Station J, Ottawa, Ontario K2A 3Y6. (CX4492)

#### **LOON Directory**

The Lake Ontario Organizing Network has produced a Health and Environment Directory, which lists 600 groups active in health and environmental issues. Contact Great Lakes Health and Environment Directory, c/o Atlantic States Legal Foundation, 658 West Onondaga Street, Syracuse, New York 13204 U.S., (315) 475-1170. (CX4493)

#### **Environmental Resource Book**

The Ontario Environment Network has published a new edition of its Environmental Resource Book, a directory of Ontario environmental organizations. Cost is \$10 to non-members. Contact Ontario Environment Network, 201-C, 2 Quebec Street, Guelph Ontario N1H 2T3. (519)837-2565. (CX4494)

## Economy/Poverty/Work

For the Common Good:

Redirecting the Economy Toward Community, the Environment, and a Sustainable Future

Herman E. Daly and John B. Cobb, Jr.

Beacon Press, 1989, 482 pp, ISBN 0-8070-4703-1, \$20.95

This book will mainly interest readers with some grounding in economics; other will find it difficult, though not necessarily impossible, to follow the technical jargon (each term is usually explained when first used.)

The authors, a World Bank economist and a theologian, argue that economists should cease regarding their field as a science measurable by arbitrary standards such as the Gross National Product, which fail to take into account the environmental harm emphasis on economic growth is

doing.

However, their proposal to change public misconceptions about the value of unlimited growth, free trade etc, by reforms in religion and in the universities seems to overlook the degree to which the need to grow or perish is integral to corporate capitalism, and the extent to which our institutions are locked into the structures of the prevailing economic system.

Two pages are devoted to a few of the efforts to build alternative economic models through small communities.

(CX4495)

#### Transport Policy and the Environment: Six Case Studies

Jean-Philippe Barde and Kenneth Button (eds.)

Earthscan

1990, 211 pp, ISBN 1-85383-075-5, \$24.95 (pb)

This book looks at the UK, the USA, West Germany, France, The Netherlands, Greece and Italy. Each case demonstrates, in different ways, the problems in transport policies produced by the failure to take into account the true social costs. Here, a group of economists have demonstrated the folly of such partial ways of thinking and have provided models for ways forward.

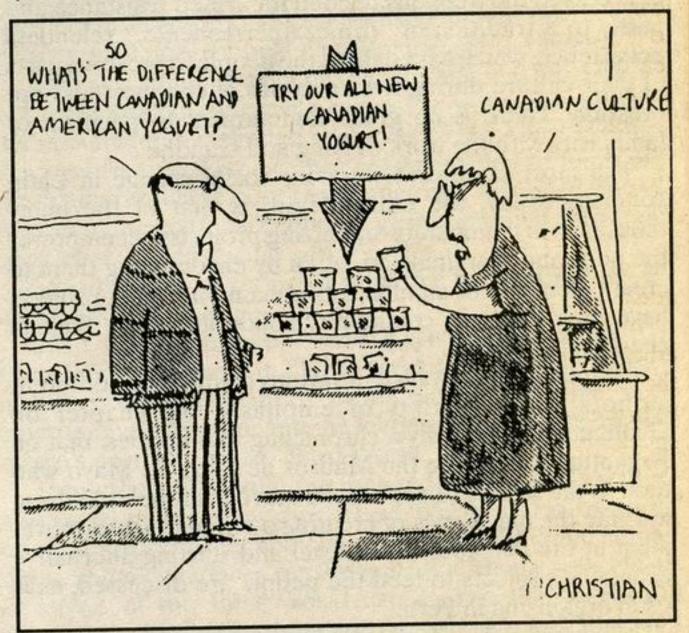
(CX4496)

#### **Ethical Mutual Funds**

Social Investment Organization #447 - 366 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5A 3X9, (416) 360-6047.

Ethical mutual funds (EMFs) are the most important vehicle for social investment in Canada. EMFs are accessible, relatively unsophisticated and have had good financial success. Despite their promise, EMFs are not without their faults. This guide provides an in-depth review of both the problems and promise of the flagship for social investment in Canada.

(CX4497)



### Education/Children

Cooperative Learning & Social Change: Selected Writings of Celestin Freinet

Edited and translated by David Clandfield and John Sivell

Our Schools/Our Selves & OISE Publishing 1990, 148 pp, ISBN 0-921908-07-5

1698 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ontario M4L 2B2 1990,146 pp, ISBN 0-921908-07-5; ISBN 0-7744-0359-4

In reaction to the highly centralized and controlled French education system in the 1920s and 1930s, Celestin Freinet, a rural teacher in the south of France, pioneered an international movement for radical educational reform. Using a cooperative learning approach between pupil and pupil, teacher and parent, and pupil and community, Freinet emphasized creative and relevant schoolwork for children's learning that involved a direct appreciation of the natural world. The use of appropriate technologies were an essential part of classroom teaching.

In his innovative look at the modern school, Freinet believed that activities such as composition writing should not be done because the teacher has scheduled it into the classroom timetable but because the child has something to say and a burning need to say it. In this way, writing becomes a medium of communication with others and can reflect the expression of the child's inner self. Freinet spells out techniques for generating this 'free writing' in a primary school classroom.

In the technique of classroom printing, the children use an actual printing press to create text recounting the experience of a recent outing. Printing led to the development of a school magazine filled with the children's writing and was distributed to other schools in France.

Examples of Freinet's natural method at work for reading and writing, grammar and scientific enquiry are provided. Natural learning is an experimental process of learning through trial and error. The role of the teacher is to construct tasks that require cooperation and help learners see the point of activities expected of them in school.

Selections of Freinet's writing used in the book also reflect how a classroom should be organized and, curriculum planning based on both the needs of the pupil and work-based skills training.

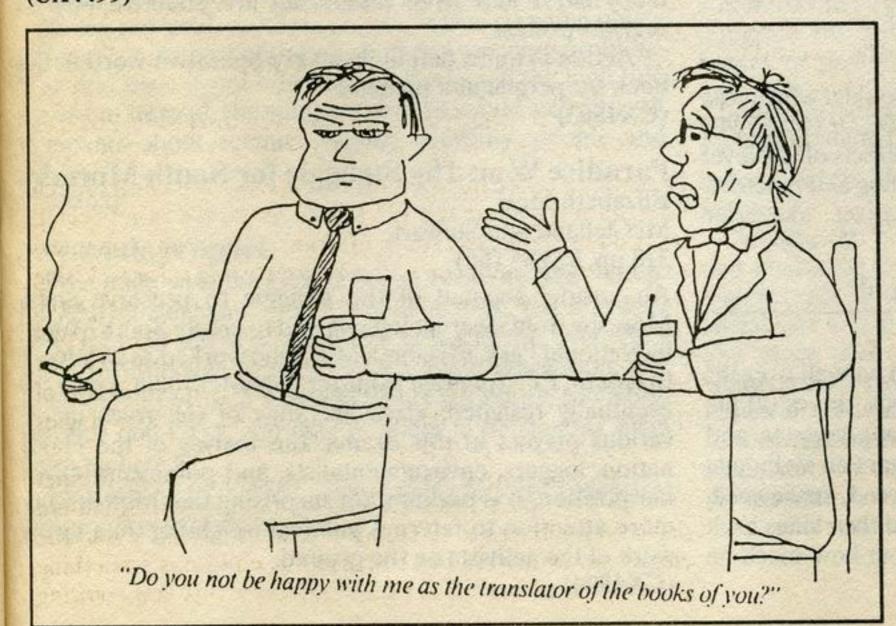
The necessary linkage of such an education system to the surrounding community and to societal change is also addressed.

Introductory passages to each part of the book by the editors and translators provide a helpful understanding of the excerpts presented. This is the first English translation to bring a broad selection of Freinet's work to an English-speaking audience.

(CX4498)

#### **Participatory Action Research**

Action and Knowledge: Breaking the Monopoly with Participatory Action Research is a new book, edited by Orlando Fals-Borda and Muhammad Anisur Rahman. Participatory action research seeks to actively involve the people in generating knowledge about their own condition and how it can be changed. Available for \$16.50 from The Apex Press, Suite 3C, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A. (CX4499)



# Environment/Land Use/Rural

#### Land and Community: Crisis in Canada's Countryside

R. Alex Sim

University of Guelph, Office for Educational Practice, Raithby House N1G 2W1

1988, 230 pp, \$15.00, ISBN 0-88955-128-6

Rural sociologist and adult educator R. Alex Sim argues that we should go back to the land, again, and discover in rural society values and social organization necessary to surviving an increasingly urban future.

Sim's thesis is that rural society is overlooked due to urban dependence upon "great associations," economies of scale, and other socio-cultural institutions of unmanageable size. In a book intended for rural and, secondarily, urban lay readerships, Sim sketches where rural Canada has been sacrificed to the cult of bigness in agriculture, government, culture, business, social and religious practices.

Present among the one-third of Canadians living in town (communities under 10,000 pop.) and country is a new populism, and the cradle of economic co-ops, a community ethic and environmental holism. Sim writes:

"Rural people may not be ready to challenge head on present trends and arrangements, but there is evidence of discontent and a striving toward action – small beginnings, social innovations that are, in effect, pioneer pathways that others may be encouraged to follow.... A widespread cynicism toward political leadership and government policies may stimulate rural people to look to themselves for direction, rather than distant authorities."

Sim calls for decentralization, power-sharing with rural communities, and an appreciation of the new, less agriculturally dependent rural Canada on its own terms. The despoliation and depopulation of the countryside may be

stemmed if social and economic planning is especially adapted to the rural, and if the social and cultural bounty of rural people is harvested. Sim closes by arguing for popular participation in decision-making structures, in a book as lyrical and reflective as it is concerned with trends and policy histories. Other books on rural Canada Sim recommends include Gerald Gold's St. Pascal: Changing Leadership and Social Change in a Quebec Community, and Ralph Mathews' There's No Better Place Than Here: Social Change in Three Newfoundland Villages. (CX4500)

#### Good Planets Are Hard to Find!: An **Environmental Information Guide, Dictionary** and Action Book for Kids (and Adults)

Roma Dehr and Ronald M. Bazar Namchi United Enterprises P.O. Box 33852, Station D, Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 4L6, (604) 736-6931 1989, 39P, \$7.00, ISBN 0-919597-09-2

A does not stand for apple. In Good Planets are Hard to Find-An Environmental Information Guide, Dictionary and Action Book it stands for Amazon rainforest, acid rain and atmosphere. Authors Ronald Bazar and Roma Dehr with Nola Johnston, illustrator, have produced this delightful, educational book to teach children (and adults) the meaning of ecological terms while educating them about problems which face the fragile ecosystem, Earth. The book also offers "a large range of activities" with a view to solving the problems "promoting the belief that each one of us can make a difference to our planet."

Each letter of the alphabet represents an ecological term and concise definitions for each word are given. Following the definition of many words are active phrases designed to solicit the readers' involvement. After ocean, for example, three suggestions for action are listed: "I can avoid pouring harmful chemicals like paint and motor oil down the drain; I can buy biodegradable soaps and deter-

gents; I can protect my beaches."

The theme of environmental protection runs throughout this book designed for ages 8 and up. Norma Johnston's beautiful illustrations will attract and hold the readers' attention and interest while Bazar and Dehr's message will help young readers "set patterns based on knowledge and insight that will continue throughout their lives."

(CX4501)

#### The Nuclear Power Booklet: The Case for a Nuclear-Free Ontario

Clifford Maynes Nuclear Awareness Project Box 2331, Oshawa, Ontario L1H 7V4 1990, 42 pp, \$2.50, ISBN 0-9693642-2-9

This is the revised second edition of the booklet which was reviewed in issue #50 of the Connexions Digest (CX3724). The Nuclear Power Booklet discusses the effects of low level radiation, and the hazards of uranium mining and reactors. It also talks about solutions and alternatives, like solar power and natural gas.

(CX4502)

#### Nature lover

"A rancher is a man who strings barbed wire all over the range, drills wells and bulldozes stock ponds, drives off elk and antelope and bighorn sheep, poisons coyotes and prairie dogs, shoots eagles, bears and cougars on sight, and supplants the native grasses with tumbleweed, snakeweed, cow shit, anthills, mud, dust, and flies. And then leans back and grins at the TV cameras and talks about how much he loves the American West."

- Edward Abbey

#### The Earthscan Action Handbook for People & Planet

Miles Litvinoff Earthscan;

1990, 337 pp, ISBN 1-85383-062-3

The Earthscan Action Handbook for People and Planet is a compendium of the world's major ills with suggestions for remedial action.

The book is divided into two parts: Part 1, Human Needs and Part 2, The Planet. Litvinoff points out that this division is purely for the sake of clarity because "separation of the planet's problems from those of the human race is artificial (neither can be eased without the other)".

Part 1 contains chapters titled Food - The Right to Eat, Wealth-Greed Versus Need, Population and Health, Women-Present Burdens and Future Role, and Human and Civil Rights, part 2: Working the Land to Death, Water - the Most Precious Resource, The Atmosphere -The Sky's the Limit, Habitats and Species - Nature Under

Seige, and A World Without War?

Litvinoff begins each chapter with a quotation, Lloyd Timberlake on hunger and poverty; Simone de Beauvoir on equality for women; the World Watch Institute on improving energy efficiency and therefore improving the atmosphere; Archbishop Desmond Tutu on war and Rachel Carson on water quality. These quotations serve as excellent introductions to the problems which follow. As each ill is identified, it is followed by suggested solutions. Litvinoff recognizes that these remedies will rarely be "simple, swift or conflict free", none the less, "where possible, the book tries to link long-term solutions with action we can take as individuals by adjusting our consumption and lifestyle and participating in campaigns and political life."

Litvinoff urges individual involvement. "Consumer pressure can be effective" he says, citing how thousands of Exxon customers cancelled their credit card accounts when the company "failed to act quickly to clean up its disastrous oil spill off the Alaskan coast." If you care about human rights, Litvinoff says, join Amnesty International, lobby MP's and write letters, all are effective ways to

register protest.

Action is quite definitely a very operative word in this book for people and planet. (CX4503)

#### Paradise Won: The Struggle for South Moresby

Elizabeth May McClelland and Stewart 318 pp, \$23.95 (hc)

An 'inside' account of the struggle to preserve South Moresby from clearcut logging and to create South Moresby National Park. Elizabeth May, who worked as an advisor to federal Environment Minister Tom McMillan, a post she eventually resigned, gives her view of the roles of the various players in this drama: the natives of the Haida nation, loggers, environmentalists, and politicians. Given her position, it is perhaps not surprising that May devotes more attention to internal political infighting than to the work of the activists on the ground. (CX4504)

#### The Rising Seas

Martin Ince Earthscan

1990, 152 pp, ISBN 1-85383-077-1, \$14.95

While acknowledging that the world does not yet have the technology or data to accurately forecast the extent to which global warming will cause sea levels to rise, Martin Ince does not support "anyone who proposes standing in the way of the oncoming juggernaut on the grounds that it may be an optical illusion".

In his book, *The Rising Seas*, science correspondent Martin Ince discusses predicted sea level rises, maintaining that no continent or island will remain untouched. The Third World, lacking the defence and relief resources will be the hardest hit and "the picture of disadvantaged nations and people being harmed further by sea level rise caused by the developed world's pollution habits presents policy makers with the starkest possible moral issues – or should" says Ince.

In a world warmed by greenhouse gas emissions, sea levels will rise as water becomes warmer and expands and as glaciers begin to melt. the small glaciers of the Alps and Scandinavia already show evidence of rapid retreat in the last few decades.

Ince cites many examples of nations, people, animals and plants which will suffer as sea levels rise. For example, low lying Bangladesh, where flooding has already killed thousands, is extremely vulnerable. Some small states may be totally destroyed but damage from rising seas will also be insidious – erosion to buildings, salt infiltration in drinking water systems. Mangrove swamps, tolerant to brackish water, will suffer as precious sediment is washed from the trees' roots. Coral reefs, some scientists believe, may be endangered by deeper, warmer seas.

Dealing with sea level rise will take new knowledge, engineering, technology, and new practices and methods in every field from town planning to agriculture. Ince discusses ways of facing the rising seas, from dams to simply allowing the sea to claim certain areas which would then become buffers, protecting other places further inland.

Rising sea level, says Ince, is not "a free standing policy problem", it is a part of the whole global warming problem. "The real issue is not how high up the beach the high tide comes but instead, the subject contains subtle and difficult arguments about science, money, morality, people and politics."

(CX4505)

Free trade prophet

Free trade with the United States would be like "sleeping with an elephant." "If it ever rolls over, you're a dead man. And I'll tell you when he's going to roll over. He's going to roll over in times of economic depression, and they're going to crank up those plants in Georgia and North Carolina and Ohio, and they're going to be shutting them down up here."

-Brian Mulroney in 1983, campaigning for the Progressive Conservative leadership

#### Health

#### Privatization and Health Care: The Case of Ontario Nursing Homes

Vera Ingrid Tarman
Garamond Press
67A Portland Street Tord

67A Portland Street, Toronto, Ontario M5V 2M9 1990, 128 pp, \$9.95, ISBN 0-920059-53-8

Privatization in health and social care has become a contentious issue. Vera Ingrid Tarman examines the private versus public debate in *Privatization and Health Care: The Case of Ontario Nursing Homes*. She points out that there is a "blurring of roles and responsibilities between the public and private sectors". The debate, therefore, focuses on "attempts to introduce market principles into public health and social services" rather than complete privatization of these services.

Privatization advocates believe that "government social spending presents a threat to the nation's productivity", removing initiative, creating dependency, and draining the economy" and that more efficient and responsible services are produced by the private sector. Tarman says that "perhaps the greatest advantage of the private sector is its ability to provide complete capital and some operating costs at little expense to government". However, Tarman identifies many problems with privatization, among them, "a basic contradiction between the profit motive and quality of care," "poor accountability and lack of public input", less government control of services with the balance of power "decidedly in favour of the nursing home industry", and the problem of access. She states: "the forprofit sector is unlikely to provide services where there is insufficient market demand".

Public sector planners "can design a system according to present and future demographic trends, population mobility and economic and geographic inequities" notes Tarman. Another public sector advantage is its accountability to the public—its services are legislated, funded, and administered by government. Reforms such as the drive to integrate the socially segregated elderly; initiatives for homes to provide psychogeriatric care; development of alternatives to institutional care such as meals on wheels and day care have been a feature of the municipal homes for the aged programs, whereas, according to Tarman, many reforms have had to be "forced" upon the private sector.

Tracing the history of Ontario's nursing home policy, and examining privatization's impact on the nursing home system leads Tarman to conclude that providing health and social care and making a profit are contradictory functions. She urges that, with privatization on the rise, "further ventures into commercialization must be acknowledged, reviewed and assessed in light of the tensions between service provision and profit that commercialized services embody."

(CX4506)

#### Health, Health Care, and Medicare

National Council of Welfare

Brooke Claxton Building, Ottawa K1A 0K9, (613) 957-2961

Autumn 1990, 79 pp, ISBN 0-662-18209-X

As an update of its earlier 1982 report on health care, the National Council of Welfare takes another look at health and health care to find ways to improve the organization of the existing health care system. It emphasizes federal leadership and calls for both interprovincial and federal-provincial cooperation to resolve the outstanding issues facing the current system. Some of the issues addressed include the use and misuse of technology, the need for innovative ways of delivering services and more community-based care for the elderly.

According to the Council, the health gap between rich and poor Canadians, and of aboriginal people remains pronounced and warrants federal intervention. The need to develop health objectives and healthy public policy not just in the health arena is discussed. It recommends the moderation of new technology costs and looks at better government management of human resources in the health

services.

Continued federal safeguarding of the principles of medicare is needed to ensure that health care in Canada remains accessible, portable, universal and comprehensive. Its threatened erosion in provincial jurisdictions should be stemmed with the use of the penalty provisions of the Canada Health Act.

Other recommendations include a commendation for the federal decision to compensate people who received AIDS-infected blood and support for compatible patient health information systems.

(CX4507)

#### A Healthy Business:

#### World Health and the Pharmaceutical Industry

Andrew Chetley

Zed Books

57 Caledonian Road, London, N1 9BU, United Kingdom A Healthy Business examines the faults of the pharmaceutical industry, including failures to develop drugs most needed by the world's poor, rushing drugs to market before adequate testing, and promotional strategies which encourage irrational drug use. The campaign for rational prescribing is also examined.

(CX4508)

Menopause examined

Healthsharing devoted its Winter 1990 special issue to the issues around menopause in such articles as "The Colours of Menopause, Experiences of women from different cultures" and "Hot, Hot, Hot; Sex after Menopause". Healthsharing is available for \$15/\$28 per year for individuals/groups from 14 Skey Lane, Toronto Ontario M6J 3S4 (416) 532-0812.

(CX4509)

## Human Rights/Civil Liberties

#### Writers in Prison

Ioan Davies

Between the Lines

1990, 274 pp, ISBN 0-921284-42-X (hc), ISBN

0-921284-43-8 (pbk)

Ioan Davies, a professor of sociology and political thought at York University has analyzed the prison writings of several well-known prisoners such as the Russian novelist, Solzhenitsyn, the playwright Jean Genet, and Vaclav Havel, Czech dramatist, poet and essayist and now President of Czechoslovakia. Although Davies draws his sample from writers who were incarcerated for political or religious reasons, their stories or "fragmentary scratchings on the walls of a cell", form a folk-history of incarceration, exile and slavery.

In examining the themes that pervade prison literature, Davies develops a philosophy of incarceration which contains the distinctive stories of prisoners such as Black Americans or women. Their personalized accounts are shown to articulate the problems of the wider prison community. By underlining the difficulties in entering and understanding the context of the writer because of our cultural and social biases, Davies shows us the importance

of doing so.

Using examples of prisoners in "riven situations", Davies points to the pervasiveness of military control, armed police surveillance and the political opposition to both in the world and reflects on the roots of this violence at the base of Western civilization. His work uses the vehicle of prison literature to impel us to find alternatives to prison and violence.

(CX4510)

**Human Rights videotapes** 

The Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation has produced a series of 5 videotapes for use at senior elementary or secondary levels or for adult audiences. The series examines the lives of people who have effected change in the area of human rights in Canada. They include:

The Justin Clark Case (Rights of the physically disabled)

The Justine Blainey Case (Gender equality)

Bernard Ominayak and the Lubicon Case (Native rights)
The Action Travail Des Femmes Case (Equality in the
workplace)

The Preston, Nova Scotia Story (Racial equality)

Copies of the series are available for \$120 for all five or \$30 each + GST & PST from:

Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation, 323 Chapel Street, Ottawa Ontario K1N 7Z2 Canada

(CX4511)

#### The Concept of Human Rights in Africa Issa G. Shivji

CODESRIA, 1990

Issa G. Shivji dissects the conception of human rights as universal principles and shows that they have an ideological context, causing 'universal' rights to vary from place to place, time to time, and situation to situation. Shivji examines the western view of human rights with its emphasis on individual freedoms, closely linked to the idea of the capitalist market, and contrasts it with the collectivist con-

ception based on social and economic rights.

He argues that the individualist market-oriented idea of rights cannot be applied uncritically to Africa. But Shivji also takes issue with the relativist view of human rights according to which, in Africa and the Third World in general, notions of human rights and freedoms are said to be inapplicable. Shivji rejects this, arguing that all this does is provide African dictators with justification for human rights abuses. He is sharply critical of the way in which African rulers have used the ideology of 'developmentalism' to create 'authoritarian monstrosities called one-party states'. (CX4512)

#### Nobody's Business: The Paradoxes of Privacy Alida Brill

Addison Wesley

1990, 197 pp, \$22.95, ISBN 0-201-06745-5

The need for privacy, "to be protected from invasion, control, intrusion, exposure", seems to be inherent in "our communal psyche", says Alida Brill. Privacy, she says, is the right "most valued by civilized people". Privacy is not guaranteed, as Brill illustrates in Nobody's Business, her essay on the privacy rights of women, gays, the chronically ill and the elderly.

Paradoxically, says Brill, we sometimes choose to submit the most private areas of our lives to public scrutiny seeking "in the most public arenas the right to choose how we live the most private part of our lives."

The privacy of women seeking abortion is frequently invaded says Brill, citing, among other reasons, legal action by husbands and boyfriends and obstruction by zealous right-to-life forces attempting to prevent abortion. She looks at less obvious denial of privacy, like restrictions in the U.S. on the public funding of abortion. "Privacy is essentially denied to those who cannot buy it," she says.

Calling AIDS "privacy's new prism", Brill points out how the disease has invaded gay privacy. Gay activism, however, illustrates what she calls "a paradox of privacy". Recalling attempts by gay activists in the U.S. to have the right to engage in private homosexual acts guaranteed to them, Brill says the activists were "voluntarily revealing the identity of their sexual souls in the hopes that there would come to a day when their private acts would be protected nationally". "Even more paradoxical", writes Brill, is the practice of "outing" - gays revealing the sexual nature of 'closet' gays, especially those in the public eye.

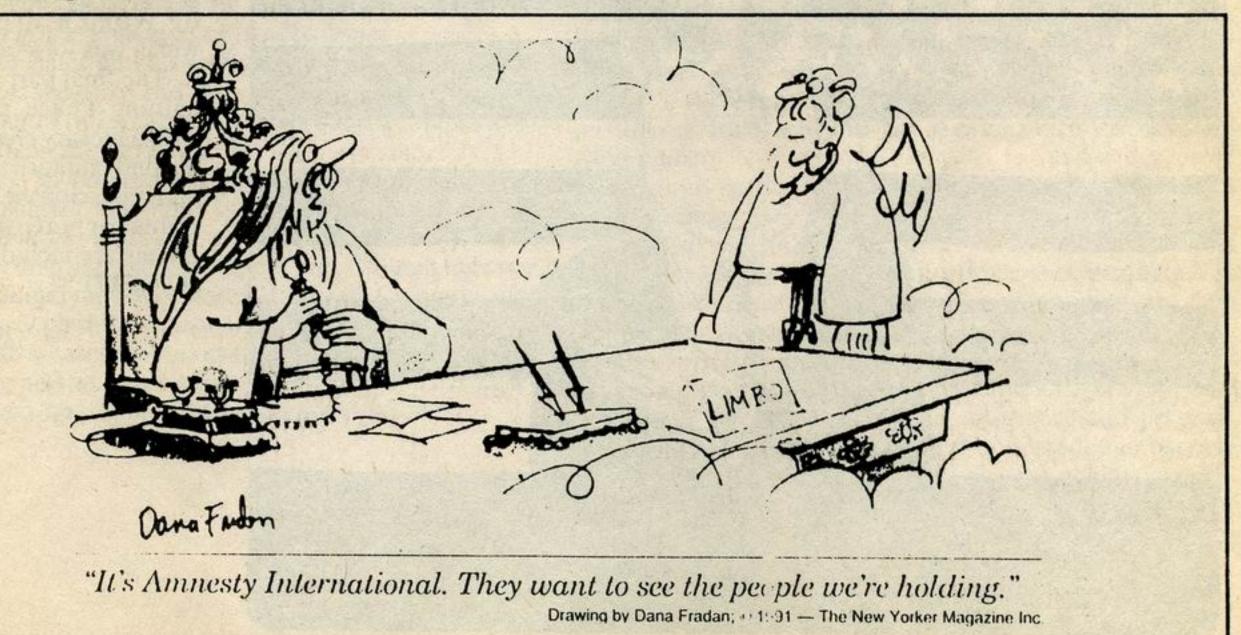
Brill chronicles many cases where the right to die is withheld from the ill and elderly, givong examples of medical heroics and lawsuits filed by strangers on another's behalf, (even if the life saved is in a vegetative state). Death used to have a more predictable pattern, Brill says, and it was less denied. The right to die privately, at home, without medical technology is a right granted to very few. Brill believes we must, "come to an understanding about the need for our own individual involvement in our deaths".

Nobody's Business makes the strongest possible case for the nobility of privacy and sets out ways for all of us to protect and promote it.

(CX4513)

#### **Human Rights in Canada:** Into the 1990s and Beyond

A collection of 14 articles examining Canadian human rights issues. \$18.05 from Human Rights Research and Education Centre, University of Ottawa, 57 Louis Pasteur, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5. (CX4514)



### **Lesbians and Gays**

#### On Our Own Terms

On Our Own Terms is a "practical guide for Lesbian and gay relationships", which contains information on issues such as workplace benefits, home and property, estate planning, child custody, and health care. Copies are available for \$7.95 from the Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights in Ontario, 736 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2R4, (416) 533-6824. (CX4515)

### **Native Peoples**

#### Keepers of the Earth

Keepers of the Earth: Native Stories and Environmental Activities for Children, is a collection of North American Indian stories and related hands-on activities designed to inspire children ages five through twelve and teach environmental understanding, appreciation, and stewardship. Written by Michael J. Caduto and N. Scott Momaday, it is published by Fifth House Publishers, 20-36th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 5S8. 229 pp, \$22.95 plus \$1.50 shipping, ISBN 0-920079-57-1. (CX4516)

### Peace

Up and Doing: Canadian Women and Peace Janice Williamson and Deborah Gorham, eds.

The Women's Press

229 College Street, #204, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1R4 1989, 262 pp., ISBN 0-88961-130-0

Intended to document Canadian women's work for peace and the ongoing dialogue of women engaged in peace work, this collection of essays by thirty-seven women activists and authors begins with a history of the Canadian women's peace movement from the early part of the twen-

tieth century up to World War II.

"Thinking About Peace", the second of four sections in the book, provides valuable insights on the Western war machine. Violent action based on textbook information and not on the actual particulars of a conflict is seen as part of the problem. Kim Echlin looks at the effect of U.S. testing of nuclear weapons and the consequent suffering and exploitation of people in the Marshall Islands. Donna Smyth, a novelist and critic discusses the language of war and Sandra Rabinowitch writes on the popular action and adventure novels introduced by Harlequin Books in 1981. The use of fictional Rambo-type characters perpetuates the myths around violence.

Women's actions for peace range from liberal pacifism,

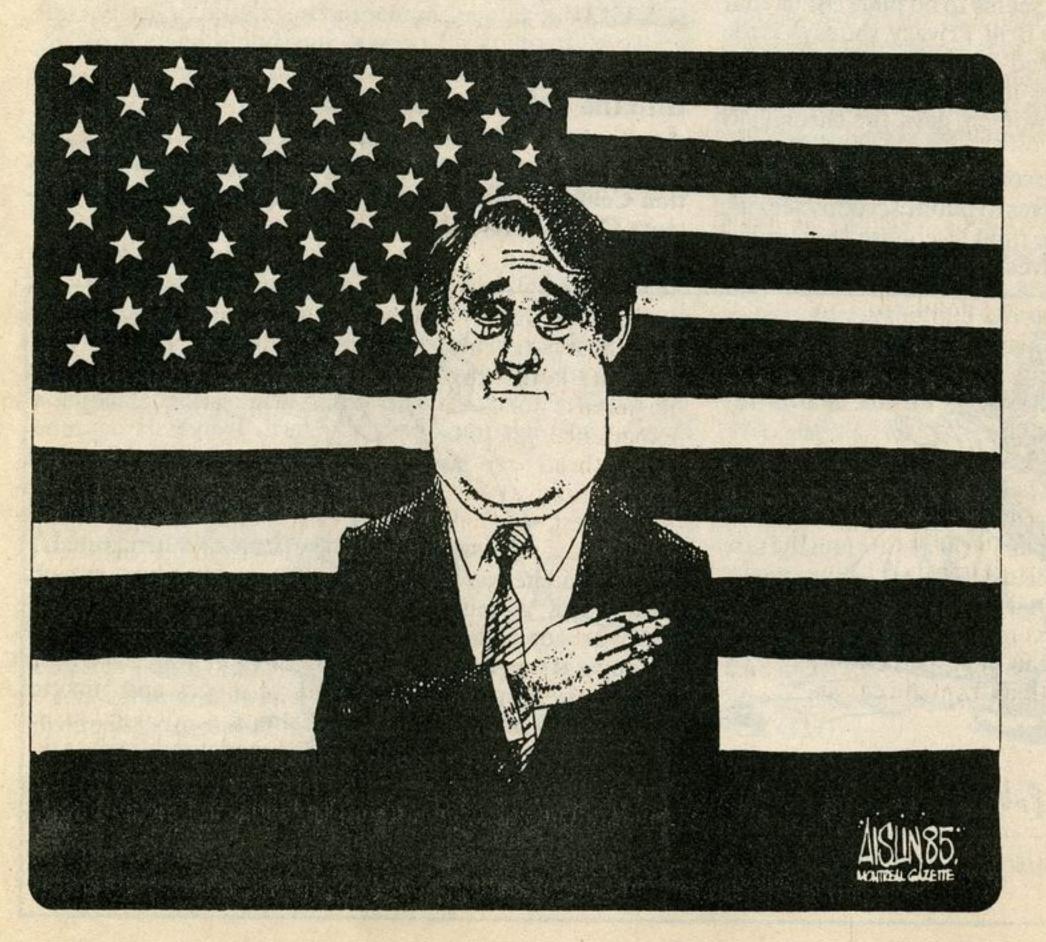
to nonviolent action, to armed struggle.

The third section, the longest in the book, has various

examples of women acting for peace; an account of the Litton Systems protest in Toronto organized by Women's Action for Peace in November, 1983, a court statement of one of the Vancouver (or Squamish) Five sentenced to life imprisonment and an essay on the Canadian Voice of Women organization which was formed in 1960.

The final part entitled Imagining Peace provides us with a literary challenge to go beyond militarized language and consciousness to social transformation. Several poems are included.

(CX4517)



#### Cold War Blues: The Operation Dismantle Story

James T. Stark Voyageur Publishing 82 Frontenac Street, Hull, Quebec J8X 1Z5, (819)-778-2946 1991, 384 pp., 24.95, ISBN 0-921842-14-7

Cold War Blues is part autobiography and part secret history of alleged Canadian government complicity in post-WWII nuclear politics. Stark, the founder and long-time president of Operation Dismantle, was sufficiently close to the escalation of both the arms race and public conscious-

ness that the two genres blur.

Operation Dismantle had as a primary mandate the organization of a world-wide referendum on disarmament. Believing the local relevant to the global, Dismantle combined high-profile lobbying at the United Nations with homegrown initiatives, such as a campaign to persuade Canadian municipalities to declare themselves nuclear-

weapons free.

Hope rode very high, Stark affirms, until External Affairs sabotaged the world referendum with its failure to sponsor the requisite motion at the U.N. Stark also contends that Canadian foreign policy decisions were directly constrained by the U.S., citing then-Prime Minister John Turner's waffle on Canadian government support of a global nuclear freeze. Disapproval of Dismantle's influence went beyond hot-line calls from George Schultz, however. Stark provides evidence that Dismantle's demise was assisted by Canadian intelligence officials, and that his home telephone was tapped.

Stark's tone in Cold War Blues is personal and pedantic by turns, as he includes documents and data from the intensive U.N. lobby, and much reflection on his role within the larger Canadian peace movement. Stark's prominent point is that the Cold War was, indeed, hot for the many who died in proxy battles or were starved of resources wasted by the superpowers. Canada's identity as global peacekeeper is subjected to a historical Rorschach test, and our leadership found as committed to Cold War

psychology as the Pentagon or the Politburo.

Cold War Blues puts Canadian participation in the Gulf War into perspective, and demands a public inquiry into the true costs of three decades of cold warfare. Stark closes

on this note of self-examination:

"One way or another, the human race must face up to the new realities that have been thrust upon us by the technologies of mass destruction. We must achieve democracy on a planetary scale, perhaps through the creation of a directly-elected world House of Commons and perhaps through the occasional use of world referendums. We must do whatever it takes to repair the damage that's been done, and we must create a new world order based on justice, co-operation, truth and sweet reason."

(CX4518)



#### Women

#### Women and Social Change: Feminist Activism in Canada

Jeri Dawn Wine & Janice L. Ristock (eds.) James Lorimer & Company 1991, 396 pp, ISBN 1-55028-356-1 (pb), 1-55028-358-8 (hc), \$24.95 (pb)

This collection of essays provides useful learning and teaching materials on the Canadian women's movement, and is intended to foster feminist social change. The research and teaching methods used, honour and make women's perspective central and continuous and involve an intense focus on and the legitimization of women's

experience.

Its three sections include: frameworks and strategies representative of feminist activism in the Canadian political context, with links to the global women's movement and specific examples of organizing efforts and forms such as the Saskatchewan Women's Coalition founding, the Ontario Farm Women's Movement, the Disabled Women's Network and the New Brunswick Tobique Women's Group's struggles with the federal Indian Act. The final part looks at innovative linkages of theory and practice, designed to bridge academic and non-academic barriers and provides a synthesis of academic and political work.

The variety of theoretical, organizational and strategic issues and political perspectives presented highlight cur-

rent struggles in the community.

(CX4519)

#### Women and Crime

Volume 3#2, of Canadian Journal of Woman and the Law 400 - 1 Nicholas Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7B7

This issue emphasizes the need for intervention to reorder economic, political, cultural and social relations to eliminate violence against women. Its goal is to change the criminal law system so it recognizes the sex, class, racial and cultural differences of women and their concerns.

In issues such as women's sexuality, politics, mother-hood and economic exploitation, criminal law is shown to be controlling of women. Women have often not been given equal protection under criminal law and so have been left at the mercy of violence, which may be trivialized. This overcontrol and underprotection of women limits their self-determination.

Efforts to obtain formal and substantive equality in the criminal justice system are discussed in articles such as the civil disobedience of the Greenham Common women, a statistical profile of the Canadian female offender and the controlling aspects of current Ontario laws for delinquent or neglected young persons. Two aboriginal women cite the pain they experienced because of racism and oppression in the criminal justice system.

An analysis of several recent cases underscores progress made and the work still to be done to achieve the desired equality and protection of women under the law. Book reviews are included in the final section of the issue. (CX4520)

#### A Fearful Freedom:

Women's Flight from Equality

Wendy Kaminer Addison-Wesley 1990, 250 pp, ISBN 0-201-09234-4, \$24.95

Lawyer Wendy Kaminer uses legislation and case examples to examine the changing roles of women and their struggle with the pattern of work, family life and economic inequities. In doing so, she unearths an unsettling search for identity and anxiety about emerging choices for women. Women clamoring for protective laws instead of full rights are compromising the struggle for needed rights.

In making the case for the primacy of equal rights, Kaminer responds to an underlying resistance to egalitarian feminism, the belief that justice for women is incompatible with justice for families and community. According to Kaminer, a commitment to winning full equality is the only way to resolve inequities so that women are free to shape their own lives.

Kaminer examines the Equal Rights Amendment struggle in the United States and equality in the workplace, educational institutions, and the home. Reproductive choice issues and U.S. government resistance to the expansion of civil rights are also included.

A Fearful Freedom adds to our historical perspective on feminism and provides an analysis of its present polarities. Kaminer expresses frustration with the movement's gains and losses but challenges us by insisting on nothing less than full equality.

(CX4521)

### Social Justice: General

#### Time to Change

Boyce Richardson

Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security Summerhill Press

1990, 300 pp, \$14.95, ISBN 0-929091-18-3

Time to Change is one book that can be judged by its cover: it features an hourglass, and the caption "An award-winning writer reveals critical information on the environmental, economic, military and social challenges we must confront in order to achieve a safe and secure future."

Journalist and film-maker Boyce Richardson's synthetic report was inspired by the 1987 Brundtland Report on Development and the Environment, and sponsored by the Institute for International Peace and Security (IIPS). The book makes a strong, statistically-informed case for the extension of the Brundtland "sustainable development" thesis to Canada. That is, economic growth is necessary, but the distribution of wealth must be just and the environment protected.

Each chapter is given over to one of the topic areas mentioned in the caption. Throughout, an evaluation of Canada's participation in global and domestic policy and programs is combined with histories of issues as various as agriculture and the arms race. Richardson's sources comprise expert reports, books, interviews and useful scraps from the table at a series of IIPS-sponsored dinner-dialogues.

Richardson's diagnosis of Canada's problems recalls what author Margaret Atwood once described as the country's "schizophrenia":

"It is open to question whether we will continue to have the national coherence necessary to adopt the needed policies. The very existence of Canada has always been an act of faith against geography. But the size of the country, the small population, and the great decentralization of powers among the provinces has a certain balkanizing effect and prevents adoption of consistent industrial and economic policies."

Richardson's solutions involve an empowered U.N. and renewed Canadian and international commitment to existing protocols on the ozone layer, nuclear proliferation and other issues. The book is written as if by a newspaper columnist with unlimited column inches, and intended for the layperson concerned for current affairs.

Time to Change gives great encouragement to the work of non-governmental organizations and to a more politically active citizenry. A connection between economic development, environmental health and social justice is insisted upon throughout, and evidence given that a newly aware public may be humanity's last, best hope.

(CX4522)

#### Turtle Talk: Voices for a Sustainable Future

Christopher Plant & Judith Plant New Society Publishers & The New Catalyst P.O. Box 189, Gabriola British Columbia V0R 1X0 1990, 133 pp, ISBN 1-55092-001-4

The New Catalyst alternative magazine was initiated in 1985 by co-editors Judith and Christopher Plant from the remote interior mountains of British Columbia. The quarterly magazine has now spun off a "bioregional" book series.

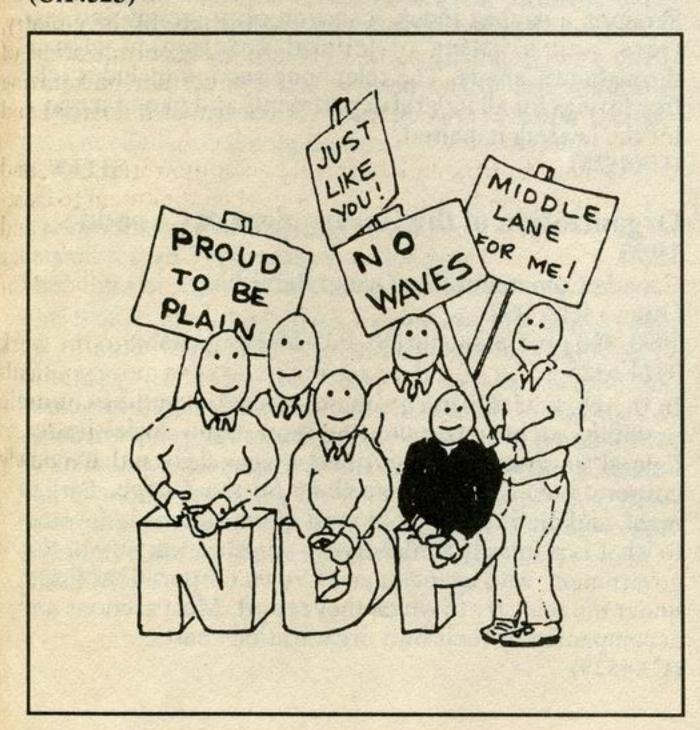
Turtle Talk is a collection of interviews with activists who variously address the multiple themes that the turtle image suggests. To illustrate: "the animal that carries its home on its back", slow but persistent, teaches us "that you can get ahead only when you stick your neck out".

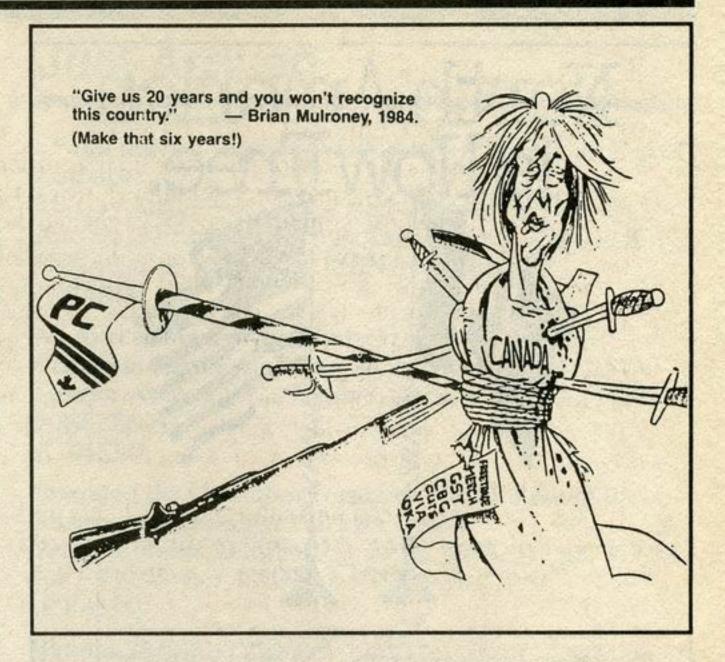
Some of the themes presented here issue from conscious bioregionalists – who have adopted the turtle as an official emblem – while others have their sources in viewpoints as diverse as anarchism and witchcraft, feminism and Buddhism. Together, they offer unique insights into the true depths of the crisis of the industrial world, and into what might be done to redirect society upon an organic, regenerative, sustainable course.

The current movement known as bioregionalism seeks to "resuscitate" culture with emphasis on self-government without hierarchy; on process, consensus, and "bioregions... as an alternative to nations". This perspective is counterposed against the old adage that "the means justify the ends".

Other resonant and important themes include the essential task of getting in touch with nature; the need to identify with Native peoples and their "non-civilized truths about satisfactory living"; and the necessity for society to outgrow its "dominance disease". And most of all, the essential job of translating these ideas into a "politics of the possible".

(CX4523)





## The Unmaking of Canada: The Hidden Theme in Canadian History Since 1945

Robert Chodos, Rae Murphy and Eric Hamovitch James Lorimer and Company 35 Britain Street, Toronto, Ontario M5A 1R7 1991, 192 pp., ISBN 1-550283375, \$14.95 (pb)

The present crisis in Canada, consisting of demands for sovereignty for Quebec, pressures to integrate with the U.S., native peoples' demands for self-government, economic recession and regional tensions, is, according to the authors, rooted in the whole history of the postwar period. These events, they argue, reflect deep changes taking place in Canada and in the rest of the world. Tensions in the Soviet Union and the economic integration of the European community underline the book's historical and international dimensions.

The postwar era in Canada saw increasing integration with the U.S., especially in the 1980s with the election of the Mulroney government, the development of a new business elite in Quebec and the Free Trade Agreement with the U.S. According to the authors the problem is not the deficit or debt. It is the need to develop more democratic procedures of government and a constitutional framework that more accurately reflect what Canada is. On a concrete level, we must rethink what the country's priorities for government spending and intervention in the economy are.

Chodos, Murphy and Hamovitch favour a democratic, binational Canada with government structures capable of acting in the collective interests of its citizens to reduce the effects of the business cycle, maintain key sectors of the economy, meet vital social needs and strengthen the links that make this one country. They argue for a democratic binational Canada, which would be a restatement of our original constitutional agreement.

The book would have been strengthened by more application of the historical analysis to present-day issues. Overall the book does provide an excellent historical perspective of current Canadian problems.

(CX4524)



**Immigrant settlement** 

The Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI) has published *Immigrant Settlement Counselling*, a training guide for counsellors. \$25 + \$2 shipping from OCASI, 579 St. Clair Avenue West, Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario M6C 1A3. (CX4525)

Peter Kropotkin: From Prince to Rebel

George Woodcock and Ivan Avakumovic Black Rose Books

1990, 466 pp, \$19.95, ISBN 0-921689-60-8

First published in 1947 under the title *The Anarchist Prince*, this book appears to have been reprinted with little or no revision despite changes in the current political climate to which the relevance of Kropotkin's thought is assessed. For instance, the authors' view that capitalism is being replaced by managed bureaucracy had more going for it in 1947, when state socialism was riding high, than it does today.

Still of current relevance, however, is Kropotkin's discouragement as he watched the Bolsheviks destroy the liberatory goal of the Russian revolution. His conclusion, shared by the authors and equally relevant to us today, was that 'vanguard' groups such as anarchists cannot themselves alter society, but can prepare the intellectual climate in which such an alteration may later occur (just as writers of the Enlightenment paved the way for the French Revolution.)

The book is highly readable, and provides an unforgettable portrait of a man whose mistakes in short-term judgment were more than offset by his pivotal role in developing a long-term vision of the replacement of the all-powerful state by a world federation, composed of federations of regions and towns in which life is co-operatively organized. (CX4526)

### **Activist's Bookshelf**

**People Patterns** 

Roger Sauve Western Producer Prairie Books Saskatoon, Saskatchewan 1990, 149 pp., ISBN 0888333412, \$16.95

In this informative reference on the current make-up of Canadian society, Roger Sauve, economist, demographer, corporate planner and journalist presents statistical information on relevant demographic and socio-economic issues. The material presented includes current male and female trends for specific age groups and income categories on topics such as the labour market, family dynamics and education.

The implications of each trend are discussed following an easy-to-read narrative explanation of the technical information presented. In its predictions about Canadian society, the reader may compare herself with the rest of the population and prepare for expected changes in areas of interest.

Each of the fifty-seven people patterns has charts on a facing page making the book well-organized and easy to access information.

(CX4527)

Guide to Federal Programs and Services 1990

Supply and Services Canada 1990, 454 pp, \$15.50, Catalogue No. P38-4/1-1990E, ISBN 0-660-13451-9

This hefty volume is intended to be a compendium of information about federal government activities of interest to the public. This new edition includes central government agencies as well as government departments. There is a detailed table of contents, as well as sections on Telephone Services, a subject index, a section of programs and services, and a listing of federal government offices throughout Canada. The telephone section includes toll-free listings for all federal departments and phone services for the hearing impaired.

(CX4528)

Organization of the Government of Canada 1990

Canada Communication Group Publishing Ottawa K1A 0S9 1990, 418 pp, Catalogue No. P35-55/1990E, ISSN 0474-6325

In the back of this thick volume is a large pull-out chart providing an overview showing the relationships of most federal government departments, agencies, and Crown corporations. There are sections on the Crown, Parliament, and the Judiciary, but most of the volume is devoted to what is primarily a ministry-by-ministry overview of the government, with agencies and Crown corporations listed under the ministry to which they report. Most sections are accompanied by their own organization charts. (CX4529)

#### Money Making Marketing

Dr. Jeffrey Lant

JLA Associates, 50 Follen Street, Suite 507, Cambridge

MA 02138 U.S.A., (617) 547-6372

1991, 1987, 288 pp, ISBN 0-940374-19-6, \$38.50 postpaid This is a new and revised edition of the book reviewed in the Winter 1988 issue of *Connexions* (CX3341). Lant's stress on the importance of marketing is relevant to non-profits with his message that it is vitally important to "know thy client" and his/her problems and what you can do to help solve them. The chapter on "Creating Effective Documents" is particularly valuable for anyone charged with creating effective publicity for a group or cause. The chapter on mail marketing is relevant for the many organizations now relying on direct mail to raise funds. (CX4530)

#### The New Age Community Guidebook: Alternative Choices in Lifestyles

Harbin Springs Publishing P.O. Box 82, Middletown CA 95461 USA 1989, 128 pp, ISBN 0-944202-03-9, \$7.95

This alternative lifestyle guide contains a directory of over 200 rural, urban, and religious communities with the names, addresses and a short description of each. Thirty-two longer descriptions of specific communities in the USA and a few in Canada appear along with needed information on joining and living in such a community. Another section includes available resources such as educational centres and relevant books.

Several distinguishing features of this New Age movement are a global consciousness which uses understanding and respect, rather than confrontation. Respect for and work with existing authorities by providing a complementary vision promotes a "being for life" rather than against something.

In bringing spiritual values to physical concerns, some 3000 communal living situations survive in North America. Networks such as the Federation of Egalitarian Communities have formed and provide mutual benefits for its members. The community spirit generated helps in creating a needed global cooperation.

(CX4531)

Directory of Publishing 1990

Cassell & The Publishers Association 1990, 396 pp, ISBN 0-304-31887-6

This British-published directory provides an extensive listing of more than 1100 English-language publishers in 19 countries (excluding the USA), as well as distributors, book clubs, translation services and authors' agents. Indexed by company names, individual names, and ISBN prefixes. A useful source for those seeking wider distribution channels and sales for their printed materials; however, the focus is on 'mainstream' publishers and distributors rather than small-press or alternative ones. (CX4532)

### **Just Arrived**

... "and the last shall be first": Native Policy in an Era of Cutbacks

Murray Angus, Aboriginal Rights Coalition (Project North), 151 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N8, 1990, 88 pp, \$15.50, ISBN 0-9694610-0-3 (CX4533)

An Alternative Federal Budget

Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, #904 - 251 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5J6, ISBN 0-88627-991-7 (CX4534)

Breaking the Canadian Formula: The Making of the Energy and Chemical Workers Union
Wayne Roberts, Between the Lines, 1990, 312 pp, \$19.95 (pb), \$39.95 (hc), ISBN 0-0-921284-31-4 (pb) (CX4535)

Building Bridges: The emerging Grassroots Coalition of Labor and Community

Jeremy Brecher and Tim Costello (ed.), Monthly Review Press, 122 West 27th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A., 1990, 354 pp, ISBN 0-85345-792-1, \$12 (CX4536)

The Canada Assistance Plan: No Time for Cuts National Council of Welfare, Jeanne Mance Building, Ottawa K1A 0K9, (613) 957-2961, 1991, 28 pp, ISBN 0-662-18600-1 (CX4537)

Canadian Women's Autobiography in English: An Introductory Guide for Researchers and Teachers Helen M. Buss, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, 151 Slater, Suite 408, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3, 1991, 50 pp, ISBN 0-919653-24-3, \$5 (CX4538)

The Case for Phasing Out Organohalogens
Jack Vallentyne, Greenpeace, 185 Spadina Avenue #600
Toronto, Ontario M5T 2C6, (416) 345-8408, 1991, 8 pp
(CX4539)

Children, Families and Public Policy in the 90s Laura C. Johnson and Dick Barnhorst (ed.), Thompson Educational Publishing, 11 Briarcroft Road, Toronto, Ontario M6S 1H3, 1991, 269 pp, ISBN 0-55077-015-2, \$\$19.95 (CX4540)

Chronicle of Canada

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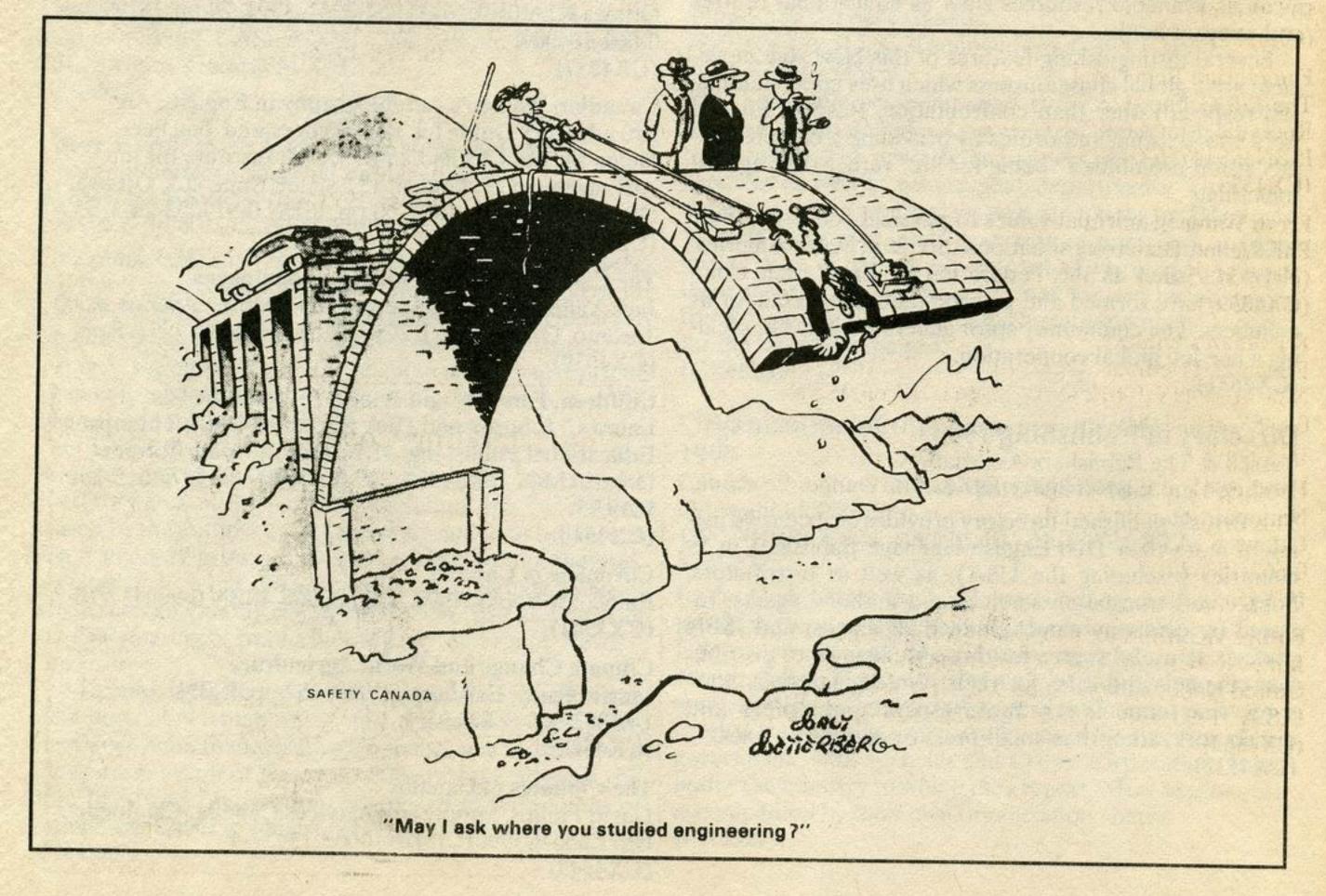
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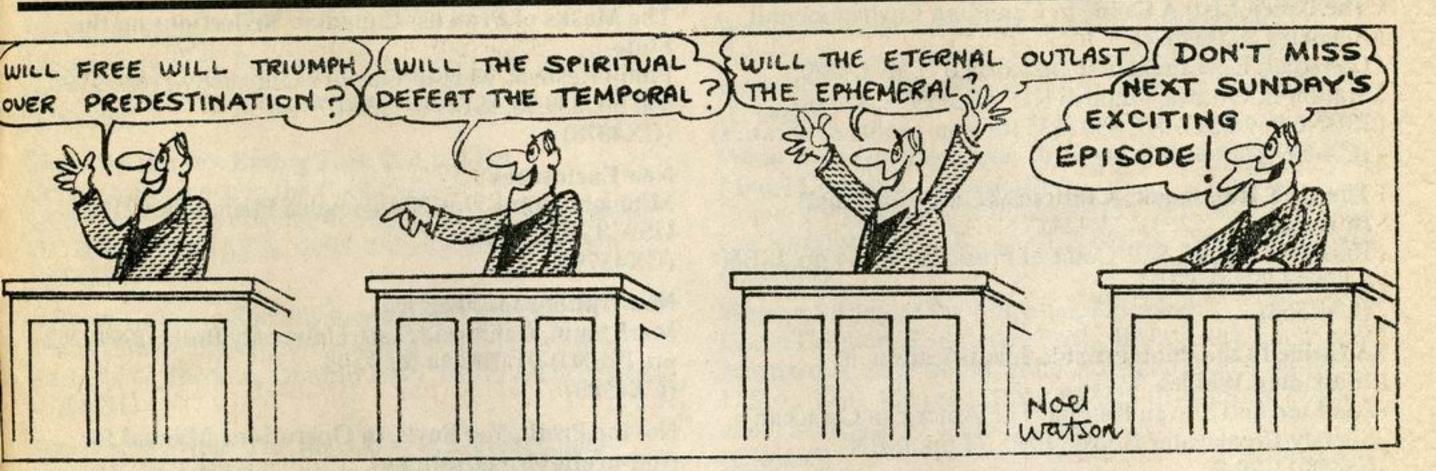
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49



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Future Wealth: A New Economics for the 21st Century James Robertson, TOES/The Bootstrap Press, 777 United Nations Plaza, Suite 9A, New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A., 1990, 178 pp, ISBN 0-042850-25-4, \$14.50 (CX4562) The Gender of Breadwinners: Women, Men and Change in Two Industrial Towns 1880-1950

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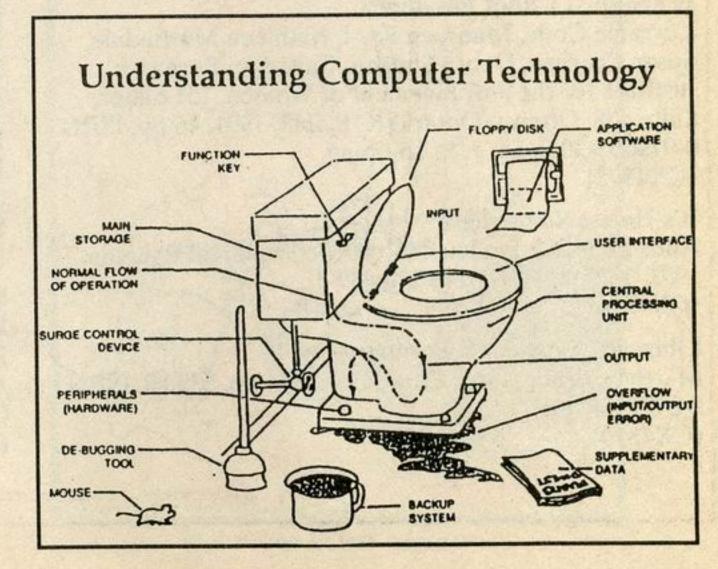
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Green Business: Hope or Hoax? Toward an authentic strategy for restoring the Earth

Christopher Plant and Judith Plant (ed.), The New Catalyst/New Society Press, 1991, 136 pp, ISBN 1-55092-147-9 (pb), 1-55092-146-0 (hc), \$9.95 (pb) (CX4566)



## The Green List: A Guide to Canadian Environmental Agencies & Agencies

Canadian Environmental Network, P.O. Box 1289, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R3, 1991, 430 pp, ISBN0-969-5217-0-7, \$50 (\$35 for non-profits & libraries) (CX4567)

## The GST Handbook: A Practical Guide for Small Business

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#### A Guide to the Photographic Identification of Individual Whales

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#### Home! A Bioregional Reader

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Peter Kropotkin, Black Rose, 1991, 382 pp, ISBN 0-921689-98-5, \$19.95 (pb); 0-921689-99-3, \$38.95 (hc); (CX4574)

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Lorraine Code, Maureen Ford, Kathleen Martindale, Susan Sherwin, Debra Shogan, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, 151 Slater, Suite 408, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3, 1991, 46 pp, ISBN 0-919653-30-8, \$4 + \$1 shipping (CX4575)

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#### **New Enclosures**

Midnight Notes, Box 204, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130 USA, 1990, 100 pp (CX4579)

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Mark Satin, California State University Press, 1991, 262 pp, ISBN 0-912201-24-X, \$9.95 (CX4580)

## Not for Profit, You Say!: An Operations Manual for Non-profit Organizations

Rosemary Gahlinger-Beaune, Open-Up Poste Production, 5515 Jersey Ave., Burnaby, British Columbia V5H 2L3, 1990, 238pp, ISBN 0-9694328-0-1, \$27.95 (CX4581)

## Official Secrets: The Story Behind the Canadian Security Intelligence Service

Richard Cleroux, McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1990, 321 pp, ISBN 0-07551124-X, \$25.95 (CX4582)

#### Out of Balance: The Risks of Irreversible Climate Change

Standing Committee on the Environment, Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada K1A 0S9, 1991, 107 pp (CX4583)

#### Race, Gender and Work: A Multicultural Economic History of Women in the United States

Teresa Amott & Julie Matthaei, Black Rose, 1991, 433 pp, ISBN 0-921689-90-X, \$19.95 (pb); ISBN 0-921689-91-8, \$38.95 (hc); (CX4584)

#### Reading for a Peaceful Planet

Peace Education Resource Centre, 10 Trinity Square, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1B1, (416)598-7985, 1990, 17pp, \$4 (CX4585)

#### **Recycling Symbols Discussion Paper**

Recycling Council of Ontario, 489 College Street, #504, Toronto, Ontario M6G 1A5, (416) 960-1025, 1991, 10 pp (CX4586)

#### Russian Literature: Ideals and Realities

Peter Kropotkin, Black Rose Books, 1991, 376 pp, ISBN 0-921689-84-5 (pb), 0-921689-85-3 (hc), \$19.95 (pb), \$38.95 (hc) (CX4587)

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Roberta Mura, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women, 151 Slater, Suite 408, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3, 1991, 67 pp, ISBN 0-919653-26-X, \$5 (CX4588)

51

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Elaine Showalter, Penguin/Viking, 1990, 242 pp, ISBN 0-670-82503-4, \$27.95 (CX4589)

Shari Belafonte's Eating Tips: Cut the Fat Center for Science in the Public Interest

1875 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20009-5728 U.S.A., 1991, 18" x 24" poster, \$3.95 (CX4590)

A Short Guide to Socially Responsible RRSPs Social Investment Organization, 366 Adelaide Street East, #447, Toronto, Ontario M5A 3X9, 1991, 11 pp, \$5

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Sojourners's Truth & Other Stories

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Jo Davis (ed.), Turnaround Decade Ecological Communications, P.O. Box 788, Waterloo, Ontario N2J 4C2, 1991, 192 pp, ISBN 1-895541-00-X (CX4594)

The State of the World's Children 1990

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Oxford University Press, 1990, 102 pp, ISSN 0265-718X (CX4595)

Sustainability as if we mean it

Ontario Environment Network, 2 Quebec Street, 201-C, Guelph, Ontario N1H 2T3, (519) 837-2565, 1991, 66 pp (CX4596)

Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility 1989-90 Annual Report TCCR, 129 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto, Ontario M4V 1N5, 92 pp, ISSN 0711-7000 (CX4597)

Telling Our Stories Our Way: A guide to good Canadian materials for women learning to read

Canadian Congress for Learning Opportunities for Women, 47 Main Street, Toronto, Ontario M4E 2V6, 1990, 102 pp, \$20, ISBN 0-921283-08-3 (CX4598)

To Change This House: Popular Education Under the Sandinistas

Deborah Barndt, Between the Lines, 1991, 182 pp, ISBN 0-921284-37-3, \$19.95 (pb); 0-921284-38-5, \$39.95 (hc) (CX4599)

Toxic Chemicals in the Great Lakes and Associated **Effects: Synopsis** 

Environment Canada, Communications, 25 St. Clair Avenue East, 6th floor, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M2, 1991, 52 pp, ISBN 0-662-18316-9 (CX4600)

War in the Gulf: An Environmental Perspective Political Ecology Group, 519 Castro, Box 111, San Francisco, CA 94114-2577 U.S.A., 1991, 24 pp, \$1.50 (CX4601)

When Hate Groups Come To Town: A Handbook of **Model Community Responses** 

Center for Democratic Renewal, P.O. Box 50469, Atlanta GA 30302-9836 U.S.A., (404) 221-0025, 1986, 146 pp, \$14 (CX4602)

Woman Sitting at the Machine, Thinking Karen Brodine, Red Letter Press, Bush Asia Center, 409 Maynard Avenue South, Suite 201, Seattle, WA 98104 U.S.A., 1990, 104 pp, ISBN 0-932323-01-4, \$8.95, Poetry

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Women, AIDS & Activism

ACT UP/NY Women & AIDS Book Group, Between the Lines, 1990, 300 pp, \$15.95, ISBN 0-921284-45-4 (CX4604)

The Women's Movement and Its Currents of Thought: A Typological Essay

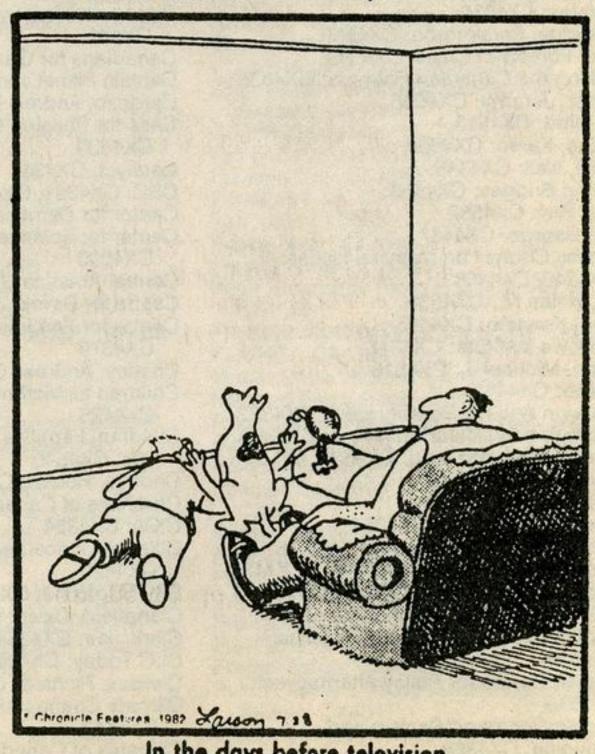
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Canadian Book Information Centre, 260 King Street East, 3rd floor, Toronto Ontario M5A 1K3, (416)362-6555, 1990, 40 pp (CX4606)

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



In the days before television

### Name Index

Aboriginal Rights Coalition: CX4533 ACT UP: CX4604 Action and Knowledge: CX4499 Action Canada Network: CX4346, CX4380 ACTivist, The: CX4418, CX4467, CX4478 ACTRA: CX4361 Akweks Fund: CX4367 Alberta Union of Provincial Employees: CX4348 Alberto Manguel: CX4350 Alternative America: CX4426 Alternative Federal Budget: CX4534 Alternatives: CX4415 Amazon Alliance: CX4490 American Association of Retired Persons: CX4480 American Psycho: CX4350 Amnesty International: CX4363, CX4467 Amott, Teresa: CX4584 Anarchist Prince, The: CX4526 "and the last shall be first": CX4533 Andrews, Van: CX4571 Angus, Murray: CX4533 Appel, Robert S.: CX4568 Arnold, Rick: CX4552 Article 19: CX4470 Atomic Energy Control Board: CX4462 Attacks on the Press 1990: CX4434 Auto Free Cities: CX4406 Avakumovic, Ivan: CX4526 Baker, Richard H.: CX4544 Bank of Canada: CX4438 Barde, Jean-Philippe: CX4496 Barefoot Channel, The: CX4481 Barndt, Deborah: CX4599 Barnhorst, Dick: CX4540 Bathurst United Church: CX4385 Bazar, Ronald M.: CX4501 Bean, Daryl: CX4438 Bell Canada: CX4365 Benston, Margaret: CX4398 Biehl, Janet: CX4557 Birthtales: CX4379 Blackridge, Persimmon: CX4550 Boreal Forests in Crisis: CX4349 Breaking the Canadian Formula: CX4535 Brecher, Jeremy: CX4536 Brill, Alida: CX4513 Brodine, Karen: CX4603 Brooks, Neil: CX4346 **Building Bridges: CX4536** Burke. Bev: CX4552 Bush, George: CX4437 Business Council on National Issues: CX4346, CX4460 Buss, Helen M.: CX4538 Button, Kenneth: CX4496 C.D. Howe Institute: CX4346 Caduto, Michael J.: CX4516 Cameco: CX4462 Campaign Against Pornography: CX4352 Campaign on Nuclear Phaseout: CX4360 Canada Assistance Plan: CX4537 Canada Post: CX4450 Canada Trust: CX4463 Canada World Youth: CX4354 Canada-Asia Working Group: CX4573 Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement: CX4439 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: CX4361, CX4428, CX4430, CX4431 Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics: CX4425 Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives:

CX4534

Canadian Centre on Racism and

Prejudice: CX4368

Canadian City, The: CX4485 Canadian Civil Liberties Association .: CX4471, CX4476 Canadian Committee to Protect Journalists: CX4383 Canadian Conference of the Arts: CX4361 Canadian Congress for Learning Opportunities for Women: CX4598 Canadian Council on Social Development: CX4371 Canadian Crossroads International: CX4354 Canadian Environmental Network: CX4567 Canadian Ethnocultural Council: CX4358 Canadian Federation of Students: CX4361 Canadian Forest Products Ltd.: CX4454 Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security: CX4422, CX4522 Canadian Journal of Woman and the Law: CX4520 Canadian Manufacturers' Association: CX4460 Canadian Organic Growers: CX4492 Canadian Peace Alliance: CX4393 Canadian Radio/Television and Telecommunications Commission: CX4365 Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women: CX4538, CX4575, CX4588, CX4605 Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation: CX4511 Canadian Security and Intelligence Service: CX4474 Canadian Superstore: CX4355 Canadian Teachers Federation: CX4354 Canadian Tribune: CX4347, CX4355 Canadian Union of Postal Workers: CX4474 Canadian Union of Public Employees: CX4430 Canadian Water Resources Association: CX4407 Canadian Women's Autobiography in English: CX4538 Canadian Women's Movement Archives: CX4410 Canadians for Gun Control: CX4388 Captain Planet and the Planeteers: CX4424 Cardozo, Andrew L.: CX4358 Case for Phasing Out Organohalogens: CX4539 Catalyst: CX4351 CBC: CX4361, CX4428, CX4430, CX4431 Center for Democratic Renewal: CX4602 Center for Science in the Public Interest: CX4590 Central America Update: CX4354 Centre for Developing Area Studies: CX4415 Centre for Feminist Research: CX4377: CX4379 Chetley, Andrew: CX4508 Children as Victims of Violent Crime: CX4425 Children, Families and Public Policy in the 90s: CX4540 Chodos, Robert: CX4524 Chronicle of Canada: CX4541 CIDA: CX4354 Citizens Concerned About Free Trade: CX4420 City Magazine: CX4412, CX4485 Clandfield, David: CX4498 Clark, Joe: CX4354 CLC Today: CX4450 Cleroux, Richard: CX4582 Climate Change and World Agriculture: CX4542 Climates of Canada, The: CX4543

Coalition for Lesbian and Gay Rights in Ontario: CX4515 Cobb, John B. Jr.: CX4495 Code, Lorraine: CX4575 Cold War Blues: CX4518 Committee to Protect Journalists: CX4434, CX4468 Common Ground Learner Centre: CX4381 Communications and Electrical Workers of Canada: CX4365 Computer Security Handbook: CX4544 Concept of Human Rights in Africa, The: CX4512 Confederation of Mainland Micmac Nations: CX4357 Confessions of Wanda von Sacher-Masoch: CX4545 Conflicts of Interest: CX4488 Content for Canadian Journalists: CX4357 Contrast: CX4392 Cooperative Learning & Social Change: CX4498 Cornog, Martha: CX4577 Corporate Giving Directory: CX4546 Costello, Tim: CX4536 Council of Canadians: CX4361 CPR: CX4365 Crabtree, Jim: CX4455 Crow, John: CX4438 CRTC: CX4365 Crysdale, Stewart: CX4554 CSIS: CX4474 Cuia Popular de Fotografia: CX4547 Cummings, Barbara J.: CX4490 CUPE: CX4430, CUPW: CX4474 CUSO: CX4354 CWC: CX4365 Cyclometer D'Souza, Frances: CX4470 Daly, Herman E.: CX4495 Dam the Rivers, Damn the People: CX4490 Dangerous Silence, A: CX4353 Dannzha: CX4357 Davies, loan: CX4510 Davis, Jo: CX4594 Deadly Release CFCs: CX4548 Deakin, Patrick: CX4455 Dehr, Roma: CX4501 Democratic Coalition: CX4487 Descarries-Belanger, Francine: CX4605 Diashowa: CX4349 Directory of Organic Agriculture: CX4492 Directory of Publishing: CX4532 Directory to Canadian Pagan Resources: CX4423 Diverse Partners: CX4549 Domtar Corporation: CX4461 Douglas-Coldwell Foundation: CX4390 Downtown Action: CX4399 Drawing the Line: CX4550 EANoW: CX4376 Earth Day: CX4455 Earthroots Coalition: CX4382 Earthscan Action Handbook for People & Planet: CX4503 Ecocity Conference 1990: CX4551 Ecology Montreal: CX4487 Eden, Lorraine: CX4446 Educating for a change Encyclopedia of Censorship, The: CX4483 Environment Advisory Network of Waterloo: CX4376 Environment and Canada's Future, The: CX4594

Environmental Resource Book: CX4494 Europe Against the Current: CX4553 Exploring Urban Frontiers: CX4486 Fals-Borda, Orlando: CX4499 Families Under Stress: CX4554 Father, Son and CIA: CX4555 Fearful Freedom, A: CX4521 Federation des francophones hors Quebec: CX4361 Federation of Ontario Naturalists: CX4477 Feminists Against Censorship: CX4352 Fighting for Hope: CX4556 Finding our Way: CX4557 500 Years of Resistance and Survival Campaign: CX4374 Fletcher, Tana: CX4564 For a Better World: CX4417 For the Common Good: CX4495 Ford, Maureen: CX4575 Foundation Reporter 1991: CX4558 Free Trade Agreement: CX4439 Freinet, Celestin: CX4498 Fresh Water Seas: CX4559 Friedman's Fables: CX4560 Friedman, Edwin H.: CX4560 Friends of Canadian Broadcasting: CX4361 From Prince to Rebel: CX4526 Fulton, Alice: CX4576

Funding Health and Higher Education: CX4561 Future Wealth: CX4562 Gabriel, Samson: CX4478 Gagnier, Danny: CX4454 Gahlinger-Beaune, Rosemary: CX4581

Gender of Breadwinners, The: CX4563 General Electric: CX4364 George, Doug: CX4456 Gerecke, Kent: CX4485 Getting Publicity: CX4564 Gill, A. Paul: CX4355

Global Warming: CX4565 Goldberg, Kim: CX4481 Golden Lake Indian Band: CX4477 Good Planets Are Hard to Find: CX4501 Goods and Services Tax: CX4432

Goodwin's Foundation: CX4390 Gorham, Deborah: CX4517 Grand Council of the Cree: CX4359 Great Lakes Health and Environment

Directory: CX4493 Green Business: CX4566

Green Ham Radio Network: CX4394

Green List, The: CX4567 Green Teacher: CX4414 Green, Jonathon: CX4483 Greenpeace: CX4456, CX4570 Grier, Ruth: CX4460

GST Handbook, The: CX4568 Guide to Federal Programs and Services:

CX4528 Guide to the Photographic Identification of Individual Whales: CX4569 Gulf Commentary: CX4570 Hamel, Peter: CX4349 Hamovitch, Eric: CX4524 H.A.N.D.S.: CX4373

Hanging On: CX4357 Hatch, Pauline: CX4576 Health, Health Care, and Medicare: CX4507 Healthsharing: CX4509

Healthy Business, A: CX4508 Home Composting Education Project:

CX4386 Home! A Bioregional Reader: CX4571 How to Get More Miles per Gallon in the

1990s: CX4572 Human Rights in Asia: CX4573 Human Rights in Canada: CX4514 Human Rights Research and Education

Centre: CX4514

Hydro-Quebec: CX4456

Immigrant Settlement Counselling: CX4525

Impact: CX4348

In Russian and French Prisons: CX4574

Ince, Martin: CX4505 Indian Times: CX4456

International Council for Local Environ-

ment Initiatives: CX4396

International Federation for Human

Rights: CX4467

Iroquois Confederacy: CX4478 Is Feminist Ethics Possible?: CX4575 It's Here... Somewhere: CX4576 James Bay and Northern District Task

Force: CX4359 James, Carl: CX4552 Jesuit Centre: CX4354 Johnson, Laura C.: CX4540 Jones, Lizard: CX4550

Junk Food Economy, The: CX4355

Kagarlitsky, Boris: CX4351

Kahtou: CX4357 Kainai News: CX4357 Kaminer, Wendy: CX4521 Kanawato: CX4478 Katona, Steven: CX4569 Keepers of the Earth: CX4516

Kinatuinamot Ilengajuk: CX4357 Kiss & Tell: CX4550 Kropotkin, Peter: CX4526, CX4574, CX4587

Kurdish Relief Fund: CX4366 Kuyek, Joan Newman: CX4556 Labor Research Association: CX4347

Lake Ontario Organizing Network: CX4493 Lambert, Sheena: CX4393 Land and Community: CX4500

Landry, Monique: CX4354 Lant, Jeffrey: CX4530

Latin America Connexions: CX4416 Latin American Working Group: CX4354

Lavigne, Mervyn: CX4449 Leaning, Jonathan: CX4547 Lee, Martin A.: CX4484 Lee, Sky: CX4482

Leggett, Jeremy: CX4565 Liaison of Independent Filmmakers of Toronto: CX4375

Libraries, Erotica, & Pornography: CX4577

Lien, Jon: CX4569 Likers, Henry: CX4479 Litvinoff, Miles: CX4503 LOON: CX4493

Lubicon Lake First Nation: CX4349

Lynch, Michael: CX4400 MacInnis, Grace: CX4397 Maracle, Lee: CX4482, CX4593 Marlatt, Daphne: CX4482 Martin, D'Arcy: CX4552 Martindale, Kathleen: CX4575

Masks of Proteus, The: CX4578 Mason-Apps, Anne: CX4399

Master Composter Training Program: CX4386 Matthaei, Julie: CX4584

May, Elizabeth: CX4504 Maynes, Clifford: CX4502

Media Access for Social Change: CX4373 Men Walking Against Male Violence:

CX4362 Mercury, Silt and Fear: CX4491 Michael Lynch Fund: CX4400 Micmac Nation News: CX4357 Micmac News, The: CX4357 Midnight Notes: CX4579

Miliband, Ralph: CX4592 Mohawk Council of Akwesasne: CX4479 Mohawk Warrior Society: CX4467, CX4478

Momaday, N. Scott: CX4516 Moment Project: CX4372

Money Making Marketing: CX4530 Montreal Citizens' Movement: CX4487 Montreal: A Citizen's Guide to Politics:

CX4487

Moscow Gangsters: CX4351 Mother Earth's Centre: CX4385 Mulroney, Brian: CX4437

Multicultural Dramatic Film Fund: CX4375

Mura, Roberta: CX4588 Murphy, Rae: CX4524

National Citizens Coalition: CX4449 National Council of Welfare: CX4507, CX4537, CX4561

National Farmers' Union: CX4439 Native Communications Program: CX4357 Native Communications Society: CX4357

Native Press, The: CX4357 Native Scene: CX4357 Natural Life: CX4421

New Age Community Guidebook: CX4531

New Breed: CX4357

New Catalyst: CX4523, CX4566 New Enclosures: CX4579

New Options for America: CX4580

News from Mother Earth's Centre: CX4385 News of the Rouge: CX4419

Newspaper Guild: CX4361. NIRV Centre: CX4371 Nobody's Business: CX4513

North American Bioregional Congress: CX4405

Northeast Alliance to Protect James Bay: CX4359

Northern Insights: CX4491 Not for Profit, You Say!: CX4581 Nuclear Awareness Project: CX4502 Nuclear Power Booklet, The: CX4502 NY Women & AIDS Book Group: CX4604

OCASI: CX4525 Official Secrets: CX4582 Okali Katiget Society: CX4357

On Our Own Terms: CX4515 Ontario Chamber of Commerce: CX4460 Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Im-

migrants: CX4525 Ontario Environment Network: CX4384,

CX4494, CX4596 Ontario Waste Caucus: CX4384 Operation Dismantle: CX4518

Orchard, David: CX4420 Organisation canadienne de solidarite

pour le developpement: CX4354 Organization of the Government of Canada: CX4529

Origins Co-operative: CX4379 Out of Balance: CX4583 Panitch, Leo: CX4592 Paradise Won: CX4504 Parr, Joy: CX4563 Peace River: CX4349 People Patterns: CX4527

Peter Kropotkin: From Prince to Rebel:

CX4526

Physicians for Social Responsibility: CX4404 PLA/NET: CX4394

Planet Drum Review: CX4486

Planned Parenthood: CX4411

Plant, Christopher: CX4523 CX4566, CX4571 Plant, Judith: CX4523, CX4566, CX4571 Political Ecology Group: CX4601

Political Economy of Women's Liberation: CX4398

Pollen: CX4427

Press Independent: CX4357

Privatization and Health Care: CX4506 Privatization: Fiction Versus Fact: CX4348

Pro-Canada Dossier: CX4346 Pro-Canada Network: CX4380 Project North: CX4533

Public Policy and the Recent Decline in Strikes: CX4347

Public Service Alliance of Canada: CX4438

Quaker Concern: CX4349 Queer Press: CX4391

Race, Gender and Work: CX4584 Radio Canada International: CX4428

Raffi: CX4389

Rahman, Muhammad Anisur: CX4499

Raising the Stakes: CX4486

RAPSE: CX4370

Reading for a Peaceful Planet: CX4585 Recycling Council of Ontario: CX4386,

CX4586

Recycling Symbols Discussion Paper: CX4586

Reform Party: CX4358

Relentless Persistence: CX4489 McManus, Philip: CX4489 Repo, Marjaleena: CX4420 Resnick, Philip: CX4578

Retreat of the Intellectuals, The: CX4592

Richardson, Boyce: CX4522 Rising Seas, The: CX4505 Ristock, Janice L.: CX4519 Roberts, Wayne: CX4535 Robertson, James: CX4562 Rockler, Julia: CX4564

Rogers Communications: CX4365 Roll Over George Orwell: CX4356

Roy, Jean-Hugues: CX4487 Roy, Shirley: CX4605 Rupert, Bob: CX4357

Rural Apprenticeship Program in Social

Ecology: CX4370 Russian Literature: CX4587

Safeway: CX4355

Saskatchewan Indian, The: CX4357

Satin, Mark: CX4580 Sauve, Roger: CX4527

Save the Rouge Valley System: CX4419

Schlabach, Gerald: CX4489

Searching for Subjectivity in the World of

the Sciences: CX4588 Sexual Anarchy: CX4589

Shari Belafonte's Eating Tips: CX4590

Sherwin, Susan: CX4575 Shivji, Issa G.: CX4512 Shogan, Debra: CX4575

Short Guide to Socially Responsible

RRSPs: CX4591

Showalter, Elaine: CX4589 Sikorsky, Robert: CX4572 Sim, R. Alex: CX4500 Simon, Rick: CX4351 Sivell, John: CX4498

Social Investment Organization: CX4497, CX4591

Socialist Register

Sojourners's Truth & Other Stories: CX4593

Solomon, Norman: CX4484

South Moresby National Park: CX4504 South Saskatchewan Committee for

World Development: CX4381 Spanner. The: CX4387 Spirit of the Wolf: CX4594 Stark, James T.: CX4518

State of the World's Children, The: CX4595

Steiner, Henry J.: CX4549 Stewart, Susan: CX4550

Student Progressive Action Network: CX4387 Surete du Quebec: CX4467, CX4468,

CX4469

Sustainability as if we mean it: CX4596

Swift, Jamie: CX4488 Tarman, Vera Ingrid: CX4506

Tarpinian, Greg: CX4347 Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate

Responsibility: CX4597 Telefilm Canada: CX4429

Telling It: CX4482

Telling Our Stories Our Way: CX4598 Temagami Wilderness Society: CX4382

Thomas, Barb: CX4552 Tighe, Foss: CX4356 Tijen, Tjebbe van: CX4553 Time to Change: CX4522 To Change This House: CX4599

Tomlinson, Brian: CX4488 Toronah Support Group: CX4374

Toronto City Cycling Committee: CX4413 Toronto Dominion Bank: CX4463, CX4476

Toxic Chemicals in the Great Lakes and Associated Effects: CX4600

Transport Policy and the Environment: CX4496

Turnaround Decade: CX4594

Turtle Island Bioregional Congress: CX4405

Turtle Talk: CX4523 Tusaayaksat: CX4357 UNCED '92: CX4408

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development: CX4408

Unitel: CX4365

Unmaking of Canada, The: CX4524

Unreliable Sources: CX4484 Up and Doing: CX4517 Urgent Action Centre: CX4369 Voice of Women: CX4364

War Amputations of Canada: CX4473

War in the Gulf: CX4601 Warland, Betsy: CX4482 Wawatay News: CX4357

We're Winning -Don't Ask Where!: CX4356

Weinstein, Harvey: CX4555 Weller, Phil: CX4559 Western Pulp Inc.: CX4454 Weston, Brendan: CX4487

When Hate Groups Come To Town: CX4602

Wiebe, Nettie: CX4439 Williamson, Janice: CX4517

Wilson, Michael: CX4354, CX4433, CX4439

Windspeaker: CX4357 Wine, Jeri Dawn: CX4519

Woman Sitting at the Machine, Thinking: CX4603

Women and Crime: CX4520 Women and Social Change: CX4519 Women, AIDS & Activism: CX4604 Women's Action Network: CX4363

Women's Movement and Its Currents of Thought, The: CX4605 Women's Studies: CX4606 Woodcock, George: CX4526 World Wide Fund for Nature: CX4464

Wright, Eleanor: CX4571 Writers in Prison: CX4510

Writers to Reform the Libel Law: CX4353

Yeltsin, Boris: CX4351 Yukon Indian News: CX4357 Zebra Mussel Conference: CX4403

## Subject (Keyword) Index

Abortion: CX4411, CX4513

Activism/Radicalism: CX4372, CX4489, CX4501, CX4503, CX4517, CX4536, CX4553, CX4556, CX4574

Africa: CX4510, CX4512

Agriculture: CX4370, CX4379, CX4439, CX4489, CX4492, CX4500, CX4542 AIDS: CX4513, CX4604

Alternative Schools: CX4498 Animals: CX4458, CX4477, CX4569

Anti-Authoritarianism: CX4350, CX4352, CX4513, CX4526 Appropriate Technology: CX4402, CX4486

Arts: CX4429, CX4547, CX4550 Asia: CX4573

Automation: CX4371 Birth: CX4379

Business: CX4346, CX4347, CX4348, CX4355, CX4365, CX4442, CX4455, CX4463, CX4508, CX4566, CX4597 Canada Post: CX4550, CX4474 Canadian Nationalism: CX4420

Caribbean: CX4488

Censorship: CX4350, CX4352, CX4353, CX4356, CX4383, CX4434, CX4456, CX4470, CX4483, CX4510, CX4577 Central America: CX4369, CX4383,

CX4416, CX4489, CX4599 Children: CX4425, CX4453, CX4498,

CX4501, CX4516, CX4540, CX4595 Civil Disobedience: CX4489, CX4517 Civil Liberties: CX4350, CX4352, CX4353,

CX4383, CX4470, CX4471, CX4472, CX4474, CX4475, CX4476, CX4483,

CX4510, CX4511, CX4513 Climate: CX4542, CX4543, CX4565, CX4583 Communication: CX4353, CX4365,

CX4383, CX4470, CX4471, CX4474 Community: CX4481, CX4485, CX4486, CX4500, CX4531, CX4536

Community Organizing: CX4481, CX4485, CX4489, CX4490, CX4499, CX4536

Computers: CX4371, CX4544 Consumer: CX4492, CX4566

Co-operatives: CX4379, CX4435, CX4492 Crime: CX4362, CX4388, CX4458, CX4520 Culture: CX4361, CX4429, CX4433, CX4470, CX4577

Death: CX4466

Democracy: CX4420, CX4487, CX4500, CX4510, CX4524

Development: CX4354, CX4408, CX4485, CX4488, CX4489, CX4490, CX4499 Disarmament: CX4517, CX4518 Discrimination: CX4358, CX4368, CX4470,

CX4511, CX4521

Drugs: CX4466, CX4476, CX4508 Ecology: CX4370, CX4385, CX4405, CX4522, CX4542, CX4551, CX4557, CX4571

Economic Alternatives: CX4346, CX4354. CX4406, CX4420, CX4486, CX4495, CX4497, CX4500, CX4503, CX4534,

CX4562, CX4580, CX4591 Economy: CX4346, CX4347, CX4348, CX4355, CX4365, CX4420, CX4441, CX4442, CX4445, CX4448, CX4485,

CX4488, CX4495, CX4522, CX4524, CX4527, CX4534, CX4554, CX4562 Education: CX4498, CX4499, CX4552,

CX4561, CX4599

Employment Equity: CX4521 Energy: CX4359, CX4409, CX4456 Environment: CX4349, CX4359, CX4376, CX4382, CX4394, CX4396, CX4408, CX4421, CX4424, CX4427, CX4455, CX4459, CX4460, CX4486, CX4490, CX4493, CX4494, CX4496, CX4501, CX4503, CX4565, CX4566, CX4567, CX4594, CX4601

Ethics: CX4352, CX4497, CX4513, CX4575 Ethnic Groups: CX4368, CX4470 Europe: CX4351, CX4415, CX4553 Family: CX4362, CX4540, CX4554 Feminism: CX4352, CX4377, CX4519, CX4521, CX4557, CX4575, CX4605

Fishing: CX4454, CX4490 Food: CX4379, CX4492

Foreign Aid: CX4354, CX4383, CX4488 Foreign Investment: CX4346, CX4355, CX4420 Foreign Policy: (Canadian): CX4354,

CX4436, CX4437, CX4488, CX4524 Forestry: CX4349, CX4490 Free Trade: CX4420, CX4439, CX4440,

CX4441, CX4446 Fundraising: CX4455, CX4530, CX4546, CX4558

Gays: CX4513, CX4515 Gender Equality: CX4352

Government: CX4348, CX4354, CX4438, CX4445, CX4447, CX4452, CX4460, CX4461, CX4504, CX4522, CX4524, CX4528, CX4529, CX4534, CX4561,

CX4578 Gun Control: CX4388

Health: CX4480, CX4493, CX4506, CX4507, CX4508, CX4509, CX4561, CX4604

Heterosexuality: CX4352 History: Canadian: CX4485, CX4517, CX4541, CX4563, CX4578

Housing: CX4435, CX4485 Human Rights: CX4362, CX4363, CX4368, CX4369, CX4383, CX4434, CX4449, CX4473, CX4489, CX4510, CX4511, CX4512, CX4513, CX4514, CX4521,

CX4549, CX4573 Immigration: CX4525

Information: Access to: CX4353, CX4371, CX4373, CX4376, CX4383, CX4481, CX4483, CX4484, CX4499, CX4513, CX4577

Information Resources: CX4493, CX4494, CX4527, CX4528, CX4529, CX4553, CX4567

International: CX4383, CX4488 Investment: CX4495, CX4497, CX4591 Labour Unions: CX4347, CX4348, CX4449, CX4474, CX4535, CX4536 Land Claims: CX4359, CX4490 Land Use: CX4485, CX4486, CX4490,

CX4500, CX4551

Language: CX4470, CX4482 Law: CX4388, CX4475, CX4515

Lesbians: CX4352, CX4513, CX4515, CX4550

Libel: CX4353

Life styles: CX4421, CX4513, CX4531 Literacy: CX4498, CX4598

Marketing: CX4530, CX4564 Mass Action: CX4489

Media: CX4353, CX4357, CX4361, CX4373, CX4375, CX4383, CX4390, CX4392, CX4394, CX4428, CX4429, CX4430, CX4431, CX4434, CX4468, CX4481, CX4484, CX4513

Medicare: CX4445, CX4507 Men: CX4362

Middle East: CX4570, CX4601

Militarism: CX4356, CX4364, CX4422, CX4517 Military: Canadian: CX4468, CX4517

Mining: CX4360, CX4490 Multiculturalism: CX4358

National Security: CX4517, CX4582 Native Peoples: CX4349, CX4357, CX4359, CX4367, CX4372, CX4374, CX4375, CX4456, CX4467, CX4468, CX4477, CX4478, CX4479, CX4490, CX4491, CX4516, CX4533

Natural Resources: CX4349, CX4359, CX4420, CX4490

Nature: CX4490, CX4504, CX4542 Networking: CX4383, CX4394

Non-violence: CX4362, CX4489, CX4517 North America: CX4420

Nuclear Power: CX4360, CX4404, CX4462, CX4502

Nuclear Weapons: CX4360, CX4404, CX4517 Nutrition: CX4492, CX4590 Oceans: CX4505

Organizing: CX4489, CX4499, CX4503, CX4517, CX4552, CX4556, CX4576, CX4602

Peace: CX4418, CX4422, CX4517, CX4518, CX4585

Pesticides: CX4492 Police: CX4468, CX4469

Political Repression: CX4363, CX4369, CX4383, CX4489, CX4510, CX4512 Pollution: CX4454, CX4457, CX4459. CX4461, CX4462, CX4464, CX4479,

CX4491, CX4502, CX4539, CX4548, CX4559

Population: CX4490, CX4527

Poverty: CX4453, CX4489, CX4499 Prisons: CX4363, CX4574

Privatization: CX4348, CX4351, CX4365, CX4465, CX4506

Public Interest: CX4348, CX4361, CX4365 Publishing: CX4352, CX4353, CX4391, CX4432, CX4433, CX4483, CX4498, CX4532

Quebec: CX4359, CX4456, CX4470, CX4487

Racism: CX4368, CX4473, CX4584, CX4602 Re-cycling: CX4386, CX4586

Refugees: CX4366

Regional Development: CX4445, CX4486, CX4537

Religion: CX4423, CX4531 Reproductive Choice: CX4411 Research: CX4377, CX4410, CX4499 Rural: CX4370, CX4489, CX4490, CX4500 Science: CX4452, CX4465, CX4588 Senior Citizens: CX4480, CX4506

Sexism: CX4352 Sexual Abuse/Harassment: CX4362 Sexuality: CX4352, CX4513, CX4545, CX4550, CX4577, CX4589

Social Justice: General: CX4420, CX4489 Social Services: CX4346, CX4371,

CX4445, CX4506, CX4525, CX4537 Socialism: CX4592 South America: CX4416, CX4489, CX4490

Soviet Union: CX4351, CX4415 Students: CX4387, CX4498 Sustainable Development: CX4485. CX4486, CX4490, CX4500, CX4522,

CX4523, CX4551, CX4596 Taxation: CX4346, CX4432, CX4443, CX4444, CX4445, CX4446, CX4447, CX4461, CX4485, CX4534, CX4568

Technology: CX4452, CX4481 Theory and Analysis: CX4372, CX4499, CX4557, CX4574, CX4579, CX4592 Toxic Wastes: CX4384, CX4491, CX4559,

CX4600 Trade: Canadian: CX4420, CX4488 Transnational Corporations: CX4346, CX4349, CX4420, CX4488, CX4495, CX4524

Transportation: CX4406, CX4413, CX4440, CX4457, CX4464, CX4485, CX4486, CX4496, CX4572

Unemployment: CX4347, CX4447 United States: CX4347, CX4420, CX4448,

CX4462, CX4555 CX4406, CX4412, Urban: CX4485, CX4486, CX4487, CX4551

Urban Core: CX4485 Violence: CX4356, CX4362, CX4388, CX4425, CX4489

Waste Management and Disposal: CX4384 Water/Lakes/Rivers: CX4359, CX4403, CX4407, CX4456, CX4490, CX4559, CX4600

Women: CX4352, CX4362, CX4363, CX4377, CX4379, CX4410, CX4482, CX4489. CX4499, CX4509, CX4517, CX4519, CX4520, CX4521, CX4538, CX4563, CX4584, CX4604, CX4605, CX4606 Work: CX4355, CX4476, CX4554, CX4584

Youth: CX4387



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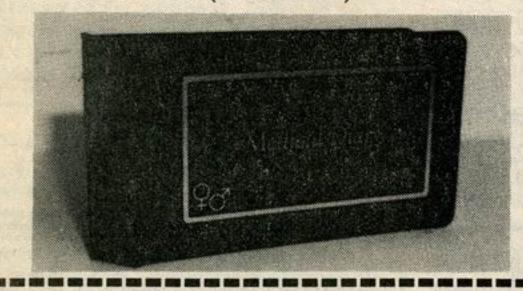
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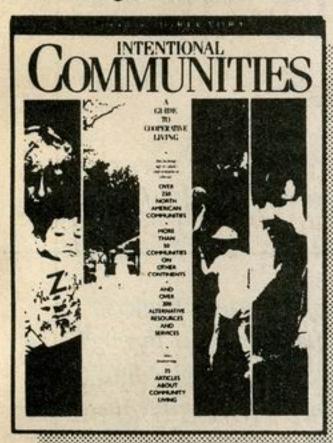
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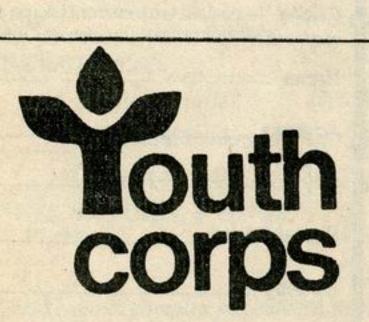
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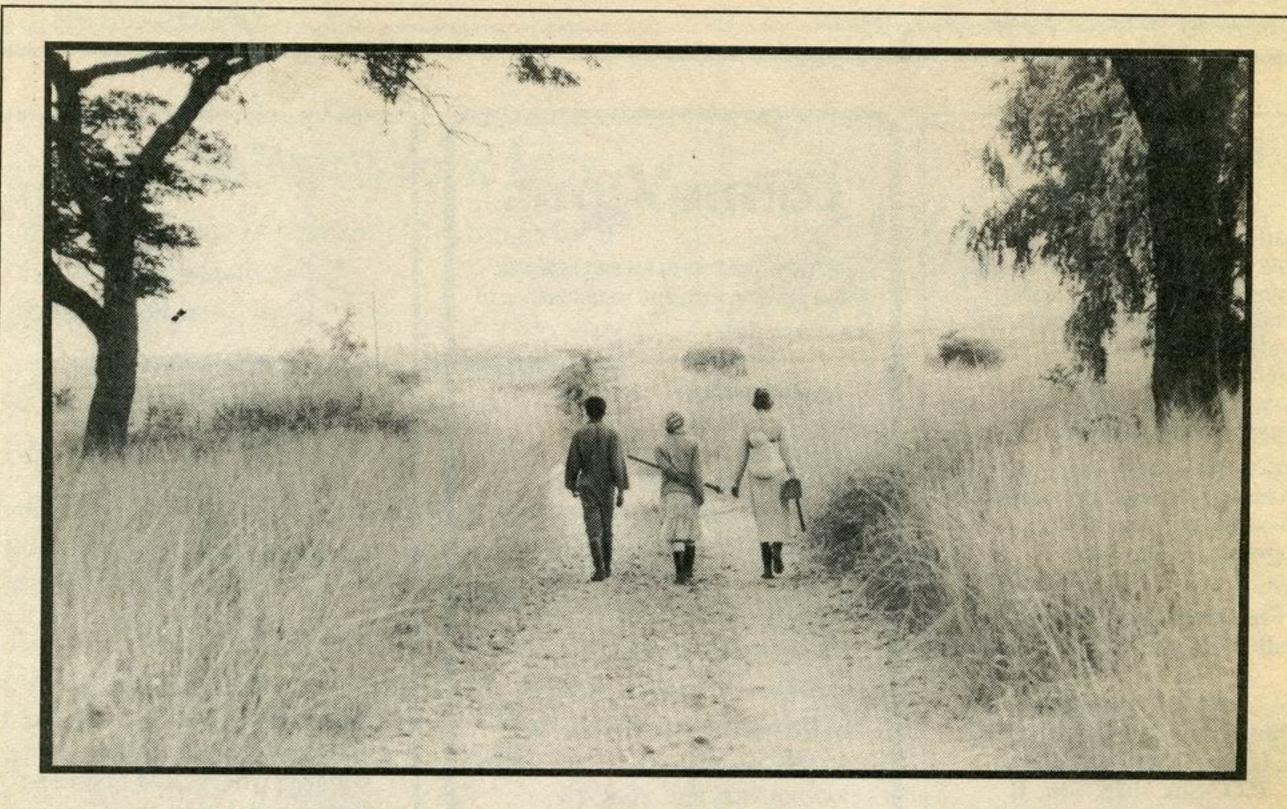
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