



THE RAM'S HORN

A MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF FOOD SYSTEM ANALYSIS

No. 127, June, 1995

ISSN 0827-4053

DEAD OR ALIVE?

by Brewster Kneen

Look back over the past year's *Ram's Horns*, it is obvious that there are certain dominant themes. Some, like rBGH, after 9 years, are tiresome; yet Bovine Growth Hormone, and biotechnology in general, are persistent, like a lot of other agro-toxins, and we can't simply pretend they are not there. Companies like Monsanto won't let us. At the same time, subjects like Community Shared Agriculture and conservation of heritage seeds and traditional knowledge just don't seem to go stale. Maybe the difference is between issues that are death-dealing and those that are life-giving.

The lifegiving movements all have their roots in and are dependent upon very local open-pollinated activities such as seed saving and community shared agriculture — which we might want to refer to as 'village agriculture'.

The appreciation of biodiversity and conservation of heritage seed come naturally to Community Shared Agriculture. Such integration of diversity from seed to sharer in an open-pollinated structure is the mark of the life forces. The death forces take the form of monoculture — just think of the violence required to 'sustain' monoculture.

A year ago I developed the thesis that the world is being relentlessly divided into two streams: the open-pollinated stream and the hybrid/patent stream (actually I described it as a 'seismic fault' — RH #115, May 1994). In the year since, I have seen an increasing amount of evidence of the truth of my thesis in all aspects of our society. The metaphor of hybrid and open-pollinated to describes not only the seeds that are the foundation of all agriculture, but also the social constructs of thought and management of those seeds and, indeed, all of society.

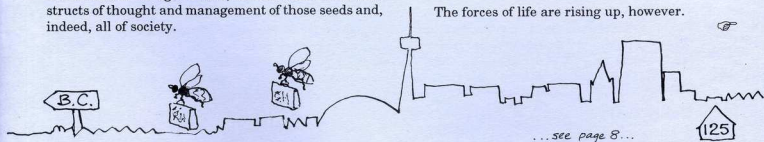
Hybrid seed, as defined by the practices developed in the hybridization of corn in the 1930s, is a first generation (F1) cross between two inbred lines, producing a crop that, if saved for seed, will not breed true due to its inbred parentage, thus forcing the planter to return to the seed company for new seed every year.

The hybrid organizations in agriculture are commodity-specific interest groups backed by the transnational corporations that supply the pricey inputs required for monoculture production: seed, fertilizer, insecticides, herbicides and big powerful machinery, as well as by the commodity buyers and processors.

Corn is perhaps the dominant example, and corn producers like to see their crop growing in straight rows, uniform in height and date of maturity, in otherwise barren and even sterilized ground. The mindset of monoculture corn is like the fields of hybrid corn themselves, with the desired constructs in nice parallel rows just like the corn. This requires, however, the pulling apart of the social fabric so that the threads can be laid out in neat rows.

In terms of control for purposes of profit, it is a logical step from hybridization to patenting, and the patenting of seeds and all manner of life forms carries with it the possibility of extending monoculture to unimaginable extremes. The United States, naturally, has been the most aggressive in recognizing the most bizarre and totalitarian claims for patents on both biotechnological processes and products and life forms in general, from John Moore's spleen to all transgenic potatoes.

The forces of life are rising up, however.



And when they make a long blast on the ram's horn, then all the people shall shout with a great shout: and the walls of the city will fall down flat.

— Joshua 6:5

Blue Mountain Declaration

June 3, 1995

The humans, animals, microorganisms and plants comprising life on earth are part of the natural world into which we were all born. The conversion of these life forms, their molecules or parts into corporate property through patent monopolies is counter to the interests of the peoples of the world.

No individual, institution, or corporation should be able to claim ownership over species or varieties of living organisms. Nor should they be able to hold patents on organs, cells, genes or proteins, whether naturally occurring, genetically altered or otherwise modified.

Indigenous peoples, their knowledge and resources are the primary target for the commodification of genetic resources. We call upon all individuals and organizations to recognize these peoples' sovereign rights to self-determination and territorial rights, and to support their efforts to protect themselves, their lands and genetic resources from commodification and manipulation.

Life patents are not necessary for the conduct of science and technology, and may in fact retard or limit any benefits which could result from new information, treatments or products.

Recent developments emphasize the importance of our common position:

- ✓ the European Parliament in March 1995 soundly rejected a bill to authorize patents on life in the European Union;
- ✓ three weeks later, the Indian Parliament refused a similar bill on life patents;
- ✓ in May 1995, a large coalition of religious leaders in the United States openly opposed patents on humans and animal life;
- ✓ a recent attempt by the US Department of Commerce to patent a human cell line from an Indigenous Guaymí woman from Panama was opposed by a coalition of

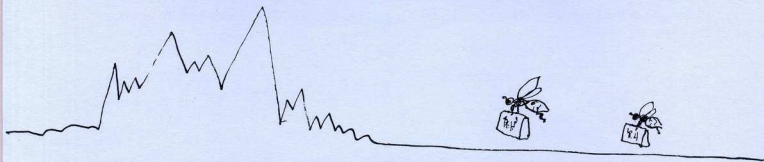
activists and withdrawn;

- ✓ following protests by citizen groups, scientists and governments, W.R. Grace's controversial patent covering all genetically engineered cotton has been revoked in both the United States and India;
- ✓ in May, 1995 the indigenous peoples organizations of the South Pacific began drafting a treaty to declare the region a life form patent-free zone; Other Indigenous peoples are working to enact similar treaties in their territories;
- ✓ in the last two years, the European Parliament decided to stop all public European Union funding for research associated with the Human Genome Diversity Project. Additionally, the European Parliament legislated that publicly funded research should not give rise to privately held patents.

As part of a world movement to protect our common living heritage, we call upon the world and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to exclude living organisms and their component parts from the patent system. We encourage all peoples to oppose this attack on the value of life.

Participants of the Blue Mountain conference:

- Alternative Agricultural Projects (AS-PTA) (Brazil)
- The Canadian Environmental Law Association
- The Community Nutrition Institute (US)
- The Council for Responsible Genetics (US)
- The Cultural Conservancy (US)
- Cultural Survival Canada
- The Edmonds Institute (US)
- The Feminist Alliance on New Reproductive and Genetic Technology (Canada)
- The Foundation on Economic Trends (US)
- The General Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church
- The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (US)
- The International Center for Technology Assessment (US)
- Debra Harry, a Northern Paiute activist
- Brewster Knisen, The Ram's Horn
- Rural Advancement Foundation International
- Washington Biotechnology Action Council



On March 1, 1995, the European Parliament did away with a proposed piece of legislation that would have canonised the patenting of life as an acceptable trend for the entire world. In a vote of 240 to 188, with only 23 abstentions, the Parliament tabled a resounding "no" to this trend. The European Union's directive on "The Legal Protection of Biotechnological Inventions", debated hotly throughout Europe and looked nervously upon by many NGOs and scientists in the South since 1988, is now clinically dead. This is a new morning in the history of intellectual property rights law and a welcome opening to contest the commodification of life.

— Seedling, March 1995

In early June I had the pleasure of hearing about this victory first hand from Linda Bullard, a key player in this struggle since 1988 on behalf of the Greens in the European Parliament. The occasion was a meeting of a wide range of individuals and organization representatives, primarily from the USA, to form a coalition to oppose the patenting of life. I was part of a Canadian delegation drawn from Biojest, our Ontario working group that did battle with the Ontario provincial government over the Biotechnology Council of Ontario.

The outcome of the two days of information sharing and discussion was the Blue Mountain Declaration,

named after the location of the meeting in the Adirondack Mountains of New York State. It focuses primarily on the US since it is the most aggressive practitioner of patents on life forms of all sorts.

All the participants agreed that a major priority is to work with parallel movements led by indigenous nations to eliminate federal funding to the Human Genome Diversity Project (HGDP)—an attempt to take human genetic samples from indigenous communities around the world. (See *RH #126*) The HGDP would collect these samples in "tissue museums" with open access for researchers and corporations who could alter, exploit, and commercialize these materials for biomedical and other purposes. The Project readily admits there is no direct benefit for indigenous peoples.

We concluded that the patenting of life is morally unacceptable, fundamentally inequitable and technically unworkable, and that life patenting is not necessary for the advancement of science. The patenting of biological products and processes is also a serious threat to sustainable agriculture and world food security.

For our Canadian delegation, the next step is to plan strategy for a parallel Canadian campaign against all life patents. □

"Hearts starve as well as bodies Give us bread, but give us roses."

by Cathleen Kneen

At first glance a discussion of the recent annual meeting of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC) might seem distant from "food system analysis". Read on.

NAC's Woman of Courage award was presented this year to Katie Rich, Chief of the Innu nation in Newfoundland/Labrador and courageous leader of a people facing nothing less than genocide at the hands of the Canadian government and its military allies. (NATO's low-level overflights of the Innu lands are slated to increase this year. The shock and noise of these flights has serious negative effects on human health, and are devastating to the livestock on which the aboriginal peoples depend for their traditional livelihood. (See *Ram's Horn #126* on low-level flights over Amish lands in Wisconsin.) She spoke powerfully about the destruction of her people's ability to maintain, let alone develop, their traditional ways of life, and of the despair which has led to alcoholism and violence.

The National Action Committee on the Status of Women is an organization that has, I think, deliberately and consciously struggled to transform itself from a hybrid to an open-pollinated state. Last year's election of Sunera Thobani, the first non-white president in NAC's 24-year history, was viciously attacked by the press and right-wing parliamentarians as being unrepresentative of 'Canadian' women. Certainly Sunera's style of leadership is different from former President Judy Rebick's tough street-fighter image; but as was very clear at this year's convention, both share a profound commitment to ensuring that NAC, as an umbrella organization of women's groups seeking to ensure justice and equality for women, is open to the voices of all Canadian women, particularly the most marginalized.

The week before the NAC convention, thousands of women in Quebec undertook a ten day march under the banner of Bread & Roses, and succeeded in winning some important concessions from the Quebec government, including an increase of 45¢ in the minimum wage. The day before the NAC convention, the Tories swept to power in Ontario under the banner of cutting taxes, welfare, and social services (a.k.a. 'the public service'). What should be NAC's strategy for political action? A variety of perspectives emerged in the formal and informal debates.

In the opening address to the conference, Francoise David, leader of the Quebec march, described the immense

organizing effort behind their dramatic success. In the regional caucus meetings, delegates from Alberta advised disconsolate Ontarians of the Ralph Klein strategy (premier of Canada's reputedly most right-wing province): Hit 'em fast, hit 'em hard, and don't blink. Forget lobbying, they said: they simply don't care; focus your energies on public education and movement-build-ing.

Violence against women and justice for immigrants and refugees provided another set of perspectives on strategy. Delegates fresh (well, not really, more like exhausted) from a three-day consultation with the Federal Justice Ministry advocated strong lobbying efforts at the Federal level. They named such issues as the seizure and court-room exposure of women's personal counselling records in cases of sexual assault, and the notorious "Head Tax" and other less well-known measures to limit immigration from certain parts of the world, to mention only a couple. They explained how Canada's universal access to health care, education, and basic income assurance through welfare will be destroyed by the proposed changes in Federal-Provincial transfer payments which will no longer enforce national standards.

These policies were described as part of a global "neo-liberal" agenda. Delegates preparing to attend the world conference on women in Beijing made it very clear that it is the agenda of the international money men which is being imposed on Canada by the fiscal policies Federal politicians claim are "inevitable". They urged NAC to refuse to be conscripted to serve in the "war on the deficit".

Differences in strategy and emphasis can be divisive. For example, the recent debate about gun control has been used as a way of increasing antagonism between rural and urban Canadians. However, there was no Rural Caucus at NAC, although there were lots of women from outside of urban areas. Perhaps this was because at the time such a group might have met, there were also scheduled meetings of Aboriginal women, women of faith, women working on environment issues, and issues of new reproductive technologies and biotechnology. Rather than focus on differences as divisive, there was a real effort to make connections and emphasize the strength of diversity.

To give one small example, NAC passed a motion condemning the proposed DNA bank, which would give police power to seize DNA samples from suspects in certain criminal cases such as sexual assault, and then

to bank the samples from those convicted. Such a bank could be used to search for suspects in later crimes, and also as the basis for research on criminality. Since the majority of convictions are obtained against poor men, men of colour, and Aboriginal men, this opens the door to increased racism in the guise of research, not to mention its effects in taking power from women to testify on their own behalf and giving authority instead to Science & Technology. The connections to the Human Genome Diversity Project (see RH #126) and to the seizing of DNA samples from immigrants to "prove" their family connections are clear. (NAC also passed a resolution calling for a ban on licensing of rBGH.)

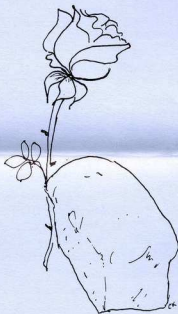
NAC's first priority was unanimously agreed to be the struggle against the implementation of the neo-liberal agenda in Canada: deficit reduction, the destruction of social programs and the further impoverishment

of the poor and working people. This priority grows out of NAC's insistence on giving voice to marginalized people, expressed both in its political analysis and in its resolution to undertake a thorough organizational review to ensure a genuine diversity of membership at all levels.

NAC could conceivably take such positions as a hybrid organization, funded by government and giving voice to well-educated, relatively comfortable urban women. For many years, that seemed to be the direction NAC was taking. However, without a base in the real diversity of struggles for justice, a hybrid organization, however well-meaning, will eventually hollow out, wither up, and blow away.

For sure, being open-pollinated is no rose garden. People care passionately about the particular struggles they are engaged in, and the process of coming to a common priority usually feels like giving up the priority of your own issues. In the process there is pain and anger—and lots of opportunity for bad press. This year, as in the past, NAC has had lots of all of these. They are healthy signs of the cross-fertilisation process that characterizes an open-pollinated organization. The fact is that the struggle for life in one area enriches others: diversity is not necessarily competitive.

When it insists that the organization must build its policies and procedures on the experiences of the most marginalized, NAC is simply refusing to accommodate to injustice, in its structures as in its actions. That is no small achievement. □



"Tortillas of Blood"

Here and there one finds reminders of the human consequences of the current capitalist devotion to production for export and economic health at any cost (to the marginalized, that is).

Production of Mexico's 10 basic grains for the 1994-1995 growing season is expected to fall by about 41% compared to the same period last year. Corn is expected to suffer the sharpest drop of 44%, according to the Agriculture Ministry. At the same time, "the economic crisis reached the basic staple of the Mexican diet with a 26% hike in the price of corn tortillas in the Mexico City metropolitan area. . . The price increase was justified, the Commerce Ministry said, since added income would prevent some 40,000 small tortilla mills from going out of business and protect the 250,000 jobs provided by the industry. The ministry said 2 million Mexican households would continue to receive subsidized free tortillas every day as part of the Solidarity poverty alleviation program." (*EFI:17/4/95*)

"As part of a move to a free market internal pricing policy for wheat, the Mexican government next week will remove the last remaining controls on flour prices. . . Flour prices in Mexico have already increased approximately 80% in 1995. . . Flour mills are currently offering producers a substantially lower price, citing the high carrying costs which result from high local interest rates as a reason why they cannot pay as much for local wheat as they do for wheat imported under foreign supplier credit programs [such as] the U.S. GSM-102 credit guarantee program and its Canadian equivalent, the Export Development Corp." (*M&B News:6/6/95*)

from *Tortillas of Blood* by John Ross, in the *Anderson Valley Advertiser*, Boonville CA, courtesy of RH subscriber Stephen Vallus:

"For devotees of the traditional tortilla-making process, the future is not bright. Commercial bread continues to eat away at the tortilla's once virtual monopoly over

Mexican stomachs. Even for those committed to the old ways, the quickening pace of life limits the time that tortilla lovers . . . can devote to shucking whole corn, putting the kernels to soak and boiling them in a solution that includes quicklime, and then trundling the grain to the mill to be ground into 'masa'. The preparation is a painstaking, but time-honoured, practice known as 'nixtamal' in all of the nation's indigenous cultures. But now the 'nixtamaleros' are under seige from ready-mix corn flour manufacturers -- a group that was heavily subsidized during the administration of now self-exiled president Carlos Salinas (1988-1994). . .

"In 1990 the Salinas administration began diverting maize stocks from the nations 45,000 subsidized nixtamal tortilla factories, directing the grain, instead, towards a handful of flour-milling industrials such as Roberto Gonzalez Barrera, a Monterey tycoon whose Maseca-Gruma-Mission Foods now dominate tortilla production in Mexico, Central America and the United States. . . With 20 plants, Maseca controls 65% of the industry. . .

"Agriculture department regulations now automatically cut off subsidized corn supplies to nixtamaleros in regions where a corn flour plant is being built. . .

"The agrarian policies [of former Salinas Secretary of Agriculture Carlos Hank Gonzalez] both encouraged agribusiness to buy up and privatize communal lands [ejidos] for export crop production and stimulated the importation of mountains of cheap petroleum-produced, NAFTA-generated, US and Canadian corn (about 3 million tons in 1994). Inferior yellow corn from the north is supposed to be used exclusively as animal feed in Mexico . . . but, increasingly, nixtamaleros complain the corn assigned to them is fit only to fatten cattle."

* See RH #123, Feb. 1995 on the role of Archer Daniels Midland in the drama of putting the small tortilla makers out of business.



Ancient Mexican design

FAIR & UNFAIR TOMATOES

This year, the California Tomato Board has received \$450,000 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Market Promotion Program to develop export markets, primarily in Canada and Mexico. The tomato industry itself is contributing an additional \$150,000. The board plans to use \$165,000 of the MPP funds for promotional activities across Canada. The 26-week campaign will be handled by Faye Clack Agency in Mississauga, Ontario.

Simultaneously, a Florida congressman has introduced legislation that would link the US tomato tariff to the devalued Mexican peso in a move to keep Mexican tomatoes off the US market. Under the legislation, any devaluation in the value of the peso, retroactive, would be matched by an increase in the tariff, regardless of GATT or NAFTA. "How are Florida growers expected to compete and plan for the future in such an unstable trading environment when tomatoes are being dumped on the domestic market for the sole purpose of obtaining a strong and stable currency," asks the bill's sponsor, Representative Mark Foley. Foley pointed out that there were 230 tomato growers in Florida in 1990 and that number is now down to 100, although this probably has more to do with corporate consolidation than with Mexican tomatoes. (source: *The Packer*:5/6/95)

If you do not care for Mexican or Florida tomatoes, don't mind the transgenics and the subsidized promotion just at the beginning of the Canadian tomato season, you may be able to find some of Calgene's MacGregor brand (complete with "fruit fly") tomatoes "Gently nurtured to maturity from specially bred Flavr Savr™ seed" according to their ad. This year Calgene Fresh has 800 acres of its everlasting tomato planted in California and it hopes to have the tomatoes in 2500 stores by now, though those are probably all in the US.

AN ORGANIC APPLE A DAY

According to a two-year study published in the *Journal of Applied Nutrition*, organic apples, potatoes, pears, wheat and sweet corn purchased in the Chicago area were significantly more nutritious than their conventionally-produced counterparts on a per-weight basis.

By analyzing mineral content, researchers determined that organic food on average was 63% higher in calcium, 78% higher in chromium, 73% higher in iron, 118% higher in magnesium, 178% higher in molybdenum, 91% higher in phosphorus, 125% higher potassium and 60% higher in zinc.

source: *The Land Stewardship Letter*, Minnesota, May/June 95

ORGANIC CONVERSION

Synergy (Spring/95) reports that when farmers in the area served by the Pool elevator in Ernfold, Saskatchewan, learned that it was to be closed, they came up with a better idea. Last year the elevator was converted to handle only certified organic grains to serve the growing number of organic farmers in the area.

In a departure from normal Canadian Wheat Board procedure, farmers can haul grain to the elevator anytime they have a sale for it. The Wheat Board makes its usual interim payment when the grain comes in, with final payment being made at the end of the grain year. Any premium for the organic grains negotiated by the farmers is a matter to be settled between them and their buyer. If, at the end of the year, farmers have unsold organic grain, it can enter the pool as conventional grain. The problem the elevator faces at the moment is insufficient supply of certified organic grains to satisfy the demand. Organic farmer and commodity broker Neil Strayer says that the market over the next five years will certainly outstrip supply. "We could bring on 50 new growers a year in Saskatchewan", Strayer says.

The same issue of *Synergy* contains a report of the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Organic Development Council. About 90 people attended the two day event in February which featured local initiatives and resource people, from Vic Ellis with his portable solar grain drier to Harvest Community and their Community Shared Agriculture (CSA) project and horticultural therapy program. The participants also heard a report from local organic farmer Arlee Nancy who attended an Organic Crop Improvement Association (OCIA) meeting in El Salvador and from Kevin Beach about the Ernfold elevator. Among other topics of discussion was the interminable delay by Ottawa bureaucrats in completing the work to establish national organic standards and a report on the new Organic Product Information Service. OPIS is an electronic product listing service designed to bridge the gap between producers and traders. — B.K.

For information about OPIS, contact Mark Gimby at the Saskatchewan Research Council (phone: 306-933-5449, fax: 306-933-5509), or write to SODC, Box 8686 Saskatoon, Sask., S7K 6K6. A copy of the discussion paper presented by SODC president Ian Cushion is also available from the same address.

SYNERGY is published by Gary Smith and Wilma Groenen, Box 97, Drinkwater, Sask., S0H 1G0 (ph: 306-693-3266, fax: 306-694-4113, email: garysm@web.apc.org) Subscriptions are \$22/year for four issues.

NO BST FOR ME

A recent consumer poll indicated there will be a strong backlash against dairy products if rBGH is approved for use in Canada. Nearly half (46%) of the 1,500 people surveyed said they would "definitely pay 10% extra for milk which was guaranteed to be produced without the use of BST". An additional 28% said they would "probably" pay the additional price.

"When we looked at these numbers, we were just amazed by the strength of them," said Gary Bennewies of Angus Reid. "Consumer acceptance is extremely low. If we were running at 10 to 20%, one could say it's a fringe base, sort of the activist crowd and some of their followers. But when you start seeing numbers in the 70% range... that's a strong proportion of the population," he said.

The telephone survey found 76% had heard of rBGH. 74% of those respondents indicated they were "extremely" or "very" concerned about use of the technology. Also significant was a higher level of concern by women, who make the majority of food purchase decisions in the household. 80% of the female respondents stated they would "definitely" pay a premium for non-rBGH milk, compared to 68% of males.

"When I read these numbers, it's not a question of if, it's for sure they will want a choice of non-BST products absolutely," he said.

The Angus Reid results are similar to results obtained by a survey by Optima Consultants of Ottawa last year in which survey respondents were asked how likely they were to continue buying milk that had been treated with BST. 34% said they would stop buying milk.

Manitoba Co-Operator, 8/6/95

At the end of an expert working group meeting on **Breastfeeding, Science and Society** in Vatican City, May 11-13, 1995, Pope John Paul addressed the working group. Activist and scholar Penny Van Esterik of York University, who attended the gathering, reports that in addition to emphasizing the importance of breastfeeding, the Pontiff linked the decline in breastfeeding to "the increasing demands placed on women," "healthcare policies and practices, and marketing strategies for alternative forms of nourishment."

'Breastfeeding is best for women, babies, families, nations, and for the world.

It is natural, economical, and ecological. Breastfeeding is a woman's right. To be breastfed is a baby's right.



from the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA) pre-Beijing call to action:

HOW BREASTFEEDING EMPOWERS WOMEN

- 1 Breastfeeding confirms women's power to control their bodies, and challenges the bio-medical model and business interests that promote bottle-feeding.
- 2 Breastfeeding reduces women's dependence on medical professionals and validates the tried and trusted knowledge that mothers and midwives have about infant care and feeding.
- 3 Breastfeeding encourages women's self-reliance by increasing their confidence in their ability to meet the needs of their infants.
- 4 Breastfeeding helps child spacing, reduces the risks of anaemia and provides protection against ovarian and breast cancer, osteoporosis and multiple sclerosis.
- 5 Breastfeeding requires a new definition of women's work — one that more realistically integrates women's productive and reproductive activities, and which values both equally.
- 6 Breastfeeding requires structural changes in society to improve the position and condition of women.
- 7 Breastfeeding challenges the view of the breast as primarily a sex object.
- 8 Breastfeeding encourages solidarity and cooperation among women at the household, community, national and international level.

Women should not be forced to make a choice between mother-work and other work.

— Penny Van Esterik

MOVING

The Ram's Horn is travelling westward with us as we move to British Columbia this summer. After nine years in the big city we are moving to Mission, BC, about 70 km east of Vancouver on the edge of the Fraser River valley. The date is still uncertain, dependent on the sale of our house in a depressed market getting even more so thanks to the recent Tory victory in the Ontario provincial election. The only bright spot is that with only something like 28% of the electorate voting for them, the Conservatives cannot really claim to represent the people of Ontario. It's sort of like Monsanto claiming overwhelming support for RBGH in the US because 10-15,000 dairy farmers are using the drug, while not mentioning that this is only 10% of the total.

When people ask, 'what will you do?': more of the same, of course, is the answer for Brewster, while Cathleen plans to stop long enough to think about things while making pottery, an avocation she excels at but has not really had time to pursue since we left the farm in Nova Scotia in 1986. We will both step into the network identified as Farm Folk/City Folk, with which our daughter Rebecca is already associated. We also look forward to developing working relationships with a new group of *Ram's Horn* subscribers.

The even greater uncertainty about income means that we will count more than ever on your support. We would like to double or triple our circulation not only to make The Ram's Horn more of an occupation, but also because your comments give us great encouragement to carry on. You can be sure that we will continue to provide monthly news and analysis of issues, structures, movements and signs of life.



RENEWALS

We can't offer any discounts, but if you renew for two or even three years it will make both our lives and yours simpler. (Stuffing those renewal notices into the relevant issues and doing the bookkeeping does take time.) Just tell us now many years and make the check out for that multiple. **AFTER AUGUST 1, 1995, our mailing address will be: BOX 3028, Mission, B.C. V2V 1G0.**

We know we don't charge "fair market value" for The Ram's Horn because we don't think cost should limit access to information. At the same time, we get no corporate, government or foundation grants. If you can add something on as a contribution to our expenses, or to cover for those who cannot pay at all, please do so. (It's wonderful how well this works.)

THE RAM'S HORN is published 11 times a year by Brewster and Cathleen Kneen

Subscriptions: in Canada, \$15 (individual), \$25 (institutional)

Outside Canada: US\$20 or Can\$26 (individual), US\$30 (institutional)

All cheques payable to The Ram's Horn

Readers' financial contributions are an important support for this publication.

The Ram's Horn is not copyrighted. Reproduction is authorized if the source is indicated and a copy of the publication is forwarded to us.

THE RAM'S HORN
125 Highfield Road
Toronto, Ontario M4L 2T9
phone: (416) 469-8414
email:kneen@web.apc.org

Publications Mail
Registration No. 6317