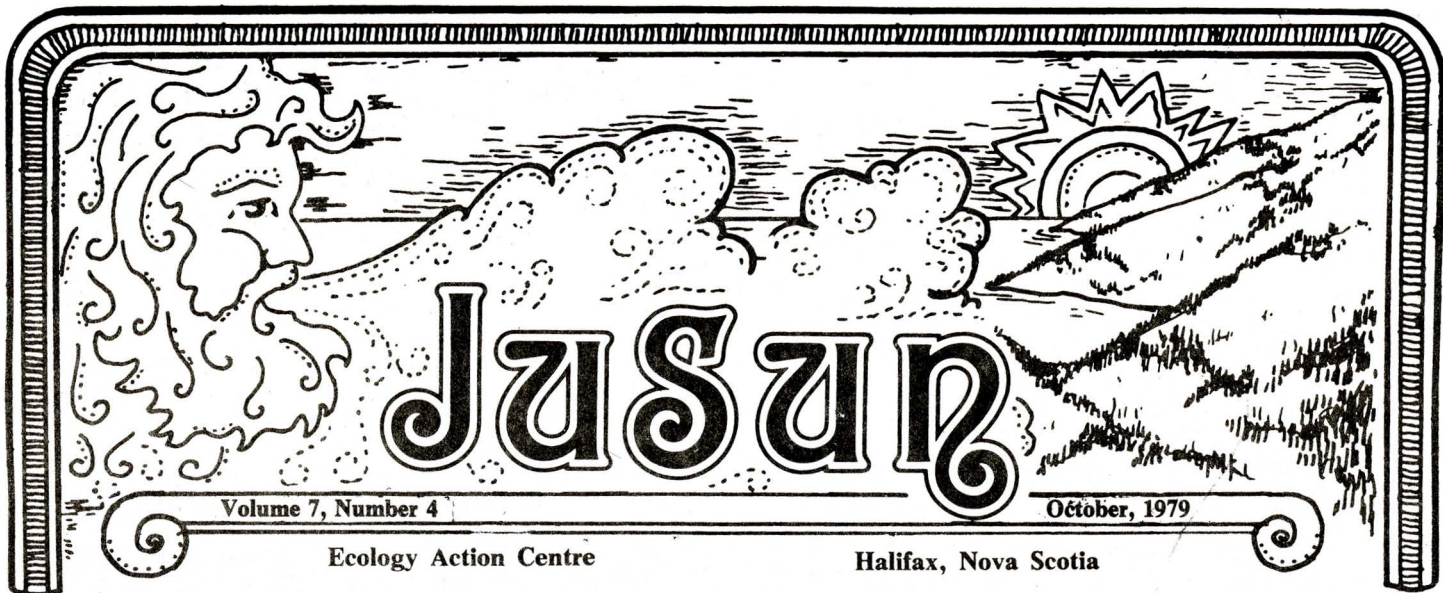


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HOW IT IS WITH US . . .

by Susan Mayo

Well, the winter work is piling up around our office here in the basement of the Forrest Building. It's not quite getting into files and onto shelves—mostly in piles on all our tables and desks. That's mostly how it's been since we put out our last newsletter.

Lawrence Tummon and Lorraine King have gone their own ways—Lorraine back to Dalhousie Biology and Lawrence to cabinet making. Ginny Point is back from her biking holiday to Newfoundland ("Some fine time", she says). And Susan Holtz leaves today for an extended weekend train trip to Ottawa for a national anti-nuclear demonstration. She's taking our gigantic hand made bilingual "NO NUCLEAR POWER/NUCLEAIRE, NON MERCI" banner with her that a Katimavik group made a couple of years ago. The banner has a lot of blue appliqué letters because that colour shows up well on the television screens.

I would like, at this time, to invite other Katimavik, church, womens, and quilting groups to sew a huge (ten feet by ten feet) solar, wind, wood, clean energy sign—even a collage on ecological agriculture/alternate technology for Nova Scotia. My cynicism says "But most people don't have enthusiasm for such positive directions; they only are motivated when they are opposed to something." Be that what it may, I find I am losing the cynicism as fast as I detect it and the offer still holds for EAC staff to act as consultants, critics, commentators, even sewers, as the design and implementation stages of such a "flag" progresses and, as well, we'll help pay for production costs (materials, cloth, needles, apple cider).

Part of the reason for delay of this issue (we usually try to print JUSUN bimonthly—the last issue was in July) was the trade off of time to produce a "forestry manual/background-er" for lay people. Lawrence Tummon and I (mostly Lawrence) have composed two drafts and still Susan Holtz and I aren't quite

satisfied with its scope, depth and breadth so the document has gone back to the drawing boards (all cartoons and other art designs re "Our Nova Scotia Forests" would be appreciated) for another version and with some hope and lots of work it might become November/December's special edition of JUSUN).

Some apologies are in order to people who feel upset about double mailings within a month from Ecology Action Centre. In July, I think, members received three mailings—newsletter, recycling business petition for funds, Highway 101 notice of demonstration. And once again this month—public meeting notices at the Halifax Regional Library (etc. with other notices), this JUSUN and assorted inserts, and possibly even another Highway 101 newsletter. You must be saying, "But surely Ecology Action Centre can't afford all those mailouts," and the truth is we just can't. Other agencies and organizations absorbed mailing costs except for the JUSUN mailings. And even then I seldom feel it worthwhile to pester, badger, cram and shove gallons of information down throats and into mailboxes, at least more than once every other month. But timing of the Ecology Action Centre newsletter has been out of sink (synchronization) with other noteworthy events and besides not only was it "free" but it kept the mail men paid and working. Should members feel they are being bothered too often please drop me a line.

On the lighter side, we are pleased to announce that Susan Holtz and her family have a wood stove in their home in Purcells Cove, Halifax. It is a fine air tight, efficient cook stove. Anyone wishing to renew or join for the first time as a member could contribute a cord or two of maple or birch for her stove. I can't wait till we get one for the office.

Did you hear or read about our two recent awards? Saint Francis Xavier University gave Ecology Action Centre a certificate of commendation for "its exemplary contribution to the field of adult non-formal education" (July, 1979), and then, as written up in the August 13, 1979 issue of MacLean's

Magazine, we were awarded a plaque by the Halifax Junior Chamber of Commerce for "The Most Imaginative Float" in the July 31 Halifax Natal Day Parade. The float was a huge white elephant designed and built by members of the group "Fundy Area of Concern for Tomorrow" (FACT). The elephant was pulled in a wagon by "taxpayers" and carried the sign POINTLESS LEPREAU. National television and MacLean's Magazine was good mileage for such a small amount of dollars, chickenwire, newspaper and paint. Thanks Bear River people. Hope you all enjoy the plaque.

Well that's **how** and a bit of **what** it's been. I came into work early today to write this without interruptions and I'm amazed at how easy it was. Back to breakfast, typing, press releases, meetings, book keeping. Happy American Thanksgiving. (Maybe next year's fall issue will be out in time for Canadian Thanksgiving).



Elucidate

*Strong men build their homes on mountains
Fools upon the sand.*

*Wise men build high buildings and
monuments*

Callings themselves a benefit to mankind

Knowing full well that they blot out

The beauty of our early morning

And evening sunset, not to mention

The contour of our surrounding land.

Men of science meddle with

All the elements of nature, some not knowing

Others knowing less, but yet, both

*Beginning to understand full well what lies at
hand.*

by Andrew Robichaud

PAPER RECYCLING PROGRAM— A SUCCESS

"The first day of the Spryfield Paper Recycling Project was an unqualified success," according to Ms. Ginny Point, spokesperson for the project which is jointly sponsored by Ecology Action Centre and the Halifax Guiding and Scouting Movements.

On Thursday, October 4, there were approximately six thousand pounds of waste paper collected from the four target neighbourhoods: Leiblin Park, Cowie Hill Village, Clearview Subdivision, and Thornhill Park. "This is as much wood fibre as is found in sixty trees, and represents a conscious effort by citizens to conserve our forest resource," said Ms. Point.

A key component in the success of the project is the Coalition Supportive Services. This group is a rehabilitation program for ex-offenders and disadvantaged persons. Their program is sponsored by the Coalition for Development of the Halifax and Dartmouth Council of Churches and is funded through the Local Employment Assistance Program of the Department of Manpower. Their purpose is to provide rehabilitation through community service.

Ms. Point stressed, "Coalition has agreed to donate the use of a truck and three men to help with the paper collection until the project is financially solid. And we are deeply grateful for this contribution in kind."

Ms. Point added, "We are looking forward to our next pick-up on Thursday, October 18, in those same four neighbourhoods. By that time, we hope to have doubled the number of households leaving their paper out for collection."



BACKYARD COMPOSTING

by Louise Cook

Whether you start your compost heap in the fall or wait until spring, one guiding principle should be kept in mind—the carbon-nitrogen ratio (C/N). Compost forms as a result of the microbial degradation of organic matter, and bacteria require, for their own metabolism, an average of 30 parts by weight of carbon for every one part by weight of nitrogen. Therefore, the ideal compost heap would have a C/N of 30:1. Since none of us is patient enough, or has the equipment to be that precise, you should have in mind a rough idea of the C/N of the ingredients you plan to put into your compost heap. Building the heap in layers helps to keep track. In addition, a compost heap requires sufficient oxygen and water to keep the microbes happy. The behavior of your compost heap will tell you how accurate you were in building it. If it fails to heat up and decomposition is extremely slow (or nonexistent), you probably need more nitrogen, or, if it seems dry, you may simply need to add water. If you smell ammonia, you need more carbon. If you smell all sorts of foul odors, you need more oxygen or less water—turn the pile thoroughly.

Here is a list of the average C/N's for common compost ingredients. In each case, the number given represents carbon, and nitrogen is understood to be 1.

grass clippings	25
oak leaves	50
manure with bedding	23
sawdust	150-500
straw, cornstalks and cobs	50-100
vegetable trimmings	25
leguminous plants (peas, beans)	15
animal droppings	15
pine needles	60-110
alder or ash leaves	25

(This list is taken from *Let It Rot!* by Stu Campbell, Gardening Way Publishing, Charlotte, Vermont, 1975.)

[Editor's Note: Louise Cook was one of our guest speakers at the EAC Lecture entitled *Common Sense Composting and Sensible Sludge* on August 16, 1979.]



UPDATE ON TIME SQUARE (Renamed MARKET PLACE PLAZA)

by Ginny Point

July's issue of *JUSUN* included an information brochure on the proposed Time Square building—the eleven storey mirrored structure planned for the corner of Brunswick Street and George Street, in downtown Halifax. Since then, the Time Square proposal has been the subject of much talk and controversy. To bring you up-to-date, here are some of the events which have highlighted this issue in recent months.

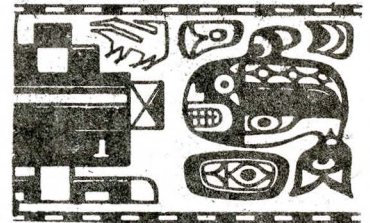
On August 22, 1979, Halifax City Council held a public hearing to learn the public's response to the proposed Time Square building. The Council chambers were filled to overflowing, and latecomers had to stand in the halls and stairwells. All presentations were broadcast over a P.A. (Public Announcement) system for those in the hallways.

Numerous briefs were submitted, and the hearing lasted until approximately 1:00 A.M. The majority of the briefs were highly critical of the proposed structure. Speaker after speaker stressed that the building as planned was incompatible with the existing streetscape. Ecology Action Centre's Urban Development and Transportation Committee presented a video tape on shadow effect, prepared by Gerald Conaway, a student at the Nova Scotia Technical College (N.S.T.C.), School of Architecture. The tape provided excellent documentation of sun shadows which would have been cast along Citadel Hill, George Street and the Grand Parade if that structure were to be built. Bob Champion, an audio-visual expert at N.S.T.C., gave a lot of his time in helping Gerald prepare the tape. We thank both Gerald and Bob for visually demonstrating this crucial environmental impact.

On August 30, City Council voted 7-3 to reject the Time Square development proposal. Not long afterwards, the developer indicated that he was back to the drawing

boards. The second set of plans—for a new building entitled Market Place Plaza—have just been made public. They outline an eight storey concrete structure of terraced construction, for office and commercial use. The new proposal is not as tall as the first one. However, it still measures higher than the Town Clock, and only six feet lower than the ramparts of the Citadel. Urban Development and Transportation Committee members will soon take an in-depth look at these plans, and will include their comments in the next newsletter.

It should be stressed that the key component of this issue, namely the document entitled Planning Criteria Statement for the Brunswick Street Area, has not yet been considered by City Council. The draft document, publicly available at City Hall, was discussed, in June 1979 by the Downtown Committee—a citizen's advisory committee of which EAC is a participant. Revisions to this document are not yet forthcoming from the Planning Department. We believe that it would be to the benefit of landowners in the area and to the general public if the ground rules for future development in the Brunswick Street area could be publicly agreed upon as soon as possible.



NOVA SCOTIA ENVIRONMENT GROUPS SUPPORT FIRST NATIONAL ANTI-NUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION IN OTTAWA THIS WEEKEND

A strong delegation of more than fifty (50) people from several Nova Scotia environmental groups will attend the first national anti-nuclear energy rally to be held on Parliament Hill, Saturday, October 13. Groups involved include Ecology Action Centre, Fundy Area Concern for Tomorrow, and Cape Breton Landowners.

The Ottawa demonstration is sponsored by an ad hoc coalition of citizens' organizations called S.O.S. (Stop Overseas Sales). The rally is timed to coincide with the beginning of the new federal government's first sitting of Parliament.

Organizers expect hundreds of people will turn out for the first demonstration to be held nationally in Canada. Ecology Action Centre's energy coordinator Susan Holtz commented, "One main point we intend to make there is that the purchase of a nuclear reactor, even with safeguards, can give any country determined to embark on a nuclear weapons' program the capability to produce its own bombs. Our federal government must squarely face up to this fact and stop the desperate push for overseas reactor sales."

(continued on page 5)

A SPEECH DELIVERED
BY MR. GEORGE COOPER, MP FOR HALIFAX
ON BEHALF OF THE HONOURABLE JOHN FRASER
MINISTER OF THE ENVIRONMENT
AT THE CONFERENCE ON
WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1979

At the outset, I would like to congratulate those who organized this Conference on Water and Environmental Law and all those who have participated in it.

We all know that protecting and preserving our environmental heritage requires more than good intentions and goodwill. It is vitally important that we continually improve our base of scientific knowledge about the environment and about the effect that man's activities have on it. Equally, it is important that we constantly update and improve the body of environmental law which draws on this scientific knowledge and provides a legal framework for sensible environmental development.

As a lawyer and an environmentalist I am aware that, unfortunately, we have not always had as much cohesion and understanding between disciplines and between the private and public sectors as would be desirable. Conferences such as this play a valuable role in developing such understanding and co-operation and I hope that this will be the forerunner of many similar exchanges, both in the Atlantic Provinces and in other parts of Canada.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you my own deep and firm commitment to the preservation and protection of Canada's natural environment and to assure you that this commitment is shared by the Government in which I serve. Although we will be working vigorously to stimulate Canada's industrial growth, it is not our intention to let short-term economic considerations jeopardize our environment and create in turn longer-term economic and social difficulties.

Indeed, I think one of the most important jobs facing all of us who are committed to the cause of environmental protection is to lay to rest the false impression that has sometimes been created that environmental concern and economic development are necessarily at odds with each other. We must carry the message that the health of our basic resources—our land, our water, our forests—is absolutely essential to our continued prosperity. To degrade or despoil these precious resources spells long-term economic disaster.



If we hope to create a strong constituency among Canadian citizens in support of tough and effective environmental law, we must ourselves be as open as possible in our activities so that Canadians can understand and even participate in the decision-making process. My Government has placed a high priority on the development of a more open approach in its dealings with the public and has promised early introduction to

Parliament of a **Freedom of Information Act** which will provide greater access by the public to government documents. For my part, I am taking steps to ensure that Environment Canada reflects this attitude in its two-way communication with the people of Canada. This includes, amongst other things:

- a conscious effort to improve the access to and dissemination of scientific information generated by the Department which can help Canadians better to understand the environmental issues and options facing them
- a review of the Environmental Assessment Review Process with a view to, amongst other things, improving the opportunities for public intervention and participation in the particular cases under review
- a general and ongoing review of all our federal environmental laws. In this review I intend to seek the opinion and advice of a wide range of citizens representing different elements of our society.



Although I realize it is a complex issue, I would like to see the development of Canadian environmental laws which would permit greater opportunity for ordinary citizens to find recourse and protection, even though they might not have an individual interest in the narrow judicial sense.

There are a number of key environmental issues facing the Atlantic Provinces at this time which will require the co-ordinated and concentrated attention of scientists, lawyers, business and government if they are to be solved. One such issue is that of acid rain, which I consider a serious national problem and one in which the Atlantic Provinces are, to a large extent, innocent victims. Sufficient scientific evidence has already been obtained to identify the major threats posed by acidic precipitation. We must now move ahead rapidly to develop the political co-operation and legislative action necessary to attack the problem at its roots. I have made a beginning in this matter through discussions with United States authorities and provincial environment ministers. I will continue to press forward with this and I anticipate close co-operation between the federal government and the Atlantic Provinces on the issue.

Energy poses particular challenges for the Atlantic Provinces as you work towards developing greater energy self-sufficiency. In this regard, my Department has established a special program which will focus principally on alternative energy sources and developments indigenous to the resources of this region. Clearly, the environmental impact of all energy development in this region must be studied carefully and will require a concerted effort by governments and private interests as well.

In my efforts to foster a national consensus for a better environment, I intend to stress co-operation rather than employ the tactics of confrontation. In the field of federal/provincial relations, I have been encouraged, in my early dealings with my provincial counterparts, on the acid rain question as well as by my numerous meetings and conversations with them, by their expressed desire to work in harmony with the federal government on this problem.

Similarly, in my relations with the private sector, I have much appreciated the way enlightened business leaders understand the importance of development that is in harmony with the environment and the costs of continued environmental damage. They are prepared to follow sound environmental practices as determined by regulations, but often also on the basis of their own assessments. I know that industrialists make an easy target as "bad guys" since so much of our environmental degradation results from industrial activities. I can and will be tough and when presented with documented evidence of industries, or anyone else, violating federal environmental laws; but unless and until I am proven wrong, my relations with Canadian businessmen will be based on the assumption that they are also seeking to meet their responsibilities for the preservation and enhancement of the Canadian environment.

I would like to work more closely with other interests as well. Labor unions, for example, have a real interest in the living conditions of the working people they represent as well as a vital stake in protecting the long-term viability of our economy.

If I have stressed the importance of a co-operative and co-ordinated approach to the environmental challenges we face, it is because I believe that these are essential ingredients for success. There are no single or simple answers to most of the environmental problems we must deal with. Those of us who have specialized knowledge of the field, be it scientific or legal, or have the economic or political power to affect our environment for good or ill, have a particular responsibility to work together and share our ideas for the common good.



I think we also have a responsibility to conduct our dealings as openly and publicly as possible so that citizens in general will be more aware of environmental concerns and, indeed, will have an opportunity to make their own views and ideas known to us.

The protection and preservation of our natural environment is not an elitist task. I am convinced that our efforts will succeed only if we work together to build and maintain a broad base of informed support amongst Canadians in general.

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TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1979

The most effective, energy efficient and low-cost alternatives to the home are labour intensive and well within the capabilities of the average handy person. This lecture will offer a realistic look at what individuals can do to reduce energy costs in the home.

2.

A LOOK AT ELECTRICITY PRICING

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1979

The price of electricity should be based on how much it actually costs to produce it. Some utilities have adopted this principle with considerable success. The talk will examine how electricity costs vary with time of day and season; and will suggest alternate rate structures which reflect these different costs.

3.

HEALTHY FOODS AND A HEALTHY LAND

TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1980

Food production need not depend on massive chemical pesticide and fertilizer programs. This seminar focuses upon alternate methods of cultivation and pest control for the farm as well as the back-yard gardener.

4.

HALIFAX: THE IMAGE OF OUR CITY

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1980

What makes Halifax an interesting place in which to live and work? The discussion will address ways of analysing and appreciating neighborhoods, communities, and the special distinctions of cities such as Halifax.

5.

THE CONSERVER SOCIETY RE-EXAMINED

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1980

The move to a "Conserver Society" may have wider implications than simply our need to conserve the world's finite resources. Indeed, the conserver idea may mark the beginning of a rethinking of our economic and social institutions. This session will attempt to place the ideas behind the "small is beautiful" concept in a wider societal perspective.

All lectures will be held at the Nova Scotia Museum auditorium on Summer Street, Halifax, beginning at 8 PM.
For further information call 422-4311

(continued from page 2)

The demonstration will also focus on safety and health concerns about the nuclear industry generally, as well as the economic problems the industry is now facing. "We are convinced that there are more flexible, cheaper and less risky options for our energy future than relying on nuclear power," said Ms. Holtz. "Now is an excellent time for the new federal government to take a fresh and realistic look at phasing out government support for the nuclear industry in this country."

In Halifax, a one-day nuclear petition campaign will be undertaken in support of the national demonstration. Petitions have been circulated throughout the province and will be presented to provincial and federal politicians next month.



Editor's Note: The following letter was written in response to a Special Report in the September 1979 issue of *Atlantic Insight* entitled "Nuclear power: Grim Dilemma for the Maritimes" by Linden MacIntyre.

Atlantic Insight
6073 Coburg Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 1Z1

To the Editor:

I read with interest your Special Report on nuclear power in the Maritimes (September, 1979) by Linden MacIntyre. Aside from a few technical errors (alpha and beta particles and gamma rays are **not** radioactive neutron there's no such thing as a radioactive neutron), the article provides a hardheaded, critical but balanced approach to the topic—right up to the final two paragraphs.

At that point, Mr. MacIntyre's rational scrutiny of the issues dissolves into the old we-must-go-nuclear-or-freeze-in-the-dark routine. He writes, "It's possible . . . that people will tolerate darker and colder living . . . will start using their personal energy more for transportation and heat and less for recreation and style. On the other hand, history suggests people rarely ask for less of anything, particularly comfort." This line of thinking, which confuses energy with electricity, and puts domestic comfort as the bottom line factor in energy decision making does more to obscure the real issues in energy than almost anything I can think of.

There may be good reasons why laypeople so easily assume electricity equals energy—electricity's use for obviously vital household tasks, its rapid price rise, and the fact that, since the companies which produce it are provincially owned, it is the most **politicized** energy form. But an investigative journalist should be pointing out that electricity, in fact, accounts for less than 12% of

Nova Scotia's final energy use, and that for some of those uses electricity could be easily replaced by other energy sources, space heating being a good example. A look at energy use shows that the toughest problems arise in the huge transportation sector, which employs petroleum fuels for which there are no easy substitutes.

Implying, as Mr. MacIntyre does, that nuclear energy is an answer (however undesirable) to this energy problem merely compounds it by muddying the public's perception of what can actually be done. Whether or not people will forego recreational driving and use smaller and more efficient cars—"use their personal energy more for transportation . . . and less for recreation and style" is highly relevant to the transportation energy problem, but **not** to the question of nuclear power, certainly not in the shorter term.

Moreover, there is no good reason to assume that a decrease in energy consumption (in particular, electricity consumption) must mean a less comfortable lifestyle. Many studies around the world now indicate that there are enormous efficiency gains possible. A recently released Danish study, which is fairly typical of many, notes that in the household sector, with current technology alone, it is possible to reduce energy consumption of automobiles by half,



appliances by two-thirds, and heat consumption in buildings by four-fifths, without affecting comfort levels.

Indeed, the "simple fact" of the matter is that it's **not** desire for comfort which has been the driving force for energy development. This isn't to say that people don't value comfort; of course they do. But it **is** to say that our high levels of energy consumption have come about primarily because energy has been priced so cheaply that our capital stock of appliances, industrial machinery, cars, and homes have not "built in" high levels of efficiency—for there was never, until recently, any economic reason to do so. But as energy prices rise, efficiency levels will certainly also increase. And there's a long way to go down the route of greater efficiency before major lifestyle changes even logically come up for consideration, though I suspect many people for many reasons have already begun to evaluate different lifestyle options.

This brings me to Mr. MacIntyre's statement that until we define our superior regional lifestyle and figure out what we want development to give us, no one can intelligently suggest how much energy we need or how we should generate it. This is roughly



half true. The half I believe is accurate is that, yes, analysts considering energy futures do need to figure out just what actual requirements they assume need to be met, industry by industry and household by household, before considering ways to meet that demand. But it should be clearly understood that we need **energy**, not necessarily centrally generated electricity. If sectoral requirements are broken down into low, medium, and high temperature heat, liquid fuels for transportation, and demands for electricity specifically, it becomes easier to appreciate that there are a variety of ways to meet our energy needs. Domestic hot water, for instance, can but need not be heated by electricity; solar, gas, oil, and wood fuelled alternatives are possible, and efficiency improvements can reduce demand as well.

The part of Mr. MacIntyre's statement I don't think is true is that we need unanimity about lifestyles and development before effective energy planning can be done. For one thing, that kind of social and political consensus is not likely to happen. More important, however, is the fact that the simple correlation between overall energy growth and economic growth that held in the past is no longer valid as an indicator of the future; economic growth is possible without greatly increased energy consumption. Moreover, different industries vary in their energy intensity, the type of energy they require, and their labour intensity. So the implicit line of reasoning—if we want jobs, prosperity, comfort, then we **must** go nuclear—is just too simplistic. It's quite possible to formulate a range of different development scenarios which aim at economic growth as one important goal but which do **not** necessarily need lots more centrally generated electricity. And as far as individual lifestyles go, there's no reason to assume any more agreement than there is now—good planning always works with a reasonable range of diversity.

The nuclear question can't be considered in isolation, as nuclear proponents frequently state; but neither should preconceived ideas about the need for continuing energy growth dictate that the debate must end up by acknowledging but dismissing the real risks of nuclear power because there's no alternative. There are good alternatives, but they require a kind of planning that is responsive to the future, not to unexamined past trends. Politicians and decision makers understandably don't like this kind of uncertainty, but nothing is likely to prove riskier to this province's future than a belief that it will be like the past.

Yours sincerely,

Susan Holtz, Energy Coordinator
Ecology Action Centre

FORESTRY COMPANY OPPOSED TO NUCLEAR POWER

The Board of Directors of North Mountain Woodlands Limited of Middleton has unanimously approved a resolution opposing the Nova Scotia government's participation in the Point Lepreau nuclear power generating plant in New Brunswick, or any other nuclear power projects.

North Mountain Woodlands Limited is engaged in forest management on private woodlots in a 50,000 acre area from the Annapolis Valley floor to the Bay of Fundy and from Morden to Port Lorne.

John Stevens, President of the Company, said, "The development of nuclear power generation at Point Lepreau cannot help but have an effect on the people, wildlife, trees and land of this area. Even if there are no major breakdowns such as occurred recently in the United States, the low level radiation and other side effects will be felt on this side of the Bay. The construction of such a plant in this area does not seem to be justified from an environmental point of view, nor from an economic point of view, once the long term costs are calculated.

"We have asked that the provincial government take positive steps to develop a policy for the development of non-nuclear energy sources which can lead to local, provincial and regional self-sufficiency without the negative environmental impact associated with nuclear power."

During the International Organic Assembly held in Great Malvern, England in June 1979, a new organization was launched, the *World Forest Campaign*, for the purpose of arresting the wholesale destruction of, and increasing the world's evergreen forests so vital to the ecology and oxygen balance of the whole planet.

An extensive world-wide membership is essential for a successful campaign.

Please send \$5.00 by international money order, or write for full details to:

*World Forest Campaign
Forest Cottage
Trelleck Road
Tintern
Gwent, England*

X Nova Scotia Energy Council
P.O. Box 668, Halifax, N.S. B3J 2T3

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