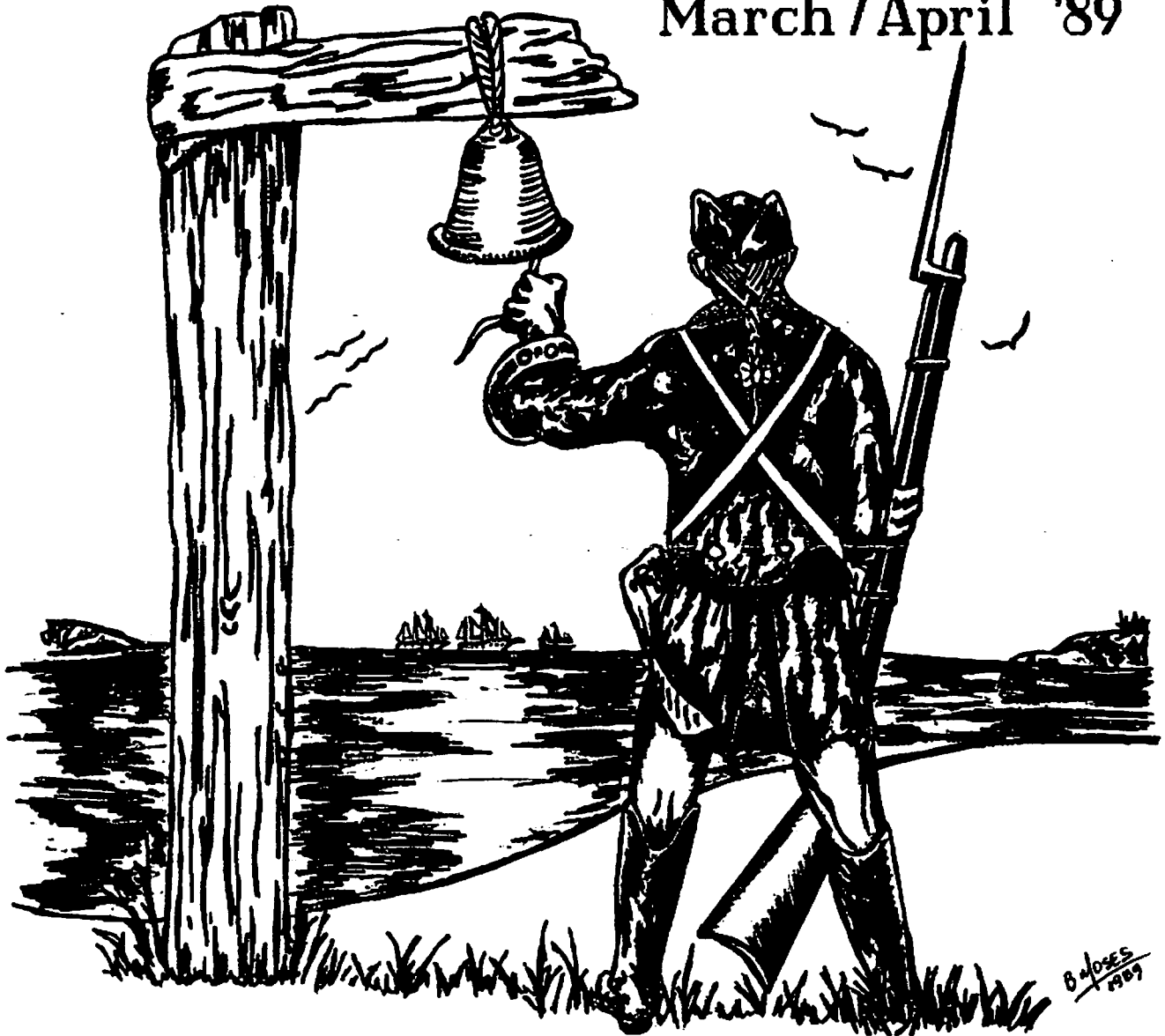
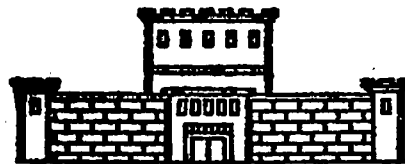


# TOCSIN NEWSLETTER

March / April '89



10th ANNIVERSARY JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY  
COLLINS BAY CHAPTER



COLLINS BAY PENITENTIARY

# John Howard Society C.B.I. Chapter Aims and Objectives

1. The abolishment of Mandatory Supervision.
2. The abolishment of all Special Handling Units.
3. The abolishment of 25 year minimum sentences.
4. Against construction of new prisons.
5. Decent comparable wages for skilled and unskilled labour.
6. A more humane prison system.
7. Introduction to prison industry.
8. A more liberal parole program.
9. Introduction of effective pre-release programs.
10. Fair and equal sentence.
11. Introduction of alternatives.
12. To make the public aware of the realities of the criminal justice, parole and prison systems.
13. To make bail a right, not a privilege.
14. To fight for prisoners rights.
15. To constantly remind everyone that we are sent to prison as punishment - not for punishment.
16. To help all prisoners in whatever manner and way possible.

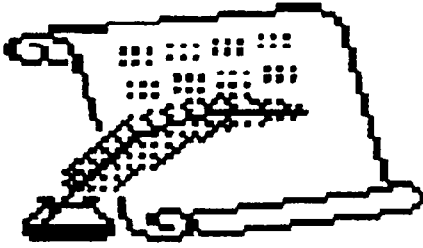
The meaning of TOCSIN: A bell sounded with quick strokes for the purpose of alarm. The word is derived from the french and the use of the Tocsin as a signal to arouse the people was so common during the French Revolution, that the word has come to be proverbially used for any loud sound or call, marking the commencement of an important event.

**TOCSIN NEWSLETTER STAFF**

**Editor .....Arnaldo Morello**  
**Chairman.....Robert Palmer**  
**Vice-Chairman.....Joe Titus**  
**Secretary.....Ty Conn**

**CONTENTS**

**Aims and objectives ..... 1**  
**Staff and contents ..... 2**  
**Editorial ..... 3**  
**Our time is your money..... 4**  
**Prison Population Profile ..... 7**  
**Toughen Youth Law?..... 8**  
**Transportation Information..... 11**  
**Dollars and Sense ..... 12**  
**The sound of the lock turning shut in the steel door ..... 14**  
**Poetry..... 16**  
**Humour..... 17**  
**Subscriptions..... 18**



## Editorial

One of the most important concerns for those of us who struggle for a better prison system is that of the lifers it contains.

There is no such a thing as a short sentence! To do time, in a sense, is the same for everyone. But lifers are the ones who will have to live under the umbrella that covers the system and that rules our prisons the longest. Although I am not a Canadian citizen I consider this my prison. I don't agree with life sentences; they are a waste of time, a waste of money, and a waste of human beings. This is also why we have included an article related to young offenders, who unfortunately have gotten involved in the criminal life too early in their lives, and who have been recommended to be treated as adults in Canadian courts. There is nothing more depressing and sad than a 16 year old doing a life sentence. We would like to dedicate this issue to lifers and we encourage you to read every word of this newsletter, so you may obtain the message each one of them attempts to pass on to you.

I would like once more to thank everyone who helped in one way or another, to get this Tocsin issue published.

Arnaldo Morello, Editor

# Our time is your money

*Canadian prisons are practically useless.*

*Prison sentences should end after 20 years.*

*Prisons fail to reform criminals, study finds.*

*A question of timing: When can a killer go free?*

*Lengthy jail terms for killers may not be justified.*

*Limit on murder sentences arbitrary, Attorney-General Scott.*

---

The preceding six sentences are all quotes from Canadian National Newspapers. They are but a few on the subject of Life sentences for Federal Prisoners, Canadians serving life sentences.

The author of this article is currently serving the thirteenth consecutive year of a life sentence. There are many arguments both pro and con about this controversial subject. The true facts seldom if ever reach the public to serve as a deterrent, protect innocent victims, their families, or Canadian Society.

Life sentences serve only two practical purposes. The vengeful retribution of excessive punishment, and the commercial sensationalism designed in part to sell newspapers. Profit from the tragic loss of life is not the least painful to the media!

How much are you willing to pay for your newspaper? Do you gain by paying for the crimes of others? What is the price of life sentences in Canada? What is the price of retribution? As of March 1988 there were about 1,700 lifers in Canadian prisons and over 3000 prisoners serving sentences of ten years or more.

## facts

Annual costs:	<u>Per prisoner per year</u>	<u>Per prisoner per day</u>
Institution:	@ closest \$	
Maximum security =	\$80,733.00	\$222.00
Medium security =	\$51,550.00	\$142.00
Minimum security =	\$47,518.00	\$131.00
Community Centre =	\$26,416.00	\$ 73.00

How much did you say it costs for a room at the Holiday Inn?

## fiction

All Canadians can afford and have a warm place to call home, sufficient diets, medical treatment, recreational activities, private security forces, legal fees, and incidental spending monies, gratis the Canadian tax payer.

## irony

Canadians in dire need can receive full social benefits if they commit a serious crime.

## reality

Never is it worth the price of admission to commit a crime.

A question of timing: When can a killer go free? (Toronto Star 04-13-89 Rick Haliechuk). A life sentence in Canada is literally for life, not a number of years between 10 and 25. Those figures only represent possible parole hearing dates. The National Parole Board would not knowingly release a dangerous prisoner back into the Canadian Society. All Canadian Provincial Mental Health Acts have

provisions that are more than ample to deal with dangerous persons. Mr. Haliechuk's article dealt with the cost of sentence review provisions under section 745 of the Criminal Code. He cited, without giving all of the figures, the expense to the taxpayers for such jury hearings. Let me present this same idea to you from an informative view with some important \$ figures.

Depending on the County, some costs differ, it is approximately \$1100.00 per day to use a single court room complete with judge, jury, and Crown Attorney for a sentence review hearing. As many as forty of these hearings will be scheduled by 1991. If it takes ten court days for each hearing, which it shouldn't, the cost would be  $10 \times 40 = 400 \times \$1100.00 = \$ 440,000.00$ . On the other hand it will cost Canadian taxpayers  $40 \times 364 = 14,560 \times 2(\text{yrs.}) = 29,120$  days @ \$142.00/day = \$ 4,135,040.00 just to incarcerate these same 40 prisoners for two years if they are all in medium security institutions. It is the policy of Correctional Services Canada not to allow transfers to prisoners to institutions lower than medium security until after the results of prisoners sentence reviews are known.

1,700 lifers in medium security ( an underestimate, many are in maximum prisons,) cost \$ 241,400.00 per day to incarcerate. At that rate it costs \$ 87,869,600.00 per year. But then with a budget of \$662,455,721.00 for the fiscal year 1986-1987 Corrections can afford it. The questions are can you? Are there other areas in which these \$ can be wisely spent?

Being a confirmed prison abolitionist, I realize that Canadian Society is not ready to close down its prisons. Having had more than a taste of prison life I am convinced that no prison sentence should ever exceed ten years. I honestly believe that both prisoners and society would benefit if the present sentences for murder ranged between 4 and 10 years depending on the particulars. This is not intended to devalue the worth of the victims lives, the suffering of their families nor condone murder. A monetary value cannot be placed on human life in any circumstance. What is needed are more psychological professionals in Corrections, educational programs, and community involvement. Success stories of released prisoners do not sell newspapers. When did you last read an article of a successful ex-prisoner in the National or local media? Have you ever read a story about one? Very few lifers violate their paroles and with the very rare exception does one again commit murder.

If a psychologist paid \$50,000.00 a year can keep ten prisoners out of the penitentiary taxpayers would realize a savings of \$ 465,500.00. Plus the ex-offenders would be paying taxes, supporting themselves and families in many cases. It may not work for everyone but as it now stands lifers are the

best parole risks, Lifers know exactly what life sentences are and NEVER recommend them for anyone. Excessive sentences are not beneficial for or to Canadian society.

I don't pay income tax. Why should I be concerned about your tax dollars? I was once a tax payer and one day will be again!

### 1 PRISONER

1 DAY	@	\$	142.00
1 WEEK	@	\$	994.00
1 MONTH	@	\$	4,260.00
1 YEAR	@	\$	51,550.00

by Ron Lauzon, C.B.I.

## Prison Population Profile

Figures released by the Canadian Centre Justice Statistics showed 26,634 people were behind bars in Canada on any given day in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1987, and ending last March 31.

The number of federal prisoners dropped 5 per cent, the second straight year of slight decline. The population of Provincial jails rose 2 per cent.

### **Federal:**

Total prisoners: 10,557  
Women inmates: 2%  
Average sentence: 45 months  
Total deaths in jail: 36  
Suicides: 14  
Murders: 5  
Typical age of prisoner: 30

### **Provincial:**

Total prisoners: 16,077  
Women inmates: 7%  
Total deaths in jail: 41  
Suicides: 24  
Murders: 1  
Typical age of prisoner: 27

Total cost for all prisoners: \$1.4 billion



# Toughen Youth Law?

**A**ccording to Attorney-General, Ian Scott, New federal Justice Minister Doug Lewis should amend the Young Offenders Act to allow judges to impose longer sentences on youths who commit serious crimes. He (Ian Scott) has consistently pressed Ottawa to change the law to allow sentences of longer than three years.

All provinces support an ongoing federal justice department study on the severity of sentences handed out to murderers under the act. The Young Offenders Act of 1984, a criminal law for young people, supplanted the Juvenile Delinquents Act of 1908. Under the old law a juvenile delinquent was defined as a child who violated the Criminal Code of Canada, any other federal statute or provincial law, or municipal bylaw.

Juvenile delinquency included every type of violation from riding a bicycle illegally on a sidewalk to murder. The Juvenile Delinquents Act did not specify maximum sentences, and judges had the power to recall offenders to court at any time until they turned 21 years of age.

Under the Young Offenders Act the maximum sentence for any offence, including murder, is three years. Under the Young Offenders Act, prosecuting lawyers can request that the trial of a young offender be transferred to an adult court where a longer sentence would be possible, when serious charges are brought against offenders 14 years of age or older.

Some of those opposed to longer maximum sentences fear that they would lead to young offenders eventually being transferred into adult correctional institutions, an even worse system. Liberal MP Jim Karygiannis, wants youths 14 years of age and older, who are charged with murder, transferred automatically to the adult system.

Others, such as Dr. Clive Chamberlain, a juvenile forensic psychiatrist, argue that in homicide cases, the judge should be able to impose sentences of more than three years because, in rare cases, extremely disturbed youths might require up to ten years' treatment in secure custody. Some want the three-year maximum extended solely on the grounds that it is not a deterrent.

Ontario courts often face a lottery when trying to place young offenders. Young offenders have to live under a system which at best it doesn't make sense, and at worst it's a mess.

The whole network of residential programs for young offenders in Ontario is a confusing maze of split jurisdictions, varying standards, differing budgets, profit and non-profit motives and direct and indirect government controls.

Because of this complicated system, Ontario children in trouble with the law can end up in treatment centres, group homes, juvenile observation and detention centres or training schools. Sometimes they may be sent to several of them. Sometimes, the choice is carefully orchestrated by the courts. Other times, it's a lottery; close your eyes and find the closest empty bed.

In the process, "the kids get screwed," says Grant Lowery, executive director of Central Toronto Youth Services, a youth counselling and referral agency funded by the province. The system has come under fire after a couple of incidents involving two teenagers charged with first degree murder (January and February 1989.)

The Ontario Public Service Employees' Union, blamed one of the murders on the government's policy of contracting out children's residential services to private agencies that can't afford to hire enough workers or keep experienced ones.

"This is a way government is using to get services on the cheap and it's not fair," says union spokesman Katie FitzRandolph.

Workers in provincially run homes for young offenders are paid 30 to 50 per cent more than those in privately run institutions, she says, because they are part of the 67000 member union. And workers in small centres have bargaining units of 10 to 12 people and no power to negotiate good contracts. So young community college graduates stay only long enough to get a little experience, then move on to higher paying jobs.

"You end up with a very high turnover in the houses and you never get a mature stable staff," FitzRandolph says. "When you're dealing with immature, unstable young people, that's a formula for disaster." The province directly operates only seven juvenile observation and detention centres, all but one of them designed for dangerous young offenders. These facilities held a monthly average of 183 offenders under the age of 16 last year, all of them sentenced there by family courts. All other residential treatment centres and group homes are run by non-profit, community-based agencies or private businesses.

Rich Partridge, coordinator of children's services in the Ministry of Community and Social Services says that "comparing facilities run by the ministry to those run privately is like comparing apples and oranges. All of those run directly have heavy security because they handle more dangerous offenders, so their staffing levels have to be higher."

But when it comes to the children the problems get even more complicated, mainly because of a confusing bureaucratic system that puts young offenders under the jurisdiction of two provincial ministries. Until 1977, all young offenders under the age of 16 were the responsibility of the Ministry of Correctional Services, which ran a network of training schools, probation services and group homes.

That year, the government reorganized and moved all children's services to the new Ministry of Community and Social Services.

But with the passers of the Young Offenders Act in 1985, the age for juvenile offenders was raised from 16 to 18. That meant 16 and 17 year-old offenders who were previously treated as adults in criminal courts were to be dealt with in family court. But instead of putting 16 and 17-year-old offenders under the social services ministry with the rest of the children, the government left the correctional services ministry in charge of them.

Since they were no longer adults, the corrections ministry had to find somewhere other than jail to put them. So the social services ministry transferred three of its training schools back to the corrections ministry. To confuse the issue even further, the social services ministry fulfills its space requirements by "borrowing" beds in those training schools for dangerous young offenders under age 16.

The province is scrambling to build a network of small, secure centres for dangerous offenders under age 16 at a cost of \$14 million, but only one in Windsor has been completed. While all other provinces except Nova Scotia put their juvenile offenders under one ministry, Ontario has stuck by its "split jurisdiction."

Eleven major organizations have protested to Premier David Peterson that the two-tiered system is neither efficient nor responsible to the needs of the young people in the province. They include the Canadian Bar Association, The Canadian Child Welfare Association, The Canadian Council on Children and Youth, The Elizabeth Fry Society, and the John Howard Society.

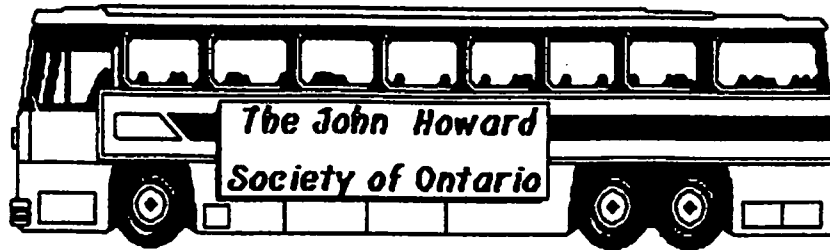
The system, Lowery says, doesn't acknowledge that there are "very mature, street smart, physically large 15-year-olds who are better housed with 17-year-olds; nor that there are frail, immature 16-year-olds who should be in with 14-year-olds."

Partridge admits the system is complicated and "we sometimes get confused about it ourselves, but we don't have a system where at midnight on your 16th birthday we turn you over to the correctional services. There are overlaps and protocols." Lowery says, "the government should determine what a community needs, staffing levels and cost, and then submit it to an open tender."

Lets just hope that the people who have to make the decisions, make the right ones, and that they realize that are children lives they are dealing with, and the circumstances most of this children have been living under. We all make mistakes when we are young. Some mistakes you have to pay for a little more, but 10, 15 or 25 year sentences are too much to pay for an early mistake.

(Based on a series of articles from the Toronto Star referring to Youth Law)

# TRANSPORTATION TO FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS



**The John Howard Society**

**of Ontario,**

**as of April 1st, 1989**

**is providing transportation**

**services to the**

**Ten Federal Penitentiaries.**

**For more information**

**please call**

**(416) 964-9550**

***J.H.S. of Ontario.***



# Dollars and Sense



Money! People spend a great portion of their lives working hard to accumulate it. Some of us are lucky enough to "be at the right place at the right time." But a larger percentage work long days and some weekends just to "make ends meet". These are the people who really know what the value of a dollar is all about.

Here in Canada I believe that everyone has or had ( whether they realized it or not ) the chance to live a productive and comfortable life. As for myself, I made some mistakes. The result is that I'm serving a Federal prison sentence. Therefore, I've got what you could call the inside scoop. Also because I am serving a prison sentence, have a quite legitimate interest in the Canadian Governments decisions about sentencing and parole, Correctional Services of Canada policy, Parole Board policy, and Public attitude towards prisoners.

In recent years the number of people being sentenced to Federal Prisons and the sentence that he or she is serving have climbed dramatically. As the corrections system has struggled to try and keep pace with the growing numbers, it has fallen far behind. With recent Government cutbacks in all but a few areas, the Corrections system in Canada has had to cutback also. Consequently the Corrections system is no longer trying to keep pace as this would be impossible seeing as they are moving in the opposite direction.

Not being able to keep pace with the growing number of men and women coming into and out of federal prisons due to funds, appears to be costing more money than it would to keep pace with the increased numbers. If that does not seem to make sense then I ask you to read on.

In the Solicitor Generals Annual report under the Costs of Maintaining Offenders 1986-1987 the Average annual cost per offender for Medium security is stated as being \$37,942. This figure is before the addition of National Headquarter costs, Regional Headquarter costs, Capital expenditures, Parole Office costs, and Staff College costs. Once those are added the figure per year climbs to \$51,550. As over forty-eight percent of Federal prisoners are in Medium security prisons this is the most affected security level by the increased number of people coming to prison.

The back log for Psychology/Psychiatric assessments in Collins Bay Penitentiary for the parole board, passes, etc., is conservatively ( There are no official figures that I was able to find. ) around three or four months. The number of prisoners that this back log affects varies from fifty to seventy. If you take the two year old average cost per prisoner a year before adding on the above mentioned costs, this is a cost of \$729 a week. Take into consideration that this affects a prisoner for an average period of fifteen weeks, this is a cost of \$10,935 for each prisoner that is three and a half months late getting a assessment done. I do not believe that every prisoner will

get released upon receiving a Psychology or Psychiatric assessment, but I do believe that the delay will ultimately result in that prisoner being released the same period as the delay later than he or she would have had there been no back log.

At an average of sixty men that are waiting for a Psychology and/or Psychiatric assessment, this figures to cost \$656,100 in a three and a half month period which is a cost of over 2.2 million dollars a year due to the back log for assessments just here at Collins Bay.

There is then the consideration of the strain of additional paper work due to the increase in prisoners on the Case Management Team, the individual Classification Officer and the Parole Board. This paper work back log at various levels and stages of a prisoners release can be expected to cause delays ( once again conservatively ) of one month. Thereby costing another half million dollars (\$509,800).

All told Correctional Services Canada is looking at an additional cost of two million seven hundred and eighty four thousand three hundred and three dollars (\$2,784,303.00) a year for Collins Bay Penitentiary alone, due to the back log in Psychology and Psychiatric assessments combined with the back log of paper work from Classification right up to and including the Parole Board.

Now I am not going to try and imply that the Federal Government has ever been very good with investments. But it would appear to be plainly obvious that by hiring more Psychologists and Psychiatrists to do assessments along with more secretaries to do the paper work, there would be a savings in the future, not to mention job creation. The Corrections system may even be able to cut a substantial period off of the back log and in time possibly be capable of operating the way that they intended the Correctional Service of Canada system to run ( I am assuming ), without any back log.

I do not have figures on the average salary of Psychologists and Psychiatrists or Secretaries. But I feel quite confident that for over two and a half million dollars there would be enough additional people working to begin to put a halt to this ever increasing back log. This partial solution to the always widening problem in Correctional services must not have dawned on the powers that be in this countries government or they are working on it, but due to the back log things are being slowed down.

Now you may be asking how does this affect me. If you are currently serving a Federal sentence I think that is painfully obvious. Should you be the hard working, trying to "make ends meet" person who pays their taxes I would encourage you to take a closer look at how your tax dollar is being spent.

Robert Palmer, Chairman J.H.S. of C.B.I.

# The sound of the lock turning shut in the steel door

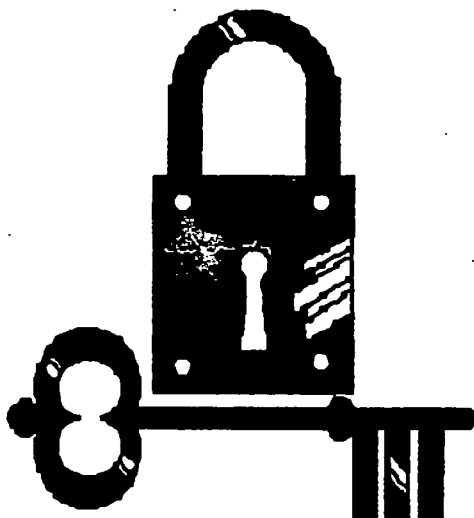
Can we agree on something? Can you people, citizens, understand the difference between a criminal act and the person who commits the act? More importantly, do you want to be reminded that there is a difference? A person who is convicted of murder isn't a murderer. I mean that the sum total of his being is not conveyed in the word. Correctional Service Canada treats us, prisoners, as if our only meaning is represented by the crime for which we are serving sentences. Correctional Services Canada is one of your agencies. I can do nothing else but ask you to consider what this agency of yours is doing.

Dennis Curtis, Correctional Service Canada spokesperson, constantly reassures that everything is as should be - why do you think that he does that? In the past two months you have heard about two murders in Millhaven maximum security prison, one suicide there, one suicide in the Prison for Women, civil disobedience in Collins Bay Institution and in Millhaven, and in the Prison for Women; hunger strikes, self-mutilations, attempted suicides and assaults in the prison for women - and, from the

inquest into his death, you've heard about how a hollow-point exploded the insides of Sandy Fitzpatrick. Please don't stop reading.

Sandy was a friend of mine. Mick, the man who was killed a few days before Christmas, in Millhaven Penitentiary, was my brother. Shaggy Moore, who killed herself in the Prison for Women recently, and Serge Molino, who killed himself in Millhaven last month, are my spiritual kin. I want you to understand how I feel right now. I don't care what Denis Curtis says - things can't be as they should be, can they? What do you people think about these deaths and this violence? Does the violence in your prisons bother you at all? It tears me apart.

Will you try to understand me? My door is made of steel. I know exactly how it slides shut. I know how the key is moved in the lock, whether snapped or turned. You should understand that the sounds made by my door being shut and locked convey to me the sentiment of the person locking me in. There is a rhythm that necessarily imparts something of the personality of the



turnkey; the correctional officer; the person in uniform; I've been in one cage or another for twelve years now.

I am not allowed to get angry. Any correctional officer in the prison may stop me and question me. Regardless of the propriety of the question, if I do not give a satisfactory response, I will not be allowed to proceed about my business. Every correctional officer is my superior. Some are scoundrels and some are brutes; most are regular people, but all are my superiors.

I am told that I am being punished. I am told that I am being corrected. I feel as if they want to castrate me. I don't want the brother of my brother Mick to be caught and convicted. I can't imagine what you think about that. Mick wouldn't want his killer convicted either. You see, Mick, his killer and me are the same that way. It is the nature of the beast. You would have to exercise your imagination to understand us. You would have to be forced to suppress your anger and your love and your

reason first. We fight our passions daily. We exercise our reason with great caution.

We force our eyes down when our conscience begs us to express that which we know is right. Some of my brothers and sisters in these places of correction are not as well equipped as most to restrain themselves. You may yet hear their names in the news. Denis Curtis will call the high-profile suicides tragic. He will blame disturbances on drug addicts and a few "trouble makers." I may not know the prisoners whose name will come to me through the news. That doesn't matter anymore. After 12 years I've come to see them all as my own.

Don't judge us harshly. We are already condemned and imprisoned. When you read about us, try to imagine what we feel like being locked away in these cages. We are not being corrected. We are being damaged and hurt.

.....by Ray Glaremin, C.B.I.

### **Dog sentenced to prison !**

When a dog killed his wife's beloved pet cat in 1924, Pennsylvania Gov. Gifford Pinchot was so furious that he promptly tried the male Labrador retriever for murder and sentenced him to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

Prisoner C2559 was popular with his fellow inmates and slept nightly in the cell of his choice. He answered work call each morning when his number was called and lived contentedly at the prison until he died of old age.





## Bitter, Patter, Love

**I** sit listening to the raindrops  
through my open cell window,  
and the light falls from my eyes.  
I hear the sound the rain makes.  
It sounds heavy. And I remind myself,  
A grown man never cries.  
I melt down to a stretched position.  
And I lay awake and dream.  
Something welling deep inside.  
But I refuse to scream.  
There is cheer and laughter,  
love forever after,  
people all around. I am not bound.  
I am laying close and feeling need.  
A love take kind heed as I drift off to sleep.  
There is a love of mine to keep.  
I am content and dreaming.  
Still I feel no need for screaming.  
My heart starts reeling, I felt so close.  
Yet I lay here alone and only dreaming.  
I swear I saw you with my very own eyes.  
Lucid in real life.  
Again I stretch out and lay back  
Listening to the raindrops falling in the night.

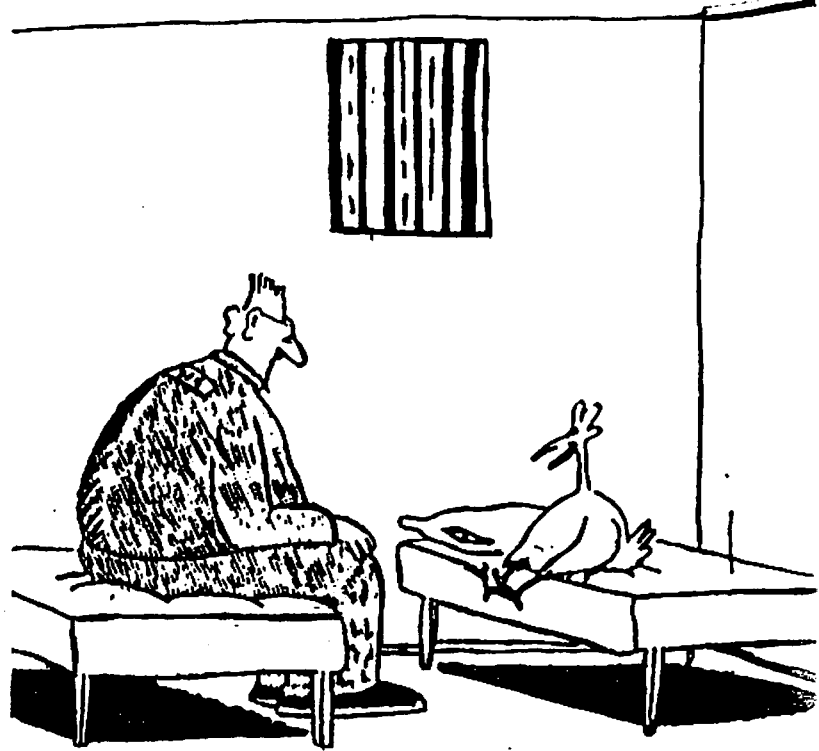
by Garland Dupuis

# Humour

OKAY BUDDY... USING THE THUMB AND FOREFINGER OF YOUR OTHER HAND, I WANT YOU TO SLOWLY TAKE THE CIGARETTE FROM YOUR MOUTH, PLACE IT GENTLY ON THE FLOOR AND

NO SMOKING

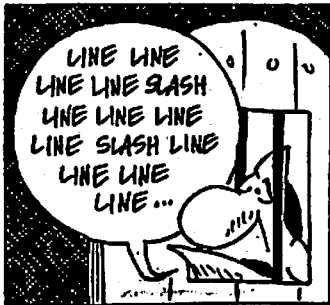
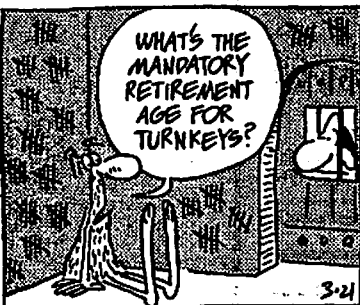
KICK IT TOWARD ME!



1-29

© 1984 Universal Press Syndicate

"So then, when Old McDonald turned his back, I took that ax and with a whack whack here and a whack whack there, I finished him off."



The Collins Bay Chapter of John Howard Society must absorb the cost of the printing and postage for the Tocsin Newsletter, therefore it is necessary for the rate of yearly subscriptions to be \$12.00. We need your support to make the Tocsin a functional project. Not only do we need your subscription, but we would also appreciate articles of interest for the men behind these walls here at Collins Bay and for other federal penitentiaries across Canada. So please support us and submit your articles today for the next issue. Just fill out a subscription form (below) for yourself or for a friend. Articles are to be sent to:

THE EDITOR  
TOCSIN NEWSLETTER  
P. O. BOX 190  
KINGSTON, ONTARIO  
K7L 4V9

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_  
POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_ DONATION \_\_\_\_\_  
TOTAL ENCLOSED \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_  
POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS \_\_\_\_\_ DONATION \_\_\_\_\_  
TOTAL ENCLOSED \_\_\_\_\_

Please send subscription orders to:

THE TOCSIN NEWSLETTER  
JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF KINGSTON  
771 1/2 MONTREAL STREET  
KINGSTON, ONTARIO  
K7K 3J4