

# CAEFS ANNUAL REPORT 1994 – 95

## ORIGINS

Elizabeth Fry (Gurney) was born into a family of Quakers in 1780 in England. Her mother's father, the Scottish theologian Robert Barclay, played an important role in defining early Quaker beliefs. It was fortunate for all concerned that Quakers believed in the equality of women (250 years before they won the vote), otherwise Elizabeth Fry's unusual talents in the area of prison reform might never have been realized. Her insight, persistence, organizational ability and her willingness to see a "divine light" in every person resulted in striking reforms taking place in the manner in which women and children were treated in London's Newgate Prison. She was a strong proponent of humane treatment for prisoners and regarded by many as a leading expert in prison reform. Most of her life was spent in England, although she did visit Ireland and continental Europe. She also offered advice to the Americas, Russia and Australia. She died in 1845 at the age of 66 years.

The first Elizabeth Fry Society was established in Vancouver in 1939. The Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies (CAEFS) was originally conceived of in 1969 and was incorporated as a voluntary non-profit organization in 1978. Today there are 21 member societies across Canada.

CAEFS is a federation of autonomous societies which works with, and on behalf of, women involved with the justice system, particularly women in conflict with the law. Elizabeth Fry Societies are community based agencies dedicated to offering services and programs to marginalized women, advocating for legislative and administrative reform and offering fora within which the public may be informed about, and participate in, aspects of the justice system which affect women.

Voluntarism is an essential part of Elizabeth Fry work. Both volunteer and paid staff are involved in governance as well as program and service delivery throughout the association. The CAEFS Board of Directors is composed of one representative from each local society, as well as a President and a past President. The priority agenda, as well as policies and positions, are established by the Association's membership at each Annual General Meeting.

## PRINCIPLES

The strength of our federation is the freedom to meet the needs of our communities in unique and effective ways. As an Association, CAEFS develops policies and positions and acts on common interests affecting women. Member societies support the following principles:

- Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to equal benefit of the law without discrimination.
- Every individual has a right to legal counsel, due process and natural justice protection. Women have the right of access to equal opportunities and programs in the justice system; women have the right to justice without fear of prejudice or gender discrimination.
- Commitment to equality rights does not preclude any practice, program or activity of our association that has as its object the amelioration of the conditions of disadvantaged individuals or groups.

- Action is required in order to ensure quality programs, services and facilities for women in conflict with the law, based on individual needs.
- Responses of the justice system to individual behaviour should interfere with individual rights and freedoms only to the minimum extent necessary. The correction of the offender should take place in the community, unless there are compelling reasons to the contrary. Further, the offender should retain all the rights and privileges of an ordinary citizen, except those expressly removed by law.
- Because the community and all its members have the ultimate responsibility for the response of the system and the handling of offenders, it is essential that the community be involved in all aspects of the criminal justice system.
- The active participation of volunteers in all aspects of our organization is fundamental to attainment of the Association's goals.
- In pursuit of excellence and efficiency, CAEFS and its members shall always seek to improve their standards and programs, to identify and address the gaps and unmet needs and to seek changes through reforms of the law and penal and correctional regulations, practices and conditions.

## GOALS

To provide an Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies and to encourage suitable reform at all levels of the criminal justice system.

To assist member societies in developing and maintaining high standards of programs and services for the purposes of aiding adult and young women who have come into, or who are at risk of coming into conflict with the law, whether such programs be in courts, institutions, or in the community, and whether they be for the purpose of assistance, guidance, rehabilitation or prevention, and whether provided by paid or volunteer personnel.

To promote public awareness and understanding of the needs of women in conflict with the law and the need for change in the criminal justice system as it affects women. Promote awareness of the ways in which individuals and communities can address these needs.

To facilitate communication and cooperation among Elizabeth Fry Societies and similar societies.

To obtain funds for the financial support of the organization, and for such other purposes as may from time to time seem desirable for furthering the aims of the Association.

To communicate and cooperate with agencies and services in the correctional field and with governments in furthering the aims of the Association.

To encourage the formation of Elizabeth Fry Societies and societies with similar purposes.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

At our 1994-95 Annual General Meeting in Edmonton, Elizabeth Fry paid and unpaid staff gathered together to celebrate the success of our direct service work and public education activities within the criminal justice system this year past and fortify our vision for action in the future. Each one of us standing

alone makes a difference - each one of us reaching out and connecting to the others help to form a web of networking across this country that provides a broad safety net of sisterhood for the women we serve.

Since February, my leadership in the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies combined with Kim Pate's confident and consistent leadership as executive director. As a Board of Directors, we consult well on the current issues in order to give clear direction to staff to carry out the work between our meetings. Individual Board members have also been increasingly involved in providing support and consultation on issues in their areas of interest and expertise to the National office between Board meetings.

The National office has worked very hard to complete the huge volume of work as efficiently as possible, utilizing volunteers and students to assist as much as possible to supplement the efforts of our two paid staff. Diverse voices answer the telephone at CAEFS and I appreciate the leadership shown by the National office with respect to ethnic and racial representation.

CAEFS remains clearly focused on our priority issues and on maintaining our internal network and external coalitions that provide the vehicle for success in our goal to promote public awareness and be a voice for women in conflict with the law. Kim Pate's travels to six local societies from the Atlantic to the Pacific and her attendance at the Ontario and B.C. regional meetings demonstrate CAEFS' support for grassroots community involvement on a national level to and work on behalf of and with all the women we serve.

I am also optimistic about our relationship with the Commission of Inquiry into the events at Prison for Women and the opportunity for CAEFS' continued involvement in that process. The solidarity of the internal Elizabeth Fry network and our united efforts form a strong association which becomes the basis for the coalition-building that transforms CAEFS' voice into a broad-based movement.

*Doris Bruno, President*

## **TREASURER'S REPORT**

As anticipated Solicitor General Sustaining Funding continued to decline this year per federal government budget cuts. The 2 person CAEFS office has endeavoured to keep expenses within budget as funds decrease and workload steadily increases by improving office efficiency and productivity. To facilitate this CAEFS has purchased and is now using a computerized accounting program making it easier to retrieve detailed data, track expenditures, and monitor and control the budget; this in turns gives a clearer picture of CAEFS financial situation. The computerized system is also less time intensive meaning that CAEFS no longer has as a separate contract for bookkeeping; and the cost of our annual audit decreased this year because the financial records were in such good shape.

CAEFS also receives a reimbursement donation for time devoted by Kim Pate to the work of the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) and National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ). These honoraria have been used to offset the cost of staff travel, a laptop computer for staff use outside the office and at Board meetings and to upgrade the office fax machine to a more cost-effective model machine to a more cost effective model. The office also has the use of a NCPC computer, with E-Mail, a modem and Internet for as long as Kim is on the Council.

As a result of these efforts and the generosity of our corporate sponsors the CAEFS office was able to stay within its budget this year.

During the CAEFS AGM delegates will vote on a new funding model and regional structure which will enable our network to work more effectively with and on behalf of the women we serve.

CAEFS, as well as other national voluntary organizations, continues to face financial challenges as a result of government cuts. These challenges can only successfully be combatted with increased efforts to find

additional sources of funding and by using existing resources even more efficiently.

*Mollie Gardiner, Treasurer*

# **PRIORITY ISSUES AND LAW REFORM**

This year CAEFS faced issues that challenged the very nature and mandate of our association. We have emerged with much positive learning as a result, as well as some clear notions of the directions in which we need to proceed to fulfil our mandate. The specifics of these are outlined in each of the following activity and issue summaries.

## **Supporting Federally Sentenced Women**

### **a) Prison for Women (P4W)**

Although the deteriorating conditions and heightened tension at the Prison for Women have been a focal point of CAEFS' discussions with the Correctional Service of Canada for some time, our concerns in this regard took on crisis proportions at the beginning of this fiscal year. Regrettably, our concerns, as well as those of others, were not heeded, resulting in a series of events at P4W, one of which was eventually highlighted by the CBC's Fifth Estate story entitled "The Ultimate Response".

Other key components of this series of events that have not been much publicized however include: the court ordered return to P4W by the Correctional Service of Canada of the women who were involuntarily transferred May 6, 1994 to the Kingston Penitentiary for men; as well as the sensory deprivation and isolation experienced by the six women who were involved in the April 22, 1994 incident; they were confined in segregation, on 23-hour lock-up, two women for eight months, the other four for nine months following the April 22, 1994 incidents.

Throughout this period, the entire prison, particularly the living unit, B-Range, remained very secure and segregated. In addition, tension has continued to mount in P4W, resulting in increased unrest, limited movement, women seeking transfers, as well as increased tension between prisoners and staff. CAEFS averages between 5 and 10 telephone calls per week from federally sentenced women, this rate increases to 15-20 calls per week, with peaks as high as 10-12 calls per day, during periods of heightened tension.

The CSC's Investigative Report into what have come to be known as "the April 1994 incidents", was not released until nearly nine months following the incidents. Similarly, CAEFS was denied access to the video taped intervention of the Kingston Penitentiary's Emergency Response Team on April 26, 1994, as they stripped and shackled eight women, two of whom were not involved in the April 22, 1994 "incident"; as well as the involuntary transfer of five of the women to Kingston Penitentiary on May 6, 1994. Two days after the Fifth Estate piece aired and the Solicitor General announced that he would be commissioning an independent inquiry into the matter, CAEFS was advised that the videos were available for viewing at national headquarters.

The Canadian Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International and Penal Reform International are all concerned with this most recent example of Canada's lack of adherence to and implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders. The matter will also be raised at the United Nations 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing (China), September 4-15, 1995. Resolutions have also been proposed by national women's, justice, labour and First Nations groups, and the issues will be on the agenda for the "Violence Against Women" consultations with the Department of Justice in June 1995.

CAEFS is seeking full standing and funding in relation to the Commission of Inquiry into the matters surrounding the April 1994 incidents at P4W. CAEFS wishes to ensure that both the layers of decision making and responsibility for matters arising at P4W are elucidated, but also that CSC policies and procedures and policies at P4W and for the new

prisons are analyzed and revised. We are particularly concerned that the decision to allow the hiring of men as primary workers be reversed and that search and segregation policies be changed.

Given the integral role played by both the Office of the Correctional Investigator and the Citizens' Advisory Committees, we would like to see an enhancement of the powers of intervention of external bodies. We would also like to see compensation for the women involved, and CAEFS also supports the recommendations outlined in the Special Report of the Correctional Investigator. Another ongoing issue of concern to CAEFS this year surrounds CSC's inconsistent adherence to its own inmate grievance policies and procedures. Most particularly, we continue to have significant concerns about the ability amongst managerial staff at P4W to adhere to the CSC's own inmate grievance process.

A new segregation unit will officially be opened on April 14, 1995, at P4W. Solid doors, locked meal slots, glaring neon lights, questionable ventilation, indiscernible programming and limited personal contact make it a most unpleasant environment. Meanwhile, the old segregation unit is to be physically altered by the removal of the tread plate [installed on the bars when the women were transferred back to the Prison for Women from Kingston Penitentiary in July of last year]. The prison plans to make it a "special needs" type of unit to accommodate some of the women who have been identified as having serious mental health concerns and are deemed incapable of integrating into the general prison population. We are advised by CSC that there are now ten women at P4W in this category.

It remains a concern of CAEFS that, seemingly as result of the lack of acknowledgement by the Correctional Service of Canada of its responsibility in the April 1994 and subsequent events at the Prison for Women, far too much energy is being devoted to reinforcing a notion of imprisoned women as difficult to manage prisoners and security risks. CAEFS would rather see them developing clear plans to meet the needs of women currently imprisoned at the Prison for Women, as well as of those who will be moved to the new prisons and the Healing Lodge. Much more emphasis is needed on transitional process and the development of community supports for women prisoners.

## **b) CSC Contracts**

Hamilton EFS has written to the Solicitor General requesting the initiation of negotiations regarding the halfway house contract for women in their area. Following the tendering process for the beds, the contract was awarded to the Salvation Army in Hamilton. That contract was subsequently placed on hold, with no clear date for its commencement. Meanwhile women wait in prison.

## **c) Transitional Planning/Task Force Implementation**

CAEFS continues to focus on issues related to the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women. Our aim is to assist and support women during the transition between the closure of the Prison for Women (P4W) in Kingston and the opening of the new prisons and the National Healing Lodge. To this end, CAEFS continues to make a minimum of one visit to the prison per month. CAEFS was also able to visit women imprisoned in the Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women, which is designated as the prison for federally sentenced women in the Pacific region. Via these visits, as well as telephone calls and correspondence, we keep in regular contact with federally sentenced women across the country.

Federally sentenced women from the Prairies have been retained or repatriated in the region and are currently imprisoned in the Regional Psychiatric Centre (RPC) in Saskatoon. Conditions at the RPC are

reported as being quite abysmal by the women. Most of the federally sentenced women from the Quebec region remain imprisoned in the provincially run Maison Tanguay. The women are in the provincial prison by virtue of an Exchange of Services agreement between the province and the federal government. The agreement will endure until the new prison for women in Joliette opens.

Status updates on each of the new prisons are also regularly shared amongst CAEFS members. Despite the objections and interventions of CAEFS and other national women's groups, the Correctional Services of Canada has now adopted a new security classification scheme for women. In addition, in reaction to the April "incidents", at which time the high risk mythologizing of federally sentenced women took on outrageous proportions, far too many women are being classified as high security risks.

Additional concerns exist regarding the need for placement integration of women into the new minimum security prisons for women which will open over the next year or so.

For example, following the April 1994 incidents at the Prison for Women, the capacity of the enhanced security units was doubled, and the cells have been built to accommodate double-bunking, thus the segregation or enhanced security capacity has effectively been quadrupled. There is also talk of developing additional segregation style "cell space" in the new prisons. In addition, research on violent women has been commissioned in preparation for policy development for the new prisons.

Indeed, one year after the incidents, a snapshot of the 134 women in P4W revealed that 52 were classified as maximum security, 44 as medium security and only 38 as minimum security, 12 of whom are actually resident at the Minimum House across the street from P4W. CAEFS will continue to monitor this process, as it is not only affecting current practices at P4W, but creates additional concerns regarding the integration of women into the new prisons for women in the regions.

CSC has yet to develop transitional planning committees comprised of FSW, for each region. Representatives from each regional committee will, in turn, form a national steering committee, the membership of which federally sentenced women have requested include CAEFS. Once these committees are established, it is anticipated that Elizabeth Fry societies in the regions will be linked into the respective transitional group in order to facilitate planning for community-based services for the women once they are in the regions.

Preliminary discussions have also commenced regarding the establishment of Elizabeth Fry/Correctional Service protocols to facilitate the regionalization of CAEFS' mandate to represent the interests of women in prison by working with and on behalf of them to give voice to their needs and concerns. In addition, CSC has agreed to facilitate the provision of national, regional and institutional policies and procedures to the CAEFS' representatives who will be coordinating regional educational and advocacy efforts.

CAEFS also continues to work to ensure the involvement of federally sentenced women themselves in transitional planning, enhanced communication strategies and protocols between regions, in preparation for the closure of Prison for Women and the consequent movement of federally sentenced women to the new prisons.

## **Seeking Justice for Battered Women Who Defend Themselves**

Increasingly, our Battered Women's Defence Project is involving significant effort. CAEFS continues to call on the government of Canada to undertake a review of the cases of women currently serving federal sentences of up to life imprisonment for having defended themselves and/or their children against abusive partners. Although CAEFS believes that existing processes of review are inadequate to provide relief for the women with whom we are working, the Minister of Justice has indicated a desire to provide relief to the women involved. Indeed, Justice staff are currently striving to generate viable review options.

CAEFS and other national women's groups remain of the view that longer term change is more likely to be achieved by a broad-based examination of all of the cases together. We want any review to consider the

systemic barriers typified by the inability of women to avail themselves of legal protection when they are experiencing, responding to and defending against abuse.

## **Countering Push for Regressive Law and Order Types of Responses - Working Against the Backlash**

Social and criminal justice reform tends to be growing increasingly more regressive and punitive in nature. In efforts to counter this trend, CAEFS continues to facilitate, participate in and develop coalitions with other women's, social and criminal justice groups, with a view to strengthening our perspectives and voice with and on behalf of women who come into conflict with the law.

### **a) Second Ever Dangerous Offender Designation for a Woman**

Lisa Neve, a 21-year-old woman from Alberta, was labelled a dangerous offender in November 1994. Now 22, she is commencing her indeterminate sentence at the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon. CAEFS and the Elizabeth Fry Society of Edmonton are working with Ms. Neve's lawyer and (LEAF) the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund regarding the possibility of intervening in Lisa's appeal of the dangerous offender designation.

### **b) Young Offenders Act (YOA)**

On October 6, 1994, CAEFS appeared before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs to present our response to **Bill C-37**, the proposed amendments to the YOA. CAEFS has also been contacted by the Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs regarding these amendments and the manner in which they will impact juvenile justice for young women.

CAEFS has grave concerns with respect to the increasing numbers of younger women in the provincial and federal prison systems. In addition, we see this as very much linked to overall concerns regarding the shifting philosophy within CSC regarding federally sentenced women, whereby women are increasingly identified as "high risk" as opposed to a recognition that they are primarily extremely marginalized women with high needs.

### **c) Amendments to Sentencing and Corrections Legislation**

On December 14, 1994, CAEFS appeared before the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs to provide our perspective on **Bill C-41**, An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (Sentencing) and Other Acts in Consequence Thereof, and **Bill C-45**, An Act to Amend the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, the Criminal Code, the Criminal Records Act, the Prison and Reformatories Act and the Transfer of Offenders Act.

## **CAEFS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE**

Organizational restructuring to accommodate the regionalization of CAEFS was a priority this year. Thanks to the financial assistance provided by the Correctional Service of Canada, the CAEFS membership was able to plan for and begin the process of structural as well as functional regionalization of our network.

As the new prisons open in each of the regions, the Elizabeth Fry societies in the regions will be ready to work with and for the federally sentenced women who are moved into their communities. As noted earlier, this move will see more regional involvement of the local societies in both individual assistance and systemic educational and advocacy efforts with and on behalf of women in prison.

# NATIONAL ELIZABETH FRY WEEK - Challenging Stereotypes and Encouraging Proactive Action

The Honourable Herb Gray, the Solicitor General of Canada, as well as Marie Cadieux, the director of National Film Board productions entitled *À Double Tour and Twice Condemned*, helped to launch National Elizabeth Fry Week on Parliament Hill on Friday, May 5, 1995. In addition, Paddy Torsney, M.P. and Chair of the Liberal Women's Caucus, made a statement in the House of Commons regarding National Elizabeth Fry Week.

The Prison Arts Foundation display of prisoners' artwork and the opportunities, provided in cooperation with the National Film Board of Canada, to view such videos as, *Getting Out, To Heal the Spirit, Locked in - Locked Out, Twice Condemned/À Double Tour, The Vienna Tribunal, When Women Kill, Without Fear/Pour Ne Plus Avoir Peur*, helped to focus attention on our theme of alternatives to incarceration. CAEFS has received extremely positive feedback from politicians, bureaucrats, as well as colleagues in the non-governmental sectors for taking such a proactive focus and attempting to encourage the development of and support for community-based alternatives to incarceration.

Every year Elizabeth Fry societies across the country organize local public events during the week (on an annual basis, we hope) preceding Mother's Day. Our aim is to increase public awareness of the myriad issues facing women in prison and gradually break down the stereotypes of women in conflict with the law. In addition, CAEFS initiates and responds to media awareness and coverage of the myriad relevant issues on an ongoing basis.

## AFFILIATIONS - Strengthening the Ties

CAEFS continues to maintain and strengthen its ties with other national justice, women's and voluntary organizations. Some of the key umbrella and member groups with whom we work include: the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ); the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA); the National Action Committee on the Status of Women (NAC); the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund (LEAF); the National Association of Women and the Law (NAWL); the National Organization of Immigrant and Visible Minority Women of Canada (NOIVMWC); the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC); Pauktutit, the Inuit Women's Association; the Canadian Association of Sexual Assault Centres (CASAC); the DisAbled Women's Network (DAWN); the Congress of Black Women; the National Council of Women of Canada (NCWC); National Voluntary Organizations (NVO); and the United Way National Agencies Committee.

## CAEFS SPONSORS

- **Solicitor General Canada**
- Bank of Montreal
- Bank of Nova Scotia

- Bell Canada
- Canadian Pacific Charitable Foundation
- Cara Operations Limited
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- Corby Distilleries Limited
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***THANK YOU!***

- Charitable Organization Registration Number 05267129-59-10

# MEMBER SOCIETIES

## **Elizabeth Fry Society of Calgary**

#204 - 1009 7th Avenue S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2P 1A8  
(403) 294-0737

## **Elizabeth Fry Society of Cape Breton**

106 Townsend Street  
Sydney, Nova Scotia  
B1P 5E1  
(902) 539-6165

## **Central Okanagan Elizabeth Fry Society**

#301 - 1475 Ellis Street  
Kelowna, British Columbia  
V1Y 2A3  
(604) 763-4613

## **Elizabeth Fry Society of Edmonton**

#702 McLeod Building, 10136-100th St.  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 0P1  
(403) 421-1175

## **Elizabeth Fry Society of Greater Vancouver**

2412 Columbia Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
V5Y 3E6  
(604) 873-5501

## **Elizabeth Fry Society, Hamilton Branch**

627 Main Street East, 2nd Floor  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8M 1J5  
(905) 527-3097

## **Kamloops and District Elizabeth Fry Society**

#201 - 156 Victoria Street  
Kamloops, B.C.  
V2C 1Z7  
(604) 374-2119

## **Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston**

#501 - 837 Princess Street  
Kingston, Ontario  
K7L 1G8  
(613) 544-1744

## **Elizabeth Fry Society of Mainland Nova Scotia**

#100 - 2830 Agricola Street

Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3K 4E4  
(902) 454-5041

**Elizabeth Fry Society of Manitoba**

773 Selkirk Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R2W 2N5  
(204) 589-7335

**Elizabeth Fry Society of New Brunswick, Inc.**

18 Botsford Street  
Moncton, New Brunswick  
E1C 4W7  
(506) 855-7781

**Elizabeth Fry Society of Ottawa**

195A Bank Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2P 1W7  
(613) 238-1171

**Elizabeth Fry Society of Peel**

#401 - 134 Queen Street East  
Brampton, Ontario  
L6V 1B2  
(905) 459-1315

**Elizabeth Fry Society of Peterborough**

483 George Street South, Upper Level  
Peterborough, Ontario  
K9J 3E6  
(705) 749-6809

**Prince George & District Elizabeth Fry Society**

#101 - 2666 S. Queensway  
Prince George, British Columbia  
V2L 1N2  
(604) 563-1113

**Société Elizabeth Fry du Québec**

5105 Cote St. Antoine Rd. Montréal, Québec  
H4A 1N8  
(514) 489-2116

**Elizabeth Fry Society of Saskatchewan**

#307 - 135 21st Street East  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7K 0B4  
(306) 934-4606

**Elizabeth Fry Society of Simcoe County**

65 Vespra Street  
Barrie, Ontario

L4N 7Y5  
(705) 725-0613

**South Cariboo Elizabeth Fry Society**

P.O. Box 603  
Ashcroft, British Columbia  
0K 1A0  
(604) 453-9656

**Elizabeth Fry Society of Sudbury**

204 Elm Street West  
Sudbury, Ontario  
P3C 1V3  
(705) 673-1364

**Elizabeth Fry Society of Toronto**

215 Wellesley Street East  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4X 1G1  
(416) 924-3708

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY 1994/95

INCOME & EXPENDITURES for year ending March 31, 1995

## Income

Solicitor General Canada Grant:	
CAEFS	\$ 215,880
Societies	\$ 289,081
Regionalization Project	\$ 50,000
John Labatt Project	\$ 48,789
Consulting	\$ 4,950
Donations	\$ 15,350
Dues and Registrations	\$ 4,303
Interest & Miscellaneous	\$ 5,545

## Expenditures

Grants to Societies	\$ 289,081
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 123,820
Travel & Meetings	\$ 62,210
John Labatt project	\$ 48,789
Regionalization project	\$ 48,690
Rent	\$ 13,417
Telephone	\$ 12,781
Reproduction	\$ 11,221
Office & postage	\$ 8,030

Office furniture & equipment	
maintenance	\$ 2,137
Consulting	\$ 1,818
Directors' Insurance	\$ 1,510
Professional fees	\$ 1,550
Subscriptions & memberships	\$ 1,481
Translation	\$ 453
Miscellaneous	\$ 369
Bursary fund contribution	\$ 305

### Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1995

	ASSETS	LIABILITIES & EQUITY
Operating Fund	\$ 112,452	\$ 112,452
Designated Funds	\$ 10,895	\$ 10,895
	<b>\$ 123,347</b>	<b>\$ 123,347</b>

## AUDITOR'S NOTE

This is to confirm that we have examined the information contained in the foregoing 1994/95 financial summary. We are satisfied that the information presented is prepared directly from the audited financial statements on which we reported, and it fairly represents the position and the results of operations for the year.

*McKechnie Moore, June 1995*