

## CANADIAN UNITARIAN COUNCIL

### PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS FOR THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

MAY 2012

Dear congregations, ministers, delegates and Individual members,

This document brings you three resolutions being proposed at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in Ottawa. The proposed resolutions are being sent out to member congregations in order to provide advance feedback and any proposed amendments to the proposers, and to expedite the procedures during the AGM.

A feedback form has been supplied to help you easily provide structured feedback to the proponents of each resolution. Your congregation may want to gather together in a workshop, over coffee hour, or a potluck to discuss the resolutions. Your responses, along with those from other congregations, will assist the proponent of the resolution in preparing a final version of the resolution for a vote at the May AGM. Using a separate form for each resolution, please submit your feedback **directly to each group of proponents by February 28** in order for your responses to be considered by the proponents.

The proposed resolutions, the Resolutions Process approved in May 2011, and the flowchart of timelines can also be found on the Governance section of the CUC website ([www.cuc.ca](http://www.cuc.ca)). In addition, an on-line version of the feedback form will be available on the website.

The final version of the resolutions will be circulated to all congregations by mid-March so that your congregation can engage in further discussion about the resolutions and decide how you may wish to instruct your delegates to vote on the resolutions at the AGM.

Please note that the **AGM will take place on Friday, May 18<sup>th</sup>** during the day, when the resolutions will be proposed. The resolutions plenary will happen the preceding Thursday evening; the time and location will be made known on the website. If necessary, the business plenary will be continued on Monday, May 21<sup>st</sup>.

For more information or support, please contact the Resolutions Advisory Committee at [resolutions@cuc.ca](mailto:resolutions@cuc.ca)

# CANADIAN UNITARIAN COUNCIL

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OTTAWA, ON

MAY 2012

NAME OF RESOLUTION: **Lay Chaplains**

SUBMITTED BY: Unitarian Fellowship of Sarnia and Port Huron, ON

CONTACT: Ann Steadman, [asteadman@cogeco.ca](mailto:asteadman@cogeco.ca)

DATE: December 15, 2011

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### #1 Lay Chaplain Term For Small Lay-led Congregations

#### **Background:**

- A) At its Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) in 2001 the Canadian Unitarian Council (“CUC”) made significant changes to the Chaplaincy Program including setting a maximum term of six years for lay chaplains from the time they are licensed to perform marriages.
  
- B) The Lay Chaplaincy Program Manual, Revised 2010 on page 11 (“The Manual”) provides for term extensions *“up to a maximum of three years, with the approval of the CUC-LC Program Steering Committee.”* Further, The Manual states: *“After that, no more extensions will be approved. If necessary there will be a period of indeterminate length without lay chaplain services at the church/Fellowship.”* Under this provision, a small lay-led congregation and its’ community could be denied the ‘right to a rite’ reflecting Unitarian Universalist principals for an undefined period.
  
- C) The Manual, on page 3, also affirms that *“Lay Chaplaincy is an important outreach program of the congregation and the lay chaplains are representatives of our congregation in the wider community.”*
  
- D) Small lay-led congregations have a limited number of members to draw upon for the wide variety of volunteer duties required.
  
- E) Only certain individuals have the time, motivation and skill-set to fulfill the role of lay chaplain.

**RESOLVED** that in the case of small lay-led congregations, one year term extensions be granted on an annual basis by the respective Canadian Unitarian Council-Lay Chaplaincy Program Steering Committee, East or West, when such a congregation both:

1. makes this request and
2. can demonstrate that a vigorous but unsuccessful search for a succeeding lay chaplain has occurred.

## #2 Reappointment Of Lay Chaplains In Small Lay-led Congregations

### **Background:**

- A) The Lay Chaplaincy Program Manual, Revised 2010 on page 12 (“The Manual”) provides the following guidelines for the reappointment of a lay chaplain:  
*When a lay chaplain has completed the initial maximum term or resigns the lay chaplaincy position before the initial maximum term, she/he is permitted to reapply after a period of time. The time off before reapplying is usually one year off for each year served.*
  
- B) The Manual, on page 3, also affirms that *“Lay Chaplaincy is an important outreach program of the congregation and the lay chaplains are representatives of our congregation in the wider community.”*
  
- C) Small lay-led congregations have a limited number of members to draw upon for the wide variety of volunteer roles required.
  
- D) Only certain individuals have the time, motivation and skill-set to fulfill the role of lay chaplain.

**RESOLVED** that the following sentence be added to the guideline “Reappointment” found on page 12 of the Lay Chaplaincy Program Manual, Revised 2010:

*“In small lay-led congregations, only one year off is required before a reapplication of a former lay chaplain will be considered.”*

### #3 Change In Name From Lay Chaplain to Lay Celebrant

#### Background:

- A) The Canadian Unitarian Council Chaplaincy Program was implemented in 1970.
- B) The term 'lay' was added to 'chaplain' at the 2001 Canadian Unitarian Council's Annual General Meeting.
- C) Webster's New World Dictionary defines 'chaplain' as:
1. a clergyman attached to a chapel, as of a royal court
  2. a minister, priest, or rabbi serving in a religious capacity with the armed forces, or in a prison, hospital etc.
  3. a clergyman, or sometimes a layman, appointed to perform religious functions in a public institution, clubs, etc.
- Hence, the use of the term 'chaplain' connotes someone with religious training capable of providing pastoral counselling.
- D) Lay chaplains, as outlined in the Lay Chaplaincy Program Manual, Revised 2010 on p. 7 ("The Manual"), *"must be careful they do not provide advice or support that could be considered counselling."* It is required by the Canadian Unitarian Council ("CUC") that lay chaplain contracts include *"a declaration that the lay chaplain will not engage in counselling that goes beyond consulting on rites of passage."*
- E) The Manual (p. 1) states as the purpose of the position to *"prepare for and officiate at rites of passage, weddings, funerals and memorial services, child dedication service for the general public and, in congregations without a minister, for members of the congregation."*
- F) Webster's New World Dictionary defines 'celebrant' as
1. a person who performs a religious rite, as the priest officiating at the mass
  2. any person who celebrates; celebrator
- G) In Quebec, a lay chaplain is called a 'Célébrant/ Célébranté'.

**RESOLVED** that the name 'lay chaplain', used outside of Quebec, be changed to 'lay celebrant' to more accurately portray to the public at large and to the Canadian Unitarian community, the role provided by this lay position.

# CANADIAN UNITARIAN COUNCIL

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OTTAWA, ON

MAY 2012

NAME OF RESOLUTION: **CUC Policy on Environmental and Socially Responsible Investing**

SUBMITTED BY: Lakehead Unitarian Fellowship, Thunder Bay, ON

CONTACT: Marsha Reinikka, [mreinikka2001@yahoo.ca](mailto:mreinikka2001@yahoo.ca)

DATE: January 13, 2012

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### BACKGROUND

- A. In 1998 CUC delegates adopted a resolution setting out a Policy for socially and environmentally responsible investing which included the practice of responsible shareholder activism and;
- B. In 2006 CUC delegates approved a further resolution urging the CUC Board to fully implement this Policy;

RESOLVED that the CUC Board directly approach Suncor, in which it is a longstanding shareholder and recipient of dividends, and report its findings to its members, regarding the following: (1) to commend Suncor for withdrawing from Syria; (2) to enquire as to the future plans of Suncor concerning its currently curtailed operations in Syria; and (3) to determine what measures the company is taking or contemplating for the protection of the human rights of its local employees and citizens in Syria and other countries of concern, issues central to the CUC 1998 Policy.

# CANADIAN UNITARIAN COUNCIL

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OTTAWA, ON

MAY 2012

NAME OF RESOLUTION: **CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY**

SUBMITTED BY: **A Core Group of volunteers and Unitarians across Canada**

Co-Chairs: **Rev. Frances Deverell – 613.747.7584; [frandev@sympatico.ca](mailto:frandev@sympatico.ca)\***

**Susan Berry – 905.844.9667; [sberry@karenthompsonlaw.ca](mailto:sberry@karenthompsonlaw.ca)**

\*Please send all feedback and comments to Rev. Frances Deverell

DATE: December 15, 2011

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### **Background (For information only)**

- A. Canadian Unitarians are committed to promoting the inherent worth and dignity of every person and justice, equity and compassion in human relations and in the larger society. We also believe in the on-going free and responsible search for truth and meaning. For this reason, we support the development of public policy based on solid evidence and good research.
- B. Canadian Unitarians passed eight resolutions on Criminal Justice issues between 1968 and 1987 calling for a spiritual, humane approach to crime. Their efforts and concerned action contributed to building a justice system focused on rehabilitation and reintegration rather than punishment. Canada has reaped the benefits for the last thirty years by being a relatively safe country in which to live.
- C. The Canadian Unitarian Council would like to honour the work of former Unitarians who were involved in founding the Elizabeth Fry Society and worked with the John Howard Society, and in particular, the work of Frank Lewis, who organized Unitarians and John Howard Societies into a larger coalition to fight the death penalty in Canada.
- D. In the past two years, criminal justice areas have again become a strong area of concern for Unitarians with Federal Government closure of the prison farms, passage of highly punitive legislation, and introduction of practices such as mandatory minimum sentences that have been proven not to work in the United States.

- E. The most current research tells us that safer communities are created by addressing the root causes of crime, including alleviating childhood poverty, taking a health-based approach to mental health and addictions and fetal alcohol syndrome disorder, and addressing the social and economic realities of Canada's native peoples.
- F. The National Health Accord between the Government of Canada and the Provinces will be renegotiated by 2014; Canada is currently the only G8 country without a national mental health strategy, and the Mental Health Commission of Canada will be issuing a landmark report in 2012 giving us a roadmap towards such a strategy.
- G. Canada is also the only G8 country without a national school food program. Ad hoc school food programs across Canada are under threat. Research shows that school food programs can reduce the stigma and the impact of child poverty and give children a better chance of staying away from criminal activities.
- H. Canada's native people continue to be denied social and economic justice and equality.
- I. Bill C-10 was passed by the House of Commons in December 2011 and will be discussed in the Senate in February - March 2012. This omnibus crime bill, the Safer Streets and Communities Act, amalgamates 9 earlier bills into one. Four sections increase the punishment for offenders including new mandatory minimum sentences and reduced opportunity for people to receive conditional sentences. These changes will result in yet more expenditures by all levels of government to build more prisons to house a large increase in the prison population. In addition, we anticipate more costs in the judicial system because there will be more trials and fewer plea bargains in an already overburdened judicial system. Furthermore, people who do not qualify for release before the end of their sentence will emerge into the community completely unprepared for full citizenship in society and will be more likely to reoffend. Our communities will not be safer.
- J. We believe that governments should commit to investing in prevention. This would produce far greater social good if they were used by a Crime Prevention Board to address, among other proven ways to prevent crime, the need for a national mental health strategy, programs addressing the needs of youth at risk such as school food programs, sustained programs to support and provide justice for native peoples, and rehabilitation for offenders so they can successfully re-enter the community.
- K. Unitarians across Canada have been working together and with organizations such as the Elizabeth Fry Society, the John Howard Society, and Lead Now to oppose

the passage of this bill. This work is in the direct line of our forebears in the sixties, seventies and eighties who called for progressive and effective measures to deal with criminals to reintegrate them into the community and to prevent crime in the first place, thus creating truly safer communities. We hope to move beyond opposing bad legislation toward focused effective work toward positive institutions that will prevent crime and promote community safety and human well-being.

**RESOLVED that the Canadian Unitarian Council:**

1. Pass an interim Criminal Justice policy as below.
2. Empower the President and Executive Director of the Canadian Unitarian Council, based on our UU principles, past resolutions and current circumstances in the Canadian political climate, to speak on current criminal justice situations and issues.
3. Empower our congregations to further educate themselves about local and national criminal justice issues and to take appropriate action on those issues.
4. Establish a study group to work with congregations to explore criminal justice issues as set out in the interim criminal justice policy, and review the resolution and policy for final approval in May 2013.

**Proposed Interim Criminal Justice Policy:**

The Canadian Unitarian Council and its member congregations will promote action at all levels of government in Canada to establish a national approach to crime prevention and criminal justice as follows:

Policy	Rationale
<p>1. That the first priority should be given to programs of prevention of violence in our communities.</p>	<p>Violence prevention is proven to make communities safer and healthier, provide for better futures for potential offenders, their families, and their communities and be less expensive than punitive systems.</p>
<p>2. That a criminal justice policy should be based on:</p> <p>a. Best practices from around the world relying on evidence-based, high quality, peer-reviewed research, with a special focus on crime prevention.</p> <p>b. On-going support for high quality research to continuously develop new knowledge in the criminal justice, violent behaviour, addictions, rehabilitation, and reintegration fields.</p> <p>c. A fair balance between the goals of public safety, offender accountability, addressing the needs of victims, and rehabilitation and reintegration into the community for the offender.</p> <p>d. A commitment to the respect for human rights throughout every aspect of the criminal justice system. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human rights of offenders</li> </ul>	<p>The Government of Canada, The World Health Organization and others all support prevention as the route to safe communities. See <a href="http://cusj.org/emerging-issues/criminal-justice/">http://cusj.org/emerging-issues/criminal-justice/</a> for good sources.</p> <p>We need research to constantly improve our approaches.</p> <p>Restorative justice approaches often provide a good model for victim support, offender accountability, and future prevention. As most offenders will one day return to their communities, we know that effective parole procedures, rehabilitation and reintegration supports are most likely to contribute to public safety.</p> <p>Human rights are not something that should be “balanced” against prison discipline and control, or prisoner accountability. Rather, they are something through which prison discipline and control must be interpreted and exercised in a professional manner.</p>

Policy	Rationale
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human rights of victims</li> <li>• Human rights of citizens</li> </ul>	<p>We need to bring services to address the human rights of victims and of citizens up to international standards.</p>
<p>3. We will lobby the Federal Government to establish a National Crime Prevention Board with the power to promote the comprehensive implementation of effective pre-crime prevention programs and fair services and rights for victims of crime.</p>	<p>There needs to be a national body with its focus on prevention to coordinate the knowledge, programs, and funding to support prevention. Every additional dollar to expand prison operations should be matched by a dollar for prevention and victim services.</p>
<p>4. That incarceration be reserved for the most violent and dangerous offenders. Wherever possible, people with mental illnesses need to be diverted to hospitalization or appropriate home care services and supports.</p> <p>a. If incarceration is necessary in mental health cases, it must be in a suitable psychiatric facility or with appropriate medical, psychiatric and social services available.</p> <p>b. Non-violent youth offenders should be diverted, whenever possible, into alternative approaches that bring accountability to the offender and justice to the victim.</p> <p>c. Young offenders should not be incarcerated with adult offenders except the most dangerous and violent cases. Adults should not be</p>	<p>“Experts, governments and the public are well aware of the connection between mental health, addiction and crime. Investing in crime prevention measures including a coordinated strategy to deal with mental illness and addiction will prevent serious crimes. Study after study after study proves it.” (Susan Berry, family law lawyer.)</p> <p>The early CUC resolutions strongly emphasize the importance of proper medical and psychiatric care in our penal institutions.</p> <p>Restorative justice supports both the victim and holds the youth accountable. Addiction support services may be more appropriate than incarceration. Community service may teach new values. Incarceration tends to make a youth into a hardened criminal.</p> <p>Mixing youth with adult offenders just gives them an opportunity to more quickly learn the criminal life. Overcrowding in Canadian prisons is causing some adults to</p>

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
placed in youth incarceration facilities.	be placed in youth facilities.
5. That all levels of government must be do their share to address the issues of violence against women, and domestic violence.	Violence against women and children is endemic - between 2000-2009, there were 738 spousal homicides; women are three times more likely to be the victims. Over the last 10 years, there were 326 homicides committed by a family member against a child or youth 0-17 years. A reactive system that waits for crimes to be committed before anything is done has not put a stop to this violence. We need more preventive measures.
<p>6. That policies and laws in Canada should recognize the historical, social, and economic realities of First Nations peoples.</p> <p>a. We support Section 718.2(e) of the Criminal Code of Canada which requires that the particular situation of aboriginal offenders be considered at sentencing. If a less restrictive sanction would adequately protect society, or where the special circumstances of aboriginal offenders should be recognized, the judge should have the discretion to give an alternative type of sentence.</p> <p>b. We call on all levels of government in Canada to put extra resources into prevention of crime in First Nations populations.</p>	<p>A larger percentage of Aboriginal men, women and children have been victims of child abuse and domestic violence, in part due to their experiences in the residential schools. Their families were destroyed by assimilation policies and their culture was denied and denigrated. They have been subjected to racism and harassment. We still don't have adequate policies for healing from these abuses and further prevention of violence in aboriginal communities, both on reserve and in urban centres.</p> <p>Aboriginal people represent 3% of the population but account for 22% of those incarcerated.</p>
6. That the war on drugs be ended and the use of drugs be decriminalized.	People who commit minor property crimes related to addictions should be diverted into detox and healing programs, with suitable

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. We support the use of Drug Treatment Courts.</li> <li>b. We support the establishment of adequate detox, counseling and addiction rehabilitation facilities.</li> <li>c. We support the gradual legalization of marijuana, starting with wider medical use.</li> </ul>	<p>redress to the victims of their crimes.</p> <p>The strategy should be oriented towards medical treatment of a disease with appropriate needle-exchange, health care and social services available to support people out of their addictions.</p>
<p>7. We will work to reverse some of the very negative policies recently implemented and laws recently passed in the criminal justice area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Re-establish prison farms or other suitable minimum security institutions that provide support for transitioning back in to the community.</li> <li>b. Reduce or eliminate mandatory minimum sentences.</li> </ul>	<p>The consensus across a large number of groups in civil society is that the implementation of C-10 and other bills will cause great harm to our society that will take years to undo.</p> <p>Prison farms gave inmates the opportunity to work with animals. The obligation to get up early and care for the animals was a motivation to develop good work habits. The relationship with animals helped them build the capacity to trust.</p> <p>Mandatory minimum sentences are too blunt an instrument to provide for justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mandatory minimum sentences will put less serious cases in jail for longer periods, thus exposing less violent offenders to a schooling by hardened criminals.</li> <li>b. The United States has concluded that its recent experiment with mandatory minimum sentences has not worked and has been very costly</li> <li>c. According to the Canadian bar Association’s submission to the parliamentary committee on Bill C-</li> </ul>

Policy	Rationale
<p>c. Restore judicial discretion to give conditional sentences.</p> <p>d. Review parole policies to ensure that people who are ready have adequate access to parole and other transition services for reintegration into the community.</p>	<p>10 (2011, The Safe Streets and Communities Act), “recent studies confirm what has long been believed by most criminologists. There is little demonstrable correlation between the severity of sentences imposed and the volume of offences recorded....”</p> <p>d. There are sufficient tools in the system to give serious violent offenders a long sentence that will protect the public from danger.</p> <p>Every case is different. We must leave our judges, those who hear the details of the case and the particular circumstances, some discretion in the type of sentencing. This leaves open options such as diversion into rehabilitation or restorative justice.</p> <p>Recent laws eliminate statutory parole, and lengthen time served. This will result in more overcrowding in the jails, billions spent on new jails, more failure to integrate into society, and higher recidivism.</p>
<p>8. That extra prison &amp; court costs should not be legislated onto the provinces without full consultation and respectful negotiation, and without providing support for investment in prevention.</p>	<p>Mandatory minimum sentences will increase the prison population in Canada by 30% requiring more court time, and more prison cells, much of which will be borne by the provinces.</p>