



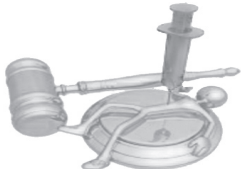
REALity

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EUTHANASIA ROLLS BEFORE THE COURTS



Now, the time has apparently rolled around for euthanasia activists to challenge the law prohibiting euthanasia, due to their failed attempts to change the law by way of Parliament.

If left-wing activists fail to achieve their objectives in Parliament, their customary practice is to overcome this obstruction by launching a legal challenge in the courts.

Eventually, they win their legal challenge because of the liberal judges appointed to the Bench by previous Liberal governments. This has occurred in regard to a number of controversial social issues, such as abortion, prostitution, same-sex marriage, drug injection sites and, marijuana for medical purposes (medical literature is replete with hundreds of studies of the physical and emotional harm caused by this plant), etc. Now, the time has apparently rolled around for euthanasia activists to challenge the law prohibiting euthanasia, due to their failed attempts to change the law by way of Parliament.

The Civil Liberties Association in British Columbia, the font of all things liberal, has launched a case in the British Columbia Supreme Court, together with a foundation called the Farewell Foundation, which advocates assisted suicide. The British Columbia courts are nearly as liberal as the Ontario Courts - not quite, but close.

Their legal challenge, however, ran into difficulties when the court questioned whether the complainants had any "legal standing" (a right to be heard based on alleged improper acts made against them). Neither the Civil Liberties Association nor the Farewell Foundation, themselves, had experienced alleged improper acts. As a result, they went back to the drawing board and added another element to the case by introducing a woman, Gloria Taylor, who has ALS (Lou Gehrig's) disease and wishes to die by assisted suicide, but is prevented from doing so by the current law.

That is, Ms Taylor's illness, which causes muscle deterioration to the extent that the individual is unable to function, even to swallow in the final stages, supplied the

necessary element to the case in that she was being denied the "right" to assisted suicide. This is the same situation as the Sue Rodriguez case, in which, the Supreme Court of Canada, in 1993, only narrowly, in a (5-4) decision, rejected assisted suicide.

New Members to the Supreme Court of Canada

There are several new members appointed to the Supreme Court since the Rodriguez decision. They include hard-core feminist, Rosalie Abella. She views herself as the personal protector of human rights in Canada. She sees violators of human rights everywhere, where no other reasonable person can see them. She bases her second sight on human rights on the fact she is the daughter of Holocaust survivors. She, therefore, comes galloping, wielding her sword to strike down such alleged violators whether they actually exist or not.

Count on Judge Abella, for one, to support this legal challenge for the human "right" to assisted suicide when the case reaches the Supreme Court of Canada. However, there may be others in the court, including the two most recent appointees, who may take a more objective view.

The Harm of Euthanasia and Assisted Suicide

Euthanasia and assisted suicide do not in fact empower an individual to take control of his life, as argued by those who support it. It only empowers medical personnel to arbitrarily

MESSAGE BOARD

1. Action Alert on page 6.

2. Addresses for Action Alert

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decide the life and death of vulnerable patients.

The family, believing they are “helping” the patient, usually go along with this decision by the “professional” medical staff supposedly to alleviate the suffering of the patient. In fact, the families are actually relieving their own stress, in that they will no longer have to watch their family member suffer through his/her illness (not to mention the financial benefits that may come their way by the death).

We know from experience in the Netherlands, which legalized euthanasia in 2002, how dangerous this procedure is. In the Netherlands, a written consent to die is required. However, a 2005 study found that almost 500 people were killed in the Netherlands without their consent. That is, there is little actual protection for the patients in the Netherlands for a procedure which was supposed to occur only as a last resort for adults with a terminal illness.

Today, in the Netherlands, even newborn infants may be killed. Also, patients, otherwise in good health, but in the first phase of dementia, may be euthanized.

The reason for early dementia patients being killed is that euthanasia is only legal when the patient is of sound mind and capable of consistently expressing the wish for death. It is too late once dementia has set in, so it was necessary to “catch” the patient at the beginning of the onslaught of dementia, when it is still possible to obtain consent. It apparently is regarded as a waste to

let a patient live on if he/she has dementia. In short, why bother to let them live?

New Incentives For Death By Euthanasia

A new twist has recently been added to the euthanasia issue.

Patients can now be pressured in countries such as Belgium, which legalized euthanasia in 2002, to use the organs of individuals euthanized to increase the supply of transplant organs. Many organs are unsuitable for transplant after death by natural causes, but are frequently much more useable if removed from euthanized patients. What a solution to the shortage of organs for transplant!

This procedure was revealed in a disturbing article written by a group of Belgian physicians, which was published recently in the medical journal, Applied Cardiopulmonary Pathology. According to this article, the physicians proudly described their technique of admitting their patients to the hospital a few hours before the planned euthanasia. The patient is then killed in one room, and then quickly wheeled into an adjoining room where a group of surgeons wait to remove the organs. Lungs are removed by one team of surgeons and liver and kidneys by another team. A gruesome scenario. According to the article, this is all the most natural thing in the world all supposedly for the benefit of mankind. Organs in Belgium have now become more valuable than the person. Where are we going with euthanasia? You have to ask? †

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF LEGALIZATION OF SAME-SEX MARRIAGE



Supporters of same-sex marriage argue that the passing of this legislation has had no detrimental

effect on society: this argument ignores its fall out and is highly inaccurate.

June marked the sixth anniversary of the legalization of same-sex marriage in Canada by the passing of the *Civil Marriage Act*. Supporters of same-sex marriage argue that the passing of this legislation has had no detrimental effect on society: this argument ignores its fall out and is highly inaccurate.

Same-sex marriage was legalized by way of questionable procedures by the Liberal Prime Minister, Paul Martin. Even though legal, this does not make same-sex marriage acceptable to many Canadians. Traditional marriage has been supported for over 2000 years of history by law, and its definition transcends all cultures and religions, for good reason.

The consequences of same-sex marriage have deeply affected children. It has caused the indoctrination of

children in the school system to accept the normalization of homosexuality, while denying them any truthful information about the physical and psychological consequences of same-sex sexual activity.

This indoctrination in favour of homosexuality has also produced a hostile environment for parents holding differing social and/or religious views on the issue, even though their children are their ultimate responsibility, not the state's.

The legalization of same-sex marriage has also led to the social experiment of adoption and foster care by same-sex couples.

Homosexual/lesbian advocacy research asserts there is no difference for children raised by same-sex couples. This, however, is not supported by impartial research, which discloses that same-sex relationships are not fundamentally equivalent to heterosexual relations due to shorter duration of such relationships, higher rate of infidelity (which is part of the homosexual culture), increased health problems, reduced life expectancy and increased sexual interference with involved children.

Further, the same-sex marriage legislation exempts clergy from performing same-sex marriages, but it does

not protect the use of church facilities for such purposes. Moreover, even though freedom of religion is a protected right in the Charter of Rights, many individuals, such as marriage commissioners, limousine drivers, florists, caterers, disk jockeys, and photographers, etc., are obliged to assist at same-sex marriages against their conscience, or lose their jobs.

The legalization of same-sex marriage has also had an impact on the polygamy law. In the B.C. Supreme Court Polygamy Reference, it was indeed argued, by George K. Macintosh, Q.C., who was appointed by the court as *Amicus Curiae* (friend of the court) to oppose the polygamy provision

in the *Criminal Code*, that same-sex marriage legislation extends and legalizes polygamist relationships. This argument was also made by several of the intervenors, including the Canadian Association for Free Expression and the Canadian Polyamory Advocacy Association. In short, they argued, that, if the state allows same-sex couples to legally marry, then why not allow three or more? That is, once the walls protecting marriage as a union solely between a man and a woman are breached, then marriage means anything or nothing.

It has been only six years since same-sex marriage was legalized. Yet, as a result, society has already experienced serious difficulties. Such difficulties are just the beginning. †

WHERE IS IT SAFEST FOR BABIES TO BE BORN?



The truth is high maternal mortality rates occur in countries with liberal abortion laws, such as India, while the lowest rates are found in

countries where abortions remain illegal, such as Chile Ireland, Sri Lanka, and Nicaragua.

The answer? It certainly is not in the super sophisticated hospitals in Washington, Toronto, Stockholm or London, that it is safest for babies to be born.

Rather, Ireland and Chile walk away with the prize for the safest countries for births. Both these countries provide full constitutional protection for the unborn child. This saves women from the problems of abortion complications—usually a factor that is kept hidden from the public, and which so detrimentally affects maternal health. These two countries have been able to divert their financial resources to provide women with essential obstetrical care, skilled birth attendants, antibiotics, blood banking and uterotonics, instead of setting up abortion facilities to terminate pregnancies.

Chile

Chile has the lowest maternal mortality rate in all Latin America. In 1960, Chile's maternal mortality rate was 275 deaths per 100,000 live births, but, by 2000, this had dropped to 18. According to statistics from the UN's WHO (World Health Organization), while Chile has the lowest maternal mortality in South America, Guyana has the highest. Notably, Guyana made its abortion laws more permissive in 1995 due to concerns over maternal mortality, which was obviously the wrong way to go.

Ireland

Ireland has the highest birth rate in all of Europe. In 2009, the birthrate was 2.1 per woman of childbearing age. This has increased steadily over the last decade, from an average birth rate of 1.9 in 2000. France had the next highest fertility rate for the EU at 2.0 or just below replacement level.

In Ireland, in 2005, the maternal mortality rate, according to WHO, was a phenomenal 1 per 100,000 live births and stillbirths.

This magnificent achievement in maternal health in both these countries reflects the excellent obstetrical and antenatal care available for the fortunate women residing there.

The truth is high maternal mortality rates occur in countries with liberal abortion laws, such as India, while the lowest rates are found in countries where abortions remain illegal, such as Chile Ireland, Sri Lanka, and Nicaragua.

In 2006, Nicaragua banned abortion, and the maternal mortality rate fell dramatically from 140 maternal deaths per 100,000 births to 100 in 2011.

The UN and Maternal Mortality

The UN, however, keeps prattling on about its concern for "safe motherhood" and maternal health, even though it insists that this requires contraception and the expansion of medical and surgical abortion services. The UN deliberately ignores the health and safety and the lack of facility-based care for post abortion complications in the developing world, while pressuring for ever more abortion and contraception.

The UN strategy, developed in the carpeted boardrooms of UN offices, advocating abortion and contraception, ignores the reality of actual women dying in birthing huts in Africa and other developing countries without sanitation, skilled attendants, running water or hope. Ideology at the UN overrides both humanity and compassion.

UN resources should be directed to funding essential obstetrical care, not preventing women from becoming pregnant or by eliminating the child later by abortion. †

THE LIFE OF AN MP



The Conservative Government ... has a responsibility to review the taxpayers' generous payouts to MPs.

The life of an MP may be happy and fulfilled, or it may have too much stress. It all depends on how you measure it.

One thing for certain is that it is a very exhausting life if one represents ridings on the west coast or in the North. This requires long hours of travel back and forth between the riding and the MP's Ottawa office in Parliament.

On all accounts, the MP's life is a busy one. He/she has two offices, one in the constituency, and one in Parliament. The constituency office deals mostly with the constituents' individual problems and concerns, such as immigration, citizenship, passports, pensions, etc., all of which the MP tries to sort out. The Ottawa office deals mainly with national political issues.

THE CONSTITUENCY OFFICE

When home in the riding, the MP has frequent meetings with constituents on current issues of concern, officially opens schools, bridges, community centers, etc. He/she attends BBQs, church suppers, presents prizes to school children, participates in community charitable fundraisers, etc. This leaves her/him with little time to spend at home with his/her family. As a result, because of the time spent in Ottawa and the constituency responsibilities, the MP frequently misses family events, such as hockey/soccer games, school plays and graduations, as well as many other family activities. It's part of the job.

THE OTTAWA OFFICE

The MP's parliamentary office is usually spacious, with comfortable and tasteful furniture. Each office has a television to follow the proceedings in the House of Commons, and also to keep up with current events.

The House of Commons provides MPs with a workout room, subsidized barbershop, and an elegant dining room with a glorious view, and subsidized prices for meals.

An MP's day in Parliament is busy. He/she scurries between committee meetings, and Question Period, which is held between 2 pm and 3 pm in the House of Commons Monday to Friday. MPs attend their respective Caucus meeting every Wednesday morning. Most MPs, however, work a short workweek in Ottawa, usually from Tuesday to Thursday.

While in the Ottawa office, the MP meets with delegations from his/her riding or elsewhere, usually on matters of national concern. He/she listens to debates in the House of Commons, (However, many MPs don't bother actually sitting in the Commons listening to the debate; hopefully, they follow the debate on the Parliamentary TV

circuit from their office!) An MP arranges for the drafting of private members bills and speaks to them in Parliament and to other members' private members bills if interested in the subject. He/she speaks to government bills only if requested to do so by the party's House Leader. He/she may also raise questions during question period but again, only when given permission to do so by the House Leader. Question period is never spontaneous, but is well-scripted, and filled with exaggerated statements of concern and lots of indignation, all for the benefit of the TV broadcasts.

There are some wonderful perks involved in an MP's life, however.

A. Salary and Pensions

An MP earns a salary of \$157,000 per year, which may be more money than most MP's have ever earned in their lives. After sitting a minimum of 6 years in Parliament, the MP receives a lifetime pension, commencing at age 55. That is, after sacrificing only six years of his/her life in Parliament, the MP can pocket, in pensions, \$675,000 (in today's dollars) by the time he/she reaches 80 years of age. The pension is calculated on how many years the MP has served, multiplied by his/her top five years of salary and then multiplied again by 3% according to a manual on retirement from the House of Commons. The taxpayers put in \$5.50 for the pension while the MP puts only \$1.00 toward it. For the last fiscal year, taxpayers contributed, \$24.8 million into the pension plan, which is more than five times as much as the \$4.5 million that the MP's paid themselves. Many Canadians gag at this generous pension, the equivalent of which they themselves will never receive.

One becomes particularly mindful of generous pensions offered MPs when considering that the defeated and retired Bloc MPs—whose purpose of sitting in the House of Commons was to break up the country - will pocket a total of about \$2 million in their first year of retirement, and tens upon tens of millions over the lives of their pensions.

This pension scheme began in 1952 under Liberal Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, who stated that it was necessary because of the lack of assurance that MPs would, if defeated, be able to afford a comfortable future. An MP's job is obviously tenuous, and this, according to Mr. St. Laurent, was turning good candidates away from politics. The pension scheme that began in the 1950's, has been enriched considerably over the years.

Even if the MP does not qualify to receive a pension, there is another benefit in that he/she does receive a consolation prize of severance pay, if defeated, worth 50% of the member's last annual salary, paid out in a lump sum.

B. Free Travel

All expense paid trips are another perk enjoyed by MPs—some more than others. These free trips are paid

for by foreign governments, unions, advocacy groups and business organizations, etc.

MPs have 60 days to disclose these sponsored trips to The Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner's office for trips that cost \$500 and over, and are not paid from the MP's own pocket, or government money.

Each year, Mary Dawson, the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner tables in the House of Commons the list of these sponsored trips. It covers pages and pages. For example, in the past four years, there were 172 MPs who took 336 free trips, totaling \$1.9 million. Liberal MPs took the most free trips (141), compared to 132 by the Conservatives, 36 by the NDP and 25 by the Bloc. [see website: <http://ciec-ccie.gc.ca/Default.aspx?pid=35&lang=en>]

Some of the more noteworthy trips include:

I. NDP

NDP Jack Layton and Olivia Chow



NDP Leader Jack Layton and his wife MP Olivia Chow spent two days, in August 2010, in a luxury hotel in Orlando, Florida, traveling there first class by air. The expenses for their trip amounted to \$2,754, which was

picked up by the US Retail Wholesale and Department Union, whose striking workers Mr. Layton had vigorously defended during his address to that Union's convention in Orlando. (He also attacked the alleged "anti-union, anti-worker" administration of Prime Minister Harper during the same speech.) Mr. Layton previously had written to the union's company CEO to express his concern about contract negotiations, and he notified the Canadian Food Inspection Agency about imports to Canada from the company. Mr. Layton intervened with the senior management of Loblaws in Sudbury about its closing of the union's warehouse there.

It should be mentioned that Jack Layton and Ms Chow have acquired, in the past, considerable experience in obtaining perks as the NDP "power couple". In 2009, as an MP, Ms. Chow claimed \$530,000 in expenses and Mr. Layton claimed \$629,000. Both expenses are above average for MPs.

When Ms Chow was asked about these expenses, she huffily replied, "It's within the law". Perhaps the law needs to be changed. Mr. Layton and Ms Chow are known as limousine socialists as they have a history of racking up expenses at the taxpayers' expense. For example, in the 1990s, when they were both members of the Toronto City Council, they lived in subsidized housing for which they paid far less rent than the current market rate, even though they had a combined annual income at that time of approximately \$120,000.

This NDP couple claims they speak on behalf of the "little guy" and on behalf of "families". Perhaps we have misunderstood to which "little guy" and "family" they are referring.

2. LIBERALS

MP Bob Rae



In November 2009, Bob Rae had his expenses paid, in the amount of \$8,500, to fly to Nairobi Kenya. These expenses were paid by an organization called the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, a registered charity. Over the last few years, the latter organization received \$4 million from the Federal Government and \$500,000 from the Provincial Government. In 2009 (the year of Mr. Rae's trip), more than half that organization's budget came from various levels of government.

MP Jim Karygiannis (Scarborough-Agincourt)



Toronto Liberal MP, Jim Karygiannis, is the most frequent freebie-flyer in the House of Commons. He was paid \$9,300 by an organization called the Cross-Cultural Community Services Association, (a registered charity since 2007) to fly to China three times since 2009. This organization has received more than \$8 million from the federal government; \$933,750 came from the province, and nearly \$250,000 was municipal money. In the years he took the trips to China, paid by that organization, 80% of the organization's revenue came from the public purse.

3. CONSERVATIVES

MP Nina Grewal (Fleetwood-Port Kells) British Columbia



In 2008, Nina Grewal traveled to Taipei, Taiwan, accompanied by Japjot Grewal to meet Taiwanese officials, her way paid by the Chinese International Economic Cooperation Association in the amount of \$11,252.30 for transportation and \$3,274.00 for accommodation.

MP Shelly Glover (Saint Boniface) Manitoba



In 2009, Shelly Glover traveled to Taiwan, accompanied by Bruce Glover, to exchange views, including cross-strait relations and economic stimulus plans, her way paid by the Chinese International Economic Cooperation Association in the amount of \$5,679.95 for transportation and \$1,520.00 for accommodation and \$1,160.00 for "other" expenses (including meals). She also, in the same year, traveled to Israel, accompanied by Bruce Glover, her way paid by the Canada-Israel Committee in the amount of \$5,536.66 for transportation and \$1,876.00 for accommodation, and \$1,822.00 for "other" expenses.

In 2010, Shelly Glover traveled to Paris, France to attend France's International Visitor Leadership Program, her way paid by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs in the amount of \$1,412.59 for transportation and \$2,373.60 for accommodation; and \$2,300.81 for "other" expenses.

C. The Good Life

All MPs receive travel credits to cover the cost of flying between Ottawa and their home riding, including the cost of flying their spouse and children. In addition, they are given a special allowance to run their offices. In the 2009 budget year, 304 MPs received nearly \$140,000,000 for staff salaries, travel, meals, accommodation in Ottawa, constituency office rent and expenses, flyers, hospitality and advertising. That's an average of \$469,000 per Member of Parliament. Perhaps these expenses are justifiable—but we don't know, because MPs don't have to itemize their expenses or provide receipts for them. Perhaps the most unjustifiable expense though, is that MPs are paid for their dining out. That is, when MPs are in Ottawa (unless they actually live there) they are considered to be "on the road" so that most of their meal expenses are reclaimable, even if they don't travel back home for weeks on end.

D. What's To Be Done?

The Conservative Government has many issues to deal with at present. However, it seems that as a majority government, it has a responsibility to review the taxpayers' generous payouts to MPs. There should at least be some transparency with regard to MPs' expenses, in that they should be required to itemize their expenses and provide receipts. There should be consideration given to cutting back the MPs' pensions in order to match the pensions awarded in the private sector. MPs should be contributing dollar for dollar into a fund that is invested into the market, much like RRSPs, and not into secure pensions so richly supported by the taxpayer.

By conducting a review of MP expenses, Mr. Harper would be giving a strong message to MPs that they, like everyone else, have to face restraint in difficult economic times. †

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROBLEM GAMBLERS?

Are the provinces (and others), who make gambling available, responsible for the behaviour of addicted gamblers, or is the gambler, him/herself, responsible for losses and ensuing debts and disgrace?

With the provinces becoming interested in gaining extra revenue by way of establishing provincial gambling sites and promoting them on TV, radio and newspapers, a major concern has arisen as to who is responsible for problem gamblers? Are the provinces (and others), who make gambling available, responsible for the behaviour of addicted gamblers, or is the gambler, him/herself, responsible for losses and ensuing debts and disgrace?

The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia dealt with this problem last year when an addicted gambler, Paul Burrell, who played at Casino Nova Scotia in Sydney sued the province, its regulatory gaming agency and the local casino, claiming they owed him a duty of care to ensure that appropriate steps were taken to protect him from or minimize his gambling.

He claimed the site operators were negligent in that they knew or ought to have known he was a problem gambler, and they failed to stop him from gambling. Damages were sought by Mr. Burrell for psychological, economic and other losses resulting from his gambling.

The Nova Scotia court concluded, however, that the law does not support the existence of a broad duty of care toward problem gamblers. As a result, the operators of the gambling facility were not responsible for Mr. Burrell's gambling addiction. There was an exception, however, if

the operators had actually induced the gambler (ie., by free accommodation, meals, transportation, etc.), or in those cases where the gambler had excluded himself from gambling because of his addiction and despite this, returned to the site to continue gambling but was not denied access. In these exceptional circumstances only, the operators would then be held responsible.

In fact, in this case, when Mr. Burrell indicated he had a problem, the operators of the casino gave him notice to stay away from the casino, and he has had only one brief access since then. Consequently, the operators were not held responsible for Mr. Burrell's predicament.

This decision of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court is similar to the decisions by courts in the U.K., Australia and the U.S. †

ACTION ALERT

International Planned Parenthood Federation will receive \$6 million over three years from our government. It claims the projects will not include abortion, but focus on sex education, family planning, and post-abortion counselling. IPPF is the largest abortion provider and promoter in the world. Abortion permeates all aspects of their work. (www.ippf.org)

Please write to oppose funding of IPPF and to request funds for genuine health care providers, such as Matercare International.

Prime Minister Harper: pm@pm.parl.gc.ca

Minister Bev Oda: Oda.B@parl.gc.ca †

THE POLITICAL WALTZ OF THE LIBERAL AND NDP PARTIES

There is a political waltz taking place between the federal NDP and Liberal parties. Interim leaders, Nycole Turmel (Hull-Alymer), for the NDP, and Bob Rae, for the Liberals, are playing reluctant wall flowers, refusing to publicly acknowledge their mutual attraction, although still giving each other admiring glances. Both, however, are afraid to acknowledge the possibility of a courtship.

There are two chaperones at this dance. One is former Prime Minister Jean Chretien, for the Liberals, nodding in happy anticipation of such a union, insisting it is the only way that the left wing can defeat the despised Conservatives in the 2015 federal election. The other chaperone is Ed Broadbent for the NDP, who isn't quite so sure that such a union will be a success because of the poor health and visible weakness of the Liberal partner, who Mr. Broadbent describes as "withering away", with only 34 seats, in comparison to the sturdy good health of the NDP, with 103 seats. Instead, Mr. Broadbent recommends that Liberal members just come over and join the NDP in some sort of formal cooperation, more like a common-law union, or coalition, rather than a legal merger or marriage. That way, each of the partners can easily disengage, if need be.

However, Mr. Broadbent's views are rejected by Roy Romanow, former NDP Saskatchewan premier, in the 1990's, who wants a merger, as does Ken Lewenza, the powerful boss of the Canadian Autoworkers Union, who, up until the meeting of the NDP General Council in September, was guaranteed 25% of the votes at the NDP leadership convention. This special role for unions, incidentally, was eliminated at the General Council meeting of the NDP in September because it was decided that the NDP had to win over a lot of people to form a government. Therefore, it could not be painted as a puppet of the public sector

unions (only 15% of private sector workers are unionized). That is, appealing to all voters, regardless of union affiliation, is essential for the NDP in order to forge a broad enough coalition to be taken seriously as a contender for power. Eliminating the labour component from the NDP also makes it easier for the Liberal party to merge with it.

Like any proposed marriage, there are always impediments to overcome. One such impediment to this marriage has to do with the Liberals' bank account. The Liberal party is in dire financial straits, accelerated by the Conservative government's decision to cut off the per-vote federal subsidy for political parties. The Liberal party, therefore, desperately needs donations to build its war chest.

If it is thought that the NDP will eventually control the party, there will be little appetite for supporters to fund the Liberal party. That is, die-hard, core Liberal supporters will not wish to give money to a party, whose leader Bob Rae, remains the poster boy for the risk of handing the reins of government to the NDP. Hence, Mr. Rae's persistent denial about a merger and his public declaration that a merger is only a "fantasy".

The Differences Between the Two Parties

Arguments have been made that the Liberals and the NDP are "different species" and are not compatible. This is doubtful. The NDP and Liberals have been slyly slipping in and out of each other's beds for a number of years. The interim Liberal leader, Bob Rae, was an NDP MP and the Ontario NDP leader in 1990, and then moved over to the Liberal party, running unsuccessfully for its leadership in 2006. A leading candidate for NDP leader is Thomas Mulcair (Outremont, Quebec), who used to be the Liberal Environment Minister in Quebec, in Premier Jean Charest's government. NDP MP Françoise Boivin (Gatineau) was at one time a Liberal MP.

Obviously, party loyalty and a party brand or ideology isn't an impediment to a marriage of left-wing parties. It's the prospect of success that carries the day. It is significant also, that the NDP and Liberals worked closely in tandem during much of the previous minority Parliaments, seeing eye to eye on most issues. As stated by one wit, you couldn't put a credit card between the policies of the two parties.

What will happen? It's pretty clear that down the road, there is probably going to be a merger of the parties. The alternative is for the Conservatives to sail happily into future elections with a split vote on the left. This reality was certainly helpful to the Conservatives in the 2011 election, and will occur again. It may take another crushing loss to the Conservatives before the NDP and Liberals marry, in order to prevent continued losses to the Conservatives. †



This cartoon appeared in *The Globe & Mail* on September 1, 2011.

THE SPARKLING PRESENCE OF PRO-LIFE WOMEN IN POLITICS

Pro-life conservative women, who spent years raising their families, and running their homes, know a thing or two about balancing budgets, the economy, and working together to get things done.



Sarah Palin

The 21st century has brought with it the sparkling presence of pro-life women into national politics—especially in the U.S. Sarah Palin, the former Governor of Alaska, worked her way up in politics, beginning with a parent-teacher association, then on to mayor, governor, a Republican vice-presidential nominee, and she is now the national spokesperson for the influential U.S. Tea Party Movement.



Michele Bachmann

Minnesota congresswoman Michele Bachmann, a tax lawyer, ranked first in the Iowa Republican straw poll in August for the Republican presidential race. She was featured on the August 15 cover of Newsweek and the subject of a New Yorker profile.

These women are the mothers of five children each, and Michele Bachmann has been the foster mother of 23. They are both undeniably beautiful. These two women differ altogether from radical feminists in that they have stable and happy marriages with husbands whom they both love and respect. What a difference from feminists, whose leader, Gloria Steinem, once ingloriously stated that a woman needs a man like a fish needs a bicycle. (Late in life Ms Steinem did marry, deeply offending her followers, as well as exposing her hypocrisy).

U.S. conservative Tea Party members are 55% female, and six of the eight Tea Party national board members are women, as well as more than half of the movement's state co-coordinators.

Unlike feminists, these pro-life conservative women spent their early years having babies, raising their families, and running their homes. As a result, they know a thing or two about a common sense approach to balancing budgets, the economy, and they know a lot about cooperation and working together to get things done.

Pro-life/family web sites, and blogs are springing up, and more conservative women are running for office today, at every level, in the U.S.

Whether Sarah Palin or Michele Bachmann is successful in obtaining the U.S. Republican nomination is beside the point. What matters is that they are now proudly speaking

out in support of life and family on the national media. These views have long been denied coverage by the secular media, which are at last forced to acknowledge the existence of this positive perspective. This is a welcome relief to pro-family/life supporters, who have, until now, been denied a voice in the public square.

Feminist Reaction

Feminists huffily claim that these pro-life women are just taking advantage of the work feminists have done. That is not necessarily so. It was men who were responsible for providing greater opportunities for women, in that it was all male legislatures that gave women the vote, provided for equal pay for equal work, etc. Women had been attending university and entering into traditionally male occupations (although not in large numbers) long before feminists came on the scene in the 1960's and 1970's.

Canadian Situation



Feminists in Canada were much more powerful and influential than anywhere else in the world, including the U.S. This was due to the fact they were extravagantly funded and supported by the Liberal governments that dominated 20th century Canada. The media were also firmly in complete support of feminists, shamelessly promoting their ideology as a self-evident truth. In pursuit of this, the media ruthlessly tried to destroy anyone or any organization, such as REAL Women of Canada, which opposed feminist ideology. We have well-documented proof of this.

REAL Women's Long Journey



It was into this morass of elitism and arrogance by professional feminists, that REAL Women jumped when it was formed in 1983. Our way would have been much easier if we had delayed our entry into the political arena in Canada by a generation or two, when feminism was beginning to lose its luster. However, REAL Women believed that it had to plunge in, in those early difficult years, in order to break down the tenacious grasp of power held by feminists. Their power and influence centered on the Liberals' Status of Women's exclusive funding of feminism: we believed that this unjust funding had to be immediately and directly challenged. Feminists also arrogantly pretended to speak on behalf of all women or "52% of the population" in the media, the courts and government, as though Canadian women all thought alike, or had ever given feminists permission to represent them.

With their claim that they represented “women” in Canada, feminists effectively managed to make substantial changes in the wording of the *Charter of Rights*, in 1981—1982. They persuasively argued before gullible, liberal judges in order to gain legal advantages over men, and to ensure feminist appointments to significant national institutions, e.g., Supreme Court of Canada, in order to hasten change in policies in accordance with their ideology. In addition, they held the political leaders hostage in the 1984 federal election, with a nationally televised “women’s” debate during which they arrogantly questioned the leaders to determine which leader was “preferable” to Canadian women. REAL Women’s growing presence at the time of the next federal election ensured that this hoax never occurred again.

Someone had to challenge these women and REAL Women did just that. We always knew we were the advance guard for future pro-life/family women. We thought of ourselves as the spear-carriers going into the jungle of intolerance, bias and arrogance created by these government-funded feminists. Certainly men, despised by feminists, could not effectively challenge them. It had to be women who would do it. Judy Rebick, the former president of the feminist umbrella organization, the National Action

Committee on the Status of Women (NAC), and the guru of all things feminist, admits that REAL Women was the forerunner of the Sarah Palins and Michele Bachmanns of today. REAL Women was as determined and solid in our values and undeterred in reaching our goals then, as we are today. No amount of ridicule, injustice or hatred from feminists or the media deterred us from our objective of promoting life and family. We were determined to make a difference, and we did!

Heather Mallick, the malevolent voice of feminism in the Toronto Star, warns darkly in her column of August 20, 2011, that the advances obtained by feminists are now in peril because of pro-life women. She describes feminist advances as “a soufflé that hasn’t safely baked” and that women are “clinging to the cliff” in despair.

It is not “women” who are in despair. It is feminists. They no longer control the national agenda, nor are they much respected or supported in today’s world.

The Conservative party in Canada has 28 women MPs at present. With a few exceptions, e.g., Shelly Glover (Saint Boniface), who is not pro-life and who voted for the NDP’s transgendered bill, most are pro-life and pro-family. Canada hasn’t yet produced an equivalent to Sarah Palin or Michele Bachmann, but we will! †

NDP PUSHING HOMOSEXUALITY

[T]hree new radical homosexual NDP MP’s ... appointments were made in order to give homosexual demands a higher recognition in Parliament.

The federal election in May blew in the NDP as the official opposition and also blew in three new radical homosexual NDP MP’s. They are Randall Garrison (Esquimalt, Juan de Fuca), Dany Morin (Chicoutimi-Le Fjord) and Philip Toone (Gaspésie-îles-de-la-Madeleine).

Mr. Garrison and Mr. Morin were appointed by the late party leader, Jack Layton, as the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) critics for the NDP party. Their appointments were made in order to give homosexual demands a higher recognition in Parliament. The NDP, however, stopped short of demanding the Conservatives provide a special minister to deal exclusively with the homosexuals as is the case with “women”, who have their own Minister, for the Status of Women, to plead their case, i.e., for feminist causes.

The federal NDP previously passed a resolution in the April 2010 convention in Vancouver to encourage Canada Revenue Agency to remove the charitable status of Exodus

Global Alliance which is an ex-gay organization attempting to help homosexuals be restored to heterosexual orientation.

The first priority of the two critics for LGBT is to bring back the transgendered bill (Bill C-389), introduced in the last Parliament by former homosexual MP Bill Siksay, who did not run in the last election.

The bill called for the addition of “gender identity” and “gender expression”, i.e., protection for transgendered individuals, in the federal *Human Rights Act* and in the hate crimes provisions in the *Criminal Code*.

In the last Parliament, the minority Conservatives voted against Bill C-389 (with six exceptions), but the bill passed the House of Commons 143-135, with six Liberals joining the Conservatives in opposition to it. The bill was then sent to the Senate where it languished until the election call killed it.

Fortunately, the Conservatives have a majority this time, and should defeat a transgendered bill at second reading, even though, unfortunately, three of the six pro-family Liberals opposing the transgendered bill last time were defeated in the May election.

REAL Women will be keeping an eye on this proposed bill and will let you know when it is introduced in the House of Commons, possibly in early 2012, so that we can deal with it. †

LIVING TOGETHER WITHOUT MARRIAGE LEADS TO GRIEF



Statistics Canada ... has sent up red flags about unmarried cohabitation for some time, but no one seems to be paying attention

It wasn't all that long ago that unmarried couples living together was viewed as shocking and socially and morally unacceptable.

Today, the news that an engaged couple is not living together is viewed as shocking, at least with surprise, because such a situation is unusual in our sex saturated, libertine society where sex is regarded as an entitlement without limits.

Statistics Canada, the impartial recorder of Canadian behaviour, has sent up red flags about unmarried cohabitation for some time, but no one seems to be paying attention.

For example, in November 1993, Statistics Canada released its Survey on Violence Against Women in which it was disclosed that the incidence of assault in a legal marriage was 2%, but that it was 9% for women living in a common-law relationship. That is, women living in a common-law relationship were four times more likely to experience violence than were legally married women.

Statistics Canada also reported that common-law relationships are much more unstable than legal marriages. Sadly, it is the children in these relationships who pay the price.

In 1998, in its report on the Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Statistics Canada found that 20% of all births in 1993—1994 were in common-law unions, double those of ten years before. The study stated:

The children followed in the study will experience changes in the family environments of unprecedented proportions as a result of their parents' changing relationships... This is significant because common-law relationships break up more quickly than

marriages even where there are children.

The Statistics Canada Report went on to say "by the time they are ten years old, 63% of children with parents living in a common-law union have seen their parents separate, compared with only 14% of children whose parents were married and had not previously lived common-law."

According to a report published in August 2011, by the US National Marriage Project and the Institute for American Values, rates of out-of-wedlock childbearing have soared in the US, where 41% of all births are now to unwed mothers, many living with, but not married to the child's father. Professor Brad Wilcox, who co-authored the report, stated that:

... common law couples are likely to experience ... [more] instability than they would [have] if they had taken the time and effort to move forward slowly and get married before starting a family.

In the last census in Canada, in 2006, common-law relationships have risen to 16%, from only 7%, in comparison to two decades ago. Common-law couples account for a particularly large share of all families in Quebec. In 2006, 29% of all families in Quebec were common-law-couples. This does not bode well for the future.

It is obvious that legal marriage is not being taken as seriously today, as it was in the past. It is not surprising, therefore, that Statistics Canada announced, in July 2011, that it will no longer keep track of the national marriage and divorce rates. This decision, although a financial one, was based on the fact that marriage/divorce statistics are becoming less relevant.

Marriage statistics, however, will still be collected by the provincial and territorial governments and divorces will still be recorded by the Justice Department—but the national marriage and divorce rates will no longer be nationally collected by Statistics Canada. †

HOMOSEXUALS DEMAND CHANGES TO CRIMINAL CODE

Members of the homosexual community have also long been agitating for unrestricted sexual access to minors.

This requires an amendment to the *Criminal Code*, which now prohibits pedophilia.

Homosexual activists are never satisfied. They are constantly pushing the envelope, slowly and incrementally, making demands on society to adapt to and accept their behaviour and counter culture.

They have been greatly assisted in this by former Liberal governments and by the courts, which have bent over backwards to accede to their demands. The former, notorious Court Challenges Program, which funded only

left-wing organizations, paid for all the homosexual legal challenges, which opened the door to their acquiring their many privileges, which they could never have obtained through Parliament.

The Supreme Court of Canada "read in" protection for homosexuals in S.15 of the *Charter* (the equality section) in the 1995 *Egan* case. Following this, sexual orientation protection was added to the *Human Rights Act*, in 1996, by the Liberal government, under the left-wing Attorney General, Allan Rock. These two decisions served as the foundation for the political and legal enforcement of homosexual rights in Canada. This included the legalization of same-sex marriage and the social experiment of the adoption and foster parenting by same-sex couples. It also led to the forcing of faith-based individuals and organizations

to adapt in the public square to the “equality” demands of homosexuals, contrary to their religious consciences, and to the normalization of homosexuality in our school system, despite the detrimental medical and psychological consequences of homosexual behaviour.

What Lies Ahead

Homosexual activists are now setting their sights on amendments to the *Criminal Code*. Specifically, they want to amend S. 159, in the *Code*, which restricts homosexual activity to those 18 years and older; the prohibition of sex acts taking place in public or when more than two persons are present (S. 173) and the removal of the provision about “indecent acts” performed in bawdy houses (S. 210). This latter provision is used by police to raid homosexual bathhouses—centres of unrelentingly promiscuous and unprotected sex.

In short, homosexual activists want society to provide absolute sexual license for them whenever, wherever and with whomever they choose, without restraint.

Pedophilia on the Homosexual Agenda

Members of the homosexual community have also long been agitating for unrestricted sexual access to minors. This requires an amendment to the *Criminal Code*, which now prohibits pedophilia.

Homosexual activist, Gerald Hannon, wrote an article in the now defunct Toronto homosexual paper, “The Body Politic”, in 1977, supporting child/adult sex. He further expounded on this in an article published in July 1994, in the homosexual newspaper, *Xtra*, in which he stated:

... I could never understand before how children's hockey differed from an organized child-sex ring. Both involved children and adults. Both involved strenuous physical activity (adult coaches taking the role of the adult lover). Both involved danger. Both involved pleasure. Yet we approve of children's hockey and deplore child-sex rings.

The demand to normalize pedophilia is assisted by the so-called “intellectual” elites i.e., misguided, confused professors. For example, in February 2011, a professor from the University of Montreal, psychologist, Hubert Van Gijsegem, testified before the House of Commons Justice Committee that pedophilia is merely another sexual orientation and should be regarded as normal and acceptable since it is an orientation which cannot be changed.

Pedophile Conference

A group of pedophile activists recently formed an organization called B4U-Act in Baltimore, Maryland and sponsored a conference in that city on August 17, 2011, with speakers from several prominent US universities, such as Harvard Medical School, the Johns Hopkins

University School of Medicine, University of Louisville, University Texas Southwestern Medical Center, the London School of Economics and Political Science and the University of Illinois.

The conference themes were that pedophiles are “unfairly stigmatized and demonized” by society; children are not inherently unable to consent to sex with adults; an adult’s desire to have sex with children is “normative”; and pedophiles “have feelings of love and romance for children” in the same way adult heterosexuals and homosexuals have romantic feelings for one another, the majority of pedophiles are gentle and normal, and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) should “focus on the needs” of the pedophile and should have a “minimal focus on social control” rather than obsessing about “the need to protect children”.

In short, the conference speakers were sexual anarchists. Groups like B4U-Act, the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network, and Planned Parenthood are consistently utilizing academia, in order to brainwash and indoctrinate the public as occurred here.

The specific objective of this conference was to present papers normalizing pedophilia, in order to bring pressure on the American Psychological Association (APA) to re-classify pedophilias so as to reduce the “stigma” attached to its practitioners. According to B4U-Act, “No one chooses to be emotionally and sexually attracted to children or adolescents. This cause is unknown; in fact, the development of attraction to adults is not understood.” The group goes on to say, “that it does not advocate treatment to change feelings of attraction to children or adolescents”.

This all sounds too familiar. It is a repeat of the arguments previously used for the legal recognition of homosexuality in the courts and the federal *Human Rights Act*.

The APA, whose members include many homosexual activists, under political pressure, declassified homosexuality, as a mental disorder in 1973 and declared, in 2010, that counselling homosexuals in order to alter their orientation is “unethical”.

Consequently, declassifying pedophilia as a disorder won’t be a problem for it since it always puts politically correct ideology before science and professional integrity.

Media Jumping on the Pedophile Bandwagon

The media worked effectively in the past to make such repugnant acts as abortion, homosexuality, and same-sex marriage acceptable to the mainstream. It has now begun its campaign to make pedophilia morally, socially and legally acceptable.

For example, the BBC recently created a program called “Torchwood”, in which one of the characters is a pedophile—in fact, a convicted pedophile-murderer, released from prison on a technicality. He is depicted in this series in such a way as to prompt audiences to root

for him, as he is portrayed as “cool” and eminently likeable. The audience, as a result, is expected, because of his charm, to overlook what he did, i.e., the horror of the crime of the sexual abuse of young children. The program, as a result, normalizes child abuse.

Another example of the media promoting pedophilia is in the fashion industry, which is presenting child models dressed in striped bras and panties, sunglasses and streams of pearls lounging on deck chairs, reclining in seductive poses and with seductive gazes. That is, presenting children as sex objects. For example, French Vogue Magazine recently published controversial and salacious photos of the 10-year-old model, Thylane Lena-Rose Blondeau,

portrayed as a seductive adult.

There is a well-established connection between the proliferation of pornographic images of children and pedophilia. The Journal of Abnormal Psychology included a report (2006, Vol. 115, No. 3, 610-615), by Canadian researchers, Michael Seto, James M. Cantor and Ray Blanchard, of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, in Toronto, which concluded that child pornography offenders are almost twice as likely to be identified as pedophiles.

We know from experience that yesterday’s unthinkable taboos are today’s “alternative lifestyles”. The journey to normalize pedophilia has begun. †

THE PUBLIC DOES NOT SUPPORT DRUG INJECTION SITES

[T]he public in British Columbia appears to be in agreement with the policies of the federal Conservatives on the Vancouver Drug Injection Site. Shut it down!

In June 2011, Angus Reid Public Opinion conducted an online survey in British Columbia in regard to drug addiction: specifically, the controversial Drug Injection Site in Vancouver.

The results of this poll show that, despite all the positive publicity on the Drug Injection Site, planted in the media by its lobbyists and supporters, the public does not buy into it.

The poll found that British Columbians support government funding for abstinence based treatment and recovery programs (46 percent) as opposed to “harm reduction” policies, such as the legal supervised injection site (33 percent).

Funding abstinence programs was also the top choice for all four major regions of British Columbia, (46 percent to 37 percent), including Metro Vancouver, where Insite operates.

It is interesting however, that the public was evenly split

on who should be primarily responsible for helping a person receive treatment for drug addiction. That is, 37 percent believe that the onus should be on that person’s family and friends, and 37 percent believe it is the responsibility of the government. There was no gender gap on this point, as men and women were equally divided in their assessment.

This poll indicates that the public in British Columbia appears to be in agreement with the policies of the federal Conservatives on the Vancouver Drug Injection Site. Shut it down!

The issue, unfortunately, however, will not be decided by the government or in Parliament, where it should be settled. Rather, it will be settled by the Supreme Court of Canada, which reserved its decision on the issue after a legal challenge was argued before it on May 12, 2011. The latter case was brought by the operators and supporters of the Vancouver Drug Injection Site who obviously believe that they can achieve their objective by way of the court, rather than by Parliament. This seems to be the usual way to proceed in Canada. Who cares about democracy when one can achieve what one wants by way of the Liberal appointed, unaccountable judges? †

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