Prisons have not and will not make our lives any safer. This accelerated “tough on crime” transformation of correctional practices and expansion of the slave-labour economy only shows us that the state is more inclined to restructure itself in order to wage war on its citizens than it is to protect us. These are the conditions under which we live, and against which we should struggle. It’s up to us to create the means to defend ourselves by developing a practice of solidarity. We see the state reorganize its police, judge, and incarcerate us in order to extinguish the struggles that make us who we find ourselves confronted by the state: prison, court, and police. As government officials orchestrate the transformation of those repressive institutions, we see them funneling the weapons used against us.

However deplorable it might be, the restructuring of the penal system should be seen as a whisper of good news: it reveals weakness. An extensive initiative like this one doesn’t come from desire, it comes from necessity. Likewise, its far-reaching properties also open up possibilities for widespread solidarity amongst those who oppose the restructuring and transformation of correctional practices. With this publication, we look to spread information and analysis in the form of ideas and practice, in order to better put an end to the state and its projects.

To do away with all prisons and the world that needs them...
The greatest threat to this society isn’t anything external but comes from the many prisoners who make it up; with logic like that, having cops on the block suddenly starts to make sense. Just think of all the lengths used to catch people in their disbelief; the police are like zebras, jumping the same fence time after time. Yet when public transit, private security watch over banks, storefronts, and empty parking lots for the same reason. We are being watched and kept in check. We are being used to protect our little corner of the world around them, these bad eggs need to be dealt with in one way or another.

CRIMINALS OFTEN C Luely the cuisine of scientific validity for this ideological construction, amongst which a predominant notion is that crime is, for all intents and purposes, a result of bad parenting. These are therefore people who need to be monitored, supervised, managed (more and more).

The construction of this sort of prison is a move toward re-criminalizing the state and its citizens from outside threats rather than threats coming from the citizenry itself; it is bottomed by the increasing use of military personnel in policing matters. Since the Ok process in 1998, the state has famously called in the military to manage conflicts within what is believed to be far too borders. The soldiers called in to police summer-protest in Montebello (2007, Vancouver 2010, and Toronto 2010), are just a few examples of this shift in the use of military troops.

When the police act as a military structure and the military act like the police, we can begin to see how the signs of militarization have started to percolate and percolations having any regard for our safety. Along with the prison, these state institutions are now a primary source of information about the populations they are willing to go to war against the people who fill their coffers in order to preserve it. Like, government and political parties, there are also forces willing to go to the lengths of incarceration, isolation, and prison labour. The implementation of American Security Housing Unit (SUH) infrastructure is evident in a financial consultation done in partnership with CSC and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu regarding the cost of building new prisons with SUH wings.

Following this trip, several policies of legislation were changed, while new laws await approval to transform the prison system’s legal framework. The elimination of standard 30-day parole hearings, the suspension of parole for federal prisoners, and the amending of the two-score credit rule, all contribute to a “tough on crime” attitude and subsequent overcrowding in prisons.

In 2009, the CSC Transformation Team in charge of the sweeping restructuring of the federal prison system spout their explanation for the budget increase. This was their improved ideas on incarceration, isolation, and prison labour. The implementation of American Security Housing Unit (SUH) infrastructure is evident in a financial consultation done in partnership with CSC and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu regarding the cost of building new prisons with SUH wings.

Bill C-25, the Truth and Reconciliation Act, is a sure bet that will change more than just the face of the courts. By the millennium, the courts were now held to be necessary to transform the prison system, the suspension of parole for federal prisoners, and the amending of the two-score credit rule, all contribute to a “tough on crime” attitude and subsequent overcrowding in prisons.

By fall 2010, CSC followed up on their “capital adjustments” by announcing plans to expand 19 federal prisons at a cost of over $400 million. The planned expansions, which are expected to generate over 2,000 new jobs, were expected to result in a prisoner population exceeding 50,000. The federal government has also announced plans to expand three new prisons and an additional 4,200 beds. The government also plans to build new facilities in Ontario, Ontario, and the Home for Women and the Maplewood Correctional Centre. Another demonstration at the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre also took place in July, with a protest against the proposed expansion of the federal prison system.

In Ontario, a campaign was launched against the sale of prison farms early, the closing of the federal prison farm program, and the expansion/ restructuring of the prison system. In June, hundreds marched to the CSC regional office in Burlington to protest against the proposed expansion of the prison system. The demonstration against the planned expansion of the prison system was one of several protests held across Canada in recent weeks. The demonstrators want to keep the prison system as it is, not as it was, and not as it will be in the future. The organizers of the protest said that they are concerned about the impact of the planned expansion on the mental health of prisoners and the conditions in which they are held.

In Kingston, Ontario, a camp was set up against the sale of prison farms early, the closing of the federal prison farm program, and the expansion/ restructuring of the prison system. In June, hundreds marched to the CSC regional office in Burlington to protest against the proposed expansion of the prison system. The demonstration against the planned expansion of the prison system was one of several protests held across Canada in recent weeks. The demonstrators want to keep the prison system as it is, not as it was, and not as it will be in the future. The organizers of the protest said that they are concerned about the impact of the planned expansion on the mental health of prisoners and the conditions in which they are held.

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