The CSQ Women’s Movement: A History to Discover
The CSQ women’s movement has had a significant influence on the union and social demands of our Centrale. Here are some important dates:

1973 The women’s committee is created.

1977 The Intersyndicale des femmes is created with the CEQ as one of its founding organizations. This alliance performs analyses, writes briefs, and mobilizes union women on several issues. Today, the CSQ is the only founding organization that is still a member of the Intersyndicale.

1978 CSQ feminists publish *Les absentes n’ont pas tous les torts*, addressing the demands of union life that are incompatible with their realities.
1980 The CEQ signs an agreement with the Minister of Education to produce a statistical document on female personnel in school boards. This document demonstrates the importance of implementing equal opportunity programs in the school sector.

1984 Congress assesses the under-representation of women in governing bodies and adopts a series of measures to achieve union equality.

1988 Lorraine Pagé becomes the first woman elected president of the Centrale. She also becomes the first woman to serve as president of a Québec central labour body.

1989 Women create the Coalition for Pay Equity.

1990 Congress adopts a resolution to implement the Programme d’accès à l’égalité syndicale (PAES).

1994 The first equal opportunity plan is born.

1995 The CSQ actively participates in the *Du pain et des roses* walk against poverty and violence.

1997 The CSQ joins organizations granting bursaries to *Chapeau les filles!* and its *Excelle Science* component. Three $2000 bursaries are awarded for perseverance in a non-traditional trade.

2000 The CSQ mobilizes and participates in the World March of Women. It also helps coordinate the event.
2005 The CSQ participates in the World March of Women again and continues to help coordinate the event.

2008 The Coalition nationale contre les publicités sexistes is created. The CSQ spearheads the event and stays on as coordinator until 2012.

2010 The third World March of Women takes place, with the CSQ playing an active role as coordinator and mobilizer. It also produces the Guide d’animation pour sensibiliser les jeunes à la Marche mondiale des femmes.

2011-2013 The CSQ participates in the three stages of the États généraux de l’analyse et de l’action féministes.

2013 The Coalition pour la conciliation famille-travail-études is created to demand an overall family-work-study policy. The CSQ is one of the organizations spearheading this coalition. The CSQ’s committee on the status of women celebrates its 40th anniversary.

2014 With the Intersyndicale des femmes, a brief on violence against women is presented to the inter-ministerial committee on sexual exploitation.

2016 A brief is submitted to the Secrétariat à la condition féminine regarding updates to the government’s policy on equality between men and women, and the development of a future governmental plan of action.

2017 A brief is submitted on draft bill 151: An Act to prevent and fight sexual violence in higher education institutions.
OVER THE YEARS

The CSQ committee on the status of women has developed alliances with the autonomous women’s movement. For example, during the early years there were the joint daycare committees and the committee for abortion rights and free contraception, followed by the committee coordinating the World March of Women and the Fédération des femmes du Québec, etc.

Today, the CSQ continues to share its expertise in government committees dealing with the living and working conditions of women.

“Feminism, like unionism, is far from outdated. On the contrary, it remains highly relevant. Attacks against women’s rights are fiercer and more insidious than ever. We still need fighters and must not let go. As for the CSQ, it will continue to support the women’s movement as it always has, both within its own ranks and all of society.”

Louise Chabot
CSQ President (2012-2018)