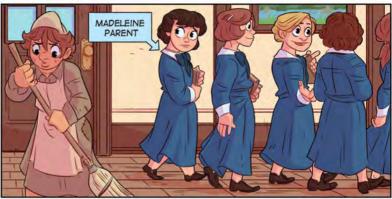
FIGHTING FOR FAIRNESS













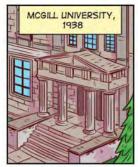


















IN THE 1930S AND 1940S, THOUSANDS OF QUEBEC WOMEN WORKED IN FACTORIES THAT MADE TEXTILES.



THESE WORKERS PUT UP WITH 10-HOUR DAYS IN UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS WORKPLACES, MAKING THINGS LIKE YARN, FABRIC AND KNITTED ITEMS, OFTEN FOR VERY LOW PAY.





















LE DEVOIR

Le grève de Valleyfield continue











THE VALLEYFIELD STRIKE LASTED MORE THAN THREE MONTHS, BUT IN THE END, THE 3,000 TEXTILE WORKERS WON THE RIGHT TO LINIONIZE. THEIR FIRST COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT GAVE THEM BETTER PAY AND WORKING CONDITIONS.



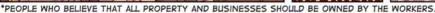
































KENT AND MADELEINE WORKED TO GIVE CANADIANS THEIR OWN LINIONS INSTEAD OF BEING PART OF AMERICAN ONES. AFTER KENT DIED IN 1978, MADELEINE DIDN'T STOP.















MADELEINE NEVER STOPPED HELPING OTHERS, AND NEVER STOPPED WORKING FOR WHAT SHE BELIEVED IN. SHE HELPED START THE NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN. SHE FOUGHT FOR THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN SUCH AS MARY TWO-AXE EARLEY, WHO WAS NO LONGER CONSIDERED FIRST NATIONS BY THE LAW WHEN SHE MARRIED A NON-INDIGENOUS MAN. UNTIL THE END OF HER LIFE, MADELEINE WORKED FOR EQUALITY AND PEACE. SHE MARCHED IN PROTESTS AGAINST WAR AND TO SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS UNTIL THE END OF HER LIFE IN 2012.



IN 2013, THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC NAMED A BRIDGE ON HIGHWAY 30 NEAR BEAUHARNOIS, SOUTHWEST OF MONTREAL, IN HONOUR OF MADELEINE PARENT.



AND IN 2016, A PARK NAMED FOR HER OPENED IN THE MONTREAL NEIGHBOURHOOD OF POINT-SAINT-CHARLES. VISITORS CAN LEARN MORE ABOUT MADELEINE'S LIFE FROM THE INFORMATION ON THE PILLARS, OR JUST SIT AND RELAX AS THEY THINK ABOUT THE PASSION AND DEDICATION OF A WOMAN WHO DID SO MUCH TO HELP OTHERS.