

Alberta Labour History Institute's Labour History Calendar

**An Injury to One...
Alberta Labour's Struggle
from Health and Safety
to Public Health Care**



2020



Our struggle, from workplace health & safety to public health care.

The media often presents trade unions and their members as purely self-interested organizations concerned only about getting better salaries and benefits for their members. But that view of labour is contradicted by the history of the labour movement. From their beginnings, most trade unions have been involved in political life, and have pushed for legislative changes that would benefit all working people and indeed all members of society rather than just trade union members. Indeed, because it is intimidating for most ordinary citizens to be involved in demanding political changes, trade unions have led battles for better legislation dealing both with the workplace and the social safety net throughout Canadian history.

In the years before World War One, in Alberta, much of labour's political agenda focused on getting governments to legislate policies that would improve safety on the job for all workers, and especially miners. Because so many workers were injured on the job and then faced short-term or long-term destitution because of an inability to work, labour also led the campaign for workers' compensation. On March 15, 1918, the provincial government passed the province's first workers' compensation act. Labour has fought since that time for easing eligibility requirements, more generous payments for injured workers, and for preventing the Workers Compensation Board from cutting off workers from benefits before they have fully recovered from their injuries.

After World War One, the labour movement focused on, among other things, persuading the provincial government to implement minimum wages. The provincial labour party formed an electoral coalition with the United Farmers of Alberta government from 1921 to 1935 that led first to minimum wages for women workers and eventually to minimum wages for all workers. Labour also succeeded in getting the UFA government to provide the most generous relief rates in Canada during the Depression, though eventually the UFA government became more conservative and Labour's political

supporters became dissatisfied with that party's inability to extract more concessions from the Farmers government.

Though labour's direct political representation after 1935 was weak, it continued to lobby provincial governments for changes of benefit to all workers. In the period after World War II, labour was also well represented in the ranks of United Way efforts to raise funds for community charitable organizations. Labour itself undertook to provide community health services while lobbying continuously to persuade the Alberta government to implement a universal medicare scheme. While unionized workers in the 1950s and 1960s often won a degree of medical coverage from employers through collective bargaining, the labour movement argued that free medical care should be a right of citizenship, not simply a question for collective bargaining. While labour in Alberta proved unable to convince the Social Credit government of the need for social medicine, it had greater impact in Saskatchewan and in federal politics. The New Democratic Party, whose formation in 1961 was mainly the result of labour influence, made a national medicare program its price for supporting a minority federal Liberal government in 1963 and again in 1965. National medicare began July 1, 1968, though Alberta only joined one year later, with the Social Credit government finally accepting that Alberta taxpayers would be paying for the national program whether or not Alberta established a provincial medicare scheme.

Labour has also lobbied governments to follow economic policies that would keep levels of unemployment low and provide generous funding to the unemployed so that the dignity of all workers, employed or not, would be respected. During the recession of the early 1980s, the Alberta Federation of Labour established unemployment action centres across the province. These centres provided a variety of services for unemployed workers, whether they had ever been union members or not. At one of these centres, a worker could get job training, information about job openings, help in finding food and shelter, and the opportunity to work with others in the same

position to pressure the Alberta and municipal governments to stop treating the unemployed as if they were criminals to be shooed out of their communities.

In 1983, the labour movement, as part of a long campaign to improve worker safety, established the Alberta Workers Health Centre. The Centre has campaigned for both better worker safety legislation and better enforcement of existing legislation. It has documented a variety of cases in which employers compromised workers' safety and focuses both on informing workers of their right to safety on the job and on pressuring governments and the courts to recognize that the safety of workers is a more fundamental right than the right of employers to make profits. The AWHC puts on plays in schools to inform young people of their rights when they become workers and the dangers in workplaces, and has travelled the province collecting workers' stories about on-the-job injuries as well as the difficulties of dealing with the Workers Compensation Board.

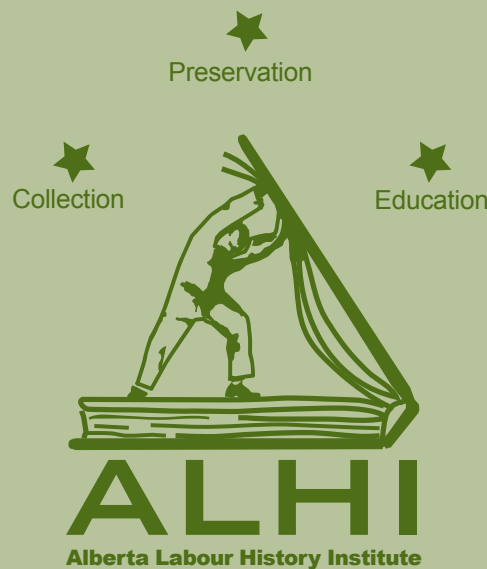
Since 1983, when the Canadian Labour Congress launched a national Day of Mourning to recognize workers who have lost their lives in work accidents, all of which are avoidable, and to renew the struggle for legislation and enforcement of legislation to minimize the number of work injuries and deaths, Alberta labour has organized Day of Mourning events. The CLC's efforts resulted in the federal government providing official recognition of the Day of Mourning beginning in 1991. Over 80 countries have copied Canada in having a Day of Mourning for workers who gave their lives to their jobs.

During the various government cutbacks that have occurred in Alberta sporadically since the 1982 recession, trade unions have taken

the lead in attempting to prevent cutbacks and in getting services restored and expanded when cutbacks have occurred. While Alberta Conservative governments have branded the labour-led campaigns against cutbacks and privatizations as mere attempts to preserve union jobs and benefits, the labour movement has made clear that larger interests are involved. The public is entitled to quality services in education, health, public utilities, social services, and the like, the labour movement has argued. Movements for two-tiered health and education with the rich getting to have better services while the public systems are starved for funds and go downhill, labour has warned, result in poorer services for most of the population. Meanwhile privatizations of public utilities lead to profit-driven increases in utility prices that hurt working people and the poor the most.

When public service workers strike or demonstrate, they have more than just their jobs at heart. They are continuing labour's longstanding campaigns for social justice and for a larger "social wage" (free or subsidized services in areas of essential services) for all Albertans. In 2009, for example, we saw a campaign led by the Alberta Union of Provincial Employees to prevent the closure of Alberta Hospital Edmonton, the hospital that provides the best services for those with deep

psychiatric problems, especially of a long-term nature. AUPE, rather than simply defending jobs, informed Albertans of the needs of the mentally ill in Alberta, a group which is not generally in a position to campaign for itself, and made it clear that more, not less services, for the mentally ill were needed in the province. Similarly, the United Nurses of Alberta led a campaign to inform Albertans of the likely negative consequences of the province's new efforts to cut state-supported medical services.



January 2010



Alberta's Neil Reimer with Tommy Douglas at a Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) Convention. Neil Reimer is a long-time labour leader and activist, and was the first leader of the Alberta New Democratic Party (NDP). He, his union and his party were instrumental in bringing universal health care to Canada.

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New Year's Day

1966 The Canadian Pension Plan
went into force on this date

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1905 Conference of industrial
unionists in Chicago leads to
the formation of the Industrial
Workers of the World

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1963 The 1,000,000th claim
for compensation by an
injured worker is filed with
the Alberta Workmen's
Compensation Board in its
45th year of operation

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1973 Negotiations for a first
contract at Wardair fail.
A two-month strike starts

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1929 Martin Luther King
born in Atlanta, Georgia

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1906 Founding meeting of
the Edmonton Trades and
Labour Council

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1915 Industrial Workers
of the World (IWW) poet
Ralph Chaplin writes Soli-
darity Forever

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1962 Alberta New
Democrats founding
provincial convention

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1975 Canadian Air Line
Flight Attendants (CALFAA)
lobbying campaign defeats
proposal by Transport
Canada prohibiting female
flight attendants from
working beyond 13th week
of pregnancy

25

1850 Samuel Gompers,
first president of American
Federation of Labor, born in
London, England

26

1954 Workers at Fort
Saskatchewan's first chemical
refinery are chartered as
ICWU Local 530. Now known
as Communications, Energy
and Paperworkers Local 530A

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1946 Supreme Court Justice
Ivan Rand, dealing with an
autoworkers dispute in'
Ontario, rules that unions
have the legal right to collect
dues from all members of a
recognized bargaining
unit, when the majority votes
to create a union local

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February 2010



In 2009 many unions like the Alberta Health Sciences Association and public supporters attend a rally against proposed changes which would privatize some areas of health care delivery, negatively affecting seniors and other vulnerable groups.

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1989 African National Congress allowed to operate legally in South Africa after 29-year ban

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1965 The closing of the Standard Mine at Shaughnessy, Alberta ends the coal-mining era in southern Alberta
2002 Alberta's largest teachers' strike begins; receives strong public support

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1906 Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council granted charter
1974 General strike in Grenada leads to independence; US invades 10 years later

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1947 The gush of Leduc #1 oil well marks the beginning of a new stage of petroleum development for Alberta

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Valentine's Day
1949 5,000 workers begin a four-month, illegal strike in Asbestos, Québec, a strike that marked the beginnings of militancy and secularism for the "Catholic" union federation in Quebec

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Family Day

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1944 PC 1003, a federal order-in-council, provides federal government recognition of collective bargaining rights for Canadian workers

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2001 Calgary's longest transit strike begins, ending 49 days later

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1848 Revolution begins in France, inspiring revolts across Europe
1965 District 1199 Health Care Workers becomes first U.S. labour union to oppose Vietnam War
1942 Canada forcibly removes all Japanese from the West Coast

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March 2010



This photo from 1958 shows a Workers Compensation Board (WCB) rehabilitation clinic. The government formed the WCB in 1918 after much pressure from organized labour. Since then unions have demanded better and more humane WCB treatment of injured workers.

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1

1978 Canadian Human Rights Act takes effect, outlawing discrimination on the grounds of age or marital status

1908 First International Women's Day started in New York City by garment workers

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1906 Seven-month United Mine Workers strike in Lethbridge begins, resulting in anti-labour Industrial Disputes Investigation Act being passed by federal government in 1907

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International Women's Day

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1917 Calgary establishes Labour Representation League to nominate candidates in elections to all levels of government

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1919 Delegates from most union locals in western Canada meet at the Western Labour Conference in Calgary and form One Big Union

14

Daylight Savings

1913 First convention of the Provincial Council of Carpenters

15

1951 Local 630 of Oil Workers International Union certified in Edmonton, the first local in the oil industry to last for some time

1918 Government of Alberta passes province's first workers compensation legislation

16

St. Patrick's Day

17

1977 Members of CUPE begin lengthy strike at Parkland nursing home

18

1911 New York Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

147 workers, the vast majority women, perish after being locked in the factory by the employer

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1919 Civil Service Association of Alberta (CSA), precursor to AUPE, formed

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1st Day of Spring

1980 United Nurses of Alberta organize program of action to publicize nurses' low wages

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1918 Women win vote in Canadian federal elections

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1912 IWW launches strike on Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific lines

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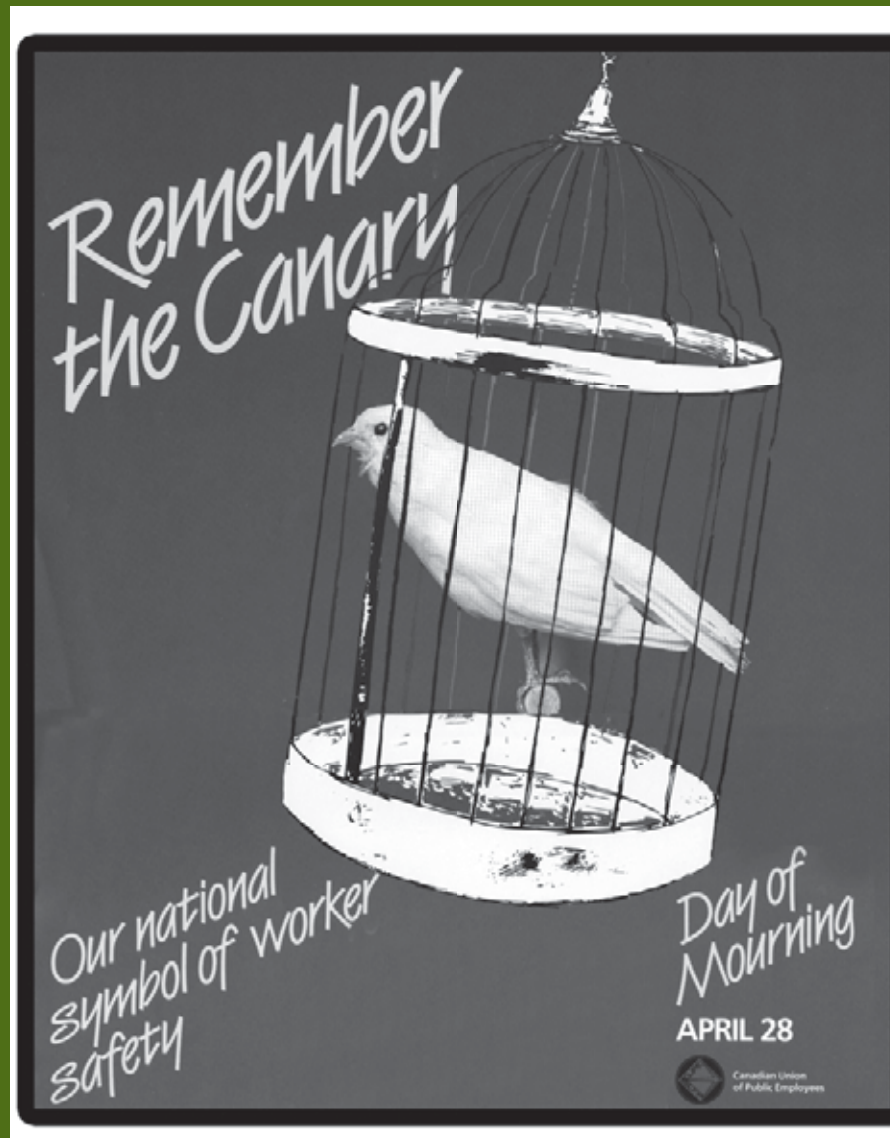
1927 Cesar Chavez born near Yuma, Arizona

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1949 Last major strike of Canadian Seamen's Union

April 2010



Early Day of Mourning Poster, Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE). The initiative to have April 28th declared a day of mourning for workers killed and injured on the job started in Alberta and is now observed in over 100 countries.

SUN

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1

April fool's Day

1966 The Canada Assistance Plan provides federal cost-sharing to provinces for social services

1902 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners granted charter for Local 1055 in Calgary

1917 Strike by 7,500 Crow's Nest Pass miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America

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Good Friday

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Easter Sunday

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Easter Monday

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1983 Bill 44 introduced: removes the legal right to strike for all hospital workers

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1919 The Edmonton Free Press, journal of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, begins publication
2001 Amalgamated Transit Union Local 583 ends Calgary transit strike

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1907 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance Local 371 formed in Edmonton
1982 The Constitution Act is proclaimed, along with the Canadian Charter of Rights & Freedoms
1984 The Canada Health Act penalizes provinces that violate the provisions of the Medical Care Act

18

1980 United Nurses of Alberta begin legal strike at 79 hospitals

19

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1914--Ludlow, Colorado massacre of U.S. miners

21

1980 Nurses defy back-to-work order, winning a negotiated settlement six days later

1951 Civic, school board, and healthcare employees form the Federation of Public Employees, forerunner of the National Union of Public Employees

22

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1956 Canadian Labour Congress is formed as a merger of two competing trade union federations

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1933 Fourteen leaders of a Calgary relief strike are arrested

International Day of Mourning

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1903 76 people are killed in Frank, Alberta when Turtle Mountain, weakened by mining, collapses

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1900 First Alberta local of the International Association of Machinists (IAM 357) formed in Calgary

May 2010



May Day March, Drumheller, 1930s. May 1st, International Workers' Day, has traditionally been a opportunity for workers and labour organizations to promote progressive causes like the ones here calling for better treatment of workers injured on the job and public health care for all.

SUN

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1

International Workers Day

1830 Mary Harris Jones
(Mother Jones) born
1917 Civic Employees Federal
Union No. 30 granted charter

1923 Edmonton workers rally
to support striking Edmonton
coal miners
1957 Hospital Insurance and Diag-
nostic Services Act proclaimed by
fed gov't (federal matching grants
for provincial hospitalization
programs without user fees)

2

2002 Edmonton United Food
and Commercial Workers
Local 401 strike begins

3

1886 Workers demonstrating
in Chicago for the eight-hour
day are attacked by police on
Haymarket Square

4

1818 Karl Marx born in
Trier, Germany
1903 First issue of Al-
berta's labour newspaper,
Bond of Brotherhood,
appears in Calgary

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1968 French students and
workers revolt in Paris

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Mother's Day

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1771 Labour reformer Robert
Owen born in Newton, Wales

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1903 International Union of
Bricklayers and Allied Crafts-
men grants charter to
Local 1 in Edmonton
1919 Winnipeg General
Strike begins

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2007 Greyhound workers
strike across western Canada

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Victoria Day
1919 Drumheller coalminers
begin strike, demanding
recognition of the One Big
Union as their bargaining agent
1921 Trial of Italian-American
anarchists Sacco and
Vanzetti begins

24

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1905 Calgary Trades
and Labour Council
granted charter

26

1919 Workers in Edmonton
and Calgary begin general
strikes in show of solidarity
with Winnipeg General Strike

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1871 Paris Commune
crushed with 25,000 killed
1919 Eight thousand
miners in District 18 join
sympathy strike with
Winnipeg workers

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June 2010



Mine Rescue Team, Hillcrest, 1914. Many miners who worked Alberta's coal mines were also trained to help recover those who were killed or injured in mining disasters.

SUN

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1986 "The Battle of 66th Street"
United Food and Commercial
Workers (UFCW) Local 280P
begin six-month strike at Gain-
ers meatpacking plant
1986 UFCW workers at Fletch-
ers in Red Deer begin strike

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1902 United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and Joiners
granted charter for Local
1055 in Calgary

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1935 The On-to-Ottawa
Trek reaches Calgary from
Vancouver

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1381 Wat Tyler leads
march of English
peasants to London

14

1872 Trade unions provided first
recognition in Canadian law but
severe restrictions force most of
them to forego registering
1912 First convention of newly-
formed Alberta Federation of
Labour begins in Lethbridge

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1914 Hillcrest mining disaster
leaves 189 dead, the
worst mining disaster in
Alberta's history
2002 Alberta Teachers
Association reaches deal that
ends dispute with the
Conservative government

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Father's Day

*1st Day of Summer
National Aboriginal Day*

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1919 "Bloody Saturday"
police repression of workers
in Winnipeg General Strike
results in two deaths

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*St. Jean
Baptiste Day*

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1869 Emma Goldman,
famous anarchist-femi-
nist, born in Kovno (now
Kaunas), Lithuania

28

1926 Six Labour members
win seats in Alberta provincial
election

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1919 Government raids unions
across Canada, enforcing new
"sedition" legislation meant to
restrict unionism and
fend off socialism

July 2010



Nurses protest cuts to health care, 1980s. The United Nurses of Alberta (UNA) has been, and continues to be, at the forefront in the struggle to preserve and advance high quality public health care accessible to all Albertans.

SUN

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SAT

1

Canada Day

1919 A mass arrest of One Big Union members is coordinated by federal government
 1935 On to Ottawa Trek violently repressed by RCMP in Regina
 1958 Alberta proclaims its Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act

2

1968 Canadian Union of Public Employees 474 in Edmonton is granted a charter
 1980 AUPE "wildcat strike" at Alberta Liquor Control Board

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1977 2,500 Alberta nurses begin legal strike at seven hospitals
 2000 After eight months of a bitter first contract fight, Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Local 115A strikers lose fight for union contract at the Calgary Herald

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1949 International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron Workers Local 720 charter issued

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1918 Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union organizes two hotels and six restaurants after Calgary Trades and Labour Council threatens strike
 1953 Sheet Metal Workers Local 558 formed in Lethbridge

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1997 United Food and Commercial Workers Local 1118, meatpackers at the High River, Alberta plant go on strike

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1961 Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America Local 583 strike Calgary Transit July 11 to August 22

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1912 Woody Guthrie born in Okemah, Oklahoma

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1936 Spanish Civil War begins

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1921 United Farmers of Alberta government is elected; four Labour members are also elected

19

1933 The first national convention of the CCF adopts the Regina Manifesto, pledging a socialist transformation of Canada

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1966 Canada Packers strike by United Packinghouse Workers of America

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1948 Canadian Air Line Flight Attendants Association (CALFAA) is certified

27

1997 Canadian Auto Workers Local 4050 go on strike against Marriott Food Services, Michener Center, Red Deer

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August 2010



Rail and mining industries saw many horrendous accidents like this 1920's train wreck near the Bellevue mine. The safety of their members became a priority for unions representing workers in these industries.

SUN

1

1932 The CCF is founded in Calgary by labour, farmer and socialist parties and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees

1906 Edmonton Trades and Labour Council granted charter

1918 With trade union pressure the Workmen's Compensation Act becomes effective for the coal mining industry.

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1911 Amalgamated Transit Union 569 granted charter

1961 Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America Local 583 Calgary Transit strike ends

1980 Solidarnosc founded in Poland

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MON

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Heritage Day

1997 United Food and Commercial Workers Local 1118 settles strike

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1927 Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti by state of Massachusetts

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1908 Two-month national rail strike of CPR shop and yard workers begins

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1905 Formation of the first Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council

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FRI

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1981 Wardair locks out its 700 flight attendants for 13 weeks, with the company using scabs and a strikebreaking security firm

1945 U.S. drops nuclear bomb on Hiroshima.

13

20

2005 Alberta Federation of Labour declares August 20 Farmworker Day in memory of Terry Rash and in solidarity with the struggle of farmworkers to achieve dignity and respect

27

SAT

7

1940 The Unemployment Insurance Act receives royal assent. Labour had fought a long battle for a federal program of UI

14

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September 2010



Public Health Inspectors, Edmonton Board of Health, 1920s. Members of Civic Service Union (CSU) 52 played a key role in keeping Edmontonians healthy by ensuring food safety in factories, restaurants and schools among other places.

SUN

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SAT

1

1905 Alberta becomes
a province

1907 More than half of
Calgary's population at-
tends Labour Day parade
organized by the Calgary
Trades and Labour Council

2

2004 First IWW World North
American General Assembly
in Alberta begins in
Edmonton

3

1920 Edmonton Free Press
becomes Alberta Labour
News; serves as official
paper for AFL

4

5

Labour Day 1946 Alberta Farmers Union
begins 30-day strike demand-
ing minimum fixed price for
wheat

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1886 Alberta's first union, the
Brotherhood of Locomotive
Engineers, is founded in
Medicine Hat

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1991 Canadian government
workers stage 9-day strike

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1904 Plumbers and Pipefit-
ters Local 488 receives first
charter: largest plumbers
and pipefitters local in
Canada and one of the larg-
est in North America

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1973 Democratically elected
government of Salvador
Allende overthrown by CIA
backed Coup.

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1956 Convention begins in Ed-
monton leading to the merger of
the Alberta Federation of Labour
and the Industrial Federation of
Labour of Alberta

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2003 CEP Local 1900 walk out
in Edmonton in effort to ratify
first contract with A-Channel

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1909 Civic Service Union
52, representing City of
Edmonton inside workers
is founded

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1st. Day of Autumn

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1963 Canadian Union of
Public Employees (CUPE)
is formed by a merger of
National Union of Public Em-
ployees and National Union
of Public Service Employees

1918 IWW declared illegal
in Canada

25

1918 Borden government
outlaws publications and
meetings in 14 languages.
Canada's radical and labour
press are key targets
2003 Levi Strauss announces
closure of Edmonton's GWG
plant founded in 1911

26

1912 IWW organizes a strike of
250 Edmonton sewer construction
workers

27

1918 Borden government bans
14 organizations, including IWW,
Social Democratic Party, Chinese
Labour Association and
Ukrainian Social Democratic Party

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1931 RCMP murder 3 coal
miners in Bienfait, Saskatch-
ewan during peaceful strike
demonstration

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October 2010



Workplace health and safety poster ca.1928

SUN

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2

1920 One Big Union miners begin province-wide strike. Government passes Order-in-Council for miners to accept UMWA as their official representative

1948 International Union of Operating Engineers Local 955 granted charter

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1918 Amalgamated Meatcutters Union formed in Edmonton

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1958 Office and Professional Employees International Union Local 379 chartered in Calgary

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8

1919 Alberta Teachers Alliance holds province's first teachers' strike

9

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Thanksgiving Day

11

1918 Unionists in Calgary stage sympathy strike with Calgary freight handlers

1975 Grace Hartman becomes CUPE president, the first woman president of a major union in North America

12

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1976 Canadian Labour Congress holds national day of protest against the Trudeau government's wage-control policy

14

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1919 Alberta Teachers Alliance strike resolved

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1865 Delegates meet and form the National Bricklayers Union

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1999 Founding meeting of Alberta Labour History Institute at southside Rosie's, Edmonton

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1995 Federal Government workers win major pay equity claim after 16 years of struggle

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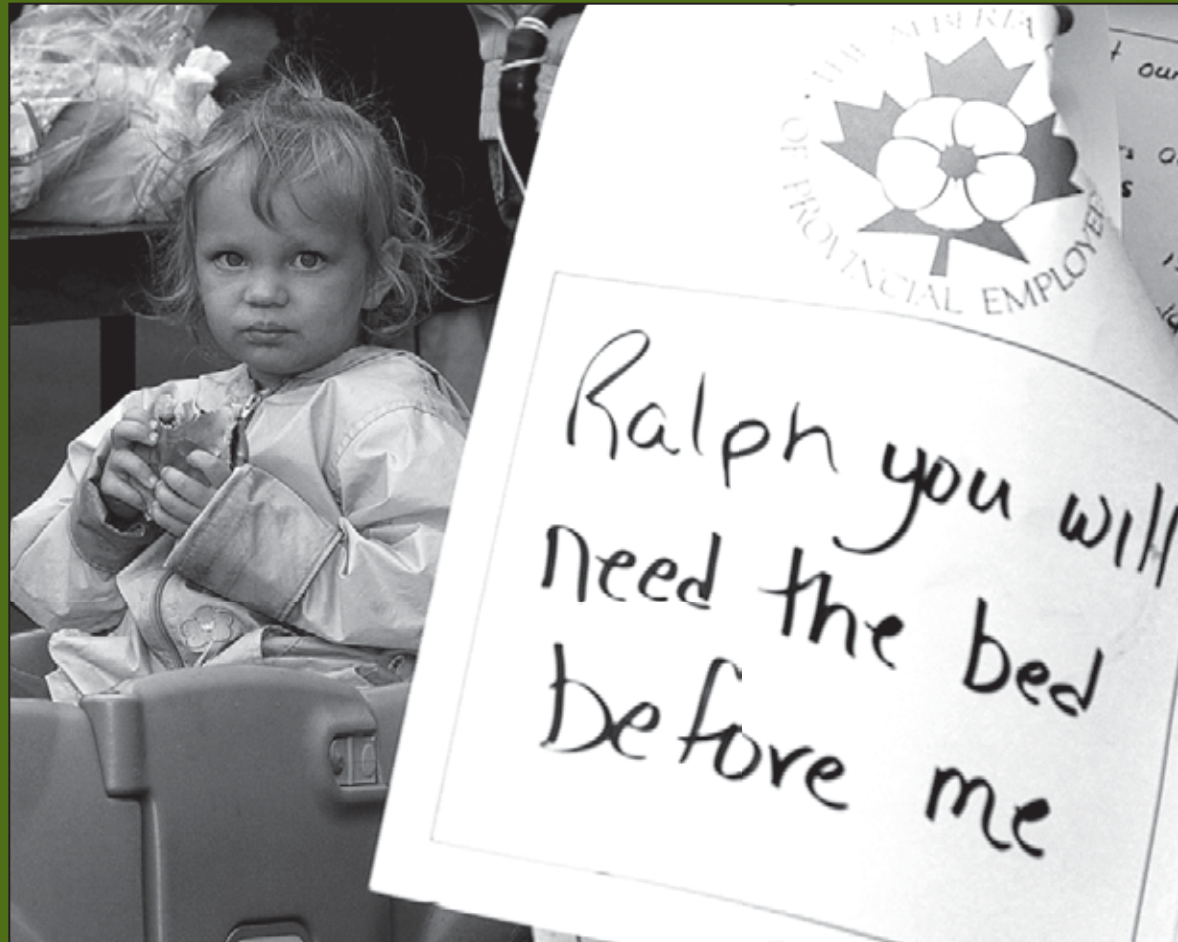
1737 Thomas Paine, Anglo-American revolutionary writer, born in Thetford in Norfolk, England

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Halloween

31

November 2010



Rally to support public health care, 2000s. The Progressive Conservative government's repeated attempts to erode Medicare by delisting services, privatizing delivery of services and cutting the health care budget has met with strong opposition. Unions, such as the Alberta Union of Provincial Employees (AUPE), have been at the forefront of the struggle to preserve and expand public health care for all Albertans.

SUN

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1

1934 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance Local 371 re-chartered to become Local 271, Edmonton

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Daylight
Saving's Ends

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1999 Members of the Communications, Energy and Paperworkers of Canada Local 115A and the Graphic Communications International Union Local 34M at the Calgary Herald walk off their jobs after seeking a first contract for more than a year

9

10

Remembrance Day

11

1902 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America granted charter as Local 1325 Edmonton, the oldest construction union still operating under its original charter in Alberta

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14

1995 CUPE Local 8 and AUPE Local 55 (Foothills Hospital) laundry workers in Calgary engage in illegal strike to stop contracting out. Strike spreads to all major hospitals

15

16

1997 Maple Leaf pork plant (formerly Gainers) workers strike despite company threat to close plant if workers strike

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2002 Edmonton Shaw Conference Centre workers UFCW Local 401 strike ends with workers winning first contract

22

1170 BC First recorded strike of workers occurs in Egypt

23

24

1995 CUPE Local 8 and AUPE Local 55 hospital laundry workers' illegal strike in Calgary ends with moratorium on contracting out

25

1983 Canadian postal workers reduce postal rates to 2 cents as part of negotiating tactics with Post Office

26

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1992 Canadian Paperworkers Union, Communications Workers of Canada, and the Energy and Chemical Workers Union merge to create Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union (CEP)

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December 2010



Mobile public health clinic, 1928. In the early years of our province's history, health care workers travelled to rural communities and set up make-shift hospitals to provide necessary medical services in whatever facilities were available. The struggle to recognize health care as a right of all citizens has included advocating for public health services readily available to all citizens regardless of where they live.

SUN

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1921 William Irvine of Calgary
wins first federal labour seat in
Alberta for Canadian Labour
Party

1896 International Union
of Steam and Operating
Engineers is issued a charter
by the American Federation
of Labor

1869 Knights of Labor founded
1910 Bellevue Mine disaster,
resulting from poor mainte-
nance of the mine, claims lives
of 31 miners in explosion

1886 American Federation
of Labor founded

12

1883 Railway engineers and
firemen in Calgary strike
against wage cuts

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1944 Amalgamated Transit
Union Local 1374 at Grey-
hound chartered in Calgary

19

1966 Proclamation of
federal Medical Care Act

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1st. Day of Winter

21

1932 Edmonton Hunger March
is ended by police violence with
over 100 arrested

22

23

Christmas Eve

24

1904 United Association of
Plumbers and Pipefitters Local
496, Calgary granted charter

Christmas Day

25

Boxing Day 26

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1886 Knights of Labor establish
first Alberta base with an
assembly in Calgary

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New Year's Eve

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The focus of ALHI's 2010 calendar is on the role the Alberta labour movement has played in advancing the health, safety and well-being of not only trade union members but of all Albertans. From workers' compensation to occupational health and safety legislation to publically-funded health care, Alberta's unions and their allies have been at the forefront of gains that have made our province a safer and healthier one to work and live in.

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★
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★
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