

P F F • F W F P

GATHERING STRENGTH



User's guide
for *In Her Chosen Field*
and *A Time to Reap*.
Two films on the
farm women's movement
in Canada and Quebec.



PROGRAMME
FÉDÉRAL
DES FEMMES

FEDERAL
WOMEN'S FILM
PROGRAM



National
Film Board
of Canada

Office
national du film
du Canada

GATHERING STRENGTH



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O N E V I D E O , T W O F I L M S

Gathering Strength (*Celles qui tiennent ferme*) is a one-hour video incorporating *In Her Chosen Field* (*Une terre à soi*), directed by Barbara Evans, and *A Time to Reap* (*Femmes en campagne*), directed by Dagmar Teufel. Both films were produced by Chantal Bowen.

In Her Chosen Field Women farmers from Central and Western Canada, ranging in age from thirty to seventy, talk about how the current agricultural crisis is affecting their lives. They speak of their love of the land and the difficulties they face in attempting to maintain their family farm: crippling debtloads; the need to work both on and off the farm in order to make ends meet; lack of child care in rural areas; distance from service centers; society's unwillingness to recognize the value of work by women farmers; and the stress that stems from loneliness, isolation, and physical exhaustion. Finally, they talk about their struggle to gain economic and legal recognition through various lobby groups around the country.

A Time to Reap This film celebrates the triumph of Quebec farm women, who have achieved enviable economic and legal status over the past twenty years by following a path very different from that of women in the rest of Canada. Some of the women profiled in the film are pioneers who have fought the great battles for rights, and some are modern business women who have gained confidence in themselves and have brought new and creative approaches to farming such as specialized farms, organic farming methods, new products, and imaginative marketing. For all their innovations, these latter-day pioneers are also bent on preserving the familial and human dimensions of farming, showing a concern for the quality of life, the environment, and the future.

THE FEDERAL WOMEN'S FILM PROGRAM

In Her Chosen Field and A Time to Reap were produced by the National Film Board of Canada under the Federal Women's Film Program (FWFP). The FWFP is the result of cooperation between the English Program/Studio D and the French Program/Regards de femmes at the NFB and several federal departments and agencies (Agriculture Canada; Employment and Immigration Canada; Health and Welfare Canada — Family Violence Prevention Division and Health Promotion Directorate; Labour Canada; Secretary of State — Women's Program; Status of Women Canada; Solicitor General of Canada).

The Federal Women's Film Program is devoted to producing films which express the views of women on the problems they face in today's society. Its mandate is to enable them to make films that take a fresh and imaginative approach to issues of social justice. In this spirit, *Gathering Strength* is an information and communication tool to be used in making the largest possible audience aware of the situation of Canadian farm women. It does this by explaining the context in which they face everyday challenges, by sparking a response to the injustices of which they are often victims, and by advocating solutions that are not only fair but realistic. Ultimately, the aim is to recognize the work of "farmers' wives", too often seen as a mere extension of the traditional role of "housewife."

By discussing their problems, their concerns and their dreams, the farm women who chose to appear in these films hoped to change traditional attitudes. Their words were aimed at male farmers, agricultural organizations, governments, and the general public, as well as other women, be they "city" or "country" women. They understood, moreover, that their comments could be useful to agriculture students, rural youth groups, and teachers at rural high schools.

Before showing these films to a particular group, we strongly urge organizers to view the films themselves and to read the User's Guide in order to tailor their approach to the target audience.

ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE FILMS



“Every day, all of the inhabitants of this planet have to eat.... That’s what makes food and farming the most important factors when you talk about economic development.”

— Joan Gussow, nutritionist, Columbia University

1. AGRICULTURE AND FARM WOMEN

In Her Chosen Field describes the difficult condition of women who are struggling to survive the farm crisis in Central and Western Canada. *A Time to Reap* underlines the renewal of Quebec agriculture under the impetus of a remarkable women's movement. The two films bring out the vital importance of a basic activity — farming — in economic and human terms, and the injustice of a situation where women represent an asset that has always been studiously ignored.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

According to Agriculture Canada¹, the agri-food sector employs 1.45 million Canadians, women and men, and accounts for close to 10% of our gross domestic product (fuel, machinery, fertilizer, etc.)

According to the same department, the family farm remains by far the major form of agricultural operation and is the sole reason for the existence of many rural communities. According to the 1986 farm census, 99% of farms in Canada are family-run and women make up over one-third (37%) of the farm labour force. The total number of Canadian farm women is estimated at around 460,000.

1. *Growing Together: A Vision for Canada's Agri-food Industry*, an Agriculture Canada Publication.

Yet, with the relative and recent exception of Quebec, the true worth of women's contribution is far from being recognized. A good part of their work is not considered agricultural labour, and they are greatly under-represented in official statistics. Over half must juggle a triple load: work off the farm, farm chores, and homemaking. They have had to organize to fight for just recognition of the social, legal and economic value of their work.

In Quebec, Raymonde Chartrand, chairperson of the Fédération des agricultrices du Québec (FAQ), reports that the most recent Census of Canada estimated the number of farm women at 24,000, giving women a 29.3 % share (as labourers, partners and owners) of the agricultural labour force.

Still according to Raymonde Chartrand, the work of farm women is the very basis of the family farm, and at least 72 % of female spouses devote over 30 hours a week to farm work, not counting time devoted to child care and household chores. Their skills are wide-ranging: in addition to labour tied specifically to farming, their role covers bookkeeping and accounting, secretarial work, sales, telephone calls, management and personnel supervision.

Finally, Ms. Chartrand reports that the Secrétariat à la condition féminine has estimated the average annual value of a woman's farm work at \$14,515, often unpaid, thus amounting to an invisible and private farm subsidy of over \$348 million in Quebec.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Do the facts described in these films reflect the situation in your community? Are they far removed from your own experience?
- Can you list the tasks you perform at home? On the farm? Off the farm?
- How much would you expect an employer to pay you for the work you do?
- Is women's work on farms really an invisible agricultural subsidy?
- How are chores divided between women and men in your community? In your household? In your view, is women's work worth less than men's work?
- Should a woman living on a farm to which her spouse holds property title be considered a partner or a beneficiary?
- What are the principal problems facing farm women in your community? What are your own problems?
- What steps could be taken to remedy the situation?
- Could urban and rural women work together? How?

2. FINANCIAL AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

In 1975, the Irene Murdoch case demonstrated that a woman could be brutally stripped of property by death or divorce, when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that her work on her husband's farm was worth no more than the work of any other employee. The case attracted widespread outrage and set off a broad reform movement, leading to new family law provisions that varied from province to province.

Women wishing to find out about the terms and conditions governing spousal partnerships — the financial and legal aspects of love — should contact their provincial Attorney General's office or a lawyer.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

In Quebec, the new Bill 146 creates a "family patrimony" that applies to all married couples, except those who choose to opt out before the end of 1990. Since May 15, 1989, it requires men and women, in the event of separation, divorce, marriage annulment or death, to evenly split the *net value* of their principal and secondary residences along with their furniture, family-use motor vehicles, and retirement and pension plans accumulated during the marriage. This controversial law overrides any form of private contract or other marital arrangement. It affects the right to property, and may have repercussions on estates, etc. And it affects women as well as men, since it applies equally to both.

In the opinion of the Fédération des agricultrices du Québec, it is nonetheless true that a marriage contract can never replace a business contract. This organization seeks to separate the private lives of couples from their business relationship, and strongly urges them to incorporate, recommending that farm buildings and machinery be part of the jointly-owned business.

Across Canada — even in Quebec, where, as we can see, Bill 146 does not cover everything — it is therefore important for women to inform themselves about general legal provisions that apply in the absence of specific contractual arrangements. Couples still have the right and the means to sign a marriage or business partnership contract that suits them. Many farm women believe that they are full partners simply because they do half the work and the money is pooled. Legal partnership cannot be presumed, and the contribution of women may prove to be worthless in the eyes of some bankers, lawyers or decision-making authorities. In many cases, women will find that they hold no legal title to their business, nor even to any income, unless they can establish proof of their contribution.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Do you believe that your farm should belong to you just as much as to your spouse?
- In whose name is your farm registered?
- What is your marital arrangement? Have you signed a partnership agreement with your spouse covering the farm? Is your farm business incorporated?
- What sort of protection does the law in your province give you?
- How could that protection be improved? To whom could you turn?
- How are major decisions made concerning your farm? By your spouse alone, or by mutual agreement?
- What would you be entitled to in the event of death, separation or divorce? To a pension? To an indemnity for accumulated earnings? To some of the farm's assets... and liabilities?
- How would your spouse react if you wanted to incorporate your farm business? Would you have difficulty getting your views across? What strategy should you use?

3. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

It is now common knowledge that domestic violence is just as widespread in rural as in urban communities. *In Her Chosen Field* shows that it is actually worse because of rural isolation, or because anonymity is difficult to preserve, which, added to the traditional values of rural communities, often discourages women from asking for help. This situation is not unrelated to the financial stress brought on by the crisis in agriculture.

Shelters and halfway houses as well as social services set up here and there in rural communities are far from adequate and there is an urgent need to create education programs to inform the general public — and especially police officers and legal, social and health care professionals — of this painful reality.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

The National Clearing House on Family Violence can provide information on support services in your area.

In Quebec, L'R des Centres de femmes is a vast mutual aid and action network comprising over 80 centres throughout the province that can lend every form of assistance, while a number of shelters and halfway houses for victims of family violence are grouped under a provincial association that can be contacted in Montreal. The addresses and/or telephone numbers of these different agencies are given in the section entitled: "Resources — Other Organizations," page 29.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Do you know of any cases of family violence in your neighbourhood?
- What advice would you give a neighbour who tells you that she has been abused? To keep it to herself? To call the police? What would you do in her place?
- Are there women's shelters or other resources of sufficient number and quality in your community? Would you know where to turn if you found yourself in such a situation?

4. C H I L D C A R E

A recent government study has shown that 76 % of farm women see child care as one of their major concerns. Several organizations have made representations to the government on this issue, including the Association des femmes collaboratrices du Québec, the Comité provisoire du Québec des femmes en agriculture (now the FAQ), the National Farmers' Union and the Women's Institute.

D I D Y O U K N O W T H A T ...

The issue of farm safety takes on major importance where children are concerned. A study conducted in Ontario shows that 53 % of women have to take their children under 12 with them to the fields, on farm machinery, or in farm buildings among the livestock. For the 200,000 women farmers who also work off the farm, the lack of child-care services also causes a multitude of problems.

As mentioned in *In Her Chosen Field*, the services in place are far from adequate. Everything is provided for city women: planning, options, schedules, etc. What rural women really require are child sitters at home, because they do not have the time to drive their children to and from distant day care centres, morning and evening.

Costs are another major problem. Many farm women do not qualify for subsidies because eligibility criteria are often based on family assets. Yet, would it not be fairer to consider the farmer's *net income*, which is a whole other matter? Government subsidy programs, according to farm women, should be more flexible, covering child-care co-operatives, centres offering all-day or occasional care, and home services.

In Quebec, the FAQ has studied the issue extensively and advocates a domestic labour formula, for which it wants government subsidies.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- What do you do with your children when you are working on the farm?
- Do you feel that they are safe when you are at work?
- Are there adequate resources in your community, in terms of baby-sitting or day care centres?
- Are you eligible for child care assistance?
- What measures could solve this problem? Is there any action you could take?

5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Farm women, a third of whom are college or university graduates, face continual changes in farming methods, administration and marketing.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

Surveys conducted by Agriculture Canada and other agencies show that farm women want courses in:

- free-trade implications for agriculture
- skills to cope with continuing changes in the farming industry
- marketing and consumer needs
- marketing boards
- farm management in changing times
- agriculture in the year 2000
- occupational training and retraining
- personal development and leadership

However, factors such as distances, travel costs and other expenses, lack of time, fatigue, heavy work load and child care can be insurmountable barriers. Temporary replacement would clearly be the best solution. But at what price?

The Canadian Jobs Strategy Program offers women various training programs and could set up others if women express the need. All you need to do is discuss the matter with your local administrators of the Program. For information on training available in rural areas, women can contact the local office of Employment and Immigration Canada or the Commission de formation professionnelle in Quebec.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Do existing training and development programs meet the needs of women in your community?
- In what subjects would you like to take courses?
- Do financial considerations and work obligations prevent you from enrolling?
- Do you have any suggestions to make as to how courses should be organized? Do you know where to go for such courses?

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN CANADA AND QUEBEC

1. A BRIEF HISTORY

CANADA

The film *In Her Chosen Field* echoes the concerns heard in *Plenty of Nothing*, filmed in Quebec by Dagmar Teufel in 1981. Yet it is not only recently that rural women have organized to claim their due rights, communicate with one another and influence public opinion and the country's political leadership.

It was in Ontario, in 1897, that the first Women's Institute was formed. By 1913 the organization had spread to every province in Canada. In Saskatchewan — where it was called the Homemakers' Club — that same year saw the founding of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers Association, the first organization geared exclusively to women farmers. Later, beginning in Alberta in 1915, it would become the United Farm Women of Canada. It was joined by other women's farm organizations in Canada, members of the women's section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Their aims were better health and education in rural areas, legal status for women, information on birth control, and world peace.

The Royal Commission on the Status of Women, chaired by Florence Bird, held hearings in 1968. The National Farmers Union, in which men and women were given equal roles, was founded in 1969. In 1970 the Women of Unifarm group was founded in Alberta. And finally, 1976 saw the birth of a movement, Women for the Survival of Agriculture, in Ontario.

The first National Farm Women's Conference was held in Ottawa in 1980. Other conferences followed every two years, and in 1989, in Saint John, New Brunswick, the fourth National Conference voted to form the Canadian Farm Women's Network, with Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec electing not to join.

Today, some 450 organizations represent the interests of family farms in Canada, including 63 involved specifically with women, bringing together some 2,000 farm women in nine provinces (excluding Quebec). Several reasons are given for the small number of women who belong to those organizations: the traditional male prerogative of making family decisions, failure to listen to the particular needs of women, lack of time...

But the movement is spreading regionally, provincially and nationally, with an ever-growing number of lobby groups promoting better information, education, communication, and individual and collective consciousness-raising.

In the 1970s, agriculture changed. Farms expanded, productivity tripled, crops were intensified, production became specialized, technology developed, competition became fierce, and farm debt reached unprecedented levels.

But whereas on the old-style, smaller farms, men and women generally worked hand in hand, industrialization raised the farmer to the status of business manager. This left his female partner in the shade, with no identity of her own, nor any legal or economic status.

The time had come for women to fight back.

Q U É B E C

A Time to Reap retraces an epic march step by step, and profiles its heroines.

The women of Quebec, of whom over 4,000 are active in farm women's organizations, have followed a path of their own and already enjoy remarkable legal and economic status. From mere "farmers' wives", they have become "women engaged in agriculture", "co-owners" and "professional farm women"!

At the beginning of the '70s, women in agriculture did not exist officially, and "everyone seemed to find that perfectly normal," recalls Rosaline Ledoux, an agricultural journalist. This situation prevailed even though in 1968 the Association féminine d'éducation et d'action sociale (AFÉAS) had submitted a brief to the Bird Commission on the right of women to choose between home-making and a career...

In 1975, International Women's Year, in the wake of the Murdoch case (already mentioned), Solange Fernet-Gervais and AFÉAS launched a reform movement with a vast survey to identify farm women working in partnership with their husbands. In March 1980, this movement forced Quebec to acknowledge farm women's wages for income tax purposes. Soon afterwards, a splinter group teamed up with Monique Lecours-Bernard and founded the Association des femmes collaboratrices (ADFC), which made its presence felt at the first National Farm Women's Conference in December, 1980.

The ADFC sent a brief to the federal government demanding that it follow Quebec's lead in recognizing farm women's wages in its tax laws. That same month, December 1980, Ottawa agreed. Meetings were subsequently held with farm women from other countries. But the ADFC, no doubt considered too subversive,

was denied an invitation to the Conference of the World Union of Rural Women (nine million members) held in Vancouver in 1982.

Quebec women set up regional assemblies (1982), then formed provisional committees of "women in agriculture" in each of the province's fourteen regions (1984). These committees joined up at the provincial level and were backed by the Quebec Farmers' Union (UPA), co-operatives, the Quebec Council on the Status of Women, the provincial Status of Women Secretariat, training and credit institutions, and the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ). Beginning in 1986, these provisional committees turned themselves into unions in twelve of the fourteen regions.

In 1985, MAPAQ, under Minister Michel Pagé, set up an ombudswoman's office, the Bureau de la Répondante à la condition féminine, and appointed Suzanne Dion to head it. In 1986, MAPAQ introduced a three-year, six-point action plan, entitled *Du partage des tâches au partage des pouvoirs* (From Sharing Work to Sharing Power), aimed at promoting equal partnership by giving farm women access to farm income, ownership, benefits, agricultural agencies, decisions concerning the future of agriculture, and occupational training. It made start-up subsidies available to women under forty (who held at least a 20% share of the farm business) and made it easier for them to obtain farm credit. It published the *Guide d'établissement et de gestion pour les agricultrices* in order to help women acquire farm property. The number of women farm owners or co-owners more than doubled between 1981 and 1986.

A major milestone that has been compared to women gaining the right to vote was reached in 1987. The regional unions that had emerged from the provisional committees set up, with Monique Bégin, the Fédération des agricultrices du Québec (FAQ), which affiliated itself with the UPA in 1988. The "farmers' wives" had finally gained professional status.

In May 1986, The Quebec Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced "societal measures and a new concept of property." On May 15, 1989, a controversial bill established a system of "family patrimony," departing in more than one respect from general principles of law (discussed in the section "Issues Addressed in the Films — Financial and Legal Recognition.")

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Do you belong to a lobby group?
- Do you feel that you have the time to get involved in social activism?
- Do you feel that you are well represented by local, regional, provincial and national organizations?

2. THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

In Her Chosen Field and *A Time to Reap* call for a veritable action program. The struggle continues for legal status, equal sharing of work and decision-making, equal partnership, and access to property. In Quebec, the goal is now for women over 40 to be entitled to receive start-up grants.

Everywhere, the push for greater support services is on. In Quebec, the FAQ includes child care under the larger heading of domestic farm labour. A close watch is being kept on family violence. Women want resource centres providing community services and continuing education, employment and legal aid offices, and protection against the pitfalls of farming: uncertain markets, drought, debt, poverty, isolation, exhaustion, job insecurity — all abundantly described in *In Her Chosen Field*.

T H E F U T U R E

“Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place.”

(Old Testament)

Women farmers, often in danger of losing their farms (*In Her Chosen Field*) are defending Canadian agriculture in general. They want their farms to be viable and financially healthy as they face the coming challenges: changing domestic markets; expansion and technological development; competition; export markets; and free trade. They also have two concerns, clearly expressed in both films: preserving the human and family dimension of farms and, along with the economic factor, a strong interest in the quality of life. The formula they seek is one whereby a family owns and controls a farm, performs most of the work and combines family and working relationships. Such farms permit closer ties to consumers and can be handed down to a new generation when the time comes.

An expanding farm requires new technology, and farm women, who do not want to be left behind, need access to continuing technical training. But at the same time, they want to limit the technological invasion; to avoid growth for the sake of growth. A farm that grows beyond certain bounds requires specialists, buys up the neighbourhood, tears the local social fabric and can create a ghost town. Once the rural community has died, essential services, such as transportation and health care, will be cut. It is such deterioration that women want to prevent. Profitability? Of course! But not at any price. Women are introducing new criteria.

A Time to Reap describes new approaches, such as the small revolution brought about by two women partners running a specialized farm: novel products, a marketing approach that

involves prior co-operation with customers, organic farming methods (recently endorsed by the UPA) and a concern for the environment and for future generations. Things have changed. The values that women bring to farming are different from those of men. They want farms that will earn them a living, naturally, but that will also be good places to live.

Rosaline Ledoux, of *La Terre de chez nous*, recently asked the question, “To be humanized, must agriculture be feminized?”. The film replies, by way of conclusion, “Men have tended to work hard, without looking at their quality of life. For us, it will be different!”

Nettie Wiebe, of *In Her Chosen Field*, would agree. “As farm women — we have a leading role — always — in the struggle for better rural communities. So, as farm women, we not only have a tradition, but an enormous amount of strength to stop that downward spiral and turn it around. If we want to shape that future for ourselves, we will need to find ways of working on it together.”

R E S O U R C E S

1. F A R M W O M E N ' S O R G A N I Z A T I O N S

National Organizations

- **The Canadian Farm Women's Network**
(contact your provincial co-ordinator)

P.O. Box 89
Lethbridge, Newfoundland
A0C 1V0
Tel.: (709) 467-2317

R.R. #4
Kensington,
Prince Edward Island
C0B 1M0
Tel.: (902) 836-3852

P.O. Box 441, R.R. #4
Amherst,
Nova Scotia
B4H 3Y2
Tel.: (902) 667-4078

Norton, R.R. #3
Kings County,
New Brunswick
E0G 2N0
Tel.: (506) 839-2172
1254 Ozias-Leduc Street
Mont St-Hilaire,
Quebec
J3G 4S6
Tel.: (514) 467-6208

R.R. #2
Strathroy, Ontario
N7G 3H4
Tel.: (519) 289-5756

P.O. Box 201
Starbuck, Manitoba
R0G 2P0
Tel.: (204) 735-2493

Zelma G.M.B. 36
Allan, Saskatchewan
S0K 0C0
Tel.: (306) 257-3911

R.R. #4
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 5E4
Tel.: (403) 886-4129

P.O. Box 452
Vulcan, Alberta
T0L 2B0
Tel.: (403) 485-6384

5055 Mt. Lehman Road,
R.R. #2
Mt. Lehman,
British Columbia
V0X 1V0
Tel.: (604) 856-6363

- **Canadian Federation of Agriculture**

Women's Representative,
West
Fort Saskatchewan,
Alberta
T8L 2T2
Tel.: (403) 998-0701

- **Federated Women's Institutes of Canada**

R.R. #2
Pictou, Nova Scotia
B0K 1H0
Tel.: (902) 485-6864

- **Canadian Federation of Agriculture**

Women's Representative,
East
P.O. Box 100
St. Albert, Ontario
K0A 3C0
Tel.: (613) 443-2315

- **National Farmers Union**

250-C, 2nd Avenue South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 2M1
Tel.: (306) 652-9465

- **Women for the Survival of Agriculture**

R.R. #2
Crysler, Ontario
K0A 1R0
Tel.: (613) 987-5328

Provincial Organizations

- **Alberta Farm Women's Network**

R.R. #4
Red Deer, Alberta
T4N 5E4
Tel.: (403) 886-4129

- **Alberta Women in Support of Agriculture**

P.O. Box 452
Vulcan, Alberta
T0L 2B0
Tel.: (403) 485-6384

- **Association des femmes collaboratrices**
3925 Grande-Allée
St-Hubert, Quebec
J4T 2V8
Tel.: (514) 462-3730
- **Fédération des agricultrices du Québec**
555 Roland-Therrien
Boulevard
Longueuil, Quebec
J4H 3Y9
Tel.: (514) 679-0530
- **Manitoba Farm Women's Network**
P.O. Box 201
Starbuck, Manitoba
R0E 2P0
Tel.: (204) 735-2493
- **Ontario Farm Women's Network**
R.R. #2
Monkton, Ontario
N0K 1P0
Tel.: (519) 347-2776
- **Saskatchewan Agricultural Network**
P.O. Box 111
Dubuc, Saskatchewan
S0A 0R0
Tel.: (306) 877-4554
- **Women of Uniform**
14815 119th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5L 4W2
Tel.: (403) 451-5912

2. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- **Canadian Day Care Advocacy Association**
323 Chapel Street,
3rd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 7Z2
Tel.: (613) 594-3196
- **Association féminine d'éducation et d'action sociale (AFÉAS)**
5999 De Marseille Street
Montreal, Quebec
H1N 1K6
Tel.: (514) 251-1636
- **Canadian Association of Sexual Assault Centres**
77 20th Avenue East
Vancouver,
British Columbia
V5V 1L7
Tel.: (604) 872-8212
- **National Clearinghouse on Family Violence**
Tel. (toll-free):
1-800-267-1291
- **Canadian Congress on Learning Opportunities for Women**
47 Main Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4E 2V6
Tel.: (416) 699-1909
- **Farm Women's Educational Council**
R.R. #2
Crysler, Ontario
K0A 1R0
Tel.: (613) 987-5328
- **L'R des Centres de femmes du Québec**
1222 St. Hubert Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2L 2Y7
Tel.: (514) 843-8156
- **L'R des Centres de femmes du Québec**
258 Bédard Street
Quebec, Quebec
G1K 1H7
Tel.: (418) 648-9092
- **Regroupement provincial des maisons d'hébergement et de transition pour victimes de violence conjugale**
907 Rachel Street East
Montreal, Quebec
H2J 2J2
Tel.: (514) 596-0693
- **Le Service aux victimes d'agression sexuelle de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal**
3840 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2W 1T8
Tel.: (514) 843-2659/
843-2645
- **Sexual Assault Support Centre**
P.O. Box 4441, Station E
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B4
Tel.: (613) 725-2160/
234-2266

3. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- **Bureau de la Répondante à la condition féminine**
Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec
200-A Ste. Foy Road,
1st Floor
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4X6
Tel.: (418) 643-3822
- **National Action Committee on the Status of Women**
344 Bloor Street West
Suite 505
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 3A7
Tel.: (416) 922-3246
- **Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women**
2021 Union Street
Suite 875
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2S9
Tel.: (514) 283-3123
- **Conseil du statut de la femme**
8 Cook Street, 3rd Floor
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 5J7
Tel.: (418) 643-4326/
643-2626
- **Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec**
201 Crémazie Boulevard
East, 4th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H2M 1L4
Tel.: (514) 873-4162

200-A Ste. Foy Road
Quebec, Quebec
G1R 4X6
Tel.: (418) 643-2673
- **Farm Women's Advancement Program**
Agriculture Canada
930 Carling Avenue
Suite 152-B
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5
Tel.: (613) 995-5880
- **Women's Program**
Secretary of State
25 Eddy Street, 11th Floor
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0M5
Tel.: (819) 994-3190

4. R E F E R E N C E M A T E R I A L

Books, articles, periodicals

Les Agriculteurs et Agricultrices face à la Loi, Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ) and Quebec Department of Education, 1987.

Newsletter of the Association des femmes collaboratrices.

Newsletter of the Fédération des agricultrices du Québec.

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Newsletter of the Syndicat des agricultrices de Nicolet.

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Changer l'agriculture ou s'intégrer, Proceedings of the Conference on Women in Agriculture, Laval University, 1988.

Chatillon, Colette. *L'Histoire de l'agriculture au Québec*, Éd. de l'Étincelle, 1976.

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Documentation on Feminist Research, Women and Agricultural Production, DRF, Vol II, No 1, 1982.

Working documents of the First National Farm Women's Conference, Ottawa, 1980.

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Working documents of the Comité des femmes en agriculture de Saint-Hyacinthe, 1983.

Du partage des tâches au partage des pouvoirs — Plan d'action 1987-1990, Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ).

La femme collaboratrice du mari dans une entreprise à but lucratif, summary document, Association féminine d'éducation et d'action sociale (AFÉAS), 1976.

Guide d'établissement et de gestion pour les agricultrices, Nos 1 to 7, Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ), 1987.

Krieg, Peter. *Septemberweizen*, Éd. Peter Hammer, 1981.

Lessard, Diane. *L'Agriculture et le Capitalisme au Québec*, Éd. de l'Étincelle, 1976.

Létourneau, Firmin. *Histoire de l'agriculture (Canada français)*, 1959.

Norton Leonard, Jonathan. *The First Farmers*, Time-Life Books, 1973.

Growing Strong: Women in Agriculture, Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1987.

Quand le cœur et la tête sont en affaires, Association des femmes collaboratrices, 1982.

La Terre de chez nous, published weekly by the Union des producteurs agricoles.

Un partenaire, Office du crédit agricole du Québec, 1988.

Films and videos

Deux agricultrices comme les autres!

(director: Élise Rousseau), 24 minutes 30 seconds, colour, coproduced in 1985 by the Quebec Department of Communications and the Quebec Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Distributed by the Quebec Department of Communications. Service de distribution des documents audio-visuels. Available on videocassette.

Moving On (from the series *The Next Step*; director: Tina Horne), 27 minutes

52 seconds, colour, produced in 1986 by the National Film Board of Canada under the Federal Women's Film Program. Distributed by the National Film Board of Canada. Available in 16 mm or videocassette format. Order No: C 0186 506.

Loved, Honoured and Bruised (director: Gail Singer), 25 minutes 47 seconds, colour, produced in 1980 by the National Film Board of Canada under the Federal Women's Film Program. Distributed by the National Film Board of Canada. Available in 16 mm or videocassette format. Order No: C 0180 030.

Femmes productrices agricoles (from the series *Dans un monde d'hommes*), 27 minutes 50 seconds, colour, produced in 1985 by Société Radio-Canada. Distributed by CBC Enterprises. Available in 16 mm or videocassette format.

A Safe Distance (from the series *The Next*

Step; director: Tina Horne), 27 minutes 25 seconds, colour, produced in 1986 by the National Film Board of Canada under the Federal Women's Film Program. Distributed by the National Film Board of Canada. Available in 16 mm or videocassette format. Order No: C 0186 505.

Plenty of Nothing (director: Dagmar

Teufel), 55 minutes 55 seconds, colour, produced in 1982 by the National Film Board of Canada in co-operation with the Women's Program of the Secretary of State. Distributed by the National Film Board of Canada. Available in 16 mm or videocassette format. Order No: C 0182 043.

Sylvie's Story (from the series *The Next*

Step; director: Tina Horne), 27 minutes 5 seconds, colour, produced in 1986 by the National Film Board of Canada under the Federal Women's Film Program. Distributed by the National Film Board of Canada. Available in 16 mm or videocassette format. Order No: C 0186 504.

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* This videocassette is closed-captioned for the hearing-impaired. A decoder is required.