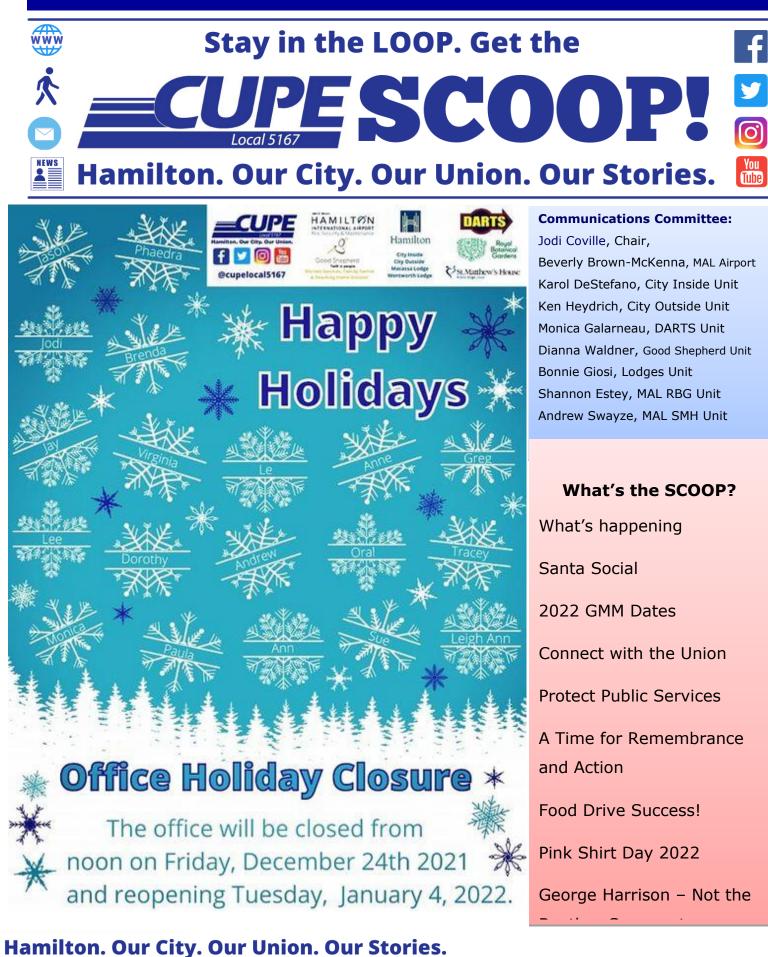
Winter 2021

December 2021



What's Happening?



Thank you for taking good care of the heart of 5167, Rose MacGowan!



Political Action Committee Presents

Games &

Santa Photos

Antional Control Control

Thank you to St. Peter's Hospital - Hamilton Health Sciences and our fellow CUPE Brothers and Sisters @cupe7800 for taking such great care of our Rosie! Jodi took the afternoon off to spend some time with her union sister! Rose was in great spirits as always! She said "Be grateful everyday. Today I am grateful for waking up, my family and friends and food on the table!" Rose still inspiring others! <u>#5167rosietheriveter</u> <u>#heartof5167</u>

2022 GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS (GMM)

GMMs are held on the 4th Monday of the month at 6:00pm.

January 24 February 28 March 28 April 25 May 30 (Not May 24 due to Victoria Day) June 27 July 25 August 22 September 26 October 24 November 28 No GMM in December



An active membership is a strong membership! YOU ARE THE UNION!

Please note that GMMs are usually in-person meetings at the Union Hall (818 King St E).

However, due to COVID-19, we are monitoring Public Health's directions and currently hosting ONLINE GMMs.

Please check your union board, our website, and our social media pages for updates!



Visit the website regularly!

You can find: Current postings and social media links. Collective Agreements under the UNITS TAB. Member supports under the MEMBERS TAB and you can register for eblasts as well! STAY CONNECTED! Union representatives under EXECUTIVE or CONTACTS TABS.



The union is only as active as the membership.

Provincial Elections are coming in June 2022.

You need to have your voice heard and vote to protect public services!

Public Services are the valuable work done by 5167 members!



A Time for Remembrance and Action

In case you are not already aware, **December 6th** is **National Day of Remembrance** and Action on Violence Against Women in Canada, also known as White Ribbon Day.

On December 6th each year we take the time to remember the 14 women who were murder on December 6th, 1989, at I 'École Polytechnique in Montréal, just because they were women.

This year marks the 32nd anniversary of the tragic event and it reminds us about the continuing work as a country that needs to be done to end violence against women and girls.

As described on the Government of Canada's, Status of Women Canada webpage, "The National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women is about remembering victims; it is also a time to take action.



Maryse

Leclair



Barbara

Daigneault





Anne-Marie Haviernick Edward

Barbara Klucznik Widaiewicz



Maryse

Laganiere



Anne-Marie

Lemay





Michele

Richard



Annie

St-Arneault























Annie Turcotte

National Day of Rememberance and Action on Violence Against Women

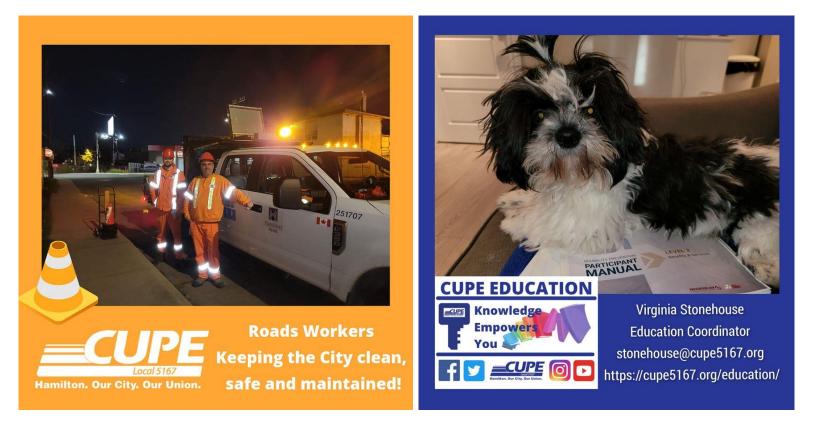
Sonia

Pelletier



We each have the opportunity and the responsibilities too stand up against misogyny, sexism and hate and it starts with creating a culture of respect."

Please take time and remember these women and all the women impacted by acts of violence take action all year to end violence against women.



We would love to hear from YOU!

Take a picture on your break at work and email it to: coville@cupe5167.org

We want to highlight the valuable work our members do across the city!





Visit the CUPE Local 5167 website

www.cupe5167.org

COVID Updates and Resources



Be kind always and mindful of Coronavirus

People are doing their best and choices should be respected, that doesn't mean you agree.

People are trying to manage anxieties and day to day balance.

Connect with union, employer and community for supports.

Continue to follow health and safety measures.

Practice attitude of gratitude.



CUPE National and CUPE Ontario UPDATES

Repetitive strain injuries (RSI)

Repetitive strain injuries (RSI) are a family of injuries affecting tendons, tendon sheaths, muscles, nerves and joints. They cause persistent or recurring pains most commonly in the neck, shoulders, forearms, hands, wrists, elbows and lower limbs. The different terms indicate that such injuries involve repetition, and can also be caused by force, rapid movement, overuse, static loading, excessive strain, uncomfortable positioning of limbs or holding one's posture in an unnatural, constrained or constricted position.

In the event your injuries are related to the duties of your work you should file a WSIB claim. This begins with reporting the injury to your employer. And submitting a Form 6 to WSIB. For more information: <u>https://www.wsib.ca/en/businesses/claims/report-injury-or-illness</u>

Visit for more information: <u>https://cupe.ca/repetitive-strain-injuries</u>

Wealth Tax – Everybody should pay their share!

Existing inequality has gotten much worse over the course of the pandemic. The wealth of billionaires **grew by billions** while incomes for everyday Ontarians continues to fall behind the skyrocketing cost of living—making Ontario the province with the **highest income inequality in Canada**.

Far too many Ontarians are now stretched thin and stressed out. We need to take action to reverse years of tax cuts for the wealthy. The wealthiest must pay their share for the services that keep our communities strong. It's time to institute changes to our tax system where those who can afford to pay more start paying their fair share.

Please visit the link <u>https://cupe.on.ca/wealthtax/</u> to send an email to your MPP!

George Harrison (not the Beatle!) – by Ed Thomas, Retiree

In 2002 I spent a month in Johannesburg, South Africa working with the International Trade Union Confederation. Johannesburg is called the City of Gold. This organization represents over 70 million workers around the world. There were over 55,000 world leaders and civil society groups in attendance at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The

summit set the targets on climate change.

While there I participated in an eleven-kilometre march to highlight the injustices faced by the black mine workers. The march started in Alexandria, where people were still living in tin shacks with mud floors. As we marched, we passed the many mansions of the wealthy white residents, their homes surrounded by barb wire fences. The march ended in the Sandton Center, the hub of the financial market of Johannesburg.



On my travels I came across the George Harrison statue. In 1886 his discovery of gold led to Johannesburg becoming a heavily populated urban city, today there is approximately 14 million people living there. At that time George Harrison got himself a job at a farm, building a cottage for a widow. It is alleged that Harrison was the prospector that found the main gold reef in the Witwatersrand on Langlaagte farm. He wasted little time and immediately went to Pretoria, which is one of South Africa's three capital cities, to secure a one-month prospecting licence.

Sadly, George Harrison never grew rich from the discovery. He sold his "discoverer's" rights almost immediately, for just ten pounds, which by todays standard is equivalent to about \$16.00 Canadian dollars. Just a year after Harrison's discovery of gold, diamonds were also discovered in South Africa. Both the gold and diamond mining industries wasted little time in capitalising on South Africa's wealth on the backs of the country's indigenous black people.

The mining companies convinced the (all white) government to pass laws and practices to exploit black people. A poll tax was introduced to induce more African men to have to leave their farms in the countryside and work in the mines. A poll tax, also known as head tax, is a tax levied as a fixed sum on every liable individual (typically every adult), without reference to income or resources. Black men were forced to abandon their family farms to work in the mines. They were not allowed to travel unless they had a pass to do so. Wages were 10% lower than what was paid to white workers. Black workers signed contracts. Abandoning one's job was deemed a criminal offence. All these things made it easier for mine owners to impose low wages.

Even now, the wages are still far below the international average and the poor conditions in which mineworkers continue to work today in South Africa are a direct legacy of the early years of the mining industry and apartheid.