



CHILDREN: OUR HOPE, YOUR FUTURE CAMPAIGN CHILD CARE
LES ENFANTS: NOTRE ESPOIR, VOTRE AVENIR CAMPAGNE DE GARDE À L'ENFANCE

Canadian Labour Congress 2841 prom. Riverside Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1V 8X7
 Congrès du travail du Canada Tel.: (613) 521-3400 Fax: (613) 521-4655

1993

What is Campaign Child Care 1993?

A coalition of national and provincial organizations have joined together to ensure that child care is a high priority in the federal election campaign. The CAMPAIGN is organizing activities and carrying out public education to ensure that child care is on each political parties' agenda before, during and after the 1993 federal election.



Its goal is a national child care program supporting a publicly-funded system of high quality, non-profit, comprehensive child care services and complementary

parental leave for all children and families in Canada.

Why Must we have a National Child Care Program?

A national program supporting high quality child care is necessary for economic and social renewal in Canada. *Why?*

- High quality child care is a solid investment in Canada's future; it supports parents in rearing the contributing citizens of the future.
- Child care can allow workforce participation, training and education for parents (especially women) from across the economic spectrum. Reliable child care reduces work/family stress.
- High quality child care/early childhood education benefits all children, whether or not their parents are in the labour force.
- Child care programs provide meaningful employment and create jobs across the country.
- Without a national child care program, solutions to our child care crisis are piecemeal and inadequate. It is Canada's children who continue to suffer.
- Canada cannot afford to mortgage the healthy development of children to reduce the national debt.



The CAMPAIGN'S working group includes:

- Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada
- National Action Committee on the Status of Women
- Canadian Labour Congress



- National Organization of Immigrant and Visible Minority Women
- Child Poverty Action Group
- Native Women's Association of Canada
- Assembly of First Nations.

The participation of other organizations in the CAMPAIGN is most welcome.



This is your CAMPAIGN. There are a number of ways in which you can participate.

- Send a WAKE-UP call to Members of Parliament. *Let them know that the time is right for a national child care program.*
- Call your federal MP now and ask the following questions:
 1. *What is your party's policy on a national child care program?*
 2. *If you are elected in the federal election, what will you do to ensure that all of Canada's children have access to high quality child care services?*
- Ask that they send you their party's child care policy.
- After the election is called, attend all-candidates meetings in your area and ask the candidates the same questions.

- Write Letters to the Editor at your local newspaper or call into phone-in shows when child care or related issues are discussed.
- Get in touch with your provincial/territorial child care organization or Federation of Labour and ask about CAMPAIGN activities which have been organized in your area.
- Ask your organization or group to endorse the CAMPAIGN.

Whom Shall I Contact?

For CAMPAIGN material (including posters, fact sheets, policy statement, platform and election brochure), to endorse the CAMPAIGN, or for further information, please contact:

*Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada
(formerly the Canadian Day Care Advocacy Association) 613-594-3196*

or

*Canadian Labour Congress
(Jamie Kass, CAMPAIGN coordinator for labour)
613-521-3400*

or

*your provincial/territorial child care organization
or Federation of Labour.*





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CAMPAIGN CHILD CARE

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The Set of Principles

Campaign Child Care 1993
believes that Child Care must be:

Universally accessible

- All children should have access to high quality child care services, regardless of family income, specialized needs, parent employment status or geographic location.
- Parents should determine the nature and extent of their children's participation.
- To be accessible to all children and families in an equitable way, appropriate services must be available and affordable so cost is not a barrier to participation.

Comprehensive

- All children benefit from high quality child care and all parents may need assistance in their child rearing responsibilities.
- A continuum of high quality care/education options must be developed to respond to the varied needs of a population that is geographically and culturally diverse. A comprehensive child care system includes flexible full and part-day group centres and resource centres and well-regulated family day care for children aged 0-12.

- A comprehensive child care system includes complimentary maternity, parental and family responsibility leave policies.

High quality

- Child care services benefit children only when they are high quality. The best available knowledge about early childhood development should form the basis for child care programs.
- In order to provide the best possible quality child care, child care services must be *well-regulated* and *not-for-profit*.
- Child care services must be *inclusive* of children with special needs and must be *anti-racist, culturally sensitive and ethnically appropriate*. High quality child care services must be staffed by well-trained staff whose *salaries, benefits and working conditions* reflect the value of their work and their educational qualifications. Those who work in delivery of child care services should have a significant role in the decision-making process and parents should have an active, meaningful role in determining the child care environment. ↕

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CAMPAIGN CHILD CARE BRINGS TOGETHER A BROAD RANGE OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT BELIEVE EVERY CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO HIGH QUALITY CHILD CARE.

LA CAMPAGNE DE GARDE À L'ENFANCE FAIT APPEL À LA COLLABORATION D'ORGANISMES NOMBREUX ET VARIÉS QUI CROIENT QUE TOUS LES ENFANTS ONT DROIT À DES SERVICES DE GARDE DE QUALITÉ.





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POLICY

CHILDREN: OUR HOPE, YOUR FUTURE Campaign Child Care 1993

"...The potential for learning begins at birth. The ability of children to succeed in school and in life is largely dependent on the quality of their early development...We believe that education is an investment, not an expense. If we can ensure that children develop the skills and knowledge they need to be productive, self-supporting adults, whatever is spent on their development will be returned many times over in higher productivity, incomes, taxes and in lower costs for welfare, health care, crime and other economic and social problems.."
(Committee for Economic Development, 1991)



In the 1990s, Canada's declining economic and social climate has compelled us to re-examine our economic and social strategy. Canada is now characterized by deepening inequality between the rich and the poor, significant poverty for children and families, (especially those headed by sole-support mothers), high unemployment, illiteracy and school dropout rates, an urgent situation for aboriginal people, a shrinking social safety net and a stagnant economy.

Our future economic success and social well-being will depend on a competent workforce capable of adaptation to changing realities. There is solid evidence that a fundamental relationship exists between early learning and later competency and that effective early learning has social, not just private, effects. It is obvious that a strong system of high quality early education and child care must be a key piece of a strategy to create a solid future for Canada.

For much of the past decade, we have been preoccupied with the need to protect our national integrity and social safety net. Now a comprehensive program of national reconstruction is necessary.

A national child care program, related to a larger package of social and economic changes, must be at the centre of any coordinated plan for rebuilding the country.

Child care is an essential service which serves several target groups simultaneously. High quality child care provides *young children* with a secure, enriching daily environment which promotes healthy development and an indispensable *support service for families* of all incomes, lifestyles and origins.

Child care is an essential ingredient in securing *equality for women*. Women cannot achieve equality without workforce equality and workforce equality cannot be achieved without access to child care. Indeed, child care has historically been one of the Canadian feminist movement's most important priority issues.

The broader *community or society* is, as well, a beneficiary of high quality child care. Child care is a solid investment in Canada's future from several perspectives. Child care is a necessary component of an economic and employment strategy which reduces the need for reliance on social assistance and allows workforce participation by parents (especially women) from across the economic spectrum. Child care enables parents to contribute to the economy by entering the labour force or taking part in job training or education.

A flourishing economy requires a dynamic workforce. Good working conditions and low workplace/family stress are related to high worker morale and low job turnover and can help enhance a stable, energetic workforce. It is still usually women who sustain the double burden of workforce participation and the responsibility for maintaining family life. Supporting workers, especially women workers, with progressive family policy and high quality, accessible, appropriate child care services is important in ensuring that stress linked to competing work and family demands does not play a negative role either for the worker or the workplace.

Neither an effective economic and labour force strategy, a practical plan to combat child, female and family poverty nor movement towards women's equality are possible without the inclusion of child care as a central component.

A second perspective focuses on child care as a tool for promoting healthy child development. The process of education begins early in life. Acquisition of language skills, the development of social competence and the emergence of cognitive autonomy in infancy and early childhood are the building blocks for later, life-long learning. Challenging, developmentally appropriate learning environments allow young children to achieve their maximum potential, enhancing later success in school and other environments. In this way, high quality early education provides early experience which predicts adult competence.

In addition, childhood experience is an important determinant of long-term health. Evidence clearly points out that spending to optimize healthy child development is a good way to reduce public expenditures on health care in the long-term.

It is clear that it is the *quality* of child care which predicts healthy development. Children who are cared for in high quality environments, centre or home-based, are more likely to exhibit competent peer and adult relations, enhanced language acquisition and, ultimately, better academic performance than children who are cared for in poor quality child care.

It is not only young children whose mothers are in the paid labour force who benefit from a range of high quality child care options. All children, regardless of their parents' income or work force status, should have the opportunity to participate in appropriate high quality child care - full-time, part-time, in child care centres, nursery schools, regulated family day care homes and family resource programs, in urban, rural and remote communities across Canada.

Children benefit from high quality child care in many ways. For aboriginal people, child care can be an opportunity for passing on community traditions and values. Refugee and new immigrant children benefit through an introduction to Canadian life while maintaining contact with their culture of origin through culturally sensitive and anti-racist child care programs. For children whose families are poor, child care can be an enriching environment which supplements the home in any of a variety of ways. Integrated child care environments are efficacious for children who are physically or developmentally disabled. Good child care is good for all children.

Over the years, other nations - like France, Denmark, Italy and Sweden - have recognized that high quality child care and early childhood education for all children provides an important long-term advantage to a country which is attentive to its human resources. These countries have recognized that a healthy society is impossible to achieve without ensuring the healthy development of future citizens.

Policies to support full employment, to reform social programs, to ensure high quality public and post-secondary education, to fight poverty, to develop a comprehensive industrial strategy and to provide social justice make up the agenda for national reconstruction and economic renewal. National policy to develop a system of high quality child care for all children must be a pivotal ingredient of this agenda.

Children are not only their parents' hope but the nations' future and there is value for all of us in making them a national priority. Provision of high quality child care has many valuable purposes - supporting equality of opportunity for women, permitting parents to work, providing family support, passing on cultural traditions, supporting and integrating new Canadians and educating the next generation. From all of these perspectives, a comprehensive system of high quality child care for all children is a wise public investment in the future. It is time for Canada to take the necessary steps to make this investment.



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PLATFORM

CHILDREN: OUR HOPE, YOUR FUTURE
Campaign Child Care 1993

WHAT WE WANT FROM A NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

WE WANT:

A national child care policy that recognizes that every child in Canada has a right to quality child care and that child care is an essential service for families. A progressive social and economic agenda for Canada must include provision for child care as a key component.

THE NEXT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST:

Take the lead in establishing agreements with federal/provincial/territorial governments/ aboriginal people to create a child care system in Canada. Significant funding for this system must be provided by the federal government.

A NATIONAL CHILD CARE POLICY MUST:

Be based on the principles of universal accessibility, comprehensiveness, high quality and non-profit administration. A national child care policy must include a statement of these principles and objectives providing for high provincial/ territorial baseline standards and training requirements. The policy must support the health and development of young children, equality of access and a choice of services for families, as well as good salaries and working conditions for child care providers.

A NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST TAKE EMERGENCY ACTION ON CHILD CARE: (within 6 months of a new mandate)

- * Lift the ceiling on the Canada Assistance Plan in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta to stabilize the crisis in child care in those provinces. Reinstate federal transfer payments for health and education to alleviate the funding crisis affecting child care.

- * Reinstatement of the \$60M for aboriginal child care as a first step towards a permanent aboriginal child care initiative;
- * Establish a federal capital funding program to develop new non-profit child care.
- * Extend the Child Care Initiatives Fund on a permanent basis to encourage Canadian research and innovation.
- * Produce an action plan on child care that supports the long-term goal of establishing a publicly-funded, universally accessible, comprehensive, high quality child care system for all Canadians.

A NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST TAKE ACTION ON CHILD CARE IN THE MEDIUM TERM: (within 3 years of a new mandate)

- * Introduce a comprehensive package of family leave benefits including:
 - a mechanism for increasing maternity and parental leave benefits to 95% of a parent's wages;
 - parental leave benefits (including 20 weeks of maternity leave) for up to 1 year for all new parents;
 - a mechanism to provide 10 days family responsibility leave benefits for all parents;
 - amend the Canada Labour Code to provide a minimum of 10 days paid family responsibility leave.

The federal government must encourage provincial/territorial governments (whose legislation includes provisions for family leave) to amend their legislation to take advantage of federal benefit provisions.

- * Advance a national child care policy which has the following characteristics:
 - a federal policy framework which recognizes provincial/territorial/aboriginal peoples' jurisdiction for child care services as well as the role of local community members, parents and aboriginal women's organizations in developing policies, priorities and strategies for child care at all appropriate decision-making levels;

which incorporates and defines the principles of universal accessibility, comprehensiveness and high quality;

federal funding for provincial/territorial/ aboriginal programs which is contingent upon compliance with the federal framework and recognizes the respective cost-sharing abilities of each;

a timetable for federal/provincial/ territorial/ aboriginal negotiations which sets goals and targets for child care plans and establishes the details of funding arrangements.

A NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MUST HAVE A LONG-TERM PLAN FOR CHILD CARE:

By the year 2005, a publicly-funded, universally accessible, comprehensive, high quality system of child care and parental leave must be in place in Canada.



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REPORT CARD ON CHILD CARE

**ON THE RECORD: THE NEW DEMOCRATS
1984-1993:**

WHAT THEY SAID

"We believe the federal government should take an active role immediately in providing direct funding for day care centres. We think this should be direct funding, very similar to the way funding is provided through education and for health services...the first step toward universal day care". Margaret Mitchell, November, 1984.

"We want to see a national (child care) system, one that is worked out with the provinces, one that is jointly funded on the same basis as medicare and other social programs...We have moved to accepting the burden collectively for the provision of schools. We must do the same for child care". Lynn MacDonald, March, 1986.

"Our goal for the long term is to have child care recognized as an essential service in Canada, one which will be universally accessible and without financial barriers for all families seeking care...we envision a national program for child care which is guided by the following seven key principles: comprehensive, quality, affordable, accessible, flexible, non-profit, accountable".
Minority report, Special Committee on Child Care, 1987.

"In terms of social policy at the national level, there is no need more urgent nor claim more legitimate than a call for a comprehensive child care policy". Ed Broadbent, House of Commons, 1988.

"...The first priority of an adequate policy must aim at providing sufficient amount of money to provide an adequate number of licensed, quality child care spaces that will be universally accessible and affordable for all the families of Canada". Ed Broadbent, House of Commons, 1988.

"The New Democratic Party would finance a national child care program, with national objectives to ensure quality, availability/flexibility and affordability of child care to be developed with community input. We also support culturally accessible child care, for aboriginal and ethnic minority children and those with special needs. We would fund non-profit centres only; the best interests of children, including adequate child-staff ratios, good salaries for child care workers, good health, safety and nutritional standards should be the cornerstone of a national child care program, not making a profit...The New Democratic Party strongly opposed Bill C-69 which placed a spending limit on the Canada Assistance Plan, which funds child care, social assistance and shelters for battered women. We would remove this cap on CAP". Response to questions at the annual lobby of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, 1991.

"Children are our future. Investing in them is a positive and sure investment, with demonstrated economic and human benefits. Their well-being must be at the top of the political agenda if Canada is to continue flourishing as a nation. The fight against child poverty requires a comprehensive plan including improved child benefits, a strategy to get Canadians working again, fair taxation and decent child care". Audrey McLaughlin and the New Democratic Party Have Solutions, 1992.

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REPORT CARD ON CHILD CARE

ON THE RECORD: THE LIBERALS
1984-1993:

WHAT THEY SAID

"...our foremost concern is to have accessible, affordable, good quality care for all children who need it". **Judy Erola, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, 2nd National Day Care Conference, Winnipeg, 1982.**

"...we need a national child care program, not just studies...we have studies coming out of our ears; let us have a little action". **John Turner, House of Commons, 1986.**

"The long term objective of the Liberal childcare policy is universally accessible, high quality and affordable childcare for every family who needs it, including the occasional care required by the full time homemaker...Over one hundred years ago, when Canadians took the decision to launch a universal public school system, they did not want to leave anything so fundamental as basic education to chance and circumstance. Now given that so many parents with young children both work, we are now at a similar crossroads with regard to child care". **Liberal Minority report, Special Committee on Child Care, 1987.**

"The establishment of a national child care program is essential. We must allow everyone, particularly women, to participate in the economic, social, cultural and democratic future of our country".
John Turner, House of Commons, September, 1988.

"The Liberal Party proposes a national system of child care which will provide accessible, high quality and affordable child care for every family that needs it...our policy seeks to create a real choice for parents by encouraging the growth of a flexible system of child care and by removing some or all of the burden of paying for it".

Election campaign announcement, October, 1988.

About Bill C-32, the legislation which capped the Canada Assistance Plan:

"What this bill effectively does is to rob those provinces that are affected by this piece of legislation of the ability to enhance social assistance payments...this bill will ensure that those who find themselves in despair will find that their despair and misery will increase". **Ron MacDonald, MP, in the House of Commons,**

September, 1991.

"The Liberal Party believes that a national child care program is a priority, and upon forming the next government, Liberals will seek a cost-sharing agreement with the provinces so that such a program could be put in place". **Response to the annual lobby of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, 1991.**

"It is proposed that a National Child Care Act be implemented that would establish new cost-sharing agreements with the provinces governing the development, delivery and financing of child care. The new cost sharing agreement and the enabling legislation would eventually subsume the existing child care provisions of the Canada Assistance Plan...until new national child care legislation is implemented, it is proposed to significantly increase funding through CAP for child care subsidies". **Report by David Walker, Caucus Committee on Health and Social Development, October, 1991.**



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REPORT CARD ON CHILD CARE

ON THE RECORD: THE TORIES
 1984-1993:

WHAT THEY SAID	WHAT THEY DID
<p>"My government has as a high priority to support and strengthen the Canadian Family, which is the cornerstone of our society. The need for affordable and accessible child care has in recent years come to the forefront of the social agenda facing Canada...." Brian Mulroney, Throne Speech, November, 1984.</p>	<p>In 1984, child care was in the forefront of Canada's social agenda. Over the years which followed, it moved off that agenda. In 1992, the Tories said that promises for a national child care program were cancelled.</p>
<p>"...we...regard the care of our children as a priority for the entire family, and...our society...whose future rests on the well-being of our children...the popular view of child care has neglected the potential benefit to the economy...and...to individual businesses, employers and employees...daycare is an element in the achievement of economic equality for women." Jake Epp, Minister of Health and Welfare, 1986.</p>	<p>Disregarded the comprehensive report of the \$900,000 federally-established Task Force on Child Care (which reported in March, 1986). The Task Force recommended federal leadership in establishing a comprehensive, high quality system of child care and parental leave for all children and families. Instead of acting, they established another committee, this time a parliamentary committee, costing another \$1 million which made very different recommendations than the Task Force.</p>
<p>"...We have established a parliamentary committee on child care. We...are impatiently looking forward to the tabling of its report next month." Barbara McDougall, House of Commons, October 7, 1986.</p>	<p>"Study's conclusions rejected by Minister. Mr. Epp said more consideration should be given to providing some form of credit to women who stay at home with their youngsters." The Globe and Mail, January, 1987. The Conservative report from the parliamentary committee disregarded both the results of months of cross-country public consultations and relevant research. Instead, the Tory report called for increased tax breaks, funding for-profit child care, limited public funding and continued reliance on targeted subsidies for low income families.</p>



WHAT THEY SAID**WHAT THEY DID**

<p>"...there will be a commitment (to a national child care program) by this June...after 25 years of total inaction by the previous Government..." Barbara McDougall, House of Commons, January 30, 1987.</p>	<p>"...Health and Welfare Minister Jake Epp has now postponed that (June) date to sometime later..." The Toronto Star, January 1987.</p>
<p>"Very soon, this Parliament will pass legislation establishing one of the most advanced child care systems in the world." Brian Mulroney, House of Commons, August 1988.</p> <p>"He (Jake Epp) promised that before the end of the government's mandate 'we will have a program'". Winnipeg Free Press, October 1986.</p> <p>"Child-care bill a priority before election, PM says. Prime Minister Mulroney says he wants to see the child-care bill implemented before he calls an election." Toronto Star, September 1988.</p>	<p>Bill C-144, The Canada Child Care Act was introduced in the summer of 1988 and was widely denounced as a step backwards for child care. The Conservatives, however, pledged that they would pass the bill. Instead, they called a federal election on October 1, 1988, permitting Bill C-144 to die on the order paper.</p>
<p>Minister Epp announced that \$60 million would be "allocated to a new initiative for Indian child care...used to...train and develop child care workers and to build and operate accredited child care services for Indian communities". News release, Health and Welfare Canada, July 1988.</p>	<p>The Native child care program died with the rest of the National Strategy on Child Care when the federal election was called in October 1988.</p>
<p>"Epp agrees to push on daycare for poor". Health and Welfare Minister Jake Epp agreed to require provinces to give priority to children from low and middle income families in federal-provincial child-care agreements...and...to require the provinces to have...child care facilities for minority groups". The Globe and Mail, September 1988.</p>	<p>Instead, the Conservatives twice capped federal contributions to child care through the Canada Assistance Plan for low income families in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Following this, expansion of licensed child care dropped to the lowest rate in 10 years and lists of low income families waiting for fee subsidies grew massively across the country. At the same time, the Tories twice increased federal expenditures for the Child Care Expense Deduction (which are of most benefit to wealthy families) - up from \$2000 to \$5000 in 1992.</p>

WHAT THEY SAID**WHAT THEY DID**

<p>The report of the Conservative majority on the Sub Committee on Child Poverty chaired by Conservative M.P. Barbara Greene recommended that...</p> <p>"The Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments establish a national child care system that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) universally accessible, regardless of income level, region or work status;b) comprehensive, providing a range of child care options to recognize the needs of different families, children and communities, and,c) high quality, meeting the standards advocated by child development experts"...Standing Committee on Health and Welfare, Social Affairs, Seniors and the Status of Women, 1991.	<p>"Child care is now considered a last priority". Benoit Bouchard, Minister of Health and Welfare, February 1992.</p>
<p>"The Government of Canada shall, even in difficult circumstances, find the resources necessary to do our share in making a child care program a national reality...we believe in economic equality for women...and this Government shall support it". Brian Mulroney quoted in the House of Commons, March 3, 1987 pg. 3770.</p>	<p>"Past Tory pledges get the fiscal axe". Finance Minister Michael Wilson said "there was no such thing as a Tory election promise; only commitments of guaranteed spending". The \$4 billion (child care) fund was axed by Wilson Wednesday night..." Ottawa Citizen, April 1989.</p>



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Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada 323 rue Chapel Street,
L'Association canadienne pour la promotion Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7Z2
des services de garde à l'enfance Tel.: (613) 594-3196 Fax: (613) 594-9375

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LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

1. The Set Of Principles
2. Platform Statement
3. Policy Statement
4. What Is Campaign Child Care 1993?
5. Report Card On Child Care - On The Record: The Tories 1984-1993
6. Report Card On Child Care - On The Record: The Liberals 1984-1993
7. Report Card On Child Care - On The Record: The New Democratic Party 1984-1993
8. Report of the "Let's Make Canada Work for People" Conference
9. Briefing Notes - Children: Our Hope, Your Future - Campaign Child Care 1993 (Child Care and: NAFTA, Public Services, Medicare, Fair Taxation)
10. Aboriginal Child Care - Fact Sheet
11. Comprehensive Child Care System - Fact Sheet
12. Child Care Services for Francophones in a Minority Situation - Fact Sheet
13. Child Care for Immigrant and Visible Minority Women - Fact Sheet
14. Child Poverty and Child Care - Fact Sheet
15. Tough Answers to Hard Questions - Fact Sheet

AUSSI DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS

If you would like to order any of the above please circle those you would like to receive and return this sheet to our office. We will provide you with ready to photocopy documents and sufficient Campaign letterhead. **PLEASE SEND TO:**

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ **CITY:** _____

PROVINCE: _____ **POSTAL CODE:** _____ **PHONE:** _____





LES ENFANTS: NOTRE ESPOIR, VOTRE AVENIR **CAMPAGNE DE GARDE À L'ENFANCE**
CHILDREN: OUR HOPE, YOUR FUTURE **CAMPAIGN CHILD CARE**

1993

L'Association canadienne pour la promotion des services de garde à l'enfance **323 rue Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7Z2**
Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada **Tel.: (613) 594-3196 Fax: (613) 594-9375**

LISTE DES MATERIAUX DISPONIBLES

1. Énoncé de principes
2. Description de Plate-Forme
3. Enquête Politique
4. Qu'est-ce que la Campagne sur la garde à l'enfance 1993?
5. Rapport sur la garde d'enfants - La fiche des Conservateurs 1984-1993
6. Rapport sur la garde d'enfants - La fiche des Libéraux 1984-1993
7. Rapport sur la garde d'enfants - La fiche des Néo-Démocrates 1984-1993
8. Rapport de la Conférence "Un Canada à l'Oeuvre pour Nous"
9. Notes d'information - Les Enfants: Notre Espoir, Votre Avenir - Campagne de Garde à l'Enfance 1993
10. Les services de garde pour les enfants Autochtones - fiche d'information
11. Un système complet de garde d'enfants - fiche d'information
12. Les services de garde pour les francophones en milieu minoritaire - fiche d'information
13. Des services de garde pour les femmes immigrantes et pour les femmes appartenant à une minorité visible - fiche d'information
14. La pauvreté chez les enfants et les services de garde à l'enfance - fiche d'information
15. Réponses à des questions difficiles - fiche d'information

ALSO AVAILABLE IN ENGLISH

Si vous voulez obtenir une des notices ci-dessus veuillez l'encercler s'il vous plaît et nous l'envoyer. On vous enverra les copies de documents et les lettres d'entête suffisantes pour la Campagne. S'il vous plaît veuillez l'expédier:

NOM: _____

ADRESSE: _____ **VILLE:** _____

PROVINCE: _____ **CODE POSTALE:** _____ **TÉLÉPHONE:** _____

