

Many Women Among I.W.A. Trekkers to City



Many women among I.W.A. trekkers to Victoria in 1946. Photo: Provincial Archives, Victoria, B.C.

Women's Labour History in British Columbia: A Bibliography, 1930-48

by Sara Diamond



I.W.A. Women's Auxiliary leads 1946 strike trek to Victoria. Photo: Courier, Provincial Archives, Victoria, B.C.

PRESS GANG PUBLISHERS
ISBN 0-88974-003-8

Women's Labour History Project
2534 Cambridge Street
Vancouver, B.C. V5K 1L4

WOMEN'S LABOUR HISTORY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1930-1948

Prepared by SARA DIAMOND

This is a bibliography of sources for research into the history of women workers and their activity as trade unionists in British Columbia. It spans an eighteen year period, from 1930-1948. During these years dramatic changes occurred in the position of women within production as well as in the strategies and strength of the organized labour movement.

Some of the themes which dominate these years were the accelerated mobilization of women into the labour force; changes in the marital status of working women from in majority single women during the Depression to married women in the War years; the development of industrial organization, that is the organization of both skilled and unskilled workers within an industry, company or plant into one union; the struggle between the Communist Party and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation for the leadership of central unions in the province; the organization of women into trade unions in both industrial and service sectors and the spread of public sector organization.

Women as well as men suffered from the severe shortage of jobs during the Depression. Women were concentrated for the most part in the unorganized or underorganized service sector, as domestics or waitresses. Trade union attitudes reflected in part an antipathy to women working at all, whether married or single. Nonetheless, small but militant groups of women, such as waitresses, did organize.

As the War began and men were conscripted, women's labour became of central importance in sustaining the war effort, filling newly created industrial, service and government jobs. Women moved into industry during a massive organizing drive by the labour movement. Women joined unions in the aircraft industry, shipyards, lumber mills and manufacturing industries. Organization accelerated in the traditional female job ghetto. Women both initiated organization and were urged by unions to join them (if only to strengthen the attempts to establish wartime wages and conditions).

This publication was funded by the B.C. Women Writers Educational Society. Research funds were provided by the B.C. Department of Labour, through a Youth Employment Project with the SFU Department of History.

© Sara Diamond, 1980

ISBN 0-88974-033-8

*Published, printed, & bound in Canada
by the collective labour of
Press Gang Publishers,
603 Powell Street,
Vancouver, B.C.*

In the post-war period women were again pushed either out of the labour force and back to their homes or into the female job ghetto of service and office work. Many women did continue to work, their numbers far surpassing Depression levels. Some women stayed on in industries such as wood, fought to maintain jobs or conditions established during the war or organized their new workplaces. Public sector organization of teachers and government workers accelerated. Women's auxiliaries were established in order to provide support for union struggles and to fight for community services and lower prices.

The bibliography is annotated to permit the reader to develop a sense of the events, attitudes and campaigns which concerned women at this time in B.C. as well as an overview of the contents of the entries. This should facilitate both a choice of research topics and research materials.

The entries are divided into four sections. The first, *General Sources*, includes Canadian labour history sources, historical overviews of women's work, writings which provide varied approaches to analyzing the topic area and aural history collections. Further entries are divided chronologically between three periods: *The Depression Years*, *The War Years*, and *The Immediate Post-War Period*.

The majority of sources are listed by title. Sources, such as periodicals which include a number of articles are listed by name, with entries ordered chronologically. Material from large collections which are titled by the name of the collection and file number have been ordered by file number (this is true of the IWA/Pritchett entries for example). A list of abbreviations used follows the Table of Contents.

The entries can be found for the most part in the Lower Mainland area or in the Provincial Archives of B.C. in Victoria. The locations of the research materials are listed after the entry, before the annotation. Permission is required to use trade union archives.

The preparation of this work was made possible by the Department of Labour through its student summer grant programme. Publication funds were provided by the B.C. Women Writers Educational Society. Special thanks are due to Professors Robert MacDonald, UBC History and Mary Lynn MacDougall, SFU History and Women's Studies for supervising the initial production of this bibliography. Thanks as well to Susan Radosovic and the UFAWU Women's Auxillary, the B.C. Federation of Labour Women's Committee, Michelle Preston of the SFU English Department, George Brandak of UBC Special Collections and archivists of the PABC and VCA for their help in uncovering resource materials.

Mary Schendlinger typeset this pamphlet; Susan Ekstrom laid it out with assistance from Billie Carroll and Sara Diamond.

Contents

1. General Sources

a) History of Workers' Organizations	7
b) Facts and Figures about Working Women	13
c) Methodologies for Research and Analysis	17
d) Aural History Collections	19

2. The Depression Years

a) Working Class Politics and Working Women	23
b) Birth Control and Childcare	27
c) Depression Conditions	27
d) Women and the Labour Force: Employment and Unemployment	29
e) Labour Organizations and Women	33

3. The War Years

a) Working Class Politics and Working Women	39
b) Women and the War Labour Force: Mobilization, Conditions and Issues	41
c) Hopes and Fears for the Post-War Period	50
d) Labour Organizations and Women	53
e) Strikes and Labour Disputes	65

4. The Immediate Post-War Period

a) Working Class Politics and Working Women	66
b) Women and the Labour Force: Post-War Dislocation and Relocation	68
c) Labour Organizations and Women	72

Abbreviations for Locations of Resource Material

BCGEU	British Columbia Government Employees' Union Archives
CUPW	Canadian Union of Postal Workers Files
PABC	Public Archives of British Columbia
PC	Private Collection
SFU	Simon Fraser University Library
UBC	University of British Columbia Library
UBCSC	University of British Columbia Special Collections
UFAWU	United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union, Women's Auxiliary
VCA	Vancouver City Archives
VPL	Vancouver Public Library

Abbreviations for Organizations

AFL	American Federation of Labour
BCGEA	B.C. Government Employees Association
CCF	Cooperative Commonwealth Federation
CCL	Canadian Congress of Labour
CDL	Canada Department of Labour
CIO	Committee for Industrial Organization
CPC	Communist Party of Canada
HFUW	Halifax Federated Workers Union
HREU	Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union
ILGWU	International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUMMSW	International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers
IWA	International Woodworkers of America
LPP	Labour Progressive Party
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
NSS	National Selective Service
NWLB	National War Labour Board
OPIEU	Office Professional Industrial Employees Union
OSEU	Office and Store Employees Union
OTEU	Office and Technical Employees Union
RCWU	Relief Camp Workers Union
SWOC	Steelworkers Organizing Committee
TLC	Trades and Labour Congress
TURB	Trade Union Research Bureau
UGWU	United Garment Workers Union
UFAWU	United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union
VDTLC	Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council
WA	Women's Auxiliary
WIUC	Woodworkers Industrial Union of Canada
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

1. GENERAL SOURCES

a) History of Workers' Organizations

A Ripple, A Wave; The Story of Union Organization in the B.C. Fishing Industry. George North. Vancouver: Fisherman Publishing Society, 1974. SFU, UBC, VPL

History of the formation of the UFAWU up to present.

Discusses racism and effects on Native, Chinese and Japanese workers. Describes cannery conditions before and after unionization. Role of women in union struggles, such as the 1937 strike at Namu, in which women supported Native and Japanese fishermen.

The Anatomy of a Party: The National CCF 1932-1961. Walter D. Young. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969. SFU

Annotated Bibliography of the Labour Movement in Vancouver. VCA Annotated Guide. VCA

Outlines holdings in the VCA. Women and labour, VTLC, Vancouver Typographical Union, International Typographical Union, Sheet Metal Workers and Sign Painters 726, Workmen's Compensation Board, mentioned.

B.C., A Bibliography of Industry, Labour Resources and Regions for the Social Sciences. Compiled by Duncan Kent. B.C. Studies, 1978. NW D16.9711 K37 PABC

British Columbia Employees' Union Library and Archives. BCGEU Collection includes the *Provincial*, BCGEA's newsletter, and material from union conventions and negotiations (see section 4, *Women in the Immediate Post-war Period*). Collection is not open to the public (permission needed).

British Columbia, The People's Early Story. Harold Griffin. 1958. NWp 971K G851 b PABC

History of B.C. Labour movement up to 1918. Little on women.

B.C. Shipping Federation. Add. MSS 279 VCA
Contains some material on women's support to longshore workers. Pertains to 1935 strike.

Builders of B.C. Bill Bennett. Pamphlet of LPP (Labour Progressive Party) PC, SFU, UBCSC
Describes the early period of trade union history in B.C. from perspective of the Communist Party of Canada.

Canada. Department of Labour Economics and Research: 1921-1967: Union Growth in Canada. SFU, UBC
Statistical data on unionization.

Canada's Unions. Robert Lorimer. Toronto: J. Lorimer Co., 1976. Bookstores
Nationalist perspective on trade unionism in Canada.

Canadian Congress of Labour. Docket I: 1941-45, Docket II: 1945-55. Press clippings. VCA

Articles cover the struggle between the CCL leadership and the leadership of the Boilermakers' Union, many of whom belonged to the LPP. Later issues include reunification with the TLC. Women attended mass union meetings to vote for leadership.

The Canadian Labour Movement 1902-1960. Irving Abella. Ottawa: Canadian Historical Society, 1975. SFU

Canadian Labour Newspaper Collection,
UBC. UBC(microfilm),
UBCSC

The following include material on women: *Canadian Labour Herald* (1937-1939), *People's Weekly*, *CCF News for B.C. and Yukon*, *B.C. District Union News*, *B.C. Clarion*, *The Federationist*, *Main Deck* (June-December 1943), *Labour Statesman* (1946-1969), *The Fisherman* (1937-1969), *Communication Worker* (July-October 1939), *756 Review*, *Pacific Tribune*, *People's Advocate*, *The People*.

Canadian Labour Newspaper Collection, SFU. SFU(microfilm)
The following include some material on women: *Canadian Tribune*, *The People*, *People's Advocate*, *B.C. District Union News*, *B.C. Lumberworker*, *Labour Statesman*.

Canadian Trade Union Philosophy: English Canada, 1935-1967.
Task Force on Labour Relations. SFU

Analysis of the different approaches of craft and industrial unionism. Compares coverage of issues in union newspapers, including women's issues: equal pay, etc. Defines two trends in unionism: class collaboration and class consciousness. These unions cover women's issues: Canada Packinghouse Workers Union, United Steelworkers of America, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union.

The Communist Party in Canada, A History. Ivan Avakumovic. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1975. SFU
History of the CPC, Women's Labour Leagues, roots in European communities, WUL organizing, policy and growth during WWII.

Faith, Sweat and Politics: The Early Trade Union Movement in Canada. Doris French. Toronto: McLelland and Stewart. SFU
Examines period before and up to 1930's. Descriptions of major struggles.

The Federationist. SFU, UBC
CCF paper. See listings under each time period in following sections for content of issues.

The Fisherman. UFAWU, UBC
Paper of the UFAWU. Source of material on women workers in

the fishing industry: cannery workers and women on the boats. Chronicles the development of the Women's Auxiliary of the union. Many articles on war production and women.

Fools and Wise Men: The Rise and Fall of the One Big Union. David J. Bercuson. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd., 1978. SFU

History of the OBU organization, the struggle between craft and industrial unionism. United Mineworkers of America material relevant to Vancouver Island strike in which women supported picket lines.

The Forge Glows Red: From Blacksmith to Revolutionary. Tom McEwen. Toronto: Progress Books, 1974. SFU
Development of the CPC. References to women organizers in text.

The Great War and Canadian Society. Intro. by Russell Hahn, edited by Daphne Read. Toronto: New Hogtown Press, 1978. SFU
The War accelerated trends already developing in Canadian society. Documents changes in the perception of women's place, women's work through oral interviews.

Growth of the NDP in B.C. Dorothy Steeves, MLA (1934-1945). PABC

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Minute Books.
UBCSC

Collection includes: Local 28, 1910-1914, 1919-1921, 1921-1924, 1935-1943, 1943-1946, 1946-1953, 1952-1955; Port Alberni Local Record Book: 1944-1953; Local 619 Nanaimo: 1948-1957, 1957-1961, 1960-1961, 1961-1972, 1972-1973, Local Time Book; Local 16 Bylaws; Local 513: 1941-1948, 1948-1954 (second half of book contains Local 619 Minutes), 1949-1953, 1953-1964, 1965-1966; Local 697: 1957-1961, 1961-1966; Local 707: 1956-1962; Local 740: 1948-1960, 1960-1962; Local 835: 1952-1954, 1954-1964; Minutes Local Joint Executive Board: 1958-1970s. Early Local 28 minutes include organizing drives amongst waitresses. Collection to be deposited with UBCSC; permission of the union will be required for use.

A History of Shipbuilding in B.C., As Told by Shipyard Workers. Marine Retirees Association. Vancouver: College Printers, 1977. People's Co-op Books, Marineworkers and Boilermakers Industrial Union Local 1

An overview of the shipbuilding industry in B.C. beginning with early times. Interviewees speak of the unions which represented them, the conditions of production and personalities in the labour force. The unions in this sector represented B.C.'s fastest growing war industry (WWII). Material on the struggles between the CPC and the CCL for leadership of the union during the War. Women

were a significant addition to the workforce in the shipyards in this period. Post-war decline also explained. Material is primarily interviews with union members.

History of the International Woodworkers of America. Grant MacNeill. PABC

From the early organization up to current union activities. (Women present in the union from the 1940s onward, although no mention is included.)

Industrial Relations in Canada. Stuart Jamieson. MacMillan of Canada, 1957. SFU

The IWA in B.C. NW 331.881349 161 C2 PABC

History includes the organization of Hammond Mills in 1943 where women played an important role. No specific mention of women.

IWA/Pritchett Papers. UBCSC

These papers span the earlier organization in the 1930s up to the 1948 split, with a few later documents. Auxiliary records: executive meetings which mention women and their activity; leaflets from organizing campaigns and internal union debates amongst other relevant items. Listed in this bibliography under specific periods. Access to collection restricted.

Labour Gazette: Canada 1920—. SFU, UBC, VPL

Government policy on workers and unions. Material on women, different sectors of the labour force and specific strikes.

Labour History PSA. B.C. Teachers' Federation. Subscription, BCTF

Material on labour movement, teaching guides for Labour Studies.

Labour Policy and Labour Economics in Canada. H.D. Woods, Sylvia Ostrey. Toronto: MacMillan of Canada, 1962. SFU

Overview of government policy and roots of policy; development of law; provincial/federal jurisdiction; arbitration; extraordinary measures (WWII labour legislation for example); public intervention and overview of policy impact. Second part of book is overview of labour force participation including male/female rates of participation and occupations; mobility; unemployment factors; real and money wage levels; wages for office workers and other sectors; geographic impact on wages. Concludes with statement on trade unionism in Canada and thorough bibliography.

Labour Unions III: Verticle File. PABC

19th century unions; struggle for the 8 hour day.

Labour Unions III: Verticle File. PABC

Includes article from the *Western Pulp and Paper Worker*, June 1968, "Our Union's Colourful History" with a discussion of equal pay for equal work.

No Power Greater. Paul Arthur Phillips. B.C. Federation of Labour and Boag Foundation sponsored history of trade unions in B.C., 1967. SFU, UBC, VPL

Material covering organization of specific unions in B.C. Takes up differences between industrial and craft union strategy. Analysis of political forces involved in shaping labour movement. Material on women in war industry. Historical overview of B.C. labour: 19th century to 1960s.

Organized Labour and Politics in Canada: The Development of a National Labour Code. Daniel Coates. Thesis. SFU

The Poor in Vancouver. John Dwyer. Bibliography of UBC sources. UBCSC

Includes material on women, children, ethnic and racial minorities.

Primary Sources in Canadian Working Class History. Russell G. Hahn, Gregory S. Kealey, Linda Kealey, Peter Warrian. UBC, PABC

Listing of manuscripts.

Resources of Archival Material in Vancouver and B.C. Catherine S. K. Chiu. SFU Paper. SFU

Socialism in Canada: A Study of the CCF-NDP in Federal and Provincial Politics. Ivan Avakumovic. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. SFU

History of the CCF, includes material on CCF relations with the unions.

Tough Timber: The Loggers of B.C., Their Story. Myrtle Bergren. Toronto: Progress Books, 1966. VPL

The history of the IWA, concentrating on the Lake Cowichan area where she lived. Detailed description of organizing drives of the 1930s and 1940s. Role of Women's Auxiliary in trade union support and struggle for safer conditions in the forest industry. Sympathetic to the CPC and LPP leadership of the 1930s and 1940s.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 1873-1950: An Historical Review. NWp 331.88 T763h PABC

Includes resolutions on equal pay for equal work; 1886 restrictions on female labour in Ontario; the inclusion of equal pay into the 1935 platform of principles.

Trade Unionism and Acculturation: A Comparative Study of Urban Indians and Immigrant Italians. Stuart Bowman Philipott. M.A. Thesis, UBC, 1963. SFU, UBC

Useful in describing the role of the band council and cultural organization in participation in union activity in the Native community. Mention of women relevant to labour history of fishing industry. Focuses on male role in family economy, however.

A Union Amongst Government Employees: A History of the BCGEU 1919-1979. Bruce McLean. Vancouver: Printcraft, 1979. BCGEU

Extensive oral history interviews, correspondence, minutes and analysis included. Examines creation of the Association and its growth through the 1940s; skirmishes with the Social Credit government; TLC affiliation; strike in 1959; transformation into a trade union and achievement of bargaining rights under the NDP government. Includes interviews with women activists such as Joan Gillatt, Dorothy May, Nancy Hamilton, and a chapter on the role of women in the history of the union.

Union Growth in Canada 1921-1967. Department of Economics and Research, Government of Canada. Ottawa, 1968. SFU
Statistics on union membership.

Union Local Certificates: 1891-1958. Add. MSS 60 VCA
Charters from various Vancouver union locals.

Unionism in B.C. Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union. NWp 971.7 B 863y PABC
Coverage of the 1950s includes some photos of women unionists.

Unionism in the Fishing Industry of B.C. Stuart Jamieson and P. Gladstone. In *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Vol 16, 1950. SFU, UBC

Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council Minutes. Reel 2: 1919-1946, Reel 3: 1946—. Add. MSS 307 VCA
Valuable source of names of active unionists; information from craft unions, attempts to organize unorganized, including women.

A History of Women in the Post Office. Marion Pollack. In *The Vancouver Postal Worker*, Vol 3, #2: March 1976. CUPW
Two part series on history of women in the post office, including their struggle to be included in postal unions. Begins in 1850.

White Collar Union. History of OPIEU (OTEU). Joseph Finley. New York: Octagon Books, 1975. SFU
History of white collar organizing, primarily in the USA, although it describes the spread of OTEU to Canada. History of the two B.C. locals included. Outlines some of perceived difficulties in organizing white collar workers.

Womanvision. Vancouver Cooperative Radio. Coop Radio Tape Library.
Two programmes on Trade Union Women's History. Available for listening. Several more programmes under production.

Work and Wages: The Life and Times of Arthur Slim Evans, 1890-1944. Ben Swanky and Jean Sheils. VPL

Book about the leader of the unemployed in the 1930s. Gives detailed impressions of life and radical politics of the period covered. Information about women includes Corbin strike. See section 2(e), *The Depression Years, Labour Organizations and Women*.

b) Facts and Figures About Working Women

Agnew, Helen Smith. Box 51, File 1, Angus MacInnis Collection. UBCSC
Responsible for study on women for ILO. Worked for YWCA, president of War Council for 5 years.

William Bennett Memorial Collection. UBCSC
Includes: *Women on Guard*, B. Millard, Moscow, 1942; *Mothers in Overalls*, New York, 1942; *80 Million Women for Peace, Women in China Today*, 1952; *Lenin on the Women's Question*, Clara Zeitken, Toronto, no date; *Women in the USSR*, Moscow, 1943; *Heroines*, S. Small, no date; *Miss USSR, The Story of a Girl Stalhanovist*, New York, no date; *Soviet Women*, R. Maurer, New York, no date; *Marxism and the Women's Question*, Toronto, 1943; *New Worlds for Women*, Dorise Neilson, Toronto, no date (Box 3/32a); *Women and Communism*, London, 1950; and *The Tragedy of Women's Emancipation*, Emma Goldman, New York, no date in Box 3/32b.

The American Woman, Her Changing Social, Economic and Political Roles, 1920-1970. William H. Chafe. New York: Oxford University Press, 1972. SFU
Useful for comparative American data on women in the American labour force 1930s-1950s. Includes material on women's experience within American labour movement.

Canadian Labour Force Estimates 1931-1950. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Government of Canada. Reference Paper. SFU
Analysis of participation of groups in labour force; peaks of employment; suggests stability in number of women employed through Depression.

Changing Patterns in Women's Employment. Canadian Department of Labour. VPL
Traces development of permanent female sector of labour force.

The Double Ghetto: Canadian Women and Their Segregated Work. Pat and Hugh Armstrong. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1978. SFU Women's Centre
Describes women's situation in Canadian job market as part of reserve army of labour. Analysis of separation of domestic and productive labour. Looks at attitudes towards women workers. Historical overview of Canadian working women.

Female Labour Force Participation: Choice or Necessity. Patricia Connelly. In *Atlantis* 3, Pt 1, Spring 1978. SFU

Motivation for jobs is economic necessity for most women. When women choose to work outside the home it must compensate for the increased costs for household products, childcare, etc.

The Girl of the New Day: Canadian Working Women in the 1920s.

Veronica Strong-Boag, *Labour/Le Travailleur*, 1979. SFU
Study of working conditions and consciousness of women workers; union militancy of blue collar workers; attitude of unions and reformers towards women workers; role of ethnic loyalties in forming militancy and creating divisions; function of marriage as a more attractive option for women than wage labour under poor conditions. Union data from Ontario and Quebec. Useful for comparison.

Helena Gutteridge Story. *Pacific Tribune*, March 8, 1957. UBC
SFU

Life of Helena Gutteridge, activist in CCF and early labour movement.

Honest Womanhood: Feminism, Femininity and Class Consciousness Among Toronto Working Women, 1893-1914.

Toronto: New Hogtown Press, 1976. SFU
Model for analysis; extensive data on women workers and their resistance to oppressive working conditions. Femininity functioned not as a pacifying force but to reinforce feminist and class consciousness. The real reasons for women's relative inactivity were the place of women in working life and work ecology. Women were floaters in the labour market without craft union experience. Women created informal patterns of solidarity. Data on domestics, waitresses, print-shop and clerical workers, shopkeeping, teaching, garment industry. Women held their own in strikes.

Indians at Work, an Informal History of Native Indian Labour in British Columbia, 1959-1930. Rolf Knight. Vancouver: New Star Books, 1978.

Chapter on commercial Fishing and Cannery Work particularly useful in tracing economic role of Native women. History of labour struggles involving cannery workers.

International Labour Organization: Equal Opportunities for Women VPL

A review of ILO policy to which Canadian trade unions are expected to subscribe.

J.S.M. Collector, VCA VCA

Contains material on women's clubs in Vancouver area. Useful for a comparison of attitudes to those of trade union women. Some material on Native and Chinese domestics.

Last Hired, First Fired: Women and the Canadian Workforce.

Patricia Connelly. Toronto: Women's Press, 1978. SFU
Study of women in the Canadian economy using the model of the reserve army of labour as the framework of the analysis. Between 1901-1971, 65% of Canadian women were in female-typed occupations.

The Law Relating to Working Women. Women's Bureau, Canada Department of Labour, December 1973. VPL, SFU

Review of legislation relating to women workers. Material from ILO. Also surveys implementation of laws in various countries. Covers 1919 onwards.

Luchinsky, Patricia Mary. Box 51, File 12, Mac Innis

Collection UBCSC

Brief biography of CCF woman, member of the HREU (AFL). Delegate of union to Victoria TLC.

MacGill, Helen Gregory. Vancouver Social Services VCA
Material on early social services in Vancouver, including childcare.

Maternity Protection for Women in the Workforce. CDL. SFU
Analysis of participation rates of married women in different periods (1919, 1931 for example) and the relative need for maternity benefits.

Occupational Trends in Canada 1931-1961. Research Project on the Training of Skilled Manpower Report #11. Canada Department of Labour, Sept. 1963. SFU

Data and analysis of women's participation in the labour force. Participation by sector, and percentage of labour force.

A Not Unreasonable Claim, Women and Reform in Canada 1880s-1920s. Edited by Linda Kealey. Toronto: Women's Press, 1979. SFU

"Divided Allegiances: The Response of Farm and Labour Women to Suffrage" by Carol Bacchi compares the class basis of women's response to the suffrage movement and the question of the vote.

A Partial List of Materials Held in Special Collections (UBC Main Library, SC) Related to Women in the Canadian Economy, Women and Organized Labour and Women and Socialism. Linda Hale, 1978. UBCSC

Representation of Women in the Public Service. Public Service Commission of Canada, Staffing Branch, 1976. CUPW

Resources for Feminist Research/RFR DRF; Vol. VII, #2. Toronto: OISE, July 1979. SFU

Canadian women's history: teaching and research.

Review of the Federal and Provincial Major Legislation Relevant to Women in Public Employment. Public Service Commission of Canada, Staffing Branch, 1977. CUPW
Laws regulating women's employment in public sector (including exclusionary laws).

The Segregated Participation of Women in the Canadian Labour Force 1941-1971. Pat and Hugh Armstrong. *The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, November 1975. SFU

In Her Own Right. Ed. by Cathy Kess and Barbara Latham. Victoria: Camosun College (Liberal and Applied Arts Division), 1981.

Selected essays on women's history in B.C.

Union Maids. Vancouver's Organized Women Workers 1900-1915. Star Rosenthal. *B.C. Studies*, #41, Spring 1979. SFU, UBC
Women in the Vancouver area organized despite the label placed on them by the labour movement as "unorganizable." Traces organizing efforts of the Telephone Workers' Auxiliary to IBEW #213; the tailoresses, laundry workers, waitresses and the Domestic Employees' Union of B.C. The latter defined themselves as industrial workers, argued against the low status of their work, demanded the right to organize, decent wages, limited hours of work, and a union hiring hall.

Women and the Status of Part-Time Work. Evelyn Bayefsky. Canada Department of Labour. VPL

Women and the Trade Unions. Sheila Lewenhak. London: Ernest Benn Ltd., 1977. SFU
Extensive survey of women's participation in English, Irish and Scottish labour movements. Unions led by male workers often excluded women or discriminated against them. Through self-organization women won a place in the larger labour movement, despite continued discrimination. Examines the role of the National Trade Union Women's League; effects of the cycles of the reserve army of labour; struggles for equal pay. Detailed basis for comparison to Canadian women's labour history.

Women and Unions. Julie White. Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women. Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1980.
Survey of the historical and current position of women in Canadian unions. Historical material concentrates on Ontario, B.C. and Quebec in the period of 1881-1921. This period was one which determined the structures and priorities of the Canadian labour movement and established its framework for looking at working women. Early craft unions reflected three attitudes: the belief that women should be in the home; a concentration on protective

legislation for women and children and supporting unionization for those women who did continue in the labour force. White argues with current data drawn from industrial and public sector unions, as well as with examples of female unionists' struggles that unionization has for the most part improved the conditions and wages for working women, challenging feminist analysts who argue that unionization has failed to help women or that only alternate women's unions can aid working women.

Women at Home: The Cost to the Canadian Economy. Studies of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. Frances D. Lacasse. VPL

Women at Work, Ontario 1850-1930. Edited by Janice Acton, Penny Goldsmith and Bonnie Shepard. Toronto: Women's Educational Press, 1974. SFU
Varying approaches to the experiences of women working as domestics, prostitutes, nurses, teachers, and garment workers. Includes general articles on methodology.

Women in Canada History Project. *The Canadian Women's History Series.* OISE, Department of History, 1978. PABC
Extensive bibliography of manuscripts and pamphlets in Canadian archives pertaining to women. Includes labour history listings for B.C.

Women's History Project. Women's Auxiliary of the UFAWU. UFAWU

Extensive research has been done by these women into the history of trade union women in B.C. They have studied women's participation directly in unions and as supporters, through the formation of women's groups and support committees, as well as women's auxiliaries. They have surveyed women's experiences from the turn of the century to present day, using both interviews and primary research. They will be producing a survey book on women's labour history in B.C.

c) Methodologies for Research and Analysis

Aural History Institute of B.C. — Handbook. Provincial Archives B.C. *A Guide to Aural History Research.* SFU, UBC
Methods of conducting aural research: taping techniques, interviewing and analysis of data. Important for women's labour history research as much of the data can only be found from first-hand sources.

Frontiers, A Journal for Women's Studies, Vol. II, #2, Summer 1977. Women's Studies, University of Colorado
The issue is dedicated to a discussion of oral history and its relevance to women's studies. Includes interview with trade union

woman and interview format prepared by "The 20th Century Trade Union Woman" – Vehicle for Social Change Project at University of Michigan. Includes extensive bibliography of oral history work and projects relevant to women.

Hidden in the Household: Women's Domestic Labour Under Capitalism. Edited by Bonnie Fox. Contributors: Wally Seccombe, Emily Blumenfeld, Bruce Curtis, Susan Mann, Linda Briskin. Toronto: Women's Press, 1980.

"*Hidden in the Household*, a collection of pathbreaking articles, seriously examines this question and presents insightful analyses of women's role in the maintenance of the economic structure of western societies." Quote from Women's Press brochure.

More Than a Labour of Love: Three Generations of Women's Work in the Home. Meg Luxton. Toronto: Women's Press, 1981. "Based on interviews with three generations of housewives from a Canadian mining town, the book convincingly demonstrates that domestic labour is one of the central work processes of this society." Quote from Women's Press brochure.

Trade Union Women – A Study of Their Participation in New York City Unions. Wertheimer and Nelson. Cornell University Industrial Relations, 1975. SFU

Examines the motivations for and barriers against women's involvement. Surveys attitudes of male trade union leaders; interviews with women unionists. Compares concerns of leaders, activists and those not involved.

Where Are the Organized Women Workers. *Feminist Studies*. Alice Kessler-Harris, 1975. SFU

Analysis of the historic exclusion of women from the trade union movement based on examination of the structure and decision-making process of unions. Addresses male control in defining issues and subsequent difficulties for women in addressing their needs.

Women and Trade Unions in B.C., 1900-1920, The Social Organization of Sex Discrimination. Marie L. Campbell for the Women's Research Centre, June 1978. Women's Research Centre

Analysis of structure and ideology of craft unions and incapacity to address women workers' needs. Unions functioned to exclude, rather than include unskilled workers. Women's role outside of the home, in production not accepted. Examines different ways through which women excluded both from unions and leadership. Provides framework to examine other periods.

Women in the Canadian Labour Force: The Union Response. Janice Y. Pentland-Smith. Thesis, August 1977. SFU
Participation of women in the labour force and trade union

response. Looks at benefits of unionization for women workers. Suggests that unions must take into account women's position on the labour market (reserve army of labour) and demands outside of production in order to meet women workers' needs. Describes increasing consciousness of trade union women. History of SORWUC as response to women workers' needs. Looks at both mythical and real barriers to women becoming class conscious (internalization of self-image of non-worker; type of production women located in and organizational constraints; lack of seriousness towards women's work in society, etc.). Sees changing role of women in unions, also reflected in demands. Survey taken of union contracts for built-in sex bias (e.g. use of male pronouns).

The Woman Worker and The Trade Unions. Theresa Wolfson, Ph.D. New York: International Publishers, 1926.

Addresses needs of working women based on a survey of women's role in early American union movement. Finds a high level of militancy. Relates women's exploitation in industry to her role in family.

Women's Labour Research Project. Sara Diamond, SFU. 2043 Pandora St., V5L 1N1, 1978. SFU, BCFL

Research for this bibliography. A series of taped interviews about the experience of women trade unionists in the period covered by this bibliography: 1930-1950, are accompanied by a guide. (Detailed listing in aural history section of bibliography.) Production of book of edited transcripts underway with Press Gang Publishers. Funded in Summers 1978-1979 by PABC Youth Employment Project, B.C. Department of Labour.

The Working Class Record. *Archivaria* 4, Summer 1977
Examination of the application of oral history techniques by various labour and Canadian historians (Abella, Dick, Hann and Kealey).

Worlds of Pain: Life in the Working Class Family. Lillian Breslow Rubin. New York: Basic Books, Harper and Colophon Books, 1976.

Using oral interviews the book provides an analysis of the socialization process in the American nuclear family, the roles of men and women, effects of work on family life. Material dates 1950s on but includes earlier references. US West Coast sources, useful for comparison.

d) Aural History Collections

Oral History Phonotapes, UBC 1973 UBC
Tapes include interviews with women active in the B.C. labour movement: Ester Spooner, active in the IWA; Connie Pepper;

Hilda Kristiansen. Other women active in working class communities.

Provincial Archives of B.C.

Includes:

- 13-1: Ida Proulx: Work in sawmills (transcript)
- 34-1: Connie Pepper: World War I vet, life in Britannia Beach
- 54-1, 2: Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hammond: Mill and school strikes in Maillardville (transcript)
- 141-1: Mary Norton: Socialism and suffrage, minimum wages
- 155-1: Yvonne Cocke: Women and politics, education, working women and WWII
- 204-1: Amy Dalgleish: CCF/NDP and women, sex education
- 539-1: Dora Kloss: 40 years in B.C. logging camps (transcript)
- 810-1, 2: Mary Hamilton: Student and teacher 1908-1951
- 1351-1: Ermine Ramsey: Women's life in B.C. logging camps, Niemu float camp, labour issues
- 1355-1: William Hope: changes in Hammond Cedar because of WWII
- 1377-1: Estella Grace Mills: Logging life for women and the Women's Institute (transcript)
- 2350-1, 2, 3: Women in the Vancouver area 1920s-30s, fishing, work in hotels and the hotel strikes 1930s, WWII strikes
- 2351-1, 2: Helen L. Davis: Nursing in B.C., health conditions during WWII
- 2629-1: Hazel G. McIntosh: Nursing in the Lardeau area 1920-1940
- 2664-1: Daisy Webster: Growth of socialism in B.C., women MLAs
- 2669-1: Henrietta L. Montgomery: Experiences as a B.C. Tel operator 1908-1960, supervisor in the 1919 strike

Women's Labour History Collection: PABC, SFU Archives, BC Federation of Labour. Guide to collection in repositories.

Includes:

- Anita Anderson:* Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, domestic worker, Yugoslavian community and union consciousness, Trocedero strike 1936
- Anna Arthur:* Work at Boys' Industrial School, organization in the B.C.G.E.A., equal pay for equal work
- Jack Atkinson:* Ladysmith Ladies' Auxiliary, he describes attitudes of women in area to IWA.
- Ellen Barber:* One of first women active in Vancouver Trades and Labour Congress, laundry and communications workers, working in WWII
- Myrtle Bergren:* domestic and agricultural work, on staff for the IWA, Communism and the unions, the WIUC split in 1948, women's auxiliaries, United Packinghouse Workers' organization in Okanagan 1946
- Daisy Brown:* On staff for the HREU, marital status of women in

industry, conditions of work, leadership shake-ups in 1948
Ruth Bullock: Domestic work, CCF activist, childbirth and birth control in the 1930s, cannery work, joining the Trotskyists, organizing campaigns amongst clerical workers at Burrard Drydocks

Josephine Charlie: Fish cannery worker, UFAWU and Native Brotherhood membership, race conflicts, early organization, childcare issues

Vivian Dowding: Birth control pioneer, CCF membership, distributing birth control during the Depression

Suzie Fawcett: Working at Hotel Vancouver, membership in the CBRT, solidarity strike in 1950, Secretary-Treasurer of the local
Buster Foster: Steward in the shipyards during WWII supervising women, strike during the War, his concern about women taking family men's jobs after the War.

Joan Gillatt: Changes in women's (government) employment during the War, steward for the BCGEA, discrimination against women in civil service, Vice-President and acting President of Association

Thelma Godkin: IWA steward, first woman in woods in Chemainus area, attitudes of men to women in woods

Josephine Hallock: Organized domestic workers with the Trades and Labour Congress in 1943, HREU member, active on Union Label Committee for many years.

Gladys Hilland: Farmers Unity League in Saskatchewan, work in Sitka Spruce, organizing plant into the IWA, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 1-217, 1946 march to Victoria during the strike, breakaway from IWA in 1948, Woodworkers Industrial Union of Canada

Effie Jones: CCF, CPC membership and activism with the unemployed, Housewives League, support for the post-office occupation, defense of arrested men; mayoral candidate in 1947

Janet Judd: Postal clerk, one of the first woman fulltimers in 1960, first woman dispatcher, establishing the right to maternity leave, racism at work and in community against Blacks and Japanese

Peggy Kennedy: Boeings Aircraft during the War, women in Sea Island plant and Georgia sub-plant; equal pay but not equal promotion, writer of women's column for *756 Review*, editor of *Review*

Lake Cowichan Women's Auxiliary: Composite tape on history of the auxiliary through the 1930s and 1940s up to the split in the IWA and the establishment of the WIUC. Worked for community services, health care, War effort, union support, political education and social activities in the community.

Verna Ledger: Work at Canadian Forest Products, established equal pay in 1966, fall in number of women hired in mills, Regional Director of Safety

Anne Marshall: Waitress, garment worker, organized at Jantzen's, entered the ILGWU, full-time organizer 1946-1962.

May Martin: Restaurant worker, joined union because angry at anti-union firings, organized in Yukon, 1945-46 master agreement established, campaign for transportation during late hours of work, takeover of Vancouver leadership by International

Sara McKinnon: Worked at St. Paul's Hospital in the laundry, changed company union into real union, bread and butter issues, active on education committee, on executive

Edra McLeod: Worked in Boeings during the War, entered BC Hydro employ in 1944, stayed on and became bus driver, union supported equal pay, single parenting

Pearl Moreau: Worked at Fraser Cafe when poor conditions, fought for stronger union shop, resistance to sexual harrasment, equal pay, VDTLC member and on negotiating team for union, ran for president

Jim Morrison: History of local 28 HREU: organized 42 cafes, 600 new members; problem was policing contracts in face of high turnover, 24 hour operations; primarily female membership until 1940s hotel drives; after hotels organized concentration was on larger shops not cafes

Emily Nutall: Worked in restaurant industry 1930s, organizer for HREU 1940s in canteens in industry; won night cab fare for women; B.C. master agreement; women's issues: dresing rooms, sexual harrasment; Progressives in union defeated 1946

Jeanne Ouellette: First union activity support of Longshoremen's strike in 1935 on the Island; worked with IWA women's auxiliary; stayed with IWA and CCF after the split

Muriel Overgaard: Worked in retail stores, then as part-time school board employee; Local President for 8 years, then Island Local and President of B.C. Division CUPE: ran for NDP office.

Alice Person: IWA member; hired at Hammond Cedar during the War; equal pay was central issue for her; became involved in organizing campaign as a steward and then as a warden

Jonnie Rankin: Entered the shipyards during the War; active in Boilermakers; wrote women's column for *Main Deck*; women wanted to stay on after the War as working won them self-respect

Marion Sarich: Worked as domestic from age of 13; organized domestics in 1930s with Housewives League to get TLC charter; worker at Trocedero, organized and struck it; organized at Army/Navy; HREU fought for equal pay; later became postal worker

Jean Scott: Domestic worker in the 1930s; 1946 began work for Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union; organized support for 1947 strike at Packinghouse Workers; organized office workers into OTEU Local 15

Bertha Souderholm: Active with Finnish community and women's organizations; worker at Berryland involved in organizing campaign in 1940s; won solidarity and fulltime work

Barbara Stewart: Domestic worker in 1936, became waitress; participated in job actions to win employer provision of laundered uniforms; women worked out of economic necessity; became business agent, delegate to the VDLC

Lil Stoneman: Teacher in B.C. in 1910s; on relief in the 1930s; active in unemployed movement; joined Women's Labour League, organizing for jobs, birth control and support for the unemployed Became Secretary of League

Marge Storm: Worked at Pacific Veneer since the 1940s, became steward, recording secretary of local; fought for equal pay for women and end of separate seniority lists for women and men

Eileen Tallman: Organized banks in 1940-1; organized for Steelworkers; supported the CCF in political struggles against the LPP leadership; led campaign in Ontario to organize Eatons in the 1950s

Eva Vaselenek: Worked in fish plant in Richmond, conditions very bad; involved with workers in protesting conditions; joined the UFAWU (1944-46); became organizer for union; issue of equal pay for women and different nationalities

Chris Waddell: Worked in Aristocratic Restaurant, joined HREU, helped to establish union and set precedent of informational picketing; executive member, business agent for 12 years

Richard and Phyllis Whisker: Family support for coal miners in 1912-1913 strike; women were on the picket lines; strike created long-term hostilities in the community

Bill White: President of Boilermakers local in Prince Rupert during the War; women were accepted into the yards as helpers or improvers; women became union stewards

Elizabeth Wilson: Worked for the CCF and in support of the unemployed organizations of the 1930s; women received \$13/month on relief; fought for scrip instead of food hand-outs and decent clothing.

2. THE DEPRESSION YEARS

a) Working Class Politics & Working Women

British Columbia Workers' News. CPC Press: 1935. SFU, UBC Contains CPC analysis of the position of women and many articles about women in and outside of production in this period. Information on organizing drives of the time; also unemployed women. Includes telephone workers organizing; woman throws rock through unemployment office; the struggle against eviction for non-payment of rent; women and the Canadian League against War and Fascism; International Women's Day; anti-war activities; the creation and programme of the Women's Labour League; support for free birth control; beginning of the Cumberland Women's Auxiliary; women's support for the Relief Camp workers;

Restmore Factory Girls support for RCWU; strike at the Only Restaurant; domestic workers organize; demand minimum wage, support of unions and community groups; Longshore Women's Auxiliary and strike support; conference on unemployment held by women; "Women Will Resist Capitalist War"; exploitation of women in department stores; unionization issues; Women's Labour League decides to organize unorganized women around economic demands. (These are listed in chronological order.)

B.C. Workers News—1936. SFU, UBC

B.C. Workers News—1937—becomes *The People's Advocate* (see entry this section). SFU, UBC

Includes: placement of 5000 unemployed girls on farms; women under Hitler; counselling for married women; White Lunch strike; wages and conditions of restaurant employees; shorter work week demanded by store clerks; victory of White Lunch workers; unemployed girls told to enter domestic service; Scott's Cafe unionized; white women fired from jobs in Chinese restaurants by the city (Vancouver); hospital workers organize; technological change and hospital lay-offs.

Builders and Rebels: A Short History of the CCF in B.C., 1932-1961. NWp 329.9711 C778s PABC

Women's material includes CCF bills to improve nurses; conditions of work, act to protect the right to organize, pictures of 3 women MLAs, equal pay for equal work.

CCF and Labour. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 32-1 UBCSC

Programmes for labour includes 1938 convention decision to participate actively in union organization. Women such as Eileen Tallman became CCF inspired union organizers.

Canadian Progressives on the March. Regina Manifesto, New York: LID Pamphlet Series, 1945. SFU

Introduction outlines origins of CCF, includes text of founding Manifesto, need for socialized, planned economy, peaceful transition to socialism, need and framework for labour code; guarantee of a job, right to organize unions.

Communism in B.C. Citizens' League of B.C., 1935.

NWp 971.7 C581 PABC

Pamphlet describes C.P.C. party activity and structures in B.C. Suggests that Communists lead strikes not to win but to recruit to their movement and open the way to general strike. This, it claims, exploits workers, trade unionists and their families. Examples of WUL led strikes include those in Vancouver restaurants. Calls on "intelligent" union leaders to avoid strikes. Affiliated organizations which include women are: WUL, Foodworkers branch of the WUL,

the Young Communist League, Canadian Labour Defense League, Communications Workers League, Women's Labour League, Young Pioneers, Fishermen's and Cannerymen's Industrial Union.

The Conquest of Poverty or Money, Humanity and Christianity.

G.G. McGeer. California: Omni Press, 1935. SFU
Right-wing populist tract on solutions to the Depression.

The Origins of the CCF in B.C. Eleanor R. Toren. B.A. Thesis, Political Science, UBC, 1958. UBC

Process of founding and local organization of the CCF in B.C.

The People's Advocate—1938 SFU, UBC

Includes: conditions of Native people (including women) in B.C.; speed-ups in laundry and lay-offs; International Women's Day themes; boycott of Japan; review of unionization in B.C.; Piggly-Wiggly and Safeway workers organize; Five and Ten clerks and chain drugstore clerks organize; women aid unemployed men (Mothers' Council); canneries force down wages; women starving and denied relief; conditions in hops fields (child labour); conditions in cannery towns (women faint from the heat).

The People's Advocate—1939 SFU, UBC

Includes: VTLC plans to organize the city's unorganized; new wages for canneries won; announcement of registration of women for National Defense brings protest from women MLA's and others; housewives organize against high prices.

Right Hand, Left Hand. Dorothy Livesay. Erin: Press Porsepic, 1977. SFU Women's Centre

Contains both autobiographical and historical material on Livesay as well as her writings on Depression struggles and the Communist Party of the time. She travelled across B.C. as a journalist for *The Worker*. Material on wives in the Corbin miners' strike, conditions of life for women in company towns, attitudes in society and left towards women, attitudes towards sexuality.

Some Aspects of the Socialist Movement in B.C., 1898-1933.

Ronald Grantham. UBC Masters Thesis, 1942. UBC, SFU
Origins of the CCF—details founding organizations and process of initiation.

Through CCF Glasses. Grace MacInnis, Charles J. Woodsworth. 1935. NW 329.971 C77 8M PABC

CCF programme for reform during the Depression. Analyzes industrial structure of Canada. Advocates social ownership of resources and industry. Criticizes and demands the repeal of Section 98. It bans political organizations that advocate or use violence to bring about social change. Penalties: 20 years imprisonment for wearing badge or button of organization, imprisonment for anyone who in the past has attended meeting, spoken, distributed material

for organization, accused assumed guilty until otherwise proven, etc. CCF and CPC cannot cooperate because the CCF believes in constitutional change, CPC does not. Women increasingly care about legislation and who makes the laws. A woman's worries include her husband's job, children's health and futures, old age. Women would benefit from CCF social security: pensions for widows, insurance, medical/dental care. Women should have equal opportunity to work and equal pay: only economic equality brings true equality. Women must fight side by side with men.

To the Youth of B.C. YCL District #9. NWp 320.532 Y 78t
PABC

Broadsheet opposing war and fascism, calling for the unity of all youth. Young workers, students, farmers, trade unionists, organized and unorganized, YMCA, International Bible Students, and Church organizations must defend the "Right to Organize", "Block War Plans of Canadian Government", fight for "Scholarships not Battleships", "Bread not Bullets" and oppose Fascist gangs and hoodlums in demonstration on June 15, 1935, National Youth Day.

Uphill, Thomas Hubert. A958 PABC

Labour leader in Fernie Riding who supported the Corbin strikers; letter from the Friends of the USSR about his speaking at International Women's Day; letter from Civilian Widows and Orphans Association; letter from L. Persity about marriage in the USSR; information on the BCGEA in 1953.

What We Propose. Tim Buck. 1936. SFU

CPC Manifesto influenced by Popular Front policy adopted by CPC, includes analysis of impact of Depression on family, lack of relief, WUL merger with International unions, need for unionization, attack on CCF.

Women and the Communist Party USA, 1930-1940. Robert Shaffer. *Socialist Review*, #45, Vol 9 #3, May-June, 1979. SFU, UBC

Article traces the positions and activity of the American CP on emancipation of women. Author identifies several determining factors: prioritization of the industrial sectors in the early 1930s; Popular Front turn in 1935; conservative attitudes of the Soviet CP. Debate occurred as to whether women were backwards or very combative but held back by the actions of men. As well, concept that women had special role to play in class struggle as "social unifiers" developed. In later period (post-1935) the CP USA increasingly worked in mass women's organizations. Many women joined CP during 1930s. Women's units developed to facilitate women's political work.

Women's Council: Provincial CCF. Angus MacInnis Collection; Box 24, File 16. UBCSC

Mostly social activities of CCF; women organize CCF support.

Workers Unity League of Canada (see section on Trade Unions as well).

b) Birth Control and Childcare

Birth Control Notes—Pamphlet #2. Parents' Information Bureau. June 1, 1937. Kaufman Rubber. PC

Should not have children when you can't afford to support them. Compares rhythm to diaphragm method.

The Future of the Race. Eugenics Society of Canada. PC
Lists support from ecclesiastical bodies, including United Church Anglican Bishops in London, Central Conference of Jewish Rabbis, Methodist, Unitarian, Churches of Christ, Universalist, Methodist and Episcopal Churches in the U.S.A.

The Province. January 13, 1934, p. 5 SFU

Vancouver Day Nursery Association, run by upper middle class women, announced that it will provide domestics beginning in January, in Vancouver. Domestics referred by Association on request, child of servant placed in home of another low income mother; 10¢ paid by child's mother and 20¢ by Nursery Association.

Saturday Night. October 21, 1936. SFU

Article on Kaufman Rubber, Canadian Birth Control supplier and test case he was fighting based on arrest of Dorothea Palmer, woman working for him distributing birth control materials. She was charged with possessing "obscene materials", and giving them to Catholic women, thus contravening the Church and community morals.

c) Depression conditions

A Very Ordinary Life. Rolf Knight. Vancouver: New Star Books. SFU

Describes life of German immigrant woman who came to Canada in the hopes of a better life. Details of Depression in Vancouver and working class community, daily living.

The Bennett New Deal: Fraud or Portent. J.R.H. Wilcox, *Issues in Canadian History Series*. Zaslow, Morris, gen. ed. Toronto: Copp Clark, 1968. SFU

Material on Depression conditions, commentary on Bennett programme, outlines proposed legislation.

The Canadian Economy in the Great Depression. G.E. Safarin. Carleton Library. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1970. SFU

Economic history, gives national overview of cycles in Depression, unemployment, import and export markets, regional material. Details each period: the downswing of 1929-1933, recovery of 1933-1937 and stagnation until War. Useful in relation to female job ghettos: primary and secondary labour markets.

Canadian Workers in the 20th Century. Edited by Irving Abella, David Millar. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1978. SFU

The Crowsnest Pass During the Depression. A Social-Economic History of South-East B.C. 1918-1939. William Alexander Sloan. University of Victoria, 1968. PABC

Describes labour and unemployed conditions in the 1930's. In 1937 strike of Fernie and District Unemployed Association the women refused the offers from the government, demanding increases but men were willing to give in. Apparently represented difficulties women encountered feeding and providing for their families on sum offered. Unemployed women in 1938 organized an education and training programme for the district. Details of life in company towns: housing and social life. History of miners' strikes. Corbin strike issues (housing, etc.).

Depression. Angus MacInnis Collection. UBCSC
Contains pamphlet *Hard Facts Vs. Soft Soap* by Joseph Morton, written in 1954 about causes of Depression. Copy of speech given by MacInnis outlining the causes of the Depression and the response of the Bennett government to it. No specific mention of women, but useful in order to understand CCF analysis of problems posed by the Depression.

Depression Stories. Stanley Hutcheson. Vancouver: New Star Books, 1976. SFU
Impact of Depression on B.C.: Interior, Kootenays, work in camps, unemployed women in the hobo "jungles", women teaching in "jungles", conditions for hospital workers, domestic labour, relief.

Hard Times: An Oral History of the Great Depression. Studs Terkel. New York: Pantheon Books. SFU
The book which popularized aural history. USA-specific material for use in comparison to Canadian.

Housewives' Report: B.C. Housewife. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 35, Folder 1B. July-Aug., 1939. UBCSC
Analysis of commodity prices. Takes up problems of unemployment and social welfare requirements.

Responses to the Depression: Three Women's Groups in B.C. Mary P. Powell. UBC Thesis, 1967. UBC, SFU

Five hundred single women in Vancouver on relief; YWCA administers all Vancouver relief for single women; job placement; Women's Missionary Society of United Church; National Council of Women; pressure groups for women.

Stump Ranch Chronicles. Rolf Knight. Vancouver. NW 971 331.0971 K71 VPL, SFU, UBC
Includes the experiences of the "hired girl"; sharing of domestic work.

The Vancouver Book. Chuck Davis, General Editor. Vancouver: J.J. Douglas, 1976. PABC
Includes description of difficulties housewives faced in providing for families in 1932; relief for couple reduced to \$12.50.

Wages and Hours of Work in Canada, 1929, 1934, 1935. Canadian Department of Labour, Canada Government. SFU
Scales of hours and pay rates—not broken down by sex but possible by comparing data which locates women workers in sectors to develop an overview of women's hours and wages. For example, in 1934, a telephone operator earned \$4.50/week for a 48-hour week. This compared to \$5.00/week for a 45-hour week in 1929, before the Depression.

The Wretched of Canada—Letters to R.B. Bennett. L.M. Grayson and Michael Bliss, editors. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977. SFU
Letters from people suffering during the Depression to Prime Minister Bennett. Includes letter from Vancouver day worker. "we are in rags". People beg for relief. Also includes Bennett's replies.

d) Employment of Women and Unemployment of Women

British Columbia Department of Labour Reports: 1930's. VPL, SFU, UBC

Information on various aspects of women's employment in B.C. Includes important discussion of Minimum Wage Laws. Detailed listing of unions in the province and executive members. This material is worth reviewing because of central role of Provincial governments in establishing labour legislation.

1932: Minimum wages; 732 organized women workers in B.C.

1933: Restaurant agreement in Vancouver; 8-hour day, 6-day work week; Mother's Allowance strained; increased demands for domestics; little other work for women; work week reduced resulting in drop in take-home pay.

1934: Hours of work exemptions such as for laundries; Minimum Wage standards and exemptions.

1935: 18% drop in employment opportunities through the year;

hop pickers strike in Chilliwack; HREU Local 28 establishes union hiring in B.C.; Board of Industrial Relations given power to survey Minimum Wages.

1936: B.C. Restaurant strikes; YWCA aid to unemployed female job seekers.

1937: Hotel strike Vancouver; waitresses win union recognition; wage increases.

1938: Restaurants establish that owner must supply uniform; split shifts confined to 14 hours; 1371 women in B.C. unions.

1939: Minimum wages set for cannery workers; 1121 women in B.C. unions.

Canadian Labour Gazette. 1930's. VPL, SFU, UBC
Examples include:

Canadian Labour Gazette: 1935

National material on labour force and labour movement. Conditions of waitresses in B.C.; ILO resolutions on the employment of women underground in the mines; Canadian banks; statistics of benefits; Fair Wages and Hours Act; strikes of agricultural and restaurant workers; Minimum Wage Law for women; Mother's Allowance; women and unemployment information.

Canadian Labour Gazette: 1936

Includes: women and unemployment; collective agreements for Vancouver hotels and farm workers; hours and conditions of work for drugstores and health workers; statistics for strikes; B.C. Industrial Relations Act; Minimum Wage for offices; Mothers' Allowance; Women's Council on wages and hours of work.

Canadian Labour Gazette: 1937

Includes: Legislations affecting women; TLC resolutions on women's unemployment and record of convention votes; strikes, material on hours and conditions of work.

Canadian Labour Gazette: 1938

Includes: Women's Employment Committee report; The Factories Act of B.C.; amendments to the act.

Canadian Labour Gazette: 1939

Includes: ILO on the employment of women; ILO and the law and the employment of women; legal status of women as workers in Canada; training for women workers in Canada; information on labour organization, strikes.

Female Minimum Wage Act. B.C. Department of Labour, 1936. PABC

Creation of Board of Industrial Relations which can make regular inquiries. Power of Commissions.

Nellie McClung. Vol. 8/32, Current Events Scrapbook. PABC
Theme: should married women work outside the home? Question of who gets a job should be determined by need not gender.

History of Women's Work I and II. Anne Hogan. VPL
Photographic collection at VPL. Annotation to explain the collection. Includes offices workers, unemployed struggles of the 1930's.

Maclean's. 1930's VPL

Articles on working women include:

"This Freedom." A Businesswoman, *Maclean's*, July 15, 1931.
Better to marry than to be a businesswoman since work is tedious and boring and conditions terrible. Every woman who works denies jobs to men with families or who might have families. Birth rate of native-born falling because women working, not having children.

A Spinster: "A Reply to This Freedom," *Maclean's*, Sept. 15, 1931.
Argues against earlier anti-feminist article, that women have place in the workforce and against lack of services such as creches. Women should not be blamed for their terrible working conditions. Fault lies with men responsible for creating these conditions. Marriage is not an adequate solution.

A Wife: "This Bondage," *Maclean's*, Oct. 1, 1931.
Opposes idealization of married life. Describes housewife's day of endless work. Resents financial dependence and "cord of love and bondage."

Mrs. John Scott: "This Anti-Feminism," *Maclean's*, Oct. 15, 1931.
Feminists worked hard to win rights for women in legal and financial areas. Important for women to have women as friends.

"One of them: The Jobless White Collar Women," *Maclean's*, May 1, 1932.

History of woman formerly employed as white collar professional. Tells of degrading experiences at YWCA and ideas for ways of making a living.

Atlee, Bengé: "Should Women Be Men," *Maclean's*, Sept. 15, 1934.
Women live in male-dominated world where women are excluded from power. Intelligent women dissatisfied with their lot since their intellects and talents are destroyed. Must counter Hitler's view of women. He is driving women back to the home with his propaganda. Russian alternative: women work side by side with men, equally respected in Soviets. Employment conditions define way women's work seen (whether or not a labour shortage). Must technologize woman's role so she can enter production. Maternity is oppressive unless there are daycare centres and maternity benefits. Women *should* be manlike since male traits valued.

Province, 1930-1939. SFU, VPL

Province Want Ads, 1930's.

Employers explicit about qualities they desire in employees. Single employees favoured.

Province, Oct. 30, 1932.

Women's clubs work in aid of unemployed women.

Province, Nov. 27, 1932.

Women's clubs providing service for unemployed women who are unsure of where to go for help. YWCA gives food and shelter.

Province, Jan. 13, 1934, p. 5.

Letters to the Editor re: women's employment in domestic service. Wages received are \$5.00/month. Women face long hours, hard work, are half-starved, unhealthy, impoverished. "It's a pity they have not got a leader with some pluck who could call a strike of all women."

Province, January 13, 1934.

"Here and there in a woman's world": business girls go without lunch to buy stockings.

Province, Jan. 12, 1935. "Time on Their Hands and What Vancouver's Unemployed Girls Are Doing With It," Kay Mathers. Co-operative Club formed on Hastings Street, with 160 women registered at time of article. Slogan is "from each according to her ability, to each according to her needs."

Province. "Just Some Girls Faced With Problems of Existence: How Young Women are Battling Unemployment," Eileen Kelsey. Little attention has been given to unemployed girls. Most need to work to survive. Can't take live-in housekeeping jobs because they often have dependents to look after. Biggest problem is appearance as you can't get a job if you look run-down.

Province, Nov. 6, 1936.

Women's Job Board named to advise on jobs for women.

Summary Mothers' Pensions Report (Interim) 1931. B.C. Provincial Secretary, Public Service Commission PABC

Critical of relatively easy access to pensions. Blamed on workers administering relief. Highest relative increase in numbers of unmarried women on allowance, out of all categories. Questions including divorced mothers. Taxpayers oppose divorce and should not have to maintain such women.

Unemployment During the Depression: The Problem of the Single Unemployed Transient in B.C. 1930-1938. Marion Elizabeth Lane. UBC Thesis, 1951. UBCSC

e) Labour Organizations and Women

Cannery Workers and Farm Labourers Union. Yearbook 1937-1938, USA Bennett Collection. UBCSC

Yearbook describes organizing in U.S.A. Attempts made to organize in B.C. later.

CIO File VCA

Newspaper clippings from 1937-1943. For this period mostly mines and logging organization.

Disillusion. 1939. USA PABC

Story of union organization in plywood mills. Includes women characters: sick but secretly pro-union wife, down-to-earth militant from the plant, anti-union office workers. Union fears use of women as tools to convince the men not to strike by anti-union organizations. Goal of protecting the family is emphasized. Socialist realist literature.

Domestic Workers Union—1936. VCA

Clippings on organizing attempts by domestics. They demand inclusion in Minimum Wage Law and social legislation. Supported by many women's groups including the Women's Labour League. 400 signed up out of 2000 in sector. Wage scale presented. Response of society women to drive noted.

Fernie Free Press. Corbin Strike; April 26, 1935, p. 8 PABC

Management cut electricity in homes, recruited strike breakers. Riot when 77 Provincial Police met 400 miners walking from Blairmore. "Many of the injured were women. It was suggested with sound basis by police officers that women were placed in the forefront of picket lines, a tactic used in previous strikes at Blairmore and Estevan."

Fighting for Labour: Four Decades of Work in B.C. 1910-1950.

Compiled and edited by Patricia Wejr and Howie Smith. Sound Heritage Vancouver: B.C. Overtime, 1978. PABC

Material relating to women: Ellen Greenwell interview about women's support for the miners' strike of 1912-1914 in the Nanaimo area; Depression organizing and hunger marches; interview with Jenny Shouldice of the Women's Labour League who describes the 1932 hunger march; the organization of the IWA and the split. Goes with *Four Decades, Four Strikes*, a PABC oral history tape.

The Fisherman, 1938-1939. UFAWU Press. UFAWU; after 1939, UBC, UFAWU

Includes many articles about women and unionization. 1938: Women's Auxiliary to Fishermen's Union formed; negotiations with canneries, appeal to women to join the Women's Auxiliary; articles on women militants; UFFU organization of reduction plants;

women's work and unionization in Alaska canneries; win equal pay; W.A. wants representation at mass meeting.

The Fisherman, 1939.

Includes: W.A. as the bullwark of trade unionism; consumers can support strikes; women go onto the boats with their husbands; Native oppression; account of International Women's Day; poem on domestic work; housewives should get wages; women going to fishing grounds, should build the Auxiliary there; release women from petty work; W.A. joint convention with union.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28. Minute Books, 1935-1940. To be deposited with UBCSC

Minutes include names of activist and executive members, numbers attending meetings; organizing campaigns and difficulties thereof in the cafes; discussions of proposed negotiating positions; the stance of the Local on debates inside the TLC and AFL; strike activity of the Local; activities of the Communist Party and its support groups in relation to the Local; social activities such as dances; harrassment of union members by management; effects of Legislation on the union; the Local's speaker's programme; the use of union Unfair List; definitions of the bargaining unit; priority issues such as uniform laundering; the initial organization of hotels. There were many active women in the Local. The collection is in the process of being deposited with the UBCSC. Permission of the union will be required for its use.

Jobless March on Victoria. Jenny Shouldice, *On the Level*, Unemployment Special, March 1978. Vol. 14 #3 United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
Recollections of her role in and general information about 1932 Hunger March on Victoria.

Labour Organizations in Canada, 1932, 1938, 1939. Canadian Department of Labour, Canada Government, Ottawa SFU
Annual reports excerpted from Labour Gazette. Statistical material on organization by industry, types of unions, proportions of women organized: for example, there were 733 women in unions in B.C. in 1932; 1,371 in 1938, and 1,121 in 1939. Includes listing of union officers.

Let Our People Live. Joseph Gaer, CIO. Angus MacInnis Collection. Box 32A File 16 UBCSC
Average wage explored, pockets of unemployed and underpaid in the consumer goods sector who are unorganized. Testimony of women about conditions. American booklet.

One Big Union. Docket VCA

Post-Office Sitdowners Gazette. Vols. 1 and 2, Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 34-11 UBCSC

Quotes Mrs. R.K. Lusk, President of Mother's Council: "We are behind you in your struggle for a real works programme."

Report: First Congress Against War and Fascism. Oct. 6-7. 1934, Toronto. Bennett Collection, File 43-17(i) UBCSC
Report of women's committee. Delegates from Vancouver and other B.C. centres. Importance of working in women's unions and women's auxiliaries of trade unions since women play important role in war manufacture.

Reports of the Constable of Corbin Detachment of B.C. Provincial Police to Attorney General Department. B.C. Department of the Attorney General. Correspondence Jan. 26, 1935; March 25, 1935; April 20, 1935; April 24, 1935. PABC

On Corbin strike culminating in clash between strikers, women supporters, and strike breakers and RCMP on tractors. Women supported the Corbin miners, were in front of the picket lines attacked by police and strikebreakers on a bulldozer. Women beaten and legs crushed underneath bulldozer. One report claims that Detachment at the strike attacked by these women and unable to stop without being stoned. For Correspondence between the Attorney General and officer, see microfilm index, 1925-1937, 146 reels. Restricted.

Spying on Labour. Fred Rose. Toronto: New Era Publications, 1937. SFU

CPC Publication about company attempts to block union organization (CIO) through manipulation of wives.

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1931-1939. Canadian Department of Labour, Canada Government. SFU
Includes data on numbers and types of strikes (length and result) for these years. Useful for hotel and restaurant strikes in Vancouver area.

Strikes Miscellaneous. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 14-16. UBCSC

"Police Brutality Charged By Uphill"; "Lost Their Heads at Corbin"; "Women Beaten With Riding Crops"; "They Were Hit on Back of Head, Doctor's Statement"; 230 people including women marched to Corbin to protest a breach of faith in contract negotiations, according to Uphill. Caterpillar manned by strikebreakers armed with pick-handles and police with riding crops with 4" lead tips moved into crowd. People trapped by press of crowd and "On went the tractor. Three women were struck down by the snow buster, pinned underneath it and dragged 300 feet in this manner as the caterpillar proceeded like a great army tank." Young married women Mrs. Adamovitch (18) and Mrs. Collins beaten, the latter on the breasts and "her eardrum shattered by another police blow." 28 head and feet injuries occurred. Next day

650 miners marched to Corbin in support of strike: police blockaded town.

**Trades and Labour Congress Convention Minutes
1934-1939. SFU**

Trades and Labour Congress—1934

Convention reports from craft union central. 1934 includes: struggles for relief and unemployment insurance; resolutions against loss of jobs through technical change; positions held by women should be held by men, men can't get jobs because women have them in government, danger to morals of society, should bring pressure against this; resolutions on unemployed youth. Support equal pay for equal work.

Trades and Labour Congress—1935

Women delegates from the ILGWU, Women's Federal Labour Union in Halifax; resolutions on fight for 8 hour day; Mother's Allowance, Minimum Wage Act; improving conditions in restaurants and demanding coverage by Workmen's Compensation; debate on Minimum Wage: will it bring down skilled wages against plight of unorganized workers; Mary McNabb: support Minimum Wage but organize workers.

Trades and Labour Congress—1936

Women delegates: ILGWU, Hatters, Bookbinders, UGWU, demand the right to organize; want ILO regulations for the recruitment of workers to apply to women; domestics, agricultural sector and hall porters. Want collective bargaining rights. In B.C. want protection for civic employees, demand restoration of wage levels. Want Minimum Wages to cover women who have completed their apprenticeships; demands Minimum Wages for male youth to be raised to level of women since undercutting women in garment industry; domestics underpaid in Kitchener, demand all workers to be under Workmen's Compensation; call for TLC organizing committee to be set up, instead given to local unions to follow through, no national strike fund set up; special dues for low wage earners.

Trades and Labour Congress—1937

Women delegates: ACWU, ILGWU, HFWU, Hatters, Office Cleaners, Bookbinders, HREU, UGW, Office and Store Employees. Call for public works programme to counter unemployment; 6-hour day, 5-day week, minimum wage of 50¢/hour, protest conditions in restaurants, demand choice of union for workers and law vs. company unions (TLC draft labour code), suspension of CIO by AFL, TLC still allows CIO to be affiliated, vs. cottage industry conditions, states that TLC is a legislative not a negotiating body.

Trades and Labour Congress—1938

Women delegates: ILGWU, Furworkers, Bookbinders, Cigarmakers, Hatters, Officestores (4 married, 6 single). Demand fair wages or union rates; withdrawal of CIO necessary: reject dual affiliation; right to organize demanded, cleaners want full-time status; ILGWU against sweat shop conditions in cottage industry; retail clerks demand the 8-hour day; OSEA (Toronto): need to organize white collar workers, executive of TLC suggests that the internationals organize; Family Allowance will keep family together and supplement income.

Trades and Labour Congress—1939

Women delegates: HREU, ILGWU, Office Employees, Cigarmakers, Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers, UGW, Glovemakers, Vancouver Stenos, Typists, Bookkeepers and Office Assistants. 9 single women, 2 married. Demand right to organize, better wages for civil servants, 6-hour day, suspend specific dual unions (clothing, fur, etc.). Resolve to organize unorganized (CIO threat), white collar workers; allow executive, call for central body of unemployed organizations, union label posted, need for women's auxiliaries to educate public.

All TLC Minutes from SFU.

"Union Women in B.C. During the Great Depression." Sara Diamond, *Kinesis*, June 1979 Vancouver Status of Women Analysis of conditions influencing unionization of women during the Depression. Includes pressure on the labour market, lack of initiatives by established unions towards women; initiatives of the left-wing Workers Unity League and unions which they later merged with towards women; extensive radicalization of period; response of women to their increased anger at exploitation. Organization surveyed includes fishing industry, hops fields, restaurants, domestic workers, saleswomen, garment workers.

Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council.

Clippings VCA

1933-1939: No direct reference to women: material on CCF affiliation; unemployed struggles (refuses to support rallies); growth since early period outlined.

**Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council 1935-1939
Minutes UBCSC, VCA**

Valuable reference to organization of women workers: garment workers; civic employees; restaurant workers; domestic workers; laundry workers; jam, fruit, and cannery workers; office employees; retail clerks. References to motions in support of unemployed struggles and labour activities by women's organizations; Housewives' League and Vancouver Mothers Council. Discussions and motions of support for organizing of

mainly female job sectors. From material presented it is possible to develop a sense of organizing process and key strikes in various sectors. Formation of Women's Auxiliaries to several locals described. Issues and demands of unions in this period outlined. Although this was a Council of craft unions, the organization of industrial unions led to the affiliation of many non-craft unions to the council before the split in 1939 (TLC), and thus some interesting debates, particularly on strategy and political affiliation.

Waste Heritage. Irene Baird. Toronto: MacMillan and Co., 1939 UBC, SFU

Story written during Depression about struggles of unemployed men in Vancouver area. Women present in book as volunteers in kitchens of unemployed headquarters. One working class woman is central heroine, as lover of male hero. However, the women's roles in the novel are all secondary. Written in the realist style of 1930's, with strong identification with events and characters.

Work and Wages: A Semi-Documentary Account of the Life and Times of Arthur Slim Evans 1890-1944. Ben Swankey and Jean Evans Sheils. Vancouver: Trade Union Research Bureau, 1977 SFU

Women as part of unemployed organizing; support for Princeton miners' strike, Regina and on-to-Ottawa treks. Interview material included from female participants in labour activities; women's accounts of the Corbin strike.

Workers Unity League of Canada Files UBCSC, Angus McInnis Collection. Box 33, File 22 UBCSC

Contains a listing of female (and total) leadership of WUL. This includes Annie Buller, Delia Joannisse, Maus McKenzie. Mrs. Annie Stewart from the Women's Labour League, the central support grouping of the WUL, was the Vancouver women's contact. Also contains:

Unity 1935: This is the WUL publication from the 1935 convention. Article by Annie Buller, "How Much Longer Should Our Women Suffer", calling for 100% unionization and an end to sweat shop conditions for women and children.

Unity 1936: Explains the "Case for Industrial Unionism" and poses women's role in the struggle for "cheap bread and good homes". Also material on organizing drive of WUL: attempt to win affiliation of non-WUL women's groups. The WUL was central to the CPC's work in organizing industrial unions from 1929 onwards. This material is useful for an understanding of WUL strategy and positions towards women workers. Membership meetings, executive board meetings, needle trades affiliation to the AFL, report on *Always Ready* children's paper, *Unity is the Workers' Lifeline*, Nov. 9, 1935 includes "Unionizing the Food Industry," George Dayton,

B.C. women in Convention, WUL in B.C.: 45 delegates representing 10,802 people, 22 branches in B.C.

Workers Unity League—Policy Tactics and Demands. Bennett Collection, Box 4-33-22 UBCSC

Position of women workers in labour force: women brought in as entire family gradually exploited by capitalism. Rather than banning women from production, must be special demands to meet their needs: equal pay for equal work; 7-hour day/5-day week; maternity leave; special campaigns for women. Women also seen as important in strike support work (the united front).

3. THE WAR YEARS

a) Working Class Politics & Working Women

B.C.'s Contribution to Victory. B.C. Communist Total War Committee, Vancouver, 1943. Angus MacInnis Collection UBCSC

Discusses role of women in the shipyards and overall war production. War resulted in change of status for both women and youth. Poses labour-management committees to develop productivity to solve disputes.

CCF and Trade Unions File. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 32-4 UBCSC

Includes contracts St. Paul's Hospital and employees' club; activities of CCF union committee in 1943; the idea of the Industrial Club. In committee minutes emphasizes that the CPC was effective in building themselves in the unions because they were organized: CCF must do the same.

CCF Industrial Clubs Charters: 1944-. Angus MacInnis Collection UBCSC

Women involved in founding some of the industrial clubs, in 1944 and 1945.

CCF Presentation to the National War Labour Board, Ottawa May 12/43. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 32-3, General Pamphlets UBCSC

Wage stabilization order is considered unfair because it maintains discriminatory wage structure; chart comparing earnings of male vs female heads of households' incomes; amendment proposed for adequate increase to bargain up to; picture of woman war worker included.

Capitalism Unchallenged: A Sketch of Canadian Communism, 1939-1949. Donald W. Muldoon, Masters of History, SFU, 1977 SFU

Traces history of CPC from inception, concentrates on growth

through the 1930's through WUL struggles, shifts in CPC policy around the Popular Front in 1935, implications of Hitler-Stalin Pact, policy towards the War and Canadian government and implications of policies towards labour and party growth. Some mention made of Women's Labour Leagues.

The Communist Party in Canada, a History. Ivan Avakamovic. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1975 SFU
Analyzes changes in the ethnic and trade union components of the CPC during the War.

Help Destroy Hitlerism. Programme of the British-Russian Aide Committee. NWP 940.5371 B862 PABC
Plan to defeat "fifth column" in Canada by uniting all anti-fascists. Medical funds needed.

IWA/Pritchett Collection. File 7-17. *IWA-AFL letter outgoing.* UBCSC
Letter from AFL to Thelma Brownlee Laundry Workers 223, Vancouver Local. Local voted to defy AFL on expulsion of CP members, their charter will now be revoked; local could reconsider. They were suspended May 21, 1940 at VTLC. Access restricted.

News Comment CCF Notes. Box 35, File 12-13; 1941-1950, Angus MacInnis Collection UBCSC
Some mention of issues which affect trade union women. Coverage of organizing drives. For example: June 15, 1942: Steelworker Organizing Committee demands equal pay for women; April 15, 1942: Child labour and working mothers; youth in blind-alley jobs; effects of lack of childcare.

The People—Labour's Voice for Victory—1942 (Communist Press) UBC, SFU
Coverage of women's role in war production; war industries in general; programme for war. 1942 includes: need for continuous production; reasons for absenteeism; Housewives League of B.C. calls for daycare; need for equal pay and reclassification of workers; fish canneries organize; Nov. 18, 1942: special feature by Kay Gregory on women in war industry, particularly shipyards; Dec. 2: article on women in canneries, information on day nursery at B.C. Packers plant; transportation problems and women in shipyards.

The People—1943 UBC, SFU
1943 includes: profiles of women union activists such as Margaret Black of shipyards; needs of women in industry (shipyards), attitudes towards women in building trades; important for women to become activists; women streetcar drivers join union; equal pay for equal work.

Women Think Constructively: Guard Well Your Freedom. Edith Paterson, 1944. VCA
Pamphlet on why women should vote.

b) Women and the War Labour Force: Mobilization, Conditions and Issues

Aid of Women to the War. *Industrial Canada.* January, 1944
VPL

Annual Report: B.C. Department of Labour: Sessional Papers B.C.—1940s. PABC
Includes reports from Department of Labour, such as War Orders, Female Minimum Wage Act Amendments, licenses. Also listed in B.C. Department of Labour Reports.

B.C. Department of Labour Reports. 1941-1945 VPL, SFU
Reports include comparison of wages by industry: male to female and year-by-year for female-majority industries. Strikes reported and women executive members of unions.

1940: Majority of female earners: \$12-20.99; total numbers of female employees; Privy Council decisions affecting women workers; Hotel Vancouver Strike; uniforms for girls in personal service ruling; minimum wages in each sector; average wage hotels \$13.80; majority of women workers in office work; numbers of women/industry.

1941: Upturn in wages reflected in Female Minimums; women enter transport sector; length of service for women; marital status/industry; unknown what post-War possibilities will exist for women; cannery job action Steveston; wages/industry; marital status/industry; racial background/industry; length of service/industry; advent of women into new jobs improved conditions for all workers.

1942: Average male and female wages; numbers employed in B.C., in each industry; comparison male and female wages; hours of work; 68.78 percent of women receiving more than legal minimum; women entering contracting, construction, house finishings, lumber, metal, miscellaneous trades, wood manufacture. Still large numbers in traditional female occupations; wages increasing; problems of laundries and drycleaning in War demand; women doing well at men's work; better than men at repetitive work; strikes around seniority as basis for lay-offs; women essential to economy; safety and women; increasing numbers of single women entering labour force; % married women employed rose sharply (29.71% of total); nurseries.

1943: Years of service/industry; wages/industry; hours of work; changes in Minimum Wage legislation; 43 strikes including salesgirls, laundry workers, aircraft workers in 1943; jump in wages of women in manufacturing and transport; marital status/industry.

1944: War: more women in better paid jobs but still not policy of wage progression for women; less mobility for women; decline in numbers in shipyards with layoffs; majority of women in office professions; secondary labour market (laundries, etc.) not favoured by women workers who prefer higher wages and conditions; aircraft factories ceasing production; remains to be seen of wholesale post-war exodus of women; slight drop in percentile of married women working; marital status/industry.

1945: Fewer women in under 1-year category for length of employment since fewer women hired; many women must still support selves or families; severe shortages of female help in service sector; only 84 women left in shipyards by end of 1945 (1196 in May); hearings to establish protective legislation for women on nightshifts in hotel and restaurant industry: Order prohibiting employment of women unless continuous shift from 12.40-6 a.m.; marital status and length of employment/industry.

Bureau of Statistics: Reserve of Labour Amongst Canadian Women. Ottawa, 1942 VPL

Canada in the Coming Offensive. Report to the Dominion Conference of Communist-Labour Total War Committee. Jan. 16-17, 1943. Bennett Collection, 43-17(i) UBCSC
The contribution of Canadian labour to the war effort: includes solutions to "Manpower crisis" such as the mobilization of women. Need for post-war social reform.

Canadian Business VPL

Articles concerning female employment:
16: 88-9, April 1943: "How to Manage Women"
16: 32-5, Je. 1943: "Women in Industry"

Canadian Forum VPL

Articles concerning women's wartime employment:
22: 352-3, March 1943 by D. Johnson: "Feminism"

Canadian Home Economics Journal VPL

Articles concerning employment of women:
37: Jan., 1942.
40: 2-3, Jan., 1944: "Back to the kitchen?"
41: 26, May 7, 1944: on women shipworkers
42: 15-16, 28-30, July 1945: on the post-war period and women.

Canada Labour Gazette. 1940-1045 VPL, SFU, UBC

Canada Labour Gazette—1940

Recruitment of women to war industry; unskilled and skilled female labour: classification and training. Material on sectors where women work: bolt factory, restaurants.

Canada Labour Gazette—1941

Training programmes for women, B.C. Minimum Wage, hotels, Steveston canneries, cost of living clauses, differences in men's and women's work, Bolt factory, conciliation cases.

Canada Labour Gazette—1942

Women in the armed services and civil employment: conditions; welfare benefits for women; weight restrictions; equal pay; mobilization of women for industry; registration of women with NSS; training programmes; statistics of female employment; women in fishing industry; CIO resolutions on women; Cannery strike; Penticton; Nanaimo waitresses; hours and wages; Vancouver Plywood factory; biscuit and confectionary workers against lay-offs and discrimination.

Canada Labour Gazette—1943

Activities of labour recruiting agencies; statistics of female employment; women in the war effort; women as part-time workers; women in iron production; canning industry, agriculture, steel; training of women workers; women foundry workers—1st union; day nurseries in Ontario and Quebec; equal pay and equal work issue; TLC resolutions on women; textile workers.

Canada Labour Gazette—1944

Women and part-time work; women in industry, farming; nurseries and childcare; effects of lay-offs on women; training of women workers; statistics on female employment; sex distribution in industry; working conditions: specific needs of women; shortages of workers; unemployment insurance; women in post-war period; transfers of women workers; effects of childcare on women's employment; CCL position of 40 hour week; collective agreements (example).

Canada Labour Gazette—1945

Distribution of women workers; Provincial laws and effects on women's work; sex distribution in industry; women in the War effort and industries; women's employment in coal mines; relaxation of N.S.S. regulations; end of N.S.S. regulations; post-war employment of women; housewives and employment; textile industry.

Canadian War Orders and Regulations. Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 9, 1943. Labour Legislation. VPL

"Cats, Mothers and NutTappers." Katy LeRoutegel, *Branching Out*, July/August 1977. SFU

Women's self-image improved and identity reoriented to the labour force during the War. Women and married women have been in the labour force in greater numbers since War. Real growth in female participation was in secondary labour market despite emphasis given to women's entry into industrial jobs.

"The Changing Image of Canadian Women In Canadian Mass Circulating Magazines 1930-1970." Susannah J. Wilson. *Atlantis*, Pt. II, Vol. 2 #2, Spring 1977 SFU

The heroines depicted during War shown in non-traditional occupations more often than previously and in 1950s. More women portrayed as participating in labour market. Married women could work as long as they did not outdo husbands.

COMINCO, Labour Relations (various dates), COMINCO Coll. Vol. 10, File 10 PABC

Includes COMINCO's plans to replace men with women at Tadanac and Warfield. See listing under d) Trade Union section this period.

"A Crisis Framework Applied to the Macrosociological Family Changes: Marriage, Divorce and Occupational Trends Associated With WWII." Jean Lipman-Blumen. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. Vol. 37 #4, Nov. 1975. SFU

WWII was crisis for American society. In crisis roles change as goals quickly and easily identified. Society becomes survival oriented. American society at outset of War was traditional with differentiated roles with simple structures for women and men. The society had just experienced a different type of crisis of extended duration: the Depression. The author predicts changes in roles which were in fact realized through War: an increase in marriages of younger and older men and women; an increase in divorce after the resolution of crisis, particularly amongst younger people; more divorces amongst vets; the wife at home assuming expanded role leading to a crisis after the War; increase of women in labour force; new categories of women entering labour force; "dedifferentiation" (in roles) peaking during crisis and receding; an increase of women in non-traditional occupations; post-War drop in the number of married women in workforce, but numbers never returning to pre-War low. Article useful for comparative data and hypotheses.

"Equal Pay Threatens Family Life." *Food For Thought*. Charles S. Gulston, November, 1944. Reprint from Ontario Secondary Teachers Federation. VPL

Labour unions and government urge equal pay when in fact will wreck domestic and national life. If women get equal pay will abandon home, clear that women can perform in industry as well as men: women will choose escape from childbearing; an essential economic and social function. Slum conditions better than equal

pay and equal work.

"Equal Work Deserves Equal Pay." *Food For Thought*. Jean Cameron, Nov. 1944. OSSTF (Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation) reprint VPL

She is both wife and mother, necessary economically for women to work. She preferred childrearing to teaching—didn't abandon family.

Annabelle Maude Hill, Clippings Re: Her Activities. File 1 Mss 779 PABC

In *Nelson Daily News*, Tuesday, March 14, 1944: outlines speech to local Council of Women which places blame on women for juvenile delinquency and desertions. Better conditions needed for domestic workers to make this employment attractive to women who need jobs. See entry in c) Post-War Hopes and Fears under *Annabelle Maude Hill*, File 4.

Minimum Wage Board Reports. B.C. Department of Labour PABC

Mothers in Overalls. Eva Lapin, October 1943. Bennett Collection, Box 3-File 32-2a, Women and Labour file UBCSC
US pamphlet on women in industry. Conditions in plants for women; high turnover: need minimum standards—good food, health conditions. Women more vulnerable to physical hardship than men. Childcare necessary to alleviate pressures of double-day. Support for equal pay.

National Home. M44 52-4 June 1943 on housewives getting jobs. PC

New Worlds for Women. Dorise Nelson. LPP MP, 1944. Bennett Collection, Box 3-File 32-2b. Women in Labour UBCSC
Outlines the effects of employment on household: women need jobs. 235,000 women in war industry. Overall labour activity relevant to women: Minimum Wage Laws, labour-management councils. Women don't work for pin money. Women will work after War: part-time, and in conversion to consumer goods. ATE organizing women workers.

Province VPL, SFU

Resources on employment of women include:

Want Ads 1942-1944: Call for "babysitter for working mother's child".

Employment ads for women show greater variety of work. Women were registered with National Selective Service for employment.

Feb. 24, 1943, p. 8: Vancouver Day Nursery Association emphasizes that their clientele changed to women in war industries

not domestic service. Foster mothers now receive 50¢/child and mothers pay a sliding scale.

May 15, 1943: Article on employability of married women. They are not "glut on the market today".

June 18, 1943, p. 8: Article on women in non-traditional jobs. Women performing "essential tasks previously performed exclusively by men and boys".

Aug. 9, 1943: Experimental day schools established in Vancouver 1943, women lobby city council to continue schools, member agrees should be considered as children left alone will eventually cause damage to city.

Sept. 7, 1943, p. 22: Wartime playschool opens, children 3-6 from overcrowded homes or working mothers' homes can come to it, sliding scale charged.

Sept. 13, 1943, p. 7: Most women who applied for jobs as "conductorettes, motorettes, operatorettes" on Vancouver streetcars are married.

Jan. 2, 1944: Production ads: "Every hour I work gives Jim that much more ammo to finish the job quickly".

Jan., 1944: Ads for glasses: "The better you see the better you work" (features women). Ads throughout *Province* give sense of recruitment campaign for women workers and new commodity markets opened to meet working women's needs.

Feb. 22, 1944, p. 12: Vancouver Day Nursery Association run by upper middle class women states: "Women will leave their wartime jobs to attend to important task of homemaking so essential to the development of the child" after War ends.

March 10, 1944: In 1943 there was the highest increase of women workers in B.C. 255,000 women in war industry, 31,000 in armed forces.

Recreation for Women War Workers, *Canadian Welfare*, Margaret K. Strong, April 1943 VPL

YWCA women serve on industry committees of Federal government: also represented are union and non-union workers, Workers Education Assoc., community and professional staff. To maintain production women need support for their roles and facilities. Need recreational programmes especially for industrial workers.

Rosie the Riveter: Myths and Realities. Paddy Quick, *Radical America*. Vol. #9, 1975 SFU
Analyzes composition of female industrial workforce in the U.S. to see if the myths of Rosie the Riveter as either the happy housewife,

mobilized for patriotic reasons and returning happily home after the War or the woman who had always wanted to work but was held back by her husband, finally worked in the War and then was forced back into the family despite her wishes to keep her job. The reality was that women who worked needed money to survive, entered the labour force attracted by high wages, finding less an individual work identity than a sense of collective identity with other working women. Useful comparative data and theories.

Saturday Night SFU, VPL

Many relevant articles on women's employment during the War. Dates include: March 7, 1942; Aug. 22, 1942; Oct. 17, 1942; May 27, 1944; July 8, 1944; Feb. 17, 1945; Feb. 24, 1945; April 7, 1945; May 26, 1945. Articles provide some of following information and analysis:

"Canadian Women From Every Walk of Life Man Machines to Produce Critical War Goods", by "Jay", March 7, 1942.

Reviews differing marital status and economic background of female workers in Toronto War industry. 9 hour day, ½ hour lunch, piecework pay for shells, hours for assembly at Massey-Ferguson.

"Women's Wages: Social and Economic Question", R. Presgrave, Aug. 22, 1942.

Outlines arguments made against women's right to equal pay and refutes them. Women have ⅔ of men's strength, but women are successfully performing jobs that men have traditionally done. Mechanization is not a reason to lower wages because leads to higher productivity and profits. Women as versatile as men; women's higher absentee rate does not affect their hourly paycheck based on hours spent at work, employers should provide services so that women with families do not have to miss work; no proof that women need more supervision; working life of women not shorter when examine large number of women in permanent workforce; if economy distorted by wage equality for women would be countered by rising productivity; men should work at same wages as women, social problem if they refuse to: don't penalize women; often true that men consume more than women, would change if women paid better. As women join unions perhaps their view on wage equality will change and they will defend women's needs (women now 20% behind in contracts).

"How Far Can Women Meet the Manpower Crisis", Anne Fromer, Oct. 17, 1942.

Women have half lifting power and ⅔ pulling strength of men; NSS has begun nation-wide registration of women for employment; women worker has specific needs: nurseries, skin problems, transport, late night facilities, grooming time. Women must show

up at NSS appointments.

"Equal Pay is Practical", Feb. 24, 1945.

Rebuts arguments against equal pay made by male teacher: if women underpaid it will eliminate work for men.

"Does Wife Worship Make Women's Dependency Too Attractive?", David Newman, April 7, 1945.

"What is so startling about women working and raising families?"

"Legislation Protects Wellbeing of Women in Industries", Lucille Berton, May 27, 1944.

Factory inspectors are protective mechanism for women.

"The Fallacy of Equal Pay for Equal Work", Charles S. Gulston, Feb. 17, 1945.

Benefits only the unmarried bachelor and spinster, will discourage women from their proper sphere: the home, and thus destroy North American values.

Six War Years, 1939-1945: Memories of Canadians at Home and Abroad. Barry Broadfoot. Toronto: Doubleday Canada Ltd. 1974. SFU

Includes reminiscences of women war production workers.

Discrepancy between lives of soldiers at the front and those at home is striking.

Total War Requires Total Conscription of Men, Machines, Material and Money With Material Service From All and Profits to None. NWp 940.5371 C213 PABC

Liquidate all pro-fascists at home; suspend union dues and dividends, close all beverage rooms.

The War and Women's Employment: The Experience of the U.K. and the U.S. Montreal: ILO, 1946. SFU

See listing 3(d).

We Skirted the War! Phyllis Bowman. Prince Rupert: Superior Printers, 1975. NW 940.5481 B787 PABC

Outlines personal experience in Canadian army. Women worked as laundry workers, cooks, drivers, switchboard operators, cipher operators, dental assistants, postal sorters, office clerks. Women joined for fun, independence, travel and schooling as well as patriotism. Prince Rupert transformed by War.

What Are Women Doing? A. Fraser Gosse, *Annabelle Maude Hill*, File 5 ADD Mss 779 PABC

Women are running trams, stockraising, etc. Written under pen-name for Hill.

Women. PABC Vertical File. PABC

Includes articles on women's role in labour history and on the Vancouver buses.

Women and Labour. Angus MacInnis Collection, File 32-2.

UBCSC

Includes British "A Letter to A Woman Munitions Worker" by A. Susan Lawrence of the Fabian Society. Also article on June 1945 World Congress for Women.

Women in Our Changing World. H.M. Ridley, *Dalhousie Review*. 20: 439-44, January, 1941. VPL

Women First—Docket. 1922-1944. VCA

Articles on women in industrial jobs.

Women in the War Economy—WWII. J.E. Trey. *Review of Radical Political Economy*, July, 1972. SFU

Analysis of female entry into war labour force using reserve army of labour theory. Women were drawn in temporarily, experienced a short-lived improvement in their position and then were pushed back out. American data.

Women Workers in the National Emergency. *Industrial Canada*, 1944 (Jan.). VPL

Women Workers in World War II in Michigan. Clive Alan, *Labor History* #20, Winter 1979. SFU

Working Women and the War: Four Narratives. *Radical America*, #9, 1975. SFU

Includes two accounts of women in shipyards, one of a nurse in a garment factory and one of a member of the Women's Trade Union League. American-first person accounts for comparison.

Women's Emancipation and the Recruitment of Women Into the Canadian Labour Force in W.W. II. Ruth Pierson. *Canadian Historical Association Papers*, 1976, or *The Neglected Majority*, ed. by P. Trofimenkoff. SFU

Paper based on extensive research into attitude of Canadian government to women's integration into war industries. Surveys legislation, including social services such as childcare. Argues that women's work was seen only as temporary, for the duration of the war, and that this caused lack of adequate childcare. Social attitudes towards women's right to work did not change. Valuable source of data, including statistics.

World Congress for Women. June 1945. Angus MacInnis Collection, File 32-2. UBCSC

Organized by Union des Femmes Francaises: includes women from international resistance movements.

A World Ruled by Women. J. Erskine, *Echoes*. June, 1943. UBC

c) Hopes and Fears for the Post-War Period

After the War—Depression or Poverty. Tim Buck, National Leader of the LPP, 1944. File 43-17(i) Bennett Collection UBCSC
Calls for guarantees that every man and woman will have a post-war job; want living wages; demobilization gratuities for women and men; widow's allowance, Old Age Pension; general reconstruction programme.

Canada: Advisory Council on Post-War Reconstruction. Post-War Problems of Women, 1945. VPL
Suggests that women transfer to domestic and farm labour: conditions in those sectors should be improved.

Canadian Home Economics Journal: War Period. VPL
Articles which refer to women's post-war situation include: 40:2-3 Ja '44 on "Back to the Kitchen?"; 42:15-16, 28-30, JI '45 on the post-war period and women.

IWA/Harold Pritchett Collection UBCSC
Includes:

Industrial Reconstruction and Social Development Council: B.C. Conference on Post-War Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. Mon. March 13, 1944, Boilermakers Hall. File 12-2.
Minutes of ongoing committee. Minerva Cooper, only woman suggested for Executive, declines nomination. Received money from Shipyard unions through assessment. Must build committee through recruiting organizations and civic authorities.

Industrial Reconstruction and Social Development Council: B.C. Conference on Post-War Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.
Proceedings of Conference March 11-12, 1944. File 12-3.
Gladys Shunaman from IWA participated on Research Committee to discuss mineral and industrial development. Information on this in file. 150 citizens of B.C. participate in conference. No women on industrial panel. Gladys Shunaman on Agriculture panel; Florence Stanton from Women's Council LPP on Housing panel; Minerva Cooper LPP on Social Legislation/Education panel. 144 organizations, 150,000 people in B.C. support Council. 300/900 of organizations contacted are represented at meeting. Welcomes Tegeren accords: continuing unity between classes into the post-War period. Resolutions include extension of Unemployment Insurance to fishermen, agricultural, household, part-time workers and loggers; nursery schools and social services essential when women are in industry; support for equal pay for equal work as part of teachers' rights; supports trade union position of maintaining seniority of veterans and for preferential hiring of vets; Industrial Development Panel on women's issues: equal pay for equal work. Dislocation by seniority only if lay-offs, retrain women for other

jobs; women to be allocated right to work in any occupation that physical health permits, that after the war women be considered (as they are during it) an integral part of industrial life of the country; need to create jobs by development of steel, lumber, forest; conserve and develop. Tourism important. CCF statement on need for planning: jobs for 75,000 women and men in CAF, 100,000 in war industries; concerned because no government proposals for substitute employment yet and lay-offs have begun.

Access to IWA/Pritchett Collection restricted.

Industrial Reconstruction and Social Development Council of B.C.: Conference on Post-War Rehabilitation. March 11-12, 1944. Boilermakers Hall. UFAWU
Plans for fighting lay-offs; call for social services to be developed. Union conference initiated by LPP members.

Macleans SFU, VPL
Article in 57:20, 32-33, N. 1 '44: "Little woman what now?" by J. Tupper.

There are 200,000 women war workers on the job; 1st time in men's jobs; women are 25% of all war workers: lays out results of survey: most women will marry and return to female employment sectors, but many wish to stay on the job (50% in present employment; 66% to remain working). 180,000 single women need jobs for support. Analysis of possible ways to absorb these women.

National Home

References include: 43:J 4-6 Ag. '42 on "This Man's World" by L. Rethwick; M44 52-4 Je '43 on housewives' getting jobs; M45: 34-5 Jan. '44 on "after the war what?" by M. Winspear.

Planning for Freedom. 1944. CCF Pamphlet. UBCSC
Manifesto for post-war development. Calls for: maternity benefits and health insurance; housing; rehabilitation of armed services: employment, pensions and training; removal of discrimination against women in pay benefits, etc.; call for labour legislation to permit organization, right to strike, etc.

Province SFU, VPL

Articles on post-war fate of women include: Sept. 13, 1943: p. 11, Grace MacInnis, CCF quoted: "Women want the same right as men to choose whatever they want and are best suited for." Post-War women will combine marriage and career.

Feb. 5, 1944: Tilly Ralston, Point Grey coalitionist states: "Women with children under 16 should keep their homes together and raise their families." Divorce fault of working wives and juvenile delinquency of "the absentee mother"; women must make home and office a safe place for Johnnie when he comes home.

Saturday Night SFU
Relevant articles include:

May 27, 1944, Vol. 59: "Legislation Protects Women Workers; What Will Women Do After the War"?

July 8, 1942 article by Lillian D. Millar suggests that women's major concern will be for their homes and families but the War has taught women that there is no escape from the world.

Women, Dry Those Tears. Women's Council, B.C., Laura Jamieson. Angus MacInnis Collection, File 32-2 UBCSC
Women's contribution to the war; post-war possibilities. Women should not be replaced by men. Women must unionize if not to be forced back to pre-War wages; full employment and production only guarantee of jobs for women.

Women in Post-War Work. Speech March 10, 1944 by Annabelle Maude Hill, *Annabelle Maude Hill*, ADD mss 779, File 4 PABC
Women responsible for children; unemployment due to women's attitudes and those of returnees, resources needed to resolve. Figures on women's employment, women won't want to return to the home: reward must be promised to induce them. Remove stigma from domestic work through job security.

Women In the Post-War Period. *Food for Thought*. Pauline C. Shapiro, Nov., 1942. VPL
Reviews British services which facilitate women's employment. Looks at male attitudes towards women's war work: most assume that women are temporary; in Britain the National Men's Defense League formed to throw women out of industry: many approve of this but believe should wait until end of war. For women to stay in production social services such as daycare and communal kitchens are necessary.

Women In the Post War World. *Canadian Welfare*. Margaret McWilliams, March, 1944. VPL
She participated in the Advisory Council on Reconstruction: Post-War problems of women. Calls for social security for women. The future of women depends on full employment. Canadian women have gained a new status through work: proved selves capable of industrial skills. Employers will only part with women to allow jobs for returned men. Estimates that 180,000 women will need new openings, based on estimates of what jobs will remain open to women and numbers of women returning to the home. Women should go into domestic and agricultural work. Lists reasons why these sectors are appropriate jobs for women but notes bad conditions. States: women must have right to work at any job they choose; women will not abandon home because they work; women

have experienced self-realization due to the war.

Women After the War. *Canadian Affairs*. Rennee Morin. Vol. 2, #4, 1945. VPL

d) Labour Organizations and Women

A travail equal. *Trades and Labour Journal* (TLC). 24:45-57, July 1945. UBCSC
On equal pay for women.

Action Needed: Post-War Jobs for Women. National Women's Trade Union League of America, 1944. Angus MacInnis Collection, File 32-2. UBCSC
Asks what will happen to women workers after the War with demobilization. What of women's right to work? Women must demand equal seniority with men; better wages; shorter hours; use of present skills in the post-War period; a plan for a post-War role; reconstruction policy. Women must fight to hold the line through full unionization. Correct to protect soldiers but also women. Women should resist separate seniority lists, jobs for the duration only, different seniority for male and female departments, dual wage systems.

Amalgamated Transit Union. Collection UBCSC
Box 13-Pt. II: Matrons, Leaves of Absences—record of women's employment.
Box 33-Pt. II: Record Book: Widow's Relief Fund for Division 134: 1917 to 1941.
Box 27: Salary Records.

American Can Strike. Vancouver, 1945. Box 34, File 1, Angus MacInnis Collection. UBCSC
Strikers demand a union shop and labour legislation. Correspondence with Miss Ann Murray, Sec. of the United Packinghouse Workers Union, Local 162. See also Strikes & Labour Disputes, this period.

Boilermakers Dispute 1943. Angus MacInnis Collection, File 34-2. UBCSC
Includes Bulletins which refer to women's employment. Appeal to women to attend union meetings. See listing *Scrap Pile* this section.

B.C. District Union News (becomes the *Commentator*)—press of IUMMSW (CCL-CIO) SFU, UBC
Mine-Mill press includes articles on women's role in the war effort and women's auxiliary in support of struggles.

BCFL Briefs. IUMMSW Collection, File 31-6. UBCSC
Wartime briefs of the BCFL. Includes policy relevant to women.

BCFL 1944-1947 Conventions. UBCSC

1944 includes resolutions on full employment of women and men in B.C.; 1947 includes Retail Clerks fight for 2 days off/week.

BCFL Executive Minutes. IUMMSW Collection, File 31-10.
UBCSC

Criticism by Eileen Tallman, USWA organizer of BCFL, for not fully fighting for the 40-hour week. Executive opposes union role in labour lobby.

BCGEA Constitution and By-Laws 1944 PABC

No specific references to women: many BCGEA members and activists were female and functioned within this constitution and set of by-laws.

B.C. Lumberworker. IWA. SFU

IWA press includes women's column (auxiliary news) and material on organizing drives in mills. These included women workers. Also coverage of other labour organizations. Full collection presently being used by IWA to write a history. SFU holds issues for 1940's.

Canadian Congress of Labour: Convention Proceedings. 3rd to 6th, 1942-1946, IUMMSW Collection, Box 6, Folder 3. UBCSC

1942: unions represented include women in list of delegates: Eileen Tallman on Committee of Executive Council; wage policy discussion. Resolutions include: equal pay for equal work: men have been replaced, women now in their jobs need equal pay, women exploited by unequal pay. Resolution 93 suggests that women have special needs such as daycare and union education and therefore need women's committees in the unions. UAW argues for equal pay and against discrimination; unions state that post-war policy needed. Resolution 171: taxation cannot be allowed to remain block to women's labour force participation. In debate over Res. 93 which proposes women's committees Pearl Wedrow argues need to organize women in war industries, Conroy of CCL Executive that women have no special problems but just those of general organization, Tallman against Res. because women's committees were impractical unless fulltime organizers, Stranton that west coast women were doing a good job. Convention adopts referral to Executive.

1943: growth in organization underlined; resolutions for equal pay supported; Family Allowance opposed, wages should be paid not an allowance.

1944: In the President's address the problem of the post-War employment of women was seen as central: family allowance is no substitute for decent wage for workers. Women need nursery schools so that they can work. Teachers should receive the right to free collective bargaining. Post-War planning: reconvert plants to absorb returning men. Many women delegates at this convention.

1945: Gladys Shunaman delegate from BC IWA. Resolution 160 in support of Women's Congress for Peace. No Canadian delegates sent. For national organizing drive of telephone workers. Convention highlighted by tensions of CCF vs. LPP.

Canadian Congress of Labour. Docket 1: 1941-1945. VCA
See Labour Disputes, this section. Some articles on CCL organizing and War programme.

Christian Science Monitor. April 8, 1944. SFU, VPL
Call for women to join CIO drives. CIO supports the right of women to work.

COMINCO, Labour Relations. (Various Dates) 1927-1947, Vol. 10/10 ADD Mss 15 PABC

Includes 1941 plans for replacement of men by women at Tadanac and Warfield mines, from "almost immediate" to "rearranging and training" to "questionable" because of "physical requirements, training, disagreeable atmosphere". Substitution most likely in lead refinery, "C and F departments" and zinc plants. Total of 65 "almost immediate" replacements and 99 "rearranging and training" replacements. Altogether COMINCO was considering bringing in 400 women.

Economic Outlook. CIO. March 1945. Section II. Angus MacInnis Collection, File 33-5. UBCSC
Organization of office workers, Newspaper Guild to raise wages.

Equal Pay and Children's Allowances. *Food For Thought.* Pauline Shapiro. February, 1943. VPL
History of mobilization of women. When women came into labour force there was labour discontent (from male unionists). Strike in May 1940 by Amalgamated Engineering Union established equal pay. Same social pattern in USA and Canada. Men support equal pay not because they see elementary justice but to protect own wage levels. Windsor Ford plant walkout in Nov. 1942 forced Ottawa to implement equal pay principle it had adopted Sept. 8, 1942. Women still earn 66% of male wage. Figures in Labour Gazette. Low wages result of exploitation; rationale: women's output as good as men's: creates defensiveness so men support lower wages; women kept in lower categories (no equal work). Need equal pay: women support families too; pay according to need.

The Fisherman. 1939-1945. UBC, UFAWU
Coverage includes:

1939: Profile of Betty Lowman, halibut fisherwoman; 1st aide classes for women's auxiliary; women consumers back up unions; poem: life of fisherman's wife.

1940: Editorial on women's unemployment; AFL suspensions affect unions; women arrive on labour market because of war

mobilization, causes heightened unemployment; cannery struggles; women in coal-fields; women oppose war.

1941: Wage controls harm families; UFFU organizes canneries; May Day theme: organize the unorganized; organize all workers in fishing industry: applies to racial groups; women leave domestic service for factory employment; Fish Cannery and Reduction Plant Union: women and Native workers express interest.

1942: Low wages for teachers protested; women needed in industries including canneries; union prefers to negotiate for male cannery workers (steady employees) as result of company position, although women and temporary men signed up: prepared to eliminate those categories; at Steveston all classes of workers demand unionization although meeting for steady men only advertised: union decides to sign all, includes position on equal pay for equal work; women in industrial jobs struggle for day nurseries; temporary agreements in some industries keep women out of production since companies hiring women for office work but placing them in industry at reduced rates.

1943: More attention towards women's needs in industry required; need to mobilize women in unions and train leadership; cannery organizing continues: all workers signed; women join fishermen's union in Ladner; as yet little done to organize women in fishing industry: need campaign; problems of seasonal work; letters on women fisherpeople (on boats); Native women face especially terrible conditions; need for medical and sanitary facilities; Native Brotherhood organizes; women's experiences on cannery line; need for nurseries for children; women in war production and armed services.

1944: Women in army; women in the cooperative movement; fight for shorter workday in canneries; family allowance; shore organization grows; 50 women sign in Steveston: big step forward.

1945: Soviet fisherwomen; Masset co-op and women's involvement; Chinese workers sign cards; special benefits for women: rest periods, wage increases, sanitary facilities; need to mobilize against post-war lay-offs; auxiliary re-emerges; women active on plant committees.

The Growth of Industrial Unionism. Ross MacEwen. *Saturday Night*. Aug. 14, 1943. VPL
Article differentiating craft and industrial strategies; explains that many former craft unions have adopted an industrial structure. History of industrial organizing. Importance of organizing unskilled workers.

A History of Shipbuilding in B.C. Marine Retirees Association. Marine and Boilermakers Industrial Union, 1977. MWBIU, bookstores

Interviews with women shipyard workers include their union

experiences. Interviews explain internal union struggle in yards.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union. Local 28, Minute Books: 1940-1945. To be deposited with UBCSC
Minutes include expulsion of Local from TLC because of its refusal to ban Communists; restaurant agreement; Hotel Vancouver organizing drive and strike ends in failure; union women refuse to work with non-union women; trusteeship of local 1941; organization of cabarets; nominations and elections to union positions; attendance at union meetings; organization of canteens and cafes in proximity to war industries; relations with industrial unions around organization: war support activities; socials; presentations for increases to Regional War Labour Board; cafe organization spreads; union standards for employee behaviour; definitions of bargaining unit; union committee structure and participation; correspondence; hotel drive begins again; union educationals; wage controls and no-strike protest; grievances; shop meeting reports; uniform supply and laundering; anti-union tactics of employers in industry; elections of business agents and organizers; resolution for transport home for waitresses leaving work between midnight and 6 a.m.; election campaign 1945. Permission needed to use collection.

Industrial Conciliation Act. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 34, File 19. UBCSC
Describes firings for union activity, negative aspects of Act, programme of CCF for labour law reform.

International Association of Machinists. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 32A, File 21B. UBCSC
756 Review: Peggy Reid assumes editorship. Women's status to be retained after the War. Women in aircraft plants.

International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Collection. UBCSC Includes:
IUMMSW: Ladies Auxiliary Constitution. File 17-1.
1941: open to wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, widows of union members. Women expected to act under union and auxiliary discipline, if fail to face to expulsion. Outlines functioning of Auxiliary.
IUMMSW: Convention Bulletins. File 17-2.
1945 includes material on war prices, strike support, children's needs.
IUMMSW Collection, Ladies Auxiliary. Box 17.
File 17-4 includes Ladies' Auxiliary Ledgers.
File 17-5 includes Bulletins outlining activities.
IUMMSW Organizing Committee. File 17-6.
1944 Copper Mountain: men should encourage their wives to attend meetings; shows for children provided.
IUMMSW: Ladies' Auxiliaries: Seventh Annual Convention.

File 34-8.

Brittania W.A.: against atomic energy, rent controls should continue after the War; against 3% sales tax.

IWA Convention 1940. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 34, File 22. UBCSC

Development of Ladies' Auxiliaries; importance of trade union education for women; assistance of W.A.'s in organizing.

IWA: Docket I: 1942-1948 VCA

Clippings follow organization of IWA: general information.

International Woodworkers of America: Woodworkers Time Book. 1944 Edition. B.C. District Council #1. NW 331.881349 I52 1944 PABC

Includes ads for union-made clothing; rules of order; instructions for union officials and stewards; the function of union committees; local boundaries; parts of union meetings and their functions. Stewards should recruit to union, collect dues, establish and serve on committees; insure contract kept, better workers' position. Production committees are to mobilize labour for the War. The War saw growth of number of women and women stewards in the IWA.

IWA: Lake Cowichan Women's Auxiliary Minute Book: 1943-1946. Private Collection May be deposited with Lake Cowichan Museum. Includes membership; activities: Red Cross, socials, political education, picket camp meetings, letters of protest, union support.

IWA/Harold Pritchett Collection UBCSC

Relevant files include:

IWA International Conventions. Folder 3-1.

1942: gives sense of number of US women members.

1943: growth of B.C. membership: one woman delegate from Local 1-217 New West, Alice Pack representing 189 votes. Res. 22 on women passed. It opposed using women with children in industry until childcare set up; equal pay for equal work and unionization. Call for auxiliaries to work in elections, mobilize for the war effort and protest price increases.

1944: report from Director of Organization emphasizes the growth of organization in B.C. Queen Charlottes strike victory provided proof that IWA was strong, 100 agreements now in effect in B.C. New certification regulations 1944 require 51% for sign-up, one woman out of 42 delegates: Gladys Shunaman from B.C. Res. 6 supports Women's Auxiliaries and their role in organizing unions; Res. 7: women are in industry to fight fascism and require childcare and restrooms, transportation and medical services at cost. Res. 10: raise the Minimum Wage, 40: equal rights for women in industry, equal pay and equal work and against the divisions created by the

bosses, 42: reaffirms the no-strike pledge, vote postponed till 1945. 1945: Res. 2 from B.C. against the no-strike pledge; 7: vs. discrimination in employment; 14 for a Social Security Act to provide maternal benefits and health care; Res. 19: as law allows women to have rest periods and as women do less heavy work, women and men should both get 15 minutes; 44: vs. UI compensation discriminating on the basis of sex; 50: Women's Auxiliaries support struggle for price controls, childcare and Red Cross and strengthen the union; 56: returning vets should get jobs but should not displace women and minorities since will create divisions, do not use seniority or closed shop against present workers of vets; 65: women in industry must receive equal pay for equal work, discrimination against women affects all workers, women have been central to War effort.

IWA: Federated Auxiliaries. Files 3-6, 3-7.

1940 and 1941 attended by American women. Opposition to the War unless the US invaded.

IWA District I Executive Minutes. Folders 4-1 and 4-2.

4-1. 1942: money to women's auxiliaries; Prov. Government set Minimum Wage for women in fishing industry noted; March 24, 1943: Housewives' League conference asks IWA attendance: they will find someone; increase stereo wages; Jan. 10, 1944: space for women's interests like recipes given in paper: women's auxiliary column.

4-2. 1944: May 8: Local 1-357 probes discharge of "girls" from Fraser Mills: appeal in one case; seniority should be based on faithful service suggests Pritchett; May 22: LPP Women's Council writes: letter adopted: 1945.

IWA: Submissions to War Labour Board. June 11, 1943. Folder 7-6.

Argues that there are two ways to increase production: one is denying workers' rights, the other is mutual confidence; Canada needs Wagner Act; demands Minimum Wages, price controls, higher cost of living allowance; IWA furthers War effort; price survey in IWA towns: chart. Incomes/Cost of Living questionnaires provide important information on working women: for example, Canada Creosoting Co. Ltd. in New Westminster, B.C. in Sept. 1942 employed 21 women, all of whom answered the questionnaire. 67% of the women were married, 83% needed medical or dental care for themselves or their families, they spent about \$73 a year on their own clothes for work, \$53 for transport, and averaged \$801 in 1941 (65-70¢ an hour). The brief suggests that the cut in beer production is creating an anti-War feeling: "no beer/no bonds". The brief calls for production programme, adjusting the labour supply to the camps to increase it, training and development of new workers, the creation of a labour/management Industrial Council

to act as labour court.

IWA Local Annual Reports. Folder 8-8.

Local 1-71 Charlottes, 1940-1941: collapsed two years previous, not yet revived.

Local 1-80 Lake Cowichan: only functioning women's auxiliary. 59 women active. Nigel Morgan speaks as International President: importance of auxiliary to fundraising for strikes and organization, increase the social life of the members, lead political fight for labour policy. He says: "I have always said that you cannot fight the boss all day and come home and fight the wife and win." The wife who participates understands labour. Women can raise children with trade union consciousness so that they don't have to learn the hard way.

IWA Local 1-357 Minutes. Folder 8-25.

1943: application to RWLB for increases for East Indian workers (pay differentials according to race existed in the B.C. forest industry previous to organization). W.A. chartered, officer assigned. Fraser Mills (women worked there) organized: negotiations held off until change in Industrial Conciliation Act at suggestion of Pearson, Minister of Labour. First Island agreement won April 4, 1943. Hire "girl steno" for union office. Sister Vera Smith on Local Executive. Sept. 19: Alaska Pine certified 326:44 in vote.

IWA Local 1-367 Minutes, Printed Material, Local 1-367 Exec. Meeting. Folder 10-4.

Includes organizing leaflets Hammond Cedar. Alice Montpelier Sec. on Exec.; Ivy Kafting hurt in plug machine: condolences; anti-union rumours started in Hammond; Fraser Mills win recognition under Industrial Conciliation Act; management/workers committees argued as support for shingle mill workers; Hammond Co. will cooperate to letter of law and no further; workers demand wage stabilization: it's good for production; 1945: social committee and women's auxiliary to collaborate; War bond drive; notes on political action; Fraser Valley Camp/Mill Bulletin Feb. 1, 1945 article on "Equal Pay for Equal Work" by M. Freylinger: women have proved selves even better than men in fight for democracy in War and civilian production, most employers still consider women inferior, more profit from less pay; workers at Hammond Cedar have established equal pay for equal work, precedent for thousands through hard and bitter struggle; major factor: collective unity. Women gained independence on same footing as men: independent of families for economic support, new freedom for women, men must see that no contract infractions of equal pay ruling; clear the cobwebs of prejudice and feminine inferiority: socially, politically, and industrially we are equal partners.

Access to IWA/Pritchett Collection is restricted.

The Labour Statesman 1941 SFU, UBC

Press of the Vancouver District Trades and Labour Council. Includes: women's page (mostly non-union issues); articles on organization of fish canneries, restaurants, retail clerks, stenographers, and post-war problems. Contains a listing of unions in Vancouver area and officers.

The Main Deck. Shipyard Federation paper UBCSC

Unfortunately, most of the papers from the War period have been lost. UBC has some issues from 1944. Column "The Women's Corner" by "Johnny" Ottewell covers experience of women in yards. May 6, 1944: call for jobs for women, argues against sentiment that women in post-war world would do anything to leave a job in order to marry. People aren't fighting this war for a recurrence of the Depression. (This paper is in Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 58, File 44.)

Office and Professional Workers Organizing Committee. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 33 No. 5 UBCSC

Includes union cards; leaflets and material on Toronto bank organizing; leaflets from OPWOC Vancouver outlining the benefits of unionization (particularly pay). Material on CIO (1945) white collar drive. OPWOC CCL Local #8 at #905 in Dominion Bank Building. Bulletins April 30, 1942 about First Canadian Bank strike; social status of office workers not higher; achievements of unions listed.

Papers Relating to the B.C. Provincial Government Employees Association. 1945. B.C. Provincial Secretary, Box 1. GR 646 PABC

Province SFU, VPL

Relevant articles include:

Sept. 9, 1942: NWLB decrees equal pay for equal work.

September 1, 1943, p. 9: TLC Congress delegate from Vancouver: "You can depend on them (women) ten times more than men." TLC endorses equal pay for women. Women in Boilermakers, IWA as well as TLC.

Sept. 25, 1943: Marine and Boilermakers union opposes discrimination against women in lay-offs.

Report of the Royal Commission in Production of Ships in the Shipyards of B.C. For the Minister of Labour. Hon. S.E. Richards, Chairperson, D. Service, H.M. Lewis, C. Pritchard, A.A.

McAuslane commissioners. July 20, 1942 PABC

Includes briefs from IAM and other shipyard unions. Argues need for skilled labour: recruit from Prairies, provide recreational and medical facilities, dressing rooms and showers to insure good labour relations; unification of wages in all categories between

yards; correct high rate of turnover in lower categories by equalizing wages subject to PC 5963 and War Labour Board. Central dispute around the 7-day work week (continuous production): Commissioner Pritchard disagreed with board recommendation. Argued for more emphasis on unions' demands. Perimeters of report important in shaping work lives of women in yards: shift work, 7-day rotating work week, etc.

The Scrap Pile. Bulletins 8 and 9. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 34, File 21A UBCSC

Women depicted as becoming masculine by working in yards; joke which portrays men trying to trick woman and woman proving herself competent.

Separated and Unequal, Discrimination Against Women Workers After WWII (The UAW 1944-1954). Lyn Goldfarb. Women's Work Project, URPE SFU

Explores reasons why women worked during the War in auto industry: vast majority worked from necessity. Unions reached out to women during War, women not very active because of their relatively low work identification and the weight of the double day. Women pushed out of jobs through UAW's seniority structure, especially use of separate seniority lists, as soon as lay-offs began. Outlines some measures International took against discrimination during War and ways in which women resisted discrimination. Useful for comparative data and methodology.

756 Review. July 1943-August 1945. Angus MacInnis Collection, IAM File, Box 21A UBCSC

Union paper for Boeing Aircraft plant includes column "The Women's Viewpoint" by Peggy Reid, regular features by Mickey Tait and Barbara Bainbridge. Articles include material on women's issues such as protective headgear, use of washrooms; analyses of gains which women will make from entry into War production (last war women won full political equality, this war full economic equality); equal pay; need to respond to lay-offs. Letters include debate on merits of unionism for women and discussion of childcare.

Shipyard General Workers Federation of B.C. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 33, File 10 UBCSC

Includes pamphlet: *How to Organize the Job*, a steward's manual: there is no mention of women in it. August 28, 1945: article on effects of lay-offs on the union: politicized militants (women and men) of the CCF and LPP are being victimized. Demands CCF action. Letters about internal struggle, discussion on post-war reconstruction conferences.

Shipyard and General Workers Federation of B.C. Convention 1944. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 34, File 24 UBCSC
Of relevance to women: organization of clerical and office workers in yards begun but delayed because of work pressure from other sources; Julia Christiansen becomes Executive Secretary of Union; Resolution 37 supports right of women to engage in any work chosen: women have proved themselves and industrial expansion will provide post-War jobs; need for nursery schools discussed.

The Shop Steward on the Job. Bennett Collection, Box 4, File 32-6. United Electrical Workers UBCSC
Handbook for stewards takes up women's participation in union activities, women's contribution to war; women should be stewards; equal pay for equal work, childcare, time off to shop.

Strikes. PABC Vertical Files PABC
Includes article "History Set Straight by Longtime Unionist," *The Fisherman*, Sept. 11, 1959, which outlines organization of shoreworkers in 1940s. Shoreworkers were dropped by union in the 1930s because of the effective company blacklisting of organizers. In 1940 United Fishermen's Federated Union put fulltime organizer in field, and in 1941 charter for shoreworkers was taken out by union.

Trades and Labour Council Manifesto on War. For 1918 Quebec Convention. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 33, File 12 UBCSC

Interesting for comparison of attitudes. Supports equal pay for equal work. Women should only work at non-"demoralizing" jobs.

Trade Union Committee—CCF. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 24, File 14 UBCSC

Affiliation of local unions. Trade union policy of CCF, 1940-1944. Support equal pay and equal opportunity, right to organize. Lists of those at CCF convention in 1944 includes women.

The Trade Unions and the War. William Z. Foster. William Bennett Memorial Collection, Labour Unions, strikes, general file UBCSC

American Communist material: women work in war industry in USSR and England. Training, unionization and education for women to become union leaders required. Protection for equal pay. The lack of union consciousness among women is result of traditional failure of unions to deal with women workers. One of democratic achievements of War will be that women will remain in industry.

United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union Archives VCA
These archives include correspondence, union files, publications of UFFU, UFAWU and other unions, general labour information,

government material on labour and fishing industry. They date back from the initial organization of the union to the 1960's. Material on women can be found within related topic headings and as part of broader material. Some of the material which relates to this period is:

Albion-Butedale Plants File, 1943-1944: letters from pro-union women; special efforts to organize women seasonal workers, demands of women workers.

Women's Auxiliary File: Shoreworker and Cannery Worker Negotiations 1940s-1950s: Convention documents and resolutions: plant material includes references to specific problems of women; other union publications which refer to women workers listed.

Union Correspondence: women expressing interest in the union and moving onto plant committees.

Cannery Negotiations: special negotiations for women: plant to comparison of conditions; overview of negotiations process and demands.

These are only a few of the sources of material on women in this collection. Union permission required for use.

United Sheet Metal Workers Local 280. Add. MSS 280 VCA
Account of women's experience learning the trade. Union permission needed for use.

Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council 1940-1945. (Dockets I-II) VCA
Material on relationship between VTLC (AFL, TLC) and Vancouver Labour Council (CIO, CCL).

Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council Minutes 1940-1945 VCA
Includes material on: Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union; office workers; AFL expulsion of Communists and VTLC suspension of unions with CPC delegates; boycott of St. Paul's Hospital, unionization struggle there; wartime wage controls; retail clerks organize; cannery workers organize; Local 756 of Aeronautical employees Union concern over discharge of union men in favour of women; organization of Woolworth's; women delegates from Warehouseman's Union; organization of university employees; garment workers' struggles; laundry workers unionized; nurses protest conditions at VGH: CCL/TLC conflicts.

Vancouver Civic Employees Union. Angus MacInnis Collection, File 33-18 UBCSC
Money by-laws, response to *Sun* attack on union.

The War and Women's Employment: The Experience of the United Kingdom and the United States. International Labour Organization. Montreal: ILO, 1946 SFU

Useful for comparisons on women's union involvement and union attitudes to women. During War biggest growth in female unionists in skilled industries. Examples such as Amalgamated Engineering Union where women held special cards in mixed branches and were admitted to all offices except Secretary-Treasurer or President (UK). In US there were 3,000,000 women unionists by 1944. 73% of shops had female stewards, women were active at conventions. Report suggests women entered war production for patriotic reasons and to earn high wages and had little interest in union programmes. Women with longer term memberships however saw the benefits of unionization. Home responsibilities also inhibited women's ability to be activists. War saw creation of Women's Bureaus to administer to women's needs in unions. Male union leaders often sacrificed equal pay for other priorities. Separate seniority lists (US) were used to discriminate against women.

Women Workers and the UAW in the Post-War Period, 1945-1954. Nancy Gabin. *Labour History*. Winter 1979-80 SFU, UBC
Provides information on working conditions and union contracts established during War which shaped women's experience in post-War period in union. During War two currents existed in the union: those who fought for UAW to protect women War workers and those who accepted dominant "Rosie the Riveter" image for women: that they were voluntarily and temporarily in the labour force. A Women's Bureau created to act both in advocacy capacity for women and to conciliate between male and female unionists. The article is particularly valuable because it stresses the many ways in which women actively fought discrimination and displacement through union.

e) Strikes and Labour Disputes

American Can Strike, Vancouver 1945. Angus MacInnis Collection, File 34-1. Correspondence with Eileen Tallman, USWA. UBCSC
Telegram from MacInnis asks for intervention from government to get settlement. Correspondence with Miss A. Murray UPWA about strike. Fought for recognition 1941. June 1945 strike: support pickets, meeting organized.

Board of Industrial Relations, B.C. Department of Labour.
Reports re: labour conflicts where Province maintains jurisdiction. Many areas were usurped by Federal jurisdiction during the War.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders Union Clippings VCA
Clippings on response of union to other crafts and new workers in the yards. Some clippings about internal struggle. Member accused of molesting girl.

Boilermakers' Dispute – Vancouver 1943. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 34, File 12 UBCSC
Clippings and reports on conflict between LPP leadership of union and CCL leadership. Local placed under trusteeship, etc. Women comprised a significant sector of shipyards workers and were either involved in conflict (as union stewards) or else affected by it.

CCL – Docket 1 VCA
Clippings from 1942-1943. Intervention of CCL against Boilermakers leadership and their supporters (IWA). *Province*, Friday April 16, 1943: vote on leadership, reference to women workers.

Labour Legislation in B.C. April-Dec. 1942. Pearson, Minister of Labour B.C. PABC
Reviews Minimum Wage Act; War labour legislation: no-strike pledge; price and wage controls. Implementation of Acts such as Social Assistance, Unemployment, Mothers' Allowance, Youth Training, Workers Compensation Board, Apprenticeship.

United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union Archives VCA
Includes references to negotiations and conflicts in fishing industry. Vol. 72, Folder 2: material on restrictions on right to strike.

Permission needed for use.

4. THE IMMEDIATE POST-WAR PERIOD

Some of the material in this section extends beyond 1948 into the 1950's.

a) Working Class Politics and Working Women

B.C. Betrayed, Labour Progressive Party, 1948. NWp 971.5 M8496 PABC

Explains LPP support for CCF government: unity against Liberal/Tory Coalition. Need to expand reconstruction, create educational opportunities, social security.

Canada's Women. Box 43B-18A, Angus MacInnis Collection. A pamphlet by CPC UBCSC

The Communist Threat to Canada. Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 1947.

Attack on LPP role in trade unions.

IWA/Harold Pritchett Collection UBCSC

IWA: Printed Material, Radio Speeches. File 3-11 UBCSC
Feb. 4, 1948: Lloyd Whelan speaks against alliance between LPP and Liberals: workers hurt by it and CCF candidates defeated. Calls for IWA members to support CCF (CCL policy) not LPP

leadership of IWA. August 9, 1948: Attack on LPP: Communists have stayed in union by concealment.

IWA Local 1-71 Proposes breakaway resolution on disaffiliation. File 8-9 UBCSC

Adopted by District 1 Council Oct. 3, 1948. Calls CCL, IWA International and its supporters in union "labor fakers", bosses have taken over the union. On basis of control by the International Resolution calls for split from IWA and creation of Woodworkers Industrial Union of Canada. This move was made by LPP leadership.

Restrictions on use of IWA/Harold Pritchett Collection.

Labour Challenge. Paper of the Trotskyist left in Canada. Revolutionary Workers League Collection
Material of 1945-1948 includes articles on lay-offs; unemployment on the West Coast; need to defend right to work in shipyards; testimony from woman ex-war worker on depression of women's wages and living standards; material on inflation.

Not a public collection.

Laura Jamieson Papers: "Equal Pay for Women". Vol. 1, File 7. Add Mss 311 PABC

Report on "Equal Pay Act" of 1953; Equal Pay for Equal Work in B.C., a presentation by Jamieson; notes on equal pay in Britain and under the CCF in Saskatchewan; Provincial Acts; paper for the CBC: "The Real World of Women". Jamieson was a CCF MLA involved in drafting B.C. legislation for women on equal pay.

Laura Jamieson Papers: "Men are Afraid of Women". Vol. 1, File 8. Add Mss 311 PABC
1950s clippings on male attitudes to women.

Laura Jamieson Papers. "Notes and Correspondence Re: Protection of Married Women". Vol. 1, File 9. Add Mss 311 PABC
100 year review of laws affecting women.

Letter Outgoing: to Mr. G.W. Dowding from UPWA International Representative Local 339 Frank McCarty. IWA/Pritchett Collection, File 8-24 UBCSC
Protests against CCF Clubs in Okanagan. Claims they are defending the farmers and growers and supporting the Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union, a company union supported by the Federated Shippers and plant managers. This is a violation of CCF hands-off policy in jurisdictional disputes. Motivation for CCF action blamed on their confusion in support for AFL or CIO. This organizing campaign involved a predominantly female labour force.

Pacific Tribune (People's Advocate in 1945). CPC Press
SFU, UBC

People's Advocate—1945

Includes articles on: women's demands for minimum wage; women intend to remain active in politics in post-War society; women not competing for jobs with men: have a place in industry, women find discrimination, make at most 63% of male wage, only 75,000 women in Canada's unions; general articles on post-War conversion of production; most women want jobs, must protect women from being pushed back into domestic labour as Mrs. Eaton suggests (WLB) by unionizing women; trade union movement must take up fight for women's right to work; citizen's movement against unemployment.

Pacific Tribune—1946-1948 SFU, UBC

Includes: married women forced out of industry by changes in tax exemptions; Native women face discrimination in industry; women's auxiliaries. 1951 (Dec.) article on women in telephone companies: need for unionization.

Women Forced Out of Industry, Gladys Shunaman. *Pacific Tribune*, Feb. 7, 1947 SFU

Explains current pressures against women's right to work. The new tax laws in particular have made many married women question value of their working outside the home. Calls on women's and union organizations to defend women's right to a job. Fight to establish equal pay for women important.

Women On Guard. Betty Millard. Bennett Collection, Box 3, File 32-2a, Women and Labour, 1952 UBCSC
Role of women in insuring peace.

b) Women and the Labour Force: Post-War Dislocation & Relocation

B.C. Department of Labour Reports SFU

Reports include comparison of numbers employed and wages in each industry for male and female wage and office workers. Also breakdown of workers' national origin. Strikes reported and women executive members of unions.

1946: Growth of employment in lumber industries; Minimum Wage Board becomes Board of Industrial Relations; new Minimum orders; length of service in each industry; women surprised a lot of people including themselves in industry in war period; women to stay in some industries though as a rule don't consider rivetting and welding "the glamour occupation of peace-time"; dressing for work

and safety for women; marital status/industry; women unionists; strikes involving women.

1947: Number of women in province employed in industries covered by Acts; notable decline of women in heavy and light industry because of plant shutdowns; rest periods necessary for workers (female) on high speed machines; women unionists; strikes involving women.

1948: Numbers in unions, protections for women in industry re: lifting and stacking; wages/sector; length of service/sector.

Canada Labour Gazette 1945-1946, Post-War Period
SFU, UBC, VPL

1945: Phasing out of compulsory elements of NSS regulations; plans for post-War training of women emphasizes improving the economic and social position of domestic workers to make such employment attractive to women; analysis of Wartime union contract clauses includes clauses of relevance to women; social security measures proposed by TLC and CCL; B.C. weight lifting regulations; restrictions on employment of women in night work in restaurants in B.C.; sex distribution by industry; post-War plans for and predictions concerning female employment after War; increase in service sector jobs for women; downturn in job market since VE Day May 8, 1945; fear of unemployment perceived by government as secondary only to fear of war; national health, old age pension, old age security, unemployment assistance and employment programmes for post-War; transition measures for vets; B.C. government/labour committee proposals for legislation; demand grows for post-War labour in wood industry; post-War plans of War industry women workers to be surveyed; survey of available vocational training for women; improvements in welfare, equipment in factories a result of women's presence in War period; price controls.

1946: Home service, nursing, sewing and other training for women; shortages of home assistants; survey of 1946 civilian labour force by sex for employed and unemployed; fall in employment of women post-War: B.C. figures; end of wartime wage controls; women resist downgrading in jobs available to them; regulations governing night employment of women in hotels and restaurants; need to change social attitudes to women in domestic service; married women return to homes.

1947: Sawmill products industry wages 1945-1946; labour unrest in 1946: patterns and causes; decision of UI umpire; new income tax removes Wartime exemptions for married women; current labour market conditions for women.

1948: Women continue in some industries from War period; safety

problems for women in industry: clothing and hair; unemployment insurance statistics for 1947; conditions in clothing industry.

1949: Increase in average weekly earnings of women workers, decrease in hours worked; types and causes of factory accidents; employment of women and girls in restaurants.

Canadian Forum VPL

Includes several articles on women's post-war employment:
26: 58-9, June 1946, "No Women Being Hired"
28: 276-7, March 1949, on expanding opportunities for women's employment.

Canadian Home Economics Journal VPL

Includes: J2: Jan. 13, 1946: R.M. Farquharson, "New woman 1946 mode".

Equal Pay for Equal Work. Canadian Department of Labour, 1959 VPL

Laura Jamieson Papers. Vol. 1, Files 7, 8, 9. Add Mss 311 PABC

See detailed listing in Section a) of this period. Includes material on equal pay legislation, general legislation covering women and male attitudes to women.

Macleans VPL

See 62: Sept. 16, 1949: "Men want everything".

Macleans. January 15, 1945. Katherine Kent. Vol. 58, #2 VPL

Describes process of demobilization of women and lay-offs from industry. Back to employment by sex not merit. Myth that women are a threat to veterans, in fact more jobs than workers. Women proved not inferior: during Depression more women than men hired since cheap labour. Effect on single self-supporting women will be poverty and dependence. Why give up jobs to men only because men? Victorian attitudes a problem as well as fear of Depression. Women in unions and in women's organizations can make themselves heard.

Occupational Histories of Married Women Working for Pay in Eight Canadian Cities. CDL, 1959. Under auspices of Hon.

Michael Starr VPL

Histories include post-war period.

Prescriptions for Penelope: Literature on Women's Obligations to Returning WWII Veterans. Susan M. Hartmann. *Women's Studies*, Vol. 5, 1978 SFU

Suggests "militarization" strengthened masculine behavior and male bonding; women may have made some temporary gains during the

War but these were quickly eroded when men returned. Women attacked for psychological and economic independence by post-War writers. Needs of vets dominated society.

Province SFU, VPL

Post-War includes:

May 15, 1945: "Ottawa to Relax Regulations Governing Women Workers—Nearly 1 Million to be Affected by Change in Order". Lift NSS Regulations. Will result in speedy exodus of women from war industry. Women needed in offices, hotels, restaurants.

May 16, 1945: "Women to Have Employment Aid".

NSS becomes an employment service, no longer recruiting agency. Employers fear turnover, others relieved that they no longer have to hire women. Head of Personnel for Burrard Drydocks commends women. Bill White, President of Boilermakers' Union, states that women have a definite place in industry and should not be put out. Mrs. A.J. Rolston, MLA, says that women are clogging the job market and should go back to the home.

May 19, 1945: Still short workers in Vancouver: 6700 needed.

Sept. 25, 1945: Britain still mobilizing women. "Feminine touch" in shipyards is going to stay according to male executive of Boilermakers Union. Oppose anti-feminists who are calling for women to be first to lose their jobs. Supports equal pay for equal work.

Feb. 25, 1946: UBC dean defends right of women to work. In 1944 there were 235 children in day nurseries in Vancouver. Married women need jobs. Back to Home Movement angers woman legislator, Beatrice Trew, CCF representative in Saskatchewan. Also opposes class snobbery towards domestic workers.

August, 1954: For Miss and Mrs. Women's Page. Article on women's work in laundries.

Public Affairs

Article on reconversion and women: Vol. 9, #2, 1946.

Saturday Night SFU

Articles include: "Is it home sweet home for the women who want and Need a Job?" by Tannis Lee, Feb. 15, 1947. Suggests war years conditioned women to expect jobs, it's a shock if you're looking, told "find a husband". Women denied the right to work because women, but reality that must support selves. Women should refuse and boycott underpaid jobs.

Relaxation of Controls by NSS, Industrial Canada. July, 1945 VPL

Report on a Consultation on the Employment of Women With Family Responsibilities. Women's Bureau, Department of Labour, 1965 VPL

Insertion of women into labour market; part-time work. Unionization of part time workers. Historic and current material from Retail Clerks Association.

Women: Think Constructively! Edith Peterson, 1945. VCA

Workmen's Compensation B.C. Add Mss 327 VCA
Minimum Wage laws, Labour Relations Act, Unemployment Insurance: relate to women.

c) Labour Organizations & Women

IWA/Harold Pritchett Collection UBCSC

BCFL Convention, 1945. Folder 7-18.
Resolutions relevant to women: reduction of hours of work; support of American Can strike; reconversion and the need to train women and men on new machinery; create consumer goods and jobs; the government should make this possible not profit.

BCFL Convention, 1947. Folder 7-19.
May 12, 1947: Eileen Tallman resigns as Secretary of Mineworkers' Strike Support Committee because she is going to Toronto as an organizer. Res. 6: support collective bargaining for government employees. Res. 28: organize unorganized.

BCFL Convention, 1948. Folder 7-20.
Showdown between LPP and CCF/CCL leaderships for control of Federation. Res. 11: supports changes in hours of work in fruit and vegetable industry.

Access to IWA/Harold Pritchett Collection restricted.

B.C. Lumberworker. Nov. 17, 1947; Jan. 12, 1948 SFU
Discrimination against a native woman, IWA defense.

B.C. Provincial Government Employees Association Minutes. B.C. Provincial Secretary 1920-1947. Box 1, File 1. GR 646 PABC
Association minutes: Miss J.A. Bruce executive member; 1948 Provincial Executive minutes; women on delegates' council; TLC affiliation; organizing in Victoria; BCGEA 44-hour week committee in 1947. Also see Files and Papers Relating to BCGEA, 1945 for list of members in Provincial Secretary's Dept.

Canadian Congress of Labour—1945-1955. Docket II VCA

Canadian National Railways: Agreement on Rules Governing Working Conditions EH Jan. 1, 1941—Rate of Pay in Effect June 1, 1946 Clerks and Other Classes CBRE and other Transport.

NW331.8904 C 211 acl 1946 PABC

Pay rates according to separate categories: "males under 24 and females occupying positions in respect of which in percentage cost of living bonus incorporated in the basic rate of pay" and "others" (Males). Women's categories for these jobs: stenographers, clerks, junior clerks. Female junior clerks for example earn \$116.16 while men receive \$123.21. Pay scales differ by province and city.

COMINCO: Labour Relations 1947. Vol. 10, File 12 PABC

Includes "The Cost of Living 1947": up 46% from 1935-9. Decontrols on prices in 1947 led to a 19% rise in inflation. Examines needs of family and ability to pay for them. COMINCO management comments on paper.

The Fisherman—1946 onwards UBC

The Fisherman—1946

Articles include: shore organization; pictures of union women from plants; demands for 8-hour day, closed shop; debate on equal pay for equal work with B.C. Packers; Imperial Cannery signs women; IWA Women's Auxiliary doing excellent work.

The Fisherman—1947.

Some valuable articles: Feb. 7, 1947: History of women in IWA; May 9, 1947: conditions and organization of restaurants; 1948: cannery organization (Namu, CanifSCO, etc.); April 3, 1964: article on Ethel Jones, Haida UFAWU woman activist; Sept. 18, 1956: UFAWU defends Native women; June 30, 1956: 1st woman president of Prince Rupert shoreworkers: Verna Parkin; Dec. 6, 1968: death of Kay Nygren, a founding member of union in Queen Charlottes; Feb. 14, 1969: article on Eva Vaselenek, woman organizer; March 26, 1971: article on Mickey Beagle, UFAWU organizer.

Four Decades, Four Strikes. Cassette Sound Programme, PABC.

Howie Smith, B.C. Overtime and Aural History Programme, PABC Victoria PABC

Includes interviews on 1946 IWA strike, which set the negotiating standards for all B.C. Women woodworkers and Auxiliary members participated in strike.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union Local 28 Minute Books, 1946-1948. To be deposited with UBCSC.

Minutes include: organizing progress in hotels; cafe organization; electoral candidates' presentations to the Local; elections for union positions and committees; discussions of attitudes of members to patrons; labour lobby delegations; measures to increase membership

participation; use of non-patronage list; labor/vets committee relations; support for domestic organization; goals of wage negotiations; differentials male and female wages; new memberships; May Day activities; strike support for other unions; communications from non-labour organizations; report from IWA women on their role in strike; first agreement signed with Hotelmen's Association; victimization of union sympathizers during organizing campaigns; building stewards' organization; use of union sick benefits; organizing for left-wing slate in International; International convention reports; support for Victoria local organization; Canadian caucus and left slate defeated; organization of consumers' strikes against price raises; B.C. organization; social events; Dec. 1947 local 28 placed under trusteeship by International, local officers removed; trusteeship continued into 1948; protests against trusteeship; organization of Chinese workers begun; new hotel agreement negotiated; intimidation of immigrants by government and employers. Minutes end March 15, 1948.

Access to HREU records will be restricted.

How to Organize a Women's Auxiliary. *Labour Facts*, AFL.

December 1951. Women at Work VPL

In the post-War period, women who had been active unionists turned (and were encouraged to turn) to auxiliary work, as an expression of their support for unions.

International Typographical Union. Leaflets from strike 1946-1949. Vancouver Typographical Union, Local 226. NWp 331.892886 161 e PABC

Collection of leaflets and broadsheets from strike 1946-1949. Women members involved in strike. Widespread support from women unionists and organizations.

IUMMSW Collection IUMMSW. File 17-1 UBCSC

Women's auxiliary of the 1950s stands on recognition of class struggle in society.

IUMMSW. Folder 17-2.

Describes purges of Communist Party members and loss of Auxiliary members due to redbaiting. 1948.

IUMMSW. Folder 54-4.

Women's Auxiliary Correspondence from Dorothy McDonald expresses anger at being "kicked in the face" by a "CIO stooge" at B.C. convention. On progress of auxiliaries. Reports on movement of "disrupter" out to Vancouver. 1953 statement on importance of women's rights: housewives are executives. Resolution for special areas of union activity to interest women.

IUMMSW. Local 271 Bralorne. Women's Auxiliary. Folder 66-11

Auxiliary funds will be used to further trade union principles; the power of good lies in the organization of women. 1947. W.A. gives \$50 to strike fund. Money raised through activities of W.A.

International Woodworkers of America. 1942-1948. Docket I VCA

Includes clippings about the 1946 strike, where women were an active component and the leadership fight in 1948.

IWA: B.C. District Council Local 1. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 33, File 2, IWA File UBCSC
Material on 1946 strike platform: 3 briefs prepared by the Trade Union Research bureau.

IWA B.C. District Council #1 Master Agreement. June 20, 1946. NWp 331.8904 163 1946 PABC

With Forest Products Industries: first master contract. No equal pay clause.

IWA/Harold Pritchett Collection UBCSC

IWA International Executive Board Minutes Feb. 3-7, 1944; Aug. 8-11, 1944. Box 2, File 1.

Contains criticisms of CP leadership of District 1. There were women leaders of District.

IWA, File 2-4.

June 28-9, 1948. Contains auxiliary letter from Maude Ballard (wife of International President), Secretary-Treasurer of Columbia River District IWA Auxiliaries: International Executive Board ruled one and a half years before that only one auxiliary per local can be allowed. Nothing done in B.C. District Council, each district has had ample time to get in line with the ruling and if doesn't comply should be ineligible to send delegates to convention in Fall. Also protest sister district North Washington: abide by decision or leave auxiliary.

IWA Minutes. Folder 2-6.

Special meeting called by International Commission re: separate meeting for Youbou, B.C. Women present at Local meeting. Sept. 6, 1945.

IWA Minutes. Folder 2-7.

Record of hearing before Special Investigating Committee of the IWA. Vancouver Hotel, Vancouver, Thurs., July 15, 1948. July 13, 1948, and July 14, 1948 were informal sessions. Gladys Hilland, officer Local 217 took minutes July 13, present at other hearings. Verbatim transcript of proceedings for all sessions. July 27, 1948 final hearing. Hearing re: mismanagement of funds in District 1 of IWA.

IWA International Conventions. Folder 3-1.

Includes resolutions from 1945 of relevance to women. See entry under 3d) *Unions*.

IWA District 1 Quarterly Council Meetings. Box 4, Folder 27.

At second quarterly council meeting mentioned that women leafletted against the White Bloc in IWA, accusing them of being willing to accept 12½¢/hr. Adopt Resolution supporting laundry workers; resolutions favouring Canadian autonomy in IWA. At first quarterly meeting report on Anti-Communist motion adopted at the CCL convention. At third meeting adopt resolution to split from International. (See 4a) IWA/Pritchett Folder 8-9.) District officers to assume control of funds. Several women speak: Gladys Hilland states that all meetings are rank and file meetings in the union, questions White Bloc as to why they state that theirs are "rank and file" meetings. It's a problem that they hold their meetings at the same time as steward meetings. Told stewards it was their union, they should go and see what these people were doing. Edna Brown from Women's Auxiliary reviews history of current leadership as organizers of the union, these were the first unionists to assist women to organize within the labour movement, and supports the breakaway. No women speak from "White Bloc" side.

IWA Bulletins. Folder 6-4.

Supports women's auxiliaries: union and W.A.'s must learn to cooperate.

IWA Bulletins. Folder 6-7.

Decision of Judge Sloan, mediator in 1946 strike, discussed: worker can opt out any time from check-off. Union demands reviewed: 25¢/hour increase; a yearly earnings count based on needs of family of 5, 40-hour week; union shop.

IWA Bulletins. Folder 6-10.

Leaflets between "White Bloc" and leadership of union.

IWA: Correspondence Local 1-30. From George Brown, Director of Organization. IWA/CIO. Folder 8-6.

June 18, 1945: Letter on undemocratic proceeding to Lake Cowichan Women's Auxiliary in response to their criticisms of the International. States that they are misinformed about union policy in regards to organizers, criticizes their concern that the organization be built on the policies of Yalta, Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, if so must change complete method of organization of union: asks W.A. to forward these policies to him. July 26, 1945: W.A. Responds: men sent by International as organizers identified in B.C. with takeover of the IWA, suggest he read CIO news for direction on conferences, U.N. Month declared by IWA President Murray on programme of full employment and

unionization. W.A. had been certain that he wasn't building progressive organization.

IWA Local 1-71. Folder 8-9.

Breakaway resolution: labor fakers and bosses have taken over the union; want right to decide officers and policy in Canada; union in B.C. in danger from Fadling (International); members funds used to slander leadership; International cowering before Taft-Hartley Act; Oct. 3, 1948: disaffiliation means the severance of the District Council and the IWA, new union called Woodworkers Industrial Union of Canada; urge all in B.C. to join.

IWA, Local 1-217 Leaflets. Folder 8-21.

Objective in B.C. 100% organization. 3 plywood plants in B.C.: B.C. Plywoods, Pacific Veneer, Alberni Plywoods: Alberni now 100% after 3-week drive: needs efforts of all men and women to work for industrial democracy, equal pay for equal work, the right of women to remain in industry after the war, dignity of labour on equal footing with employers.

IWA: Printed Material, Legal Documents, Financial Statements. Folder 8-22.

Examination of Gladys Hilland, Financial Secretary to Local 1-217 in Supreme Court of B.C. re: breakaway of WIUC from IWA. Reviews Hilland's history in union.

IWA Local 1-357 Minutes. Folder 8-25.

Minutes 1946 and 1947. Vera Smith on Executive.

IWA Local 1-367 Minutes, Printed Material. Folder 10-4.

Includes August 12, 1945 assessment of weaknesses of union: disorganization and apathy: need education, organization. Elections in IWA by referendum ballot.

Access to IWA/Harold Pritchett Collection restricted.

It's Your Union! IWA of CIO-AFL. NW 331.881 349 151i PABC

Overview of history of IWA in Canada and U.S. IWA policy covers all men and women. Established equal pay for women and boys. Women holding important union offices and positions. Goals include: retirement pay for dads and uncles; wages; paid holidays; medical plans; Minimum Wage legislation; bring up conditions of all to that of organized; defeat anti-union policies and outside forces in union (LPP).

Kelowna Growers Association Dispute—1947. Box 34, File 7. Angus MacInnis Collection UBCSC

Statements by women that they were not members of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union. Opposed to company union.

Maclean's VPL

Post-War material on women includes:

"The Exploited Sex," *Maclean's*, April 15, 1947.

Wage inequities between men and women. Even during War women were not successful in winning equal pay. Women exploited for less in professions, and public sector. Women have lost gains of War. Women placed in special job categories, paid less. Notes submission of B.C. shipyard unions to NWLB which argued that women were as skilled as male workers. Ratio of women employed has dropped.

"She's Organizing Eaton's," June Callwood, Oct. 1, 1950.
Article about Eileen Tallman and the Eaton's drive. Outlines Tallman's past organizing history, including her work with B.C. SWOC. Eaton's drive involved women workers.

A Message From One Citizen of the British Empire to Another.
S.G. Braylock, President and Managing Director, COMINCO.
Harvey Murphy Papers, 1942-1973. A-946(2) PABC
The rich are soaked by taxes and unions (such as IUMMSW).

Nanaimo Laundry Workers' Strike, 1947. *Pacific Tribune*, April 28, 1978 SFU, UBC

Article about role of women laundry workers in defeating Bill 39 which banned strikes during two-week cooling-off period and required government supervision of strike votes. Strike occurred after B.C. Federation of Labour Convention decided to support any strike action challenging the law. Won through mobilization.

Native Indians and the Fishing Industry in B.C. P. Gladstone.
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science. Vol. 19, 1955 SFU

Province. July 25, 1957 VPL
Nurses' strike.

Province. Feb. 5, 1973 VPL
Article on Alma Foulds, business agent for the Fruit and Vegetable Employees Unions Local 1572 C.L.C. Reviews history of organization (1940's onward) in Okanagan and her role as one of few women business agents in B.C. unions.

The Provincial. 1947 BCGEU
Journal/newsletter of the B.C.G.E.A. Column *A Woman's Place*, 1948-Jan. 1950 gives a sense of particular problems of women in B.C. public service. Examines role of women as delegates and lack of activity of women despite their numbers in the service. Convention discussion around equal benefits and deletion of age restrictions.

Separated and Unequal, Discrimination Against Women Workers After WWII (The UAW 1944-1954). Lyn Goldfarb. Silver Spring, Maryland: Women's Work Project, 1976 SFU

Outlines the discrimination women in the UAW faced within the union. Many women forced to leave wartime employment. Seniority was sex-defined. Stewards ignored women's grievances. Married women most victimized: laid off first. American material, useful for comparison.

Shipyard and General Workers Federation of B.C. Constitution 1946. NWp 971.7 S 557c PABC

Covers industrial workers full or part-time; no admittance to those opposed to organized labour or guilty of anti-union activity. No mention of women.

Sign and Pictorial Painters Local Union 138. Add. Mss. 305 VCA

Women admitted on equal basis to the union. Use of archives restricted.

UFAWU Archives VCA

Material on shoreworkers organizing. Conditions in the canneries and union demands. Location of various cannery locals. Problems of contract hiring of women and minority temporaries. Restricted access to archives.

United Steelworkers of America. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 33, File 16 UBCSC
Correspondence about pay-cuts of women's wages, and equal pay legislation.

Vancouver and District Trades and Labour Council Minutes. Reel 3: 1946-1961 VCA, UBC

Vancouver Home Service Employees Union. Docket, 1945 VCA
Clippings about panel on women's post-war employment: women not interested in boredom, drudgery and terrible conditions of service work. Union tries to set wages, hours of work, time off and inclusion in legislation. Support from other unions.

Vancouver Labour Council—Correspondence and Minutes. Angus MacInnis Collection, Box 33, File 19 UBCSC
Limited material on Workmen's Compensation Board and female workers.

Vancouver Typographical Union. Clippings VCA
Province strike; Women's Auxiliary.

Women and the Labour Force. *Trades and Labour Journal*. Vol. XXVI, #5, May 1947, p. 18 SFU
Women from all walks of life drawn into labour force during War;

into "men's" jobs' reduction in jobs for women: slowed summer 1946, by 1947 supply of women exceeds demand. Drop domestic work 9.3% from 18.6% before the War. More women entered industry since peace: redistribution of women in industry into leather, pulp, paper, rubber, textiles, trade, finance, service. Women disinclined to return to low-paid domestic jobs. 23% female work force married in 1946.

Women Workers and the UAW in the Post-WWII Period: 1945-1954. Nancy Gabin. *Labour History*, Winter 1979-80. Vol. 21, #1 SFU

Efforts by management to remove women post-War, men in the UAW often shared management attitudes and actively assisted in pushing women out of jobs. Principle of industrial unionism to defend all workers, not realized in practice. Women's Bureau on union established to organize women. 85.5% of women surveyed wanted to keep their jobs in industry since better paid and protected. Women outnumbered blocked in using grievance procedure or in union meetings. Women harassed by stewards; women laid off despite seniority; women forced to sign statement that would quit if married. Women fought these attacks and appealed unfair union practices through the International bodies and Women's Bureau. International did not defend women to extent it did Blacks. Useful for comparison.

Workers Educational Association. *WEA Labour News*. July 12, 1948 UFAWU

Why white collar workers should unionize. Wage comparisons between union and non-union workers.

Women's Labour History Project
2534 Cambridge Street
Vancouver, B.C. V5K 1L4