

Sara McKinnon		RELEVANT OCCURANCE														Land		Labour				Union Action & Responses				
Source ID	Decade (Time)	Specific date	Type	Sector (NAICS 2022)	Type [as identified in interview]	Role or Occupation	Name	Location	Description	Related quotes from interviewee	Reason for leaving [if applicable]	Age	Marital Status	Union Status	Other context	Organizations/Businesses named	Individuals named	Nations & Geographical Region	Labour Categories	Indigenous Labour in the Sector identified in record	Labour Affiliations	Other Affiliations	Union Support	Labour Strategies	Employer Strategies	Community Support
L1	1930s	Abt. 1930	Employment		Healthcare	Administration	Doctor's office	Ontario	Started work at 13, claiming she was 16, in a doctor's office: cleaning, making appointments, etc.		nk	13	single / married [common-law? Death registration records "never married". Informant is her companion C. Robert Douglas]	non-union	Father did not approve of her working			Ontario, British Columbia	Medical office	no	none	none	no	none	Hiring youth to do menial office work	none
L1	1930s-1940s		Employment	814110 - Private households	Private Households	domestic	Self-employed	Ontario; BC	First position usually sourced through Manpower then word of mouth. As demand high, could be flexible, ie needing to stay home with a sick child; option of room and board;		nk	17-27	single / married [common-law?]	non-union				Ontario, British Columbia	Casual work	no	none	none	no	Taking casual work as it allowed flexible hours	none	none
L1	1930s	1937	Employment	722 - Food services and drinking places	Hospitality	Waitress	Peter Pan Café	Vancouver	First job in Vancouver. Took nightshift as no other options and jobs were hard to find.		Married.	20	single	non-union	Moved away from family	Peter Pan Café		Unceded territories of the x'məθkwəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səlliwətat (Tsleil-Waututh)	Restaurants, casual	no	nk	nk	nk	none	Large unemployment supported restaurant owners' desire for night shifts	none
L1	1930s	1938	Employment		Fishing	Fisher	Self-employed	BC coast	Learned to fish, steer and navigate the Inside Passage on her husband's small trawler. Lack of employment in city led to younger women fishing with their husbands.		End of season	21	married [common-law?]	UFAWU [need to find name at that time]	Husband was an official of the union. He also worked as a shipwright in the off season.	UFAWU		Coast Salish; Haida Gwaii, Tlinglit, Nisga'a, Gitksan (Gitksan), Haisla, Heiltsuk, Oweekeno (Rivers Inlet) and Kwakwaka'wakw. On the west coast of Vancouver Island live the Nuu-chah-nuth.	Self-employed, Fisher	no	UFAWU	none	Supported male fishers	Women working along their husbands as fishers to boost income even though not a member of their husband's union	none	none
L1	1930s	1938	Employment		Trade Unions	Administration	unofficial	BC coast, Vancouver	Would support her husband's union work by informing members of meetings.			21	married [common-law?]	union				Coast Salish; Haida Gwaii, Tlinglit, Nisga'a, Gitksan (Gitksan), Haisla, Heiltsuk, Oweekeno (Rivers Inlet) and Kwakwaka'wakw. On the west coast of Vancouver Island live the Nuu-chah-nuth.	Volunteer	no	Communication support of her husband's UFAWU union activities	none	yes	Women volunteering in union admin work to support husband's union	none	none
L1	1930s	1938	Employment	722 - Food services and drinking places	Hospitality	waitress	Peter Pan Café	Vancouver	Had to work nightshift to appease her husband's desire that her work not interfere with her looking after the children.		Pregnancy	21	married [common-law?]	non-union				Unceded territories of the x'məθkwəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səlliwətat (Tsleil-Waututh)	Restaurants	no	nk	none	nk	women taking night shifts so husband can be with the children	Arguing for night shifts as good work for workers	none
L1	1940s-1970s		Homelife	Unpaid domestic work		Housewife			McKinnon talks about how sexism apparent in household labour, the workplace, and the labour movement. "...when you get a career you have no right to a career, but you always had the right to do the dirty work for society..."p46. She "fell for" the post-war childbearing push thinking "i was doing something wonderful", then later felt it was pushed to stabilize the family and give women's jobs to men, and that this was pushed in women's magazines, which she then rejected. Felt women working was more accepted in the '30s because of the depression and people being "more rational"; in the 40s not making noise and being more feminine was desirable.			23-53	Personal domestic relationships	non-union			Unceded territories of the x'məθkwəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səlliwətat (Tsleil-Waututh)	Unpaid domestic	no	none	none	no	none	none	none	