

H1 Elizabeth Wilson		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
H1	1930s	1931-	Political	na	Labour, unemployed	Supporter	CCP	Victory Square, Vancouver	Liz's experiences demonstrate the interconnections between working class/left-wing initiatives and how they might attract people like Liz who saw her interest in the unemployed as a "natural" outcome of knowledge. She worked across the following political initiatives: (1) Communist Party (no membership) Liz recounts the events of the Dec 19, 1930 meeting/demonstration of the unemployed that led to numerous imprisonments and the deportation of the Scottish immigrant and leader (with Tom Griffin) Allan Campbell, and the role of the Communist Party in organizing the unemployed in general. She emphasizes how the party was viewed with suspicion from the outside and the negative effect of RCMP infiltrators. Liz's skepticism of the CCP includes moral criticism: too many homosexuals at the top of the party (cites blackmail as a concern) which she saw as a sign of decay and decadence.			27-29	single	no		CPP, RCMP	Allan Campbell, Tom Griffin, Max Herdel, Harold Winch Mayors of Vancouver (Gerry McGreer, W.H. Malkin, Marx, Thomas Buckle, Tommy Douglas,	Unceded Coast Salish Territories of the x'məkwəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səllwəlat (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations	Activism	no	none	CPP, CCF, Unemployed movement	no	none	none	none
H1	1930s	1931-	Political	na	Labour, unemployed	Supporter	CCF	Victory Square, Vancouver	(2) Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF); no membership but lifelong voter for the CCF. supported with leafletting (mentions Dorothy Steeves campaign and leafletting in Chinatown). Did not view CCF as anti-capitalist or Marxist as they were "always for (achieving socialism) legally...with the vote."			27-29	single	No	CCF	Dorothy Steeves		Politics	no	none	CCF	no	none	none	none	
H1	1930s	1931-	Political	na	Labour, unemployed	Supporter	CPP, Women & Girls Book Club	Victory Square, Vancouver	(3) WOMEN & GIRLS BOOK CLUB An east side Communist Party organizing strategy to educate the working class organized using the non-threatening structure of the book club. She was introduced to Marx and Thos Buckle. She touches on the role of Jewish intellectuals in activist circles, including the Jewish owner or worker at the Vernon [Drive] Cleaners & Dry Cleaning who suggested she get involved with the trade unions.Liz relays that she never paid dues to a union.			27-29	single	no		Women & Girls Book Club, Vernon Cleaners & Dry Cleaning			no	none	Communist Party	no	none	none	none	
H1	1930s	1931-	Political	na	Labour, unemployed	Supporter	Neighborhoods	Victory Square, Vancouver	(4) East vs West Side Liz talks about how there was sympathy for trade unionism across class as poverty stretched across them both in the depth of the depression. She relates how east end activists assisted west end tenants when their landlord tried to evict them from 840 Nelson St for non-payment of rent. The difference between classes was how they were treated by the government: ie, doctors and lawyers had their relief cheques mailed to them while everyone else had to go stand in line at the relief office. Women on the west and east sides supported and practiced (illegal and unsafe) abortion.			27-29	single	no					Activism	no	none	none	no	none	none	none
H1	1930s	1931-	Political	na	Labour, unemployed	Supporter	Unemployed Councils	Victory Square, Vancouver	(5) Unemployed Councils Before CCF the unemployed organizing was done in part through these councils in all the east end rooming houses. They self-organized a chairperson, recording secretary. Trade unions weren't involved.			27-29	single	no		Unemployed Councils			Activism	no	none	CCF	no	none	none	none
H1	1930s	1936-1937; 1939	Political	na	Labour, unemployed	observer	Provincial Govt and Ministerial Association	Outside of Vancouver	Lots of parallels in the pre WWII period with today's politics in Vancouver re the unemployed and homeless in particular. Around 1939 they (city or provincial gov't) decided the unemployed on the streets was bad for tourism (according to Liz), so they sent unemployed men (some who had been living in False Creek encampments) to [forestry] relief camps [which was represented in the newspapers as "the best available solution to the unemployed problem this winter]. Women were also on relief (abt \$30/mo) but do not appear to have been sent to camps. [Notes based on newspaper articles: This program was a collaboration between the Provincial Govt and six Ministerial Association members. Meeting discussing the 1939 camps were held at First United Church, whose reverend was Andrew "Andy" Roddan who was criticized by Liz (and she implies others) as showboating for media when he took bread to the False Creek encampment.] Liz relates Roddan's obsession with what went on "behind the Green Curtains" in beer parlours.				single	no		Unemployed Men's Union; First United Church; Provincial Govt, RCMP	Arnold Webster, Mayor Taylor, Dr. Telford (CCF), Rev Andrew Roddan	Unceded territories of the x'məkwəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səllwəlat (Tsleil-Waututh)	Government	no	none	Unemployed movement	no	Occupation, delegations to gov't,	Govt: RCMP, teachers, belittling the unemployed	Two american doctors at a local convention came to treat the protestors at the Ukrainian Labour Temple
H1	1930s	1936-1937; 1939	Political	na	Labour, unemployed	observer	Provincial Govt and Ministerial Association	Outside of Vancouver	Bloody Sunday" On return the unemployed took to taking collections and selling apples on the street; Bloody Sunday, [20 May 1938] occupation of gov't buildings by 1200 returned relief workers broken up by RCMP [followed by 15,000 gathering at the Powell St ground sto protest police violence.]				single		Bloody Sunday, RCMP, Unemployed			Activism	no	none	Unemployed movement	no	none	none	none	
H1	1920s-1940s	1926-194?	Employment	722 - Food services and drinking places	Restaurant; Cafe	waitress	Hudson's Bay; White Lunch; The Log Cabin	Victoria; Vancouver	Work info: Belonged to union in 1926 in Victoria. In the 1930s worked at the Hudson's Bay cafeteria, White Lunch, The Log Cabin (Hastings St). Unionized shops earned about \$15/mo; they standardized wages during the depression. After the war she worked at a coffee shop catering to longshoreman that paid \$27/wk "cause the nice girls wouldn't work down there." She worked 10hr/day, 6 days a week.	nk	18-38	single; married	unionized and non-union		Hudson's Bay, White Lunch, Log Cabin	none	Semiaboo territory; Unceded Coast Salish Territories of the x'məkwəyəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and səllwəlat (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations.	Restaurants, waitressing	no	HREU Loc 28	none	HREU Loc 28	none	none	none	