

8 stayed on, 2 for many years. From the beginning women received ^{the same} ~~equal~~ wages ^{as} ~~to~~ men drivers. Only one woman was heavily involved in the union, but all of the women supported it. Mrs. McLeod consistently pushed for other women to be hired as drivers, participated in the fight for better wages and conditions and was active on the sick committee. She describes the trauma which many young women experienced during the War as a result of separation from their newly wed husbands.

PEARL MOREAU

Mrs. Moreau (Wong) began to work in Vancouver in 1944 as a waitress in training. The conditions were deplorable: \$5/wk-\$10/month, a ten hour day, ^{half} hour lunch and no breaks. She had a child and returned to the Fraser Cafe in 1955 leaving her child with her mother while she worked. The Fraser was a union shop, and after seeing the union attain a raise of only 2¢/hour she determined to become active. ^{She identified} ~~seeing~~ many important issues for women: equal fringe benefits, sick benefits and ^{opposition to} sexual harassment. Workers supported each other to resist sexual harassment by the boss, a reoccurring problem for waitresses. The union worked towards the principle of equal pay. She participated in negotiations, served on the VDLC and ran for hostess. She found herself at times at odds with her union and voted independently. She eventually ran against Ed Carlson for President as an opposition candidate claiming a need for stronger democracy in the union.

JIM MORRISON

Mr. Morrison worked for the HREU organizing in New West ^{minister} and other places. In this tape, he provides a history of Local 28 of the HREU and women's participation in it. Local 28 kept the Bartenders Union alive during the Prohibition period, providing a skeleton for later reorganization. In the 1930's and 1940's about 42 cafes were organized, with 600 people joining up. The problem the union faced was not organizing but policing its contracts. Despite unionization there was still a high turnover. The union established a hiring hall but it mostly dealt with bartenders not culinary workers. The organizers for the union worked all shifts as restaurant workers worked all hours. The membership in the 1940's was primarily female, until the union made a big drive into the hotels. The 1950s saw ^a few job actions when women were fired from restaurants. As the hotels were organized the HREU drew back from maintaining the contracts with restaurants as they were small bargaining units which needed a lot of service and maintenance. ^{and} ~~Smaller cafes~~ had problems meeting the master contract standards. During the 1950's the Building Service Union and the HREU Local 28 launched a joint campaign to organize, using various techniques: leafletting outside hotels, and putting up sign-up tables in alleyways. The B.C. Hotel Association organized against the drive but were unable to defeat it. As well, Aristo-