

role in many of the ^{IWA's} union's activities, including the 1946 march to Victoria during the strike. Mrs. Bergren lent a hand in organizing for the United Packinghouse Workers of America in her native Okanagan in 1946. She wrote Tough Timber, about the early organization of the IWA as well as many short stories. Mrs. Bergren was killed in a car accident this summer ^{(1979).} on the Island.

DAISY BROWN

Daisy Brown was born in Saskatoon and came to B.C. in 1944. She found a part-time job with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union in 1945 as an office worker, and then as Business Agent. In 1946-1947, a joint campaign led by both the hotel union and building service union organized Vancouver hotels. Many women worked in the industry because they needed an income as single parents or deserted wives. The union in the restaurant and hotel area was weak relative to industrial unions or skilled craft unions where workers were not isolated from each other and could stand together. Problems in organizing included the transient nature of the work, and the continuous shifts. Issues which came up included overtime, shift changes, uniforms and seniority. The union set a precedent in establishing a forty hour week. The Only Fish and Chips and Love's Cafe were particularly militant restaurants. The hotel drive organized all but the Alcazar and Grosvenor Hotels. The campaign included leafletting the hotels. The HREU staff was organized into the OTEU but later were shifted to the HREU. Mrs. Brown was active for a time in the OTEU. In 1948 the ^{local} HREU leadership was deposed, and were barred from office and membership in the union because of their left leanings. Mrs. Brown has held both staff and elected positions with the union.

RUTH BULLOCK

Ruth Bullock grew up in Beaton, B.C. She attended school until the age of 10½ when her father was killed in a mining explosion leaving her mother as the single support of 5 small children. The family later moved to a sheep ranch on Salt Spring Island. At 17 she left the farm and became a domestic in Hatsick for \$15/month. Later, she moved to another farm ^{where she earned} for \$20/month. There were no unions for domestics and they were not protected by government legislation. She ~~first~~ married in 1929 and soon had a daughter. Mrs. Bullock grew up in the radical Scots tradition, ^{she} first becoming interested in birth control after her daughter's birth, and difficult delivery. She joined the newly formed CCF in 1932-33, where she met Mrs. Vivian Dowding of the Parents' Information Service. At this time, unions were very weak. The Spanish Civil War further radicalized her and she helped to support the struggles of the unemployed and the Longhore strike. She later left her husband. In 1944, she became interested in the Trotskyists, disagreeing with the Labour Progressive Party's no-strike policy in the war industries. She worked in a canning factory where the workers resisted speed-ups and the distribution of poor quality food to the rank and file soldiers and high