

owned by CN/CPR,
at the new Hotel³ when it opened. The Hotel was owned by CN/CPR ~~and~~ after 21 years of CNR ownership the working conditions were good, although wages were lower than other, less popular hotels. In 1942 the HREU tried to organize the Hotel, signing ~~the~~ male waiters who ^{then} struck the staff children's Christmas party. This tactic did not endear them to the other workers and the union campaign was crushed. The waiters, many of whom were senior staff members were all fired. This upset the other staff members who decided that a union was indeed necessary and proceeded to meet with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway and Transport and General Workers, who had jurisdiction over other workers in CN's employ. In 1950, the workers at the Hotel struck in solidarity with other workers in the CBRT. The unionization improved wages qualitatively ^{union} and insured that there was no depreciation of conditions. Mrs. Fawcett was Secretary-Treasurer of the Local and represented the union at the CLC and BCFL conventions. She held other executive posts. She was strongly opposed to political unionism, believing that unions had to keep their autonomy from political organizations. She raised her two children while working full-time. She thoroughly enjoyed her work with the Hotel.

BUSTER FOSTER

Buster Foster was an engineer, burned in an accident in the early 1930's, he was forced onto relief. Social workers harrassed relief recipients throughout the Depression. During both World Wars he worked in the shipyards. He participated in the 1919 solidarity strike with the OBU in B.C. + During W.W.II he supervised 35-40 women in the shipyards as steward for the union. There were few grievances filed by the women. After the War he voiced his concern that two people in a family should not be working when there were only adequate numbers of jobs for one family member. Depite the no-strike pledge, the International Association of Machinists, which he represented, went out on a 7 day job action during the War, resulting in the Richards Commisssion. Conflicts existed in the IAM over Canadian autonomy and control by the International over Canadian funds and policy.

JOAN GILLATT

Mrs. Gillatt was born in 1929. She completed University in the early 1940s, working her way through school. She was first a bank clerk for \$65/month and then became a wartime replacement worker for the provincial government as a lab assistant. Women played an important role in the War effort, their employment, however, was seen as a temporary phenom. Working for the government, she became a steward for new association (BCGEA) and then the Vice President of the Victoria Branch after she transferred into a file clerk's job. The jobs which women held were dead-end and discrimination against both women and non-white workers was a problem. Issues facing government workers included the "service" nature of the job, political