

^{She feels that}
join the union. ^m Many workers were inspired by the IWA leadership. ~~she feels.~~ Mrs. Person served as a steward and a warden on the executive.

JONNIE RANKIN

Mrs. Rankin wrote a column for the newspaper of the Shipyard and General Workers Union during the War, describing the experience of women working in the shipyards. She has also been involved in the HREU, OTEU and the IWA. She was an activist in the Labour Progressive Party during the War. The tape describes the ^{reasons that} ~~motivation~~ of women ^{took} taking industrial jobs; hiring procedures; attitudes of men to women entering the ^{ship-} yards; the transformation of the craft unions into industrial unions; childcare; political differences in the unions; Soviet women on ships which came into the yards for repair; piecework, shopstewarding; lay-offs and women; work as a journalist for the People; the LPP; left-wing theatre; the IWA strike of 1946; organizing in the restaurants; women's auxiliaries; ^{and} equal pay struggles. ^{why} Women were unwilling to leave their jobs after the War ended, ^{how} working had brought them self-respect and economic autonomy. Mrs. Rankin worked in the IWA hiring hall and was involved in some of the early attempts to form the OPIEU out of union employees.

MARION SARICH

Ms. Sarich was born in Princeton, B.C., ~~and later~~ moved to Saskatchewan, later returning to B.C. She started work as a domestic at the age of 13 for \$5/month and then moved on to several different positions. She began organizing domestics in the 1930's and worked with the Housewife's League to get a charter from the AFL. The TLC could not decide which union should receive jurisdiction and the campaign died. Ms. Sarich then began working as a busgirl at the Trocadero Cafe, helping to organize it. The ~~safe~~ was struck and she and her sister, Anita Sarich, were blacklisted, but the strike helped to initiate a campaign to organize the restaurants. During the strike they received extensive support from the public. She also participated in drives to organize Army/Navy and Woolworths, helping whenever organizers were needed, and taking no pay. The HREU fought for special clauses for women: equal pay; protection at night for waitresses getting off shift and requiring transportation. Ms. Sarich participated in picket~~x~~ of restaurants which were guilty of unfair labour practices. She also supported the unemployed men ~~on~~ the post office. Local 28 tried consistently to join with the Bartenders Local (626) but the latter refused amalgamation. In the 1940's she assisted in the organization of the Canadian Seamen's Union, which later became the SIU. Ms. Sarich remembers Norman Bethune's visit to Vancouver, solidarity with Spanish orphans through the Girls' Brigade to Aid Spanish Orphans. In the 1950's she became a postal worker and has been active in the union(s). Seamen's International Union.