

3. WOMEN IN UNIONS IN THE WAR YEARS

a) The CCF and the CPC: Working Class Politics and Trade Union Women

B.C.'s Contribution to Victory: B.C. Communist Total War Committee Vancouver, 1943. Angus MacInnis Coll.

Discusses the role of women in the shipyards and war production generally. War resulted in change of status for both women and youth. Poses labour-management committees to develop productivity, etc.

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CCF Industrial Clubs Charters: 1944 -, Angus MacInnis Collection

Women were involved in founding some of the industrial clubs, in 1944 and 1945.

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News Comment CCF Notes, Box 35, File 12 - 13; 1941 - 1950, Angus MacInnis Collection

Some mention of issues which effect trade union women. Coverage of organizing drives. For example: June 15, 1942: Steelworker Organizing Committee demands equal pay for women; April 15, 1942: Child labour and working mothers; youth in blind-alley jobs; effects of lack of childcare.

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The People - Labour's Voice for Victory - 1942 (Communist Press)

Coverage of women's role in war production; war industries in general, programme for war. 1942 includes: need for continuous production; reasons for absenteeism; Housewife's League of B.C. calls for daycare; need for equal pay and reclassification of workers; fish canneries organize; Nov. 18, 1942: special feature by Kay Gregory on women in war industry, in particular the shipyards; Dec. 2 article on women in canneries, contains information on day nursery at B.C. Packers plant; transportation problems and women in shipyards.

UBC, SFU

The People - 1943

1943 includes: profiles of women union activists such as Margaret Black in the shipyards; needs of women in industry and shipyards in particular; attitudes towards women in the building trades; need for women to become activists; women streetcar drivers join the union; equal pay for equal work.

UBC, SFU

Women Think Constructively: Guard Well Your Freedom, Paterson, Edith, 1944.

Pamphlet on the need for women to exercise their franchise.

VCA