

MARJORIE STORM

Mrs. Storm was and is a member of the IWA and has been involved in organizing for women's rights in both the IWA and the BCFL. The tape compares work in organized and unorganized wood plants; sexual harrassment on the job; women in union positions; seniority; weight limits; the B.C. Human Rights Code; childcare; womens' caucuses; racism in the wood industry. Mrs. Storm left her first job at Fraser Mills because of sexual harrassment. She moved to Pacific Veneer where women were represented ~~both~~ in the workforce, ~~and~~ as stewards and on plant committees. Mrs. Storm was asked to be a steward and represent the 350 women in the plant in 1953. She was elected to the plant committee ~~and~~ as recording secretary, because of her work representing all workers as a steward. There was a longterm fight for equality for women: the plants kept separate seniority lists for women and men, and women were only allowed entrance into a limited number of jobs within the subdepartment where they worked. In 1966 the IWA established equal pay for equal work <sup>as policy</sup> in convention. As well, a struggle occurred against a 30 lb. weight limit for women. During the 1946 strike, women were very <sup>workers compensation board</sup> ~~active~~, taking on graveyard picket duty, ~~Women were very militant~~, often jumping the gun on strike deadlines and starting wildcats. One equal work struggle occurred when women were refused the right to relieve workers on the spreader (a higher paid job) and the foreman refused the senior woman worker. Women stood around the spreader and closed it down to establish the right to <sup>militant</sup> ~~work~~ as relieve on breaks. Women played an important role <sup>demanding</sup> on safety and on plant committees.

EILEEN TALLMAN

Mrs. Tallman (Sufrin) began her interest in unions as a CCF youth activist during the Depression. She began to organize with the CCYM's trade union committee in Ontario. She was involved in the 1940-41 organizing in the banks, which reached workers as far as B.C. and culminated in the strike in Montreal. This strike was defeated and the drive collapsed. She continued as an organizer for the Steelworkers, coming to Vancouver in 1943 to train officers of the union and initiate "Steel" the union's western press. She was involved in political struggles with the LPP leadership in the unions, worked for a CCF perspective in the labour movement and was active on the Vancouver and District Labour Council. She later returned to Ontario where she led a campaign to organize Eaton's 9600 person workforce. The drive was only defeated by 600 votes, and this because of a delay by the Labour Relations Board in certification. She returned to the USWA and worked with their office workers department. She participated in numerous campaigns, including Continental Can. Issues which were of importance to women in the campaigns which she led included equal pay and job classification; unionization; job ghettos; childcare and maternity leave. Mrs. Tallman always encouraged women to be active union members and officers.