

quality food to ~~the~~ officers. She was a member of the IWA Women's Auxiliary and assisted in organizing clerical workers at Burrard Drydocks in the 1950s'.

#### JOSEPHINE CHARLIE

Mrs. Charlie worked in the fish canneries for many years. She was a steward for the United Fishermen's and Allied Workers Union and active in the Native Brotherhood. The tape describes conditions in B.C. canneries from the 1920's to the 1950's; family life on the coast; healthcare; the roles of Native women; union organization and its impact on the canneries; preparation and processing of fish; race conflicts in the canneries; treatment of Japanese women after the War in the canneries; childbirth; strike situations in the fishing industry. Her husband worked on a seine boat and contracted labour for the canneries. Mrs. Charlie helped to organize Native workers into the Brotherhood which bargained for them. She helped to raise piece rates from \$6/ticket to \$10/ticket. While working, Mrs. Charlie cared for both her own and adopted children. The safety of children during the canning season while their mothers were working was a big problem facing cannery workers, and children were occasionally hurt or ill. She was active in the UFFU as a steward. She argued against strikes for the most part, fearing that the workers would lose more than they would gain.

#### VIVIAN DOWDING

Mrs. Dowding was a pioneer of birth control in B.C. She was a member of the C.C.F. and is still active in the N.D.P. Her work was influenced by Margaret Sanger and other early pioneers of birth control in North America. She was employed by the Kaufman Rubber Company, distributor of birth control devices in Canada. She describes conditions in working class communities during the 1930's; the distribution process for birth control devices; attitudes towards family planning on the part of Church and Kaufman; the role of the CCF in promoting birth control. She often faced harrassment by the police when visiting towns to see women. She only saw people who were recommended by word of mouth, as public distribution was strongly prohibited. While Kaufman saw birth control as a way of freeing the government from having to support unwanted members of a surplus labour force, Mrs. Dowding and many women like her, saw birth control as a first step to liberate women and alleviate the misery and poverty of many working class families.

#### SUZIE FAWCETT

Suzie Fawcett grew up in Edinborough, Scotland coming to Canada in 1929 where she began work as a companion. She tried to learn nursing, but found the \$10/month impossible to live on. She became a salad maker at the Hotel Vancouver, then moved to take a position