

should have a hostel where they could be rehabilitated before facing society.

EXHIBIT NO. 13

United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union. Brief
No. 184

Spokesmen: Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Beagle, Mr. Tom
Parkin

Subject: Various Aspects of Discrimination Faced
by Working Women.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

The equal pay legislation should be based on job evaluation and not on sex or physical prowess.

Men recognize the ability of women workers but fear that if women were no longer a source of cheap labour they would lose their jobs.

If the Equal Pay for Equal Work Act was properly formulated, men would not risk losing their jobs.

In the contract of the Fishermen's Union the Equal Wage Act is only mentioned in 3 or 4 categories of jobs. The union would not go on strike for equal pay for women because they feel that men would not risk their jobs or the loss of pay during the strike. The women themselves do not wish to go on strike to fight for equal pay since this could mean work stoppages for all workers.

Quite often a package deal is offered by the employers and accepted by the union. Usually it contains a percentage increase in salaries for both male and female workers. The woman does not benefit by this transaction.

The general labour rate refers to the rate paid to the majority of workers in the fishery industry.

Secondary industries established in Vancouver would provide more jobs for both men and women.

Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada,
Precis of Public Hearings, Victoria, April 16, 1968.
(R.G. 33/89, Volume 10)

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