

THE

LIFE AND TIMES

OF

ROY WELLINGTON STATES

VOLUME I I

FACTS OF BLACK HISTORY

by Roy States



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Great Black Nova Scotians

The first quarter of this century saw the Nova Scotia Blacks under strong leadership of two church men.

Rev. Wellington Naey States 1877-1927.

Wellington States was orphaned at an early age. Taken by his grandparents he was treated unkindly. At the age of 14 he ran and hid on a ship sailing out of Kingsport. The captain befriended him and he was immediately put to work.

There is no record of the ports he visited but he was filled with a desire to preach the Gospel and work among his people. In 1899 he was ordained. He served in many areas, building or rebuilding churches. He was one of the most effective evangelists the church had known.

He was a man dedicated to his Race, teaching them through depressions and times of trial. In 1927 the Black people of Nova Scotia were stunned on hearing of his death. Sorrowing Black people from all parts of Nova Scotia

contributed and erected a monument on his grave. Inscribed on the monument are the following words: In Loving Memory of Rev. Wellington N. States 1877-1927

Christian Gentleman
Church Builder
Race Leader

H/Capt. The Rev. Dr. W.A. White, B.A.D.D.

The most successful of all Black leaders in Nova Scotia was a Virginia minister William A. White. He graduated from Acadia University in 1903 and was ordained. He was a great athlete whilst at Acadia. He served as Pastor of the 2nd Baptist Church in New Glasgow. Later was minister of the Zion Baptist Church in Truro.

During World War I he served as Chaplain of the No 2 Construction Battalion serving in England and France. Being the only Black Officer in the Battalion he was beloved by the men. He was ever vigilant to fulfil their needs and championed them at all times. Many interesting stories are told of him by the Veterans of this

unit. He was the only Black Officer to have served in the forces of the British Empire.

On his return from overseas he accepted the pastorate of Cornwallis St. Baptist Church in Halifax.

As minister he served the Black Community well. He fought for better conditions, and was out spoken against injustices. A great orator he was; a popular preacher over Radio Station CHNS.

In September 1936 he died; his funeral was broadcasted throughout the Maritimes. It was a very large funeral, showing the esteem in which he was held in all walks of life. In 1941 Memorial Windows were unveiled in his memory in Cornwallis St. Baptist Church.

The loss of Rev. W.N. States and Dr. W.A. White has not been replaced. A vacuum in leadership in Nova Scotia still exists. A sorry condition as we approach the fourth quarter, the leaders of the first quarter have not been replaced.

Isaac Murphy, one of the greatest of all jockeys won the American Derby three times in succession 1884, 85, 86, and again in 1888. He also won the Kentucky Derby five times and the Clark Handicap four times. One of his greatest victories was at Churchill Downs riding Rey El Santa Anita, Lucky Baldwin's horse. Murphy the Black Jockey was hailed as the "King of all Riders."

The worlds greatest musician was a Black Man, his name was, Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827). He was called "The Black Spaniard." Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, one of England's greatest musicians, a Black Man, made the following statement concerning Beethoven in 1904. "I think that if the greatest of all musicians (Beethoven) were alive to-day, he would find it somewhat difficult, if not absolutely impossible to obtain hotel accomodations in certain American cities."

There were three Black Popes of the Roman Catholic Church. Victor (189 - 199 AD), Melchisedech (311 - 312) and St. Gelasius (496 A.D.) It was Pope Mel-

chisedech who led Christianity to its final triumph against the Roman Empire.

To continue the religious aspects of Black History it is in the Bible, God, or the Ancient of days, is described as having "hair like the pure wool." The earliest statues of the Virgin Mary and Christ were Black and -

Blacks gave to the world the first idea of right and wrong, and thus laid the basis of religion, and of all true culture and civilization. This directive, known as the MEMPHITE DRAMA, which is known only through a copy of slate of basalt made by order of an Ethiopian King in 700 B.C.

In the field of inventions the Black Man has many firsts. It was Norbert Rillieux, who in 1846 invented a vacuum pan that revolutionized the sugar industry in making sugar smooth and white. Other important items the Blacks created were ice-cream, potato chips, the golf tee, the player piano, the gas mask and the first traffic light. Above are noted some items of Black History and only, I repeat, only a small aspect of a Great History.

Roy States

At least we have a newspaper of our own congrats are in order and wishing the Black Voice Continued success.

Blame Montreal too Negro sergeant says

How many Negro bus drivers have you seen in Montreal? Negro policemen?

According to a career soldier and collector of black history the answers may be part of a commentary on why a militant black movement is growing in this city.

Sergeant Roy States, a 50-year-old veteran of the Second World War who expects to retire from the Canadian Armed Forces within a week, told a youth group last night that militants believe that too many black moderates have met failure.

"We just celebrated the anniversary of the death of one of them last week," he said in reference to the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Repeated failures, he told the Negev Chapter of the B'nai B'rith Young Adults, have resulted in the philosophy of "the third world."

"There is a growing desire among black militants to set up their own separate system," said Mr. States, whose historical curiosity has led him to build up an extensive library on black society.

The Third World Philosophy

"The Negro, in the search for his own history, is determined not to make the same mistakes the white man has."

Although he related several incidents of racism in this city, he added "I can't label Montreal a racist society."

"The principal reason for this was "the impact between English and French" which has allowed the black man considerable freedom.

Also influencing this "to an extent" was the fact that Montreal still has a relatively small black population, said Mr. States, a student minister who has attended Sir George Williams and Acadia Universities.

Giving Montreal a relatively clean bill of health in his chronicle of Negro history in North America, Mr. States emphasized that other Canadian cities had far more serious racial conflicts.

"Desegregation of schools in the United States got a lot of attention, but did you know that the last racially segregated school in Canada was desegregated in 1964?" he asked.

He added that although Montreal represents a "haven" for blacks, "there is still a subtleness about discrimination here."

Coupled with a desire for political and economic control of their own destinies, young black militants are also increasingly aware of their own history and heroes.

IS RACIAL DISCRIMINATION FOUND IN OUR EVERYDAY LIVES?

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1968 -- 8 P.M.

Speaker: MR. R. W. STATES

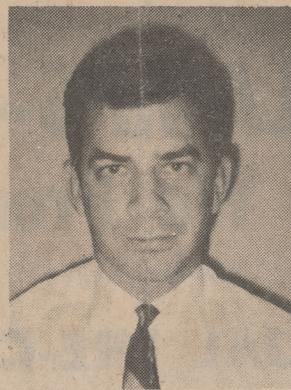
In the latest of its continuing community activities, St. Mary's Church of Beaconsfield-Kirkland is presenting a Series of Three Seminars on topical and controversial subjects.

Three Speakers have been selected for the series, each of whom is specially well-equipped to deal with the topic being considered.



MR. R. ROGERS

of Central YMCA, Montreal is well-known in the Lakeshore communities being the former Executive Secretary of the Lakeshore (now West Island) "Y". He is representative on the National Canadian Symposium of Recreation and Coordinator of a special Rotary/YMCA Leadership Development project.



MR. RICHARD WILSON

is bi-lingual and has specialized for many years in problems associated with relations between Canada's two-founding races. He has a Masters Degree from McGill University in the French Canada Studies Programme, subsequent to which he was Executive Assistant to Laurier Lapierre.



MR. R. W. STATES
C.D., L.Th.

is a Canadian of Negro Ancestry and has devoted a good deal of his life to encouraging better understanding between the ethnic groups in Canada. He received his Licentiate in Theology in Nova Scotia and as a Sergeant in the Canadian Armed Forces, saw duty with the United Nations.

ADULTS AND TEENAGERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND
"COMMUNITY FORUM" 1967/68

ADMISSION FREE

THE MONTREAL STAR, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1969

At SGWU's Birks Hall

1968

Negro company presents Off-Broadway double bill

By SYDNEY JOHNSON

LAST night in Birks Hall of Sir George Williams University (Drummond Street) the Negro Theatre Arts Club gave the first of three performances (the other two are tonight and tomorrow night) of the double bill by Douglas Turner Ward that ran for more than 500 performances when it was first produced Off-Broadway at St. Marks Street Playhouse in November, 1965. The two plays, "Happy Ending" and "Day of Absence," won two awards for the author, and deservedly so.

The two plays were an excellent choice for the Negro Theatre Arts Club, since both take a lightly-satirical look at current Negro problems and both were written for all-Negro casts, even though the second and longest play is about white people.

"Happy Ending," the shorter play, is written for a cast of four in conventional style, the setting being the living room in a Harlem tenement in which two young-middle-aged sisters, domestics in

the home of a very wealthy New York Business-man, bewail the fact that their employers are to be divorced. Their educated but unemployed nephew is indignant at their craven servility for these white people, but before the play is over the audience, as well as the nephew, learn that their touching solicitude is not for their white employers but for themselves.

The second play is more experimental and much more ambitious in every way. It shows, in a long series of episodes, what happens in a community in the State of Dixie when the Negro population, which does all the dirty and menial work in the town, mysteriously disappears and leaves the white minority in a state of complete domestic and business paralysis.

Mr. Ward writes with wit and a good sense of theatre, though his dialogue tends to be academically stilted and he continually holds up the dramatic action of his plays to express all his sociological sentiments and get in every word of his long harangues, which are often repetitive.

This slowness of action is intensified by the Negro Theatre Arts Club's lack of experience in acting, their otherwise happy idea of presenting the plays in arena form, and the slackness of the direction of Robert Yacknin, a graduate of the School of Drama of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, where they must lay more stress on technical effects (which are very good in this production) than on the play and the players.

The four players in "Happy Ending" managed their roles well enough — especially Leon Jacobs, who, playing for the first time with the club (in the role of the nephew) showed promise — but they needed stronger direction and more rehearsal.

"Day of Absence" — in which the players, as in the original Off-Broadway production, whitened the front part of their faces to denote white people — was very well staged but the pace was very slow. The cast is a very large one, with some seventeen players taking 26 parts, and of these Roy States, as the Mayor, and Solomon Gertin (the only white player), as the Television Interviewer and Announcer, stood out by the naturalness of their acting and the clarity of their speech. Most of the remainder of the cast sacrificed clarity of speech for Southern color. Strong dialect acting is best left to experienced professionals. Straight acting is hard enough as it is.

With the first night over, theatregoers will find this double bill a very interesting and unusually-entertaining evening of experimental theatre.

Riot force alerted for cell visit 1969

A Montreal police riot squad task force was alerted late last night for potential trouble at police headquarters when a delegation of 75 black persons filled the lobby demanding to see a woman prisoner.

A spokesman for the group told officers they had come to see and talk to Claire Beckford, placed in Montreal police cells by the immigration department, pending deportation action to Jamaica. Immigration authorities say she entered Canada illegally.

Riot squad officers sped to the headquarters building at 750 Bonsecours street and moved into the lobby where the majority of the delegation had gathered. Some remained outside.

Lieutenant Clement Catellier, who headed the task force, said the delegation remained at headquarters for about 45 minutes and left after three picked from the group spoke to the detained woman for several minutes.

The original request was for all 75 to go to the fifth-floor cell area to talk with Miss Beckford, who after consultation with detention officers, agreed to meet three of them.

There was no trouble and the group left peacefully.



Retirement Party Sgts' Mess Longue Pointe Montreal Sept. 8th, 1969

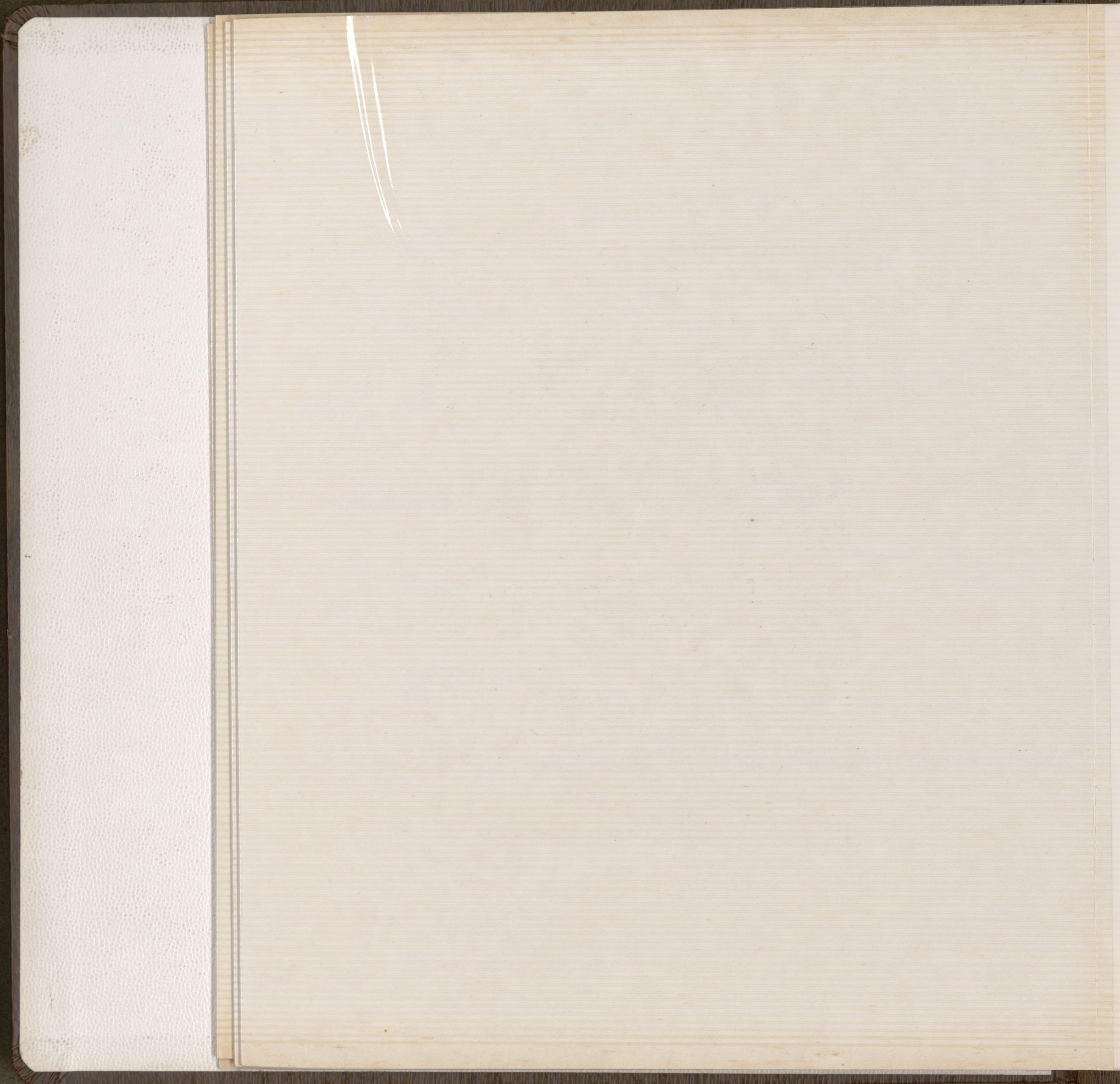
MADE IN CANADA





Sgt. Roy W. States
Retirement Photo
1940 - 1969

MADE IN U.S.A. - 100% COTTON



EDITORIAL

To the Black community, the events leading up to February 11th, and since then, have been the focal point of common interests, and polarisation now is the result of forced political development by a few. It is when this polarisation takes place along political lines and self-interests seem incompatible with total group interests, that some egotistical individuals must openly align themselves with an oppressive white power structure against their own brothers and sisters, because it is no longer fine just to spout a working knowledge of black history. At this point of development one must also challenge any group that perpetrates a system of colonization based on deep rooted racist tendencies and shameless economic exploitation. In the light, it is impossible to understand how a man who has agreed that there are instances of racism in Canada and who has studied history can on a public radio program state boldly that any institution in Canada is not racist. It leads one to question his knowledge and understanding of history, since it is only logical that if an institution exists in a racist society, that it is to be expected that it will reflect the values and traits of that society. Further for Mr. Roy States to completely overlook the cartoon incident at Sir George or even not see it's relevance is to leave himself open for questioning in terms of intellectual honesty. Above and beyond all this, when Mr. States can allow himself to make uninformed statements of a possible incriminating nature only one night before the beginning of a trial, and in the same breath deny Sir George's importance in terms of the overall ramifications, then nothing else can be said of him except that he as "a responsible negro" has shown great irresponsibility toward black people which must not be allowed to continue.

The same argument is true of the irresponsibility of M.P. Lincoln Alexander who as a member of an oppressed race of people (even if he does not consider them oppressed) does not see himself as their representative and has no special responsibility towards them, when in fact his very existence as a member of parliament depends on his party membership which in effect is only assured by the fact of tokenism. So long as he is black in skin colour, then he will always have some place in a political party where he can be used to show the world that Canada is a land of equal opportunity. In fact he never hears himself being referred to as a member of Parliament but always as "the Negro M.P." Lincoln Alexander would do well not to isolate himself from the black population, since his political life depends on it; Further, for him to say that the Sir. George issue is being caused by a few radicals who should be sent home, does nothing to remove the fact that Canada is no less racist or imperialist than any where else in the white western world. This is why he can afford to say that he does not think there is racism in Canada, even with black conditions in Halifax and be concerned about students going back to the Carribean and stating that Canada is racist.

If his primary concern is to preserve and bolster the false image of Canada, then he too must be viewed in the same light as those who continue to exploit and dehumanize blacks. Further if he thinks that it is wrong for students to leave Canada and report their racial encounters while in the country to their peers as those who continue to exploit and dehumanize blacks. Further if he thinks that it is wrong for students to leave Canada and a move might only lead to a faster coming to grips with the reality of Canadian imperialism, and the fight to stamp it out.

To end with a Fanon quotation as advice in terms of seeing the Sir George Williams affair with all its ramifications as not being isolated and insignificant as people are made to think:-

"Never in any country does a significant mass of students represent only themselves; they represent a whole sector of the population that has not yet decided to express itself."

UHURU

Feb. 2, 1970

INFORMATION

Rally at U.N.I.A. every Thursday night.

Time: 7.30 pm.

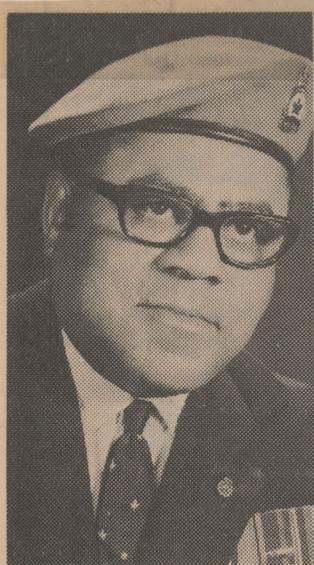
Address: 710 George Vanier

Topics: (1) Lectures in Black History (Roy States)

(2) Films

(3) Tapes (Don Lee, Stokely, James Turner)

(4) Guest speaker.



R.W. states C.D.

Mr. Syd Hart, president of the Quebec Command of the Royal Canadian Legion announces the appointment of Mr. R. W. States, C.D., as director of the 1970 Poppy Fund Campaign in aid of needy veterans. Mr. States joined the Legion in his home town of New Glasgow N. S. in 1947 after serving with the Canadian occupation forces in Germany at the end of World War II.

Mr. States was also a member of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt in 1959 and 1960. With the active support of all Legion members and the public at large Mr. States is confident that the campaign objective of \$100,000 will be reached during the Poppy campaign which will be launched on November 1st.

TO BROTHER ROY STATES

Oh! My big Brother
One of the African Children who was raped from Africa.
I listen to you Brother
"Very Carefully"
Especially when you are teaching
Black History
For I know that the White man would not teach me it
All he would do is exploit and teach me European shit
Oh! Big Brother
You are fifty years old.
I am twenty years old
How come you and me come and end up in the same hole?
For anytime I think about Africa
The Mother Land
I think about Brother Roy States to a Black Man.

Abdul Jamal

ATTENTION! SARGENT ROY STATES has been appointed CHAIRMAN of the Annual Poppy Campaign, where else but in Canada can a Black man have such honours bestowed upon him?...



ROY W. STATES, C.D., L.Th.
Campaign Director

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION
GREATER MONTREAL POPPY CAMPAIGN

720 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.
ROOM 100
OFFICE 866-7742-43

RES: 766-4573

Canada not racist nation, Montreal black leader says

By WOUTER DE WET

Although there are instances of race prejudice in Canada, this is not a racist country, Roy States, a leader in Montreal's black community, said yesterday.

Speaking to the Montreal Rotary Club in the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Mr. States added however that he understood only too well why so many radical young Black Power advocates mistrusted all white people.

History had shown, he said, that blacks had to fight for justice because whites would not hand it to them on a platter.

The present confrontation between whites and blacks in

North America, particularly in the U.S., was essentially a matter of "power without conscience opposing conscience without power."

Blacks, he added, would never achieve full equality without obtaining the political and economic power bases required for it.

Mr. States, who is retired from the Canadian army, is commander of the central district number one of the Royal Canadian Legion.

He said he had felt inferior as a black man until he read

of the great empires of Africa, some of which had lasted for a 1,000 years and whose scientists had developed an alphabet, a multiplication table and had named the stars while Europe was still undeveloped.

Rotary Record

MONTREAL, CANADA

Tuesday, June 16th, 1970

ROY W. STATES

"The History of Black Power"

Roy W. States was born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia and educated at Horton Academy, Acadia and Sir George Williams Universities.

Mr. States served in the Canadian Armed forces for 25 years in 33 countries and retired in September 1969.

Our Speaker has appeared on Local Radio and Television discussing the history of the Negro. At present, he is Commander, Central District Number One of the Royal Canadian Legion.

The Stanstead JOURNAL

Vol.CXXVI — No. 42 (Whole No. 6412)

ROCK ISLAND, QUE., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1971

One year \$5.00 — Copy 10¢



Remembrance Speaker — Roy States, chairman of the Greater Montreal Poppy Campaign, who spoke at the annual Veterans Dinner at the Legion Home on Saturday night.



ARMISTICE OBSERVANCE — Roy States of Montreal was the guest speaker at the Remembrance Armistice Observance held Saturday at the Boundary. Mr. States, chairman of the Poppy Campaign in Greater Montreal, spoke on the 1971 poppy theme, "If You Can't Remember - Think." Pictured above are E. J. Struthers, Stanstead, Que. mayor; Mr. States, and Gordon Laberee, president of Stanstead Frontier Branch, Stanstead, Que. (Staff Photo I. Hatch)

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA

A Visit after an absence of twenty years — Roy W. States - July 1972

One of my first acts on leaving Halifax for New Glasgow by car was to place a brick on the front seat. My intention was to smash a window of the first establishment that refused me food, or lodgings. New Glasgow, a town which historically has discriminated against Blacks, and resisted any attempt of advancement by Black People. This is the town that refused, at first, my acceptance into the Army in 1939; the town, that its movie houses refused to permit me to purchase a ticket to sit downstairs whilst on embarkation leave prior to going overseas. Six years of overseas service did not prevent a restaurant refusing me food three days after my return home, and still in uniform. I brought the matter to Branch No 34 of the Royal Canadian Legion, my Comrades in arms became do-nothing Comrades in peace. I did not have an occasion to use the brick.

In conversation with Harry Sutherland, Editor of the Evening News, a local white newspaper, I said to him "well Harry, I have not been refused in any establishment catering to the public." His answer was "well, Roy, your people are much cleaner now." That statement to me was by a racist, and a dangerous one at that - he is Editor of a newspaper. Later I was informed that the Human Rights Bill of Nova Scotia prevents discrimi-

nation in restaurants and hotels; in other words - the law is in force, but the attitudes are the same.

Why do I state that the attitudes are the same? Well within twenty-four hours of my return "Home" two incidents took place. A Black youth gained a victory over a white youth in a fist fight. Later the white youth brought his friends to settle the score (over 300 whites to be exact.) No trouble took place, but the following is a true picture of New Glasgow. Apparently the local Police Force was going to take no action if a fight started. The local newspaper played the incident down, the whites refused to talk, and elderly Blacks would not speak out - some Blacks stated a few hot-heads caused the incident. The Black youth seeking to assert their rightful place in the local society are leaderless, a sad condition indeed. The rights of Blacks in New Glasgow were not considered twenty years ago and the situation still exists.

The other incident was the result of my trip to New Glasgow. The re-union of a Regiment I joined in 1940 "The Pictou Highlanders," a local regiment with all of its local impact. This battalion did not proceed overseas, but many of its members did, and I was one. On July 15th. 1972 the Regiment held its first re-union and I met Com-

rades I had not met for thirty years. I interject here with a story. I was a Bugler and was assaulted one dark night, by white soldiers who evidently did not wish to battle with me during daylight. As I stated before the Regiment did not proceed overseas, it appears its most notable achievement during World War II was to attack its Black Bugler at night. I confirm this statement by the laughs and remarks of my "Comrades" about the incident thirty years later. But, twice during the afternoon's proceedings I was informed that they intended to keep the "niggers in their place." I left with mixed feelings, and will not attend another reunion of the Pictou Highlanders. The statement was, I believe made in reference to the incident previously related.

I found the situation of Blacks in New Glasgow demoralizing. A small group called "The Pursuers", a segment of the Black United Front of Nova Scotia are endeavouring to raise the standards of Blacks who are a great people, to have endured and survived over the years.

The need for effective leadership and unity should be the battle cry, and the words of the Honourable Marcus Garvey should be the clarion call "U P YOU MIGHTY RACE, YOU CAN ACCOMPLISH WHAT YOU WILL."



ST. JAMES LITERARY SOCIETY

75TH ANNIVERSARY SESSION — 1972-73 PROGRAMME
Tuesdays 8:15 p.m. — Windsor Hotel

1972

Oct. 17th

ROLE OF BLACK COMMUNITY IN MONTREAL — Panel Discussion

Moderator: Carl Whittaker — Negro Community Centre

Panel: Clarence Bayne — Chairman of the National Black Coalition

Roy States — Black Historian

Gwen Lord — Black Liaison Officer for the Protestant School Board

Leroy Butcher — Director Côte des Neiges Project



HISTORY COLUMN

by Roy States

The Honorable Marcus Moziah Garvey,
D.C.L.

Marcus Garvey was born in the Island of Jamaica, British West Indies, August 1887. He was educated in Kingston. He was a lecturer and organizer of marked ability. During the years, 1909-1911, he travelled and lectured in Central and South America. He later went to Europe where he was a clerk in the office of the African Times and Orient Review, London, England, in 1913.

He returned to the island of Jamaica and organized the Universal Negro Improvement Association, but the real power of the organization was not felt until after he arrived in the United States in 1916 and organized the New York branch of the said Association in 1918.

He was Founder and Editor of "The Negro World" and "The Black Man" - newspapers published in the United States and the West Indies to promote the activities of the organization. He organized the African Communities League, and also the Black Star Line Steamship Company which started commercial transportation.

Through his ability as a leader, his organization made rapid progress at its early stages, and he soon had branches all over the world.

In his efforts to improve the status of his race, he became the victim of much persecution

and punishment; men who became jealous of him, tried to impede his progress; he was charged with using the United States mail to defraud and was subsequently sentenced to serve five years in a Federal Penitentiary but was pardoned before the expiration of that term.

Marcus Garvey has done more to awaken the racial and spiritual consciousness of his people than any man yet known in the Western Hemisphere.

The aims and objects of his organization were to promote peace and goodwill among men of all races, for the redemption of the continent of Africa, and the establishment of National Governments in Africa by Black men for the advancement, security and preservation of the African race.

His greatest set-back occurred in 1924, when he was foiled in his attempt at actual colonization in Africa. He sent four delegations which were received by the President of Liberia and the Liberian Government. An Agreement was then made by which that Government allotted four tracts of land in Liberia to the use of the Garvey movement to enable them to start experiments in helping to build up Liberia. Acting on the strength of the agreement, Garvey spent half a million dol-

lars for machinery and materials and in securing a steamship - the S.S. General G.W. Coethals for about \$260,000.

He then searched in America and the West Indies for capable men and obtained expert Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineers; and after having everything ready, shipped them to Africa. The President of Liberia, Charles King, without giving any notice to Garvey, broke the agreement between his government and the Garvey Organization, and placed at Firestone's (American Rubber Co.) disposal the lands that were to be given to Garvey's organization: - so that when Garvey's representatives landed in Liberia, instead of receiving them according to the agreement, they were deported.

In 1924 Garvey was tried by the United States Courts for fraud, and was banished in 1927. He established his headquarters in London England and died at the age of fifty-three worn out, from his battles for Black People.

To-day in Kingston, Jamaica, his body lies in a place of honor as the Nation's First Hero.

Marcus Garvey has been the greatest advocate of African Redemption and Nationalism that has yet arisen. His philosophy was "Africa for the Africans" those at home and those

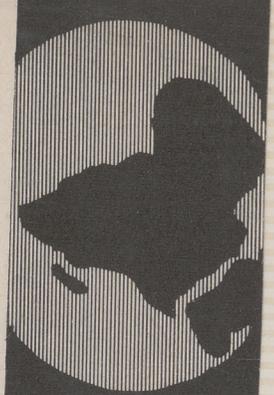
VOL. 1 no. 9

MARCH ISSUE 1973

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

MONTREAL, QUEBEC,

COAST TO COAST



THE BLACK VOICE



Black scholar says schools ignore Negroes in history

By SHELDON GOLDFARB

A Canadian scholar of black history says that most standard history books ignore the role of blacks in history.

Speaking Saturday at workshop organized by the Open Door Society as part of an all-day seminar, Roy States said black history has been played down "to make blacks think they come from nothing, so that they can be kept in line."

Mr. States, assistant supervisor of special events at McGill University, said blacks played a largely ignored role in the Upper Canadian rebellion of 1837.

Ice cream and the potato chip were developed by black slaves in the Southern United States and "Eli Whitney didn't really invent the cotton gin — one of his slaves did, but Whitney took the credit."

Mr. States said slavery was practised under both the French and British colonial regimes in Canada. Slaveowners included the last governor of New France, the Roman Catholic church and James McGill, founder of McGill University.

Mr. States, citing his experiences as a black in Nova Scotia, said it is "the most prejudiced province in Canada."

When he attended an academy in Pictou, he was not allowed to stay in the town. He had to leave by 6 every evening, because blacks were not supposed to live there.

Mr. States was arrested

once for taking down a sign reading "No colored people served here" in a Dartmouth restaurant.

Vera Jackson, an organizer at the Cote des Neiges Black Community Development Project, said black history "is completely left out of school."

She said one of her teachers once told her about Hannibal's journey with elephants over the Alps, but "he never told us Hannibal was black."

Mrs. Jackson said "the school perpetuates the system, because it is geared to white middle-class thinking."

June 15, 1972



TORONTO

The largest demonstration of Black ever to be held in Toronto turned out on May 27, to salute African Liberation day. A crowd which was estimated to be 3,000 at its peak, assembled in Christie Pitts Park, renamed Henson-Garvey Memorial Park, to express solidarity with brothers and sisters involved in the struggle in Africa.

The march began at Moss Park at 10 a.m. where about 800 had gathered to launch the parade. Within 15 minutes the ranks had almost doubled and by the time the marchers reached the park, over 2,000 had extended the line of supporters along the street as far as could be seen.

One of the outstanding features of the demonstration was the out of town support given to the march. Bus loads travelled from Hamilton, Windsor, and Montreal, while there was representation from Halifax, Waterloo, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo.

The march lasted four hours, after which a massive rally was held at the grounds, with entertainment

and speakers from both Canada and the United States.

Sister Fania Davis, sister of Angela Davis and Brother Ed Brown, brother of Rap Brown were the main speakers supported by Brother Roy States of Montreal and Brother Lemuel Sealy of Halifax. Supporting speeches were also made by representatives from all out of town areas, as well as by Sister Joy Squire of the Black Education Project.

The rally stood in silence for one minute in respect for the late brother Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

During the march, stops were made at the embassies of the British, South African, American and Portuguese Governments, where speakers addressed the milling crowd on the role played by the respective governments in the control of Africa.

Christie Pitts Park, where the rally was held, was re-named Henson-Garvey Memorial Park by two Black ministers, Bishop Harold Jackman and Rev. True b. Jones.

The demonstration was without incident.

African
Liberation Day

CONTRAST

SERVING THE BLACK COMMUNITY COAST TO COAST

"Second Class Mail Registration Number 1922"



VOL. 5 NO. 16

May 3, 1973

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

"I promised him decent burial" - States

BLACK SOLDIER'S BODY RECOVERED FROM UNIVERSITY LAB

- GIVEN DECENT BURIAL



The body of a Black World War 1 veteran was snatched from the medical science research laboratories and given a "decent soldier's burial" in Montreal last week.

James Francis, 80 popularly known around the Canadian Legion as "Old Bob" was given a military funeral and buried in the military cemetery near Dorval on Monday.

"It was a promise I made to him two years ago and I had to keep my promise to him especially since he was the oldest member of the Royal Canadian Legion here," said Mr. Roy States, the man who was instrumental in reclaiming the body.

The body was lodged in the Montreal morgue and when it was learned that he had no relatives, it was donated to the University of Montreal medical faculty "for careiving."

Mr. States then told of the three day run around to recover the body of the man who risked his life for the country in the first world war.

"I knew he was ill in a convalescent home but it was quite by accident that I found out he had died," he said. He added that on learning of his death, he recalled a promise he made for a military burial to the late soldier two years ago.

"When I checked at the morgue I was quite shocked to learn that his body was sent to the

University medical classes," he said.

Mr. States said he immediately phoned the University and demanded the body back.

"There some girl on the phone told me that the man would be honoured to have his body used for medical science," he said.

"I told her Old Bob couldn't speak for himself now, but I promised him a decent burial and that he will have," he added.

States added that the most touching thing in the whold ordeal was when they were loading the reclaimed body onto the hearse an attendant said to him "thank heavens somebody cares"

It is understood that Francis was arrested by Montreal police last fall and taken to Bordeaux jail. After he was released the following day, it took him two days to get from the Bordeaux end of the city to the end where he lived.

"It was after this that he took ill and died," Roy States said.

Roy States said that Francis received a certificate of merit for being the longest paid up member of the legion and was honoured at a functrion. "He paid his dues even when he could'nt afford it."

Mr. States said that in the personal belongings

of Francis' was a card that stated to contact J.P. Ferran Ltd. Funeral Home.

"This card was from me and this is the funeral home that handles most of our burials and as a result they would have taken care of the matter but they were not contacted," he said.

He said that it was ar a similar funeral at the Feran funeral home that Francis attended, that the promise of a

burial of honour was made.

"I remember Francis asking, "Will I be buried like that too". I promised him then and although I knew he could'nt read or write I gave him the card with my name on it," he said.

Mr. States said that he took some hours off from work, and with the help a number of old soldiers, put to rest "Old Bob" in the field of honour after sounding the last post.

Roy States...he kept a promise.

7221 Dunver Crescent,
Verdun 204, P.Q., CANADA.
January 31, 1973.

Mr. Stanley Knowles, M.P.,
c/o House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA.
Dear sir,

A frown of displeasure crossed my forehead this afternoon, when I was reviewing the issue of Hansard for January 26, 1973. It seems you are attempting to dispose of that old Canadian institution, the Senate of Canada.

Now, sir, I have no 'vested interest' whatever in the Senate. However, I think I must point out, that as a Canadian, I think what you are attempting to do in Bill C-10 is wrong, and could be a tragic waste of a great opportunity to equalize the share of power between well-to-do Canadians and those of us who are less fortunate financially. I realize that at the present time, the Upper House is being used as a 'pay-off' for no longer useful M.P.s, civil servants, or prominent donors to Liberal Party funds. Most of the Senators are elderly, perhaps somewhat infirm, and certainly the great number of them are upper-middle-class and upper-class.

But, despite present conditions, Mr. Knowles, the 'other place', as it is sometimes called in the House, has great political possibilities, especially (though as a Conservative I find this hard to admit) under an N.D.P. Socialist-type government. The Senate could be used as a national Hall of Honour for those Canadians, especially those who are poor, or are not W.A.S.P.s or French Roman Catholics, who make major contributions to Canadian unity and who help out the national community. For instance, Professor Donald Creighton could be made a Senator, for his fine biography of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald. I know of a personal friend who should be made a Senator, in my opinion. His name is Mr. Roy W. States C.D., B.A. (theology), an amateur historian specialising in Canadian negro history - he is black himself. Mr. States has twice headed the Royal Canadian Legion Poppy Campaign here in Montréal, once while he was blinded by diabetic cataracts on his eyes. Roy is not a rich man -

Roy States has committed most of his life to helping his fellow Canadians - as a soldier, a religious man, and as a historian. No doubt many old veterans in Queen Mary Veteran's Hospital and Ste. Anne's are resting more comfortably because of this fine man's work. Yet, Mr. Knowles, Roy gets no recognition - not that he wants any, for he is a humble and shy man - but he, as much as any Canadian of his time, deserves it.

That is my argument for the retention of the Senate, sir.

With all good will,
I am

David H.E. Garon

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HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6
February 12, 1973.

Mr. David H. E. Garon,
7221 Dunver Crescent,
Verdun 204, Quebec.

Dear Friend:

Thank you for your letter of January 31, which I was pleased to receive. You are perfectly right in your assessment of my views about the Senate. As it is now constituted, and bearing in mind the fact that it consists mostly of wealthy or defeated political characters who ought not to have any say in this country's law-making process. I feel very strongly that it should be abolished. I have to tell you also that most of the arguments for the retention of the Senate fail to impress me at all. However, if a case for some kind of a Senate can be made at all, it is a case along the lines set out in your letter. Certainly I think there should be some means of national recognition for the kind of persons you have in mind. I doubt, however, that either of the old parties will ever make such appointments, so if we do want a more sensible "other place" I urge that we get rid of the one we have and clear the way for an idea such as yours.

Your interest in this subject is appreciated, and I am grateful to you for writing me as you did.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Stanley H. Knowles,
Member for Winnipeg-North Centre.

IT'S THE GREATEST THING - BLACK AWARDS



AT THE HEAD TABLE

Mrs. Carey Best, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, declared at the National Black Awards Day Dinner on Saturday night that the "greatest" thing that has happened since slavery was the recognition of Blacks by themselves. Mrs. Best who was one of the 10 Canadian Blacks honoured during the dinner at the Inn on the Park for their contributions to their community. In a speech accepting her award, Mrs. Best said one heritage of slavery was the refusal of Blacks to acknowledge their own efforts. She paid tribute to "our mothers", the pioneers who scrubbed and laboured to make it possible for "us" to be where we are today.

Other recipients of awards included: John Braithwaite of North Vancouver, B.C., Mrs. Rosemary Brown, of British Columbia, M.P., Mrs. Jean Daniels, Toronto, Ontario, Joe Drummond, St. John's, N.B., and Rev. Dr. C.H. Este, Montreal, Que.

The rest were: Harry Gairy, Sr., Toronto, Ont., Robert Foster, Grimsby, Ont., Geo McCurdy, Halifax, N.S., and Roy States, Verdun, Que. The 10 winners were among 40 people from across Canada who were nominated for awards.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BLACK AWARDS DINNER
IN CANADA**

SE
VO

National Black Awards Day Dinner

Inn on the Park

Centennial Ballroom

7:30 p.m., Saturday, March 17th, 1973

Sponsored by: National Black Coalition

Organized by: Brotherhood Community Centre Project
Box 94, Station R, Toronto

*The beauty
of blackness*

NBC Chairman Dorothy Wills dressed impressively in afro print with head-tie to match was surely one of the most striking of "the sisters" at the Black Awards Dinner last Saturday night. Here she addresses the large gathering at the dinner in her official capacity as NBC head. Truly a Black Queen.



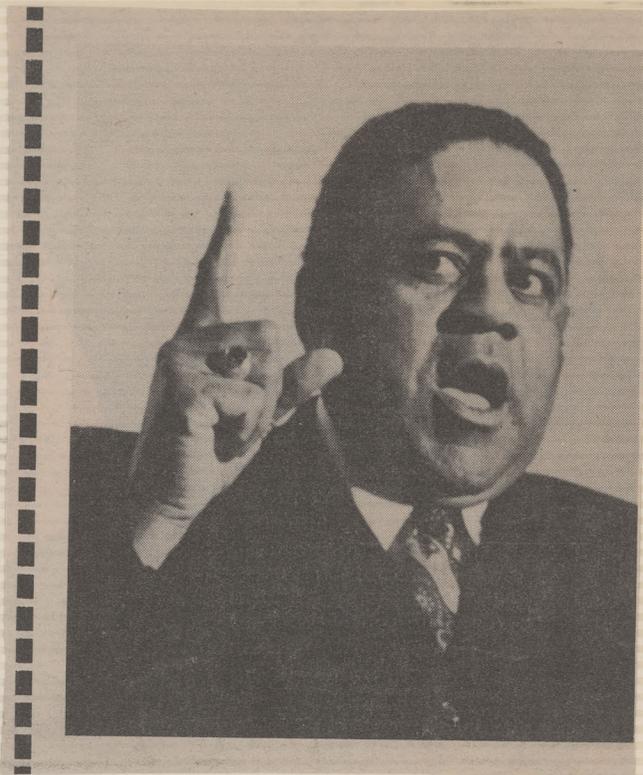
Dolly Wills Montreal

THE BIG TWO



Black Awards Dinner Committee Chairman, Bert Rosemay had all right to be all smiles that night at the function which went off to the satisfaction of all concerned. Happy and pleased, too, was Awards Committee Chairman,

Ed Clarke who here reads out the well kept secret of the award winners. There two men surely deserve awards themselves what with the untiring efforts they spearheaded to make the project a resounding success.



**THREE FACES
OF
ROY STATES**



Mr Roy States Verdun Quebec

Mr. Roy States of Verdun, Quebec, who has done much research on Black history said he was inspired to help Blacks after reading one of Marcus Garvey's articles. He continued to say that his sense of pride was generated towards today's Black people who are finally being recognized; unlike those of the 91st batallion [the only Black batallion which did not lose a single man during the war]. Even those Blacks in Haiti who in 1806 defeated and killed over 50,000 of Napoleon Bonaparte's well trained soldiers; thus Napoleon was unable to conquer England, blaming his defeat on Jesus Christ instead of recognizing the power of the men he fought.

ROY STATES, Verdun, Quebec: The Canadian Black has a significant history, the surface of which has only been scratched.

No history book, for example, even mentions the fact that over 1,000 Blacks also fought for responsible government for Canada.

Historians also overlook the slaughter of the toughest 50,000 of French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte's troops by Black insurrectors in Haiti, a feat which enabled the Duke of Wellington to win the Battle of Waterloo and preserve the British Empire.

PERSEVERANCE MAKES GLOBETROTTING HISTORIAN OF STATES

Roy States was born on Feb. 15, 1919 in New Glasgow; this baby was to create winds of change in two cities. He travelled through 33 countries, visited inside the iron curtain, talked history with Malcolm X, gazed on Patrice Lummumba, talked with Dr. M.L. King and other great Black Leaders and graduated from high school as top student at age 45.

Mr. Roy States left school at Grade 8 at age 14 and returned to finish grade 9 at age 19--read an article in the Blackman Magazine by Marcus Garvey in 1935 and became a student of our peoples' history ever since.



ROY STATES

Warrants were issued for R.W. States for destroying private property after he was refused service in a restaurant.

He was sent abroad to the Gaza Strip in Egypt

with the U.N. Peace Keeping forces; he also visited Congo and saw Patrice Lummumba.

In 1956 he gave a speech on Margus Garvey's birthday and predicted the Blackman

will achieve political independence and will be called either a man, African or Black.

He also met and talked with Dr. M.L. King, and later at Moslem Mosque in Boston for 4 hours with Malcolm X.

States returned to school and graduated from Sir. George William's High school where he was Vice-President of the Students' Council. He won the Dr. K.E. Morris Memorial Scholarship at age 45 in 1965. Later on he became Co-Chairman of a committee that raised \$7 million for Sir George Williams University for the Hall Building.



ROBERT FOSTER

Black Awards Committee chairman. Ed Clarke released the background information on the winners of last week's awards. For the information of our readers, we feature these resumes in order to show what the judges had to work with in arriving at their decision. This week we feature, Robert Foster, 52, of Hamilton and John Braithwaite of Vancouver B.C.

Mr. Foster, known to thousands of youngsters in Hamilton--and since 1967 in the Grimsby area--has been involved in church, recreational and community work, particularly basketball, boxing, track and other competitive sports. Mr. Foster, who works for the Ontario Jockey

Club, devotes much of his off-track time to youngsters. Active in Hamilton area community projects, Mr. Foster went to the Grimsby recreational department when he moved there more than five years ago. "What type of program would you like to begin with?" he was asked.

"Basketball", replied Mr. Foster.

There are now some 500 youngsters, aged eight to fourteen, registered with the program run by Mr. Foster with the assistance of two high school students.

Mr. Foster is chairman of the Christian fellowship committee at Stewart Memorial Church where he has served as a trustee and organized recreational programs.

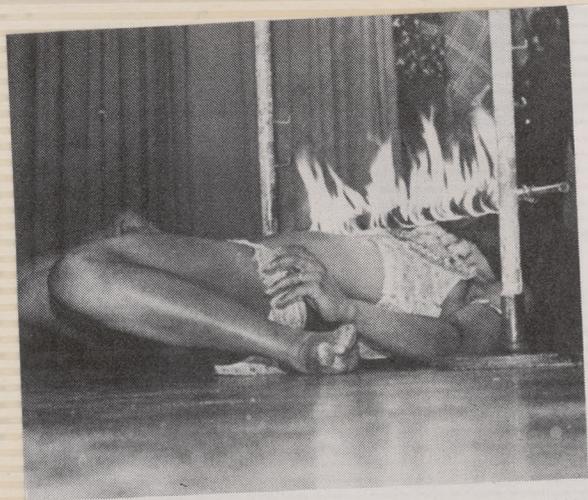
He holds high office in the only Canadian-based black Masonic order and is a member of Mount Olive No 1, of Prince Hall Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Foster would like to see a black community centre here, "an institution representing the community where our culture is kept intact... I'm thinking of the brotherhood of men--not just of black people--all people."

His work in Hamilton since 1945 included the organization of the Hamilton church-Basketball Association, in which he coached as many as four teams; the Colored Athletic Club, involving boxing, track and basketball; and a recreation program operated for three years in connection with the city's recreation department.

Although he was not a big brother for the Big Brother Association here, he was sought by the association as a guiding influence for boys.

His work at the YMCA was devoted to under-privileged children. He said that through participation in competitive sports youngsters develop a healthy attitude for each other, and if taught properly, learn to rely on each other.



Miss Peggy Jackson

What they said that Awards night

JOE DRUMMOND, St. John's, New Brunswick: Until Canada realizes that Blacks are a part of the universal brotherhood of man, the concept of freedom and liberty for all people in this country will be meaningless.

HON. LINCOLN ALEXANDER, Conservative Member of Parliament: Although "Black is beautiful", it cannot be beautiful unless Blacks in Canada try to be "somebody". Canada is a land of opportunity, and has room for people of every ethnic background who wish to contribute towards this country's greatness to do so. Blacks can and should play a significant part, not only in Canada's progress march, but for the betterment of themselves.

John Braithwaite's interest in working with people started at an early age. When in high school, he began working summers as a playground instructor with children and youth and continued this employment while attending university. On completion of his B.A. degree, his first full-time job was as a program worker at St. Christopher Settlement House. He worked there for 3 years, saving his earnings to return to University of Toronto to complete his Master of Social Work degree in 1956. That year he undertook employment as a social worker at North Shore Neighbourhood House in North Vancouver, B.C. The following year he was promoted to Executive Director of the agency at the age of 27 years. He was the youngest black executive director to be appointed to a social agency in Canada. When John Braithwaite took over as director there, the agency was a



JOHN BRATHWAITE

constructed, half-million dollar building. John worked seven years with his Board of Directors to raise the necessary building funds from private industry, organizations, individuals and municipal and provincial governments. John's interest in working with minority groups in developing their own organizations and services, led to his being hired also for a period of time as a special consultant to the newly formed Vancouver Indian Centre. He also worked with the Band Council of the two North Shore Indian Reserves to assist them in setting up their own recreation and social services.

John has also taken an active part in sports including several years as a player for the Toronto Home Service Association Black Junior Softball Team. He is a keen tennis player, competing in many city and provincial tournaments, and has taught and coached young people in this sport.

Community Work: John Braithwaite was one of the organizers and founding members of a Black Businessmen's Club (Sepia 30) in Vancouver.

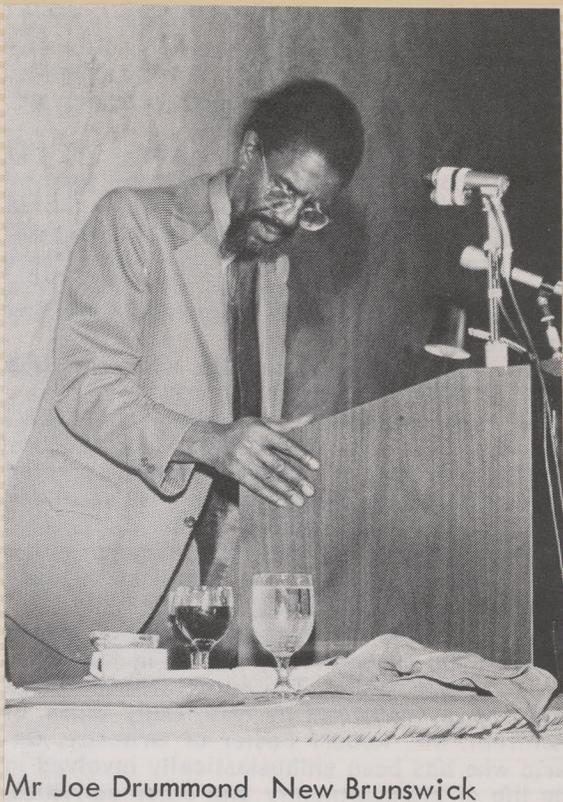
In 1966 North Vancouver was the scene of large scale Hallowe'en rioting by local youth. John was appointed Co-Chairman of a civic group to work with youth in planning preventative activities to offset further rioting. This project was completely successful in curbing to date any further incidents.

Political Involvement: For several years John has been an active participant in municipal politics, attending council meetings to present briefs and delegations, working for such things as improved parks and recreation services, low cost housing, "People oriented" planning and services etc.

MRS. ROSEMARY BROWN, NDP Member of British Columbia's Provincial Parliament: It was humbling to be honoured by the people who knew her best and of whom she was one and who loved her best.

MRS. DOROTHY WILLS, Chairman, National Black Coalition: The dinner was also a manifestation of the concept of the extended family system which characterises Blacks.

Even though the occasion was sponsored by the National Black Coalition, the entire proceeds would go to the Brotherhood Community Centre Project. This was another manifestation of the extended family system concept which characterises the universal Black community.



Mr Joe Drummond New Brunswick



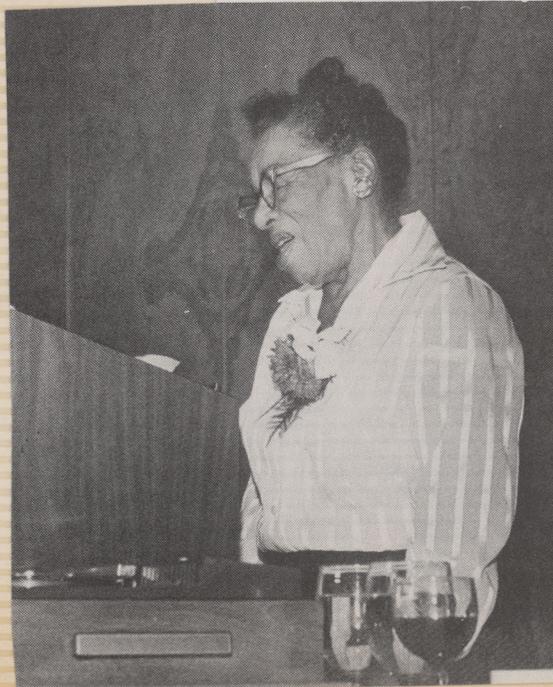
A bright future

Community fathers predict that youthful Marlene Greene will be one of our future leaders in the uphill struggle for deliverance. She is presently a co-ordinator at the Black Education Project and has been active in many aspects of the bumper BCCP project. She impressed the 300 strong crowd at the Black Awards Dinner recently with her comprehensive brief on her pet project, the BEP. Here she is all smiles in this David Bailey picture taken at the dinner. she is all smiles.

Mr Lincoln Alexander M.P.



Mrs Jean Daniels Toronto



Background to award winners Nova Scotia's 'most outstanding citizen'

It can best be said of Mrs. Carey Best that she has spent the better part of her life in the service of mankind.

Born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Carrie grew up reciting James Weldon Johnson. She still recites poetry and reads Black history at the Rotary Club and she has the biggest collection of J.W. Johnson's poems.

Mrs. Best was a teacher and had her own weekly show on CBC radio. As founder and director of the Pleasure Girls' choir, she travelled and performed with her group throughout Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Best's contributions towards the betterment of others is enshrined in both people and places. Without her help, many Black students would probably never have finished their education.

Together with her son Calvin, she started a Black newspaper in New Glasgow and generated a public awareness on the issues of discrimination, degradation and prejudice against Blacks in the area. Alongside that, she carried on and won a relentless fight against discrimination in the local movie house.

When New Glasgow City officials threatened to seize the homes of some Blacks in the city, Mrs. Best not only stalled them by stepping in to pay the back taxes, she also led the fight to prevent further seizures.

During the campaign for funds for church and missionary work by the members of the Second Baptist Church, her personal efforts topped all others, and together with R.W. States also canvassed for funds to rebuild the church.

Mrs. Best's multi-talentedness is also discernible in the Pictou Advocate for which she still writes a feature column.

Blacks are not the only people served by Mrs. Best. She also worked as a volunteer of Indian Affairs in which role she protected Indian land and rights.

In spite of her many involvements, Carrie

Best has managed to raise two foster children

Among the many honours she has received are the 1970 Angus McGuinness Award for being the most outstanding citizen of Nova Scotia. There could not be a finer recognition for personal sacrifice and service for human-kind.

Best has managed to raise two foster children

B.C. MP a force in social field

Mrs. Rosemary Brown graduated from McGill College in Montreal 20 years ago and until she moved to Vancouver was involved with many community activities.

Since going to Vancouver, Mrs. Brown has been active in the British Columbia Association for the Advancement of Coloured People an organization which has helped foster a togetherness amongst the province's Black population and developed programs that dealt with their basic recreational, social and cultural needs.

Because of her activities in the social field and helping wherever possible, Mrs. Brown was appointed to the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. She brought to this work a keen mind and awareness of the price the country was paying for double standards for human life which removed many of us from an enjoyable life to one of demeaning helplessness.

Mrs. Brown was also a driving force in the structuring of the National Black Coalition and in the past two years was its Regional Chairman for British Columbia.

Recently Mrs. Brown entered politics and won a seat in the provincial legislature as the N.D.P. Member for Vancouver North.



MRS. CAREY BEST

The people's pastor



MRS. ROSEMARY BROWN

Human Rights are his concern

George McCurdy has seen service in two provinces for his people and had started in Ontario fighting for Civil rights for us as well as for equal opportunity at the jobs that were available.

He also started the history programs and encouraged many of the people in the area to take on this part.

Also he was instrumental in getting a survey started on the skills available in the Black communities around Windsor and the problems besetting them.

Charles Humphrey Este arrived in Montreal as a young man from the Caribbean and got his first job in this country as a shoe-shine attendant.

Later he entered Seminary and upon graduating accepted the post of Union Congregational Church in 1925. After 42 years, he is still the Pastor of Montreal's Union Baptist Church.

Recently Dr. Este has been directing committees to deal with the various problems forced on other Blacks by the White Canadian society. He has also served these committees in various roles including legal advisor and job and accommodation hunter.

His activities have extensively involved fund raising for several social building projects like the Cote Des Neiges Community Centre on Coursel Street, Montreal.

During the Second World War, Dr. Este fought hospital administrations to establish the right of Black women to become nurses. He also got the Federal Government to appoint the first Black civil servant.

In recognition of his selfless services to the Black community, hundreds of people attended a testimonial honouring him at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in 1970.

Two years later many leaders in politics, industry and society, including Quebec premier, Bourassa, also cited him for his efforts.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER

elegance and charm. Lincoln Alexander proved that he was more than an adequate replacement as guest speaker and Marlene Greene's charm was only matched by her penetrating insight. The official representatives of the federal and provincial governments, Dr. Haidez and George Kerr both brought good wishes.

But the award winners stole the show. First there was Carey Best. In her you saw a woman small only in physique. For with every word that she uttered in her acceptance speech, she seemed to imbue each of us with that magnanimous, indomitable spirit until it filled the house triumphantly. It was this which had kept her



**LINCOLN
ALEXANDER**

"moving on" for three-score and ten years. That lapse of time had not swept youthfulness from her face. Rather it had left an imprint of beauty, the result of unselfish work and love. No one doubted her when she said that amidst all the honours she had received, this was the most touching, the most satisfying and the most rewarding.

BERT ROSEMARY



Rosemary Brown followed. Her natural generosity and sensitivity made it appear perfectly normal for her to say that when she was young and was thinking about what she would like to be on growing up, "her father decided that she must be like Carey Best". The more she spoke, the more one realized the similarity. Next Jean Daniels, in her hour of personal triumph was gracious enough to remind us of another great warrior, Paul Robeson, who was celebrating his birthday on this very day.

Enter Joe Drummond, that tireless traveller in the search for freedom. Colourful and dynamic. His award, he emphasized, was for others who were still fighting against injustice.

Next came Robert Foster, clearly a man of determination, fully ready both physically and mentally to move on to even greater heights. And now all that was needed to crown the event was a Roy States. He was there, a stately urbane figure, slowed down somewhat by fading eyesight. In others this might have been an impediment. In his case it seemed to have quickened his already alert mind. A man with a sense of humour and a sense of history. An addict of the truth. Regardless of how much he said, you knew that he had barely opened his past storehouse of knowledge. As he left the stage, you felt that he and his colleagues shared one common characteristic--they were all people of the people.

The cultural presentations which followed were competently done by the Afrike Dance group, the Afro-Caribbean Workshop and Peggy Johnson, who as a Limbo Dancer, was vibrant, imaginative, daring and exciting. Later the ballroom echoed the sounds of the Movements Steel Band. Still you had the feeling that this final part of the programme, although well received, was an anti-climax. For the stars had already taken their places in the sky and shared their light with us. Under their guidance, we could defiantly meet the winter chill that awaited us outdoors face to face.

A THING WELL DONE

Black awards dinner fetes MLA, alderman

Vancouver - Burrard New Democratic Party MLA Rosemary Brown and North Vancouver city alderman John Braithwaite were honored Saturday night at the first national black awards dinner in Toronto.

More than 200 persons attended the \$25-a-plate dinner, held to recognize outstanding contributions to Canada's blacks.

Proceeds from the dinner go to the Toronto-based Brotherhood Community Centre Project, a non-profit organization trying to develop programs to help blacks appreciate the black culture.

Braithwaite, executive director of North Shore Neighborhood House since 1957, topped the polls in North Vancouver city last December.

Mrs. Brown is a former member of the royal commission on the status of women and served as ombudsman for the Status of Women Council of B.C.

Also honored at the dinner were:

Carrie Best, 70, of New Glasgow, N.S., for her half-

century of fighting for the rights of Nova Scotia blacks;

Joan Daniels, Toronto, who built up the city's first black library;

Harry Gairy, Toronto, who led the successful campaign for the Canadian Pacific Railway to hire black conductors;

Roy States, Verdun, Que., for his work on black history;

Rev. C. H. Este, Montreal, who helped blacks build a community centre in the city;

Bob Foster, Grimsby, Ont., for his many efforts on behalf of blacks.;

George McCurdy, Halifax director of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission;

Joe Drummond, Saint John, N.B., chairman of the New Brunswick Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

10 honored for aiding blacks

Canadian Press

TORONTO — Ten Canadian men and women were honored Saturday night at the first national black awards dinner for their contributions to the country's blacks.

Among those honored was Carrie Best, 70, of New Glasgow, N.S., for her half-century of fighting for the rights of blacks in Nova Scotia.

More than 200 blacks attended the \$25-a-plate dinner, with proceeds going to the Brotherhood Community Centre Project Inc., a non-profit organization trying to develop programs in Toronto to help blacks appreciate black culture.

Among those honored were Roy States, Verdun, for his work on black history and Rev. C. H. Este, Montreal, who helped blacks build a community centre in the city.

Awards on CBC

The National Black Awards will be on the CBC programme "Identities" on Saturday evening. The programme features a resume of the evening as well as interviews

with award winners done on the spot when the thrill and excitement was still fresh in their minds. The programme which comes on air at 6 p.m. could be heard at the 740 mark on your dial.

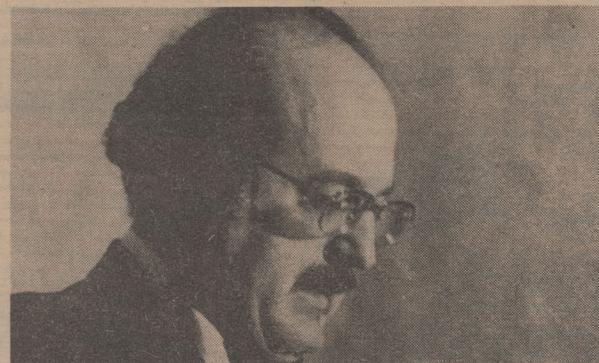
From Trudeau To Blacks

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was unable to attend the Black Awards' Dinner last week and he sent, The Honourable Stanley Haidasz, Minister of State as his representative.

The following is a letter from the PM read to the guests at the function;

My greetings to all those attending the First Annual National Black Awards Day Dinner in Toronto on March 17.

Canada is a country of



minorities, a multi-cultural society, a land of many voices, many creeds, many colours. This variety can lead either to intolerance, bigotry and alienation, a direction that grows out

of fear and ignorance or it can lead to understanding, warmth and goodwill. It is up to each Canadian and each group to choose and to help to create the future of this country.

The National Black Awards Day reminds us of those many outstanding members in the Black community who have contributed in so many ways both to the Black community and to the rest of the country. It is not however, only by such outstanding contributions that we are enriched, but by the many less known contributions of a people whose greatness we are reminded of today.

Please convey my congratulations to the Brotherhood Community Centre Project Inc. and to the National Black Coalition of Canada and my warm wishes for every success in the Awards Day programme.

pel



NBC Chairman Dorothy Wills, Montreal Black historian and award winner Roy States and head table guests including Immigration shadow cabinet member, Lincoln Alexander.

FIRST NATIONAL BLACK AWARDS IN CANADA

The first National Black Awards given in the history of Blacks in Canada were received on Saturday, March 17th, by ten Black Canadians who were honoured for their contributions to their community during a dinner at the Inn on the Park in Toronto.

The Dinner sponsored by the National Black Coalition and organized by the Brotherhood Community Centre was a success despite bad weather conditions. Three hundred guests turned out for the occasion.

The awards were presented by the National Black Coalition's Chairman, Mrs Dorothy Wills, to the ten winners. The recipients were: Mrs. Carey Best, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia; John Braithwaite of North Vancouver, British Columbia; Mrs. Rosemary Brown, M.P., of British Columbia; Mrs. Jean Daniels, Toronto, Ontario; Joe Drummond, of St. John's, New Brunswick; Rev. Charles Este, of Montreal, Quebec; Harry Gairy Snr., of

Toronto, Ontario; Robert Foster, of Grimsby, Ontario; Geo McCurdy, of Halifax, Nova Scotia; and Roy States, of Montreal, Quebec.

The ten were among the forty people from across Canada who were nominated for awards.

Cultural presentations which followed included presentations by the Afrikan Dance Group, the Afro-Caribbean Workshop, and Peggy Jackson, a limbo dancer. The evening ended with dancing to the sound of the Movements Steel Band.

The First National Black Awards Dinner in Canada

By Clyde Carter

On the evening of March 17th, the first National Black Awards Dinner was held at the Inn On The Park in Toronto. This occasion stood in honour of ten outstanding Black people across Canada.

The Black Awards Dinner; a truly historical event was sponsored by the National Black Coalition, and ingeniously organized by the staff of the Brotherhood Community Centre Project; a charitable non-profit community organization.

Ten of Canada's most prominent members of the Black Communities; who have excelled during the years in the fields of social endeavour, public life and other activities, stood with pride to accept certificates of merit. Another great milestone in the history of the Black Race in Canada.

Mr. Jim Bristol displayed a very unusual but interesting art collection in the lobby. His paintings depicted his interest in the life styles of various African Tribes.

The \$25-a-plate dinner commenced with a blessing by the Rev. Pastor Parchmount; followed by an introduction of the honoured guest by the chairman of the BCCP Mr. Vibert Rosemay.

Of the approximately 250 guests; honoured were; Dr. Daniel Hill, Commissioner of the Ontario Human Rights Commission. Mr. Lionel Thomas, Commissioner of the Eastern Caribbean Commission in Montreal. Mr. Carlyle Warner, Chairman of the Black United Front in Halifax. Mrs. Carey Best, Community Worker of Nova Scotia. Dr. Fidel Esemnari, Member of the board of directors of the BCCP. Mr. Joe

Drummond, Regional Vice-Chairman of the New Brunswick National Black Coalition. Mr. Lincoln Alexander, M.P. for Hamilton West. Dr. Len Sealy, National Vice-Chairman for the National Black Coalition. The Honourable Stanley Haidesz, M.P. State Minister of Multi-Cultural Affairs, representing the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Dr. Chike Ounachi, Director of the African Studies and Research Centre at the University of Washington D.C. Mrs. Dolly Wills, National Chairwoman of the National Black Coalition. Judge Maurice Charles, of the Magistrates Court in Toronto. Mr. Collin Vaughan, Alderman of ward five in the city of Toronto, representing the Mayor of Toronto, Mr. David Crombie. Mrs. Rosemary Brown, Member of the British Columbia Legislature and Mr. Leonard Brathwaite, member of the Ontario Legislature for Etobicoke.

pel

National Black Awards Day

941 BATHURST STREET - TORONTO - ONTARIO
Phone: 534-8455

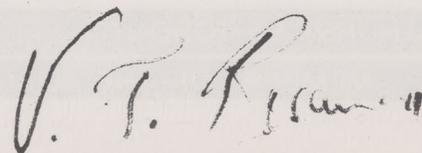
On behalf of the Committee of the National Black Awards Day it gives me very great pleasure to welcome the people of Canada and from other lands in honouring those members of the Black race who have contributed a great deal to the Canadian community in general and to the Black community specifically.

We consider it an esteemed privilege to have these outstanding pioneers with us on this historic occasion.

There is no greater honour than the recognition by one's peers of his or her contribution to a community. To be nominated for an award is an achievement in itself; to be the recipient of an award is a distinction.

It is to these luminaries, nominees and recipients to whom we pledge the Awards Day. Without their leadership and guidance this auspicious event would not be possible.

Out of this embryo we hope that the spirit of togetherness, co-operation and unselfishness among our Brothers and Sisters will flourish within the Community and we further hope that the fulfilment of our aspirations will germinate within our Brotherhood Community Centre.



Organized by B.C.C.P. — Sponsored by THE NATIONAL BLACK COALITION

Roy States spreads facts about blacks

"Beethoven's grandfather was an African. His coloring was dark enough so that if he had been in the United States he would not have been allowed into a white man's hotel."

When this came over the CBC some time ago the reaction was loud and immediate.

"Oh, CBC was quite upset," says Roy States. "People were calling in saying they didn't believe it. I also told them about Pushkin and Dumas."

Aleksandr Pushkin, greatest of Russian poets, was the great grandson of a Negro general of Peter I. Alexandre Dumas, French author of the Three Musketeers, was of black African descent.

"We can even get a little closer to home and talk about George Washington," States continues. "Washington fathered over 100 children across the south — 14 were known black."

"That means there are blacks in the United States who can claim to be descendants of the first American president."

"You can say that George Washington was truly the father of his country," States says with a wry smile.

States is a deadly serious spreader of the truth of such buried, hidden facts. And as one of Canada's leading scholars of black history he welcomes an open forum be it CBC or a simple platform.

A few weeks ago he received an award from the National Black Coalition of Canada for this labor of love — a recognition which came to States for decades of trying to awaken his people to their real history of struggle and achievement in America.

"It was the first time blacks honored blacks in Canada," he notes, "and it will become an annual affair."

States, 54, is a big bulky man (6 ft., 3 in. and 210 lbs.) who retired after 25 years in the Canadian army to become the assistant

Lou Seligson's



Line
ByLine

supervisor of special events and activities at McGill.

He was a school dropout at 14 who, nevertheless, has been in more libraries (in 33 countries) than most scholars and professors.

At 15 he began collecting books on Negro history and today owns the country's largest personal library on the subject.

States was born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, in a family descended from Empire Loyalists who fled the American Revolution.

"I traced my family tree," he confides, "and discovered we stemmed from a white man named States that brought 15 slaves to Saint John. Seven were his own children whom he later freed."

Bootlegger at 14

At 14 States was forced out of school to become a moonshiner and bootlegger.

"My father was blinded in an accident and turned to making and selling booze. I made it, poured the stuff into jars and went out to sell it. It kept our family alive."

Young States had an insatiable curiosity about libraries.

One day he went into the New

Glasgow library, picked a book off a shelf and read it at a single sitting.

"It was about Lord Kitchener," he recalls. "It was an accident that I picked it. It could have been any book. But I began to read more about military history, all kinds of histories, Canadian, American, Russian, French."

He was 16 when he read about Marcus Garvey, one of the first to advocate an arousal of black nationalism and a return to Africa as a homeland.

"I suddenly realized I didn't know anything about myself, my people, my own race. I began to look for information. I couldn't find any."

"The New Glasgow library had 86,000 books — only two were about Negroes. I began to look around, to ask questions I wanted to know. It became my hobby."

In 1939 States volunteered for the army. He was big, powerful and athletic — but the army rejected him.

"They told me it was a white man's army and this was a white man's war," Roy remembers, incredulously. "I finally got into the Pictou Highlanders as a bugler. My father had taught me to blow a horn."

In 1940 he went overseas first to England, then through Europe in various campaigns and, finally, as a member of the occupation forces in Germany. In all the countries he searched out libraries, always looking for books on Negro history.

"A curious thing happened when I came back to New Glasgow," he says. "Before leaving I was refused entrance into the theatre there. When I came back in 1947 in uniform with all my ribbons I was refused again."

States entered Acadia University to study for the Baptist ministry under the Veterans' Bill and for a time served as a student pastor.



"It was one of the few ways I could enter a profession then," he says. "There were 27 black churches in Nova Scotia and I had a chance.

"I lasted a year. Then I got cheesed off with the church. What black history showed me didn't match what black churches taught."

So in 1952, at the age of 34, after he had helped to rebuild his uncle's church, States became a CN porter.

"One day I was walking on a street in Montreal. I looked up and saw a sign — Army Recruiting Office — and I walked in and rejoined the army. I can't explain it. I just did it."

States began to travel — to

over 22 countries — and everywhere he found the libraries and in each he scoured the shelves for books on his favorite subject.

In 1960 he was with the Canadian U.N. Emergency Forces in the Gaza Strip and roamed through Egypt, Lebanon and Israel.

"I lived with the Bedouins for over a week — slept and ate with them in the desert in their tents," he says. "I tried everything. I was curious and looked into everything."

All that time States continued to collect books, not only on blacks but on military history.

"I've got over 1,000 volumes at home now," he says.

Living in the Longue Pointe

military barracks, States would come into Montreal, doff his uniform, and move into black organizational activity. He joined the Rev. C. H. Este in the Union United Church, helped rebuild it and became a leader in the Royal Canadian Legion.

In 1969, at 50, he retired from the services only to face a year of blindness from cataracts in his eyes. This didn't prevent him from heading the Legion's Greater Montreal Poppy Campaign, however.

Last year an operation brought his sight back so that he can read quite easily with thick-lensed glasses and contact lenses.

States lives in Verdun and usually drives an old Chev to his office in McGill's physical plant on McGregor to begin his daily activities by 8:30 a.m.

With three assistants he keeps an eye on the preparation and staging of the university's special events — a jazz concert, public lectures and affairs, plays — anything that requires special furniture, electrical equipment or effects.

"I help the chief supervisor coordinate all these events," he explains, "and this can keep me here until midnight many times."

Dignified, powerful

States is an immensely dignified and powerful looking man, usually in an immaculate brown suit, smoking one of his favorite long pipes and towering over the proceedings.

In the past dozen years he has met and talked with most of the continent's black leaders.

"Malcolm X was an amazing man," he says. "He was on the verge of great leadership when he was murdered. This is also true of Dr. Martin Luther King for he was moving with the spirit of the times and the problems of violence versus non-violence."

States hasn't been back to New Glasgow in years — but he knows that the day is passed when he would be refused admittance to the white theatre there now.

VIBERT T. ROSEMAY
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR

4225 DUNDAS STREET WEST
TORONTO, ONTARIO
MBX 1Y3

TELEPHONE (416) 236-1681

June 25, 1976

Roy W. States, C.D.
3610 McTavish Street
Apartment 12
Montreal, P.Q.
H3A 1Y2

Dear Roy:

I today received a copy of your book "The National Black Awards of Canada" researched, compiled and edited by you and, without hesitation, I must express my heartiest congratulations and admiration to you for an excellent work of art.

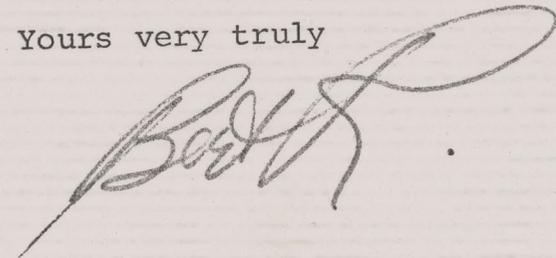
I personally consider your work to be of priceless historical importance to the entire Black Community in Canada and I strongly urge the N.B.C.C. to have the book distributed on a nationwide basis.

I must sincerely thank you for your autographed copy of the book to me.

I hope you are recuperating nicely from your recent illness. I sincerely wish you all the best in the future.

With very kind regards.

Yours very truly



VTR/jmr

10:00 A.M.

March begins at Place
Ville Marie

HIDIPO HAMUTENYA, SWAPO and ABEL GUIMARES,
spokesman for MPLA will speak at the four
embassies.

2:00 P.M.

ASSEMBLE at KENT PARK

2:30 P.M. - 2:45 P.M. - Renaming of Kent Park to
LUMUMBA - FANON PARK
Dedication by ROY STATES

2:45 P.M. - 3:15 P.M. - Five minute presentations
by various Organizations
in the black community

3:15 P.M. - 3:30 P.M. - INTERMISSION

Solidarity Letters from
Liberation Movements in
Africa will be read

Music by Soul to Soul

3:30 P.M. - 4:15 P.M. - TAMI MALAMBISO of the
African National
Congress of South Africa

4:15 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. - QUEEN MOTHER MOORE
Garveyite and Founder of
the Ethiopian Womens
Organization

5:00 P.M. - 5:15 P.M. - BRENDA PARIS
Continuance of the
African Liberation
Support Committee

5:15 P.M. - 5:30 P.M. - INTERMISSION

*Scenes from May 26th
African Liberation Day
activities in Montreal.*

*The whole day saw
about 200 youthful
marchers and a sprink-
ling of older folk march
from downtown Place
Gille Marie to the South
French and American
Embassies and event-
ually to Kent Park in
the Cote des Neiges
Area. At the park Roy
States a Montreal rec-
ognised Black Historian
symbolically dedicated
the park in honor of
Patrice Lumumba and*

*Frantz Fanon. A few
representatives from
different organizations
then made their solida-
rity statement and after
a lengthy and forceful
speech by an African
Liberation movement
representative, "Queen
Mother" Moore then to
charge of the platform
and proceeded to elo-
quently expound her
view on African Libera-
tion. The day was final-
ly capped by dance pre-
sentatives and a musical
benefit from the Super-
flies.*

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY MARCH

MAY 26, 1973

The marchers will assemble at Place Ville Marie at 10:00
A.M. and the march will proceed as follows:

Dorchester East to University, South on University to
Lagauchetiere, West on Lagauchetiere to Peel, North on
Peel to Ste. Catherine, West on Ste. Catherine to Mountain,
North on Mountain to McGregor, West on McGregor to United
States Consulate, North on Cote des Neiges to Decelles Avenue,
then on Decelles to Kent Park.

A program including speakers, cultural activities and food
will follow in the Park. Permits have been obtained for
both the march and the park activities.

If you cannot make the march, come to the park; activities
will be held between 2:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M.

MAY 26
African Liberation
Day

Affirmative Action Conference Set For New Glasgow Saturday

NEW GLASGOW — George F. McCurdy, Executive Director of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission, today outlined the agenda for Saturday's Affirmative Action Conference here.

Registration for the conference will take place at 8:30 a.m. in Trinity United Church. New Glasgow Mayor M. A. Harquail will officially open the conference at 9 a.m. It will be chaired by Prof. Andy MacKay, Chairman for the Human Rights Commission.

After the keynote address by Roy States, the conference will tackle "Black community profile," a study of the New Glasgow Black Community conducted this summer by a group of New Glasgow youths. Copies of the report will be available at the conference or may be requested from the commission in Halifax before then.

The rest of the morning will be taken up by discussions of a reactor panel headed by the Rev. Hugh MacLean. Panel members will be Dr. Fred MacKinnon, Deputy Minister, Department of Social Services; Dr. Harold Nason, Deputy Minister, Department of Education; Ray Austin, Executive Director, Nova Scotia Housing Commission; Hugh Conrod, Deputy Minister, Department of Recreation; Noel Doucette, Past President, Union of N.S. Indians; and Mr. Mc-

Curdy. The conference will break for lunch at the Norfolk Hotel at noon. Hon. Allan Sullivan, Minister in charge of the Human Rights Act, will present the luncheon address.

At 2 p.m., the conference will reconvene at Trinity United Church and break up into workshops to study specific problems. The workshops will examine problems in education, Indian matters, employment and community action, recreation and housing. Their conclusions will be presented to the conference as a whole.

It is anticipated that the conference will end at approximately 5 p.m.

MR. ROY STATES
Historian & Director
of Special Activities
McGill University

The Pictou Advocate NOV. 28, 73

subscribing to the Advocate ever since.

HUMAN RIGHTS



BY
CARRIE BEST

MINE EYES HAVE SEEN PART I

The shouting and the tumult died; the Captains and the Kings departed and the Affirmative Action Conference sponsored by the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission and the Pictou County Council of Churches held in New Glasgow on Saturday November 24th passed into the socio-economic history of Pictou County.

This column will take an in-depth look at the drama and the actors in a series "Mine Eyes Have Seen". As the year draws to a close I will like Janus look forward and backward after fifty-two years of direct involvement in Pictou Co. One of the blessings of being a weekly correspondent one does not often have to make assessments and analyses for which they may later be judged in error.

It is safe to say that the Conference was a success. The very fact of its existence assured that. It is also safe to say that historically speaking Pictou County will never again be the same after the keynote address of Roy Wellington, States Historian and National Black Awards Winner. In his address Mr States said he could talk "all night on Black History and the Achievements of Black People - Lost - Strayed and Stolen. Later I heard several women remark "I could have stayed to listen.

THE SOUND OF SILENCE

One other fact was revealed the voices of Pictou County visible minorities will be heard, and not necessarily in soft muted tones. Whether in poise poetry and if necessary profanity as if was briefly the message will get across, for those who came made it crystal clear that they will not be silenced, they will not retreat and they will be heard - and in the Councils where the policies of human rights are formulated and not in the far distant future but here and now.

The first Affirmative Action Conference to be held in Pictou County was held in the Trinity United Church Hall, New Glasgow on Saturday. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission and the Pictou County Council of Churches.

Roy States, Black Historian and Director of Special Activities at McGill University, gave the keynote address.

He said that he found it amazing that action is finally being taken in New Glasgow.

"We have been told that we contribute nothing, yet the sugar, ice cream, player piano, refrigerator trucks are all inventions from the mind of the Black man!"

Mr States noted that school history books don't relate that a Scottish king was a Black man, thus as "cousins" we should get together to try and solve our problems.

Action conference for Nova Scotia

The Affirmative Action Conference, sponsored by the Pictou County Council of Churches and the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission, will be held on November 24, 1973, at Trinity United Church, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Noon Banquet



Roy States
Guest-Speaker.

will be at the Norfolk Hotel. The Chairman will be Prof. Andy MacKay, Chairman, Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission.

There will be an introduction of a study of New Glasgow Black Community and presentation of a report.

There will also be workshop discussions on Education, Indian Matters, Employment and Community Action, Recreation and Culture, HOusing, and History.

Mrs. Carrie Best is involved in this conference as Chairperson of the Housing Workshop.

November 23, 1973 CONTRAST



Hon. A. E. Sullivan, **STANDING**, Attorney General, and Minister in charge of Administration of Human Rights Act, addressed those attending the banquet during the Affirmative Action conference here this past weekend. Seated at the table around

him are **LEFT to RIGHT**: Alan Fleming, member of the local steering committee, Mayor M. A. Harquail; Rev. H. Donald Thomas, chairman of the banquet committee; and Prof. Andy MacKay, chairman of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission. Art Criss, **LEFT**, director of

the Black United Front, Halifax, is shown here discussing a booklet on history of black people in Nova Scotia with Roy States, historian and director of special services, McGill University.

(Bruce Robertson Photos)

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CONFERENCE

The Evening News 26 Nov 73

Striking Another Match For Human Rights

By ALETA WILLIAMS
Women's Editor

NEW GLASGOW — "I find it amazing that action is finally being taken in this town. The people of New Glasgow have struck many matches and have been burnt out. I'm glad to see they're striking another match today for their rights as humans," said Roy W. States, keynote speaker at Affirmative Action Conference held Saturday in Trinity Church hall.

In setting the theme of the conference Mr. States said, "there is a lot of history to be corrected."

A native of New Glasgow, he was educated in the schools here, before serving overseas, returning he continued his education at Horton, and Acadia. He spoke of the historical accounts taught the youth in the schools. The Black man is described as a happy-go-lucky, thick lip-ped, flat nose, inferior person. The Indian is a savage. School history books do not relate that a Scottish king was a Black man and suggested that since Pictou County dates its heritage to its Scottish ancestry that as cousins, "We should get together and try to solve our problems."

"The Black man," said the speaker, "has been robbed of his heritage,

language, religion and culture. Families were torn apart as girls in the family, even after marriage, were put on the slave blocks along with the children."

He paid tribute to the Black women who kept the family together, often setting up the "under ground train" to get her people from slavery to freedom.

MUST CEASE

"The dehumanization of a people have to cease. We are all God's people."

"We have been told that we contributed nothing," yet the sugar you used in your coffee, potato chips, ice cream, player piano, refrigerator trucks, are all inventions from the mind of a Black man."

Mr. States told of Dr. Drew the Black man who invented the use of blood plasma. How he died when it was debated as to if he should be taken to a Black or White hospital. "This man who saved thousands of lives died because of loss of his own blood." "Young Blacks are not like I used to be. They want not a half a loaf but a full loaf of bread."

Mr. States is speaking of the Canadian Indian said he was glad to see they too were demanding their fair share. "They too have suffered from injustice. They

were only given the name Indian because of the mistake of Columbus."

"We are all Canadians. Let us stop calling immigrants who have been here many years, Indians, Eskimos, Jewish, but say 'Hello Canadian'."

TIRED OF WAITING

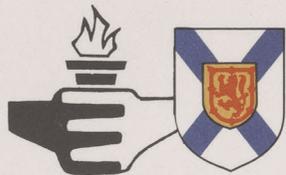
"The Black man and Indian are tired of waiting. Martin Luther King Jr. had a dream. He told his people the dream during the march on Washington." Mr. States was there and quoted the now famous speech.

He said on returning home everyone felt as if they were somebody. "They had a dream. But four days later a Sunday School in the U.S.A. was bombed where Black children were learning of the love of God. Four children were killed by the White man."

"Scars are hard and deep but it's not too late. You must not expect the oppressed to love their oppressor," he said.

Mr. States' closing remark was, "I hope today that the condition of the Black people will be improved. That you will begin to give them jobs."

An overwhelming round of applause preceded the verbal thanks of chairman of the day, Professor Andy MacKay, Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission.



NOVA SCOTIA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 2221

1599 HOLLIS ST. HALIFAX,

TEL. 424-4111

December 17, 1973

Mr. Roy States
3610 McTavish Street
Apartment 12
Montreal, P. Q.
H3A 1Y2

Dear Roy:

I take this opportunity to extend sincere thanks and appreciation for your magnificent effort in bringing a special keynote address at the New Glasgow Conference.

I am enclosing one copy of the "Visible Minorities in Nova Scotia", researched and written by Blacks and Indians in the Western Region and produced by the Human Rights Commission. This report has had an equally explosive effect in the Western Region.

It will please you to know that we are still receiving the most positive reports to your presentation at the Conference. Most important, is the fact that the Human Rights Committee, acting pro tem, has commenced the work already in preparation for implementing the report and conference recommendations.

Thanking you for your kind assistance and cooperation, I remain

Yours truly

G. F. McCurdy

George F. McCurdy
Director

GFM/ec
Encl.



NOVA SCOTIA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 2221

1599 HOLLIS ST. HALIFAX,

TEL. 424-4111

November 29, 1973

Mr. Roy States
3610 McTavish Street
Apartment 12
Montreal, P. Q.
H3A1Y2

Dear Roy:

On behalf of the students in the Black Studies Course at East Preston, I would like to extend to you a hearty thank you for your inspiring talk. The students were very moved and impressed.

I would also like to extend to you a personal thank you on behalf of Caroline Thomas and myself for the delightful dinner and talk we had afterward. I hope someday we will be able to meet again and continue our discussions with you.

Once again, thank you and take care.

Yours truly

Mayann Chambers

Mayann Chambers
Human Rights Officer

MC/ec

CAMPAIGN KICK-OFF



History columnist Roy States of the Black Voice chats with author Austin Clarke resident of Toronto, where there is also an effort now underway to build a community Centre.

AUSTIN CLARKE

432 Brunswick Avenue Toronto Ontario

25 March 1973: Dear Mr States, I wish to add my personal congratulations and those of the Ontario region of the National Black Coalition of Canada, to those which you have already received at the Black Awards Day Dinner. Your outstanding contribution to the community & especially your work in the history of Black Canadians was aptly recognized. I hope that your most recent honour will give you that reassurance necessary to commit some of your invaluable knowledge to paper, so that a larger number of persons might benefit from it. I wish you all the best for the future. Sincerely, Austin Clarke

Bank of Montreal

The First Canadian Bank

Suite 1605

Standard Life Building

1245 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal 109, P

Wallace H. Collie

Consultant, Special Services/Head Office

April 30, 1973.

Dear Roy,

I have just returned from three weeks absence and hasten to congratulate you on this wonderful write-up about you. It is nice that people know the good work you do.

Sincerely,

Wallace Collie

Roy States, Esq.,
Assistant Supervisor -
Special Events & Activities,
McGill University,
Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal, Que.

Black leaders seek 'positive' measures after NDG incident

Leaders of the black community, concerned over racial friction Monday night in Notre Dame de Grace (NDG), met late yesterday and discussed "positive" measures to reduce tensions in the area.

"We generally feel the situation can be handled with some positive planning — there is no need to deal with it with notoriety," said Lawrence Sitahal, executive director of the Negro Community Centre.

Monday night, three persons were taken into custody by police following a shooting incident that occurred one block east of the park around 11:05 p.m. Two of the three were Americans.

Curnel Bridges 33, a consultant in social affairs from Reading, Pennsylvania, was charged with illegal possession of a firearm as a result of the incident.

TWO RELEASED

The two others, including a 29-year-old woman social worker also from Reading and a 24-year-old Montreal man who gave his occupation as a contractor, were released without being charged.

The shooting occurred in front of 5452 Sherbrooke St. West minutes after the dispersal of a crowd of about 200 blacks in NDG Park, a police spokesman said.

A constable who was standing at the corner of Girouard Ave. and Sherbrooke St. said he heard a gun shot. While he ran to the scene, he heard another gunshot.

He spotted two men, one white and one black, grappling with each other as they attempted to reach a .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver lying on the sidewalk in front of 5452 Sherbrooke St. West.

After the constable fired a warning shot, one man stood up with his hands in the air. The other made a grab for weapon on the sidewalk but the policeman put his foot down on it.

Bridges had a Pennsylvania permit to carry the revolver while on duty. He told police he had fired one shot to frighten a group of white men who had surrounded his Renault-16 and hit the car with baseball bats.

Eight representatives of the black community who met with police at Station 14

Monday night claimed there have been numerous racially-inspired incidents in NDG Park in recent weeks. Police, however, said they had no official records of such incidents.

POLICEMEN

About a month ago, two policemen who were investigating a noisy party on Walkley Ave. at the western extremity of NDG were surrounded by a group of young blacks. The policemen radioed for help and within minutes, some 20 cars from at least four police stations arrived at the scene.

By the time the police reinforcements arrived, how-

ever, the partying youths had fled.

Yesterday's meeting of black leaders was held at the Negro Community Centre, 2035 Coursol St. The meeting had been scheduled prior to the disturbance to discuss summer programs with some of the 75 teenagers served by the centre.

But, according to one participant, Monday's flareup gave the meeting greater "urgency." Roy States, assistant supervisor of special events at McGill University and an award-winner from the National Black Coalition of Canada for his work in race relations, was among those called to the meeting.

Carl Whittaker, an organizer for the centre, said ways were discussed in which summer programs might reduce the tendency among teenagers to gather in the park. The centre's programs include sports activities and excursions.

"We're not going to tell (teenagers) to stay out of the park because they have a right to go there just as everyone else in this society does."

He indicated the centre might need government funds to expand its programs.

"We feel the situation can be brought under control," he said, "by tactfully planned programs."

Black leadership or chaos

by Roy States

Ghandi's oft-quoted statement is very much applicable in Montreal today: "There go my people, I must catch them, for I am their leader." We are living in a creative moment of history and I must quote Stokely Carmichael: we are a rapidly growing Black community and must, "T.C.B." take care of business.

But to "T.C.B." leadership must be strong. The true leader is one who knows how to ally firmness with wisdom, and professional knowledge with resolution in action: and the art of the organiser with that of the executor. It is thus that he wins confidence.

In this conquest of confidence, there is also an element of personal prestige: clear-sightedness justified by events, ability to avoid false moves, coolness in difficult circumstances, calm in adversity and

modesty in success.

In reality, confidence is not to be ordered, it is to be merited.

Gunnar Myrdal notes in his book, An American Dilemma that since the fall of Garvey in 1927 there has been a distrust of Black leadership by Black people. The violent killings of Evers, Malcolm X and King are grim reminders of the legacy of Black Leadership.

In recent months in Montreal we have seen Black leadership in a state of disarray. Several days ago the Black Youth openly attacked the Black establishment Leadership to the extent that all confidence is but gone. The slogan Black Power was used to cover up defeats - it must be used again to reassess Black leadership in Montreal. The Community must get together and support a leader. People must cease self-ag-

grandizement and cease being self-appointed spokesmen for the community.

In other words lets get organized. Garvey advocated organization, lets get on with it. In recent weeks the Community has been riddled with accusations and falsehoods. Some Black leaders are acting very childish and the Black Youth are laughing. Many of the organizations are strictly for themselves and show no interest in community effort. Many individuals who proclaim Black loud and clear are reaping financial benefits for themselves. Again the Black Youth are laughing.

So lets bury the axe of distortion, the poison of jealousy, the greed of money, the lust for the spotlight the slaying of reputations and use the slogan of Marcus Garvey "Up You Mighty Race, you can accomplish what you will!"

The GAZETTE, Montreal, Wed., July 11, 1973

WE CAN!

ON PEUT!

COTE des NEIGES
BLACK
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT INC.

5757 DECELLES
TEL. 737-1118-1119-1110

MAILING ADDRESS P. O. BOX 7
- SNOWDON STATION MONTREAL 251 P. Q.

1973 BUILDING CAMPAIGN

CAMPAGNE DE CONSTRUCTION 1973



LEROY BUTCHER
President - Executive Director

VERA JACKSON
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Mansion a symbol of unity

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On June 1, the Province of Quebec's Association of Architects unanimously passed a resolution recommending that this structure be preserved.

I urge all Canadians and concerned Montrealers, who think as I do, not to let apathy destroy another link to our past but to please write, today, to Hon. Jean Chrétien and to Francois Cloutier, in Ottawa, expressing their desire to preserve Van Horne house and requesting their support in having the mansion classified as a national historic monument.

T. Lerner,
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The fight to save the Van Horne home and a suggestion for the sponsors

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I am a member of and volunteer worker for "Great Places," and I shall do all I can to interest not only

Montrealers but all Canadians to support the saving of the Van Horne house.

I invite all those who wish to perpetuate Canada's heritage to work toward the same goal. Don't be an unlooker — be a doer.

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Pierrefonds.

Sir, — A great many people want to save the Van Horne home from the wreckers. They can. All they have to do is to buy it collectively and then maintain it for whatever purpose they see fit. There is no reason why taxpayers should save it for them.

T. T. Donaldson,
Verdun.

Black leaders seek 'positive' measures after NDG incident

Leaders of the black community, concerned over racial friction Monday night in Notre Dame de Grace (NDG), met late yesterday and discussed "positive" measures to reduce tensions in the area.

"We generally feel the situation can be handled with some positive planning — there is no need to deal with it with notoriety," said Lawrence Sitahal, executive director of the Negro Community Centre.

Monday night, three persons were taken into custody by police following a shooting incident that occurred one block east of the park around 11:05 p.m. Two of the three were Americans.

Curnel Bridges 33, a consultant in social affairs from Reading, Pennsylvania, was charged with illegal possession of a firearm as a result of the incident.

TWO RELEASED

The two others, including a 29-year-old woman social worker also from Reading and a 24-year-old Montreal man who gave his occupation as a contractor, were released without being charged.

The shooting occurred in front of 5452 Sherbrooke St. West minutes after the dispersal of a crowd of about 200 blacks in NDG Park, a police spokesman said.

A constable who was standing at the corner of Girouard Ave. and Sherbrooke St. said he heard a gun shot. While he ran to the scene, he heard another gunshot.

He spotted two men, one white and one black, grappling with each other as they attempted to reach a .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver lying on the sidewalk in front of 5452 Sherbrooke St. West.

After the constable fired a warning shot, one man stood up with his hands in the air. The other made a grab for weapon on the sidewalk but the policeman put his foot down on it.

Bridges had a Pennsylvania permit to carry the revolver while on duty. He told police he had fired one shot to frighten a group of white men who had surrounded his Renault-16 and hit the car with baseball bats.

Eight representatives of the black community who met with police at Station 14

Monday night claimed there have been numerous racially-inspired incidents in NDG Park in recent weeks. Police, however, said they had no official records of such incidents.

POLICEMEN

About a month ago, two policemen who were investigating a noisy party on Walkley Ave. at the western extremity of NDG were surrounded by a group of young blacks. The policemen radioed for help and within minutes, some 20 cars from at least four police stations arrived at the scene.

By the time the police reinforcements arrived, how-

ever, the partying youths had fled.

Yesterday's meeting of black leaders was held at the Negro Community Centre, 2035 Coursol St. The meeting had been scheduled prior to the disturbance to discuss summer programs with some of the 75 teenagers served by the centre.

But, according to one participant, Monday's flareup gave the meeting greater "urgency." Roy States, assistant supervisor of special events at McGill University and an award-winner from the National Black Coalition of Canada for his work in race relations, was among those called to the meeting.

Carl Whittaker, an organizer for the centre, said ways were discussed in which summer programs might reduce the tendency among teenagers to gather in the park. The centre's programs include sports activities and excursions.

"We're not going to tell (teenagers) to stay out of the park because they have a right to go there just as everyone else in this society does."

He indicated the centre might need government funds to expand its programs.

"We feel the situation can be brought under control," he said, "by tactfully planned programs."

The GAZETTE, Montreal, Wed., July 11, 1973

Black leadership or chaos

by Roy States

Ghandi's oft-quoted statement is very much applicable in Montreal today: "There go my people, I must catch them, for I am their leader." We are living in a creative moment of history and I must quote Stokely Carmichael: we are a rapidly growing Black community and must, "T.C.B." take care of business.

But to "T.C.B." leadership must be strong. The true leader is one who knows how to ally firmness with wisdom, and professional knowledge with resolution in action: and the art of the organiser with that of the executor. It is thus that he wins confidence.

In this conquest of confidence, there is also an element of personal prestige: clear-sightedness justified by events, ability to avoid false moves, coolness in difficult circumstances, calm in adversity and

modesty in success.

In reality, confidence is not to be ordered, it is to be merited.

Gunnar Myrdal notes in his book, An American Dilemma that since the fall of Garvey in 1927 there has been a distrust of Black leadership by Black people. The violent killings of Evers, Malcolm X and King are grim reminders of the legacy of Black Leadership.

In recent months in Montreal we have seen Black leadership in a state of disarray. Several days ago the Black Youth openly attacked the Black establishment Leadership to the extent that all confidence is but gone. The slogan Black Power was used to cover up defeats - it must be used again to reassess Black leadership in Montreal. The Community must get together and support a leader. People must cease self-ag-

grandizement and cease being self-appointed spokesmen for the community.

In other words lets get organized. Garvey advocated organization, lets get on with it. In recent weeks the Community has been riddled with accusations and falsehoods. Some Black leaders are acting very childish and the Black Youth are laughing. Many of the organizations are strictly for themselves and show no interest in community effort. Many individuals who proclaim Black loud and clear are reaping financial benefits for themselves. Again the Black Youth are laughing.

So lets bury the axe of distortion, the poison of jealousy, the greed of money, the lust for the spotlight the slaying of reputations and use the slogan of Marcus Garvey "Up You Mighty Race, you can accomplish what you will!"

WE CAN!

ON PEUT!

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Use of cheap labor attacked

Van Horne house 'should go'

By SHELDON GOLDFARB

Sir William Van Horne exploited West Indian porters and worked Chinese laborers

to death in building and running the CPR says a Canadian student of black history.

Roy States, assistant supervisor of special events at McGill University since retiring from the Canadian army, made the comments last night as he explained why he wouldn't mind seeing the Van Horne house torn down.

The Sherbrooke Street mansion, threatened with demolition, has been the subject of controversy as some Montrealers have been fighting to preserve it as a "historic site."

Mr. States said Van Horne imported thousands of Chinese as cheap laborers and allowed many of them to die of overwork and poor living conditions when he was directing the building on the CPR, between 1882 and 1885.

After the railway was built, Mr. States added, Van Horne, as CPR president, imported West Indians to work as porters for low wages.

"We've heard a lot of fuss about demolishing the Van Horne house. Well, I say — tear that mansion down."

Mr. States spoke to the Rockhill Current Events Discussion Group about the role of blacks in history, which, he said, most history books ignore.

Black history has been played down, he said, to deny blacks all "knowledge of their history and accom-

plishments, to better keep them in line.

"I felt inferior as a black by the time I was 18 — just the way society wanted me to feel."

Little is taught of ancient African civilizations like that of Ghana, he said; nor is it taught that such things as ice cream and potato chips were developed by black slaves in the southern United States.

History is also distorted, he said, by depicting black slaves as docile and happy-go-lucky, when there were 240 reported slave revolts in the United States.

Mr. States said slavery was practised under both the French and British colonial regimes in Canada. Slave-owners included the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, the last governor of New France, and James McGill, founder of McGill University, he said.

After slavery was abolished in the British Empire in 1833 — a result, said Mr. States, not of the government's benevolence, but of the development of steam power, which made slave labor unnecessary — social and economic discrimination remained.

He cited his experiences in Nova Scotia as a young black man. He was arrested once for taking down a sign reading "No colored people served here" in a Dartmouth restaurant. And Picton had a bylaw forbidding blacks to live in the town.

Mr. States told of once asking his grade school teacher why the churches were segregated and many restaurants wouldn't serve blacks. The teacher replied, "You should thank God every morning that your ancestors came here as slaves to enjoy the bounties of white Christian civilization."

CANADA'S BLACKS
- THEIR HISTORY

OUR MEETINGS
ARE TAPED BY
CHANNEL 9
AND SHOWN ON.
WED AT 5:00 PM.
AND SUN AT 6:00 PM.

writer, historian
ROY STATES
will speak on

The lectern

Tuesday

The Black Man In History by Roy States. Rockhill Current Events Discussion Group. Recreation Lounge (4850 Côte des Neiges) 8:15 p.m. Tel. 738-0868.

CONTRAST
THIS IS THE

December 21, 1973
CONTRAST
YEAR THAT WAS



JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH



APRIL



MAY

JUNE



JULY

AUGUST

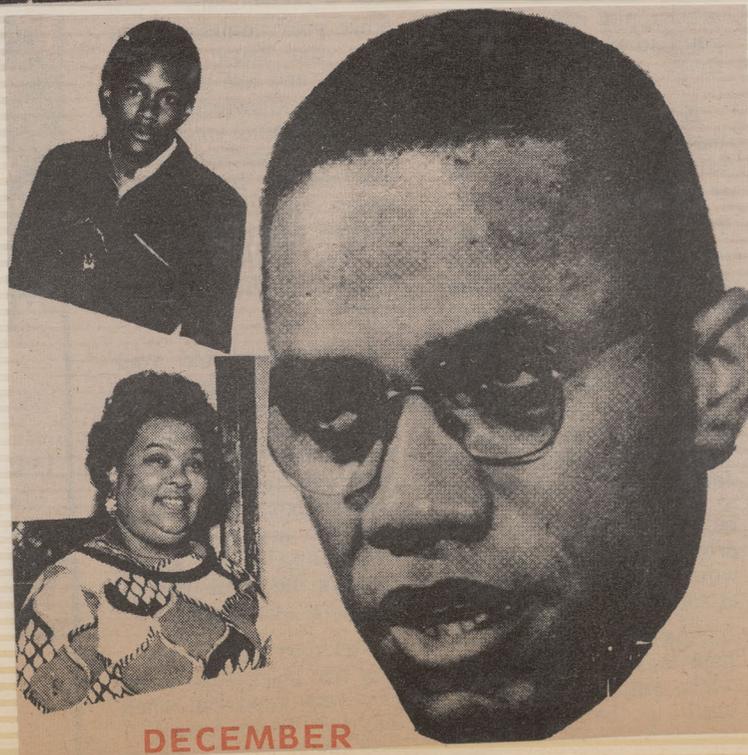
SEPTEMBER



OCTOBER



NOVEMBER



DECEMBER

By JANET MACKENZIE
of The Gazette

The Sir George Williams tragedy left Perry Anderson with a head full of bitter memories and a smashed career to rebuild.

But what about the other actors in the drama, what sort of legacy did it leave them? In all, 97 people were

arrested after the riots.

Roosevelt "Rosey" Douglas, found guilty of "willfully obstructing use of the computer centre," inherited a \$5,000 fine, two years in jail and a deportation order. He went to jail last summer, and his supporters are fighting the deportation order.

FINES

Martin Bracey was fined \$2,000 and sentenced to two years in jail for contempt of court. A Maoist, he seems today to have fewer supporters than Douglas.

Anne Cools and Brenda Dickenson-Dash were convicted of obstructing use of the centre. Cools was fined \$1,500, served two months in jail, and was released on parole last fall. Dickenson-Dash was fined \$2,000.

Most of the other 97, including Leroy Butcher of the Cote des Neiges Project, got off with fines of \$1,000 to \$1,500 for their part in the violence. Of those students who were suspended immediately after their arrest, about 20 to 25 have since been readmitted to Sir George Williams.

"I'm not going to say I was happy about the less of the computer centre," Butcher says now. "But this kind of thing will always happen when a group of people are treated in a contemptuous manner."

"The administration behaved very badly, but you have to wonder if there

wasn't a bit of an overreaction because we were black." Butcher is still convinced Douglas' sentence was unfair, and thinks incidents in the West Indies since 1969 all have "some connection" with what happened at Sir George Williams.

Even the recent independence campaign in Grenada, he thinks was affected by an increased sense of autonomy among black students in the islands — born of the rioting there that followed the Anderson incident.

CONFIDENCE

According to Butcher, Montreal's 40,000 blacks have "realized the nature of the forces we have to contend with," and have "gained a little more confidence and maturity." He thinks they can develop and become a self-supporting group.

As for Canada itself Dorothy Eber, a Montreal freelance writer and author of the book "The Computer Centre Party," thinks it has passed "a real watershed."

"It (1969) was a year when everybody's views were changing with fantastic new attitudes. Young people were thinking in new ways about new politics," she says, adding:

"Blacks did themselves a lot of good. People became aware for the first time in Canada that this movement was probably never going to stop, and that there was going

to be a great deal more demand on the part of underprivileged groups in the future."

PATTERNS

Roy States, executive secretary of the National Black Coalition of Canada, is more pessimistic.

The Gazette

SATURDAY EDITION

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 23, 1974

Blacks gained

maturity in Sir

George aftermath

be anti-black."

A Nova Scotia native who remembers being banned from restaurants as a boy because he was black, States doesn't believe 1969's violence changed many things in Canada.

Many blacks became disgusted with Canada and re-

turned to their native West Indian islands when the trials ended, he says, and many others prefer to forget about those events altogether.

"But I will say this," he adds. "Sir George Williams awakened the Canadian conscience that there is a black tile in the Canadian mosaic."

A black historian, he sees things repeating themselves in patterns, with only rare changes.

"To some people it (the Anderson affair) made a very important change in their lives," he says. "But historically Canadian society on the whole has shown itself to

The Montreal Star

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1974

Teachers oppose changes in Bill 63

By HILDA KEARNS

The Provincial Association of Catholic Teachers will set up a province-wide common front of teachers and parents to oppose any changes to Bill 63.

"We are going to ask French-speaking parents to join in the opposition because we feel they have as much to lose (from proposed changes to existing legislation) as do English and ethnic groups," Robert Dobie, secretary general of the group, said at a press conference yesterday.

Mr. Dobie said the parents' right to choose language of instruction for their children must not be tampered with.

"In fact, we feel that similar legislation should be enacted in other Canadian communities where the number and cultural background of children warrant it. Canada's two official languages must be recognized everywhere."

Commenting on the suggestion that the government has released contents of its legislation to test public opinion, Mr. Dobie said: "If it's a trial balloon, we want to prick it."

PACT, which represents 5,400 English-speaking teachers, suggests the government use incentives to allow the French language to maintain its vitality.

"For years this association has been demanding that the teaching of French as a second language not be subject to the stringent teacher-pupil ratios applicable to other subjects so the English Quebecer will be better able to integrate into the mainstream of Quebec culture."

Newcomers must be assured that their children, in attending French schools, having adopted the French language and culture, are provided with a basic working knowledge of the English language.

The group mentions studies done by the ministry of education showing French parents who chose to send

their children to English schools did so for economic reasons.

"The proposed legislation by suggesting a language test will, in many cases, prohibit the working class from acquiring a basic working knowledge of English. Interestingly, many of the cabinet ministers and leading members of the opposition parties attended English schools and thus were able to acquire a knowledge of the English language."

Another group to oppose the proposed language legislation is Laval Catholic High School. Mrs. Patricia Lymburner, chairman of the school committee said parents in her school as well as those in its two junior high schools, St. Maurice Junior High, St. Marcel Junior High and three feeder elementary schools — Sacred Heart, John F. Kennedy and Lester B. Pearson — were opposed to changes to Bill 63.

In a letter to Premier Bourassa, the parents said: "We have no hesitation in terming this proposed legislation, outlined in the media, as being unfair, discriminatory, anti-democratic and above all a violation of the fundamental right of parents to choose the language of instruction which they desire for their children."

The parents object to the possibility of legislative constraints which would deny their children the right to attend either French or English schools.

Roy States, executive secretary of the National Black Coalition of Canada, also spoke out against parents losing their right to choose.

"We are sympathetic to French Quebecers who are fighting to retain their identity but we would not approve of immigrants being deprived of their freedom to choose."

**SECOND ANNUAL
NATIONAL
BLACK
AWARDS DAY
DINNER**

**At
FOUR
SEASONS
SHERATON
Sat. April 20th, 1974**

At 6.30 pm.



THE NATIONAL BLACK COALITION OF CANADA

IDENTITY • UNITY • LIBERATION

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514-392-4375

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**THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
OF THE NATIONAL BLACK
AWARDS**

To honour Canadian Blacks who have made outstanding contributions to Canada as a whole in the fields of culture, art, academics, science and politics.

To encourage young Canadian Blacks to emulate the principles and values of the recipients of the awards.

Proceeds of the dinner will be given to the NBC for distribution to its affiliate organisations on the basis of priorities as to their needs.

National Black Awards Day Committee

Ed Clarke
Alexander John
Sam Boddie
Augustine Inguita
Inez Burt

Hope McLeod
Bert Rosemay
Bert Smith
Cuthbert Looby
Dorothy Wills

*"There can be no pride of race,
lineage and self without knowledge
of those who came before, without
recognition of those who now exist,
without encouraging those to come"*

*Black Acadamey
of Arts and Letters*

SECOND ANNUAL

**NATIONAL
BLACK
AWARDS DAY
DINNER**

NATIONAL BLACK AWARDS DAY DINNER

Last year the first National Black Awards Day Dinner held on March 17th at the Inn On The Park Hotel was hailed as a fantastic success.

This year the Awards Committee intends that the dinner be both bigger and as memorable an occasion.

For this to come about your participation is needed.

You can participate by nominating deserving Blacks to the Awards Committee, Attending the dinner, or offering help to the Committee that may be useful.

For tickets and more information please call Pat Clements (416) 236-1681

Here are some comments from four of last years winners on that occasion.



Rosemary Brown, NDP Member of British Columbia Provincial Parliament. "It is humbling to be honoured by the people who know me best and of whom I am one and who love me best."



Carey Best of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia declared that "The greatest thing that has happened since slavery is the recognition of Blacks by themselves"



Joe Drummond, St. John's New Brunswick "Until Canada realises that Blacks are a part of the universal brotherhood of man, the concept of freedom and liberty for all people in this country will be meaningless"



Roy States, Verdun Quebec, "The Canadian Black has a significant history, the surface of which has only been scratched. No history book for example, even mentions the fact that over 1,000 Blacks also fought for responsible government for Canada"

In the words of our great poetess Gwendolyn Brooks let us plan the make this occasion

*A tribute to Ourselves. And to the will,
the precise will,
the full will
that manages Arivals through the fire
that manages Revisions of the wave."*

Guest speaker at St. James



St. James United Church
463 St. Catherine St. West

Convenient to Hotels

THE REV. DOUGLAS R. PILKEY

The Rev. Newton C. Steacy

The Rev. Dr. D. M. Grant

Miss Lydia McCullough Dir. C.E.

Graham Knott, ARCO, LRAM, ARCM

11.00 a.m.

"THE CLASH OF COLOUR"

Black Power and its Meaning
told by Staff Sgt. Roy States.

A Musical Service

7.30 p.m.

**"OUR HERITAGE OF SACRED MUSIC —
THE PSALMS"**

Choral and Organ Music of:
Pitoni, Schubert, Brahms, Herbert Howells

All Are Welcome

Staff Sergeant Roy States, a prominent member of the Negro community, will be guest speaker at the 11 a.m. service tomorrow of St. James United Church. He will discuss the Black Power movement and its significance under the topic "The Clash of Color."

Graham Knott, recently-appointed organist and choir director, will lead the choir at 7:30 p.m. in a musical service entitled "Our Heritage of Sacred Music — the Psalms." The program will feature choral and organ selections of Brahms, Schubert, Pitoni and Herbert Howells.

Both services will be under the direction of Rev. Douglas Pilkey. A fellowship hour will be held at 8:45 p.m. to which the public is invited.



ST. JAMES 1887
The Cathedral Church of Methodism
463 St. Catherine St. W.

Saint James United Church

Black Leadership or Chaos

By Roy States; Comment by A. E. Criss

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Gunnar Myrdal notes in his book, *An American Dilemma* that since the fall of Garvey in 1927 there has been a distrust of Black leadership by Black people. The violent killings of Evers, Malcolm X and King are grim reminders of the legacy of Black Leadership.

In recent months in Montreal we have seen Black leadership in a state of disarray. Several days ago the Black Youth openly attacked the Black establishment Leadership to the extent that all confidence is but gone. The slogan Black Power was used to cover up defeats — it must be used again to reassess Black leadership in Montreal. The Community must get together and support a leader. People must cease self-aggrandizement and cease being self-appointed spokesmen for the community.

In other words lets get organized. Garvey advocated organization, lets get on with it. In recent weeks the Community has been riddled with accusations and falsehoods. Some Black leaders are acting very childish and the Black Youth are laughing. Many of the organizations are strictly for themselves and show no interest in community effort. Many individuals who proclaim Black loud and clear are reaping financial benefits for themselves. Again the Black Youth are laughing.

So lets bury the axe of distortion, the poison of jealousy, the greed of money, the lust for the spotlight the slaying of reputations and use the slogan of Marcus Garvey "Up You Mighty Race, you can accomplish what you will!"

COMMENT

The above article appeared in the December 1972 issue of *Black Voice*. Thinking that it might provide food for thought it is reprinted here some 15 months later. Although the original comments are directed to the Montreal situation, we would ask all Black Nova Scotians to carefully analyse what is being said as we feel that what is being said has some relevance to the Nova Scotia situation.

One of the biggest frustrations to BUF has been the petty jealousy and back biting that exists in the Black Community. If there is one negative characteristic in our culture that we can do without it is "tribalism". Our Black community is getting to the point where we have so many organizations that we have more chiefs than we do indians. Despite this increase in community oriented organizations,

GRASP

APRIL, 1974

Nova Scotia

Unfortunately a great number of needs are still going unmet in the Black community. Until a co-ordinated attack comes about, progress is going to be minimal. If we are going to be effective we have to communicate. No one would deny that there is more work to be done than can be accomplished by one organization, however, without co-ordination and communication, progress is hindered. We in the Black Nova Scotia Community cannot afford the luxury of going our

separate ways. The sooner we appreciate the value of a United Front against a common oppression, the sooner we will be able to T.C.B. (Take care of business)

What is needed to T.C.B. are people with common sense, integrity, conviction, and honesty. Sometimes we spend too much time trying to con ourselves that the oppression slips by unnoticed. Lets get our heads together both metaphorically and in actuality. All those who choose to can take this as a formal invitation to do so from B.U.F.

The Editor
Contrast,
28 Lennox Street,
Toronto 4, Ontario

Blacks recognise self

Dear Sir,

The first Annual Awards Day Dinner was a smashing success, smashing in a sense that the pride of the recipients of the recognition given. I believe they had time to reflect and say to themselves, "I should have tried harder". I have patiently awaited for an event in Canadian History for many years that would soar the Black Tide in the Canadian Moasic to arise nationally. That historic night Blacks overcame the hydra-headed monster of derision, contempt and repression and recognized themselves.

April 20, 1974 was the event of a greater significance when for the first

time in Canadian History, Black or White men behind prison bars were honored for their work and firm beliefs. Black therefore state clearly that the soul is the standard of a man.

If a certain Prime Minister saw fit not to attend, well I respect the position of Mr. Ed. Clark, The National Chairman, NBCC Inc. that the NBCC Inc. will let its conscience be its guide. The NBCC Inc. will completely control its position without interference by any alien race or races.

A second mile stone has passed into history and a new day is dawning for Blacks in Canada. In conclusion let me state that there are new frontiers to conquer, to conquer them lets remember the words of a great Black man of this century Marcus Garvey. "Up you mighty race you can accomplish what you will"!!!

Sincerely yours,

Roy W. State,
executive Secretary
NBCC Inc.

The black community

When a British warship returned here from incursions on the Maryland coast during the War of 1812, its booty, according to immigration annals, included 200 blacks. "Some dead," the notation adds almost casually. The British weren't freeing slaves (slavery had been abolished here by then.) They were carrying away American manpower.

Nova Scotia's colonial legislature, faced with hundreds of penniless newcomers, tried to pass a law preventing the British from dumping the former slaves here but was over-ruled by the British Parliament. So Nova Scotia set aside land for the newcomers, land that was later to become the communities such as the Prestons, Cherry Brook and the late Africville.

This background is lurid, but it gives the black community much in common with the Gaels and Celts and many other early Nova Scotia settlers. Unscrupulous British skippers herded Scots and Irish into timber ships (using them as ballast and charging them for even a fire to heat food) and dropped them off, leaving many to starve, at the first landfall. Acadians in the mid 19th century found and cared for a group of Irish emigrants, who thought they were in the U. S., and who were straggling lost

along a Western Nova Scotia road. And Nova Scotia shipped back to England "the Chelsea Pensioners sent here to abate the English welfare problem.

The black community, like the Irish and Scots and all the rest, survived largely through the strength and faith of its people. The Baptist Church has been important in this regard. While there have been and are racial problems in Nova Scotia, they have been kept in rein by common values and the shared experience of a hard-scrabble heritage.

Against this background the Black United Front is holding an exposition of black culture in Nova Scotia this week. The guests include the distinguished Rev. Ralph Abernathy, a man who has laid his life on the line in the battle for black rights that began in the U. S. in 1954. Like the War of 1812, this battle has had profound effects in Nova Scotia. Our laws, attitudes and relationships all have improved. We owe much of this improvement to Dr. Abernathy and his U. S. brothers, some of whom had to give their lives for the cause, and to our own people — the Skeirs, the Regans, the States's, the Stanfields, who have thank God, been able to improve things here, without acrimony and violence. Welcome, Dr. Abernathy, welcome. Thank you.

THE MONTREAL STAR, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1975

Symposium scheduled

A SYMPOSIUM on blacks in Canada will be held this weekend, beginning tomorrow, at the Selby campus of Dawson College, 350 Selby St. It's the 5th annual convention of the National Black Coalition of Canada Inc. Among the speakers will be Montreal lawyer Juanita Westmoreland-Traore, Charles Roache and Vibert Rosemay of Toronto. National secretary of the Black Coalition is Roy W. States. For further information, call 481-0757.

Oct.'74

grasp

the magazine of,
by, and for
Black Nova Scotia

'awakening'

"Blacks
in Canadian History"

by Roy States



Roy States is a noted historian and scholar currently on the administration McGill University.

**BLACK
CULTURAL
EXPO WEEK
August 11-18**



SEMINAR OPENED — The two-day Black seminar, in connection with the Black Cultural Expo, opened last evening in Queen Elizabeth High School. Shown, from left, are Roy States, Halifax; E. A. Okoh-Esene, Nigeria; Joe Drummond, Saint John, N.B. and Burnley Jones, Halifax. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
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as an historic memento to be
displayed indoors in a manner
and place appropriate to a flag
which has been retired from
service.*

The Cote des Neiges Black Community Development Project Inc.

QUEBEC BLACK WEEK FESTIVAL PRESENTS

A CELEBRITY DINNER, SHOW AND DANCE

ON

FRIDAY, JUNE 28th 1974 from 6:00 p.m.

AT

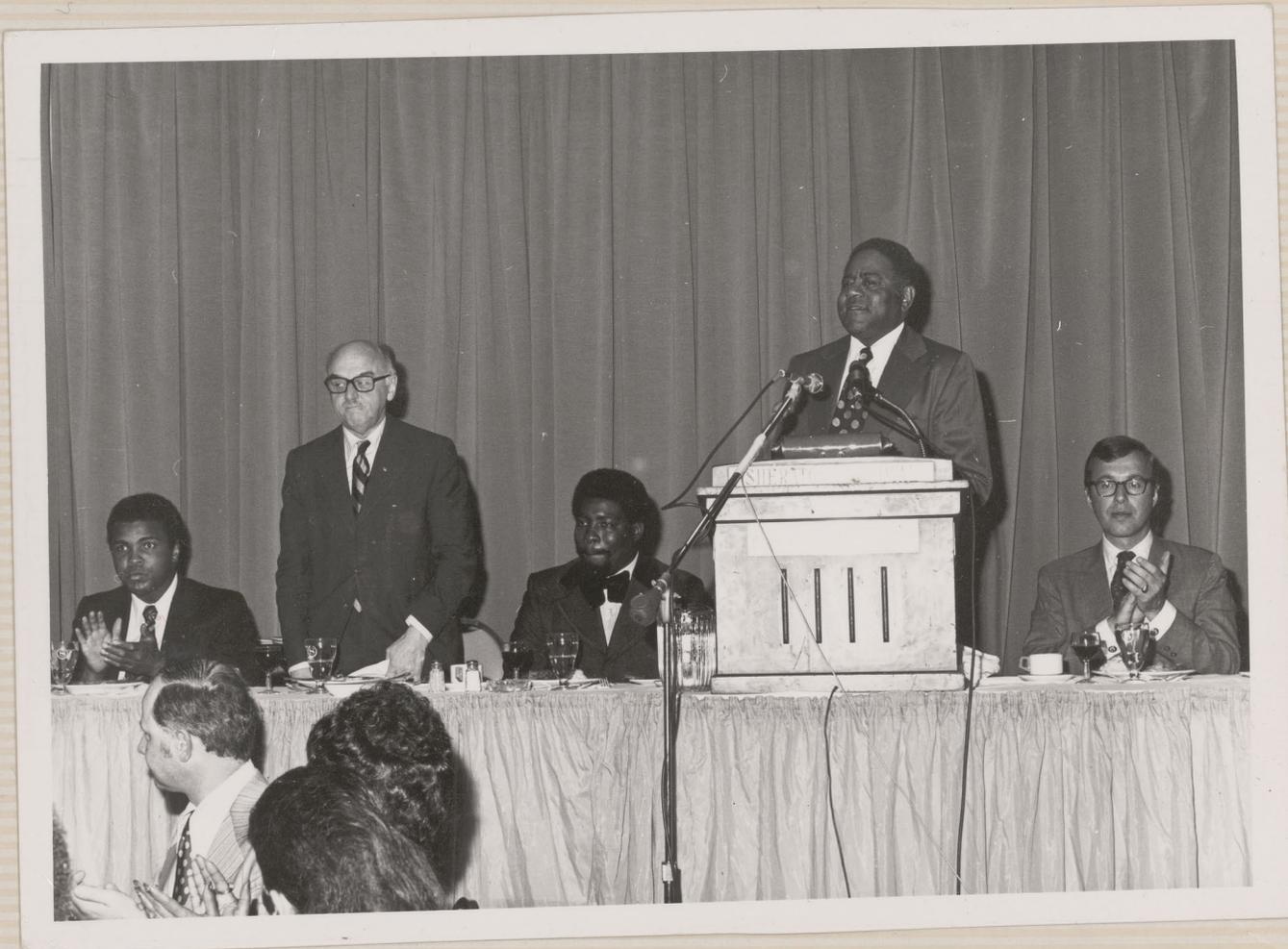
THE SHERATON MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL (Ballroom)

HEAD TABLE GUESTS INCLUDE: The Hon. Jerome Choquette, the Hon. Dr. Victor Goldbloom, Commonwealth and Canadian Champion Clyde Gray, Mr. Noel Patrick Brady and

SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKER

MUHAMMAD ALI

SHOW AND DANCE by the 1974 Calypso King — THE MIGHTY SPARROW and his "TROUPADOURS" plus "PROJECT 74" STEEL ORCHESTRA



Mohammad Ali
Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal
Leroy Butcher, Director
Roy W. States, M.C.
John Lynch Staunton, Councillor

Mohammad Ali - Heavy Weight Champion of The World
Roy W. States



Mrs. Lynne Murray
 Mohammad Ali
 Mayor Drapeau
 Leroy Butcher
 Roy W. States
 John Lynch Staunton



Councillor Cohen, Councillor S. Wise, George Springate
 M.N.A. Dr. V. Goldbloom, Minister of Environment, Quebec.
 P.N. Brady, Black Real Estate Owner, Hon. Marc Lalonde,
 Minister of Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Mohammed Ali,
 Mayor Drapeau



Mighty Sparrow
Mighty Ali
Mighty Frank Meegan



Rev. Ralph Abernathy



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THE ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION
BRANCH 185, CITY OF TWO MOUNTAINS

ANNOUNCES ITS

Twenty-Eight Annual
Remembrance Day Dinner

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER NINTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR
AT SEVEN-THIRTY O'CLOCK

GUEST OF HONOUR:

COM. ROY W. STATES, C.D.
Royal Canadian Legion

DINNER - 8:00 P.M.

DRESS - Informal

(Medals & Berets)



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