

policemen and three policewomen, and four labourers (plus two part time) under the umbrella of the corporation. It is particularly conspicuous that there has never been a black fireman or salvage corps man in a force of 196 employees.

Provincially, we find an appreciable number of blacks as male and female attendants at the provincial hospital. With the exception of the New Brunswick Liquor Commission (one sales clerk) there are no black people employed in any other branches or departments of the provincial Government in Saint John. This includes all the agencies with the exception of the New Brunswick Institute of Technology.

The federal Government has only given token acceptance to black people in the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Public Works and Department of Transport. It is incomprehensible and inexcusable that the Department of Manpower and Immigration office (employs 38) and the Department of National Revenue and the Canada Post Office do not employ any black people on a full time basis. Only two men are employed by the Department of Transport here in Saint John. It is a sad testimonial for Saint John when we find only four black women in all this city employed as stenographers. Not one other stenographer, secretary or typist, bank clerk or teller (and they are available), has been able to find an open door in Saint John's business world. Young black men and women have been passing through the educational system and moving on to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and New York because of the prevailing negative attitudes about employment in this area as it concerns the black minority.

The question or statement we then make, and it is to the point: How can we of the black minority expect economic justice when the "elite" of this city practise social injustice; i.e., golf clubs, curling clubs, various lodges such as the Elk, R.A.O.B., Masonic Order, Shriners, etc. Social poverty or social and cultural deprivation, call it what you may, it is there. Even our government pays lip service to this in holding social functions at clubs or lodges which exclude black people every day, either blatantly or subtly; i.e., "gentlemen's agreement".

We black people, in our quest for economic and social justice in Saint John are climbing a molasses mountain dressed in snow shoes while whites are riding the ski lift to the top. But we are on the march demanding a share in all that this country and city has to offer to

its citizens. A social and economic system that denies us less can, must and is to be challenged.

Poverty in itself can only be eliminated to a degree, by a different method of distribution. At the present time, the masses, unaware of it that they maybe, produce a high standard of living for the "elite", who are in essence the ruling class of our society. If this is so, we can envisage the resistance by this minority group that the status quo remain. Therefore co-operation will be needed in order that there be a more equitable distribution of goods produced by one society. We ask the committee if they have any views or desires to change this system?

Thank you.

Senator Fournier: Mr. Drummond, can you tell us what is the population of the black people in the City of Saint John?

Mr. Drummond: It fluctuates between 900 to 1,000 people. On births it goes up, but we have had a lot of deaths in our community and a lot of outward migration of our young people who, as I said, pass through the system.

Senator Fournier: Is the population increasing?

Mr. Drummond: No, it has decreased since the turn of the century. Up to 1926 we used to have a stable population of black people of about 4,500, who were visible blacks.

Senator Fournier: How long ago was it that you had 4,500?

Mr. Drummond: Forty-five hundred just before the war, then it started to drop, and drop, and drop.

Senator Fournier: How many are you now, approximately?

Mr. Drummond: Nine hundred to a thousand. Every time the plane or train goes out there are a couple on it.

Senator Fournier: How many families would that be?

Mr. Drummond: Roughly, that would be about 230 or 240 families. I am not a statistician and it is hard to try to get that.

Senator Fournier: Do you all reside in the one section of the city?

Mr. Drummond: No, we do not. We are spread out. The largest population areas are