

BLACK COMMUNITY PROFILE

A Survey of the Black Population of

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia

SUMMER 1973

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## INTRODUCTION

The individuals responsible for this research project are all Black youth. With the exception of one, we are all from New Glasgow and are therefore very familiar with the problems faced by the Black people living here.

During a visit to the offices of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission in Halifax, in May 1973, it became apparent that little specific information was available about the Black community of New Glasgow today. More specifically, what are their feelings about living in New Glasgow and what kinds of problems do they face?

Our proposal to find out some of this information was based on our very real concerns of what we know and feel to be the situation. Our request for financial assistance to carry out such a project over the summer months was accepted by the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission, without whose help, both financially and in supervision, this study could not have been completed.

We have asked a lot of questions, held very many discussions with local people and have attempted to put down our findings as clearly as possible. We now hope this study will be useful to any person or organization who sincerely wish to contribute to the progress in Black-White relations in New Glasgow.

2.

Although this is not a highly "scientific" piece of research, we are pleased with the results in that we feel a great many Blacks have been able to speak out on key issues facing them. We are here presenting some basic facts about the Black population of New Glasgow. Although a great many more questions have resulted from the survey, we trust the information provided can be usefully built on.

We have not set out to prove or disprove anything; we have, however, had many of our concerns verified.

3.

### METHODOLOGY

Our goal was to complete a survey of as much of the Black population of New Glasgow as possible in 10 weeks, covering the following areas of concern: history, housing, social and legal services, recreation, education and employment. We have limited this part of the survey to the adult section of the Black population of the Town of New Glasgow. Only the Black community living within the town was surveyed, both because of time limitations and so the information obtained could be more easily used by the municipal and provincial governments.

Once the questionnaire (see appendix) was designed, as many as possible of the Black families of New Glasgow were contacted by letter, introducing ourselves and explaining the purpose of our research. Introductory letters were delivered to 112 households in the areas shown on the map (see appendix). We immediately were able to find out which families were interested in participating in the research. Of the 112 letters delivered, 17 families refused to participate and 12 others could not complete their questionnaires in time to be included in the write-up. We therefore were able to survey 83 households, which is believed to be about 2/3 of all the Black households in New Glasgow. We therefore feel that our sample of the population surveyed represents the predominant feelings and attitudes of the Black adult population.

4.

We fully recognize that the true feelings of the Black community cannot be complete without including the youth. However, it was felt a questionnaire would not be as effective a means of expression for youth. This questionnaire is therefore supplemented by a video-tape produced also by the Human Rights Commission under our guidance and direction. This written report combined with the video report should present New Glasgow with a true

BLACK COMMUNITY PROFILE

5.

PART I

FACTUAL DATA: Who Was Interviewed?

We asked questions in this section that would help to define who was being interviewed. We felt it was important, without naming anyone, to know more about who was expressing the attitudes and opinions found in the other sections of this survey. Not surprisingly, no one under 20 was interviewed, and the greatest number were female.

1.1

TABLE I  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTERVIEWEES

<u>AGE</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 19	0	0
20 - 29	16	19.28
30 - 39	13	15.66
40 - 49	20	24.10
50 - 59	17	20.48
60 - over	16	19.28
Unspecified	1	1.20
Total:	83	100.00

Of the 83 persons interviewed, none were under twenty and there appeared to be a fairly even distribution in ages from 20 to 60 and over, in 10-year categories. The

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interviewees, then, came from the adult segment of the population and can be said to be representative of the adult and/or parent attitudes and opinions within the Black community.

1.2

TABLE II  
SEX OF INTERVIEWEES

	#	%
MALE	21	25.30
FEMALE	60	72.29
UNSPECIFIED	2	2.41
Total:	<u>83</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Although over 72% of the interviewees were female, no significant conclusions can be drawn from this, as Table VI shows that over 60% of the families interviewed considered the father as head of the household. In this instance, whichever parent was available was interviewed with the emphasis being placed on the head of the household wherever possible.

1.3

TABLE III  
MARITAL STATUS OF INTERVIEWEES

	#	%
SINGLE	8	9.64
MARRIED	49	59.04
DIVORCED	2	2.41
SEPARATED	9	10.84
COMMON LAW	1	1.20
WIDOWS	14	16.87
Total:	<u>83</u>	<u>100.00</u>

7.

33 of the interviewees were single, of whom 21 indicated they had dependents still living at home. This figure represents 25.3% of all the households interviewed. If this represents the entire Black population of New Glasgow, it would indicate a very high degree of dependency on government support (see Table VIII) and/or mutual community support. It is also indicative of the important role to be played by the female in this Black community as family heads. Some now take the role of community leaders.

1.4

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER HOUSEHOLD

<u># of Children</u>	<u># of Households</u>	<u>Total Children</u>
0	17	0
1	14	14
2	10	20
3	11	33
4	7	28
5	6	30
6	7	42
7	4	28
8	3	24
9	3	27
10	0	0
11	1	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total:	83
		257

8.

The 83 families interviewed indicated they had a total of 257 children (3.1 per family). Close to 50% of all families had 2 or less children at home.

TABLE V  
AGE CATEGORIES OF CHILDREN

	#	%	
0 - 4	46	25.56	
5 - 8	33	18.33	
9 - 11	18	10.00	
12 - 14	26	14.44	
15 - 18	36	20.00	} 31.62% under 15 and at home
19 - over	21	11.62	
Sub-total	180	100.00	
Unspecified	77		
Total	257		

When asked the ages of their children, several interviewees only indicated age ranges (for example: 4 children from 3 to 12). As a result, in many instances we were only able to document the youngest and eldest in many families. It would be safe to assume that most of the 77 children whose ages were unspecified fall between ages of 5 and 18 and are therefore of school age. The significant indication of a social need is the slightly more than 25% of the total child population in the pre-school age category. This would certainly raise questions regarding the need for

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day care, pre-kindergarten and recreation programs for toddlers, especially with the very high rate of mother-lead families as indicated in Table III.

TABLE VI  
DESIGNATED HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	#	%
FATHER	50	60.24
MOTHER	23	27.71
SON or DAUGHTER	5	6.02
OTHER	2	2.41
BOTH PARENTS	1	1.20
NO ANSWER	2	2.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	83	99.99

Over 60% of the interviewees named the father as head of the household. Although there were only 13.25% of families interviewed who had one parent, it is significant that more than twice as many families indicated the mother as head of their household. This again shows the strength and importance of the female in the Black community of New Glasgow.

10.

TABLE VII  
ANNUAL INCOME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Income in \$	#	%
0 - 999	6	7.22
1000 - 1999	10	12.04
2000 - 2999	12	14.45
3000 - 3999	2	2.41
4000 - 4999	7	8.43
5000 - over	18	21.68
DON'T KNOW	9	10.84
NO ANSWER	19	22.89
Total:	83	99.96

1/3 of all interviewees either did not know the category of annual income or the head of the household, or felt the question was too personal to answer. Because of the very high rate of non-answers, it is felt no conclusion can be drawn from these statistics. There is a very high rate of dependency on government assistance, as shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII  
MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

Source	#	%
EMPLOYMENT	54	65.06
U. I. C.	3	3.61
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	12	14.46
PENSIONS	9	10.84
NO ANSWER	5	6.02
Total:	83	99.99

11.

25.30% of all Black families interviewed indicated government pensions or assistance as the household's main source of income.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The information and opinions gathered through this survey are those of only the adult Black population of New Glasgow. Because of the opinions stated, we recommend the following:

- (a) That more day care, pre-school programs and nursery schools be established which would be readily available, both financially and by location, to the Black community.
- (b) Because of the extremely high number of Black families dependent on government for financial support, we recommend the formation of a Black Citizens' Advisory Committee on Welfare to meet with the Welfare Department and advise it on rates of assistance, departmental policies and administration at the local level.

12.

PART II

HISTORY AND ATTITUDES RE: Life in New Glasgow

Following on Part I, this section gives some idea of how long Blacks have lived in New Glasgow and what they feel about living in this town.

TABLE IX

2.1 PLACE OF BIRTH OF INTERVIEWEES

	#	%
NEW GLASGOW	53	63.86
OTHER MUN. IN NOVA SCOTIA	30	36.44
	0	0.
Total:	83	100.00

Although a large number of family heads were not born in New Glasgow, relatively few are recent newcomers to the town as indicated in Table X.

2.2

TABLE X

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN NEW GLASGOW

	#	%
0 - 5 Years	7	8.43
5 - 10 Years	2	2.41
Over 10 Years	27	32.53
Lifelong	47	56.63
Total:	83	100.00

13.

2.3 Previous residency of the interviewees other than New Glasgow in order of frequency mentioned were as follows:

Guysborough	9
Halifax	7
Truro	3
Boylston	2
Lincolntonville, Amherst	2

Bridgewater, Joggins Mines, Cape Breton, Mulgrave, Monastery, Goldville, Ontario: 1 from each of these places.

2.4 When asked why they moved to New Glasgow, the variety of answers given are best summarized as follows:

TABLE XI  
REASONS FOR MOVING TO NEW GLASGOW

	#	%
FAMILY REASONS	17	48.57
EMPLOYMENT	8	22.86
GOOD COMMUNITY	8	22.86
OTHER	2	5.71
Total:	35	100.00

The high number indicating "family reasons" may be the number of Black women who moved to New Glasgow because of their marriage to local residents.

14.

2.5 When asked if they had experienced any particular problems while living in New Glasgow, most interviewees said yes:

TABLE XII  
PROBLEMS WHILE LIVING IN NEW GLASGOW

	#	%
YES	49	59.04
NO	34	40.96
Total	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 100.00

The most frequent type of problem specified was discrimination because of their race and color in housing, jobs and recreation. There were a few other miscellaneous complaints as well. Even if 41% of the family heads had not technically been discriminated against, the fact that over 50% had felt this occurrence is most important when assessing real and potential community problems.

2.6 When asked what they liked best about living in New Glasgow, there were 65 answers ranging from "out of necessity" to the "closeness of the community" and the "conveniences available". Most offered some positive statement about living in New Glasgow. Most answered in a general way indicating living conditions were at least somewhat acceptable. Others specified

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such positive features as a close feeling in the (Black?) community, the size of the town and the surrounding countryside with its open quiet spaces.

2.7 When asked what the interviewees liked least about living in New Glasgow, a common response was that they had never given it much thought. The most frequent statements referred to discrimination and prejudice against the Blacks, lack of employment and low wages, and lack of services and "things to do".

#### SUMMARY

The Black community of New Glasgow is quite a stable community with respect to residency. Most of the families have been here a long time. There are relatively few new families as less than 9% of all the families interviewed said they had lived in New Glasgow less than five years.

There is a very high level of felt discrimination and prejudice, which can be seen and felt, but not necessarily proven.

#### CONCLUSION

We therefore conclude that there is potentially a very serious racial problem in the town of New Glasgow.

16.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) NO MORE OUTSIDE RESEARCH. We feel it is time for the community itself (both Black and White) to study the situation together and to decide on what kind of action is necessary.
  
- (b) We therefore recommend the formation of a committee of both Blacks and Whites to review, study and discuss the situation and follow through on whatever appropriate action is determined. This committee could be patterned after inter-racial committees in other communities in Nova Scotia and elsewhere in Canada.

PART IIIHOUSING

Since the Black United Front of Nova Scotia recently published an extensive survey on housing conditions for Blacks throughout the province, including New Glasgow, it was not felt to be important to go into much detail at this time about housing conditions. However, we do offer here some information about housing which was not covered in the B.U.F. report.

3.1 In their Report of Housing Survey of Black Communities in Nova Scotia, March, 1973, B.U.F. indicated of 56 households surveyed that "most of the breadwinners owned their own homes". (p.17) Similarly, in the 83 households contacted in this survey, close to 70% indicated home ownership.

TABLE XIII  
INTERVIEWEES RESIDENTIAL STATUS

PRESENT			PREFERENCE	
#	%		#	%
58	69.88	Own their own home	72	86.75
19	22.89	Pay rent	6	7.23
2	2.41	Pay room & board	2	2.41
4	4.82	Other	3	3.61
<hr/> 83	<hr/> 100.00		<hr/> 83	<hr/> 100.00

18.

Not surprisingly, a great number of all interviewees indicated a personal preference to own their own homes.

3.2 When asked if the interviewees had experienced any difficulty in obtaining adequate living accommodations, the responses were as follows:

TABLE XIV

	#	%
YES	19	22.89
NO	53	63.86
NO ANSWER	11	13.25
Total:	<u>83</u>	<u>100.00</u>

It is interesting to note that the same number who said they had no difficulty in obtaining accommodations is the same number who indicated they were born in New Glasgow (see Table IX). This table also follows with the higher number of families who have lived in New Glasgow over 10 years (see Table X).

Although we do not know if the 53 families in Table XIV are the same 53 families in Tables IX and X, it is probable that the families experiencing difficulties in obtaining accommodations are the most recent ones who have taken up residency in the town.

19.

The higher number of interviewees stating they had no difficulty in obtaining accommodations must also be compared with the high number of families who own their own homes (see Table 13), and again may indicate the families who face the most difficulty are the ones who move.

This is further shown in the description of the difficulties they have in obtaining accommodations. In 22 statements made, 13 indicated problems with racial overtones ("would not rent to Blacks", "hard to get along in the White community", "difficulty in becoming part of a housing group"). Other responses referred to rent or mortgage rates being too high (4 responses), the unavailability of land (1 response), general lack of housing (3 responses), and poor servicing for present ownership (1 response).

3.3

A few interviewees noted the improvement in housing in general in the Black community in that new, modern homes are now being built and others are being repaired. This seemed to indicate a small degree of satisfaction in the positive trend in housing conditions. However, this could be misleading as the majority of responses given did complain of poor housing conditions, most with regard to plumbing and lack of hot water (10 responses), no funds for improvements because of low incomes (11 responses), generally poor repairs and no foundations (11 responses). Others complained of improper area

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lighting, poor landlords, rent and the concern for the elderly homeowners with no resources for repairs. A large number of responses (12 or 14.46%) agreed that housing was inadequate but specifically stated the inadequacies were the "people's own fault".

### SUMMARY

Although over 63% of those interviewed said they had not experienced difficulty in obtaining accommodation, this should not be misinterpreted as meaning there are few problems with housing - racial or otherwise. When it is considered most of those interviewed already own their homes and live in traditional Black areas of the town (see MAP-Appendix) then it must be presumed relatively few have in fact attempted to obtain accommodations where difficulties may be expected.

We can further report that the physical housing conditions of the Black population of New Glasgow are generally unacceptably poor.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) We recommend that the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission publicize clearly what protection there is for Blacks against discrimination in housing.

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- (b) We further recommend that the town of New Glasgow, together with a Black Citizens' Committee, investigate thoroughly and implement whatever possibilities of financial assistance there is through C.M.H.C. and the provincial housing authorities for the Black population to help them make repairs and improvements on existing housing.

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PART IV

SOCIAL AND LEGAL SERVICES

4.1 When asked if they had ever experienced discrimination in employment, housing or services because of race or color, the following answers were given:

TABLE XV  
DISCRIMINATION EXPERIENCED IN EMPLOYMENT,  
HOUSING OR SERVICES

	#	%
YES	23	27.71
NO	59	71.08
NO ANSWER	1	1.20
Total:	<u>83</u>	<u>99.99</u>

Over 27% of the interviewees indicated they had experienced some form of discrimination in one of the three listed areas. This question was unfortunately vague in that discrimination was not defined. Even so, it is felt those who answered in the positive would do so only if discriminatory practices were clearly identifiable to them. It is suggested the number of positive answers would have been much higher had specific forms of discrimination been listed. It

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is therefore concluded that a very significant number of Blacks either have in the past or are still experiencing discrimination.

4.2

Three questions were subsequently asked of the interviewees to assess their knowledge of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission. These questions related to their awareness of the Commission's services and the availability of these services as shown in the following three tables:

TABLE XVI  
INTERVIEWEES WHO HAVE HEARD OF THE NOVA SCOTIA  
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

	#	%
YES	65	78.31
NO	18	21.69
Total:	<u>83</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Even though in some instances the Human Rights Commission was confused with the Black United Front, there appears to be a very good rate of awareness of the existence of the Commission in New Glasgow. This knowledge of the Commission's existence should not be misinterpreted as knowledge of its programs or services.

TABLE XVII  
KNOWLEDGE OF PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

	#	%
YES	54	65.06
NO	24	28.92
NO ANSWER	5	6.02
TOTAL:	<u>83</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The decrease in rate of awareness between Tables XVI and XVII may reflect some of the confusion between the Commission and its actual services. It is not surprising to have fewer people aware of specific programs than of the existence of an organization. The number of responses indicating no knowledge of protection does suggest strongly the need for more public information of services available and encouragement to use those services.

TABLE XVIII  
HOW TO GET HELP FOR A PROBLEM RE: DISCRIMINATION

	#	%
YES	53	63.86
NO	28	33.73
NO ANSWER	2	2.41
Total:	<u>83</u>	<u>100.00</u>

25.

Although the question does not specifically mention the Commission, the responses reflect those of Table XVII. Again, the important fact is that 1/3 of all the adult population indicated they did not know where to go for help in a case of discrimination.

4.3 If the Commission considers itself a basic service to the Black community, it is interesting to note its awareness in the Black community is slightly less than the awareness of other programs available to the community.

TABLE XIX

DID INTERVIEWEES KNOW HOW TO GET OTHER SPECIFIC HELP

	Yes	%	No	%	D.K.	%
Unemp. Ins.	72	86.75	9	10.34	2	2.41
Soc. Ass.	67	80.72	12	14.46	4	4.82
Pensions	70	84.34	10	12.05	3	3.61
Legal Adv.	64	77.11	18	21.69	1	1.20

4.4 With regard to seeking legal advice, 64 interviewees specified the following sources:

Legal Aid	30
Lawyer	14
Welfare Department	7
Family Services	3
Halifax	3
Minister	3
Family Court	2
Black United Front	1
Human Rights Commission	<u>1</u>

64

26.

With regard to seeking advise re: a marriage or child problem, the following responses were given:

Welfare Dept.	19
Minister	16
Family Services	10
Lawyer	8
Family Court	8
Marriage Counsellor	7
Legal Aid	7
Solve Their Own Problem	7
Parent	4
	<hr/>
	86
Don't know	6

Two significant factors seem to be apparent here. One is that there is indicated a general awareness in the Black community of both government and private services available in that a variety of sources have been mentioned. The other factor is the rate at which a minister was indicated as a source of advice. This may indicate a continuing decrease of the leadership and role of the Black Church in the community along with the increase of

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availability of other professional services. It is considered a positive sign that the Blacks are aware of these services and it would be interesting to note whether or not they are in fact using these services to their advantage.

4.5 Interviewees were asked further if they felt the following departments were giving adequate service to them. Their responses:

TABLE XX  
ARE ADEQUATE SERVICES BEING GIVEN BY:

	YES	%	NO	%	D.K.	%
Police Dept.	37	44.58	43	51.81	3	3.61
Fire Dept.	69	83.13	7	8.43	5	6.02
Health Dept.	65	78.31	11	13.25	6	7.23
* Welfare Dept.	55	66.27	18	21.69	9	10.84
* Town Works	54	65.06	21	25.30	7	8.43

\* one respondent each indicated service was 'fair'!

It is generally accepted that a public service will neither be acceptable nor appreciated by all residents of a community. However, the Fire and Health Departments seem to have a respectable image and satisfied customers. The Welfare Department and Town Works Department are not considered as adequate. The most surprising and significant result is the percentage

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of population indicating their lack of acceptance of the services by the Police Department. This should cause a great deal of concern and indicates an immediate need for a thorough investigation of the relationship between the local police force and the Black community.

TABLE XXI  
DOES THE BLACK COMMUNITY OF NEW GLASGOW HAVE  
STRONG LEADERSHIP?

	#	%
YES	23	27.71
NO	51	61.45
DON'T KNOW	6	7.23
PARTLY	2	2.41
NO ANSWER	1	1.20
Total	83	100.00

There appears to be a definite vacuum in the Black community regarding local leadership.

When asked to identify two individual leaders there were 45 responses, 2-3 of which were divided among an adult male (16 an adult female (8) and a minister (7). This again seems to indicate a diminishing role for the clergy in this Black community.

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CONCLUSION

- (1) The local office of the Welfare Department and the New Glasgow Town Works should both be concerned regarding the adequacy of their services to the Black community.
- (2) There is a need for a more in-depth, ongoing educational program by the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission to acquaint all citizens of New Glasgow, both Black and White, of the anti-discrimination laws of the province. These efforts by the Commission should do everything possible to encourage the use of its services by the public.
- (3) The Municipal Police Department should be aware of the very critical state of its relationship to the total Black community. The low image and inadequacies of its services as seen by the Black population has reached a crisis proportion.

RECOMMENDATION

- (A) The local Police Commission or the Provincial Department of the Attorney General should make a very close and serious assessment of the relationship between the municipal police force of New Glasgow and the local Black population with the view to making appropriate changes, where necessary, to improve this apparently critical situation.

30.

PART V.

RECREATION

A well-planned, constructive program of community recreation aimed at the involvement of all age groups is considered one of the most positive means of promoting a healthy community and encouraging good communications and relations between groups within the community. This, along with the fact there has been a community recreation centre proposed for the Vale Road area of New Glasgow, made it important to assess the general feeling in the Black community toward present recreation programs and the establishment of such a centre which is still in the planning stages.

5.1

TABLE XXII

AVAILABILITY OF RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE AREA

	#	%
YES	34	40.96
NO	40	48.19
DON'T KNOW	8	9.64
NO ANSWER	1	1.20
Total	83	99.99

It must be noted that there was some confusion about the word 'area' as some thought it meant their neighborhood and others thought it meant the town in general.

What is important is that well over half of those interviewed said there were no recreational programs immediately available to them.

31.

When asked how they felt about a recreation centre being built in the Vale Road area, the responses were:

TABLE XXIII  
FEELINGS ABOUT A RECREATION CENTRE IN THE  
VALE ROAD AREA

	#	\$
Strongly positive	53	63.86
Fairly positive	13	15.66
Fairly negative	3	3.61
Strongly negative	3	3.61
Indifferent	1	1.20
No Answer	8	9.64
No knowledge of	2	2.41
Total	83	99.99

Close to 80% of all the interviewees felt positive about a recreation centre for the Vale Road area. Some did express concern about it being a community centre for Blacks and therefore contributing more towards segregation and a few suggested the location was not central enough for the general community.

5.2 Adults indicated they spend their spare time in the following manner:

TABLE XXIV

<u>SPARE TIME - ADULTS</u>	#	%
Staying at home (TV, housework, nothing in particular)	43	51.81
Hobbies	10	12.05
Visiting	6	7.23
Community Activities and Church Work	5	6.02
Bingo	1	1.20
Travel	1	1.20
No Spare Time	4	4.82
No Answer (includes a few who answered "none of your business")	13	15.66
Total	83	99.99

The same people indicated their children spend their spare time in the following manner:

TABLE XXV

<u>SPARE TIME - CHILDREN</u>	#	%
At home or in the yard	28	33.73
Hobbies, sports, recreation	19	22.89
Shopping, "going out", etc.	8	9.64
Others (too young, no children, no time)	4	4.82
No answer	24	28.92
Total	83	100.00

33.

There is a surprisingly large number of parents who could not (or would not) say how their children spend their spare time. It is not known to what this is attributed. It is not surprising to find a larger number of children than adults in organized recreation programs and hobbies. However, it is discouraging to note that most of the children at home are of school age and yet less than a quarter of the families in the Black community indicate having children in organized recreation programs.

5.3 When asked if they felt people in the Black community would participate in recreation programs, the responses given were as follows:

TABLE XXVI  
PARTICIPATION BY BLACKS IN RECREATION PROGRAMS

	#	%
YES	62	74.70
NO	4	4.82
DON'T KNOW	14	16.87
OTHER	3	3.61
Total	<u>83</u>	<u>100.00</u>

This table gives an indication of the very high level of interest in recreation programs among the Blacks and points out the need for the development

34.

of such programs and facilities. When asked who would participate in recreation programs, 45.78% said all age groups would, whereas another 25.3% felt only youth would participate. The former figure again shows a high degree of interest throughout the Black community for recreation programs.

5.4 When asked how the present recreation facilities helped, over 60% simply said they were of no help either because it was too expensive to participate (55%) or because the facilities were not available or they were inadequate.

5.5 When asked how the present recreation facilities specifically helped the Black community, 30% felt they were of no help, 28% felt they helped socially only, 4 responses (4.82%) felt they helped improve relations between Blacks and Whites. Three felt there was no discrimination against Black participation and the rest either did not know or did not give an answer.

5.6 When asked who should finance recreation for the Black community of New Glasgow, the responses given were:

TABLE XXVII

	#
Black Community	11
Business or Industries	4
Town of New Glasgow	17
Pictou County	4
Provincial Government	36
Other (combination of the above)	40
No Answer	5
Don't know	2

Although the emphasis for providing recreation programs seems to be on the provincial government, most felt it should be a joint effort of government with some contributions from industry. There is also an indication of interest in direct contributions from the Black community to support the development of such programs.

### CONCLUSION

The statistics show that recreation facilities and programs are very limited at best for the entire community and especially for those (including both Blacks and Whites) who cannot take part in them for economic reasons.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) A general review of the entire recreation program for New Glasgow with emphasis on programs relevant to the needs of all age groups.
- (2) Recreation programmes should be developed which would promote better relations between Blacks and Whites in New Glasgow.

36.

PART VI

EDUCATION

- 6.1 Over 50% of the respondents (43) indicated their children had participated in extra-curricular activities at school. The major reason given for non-participation was age (too young), lack of interest and poor health. There were no responses indicating the children were not allowed to or did not want to because of their race or colour.
- 6.2 Over 39% (33) indicated they had children in school last year, most of whom (65.91%) were in the academic program, 89.16% of the interviewees expressed a feeling that it was important for their children to stay in school. 45 (54.22%) parents hoped their children would complete high school, of whom 40 (48.19%) expressed the desire for their children to attend university. The adult generation then expresses quite a high level of educational expectation for their children.
- The most common reason given for a higher level of education was to seek better employment, although a number did not say that education in itself was a worthwhile goal.
- 6.3 The interviewees personal level of educational attainment broke down as follows:

37.

TABLE XXVIII

<u>Level Completed</u>	#	%
Grade 1 - 6	16	19.28
Grade 7 - 9	32	38.55
Grade 10 - 12	29	34.94
No education	2	2.41
Business College	1	1.20
	<u>80</u>	<u>96.38</u>
No answer	3	3.61
	<u>83</u>	<u>99.99</u>
Total	83	99.99

In view of the fact none of the interviewees had gone to university, but over 48% hoped their children would do so, would indicate a healthy respect for education within the Black community.

6.4 Although only 17 interviewees indicated they planned to further their education, this number contrasts with the 41 (49.4%) who indicated a definite interest in upgrading or vocational training for themselves.

TABLE XXIX

	#	%
Waste of Time	2	2.41
Too old for it	16	19.28
Can't afford the time	11	13.25
Interested	41	49.40
Other (unspecified)	11	13.25
No answer	2	2.41
	<u>83</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Total	83	100.00

38.

This would indicate then a very positive role to be played in this community by such organizations as Canada Manpower, Adult Education, Department of Recreation, Social Development Branch of the Provincial Department of Social Services, local churches, local school boards, etc.

When asked the same question relating to their children, the responses were:

TABLE XXX  
INTEREST IN UPGRADING OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR  
THEIR CHILDREN

	#	%
Waste of time	4	4.82
Too old for it	0	0.
Can't afford the time	1	1.20
Interested	41	49.40
Other (unspecified)	17	20.48
No answer	20	24.09
Total	83	99.99

There is a similar degree of interest shown in vocational training and/or upgrading for the interviewees children. The larger % falling in the "other" and "no answer" categories would show the number of families whose children are either still pre-school or school age, and the 17 families with no children and to whom this question would therefore not be relevant.

39.

When asked if they felt Black and White children have the same opportunity in New Glasgow for a good education, the answers were overwhelmingly positive:

TABLE XXXI  
EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BLACK AND  
WHITE CHILDREN

	#	%
YES	68	81.93
NO	12	14.46
DON'T KNOW	1	1.20
NO ANSWER	2	2.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	83	100.00

In a previous section of this report (see Part II, Table XII), the interviewees expressed a very high level of felt discrimination. Apparently these strong feelings of prejudicial and unequal treatment do not apply to the school system as expressed by the adult population. Their reasons given for saying there is equal educational opportunity are as follows:

40.

	#	%
a) Individual responsibility, it's up to the individual to succeed	20	24.09
b) Blacks and Whites have the same opportunity	26	31.32
c) only minimal discrimination	3	3.61
d) good school system (including teachers)	5	6.02
e) good relation between Black and White children	1	1.20
f) no knowledge of school system	3	3.61
g) no answer	15	18.07
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	73	87.92

Responses indicating unequal opportunity total 10

	#	%
a) financial reasons (Blacks have ability but not financial resources)	4	4.81
b) unequal opportunity between Blacks and Whites ("not the same chances")	4	4.81
c) prejudice against Blacks	2	2.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	10	12.03

Just over 10% expressed some concern regarding prejudice and discrimination in the school system against Blacks. We see this as a surprisingly low figure in view of expressed attitudes of youth regarding the school system.

6.7

Thirty recommendations were given for improvements to the schools in New Glasgow. Although few people

41.

felt opportunities were not equal in general, 17 of these referred directly to the need for better teachers who are non-prejudiced. One called for a better French teacher and another for more Black teachers. The other recommendations included: improved physical facilities (5 responses), more involvement of Black students (3 responses), introduction of Black history courses (3 responses), Black representation on the School Board (1 response), and for stricter discipline (1 response).

When asked if they had any children who left school early the responses were:

TABLE XXXII  
FAMILIES WITH EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS

	#	%
YES	31	37.35
NO	42	50.60
NO ANSWER	10	12.05
Total	83	100.00

Reasons given for early school leaving were:

No Interest	13
Preferred employment	6
Family reasons	5
Financial (had to work)	3
Prejudice	1
Lack of Ability	1
Health	3
Don't know	1
	33

/42

42.

6.8 The level of interest in education has apparently risen significantly with the present generation of Black students as the interviewees were asked if their children were more interested in education than they were:

TABLE XXXIII  
CHILDREN MORE INTERESTED IN EDUCATION

	#	%
YES	44	53.01
NO	16	19.27
DON'T KNOW	6	7.22
BLANK	17	20.48
Total	83	99.98

Similarly, the interviewees are very positive in expressing their opinions about improvements in educational opportunity from their generation to their children's.

TABLE XXXIV  
CHILDREN BETTER OPPORTUNITY FOR EDUCATION

	#	%
YES	66	79.51
NO	3	3.61
DON'T KNOW	2	2.41
NO ANSWER	12	14.45
Total	83	99.98

43.

6.9 When asked the relationship between education and employment the responses were consistent with those given in Section 6.2 in that an overwhelming number saw education as leading to better employment.

TABLE XXXV  
DOES EDUCATION LEAD TO BETTER EMPLOYMENT?

	#	%
YES	74	89.15
NO	3	3.61
DON'T KNOW	1	1.20
NO ANSWER	5	6.02
Total	83	99.98

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) Education in the Black community has a very high priority of interest and expectation among the adult population.
- (2) Educational opportunities and facilities for Blacks have improved over the past couple of generations.
- (3) However, the educational system of New Glasgow still does not reflect the increased sensitivity of the Blacks to their history, literature and culture.

44.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (A) The introduction of a Black studies program for all levels of the New Glasgow educational system.
- (B) Encouragement by government at the municipal and provincial levels, as well as the teaching profession itself, for Blacks to enter the teaching profession.
- (C) The appointment of Blacks to the New Glasgow School Board.

45.

PART VII

EMPLOYMENT

7.1 Although the largest number of interviewees were employed full time at the time of this research, a significantly high number were listed as unemployed as shown:

TABLE XXXVI  
STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT OF INTERVIEWEES

	#	%
Employed full time	32	38.55
Employed part time	2	2.41
Unemployed	25	30.12
Strike	3	3.61
No Answer	2	2.41
Other (pensioners, etc.)	19	22.89
	<hr/> 83	<hr/> 99.99

The number of unemployed (over 30%) combined with the number of others showing a dependency on government for support (over 25%, see Table VIII) indicates a community which is not very stable financially and is in need of programs and services directly aimed at raising their standard of living and therefore their ability to contribute and participate more fully in the total life of the community.

46.

7.2 The need for job training is more than adequately shown when 56.62% of the interviewees indicated they had had no specific training for employment.

TABLE XXXVII  
SPECIFIC TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT.

	#	%
YES	29	34.93
NO	47	56.62
NO ANSWER	7	8.43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	83	99.98

7.3 Although there is an exceptionally high rate of unemployment and lack of training, it is not surprising to find over 78% of the interviewees saying that they had no difficulty in getting a job in New Glasgow.

TABLE XXXVIII  
DIFFICULTY IN LOCATING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW GLASGOW

	#	%
YES	18	21.68
NO	63	78.31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	81	99.99

These figures must again be seen in relation to the high number of females who were interviewed who themselves are probably not now looking for work. It also includes many females who have been out of the job market for many years due to the responsibilities of child rearing.

47.

Those who have indicated problems in seeking employment gave the following reasons for their problems:

Canada Manpower would not help	3
Lack of education	3
Color & Race (tokenism)	2
Shortage of jobs	2
Age (too old)	1
Unspecified (don't know)	6
"Just kept being turned down"	1
wages too low	1

7.4 More than half of the families contacted had someone other than the interviewees employed as well, as shown:

TABLE XXXIX  
OTHERS EMPLOYED IN THE FAMILY

	#	%
YES	43	51.81
NO	38	45.78
NO ANSWER	2	2.41
Total	83	100.00

Of these, there were 19 daughters and 14 sons employed. Their places of employment are included in a list to be found in the appendix section of this report.

48.

7.5 When asked specifically about the assistance provided by Canada Manpower Centre in locating employment, nearly 75% indicated they received no help from this agency:

TABLE XL  
ASSISTANCE FROM CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE IN  
EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING

	#	%
YES	17	20.48
NO	62	74.70
NO ANSWER	4	4.82
Total	83	100.00

When more than 75% indicated they had had no problem with Canada Manpower as shown below, one wonders if it is because Blacks in general do not see their services as being worthwhile and therefore do not contact them for job referrals:

TABLE XLI  
PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED WITH MANPOWER

	#	%
YES	15	18.07
NO	66	79.52
NO ANSWER	2	2.41
Total	83	100.00

49.

When asked to specify what kinds of problems experienced, if any, the interviewees noted the following:

Wouldn't help get a job	3
Wouldn't give Unemployment Insurance	1
Tried talking me out of Vocational training	1
Given the run-around	3
No job because of physical height	1
Lack of education	1
Prejudiced counsellor	1
Not jobs for me	1
Refused upgrading	1
Refused from trade school	1
Coloured people can't get good jobs	1

50.

### CONCLUSION

We conclude that the employment situation in New Glasgow for Blacks is very poor, as seen by the high rate of unemployment.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) The Human Rights Commission investigate the employment situation in more detail and take whatever action is necessary to increase employment opportunities for Blacks.
- (2) Canada Manpower Centre investigate its relationship with the Black community to find out why Blacks do not use its services.
- (3) Canada Manpower Centre study and make public the employment potential of the Black community of New Glasgow to assess its potential for skills.
- (4) Special efforts should be made by Canada Manpower Centre to provide relevant job training to increase employment opportunities for Blacks.

APPENDIX

ITEM 1: Letter of Introduction

June 26, 1973

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are a group of young residents of the Black community of New Glasgow, who are doing research sponsored by the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission. Over the next two months we will be contacting residents in the Black community who are concerned with their living conditions.

People must have a voice in what happens in their lives. Every community has a good and a bad side, as well as their problems, which affects its residents.

We would appreciate being able to spend a few moments with you discussing these matters and will be contacting you shortly. We feel that your ideas and comments can lend a great deal to the awareness of and eventual improvement in our social situation.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) Bette Skinner  
Co-ordinator

One of the following interviewers will be calling on you:

Bette Skinner  
Janice Jewell  
Vivian Clark

Marilyn Jordan  
Peggy Paris

ITEM II: AREAS OF RESIDENCE OF BLACK  
FAMILIES INITIALLY CONTACTED.

Vale Road	51
Reservoir Street	10
Pine Street	2
North Albert Street	1
Tremont Street	3
Brother Street	3
Marsh Street	1
Lorne Street	2
Frederick Street	4
Washington Street	3
Granville Street	14
South Albert Street	7
Chisholm Street	4
Birch Street	1
Merigomish Road	1
MacDonald Street	2
Alexander Street	1
Archimedes Street	1
George Street	1

ITEM III: Questionnaire

- 1 -

A) FACTUAL DATA

1. Age: a) 0 - 19 \_\_\_\_\_  
b) 20 - 29 \_\_\_\_\_  
c) 30 - 39 \_\_\_\_\_  
d) 40 - 49 \_\_\_\_\_  
e) 50 - 59 \_\_\_\_\_  
f) 60 & over \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Sex: MALE \_\_\_\_\_  
FEMALE \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. MARITAL STATUS: a) SINGLE \_\_\_\_\_  
b) MARRIED \_\_\_\_\_  
c) DIVORCED \_\_\_\_\_  
d) SEPARATED \_\_\_\_\_  
e) COMMON LAW \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. How many children live in this household? \_\_\_\_\_  
What are their ages? \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Who do you consider to be the head of this household?  
a) Father \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Mother \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Grandmother \_\_\_\_\_  
d) Grandfather \_\_\_\_\_  
e) Son or Daughter \_\_\_\_\_  
f) Other \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. What is the approximate annual income of the head of this household?  
a) 0 - 999 \_\_\_\_\_  
b) 1,000 - 1,999 \_\_\_\_\_  
c) 2,000 - 2,999 \_\_\_\_\_  
d) 3,000 - 3,999 \_\_\_\_\_  
e) 4,000 - 4,999 \_\_\_\_\_  
f) 5,000 & over \_\_\_\_\_
  
7. What is this household's main source of income?  
a) Employment \_\_\_\_\_  
b) Unemployment Insurance \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Social Assistance \_\_\_\_\_  
d) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

B) HISTORY

1. Where were you born?
  - a) New Glasgow \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Other municipality  
in Nova Scotia \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Outside Nova Scotia \_\_\_\_\_
2. How long have you lived in New Glasgow?
  - a) 0 - 5 years \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) 5 - 10 years \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) over 10 years \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) lifelong \_\_\_\_\_
3. If you have not lived here all your life,  
where was your previous residence? \_\_\_\_\_  
  
Why did you come to New Glasgow?
  - a) Family reasons \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Employment \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Good community \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you experienced any particular problem  
while living in New Glasgow? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_  
If "yes", can you please give brief details of  
these problems \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you like best about New Glasgow? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What do you like least about New Glasgow? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

C) HOUSING

1. With regard to housing, do you:

- a) Own your house \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Rent your house \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Pay room & board \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Would you prefer to:

- a) Own your own house \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Rent \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Pay room & board \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Other \_\_\_\_\_

3. Have you experienced any difficulty in obtaining adequate accommodations:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

IF "YES", can you kindly give some details about this difficulty:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you feel housing conditions in the Black Community of New Glasgow are adequate: (physical conditions, cost, availability, etc.)

Why: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Why not: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SOCIAL AND LEGAL SERVICES

1. Have you ever experienced discrimination in employment, housing, or services because of your race or colour?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have you ever heard of the Human Rights Commission?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you know what protection you have against discrimination?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you know how to get help for a problem about discrimination?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you know how to apply for:  
(a) Unemployment Insurance Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Social Assistance Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Pensions Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you know how to get free legal advice when necessary?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If so, please specify.
7. If you had a problem with your marriage or child, where would you go for help?  
..
8. Do you feel the following are giving adequate service to the Black community in New Glasgow?  
(a) Police Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Fire Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Health Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Welfare Dept. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
(e) Town Works Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
9. Do you feel the Black community of New Glasgow has strong Leadership?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, can you please identify two individual leaders.  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

RECREATION

1. How do you feel about the building of a Recreation Center on or near the Vale Road?
  
2. Are there any recreational facilities and programs in the area now?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. (a) How do you spend your leisure time or spare time?  
  
(b) How do your children spend their leisure or spare time?
  
4. Do you think that people here would participate in a recreation program?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_  
  
Who would and to what degree? (Youth, parents, elderly, etc.)
  
5. How do the present recreation facilities help you?
  
6. How do they help the Black Community?
  
7. Can you afford to use the present facilities (such as the Y and the Arena)?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
  
8. Who should finance recreation for the Black Community of New Glasgow?  
(a) Black Community of New Glasgow \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Business or Industries \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Town of New Glasgow \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Pictou County \_\_\_\_\_  
(e) Provincial Government \_\_\_\_\_  
(f) Other (would include a combination of the above) \_\_\_\_\_

EDUCATION

1. Did your children participate in extra-curricular activities at a school (e.g. sports, music etc.)?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If no, why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Did you have children in high school in the past year?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, what program were they in?
  1. Academic \_\_\_\_\_
  2. General \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Commercial \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Vocational \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Don't know \_\_\_\_\_
3. (a) What grade did you complete? \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Do you plan to further your education or training?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_
4. (a) Do you feel it is important for your children to stay in school?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Why?  
Why not?  
(b) If yes, would you like your children to
  - (a) Complete High School \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Go to university \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) Go to Vocational School \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) Other \_\_\_\_\_
5. How do you feel about upgrading and vocational training (1) for yourself
  - (a) waste of time
  - (b) too old for it
  - (c) can't afford the time
  - (d) interested
  - (e) other

5. (2) for your children

- (a) waste of time \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) too old for it \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) can't afford the time \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) interested \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) other \_\_\_\_\_

6. Do you feel that Black children have the same opportunity as White children in New Glasgow for a good education?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Why or Why not? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Would you make any recommendations for improvements in the schools in New Glasgow?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, what? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Have you had children leave school early (without completing High School)?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If so, could you please give us the reason?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you feel that your children

(a) are more interested in education than you were?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Have a better opportunity for education than you had?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

10: Do you think that education leads to better employment?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't know \_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYMENT

1. Are you presently:  
(a) employed full time \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) employed part time \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) unemployed \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) other \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. If employed, what is your present occupation?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Who is your employer?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Have you had any specific training for employment:  
(e.g. commercial, trade, vocational etc.)  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Have you had any difficulty in getting a job in  
New Glasgow?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, do you know why? Please specify.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Are there any others employed in your immediate  
family?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, who? (Son, daughter, wife, etc.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Who are their employers? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
6. Has Canada Manpower helped you in finding a job  
or through training etc.  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
Did you have any problems in your experience with  
Manpower?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, what kind (s)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ITEM IVPLACES OF PRESENT EMPLOYMENT  
AS INDICATED BY INTERVIEWEEA. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OF INTERVIEWEE

	<u>Place of Work</u>	<u>Number Employed</u>	<u>Type of Job</u>	<u>Full or Part time</u>
1.	F.W. Woolworth Co.Ltd.	1	Manager	F.T.
2.	Family Aid	1	Social Worker	F.T.
3.	New Glasgow Municipality	3	Janitor	F.T.
			Labourer	F.T.
			Truck driver	F.T.
4.	Thompson Incorporated	1	Sales and Public Rel.	F.T.
5.	Aberdeen Hospital	1	Certified Nurses' Asst.	F.T.
6.	Maritime Tel. & Tel. Co.	2	Long Dist. Op.	F.T.
			Cleaning	F.T.
7.	Michelin Ltd.	3	T.V. Dept.	F.T.
			Assembly Line	F.T.
			Unspecified	U.K.
8.	H. Goodman	1	Domestic	F.T.
9.	New Glasgow Foundry	2	Furnace man	F.T.
10.	Hawker Siddley	7	Crane Operator	F.T.
			Plate Roller	F.T.
			Sand Blaster	F.T.
			Press Op. (2)	F.T.
			Steel worker	F.T.
			Unspecified	U.K.
11.	Sunset Haven Nursing Home	1	Nurses' Aide	F.T.
12.	Kozar Jewellers	1	Watch maker and Jeweller	F.T.
13.	Community Health Project Halifax	1	Field Worker	P.T.
14.	Glen Haven Manor	2	Nurses' Aides	F.T.

ITEM IV, cont'd

	<u>Place of Work</u>	<u>Number Employed</u>	<u>Type of Job</u>	<u>Full or Part time</u>
15.	Tavern (unspecified)	1	Waiter	F.T.
16.	Halifax Y.M.C.A.	1	Camp Cook	F.T.
17.	Unspecified Places	4	Bricklayer	F.T.
			Clerk	F.T.
			Domestic	F.T.
			Domestic	F.T.

48 INTERVIEWEES DID NOT ANSWER THIS QUESTION ABOUT THEMSELVES OR THEIR SPOUSES.

B. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OF DEPENDENTS:

1.	Municipality of New Glasgow	7
2.	New Glasgow Foundry	1
3.	Maritime Tel. & Tel. Co. Ltd.	1
4.	Quality Cleaners	2
5.	MacGregor Bedding	1
6.	Maritime Steel	1
7.	Shoppers' Drug Mart	1
8.	J. J. Grant's	1
9.	Canada Manpower	1
10.	Aberdeen Hospital	2
11.	Hawker Siddley Industries Eastern Car Division	1

Continued

(Place of Employment of Dependents)

12.	Sunset Haven Manor	1
13.	Michelin Tire Co.	3
14.	Bagnell Dry Cleaners	2
15.	Zeller's	3
16.	Sobeys	1
17.	Citadel Motors	1
18.	Dr. H. A. Locke	1
19.	O. F. Y. Project	4
20.	N.S. Human Rights Commission Project	4
21.	Unspecified Jewellery store	1
22.	Government (unspecified)	1
23.	Scott Maritimes	1
24.	Kozar Jewellers	1
25.	Irving Oil	1
26.	J. W. McKay	1
27.	K-Vision	1
28.	Metropolitan Stores	1
29.	Hairdresser (unspecified)	1
30.	Portland Masonry	1
31.	Dizzy Dick's Store	1
32.	Self-employed	4