

Grade 10 Black History Digital Document Box

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Teaching Difficult Histories

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This Grade 10 resource examines Black history in Ontario from 1950 to 1980 through three connected themes: Culture and Immigration, Civil Rights and Representation, and Black Politicians and Influential Black Individuals. It traces how immigration rules changed who was allowed to come to Ontario, how communities created cultural and information networks, how civil rights laws were tested in practice, and how elected officials and public figures shaped civic life. The lens is provincial, with examples from Hamilton, Windsor–Essex, Ottawa, London, Mattawa, Chatham-Kent, and Toronto.

Each theme is presented as a short, flowing narrative that focuses on people, places, and policy. Students will encounter the 1962 immigration regulations and the 1967 points system, the growth of neighbourhood hubs and festivals, and the role of community newspapers and local organizing. They also see how the 1951 Fair Employment Act, 1954 Fair Accommodation Act, and 1962 Human Rights Code built Ontario's rights framework, how the Dresden sit-ins and the Harry Gairey case tested access to public spaces, and how debates about policing entered public discussion in the late 1970s. Profiles of leaders such as Leonard Braithwaite, Lincoln Alexander, Dr. Saint-Firmin Monestime, Daniel G. Hill, Oscar Peterson, Harry Jerome, and Jean Augustine show how representation and influence took shape across the province.

The aim is accuracy and clarity without oversimplification. Each section foregrounds Ontarian communities, institutions, and events to point to the everyday experiences behind policy change. Teachers can use the themes as standalone readings or as a sequence, pairing them with primary sources such as legislation and rights codes, municipal minutes, archival photographs, newspapers, oral histories, and festival materials, to help students connect provincial policy to local history.

Note on Historical Language

Some primary materials used or referenced in this resource reflect the language of their time, including terms or descriptions that may be outdated or offensive today. They are included to preserve context and to help students understand how people wrote, legislated, and debated in the period. When using such materials, frame them with clear expectations, name the terms as historical, and focus discussion on evidence, impact, and change over time.

◀ [Dr. Douglas McFarlane of Toronto Western Hospital examines negatives from a diagnostic x-ray machine] Date: Jan. 1, 1972
The Globe and Mail subject photography
F 4695-1, NGC08675A
Archives of Ontario

Police surveil protestors during a civil rights sit-in at the U.S. Consulate-General in Toronto, Mar. 10, 1965, F 4695-1, NGC00005A, Archives of Ontario ▶

Related Curriculum Expectations

D2. Describe how some Black individuals, communities, and organizations actively resisted and/or advocated against anti-Black racism in Canada and analyse the societal changes that resulted from their efforts during this period and what remained the same

E3 Analyse some significant events, developments, and/or issues that affected Black communities in Canada during this period, and assess the impact of these events, developments, and/or issues on identities, citizenship, and/or heritage in Canada.

Black History Timeline

1914-1918

Black Canadian Involvement in the First World War. In 1916, military officials authorized the creation of an exclusively Black battalion. The No. 2 Battalion was not permitted to fight

1900s

1944

Ontario Passes Racial Discrimination Act becoming the first province to pass such an act. The Act prohibited publication and display of any symbol, sign, or notice that expressed ethnic, racial, or religious discrimination

January 19, 1962

While she served as Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Ellen Fairclough reformed Canada's "White Canada" immigration police

October 1971

Prime Minister Trudeau Introduced Canada's Multicultural Policy

1993

Jean Augustine was the first Black woman to be elected to the House of Commons in a Federal Cabinet

1914

1939

1944

1954

1962

1963

1971

1993

1939-1945

Black Canadian Involvement in the Second World War. The Canadian military initially rejected Black volunteers, but many were later accepted into the regular army and officer corps.

April 6, 1954

Ontario Passes Fair Accommodation Practices Act. The Act states, "no one can deny to any person or class of persons the accommodations, services or facilities usually available to members of the public."

September 25, 1963

First Black Person Elected to a Canadian Parliament. Leonard Braithwaite became the first Black person in a provincial legislature he was elected as the Liberal member for Etobicoke, Ontario. He introduced legislation to remove the law that allowed segregated schools to exist.

Leonard Braithwaite, Ontario's first Black Member of Provincial Parliament, and Anne Braithwaite, entering the Legislature
Date: Oct. 28, 1963
The Globe and Mail subject photography
F 4695-1, NGC03451A
Archives of Ontario



Culture & Immigration

In the 1950s and 1960s, Canada began to dismantle racial barriers in immigration. In 1962, Minister Ellen Fairclough introduced regulations removing overt racial discrimination and instructing officials to select immigrants based on qualifications and the ability to establish themselves in Canada, with the House of Commons record emphasizing admission “without discrimination” based on race or origin. In 1967, the Points System standardized selection using categories such as education, occupational demand, age, language, and job offers, which diversified arrivals and made selection more transparent. These policy changes reshaped who could enter and settle in Canada and affected settlement patterns across Ontario.



Before the Points System, a targeted pathway to immigration already existed. The West Indian Domestic Scheme (1955–1967) brought about 3,000 Caribbean women to Canada for one year of domestic work, after which they could obtain landed immigrant status. The program’s documentation shows strict eligibility criteria and lower pay and longer hours than White workers. Placements occurred across Ontario’s urban centres, with many participants choosing Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, and London for long term settlement due to employment and education opportunities. The scheme opened the door for careers beyond domestic work. Jean Augustine is a widely cited example, arriving in 1960 through the program, completing her year of work, earning an Ontario teaching certificate by 1963, and moving into education and community leadership.

As migration increased, immigrants shaped neighbourhoods and institutions across Ontario. In Toronto, the Bathurst and Bloor area (often called Blackhurst) and Eglinton West/Little Jamaica developed as hubs for immigrant owned small businesses, community organizations, and cultural venues. Local histories connect these places to new arrivals and to expanding public life. Beyond Toronto, Windsor–Essex saw steady growth through family sponsorships and service sector employment, while Hamilton’s central neighbourhoods became focal points for advocacy and civic participation.

Public cultural expression became more visible as immigrant communities grew. Caribana launched in 1967 as a Centennial celebration and quickly grew into a major summer festival celebrating Afro-Caribbean culture. Early parades ran through downtown Toronto streets, later moving to University Avenue and then to the Lakeshore. Museum features and encyclopedia entries document the event’s routes, logistics, and its role in making Caribbean art, music, and performance part of Ontario’s civic calendar. While Caribana’s core was in Toronto, its influence spread through regional carnivals, concerts, and community events in Hamilton, Ottawa, and London.

West Indian steel drummers present their tribute to the slain U.S. civil rights leader [Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.] Apr. 9, 1968, F 4695-1, NGC07296A Archives of Ontario

Immigrant information networks also expanded. Beginning in 1969, Contrast Newspaper covered stories and perspectives not consistently represented in mainstream outlets, including immigration issues, labour disputes, housing, policing, and arts coverage. Former staff and journalists recall Contrast’s investigative work and training function for young writers. Beyond Toronto, community bulletins and church newsletters in Windsor–Essex, London, and Hamilton carried event notices, job listings, and rights information, reflecting a broader provincial ecosystem of community media.

Though Caribana and the Contrast Newspaper made Caribbean culture more visible, there was still resistance to these new communities in Canada. In 1985, food inspectors told Toronto bakeries to stop using the term “beef patty” for Jamaican patties under the federal Meat Inspection Act. Vendors and community advocates resisted, and the dispute drew international attention. The episode is remembered as an assertion of food heritage and naming, and while centred in Toronto, the story resonated in Ottawa, Hamilton, and Windsor–Essex bakeries that sold patties and faced similar questions about labelling and display.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How did neighbourhoods like Little Jamaica grow into cultural hubs, and what role did small businesses and community organizations play in shaping them?
2. What impact did events like Caribana have on public visibility of Afro-Caribbean culture in Ontario?
3. How might everyday conflicts over food, language, or naming reflect deeper questions about identity and acceptance?

Civil Rights and Representation

Ontario's postwar rights framework grew through a sequence of provincial laws. The Fair Employment Practices Act (1951) prohibited racial discrimination in hiring and employment, changing employment rules for employers, unions, and employment agencies. The Fair Accommodation Practices Act (1954) barred discrimination in services, facilities, and public a Human

Rights Code consolidated and expanded these statutes and created the Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) to educate workers and enforce these laws. Statutes and institutional histories show how laws changed and note how discrimination complaints and settlements increased through the 1960s and 1970s.

These new laws only mattered if the courts would apply them. In Dresden (Chatham-Kent), activists including Hugh Burnett and Bromley Armstrong staged sit-ins at restaurants that continued to refuse service to Black patrons despite the 1954 law. Prosecutions followed, and the case is widely cited as a first successful test of a modern antidiscrimination statute in Canada. The Dresden story is often taught alongside contemporary examples from London and Windsor–Essex, where advocates documented service refusals in public venues and used the law to press for change.

Municipal action helped set legal precedents. In 1945, Harry Gairey Jr. was refused entry at a private skating rink in Toronto. His father, Harry Gairey, addressed City Council about the contradiction between conscription and exclusion, and the city soon adopted an ordinance against discrimination in public entertainment venues. The case is an early example of municipal steps later reinforced by provincial law. Parallel complaints and bylaw discussions appear in council records in Hamilton and Windsor in the 1950s, showing how local government became a part of civil rights work.

Dr. Daniel G. Hill was appointed the first director of the OHRC in 1962. Hill emphasized conciliation, education, and public reporting, and later authored influential works on human rights and Black Canadian history. In 1978, he and Donna Hill helped found the Ontario Black History Society to promote research and public commemoration in the province. Hill spoke across Ontario, including Hamilton, Ottawa, and Windsor–Essex, to promote understanding of the legal Code and encourage local action.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Ontario Pass anti-discrimination laws in the 1950s and 1960s, but why was legal enforcement just as important as the laws themselves?
2. What does the Negro Citizenship Association's 1954 delegation to Ottawa tell us about how community activism and federal policy can influence each other?



Multi racial paraders bear banners down Yonge St. in Toronto in support of integration in Southern United States

Date: Jun. 24, 1963

The Globe and Mail subject photography

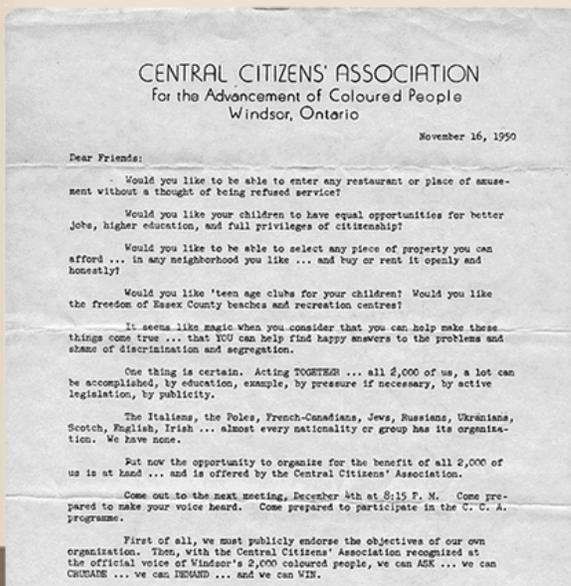
F 4695-1, NGC10562A

Archives of Ontario

Advocacy also sought change at the federal level. Donald Willard Moore and the Negro Citizenship Association led a 34-member delegation to Ottawa in 1954, urging changes to immigration laws and questioning discriminatory practices. Archival exhibits and encyclopedia entries credit the NCA's work with influencing policy discussions that culminated in the 1962 and 1967 reforms. Moore's networks spanned Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor–Essex, and Ottawa, where speakers encouraged residents to submit petitions and share evidence of barriers to employment.

Labour activism blended with civil rights. Stanley G. Grizzle organized sleeping car porters, served in union leadership, and later became a citizenship judge. His records include oral histories of work on rail lines connecting Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, and Ottawa, highlighting issues such as job assignments and opportunities for promotion. Grizzle's columns documented daily barriers and the practical use of fair employment laws by workers across the province.

Flyer for the Central Citizens' Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, Windsor, 1950, Alvin D. McCurdy fonds Reference Code: F 2076-9-0-6, Archives of Ontario, I0024829



Civil Rights and Representation

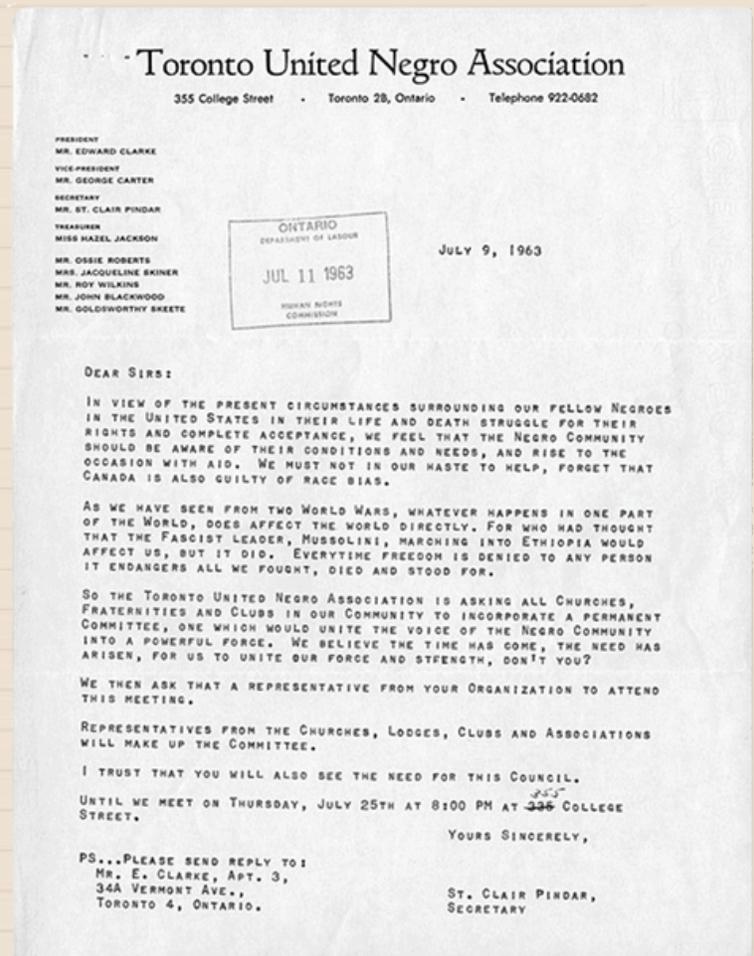
Labour activism blended with civil rights. Stanley G. Grizzle organized sleeping car porters, served in union leadership, and later became a citizenship judge. His records include oral histories of work on rail lines connecting Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, and Ottawa, highlighting issues such as job assignments and opportunities for promotion. Grizzle's columns documented daily barriers and the practical use of fair employment laws by workers across the province.

By the late 1970s, tensions over policing and accountability became a larger part of the civil rights landscape. The 1979 shooting of Albert Johnson in Toronto led to mass protests and renewed calls for civilian oversight of policing. Officers were acquitted of manslaughter, and timelines compiled by the OHRC list the case among incidents that shaped public debate into the 1980s. Families and advocates in Hamilton, Windsor, and Ottawa referenced the Johnson case in local forums as they pressed for complaint systems and training reforms.



▲ Placard-bearing men and women march down the aisles during a meeting organized to raise funds in support of South Africans against racial discrimination at Massey Hall in Toronto
Date: Apr. 25, 1960
The Globe and Mail subject photography
F 4695-1, NGC00735A
Archives of Ontario

▶ Letter from St. Clair Pindar of the Toronto United Negro Association to Daniel G. Hill and others
Date: July 9, 1963
Daniel G. Hill fonds
Reference Code: F 2130-2-1-2
Archives of Ontario



Online Recordings



[Lincoln M. Alexander: The Time Has Come to Celebrate \(2002\)](#)

This video is the Toronto version of a documentary produced by Willrich Digital Television (WDTV) in honour of Lincoln M. Alexander. It features interviews with politicians, public figures and other individuals who knew Alexander, an interview with Lincoln Alexander himself.

[Some Black Women \(1975\)](#)

This documentary explores the state of black women's roles and lives in Canada during the 1970s.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How did leaders like Leonard Braithwaite and Lincoln Alexander expand political representation in Ontario, and why did their visibility matter beyond their own ridings?
2. How does Jean Augustine's story illustrate the link between immigration pathways and civic leadership?
3. Why do cultural and athletic achievements matter in discussion about civil rights and representation?

Black Politicians and Influence Individuals

Representation expanded across Ontario at multiple levels of government. In 1963, Leonard Braithwaite became Ontario's first Black MPP. In his first speech (Feb. 4, 1964), he successfully urged the Legislature to remove the clause that still permitted racially segregated schools, and the government moved promptly to repeal the provision. Braithwaite supported gender equity at Queen's Park and advocated for equal opportunities in education and employment. His visits to Hamilton, Windsor–Essex, and Ottawa during constituency events and party meetings helped spread the message beyond Toronto.

In 1968, Lincoln Alexander became Canada's first Black Member of Parliament, representing Hamilton West. He served as Minister of Labour in 1979 and later as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario (1985–1991). Alexander's biography highlights his work on immigration, labour, and civic inclusion, and his portrait in the official Lieutenant Governor's gallery underscores his role as a provincial symbol of representation.

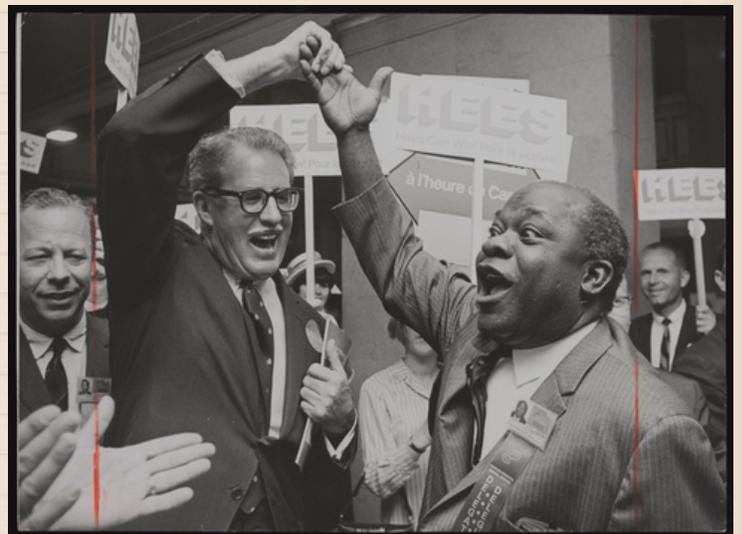
In 1963, Dr. Saint-Firmin Monestime was elected Mayor of Mattawa, and is widely recognized as Canada's first elected Black mayor. Monestime's career in Northern Ontario demonstrates how representation extended into smalltown politics. His tenure included later terms in the 1970s and work in health care, illustrating public service that touched daily life far from the province's larger cities.

Influential figures shaped culture, sport, and public life across Ontario. Daniel G. Hill combined scholarship and policy administration, writing on rights and history and cofounding the Ontario Black History Society in 1978. Oscar Peterson achieved global recognition in the 1950s–1960s, with compositions such as "Hymn to Freedom" containing civil rights themes; his performance and teaching networks connected him to Ontario's cultural scene, including concerts and recordings in Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa. Harry Jerome set or equalled multiple world sprint records during the 1960s, won Olympic bronze in 1964, and later promoted youth sport, with appearances and clinics across Ontario.

Jean Augustine shows how immigration pathways of the 1960s translated into education and civic leadership. Arriving under the Domestic Scheme in 1960, she completed her one-year requirement and earned an Ontario teaching certificate by 1963. She served in Catholic schools, joined committees and boards, and helped organize early Caribana efforts, which brought classroom leadership together with neighbourhood cultural work. Her activities reached beyond Toronto, including Peel Region and York Region networks that fed into provincewide education discussions.

Community organizations and publications helped immigrants build skills and networks. The newspaper *Contrast* covered policing, immigration, and housing stories, as well as concerts and theatre in Hamilton, London, and Windsor, making provincial coverage part of its weekly practice. Church bulletins and community newsletters in Ottawa and Windsor provided civic information and notices on legal rights and municipal services. Together these sources helped newcomers navigate work, schooling, and public services during a period of rapid change.

Conservative Party of Canada leadership candidate
George Hees with Dr. Saint Firmin Monestime of
Mattawa, Canada's first Black mayor
Date: Sept. 5, 1967
The Globe and Mail subject photography
F 4695-1, HPA013056A
Archives of Ontario





[Dr. Douglas McFarlane of Toronto Western Hospital examines negatives
from a diagnostic x-ray machine] Date: Jan. 1, 1972

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, NGC08675A

Archives of Ontario



Men picking apples, Georgian triangle apples, Clarksburg

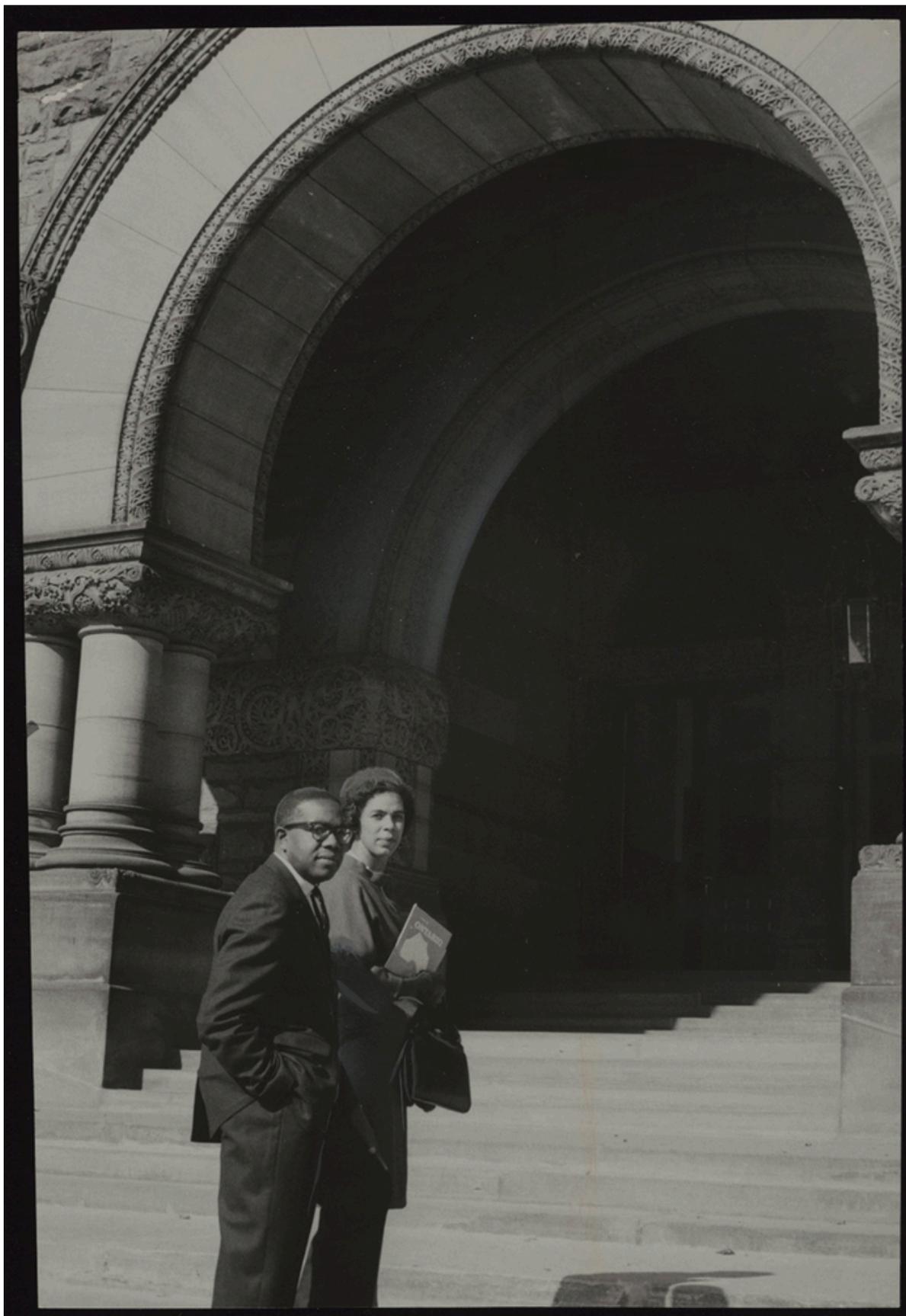
Date: November 1983

Place: Clarksburg, Ontario

Creator: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Reference Code: RG 16-276-2, 83-B826

Archives of Ontario, I0004608



Leonard Braithwaite, Ontario's first Black Member of Provincial
Parliament, and Anne Braithwaite, entering the Legislature

Date: Oct. 28, 1963

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, NGC03451A

Archives of Ontario



Placard-bearing men and women march down the aisles during a meeting organized to raise funds in support of South Africans against racial discrimination at Massey Hall in Toronto

Date: Apr. 25, 1960

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, NGC00735A

Archives of Ontario



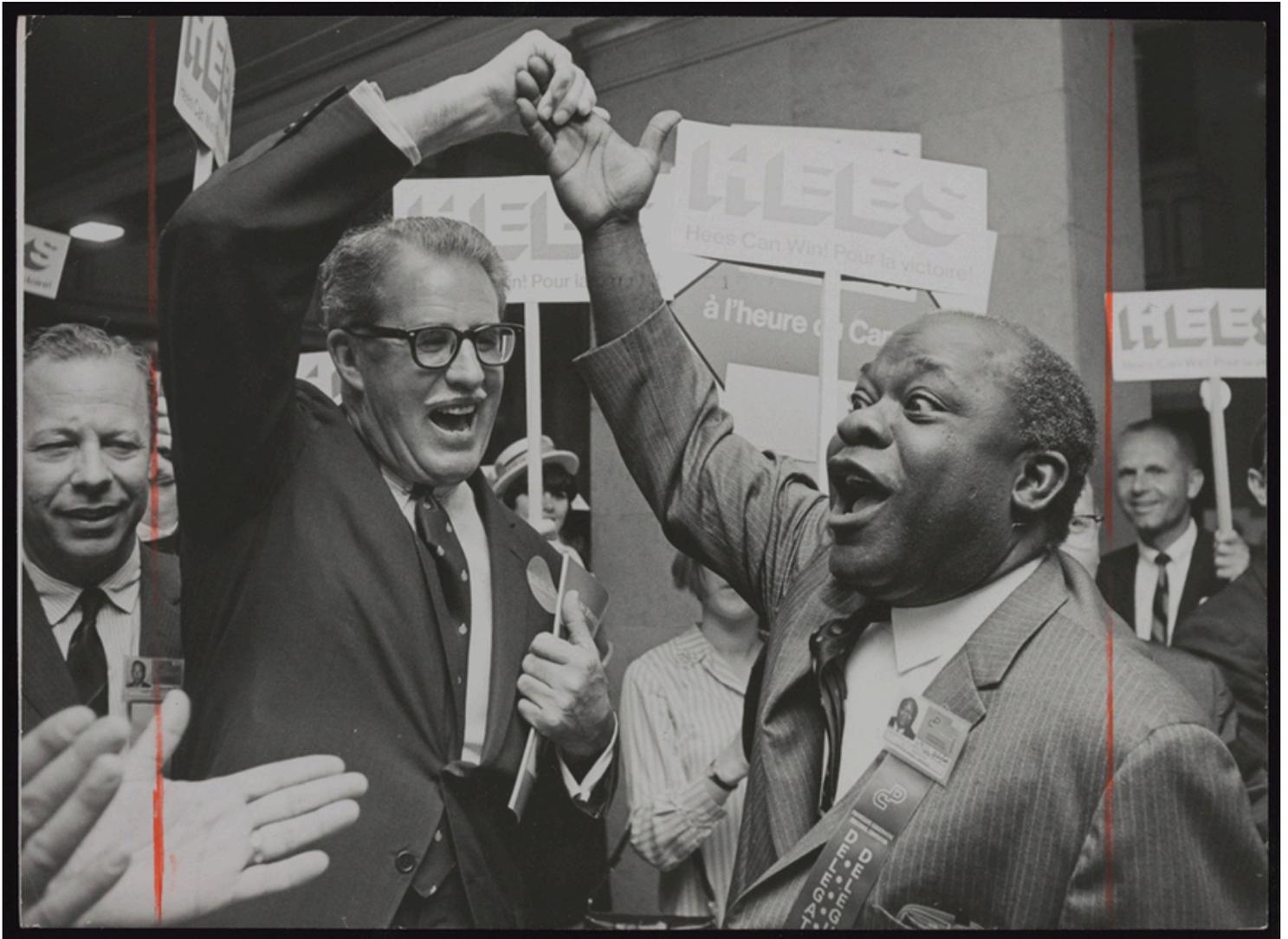
Multi racial paraders bear banners down Yonge St. in Toronto in support of integration in Southern United States

Date: Jun. 24, 1963

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, NGC10562A

Archives of Ontario



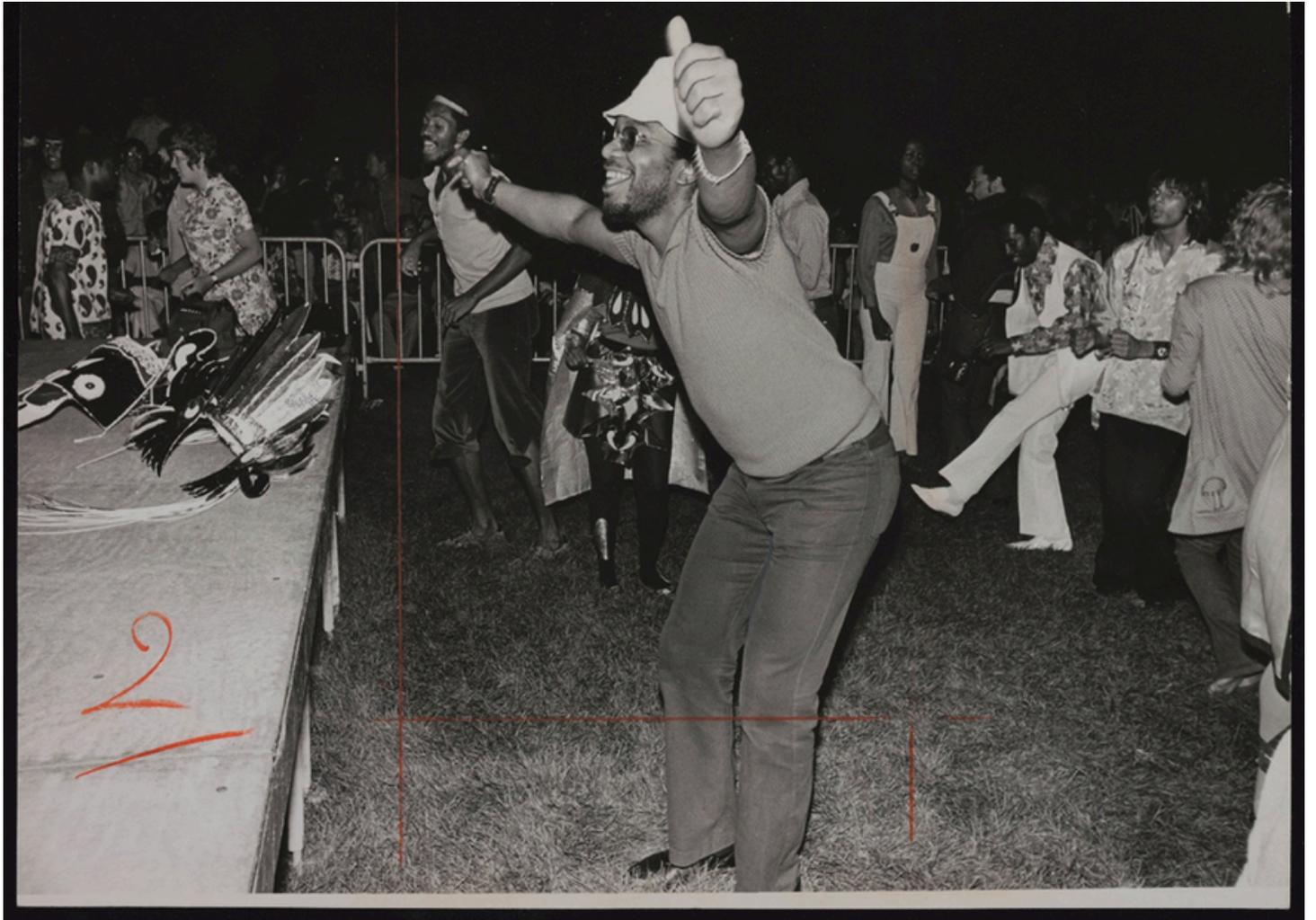
Conservative Party of Canada leadership candidate George Hees with
Dr. Saint Firmin Monestim of Mattawa, Canada's first Black mayor

Date: Sept. 5, 1967

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, HPA013056A

Archives of Ontario



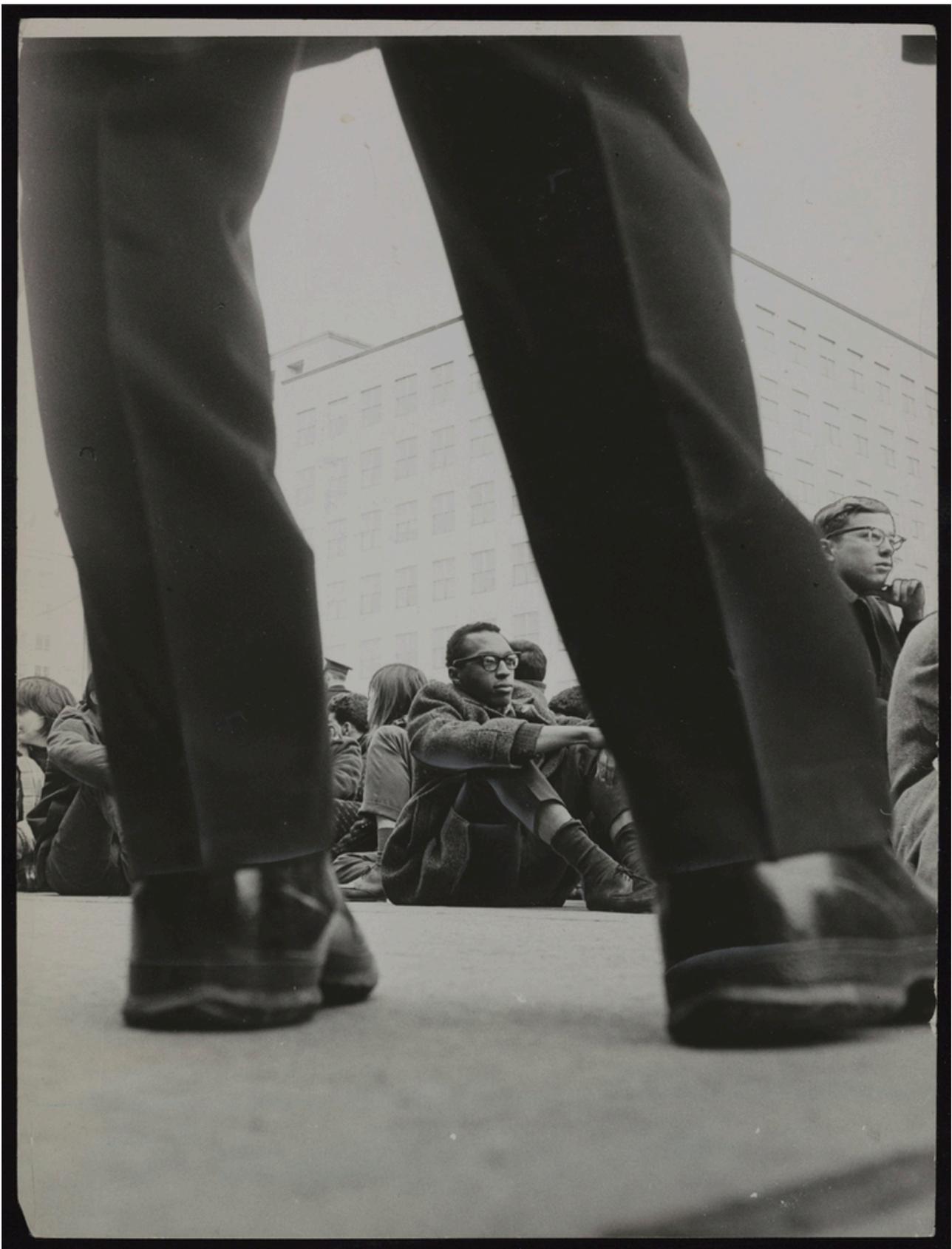
Dancing during Canada's only festival of the Caribbean peoples

Date: Aug. 1, 1971

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, HPA033986A

Archives of Ontario



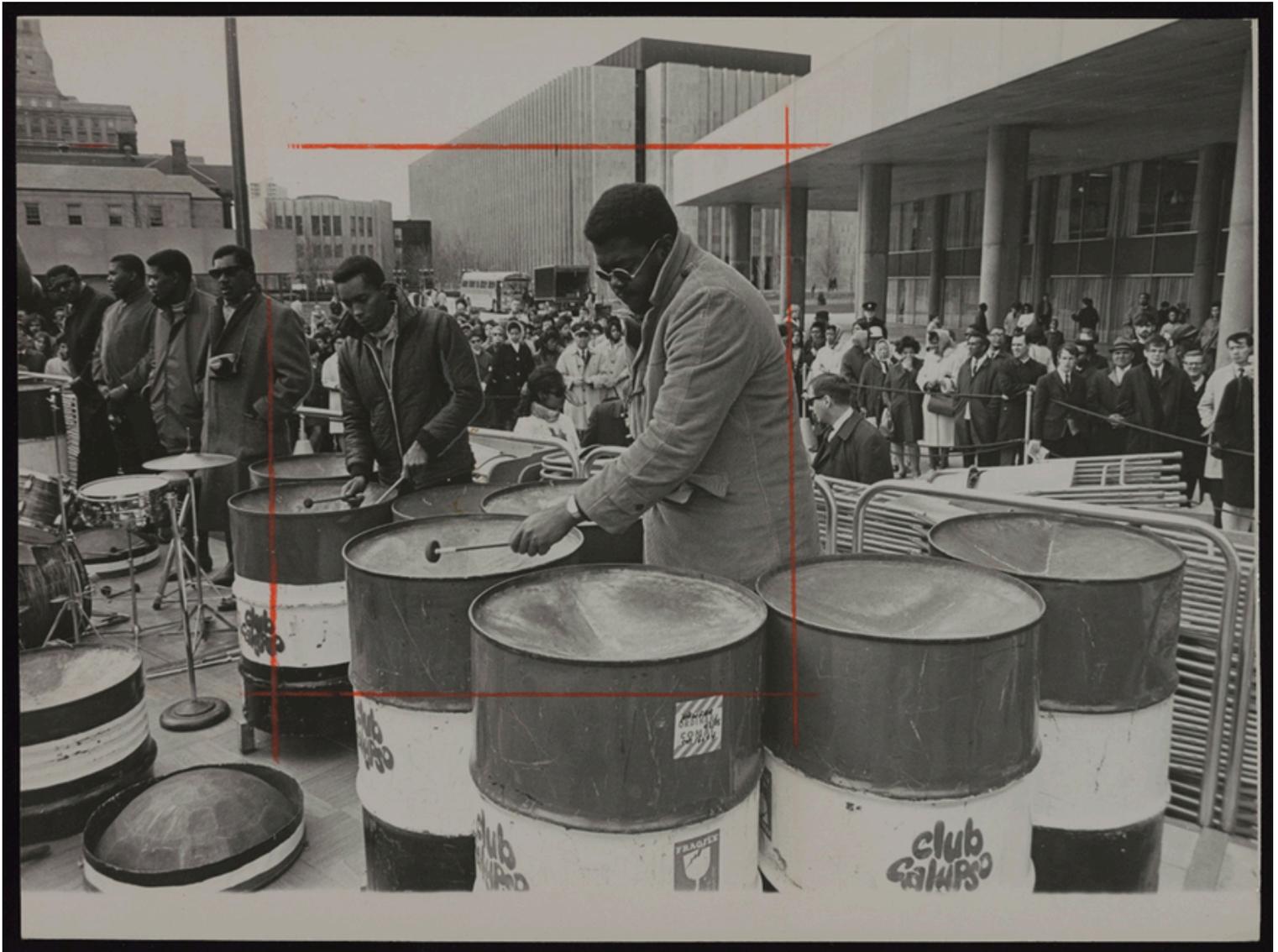
Police surveil protestors during a civil rights sit-in at the U.S. Consulate-
General in Toronto

Date: Mar. 10, 1965

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, NGC00005A

Archives of Ontario



West Indian steel drummers present their tribute to the slain U.S. civil rights leader [Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.]

Date: Apr. 9, 1968

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, NGC07296A

Archives of Ontario



Daniel G. Hill at home with family

Date: ca. 1958

Creator: photographer unknown. Daniel G. Hill Fonds.

Reference code: F 2130-9-2-11

Archives of Ontario, I0027965



Nurses at new Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto

Date: 1965

Place: Toronto, Ontario

Creator: Julien LeBourdais

Reference Code: C 193-3-0-1727 65069-11

Archives of Ontario, I0013833



Claire Grant was crowned Miss Caribana at the Royal York Hotel last night

Date: Aug. 4, 1978

The Globe and Mail subject photography

F 4695-1, HPA034016A

Archives of Ontario



Costumed woman in Caribana parade, Toronto

Date: ca. 1970

Place: Toronto, Ontario

Creator: Ministry of Transportation

Reference Code: RG 14-151-3-149

Archives of Ontario, I0005830

CENTRAL CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION
For the Advancement of Coloured People
Windsor, Ontario

November 16, 1950

Dear Friends:

Would you like to be able to enter any restaurant or place of amusement without a thought of being refused service?

Would you like your children to have equal opportunities for better jobs, higher education, and full privileges of citizenship?

Would you like to be able to select any piece of property you can afford ... in any neighborhood you like ... and buy or rent it openly and honestly?

Would you like 'teen age clubs for your children? Would you like the freedom of Essex County beaches and recreation centres?

It seems like magic when you consider that you can help make these things come true ... that YOU can help find happy answers to the problems and shame of discrimination and segregation.

One thing is certain. Acting TOGETHER ... all 2,000 of us, a lot can be accomplished, by education, example, by pressure if necessary, by active legislation, by publicity.

The Italians, the Poles, French-Canadians, Jews, Russians, Ukrainians, Scotch, English, Irish ... almost every nationality or group has its organization. We have none.

But now the opportunity to organize for the benefit of all 2,000 of us is at hand ... and is offered by the Central Citizens' Association.

Come out to the next meeting, December 4th at 8:15 P. M. Come prepared to make your voice heard. Come prepared to participate in the C. C. A. programme.

First of all, we must publicly endorse the objectives of our own organization. Then, with the Central Citizens' Association recognized at the official voice of Windsor's 2,000 coloured people, we can ASK ... we can CRUSADE ... we can DEMAND ... and we can WIN.

If you want:

Fair employment practices,
Better jobs,
An Employment Service Bureau,
Home improvement and better housing,
Free access to public places,
Social services,
Cultural activities,
Community ACTION - - -

BE SURE TO ATTEND THE MEETING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 8:15 P. M.

North American Lodge Hall - 900 Mercer Street.

Yours for FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP

Mahlon C. Dennis
Zarry T. Morgan
Walter L. Perry
Mrs. Hilda Watkins
Forest S. "Pat" Watkins

Rev. M. Brown, Advisory Board Member
Lyle Talbot, President
Lyle Browning, Vice-President
Alton C. Parker (Past President)
Charles G. Nall (Treasurer)

Flyer for the Central
Citizens' Association
for the Advancement
of Coloured People,

Windsor

Date: 1950

Alvin D. McCurdy
fonds

Reference Code: F
2076-9-0-6

Archives of Ontario

Toronto United Negro Association

355 College Street • Toronto 2B, Ontario • Telephone 922-0682

PRESIDENT

MR. EDWARD CLARKE

VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. GEORGE CARTER

SECRETARY

MR. ST. CLAIR PINDAR

TREASURER

MISS HAZEL JACKSON

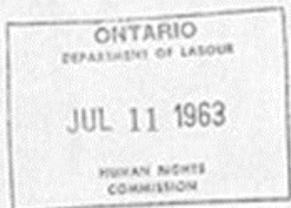
MR. OSSIE ROBERTS

MRS. JACQUELINE SKINER

MR. ROY WILKINS

MR. JOHN BLACKWOOD

MR. GOLDSWORTHY SKEETE



JULY 9, 1963

DEAR SIRS:

IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING OUR FELLOW NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES IN THEIR LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE FOR THEIR RIGHTS AND COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE, WE FEEL THAT THE NEGRO COMMUNITY SHOULD BE AWARE OF THEIR CONDITIONS AND NEEDS, AND RISE TO THE OCCASION WITH AID. WE MUST NOT IN OUR HASTE TO HELP, FORGET THAT CANADA IS ALSO GUILTY OF RACE BIAS.

AS WE HAVE SEEN FROM TWO WORLD WARS, WHATEVER HAPPENS IN ONE PART OF THE WORLD, DOES AFFECT THE WORLD DIRECTLY. FOR WHO HAD THOUGHT THAT THE FASCIST LEADER, MUSSOLINI, MARCHING INTO ETHIOPIA WOULD AFFECT US, BUT IT DID. EVERYTIME FREEDOM IS DENIED TO ANY PERSON IT ENDANGERS ALL WE FOUGHT, DIED AND STOOD FOR.

SO THE TORONTO UNITED NEGRO ASSOCIATION IS ASKING ALL CHURCHES, FRATERNITIES AND CLUBS IN OUR COMMUNITY TO INCORPORATE A PERMANENT COMMITTEE, ONE WHICH WOULD UNITE THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY INTO A POWERFUL FORCE. WE BELIEVE THE TIME HAS COME, THE NEED HAS ARISEN, FOR US TO UNITE OUR FORCE AND STRENGTH, DON'T YOU?

WE THEN ASK THAT A REPRESENTATIVE FROM YOUR ORGANIZATION TO ATTEND THIS MEETING.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE CHURCHES, LODGES, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS WILL MAKE UP THE COMMITTEE.

I TRUST THAT YOU WILL ALSO SEE THE NEED FOR THIS COUNCIL.

UNTIL WE MEET ON THURSDAY, JULY 25TH AT 8:00 PM AT ³⁵⁵~~335~~ COLLEGE STREET.

YOURS SINCERELY,

PS...PLEASE SEND REPLY TO:
MR. E. CLARKE, APT. 3,
34A VERMONT AVE.,
TORONTO 4, ONTARIO.

ST. CLAIR PINDAR,
SECRETARY

Letter from St. Clair Pindar of the Toronto United
Negro Association to Daniel G. Hill and others

Date: July 9, 1963

Daniel G. Hill fonds

Reference Code: F 2130-2-1-2

Archives of Ontario