

DIGEST OF CITY CLUB REPORT  
"THE NEGRO IN PORTLAND" JULY, 1945"

**EMPLOYMENT:** The survey covering economic opportunities for the Negro population in the Portland area reveals both attitudes and practices which will influence the immediate Post-War period in the field of employment.

**ORGANIZED LABOR:** In spite of the policies of non-discrimination in the treatment of individuals because of race, color, creed, or sex in the national organizations of both the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., affiliated unions retain autonomy in determining the policies practised within local areas. "It is acknowledged by those within the ranks of labor, that discrimination against the Negro is practised by a minority number of the unions in this area." Discriminatory local practices were found, however, in the following forms: direct denial of membership, indirect denial by statements of "no available work" or "lack of qualifications of the applicant", and in segregated auxiliary unit membership. On the other hand, acting in accordance with non-discrimination policies, two unions met opposition from the members on the job refusing to work with Negroes referred to the job by the union.

**EMPLOYERS:** "Opposition from employers to hiring of Negroes has considerable bearing on the fact that Negroes do not hold membership in more trade unions in this area.....Employer's position in most instances has been guided by what he feels is an adverse attitude of his employees or the public who patronize his place of business."

"It is likewise true that private businesses and professions could find employment for Negroes in greater number if there were a will to do so."

Goodwill Industries' letter: "The Goodwill makes no distinction between Negro and white applicants for work.....Our Negro employees work along side our other workers at jobs suited to their abilities....."

**FEDERAL AGENCIES:** Executive order No. 9346 sets forth a non-discrimination policy of the Federal Government applying to war work and federal agencies.

Locally, the presentation of three certified individuals to an agency requesting employees leaves open the possibility of prejudice in Civil Service placement. Questionnaires were sent to 26 federal, Multnomah County and City of Portland agencies. Out of the 6943 total employment, there were 132 Negroes as of May, 1945, distributed as follows: 106 Hudson House, Vancouver, Wash., 15 of the remaining 26 Negroes were employed by the City of Portland. "It is interesting to note that the City of Portland is now employing a greater number of Negroes than is employed by all federal agencies operating in the City of Portland. Regarding Post War employment, data as of May indicates little, if any increase in personnel.

## EMPLOYMENT

Hotels: Hotel officials were reluctant to give total number of employees and the percentage of minority group workers. The Portland Hotel is the only major hotel that employs Negroes as porters and waiters. Several other hotels employ a few Negroes in service jobs of other categories. One hotel has recently employed a full staff of Negro bus boys. An official of the hotel states that the service of these Negroes is highly commendable. Filipinos are employed by almost all major hotels as waiters, bus-boys or porters. Limited employment of Chinese was found.

Restaurants: Negroes are generally excluded from employment in cafes and restaurants. A small number of restaurant officials stated that the policy of not hiring Negroes was not influenced by public opinion. The majority, however, were of the opinion that their patrons would object. A few of the institutions reporting stated that they did hire Filipinos.

Department Stores: The survey showed that these stores generally hired Negroes in service jobs such as maids, janitors, etc. While one or two reported they had Chinese salespersons, the general feeling was that the hiring of qualified Negroes in jobs other than of a service nature would not meet the approval of the public. All those interviewed stated that their Negro employees were efficient and competent.

Railroads: The general policy here is to hire Negroes as porters, waiters and cooks. One company employs some Chinese on its clerical staff.

## EMPLOYMENT POSSIBILITIES THROUGH PRIVATE AGENCIES.

In this field, conditions appear to be anything but satisfactory for minority groups. Some operators are clearly prejudiced and others do not handle other than white workers because they claim either that they are not satisfactory, or that employers do not "ask" for them. Several private offices handle clerical help rather exclusively and at present this field seems pretty largely closed, to Negroes at least. Of course, if employers asked for Negro help, most of the offices probably would try to supply them.

One office, hiring for logging camps and small mill communities, claims, "A man is a man", but says colored people could not find living quarters if sent out. Hence, he does not try to place them. One office claims to be glad to place Negroes, but admits it is hard for them to find "suitable jobs."

One man claims that some "vicious Negroes" who were here in the past make it difficult for others now.

## SURVEY OF PORTLAND LABOR UNIONS TO ASCERTAIN POLICIES TOWARD NEGRO MEMBERS

From September 11 to September 19, 1945, a survey was made of fourteen labor unions in Portland to ascertain their attitudes regarding admission of Negroes into union membership. In each case contact was made by phone, briefly outlining the purpose of the survey, the sponsoring organizations, and requesting an appointment for a personal interview with the executive officer of the union. With but one exception, such interviews were arranged, or if a mutually acceptable time could not be found, the information was related by phone. Inquiries were made along the following lines: (1) extent of Negro membership; (2) the nature of the restrictions if there are no Negro members; (3) existence of educational programs promoting interracial tolerance; (4) willingness to distribute literature promoting better interracial relations if furnished by a reliable source.

Of the fourteen unions contacted, eight admit Negroes to full membership, and six do not admit them. Of this latter number, two have arrangements for Negro auxiliary unions. The survey did not attempt to contact all the unions, but it was hoped to get a representative picture in those fields in which Negroes will be most likely to seek employment.

### UNIONS NOT ADMITTING NEGROES TO MEMBERSHIP

Boilermakers' Union--Although there are members of many nationalities employed here, there are no Negro members. An auxiliary lodge for Negroes has been set up at Vancouver, Washington, which has several thousand members. This lodge is practically self-governing, but is under a supervisory board, directly responsible to the International Lodge of Boilermakers. The members must take out compulsory insurance, and are allowed the same privileges of bargaining collectively, etc. as are members in other lodges of this union. Several comments were, in effect: The Negroes are not excluded because of "maliciousness" or prejudice on the part of the Whites, but because there is less trouble and things run more smoothly when they are separate. The Negroes do not work as well or accomplish as much under Negro foremen or bosses as they do under White bosses. You can deal easily with the educated or talented Negro, but can't get anywhere with the mass of uneducated ones.

International Woodworkers of America--Although the International policy is one of non-discrimination, there are no Negroes in this union. They have been kept out by the prejudices of the men who refuse to work with them. The union has been lacking in sufficient personnel to carry out an effective educational program, but educational literature promoting interracial tolerance would be distributed if furnished to them.

### Laundry Workers' Union 107

There are no Negroes among the 1800 members of this union. Negro workers had been tried, but other members demanded segregation. As no facilities for segregation were available, they were let out. It was reported that the colored workers were not interested in union activities, in improving working conditions, and their work was not up to standard."

An educational program had been tried with the assistance of the United States Employment Service.

### Longshoremen's Union

Although the international policy is one of non-discrimination, there are no Negroes in the Portland union as the result of local prejudice. The few Negroes who had been employed were removed upon the demands of

fellow workers. It was reported that men objected to working with the Negroes down in the ship's hold because "they smelled so badly." While there is no educational policy at this time, it was thought that literature would be acceptable for distribution.

#### Machinists' Union

There are no Negroes in this union as Negro membership is forbidden by the International constitution. There is no educational program in progress, and no literature is desired. There was little inclination to discuss any aspects of democracy which might be involved in the situation.

#### Sheetmetal Workers' Union

The constitution forbids Negro membership in the regular union, but it does provide for a Negro auxiliary if there are a sufficient number of requests. There has never been such an auxiliary in Portland. The few Negroes who have applied for work have been sent out to the job where the employer could accept or reject them. No work permits are issued. It was stated that there are no competent Negro sheetmetal workers in Portland.

There is no educational program for interracial tolerance. No commitments were made as to the use of such literature if furnished to the union.

### UNION WHICH ACCEPT NEGROES INTO MEMBERSHIP

#### Building Workers' Union, Local 296

Of a total of about 5500 members, there are 2000 Negroes. There are also a considerable number of Jews employed and a few Japanese-Americans, two of whom are ex-service men.

It is claimed that there are no interracial problems in the union, and it was stated that some of the best workers are Negroes. No educational program was felt necessary.

#### Carpenters' Local 583

There are no restrictions on the hiring of Negroes. Union cards are issued to them in the regular manner. It was stated that their experience has been that frequently after they have sent a Negro out to work, the contractor soon sends him off the job.

#### Electrical Workers' Union

It was estimated that there are between 500 and 1000 Negroes out of the present membership of 8000. (Because of the recent rapid shifting of workers, accurate statistics are impossible.) There are no racial discriminatory regulations but situations are met where the employer will not accept Negroes. Within the union, everyone has equal rights. Several years ago there were one or two instances in which White union members refused to work with Negroes who were fellow union members. In these cases, the Negroes were kept on the job and the White workers either went to another job or quit the union. Since these early cases, there have been no further instances of refusal to work with them. During the past few years, personnel shortages have prevented educational programs, but a willingness was expressed to work out any reasonable program presented and to distribute good literature.

Office Workers' Union

There are no discriminations against Negroes in this union. Although there is at present only one Negro member, this is attributed to the small amount of organization of the clerical workers to date. An educational program for greater inter-racial tolerance has been started and literature would be accepted for distribution.

Painters' Union

There are no discriminatory regulations--all union members are treated equally well. There is no record of the number of Negroes in the union as no designation as to race is placed on the union records. Interest was manifested in giving all possible aid to help better the condition of Negroes and to create better inter-racial relations.

Shipwright Union, Local 1020

There are no regulations which discriminate against Negroes. The records do not indicate a member's race, but it was estimated that five percent (5%) of the membership is Negro. The union has exerted pressure on several contractors to break down their discriminatory practices. It has also exerted pressure on White fellow union members who objected to working with Negroes. The opinion was expressed that the same degree of irresponsibility exists among Negro and White workers. There is no educational program, but literature would be welcomed for distribution.

Union of Textile Workers

Negroes are encouraged to join the union, and the union council includes a Negro as member. Attendance and participation in regular meetings are encouraged. There are 42 Negro members, 40 of whom are employed in an all-Negro plant, and 2 work in another factory. There are 6-8 other plants supplied by the Textile union which do not employ Negroes. This latter situation was attributed to the record of irresponsibility compiled at the all-Negro plant. It was stated that the work record was good while they worked and that they were adaptable to new work, but the degree of absenteeism and turn-over was so great, they were considered too unreliable to hire elsewhere. There is no program promoting inter-racial tolerance at present.

Waitresses Union Local 305

As the international union forbids racial discrimination, the fact that there are no Negro members in the local union is due to another factor. It is considered to be unfair to accept their initiation fees and dues when it is practically impossible to place them in jobs in local restaurants. There are a number of Negroes in the cooks' union; some places, such as the Portland Hotel employs mostly Negro cooks and kitchen workers. The companion union of Railway Car Diner workers have a majority of Negro Members.

PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES TO TOTAL LABOR FORCE IN WAR PLANTS  
SUPPLIED BY WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, JULY 4, 1945\*

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NON-WHITE EMPLOYMENT  
Portland Metropolitan Area

|                           | Total<br>Employment | Non-White<br>Employment | Percent |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| September, 1943 . . . . . | 140,893             | 2,706                   | 1.9     |
| July, 1944 . . . . .      | 130,367             | 6,204                   | 4.8     |
| September, 1944 . . . . . | 132,422             | 7,541                   | 5.7     |
| November, 1944 . . . . .  | 99,445              | 7,088                   | 7.1     |
| January, 1945 . . . . .   | 112,498             | 6,794                   | 6.0     |
| March, 1945 . . . . .     | 115,738             | 6,950                   | 6.0     |

BREAKDOWN BY INDUSTRY  
63 Reporting Establishments  
July 1, 1944

|  |         |       |      |
|--|---------|-------|------|
| Paper and Allied Products . . . . .                      | 3,661   | 5     | .14  |
| Iron and Steel Products . . . . .                        | 1,962   | 133   | 6.78 |
| Aircraft and Parts . . . . .                             | 1,795   | 7     | .39  |
| Shipbuilding and Repair . . . . .                        | 108,260 | 5,975 | 5.52 |
| Aluminum Smelting and Refining . . . . .                 | 1,595   | 44    | 2.76 |
| Machinery (except Electric) . . . . .                    | 1,637   | 1     | .06  |
| All other Manufacturing . . . . .                        | 5,352   | 46    | .86  |
| Transportation, Communication, other Utilities . . . . . | 7,776   | 4     | .05  |
| Total . . . . .  | 132,043 | 6,215 | 4.71 |

BREAKDOWN BY INDUSTRY  
March, 1945

|   |         |       |       |
|---|---------|-------|-------|
| Lumber and Timber Basic . . . . .                           | 4,950   | 4     | .08   |
| Paper and Allied Products . . . . .                         | 4,494   | 7     | .15   |
| Iron and Steel Products . . . . .                           | 1,563   | 188   | 12.00 |
| Aircraft and Parts . . . . .                                | 1,575   | 3     | .19   |
| Shipbuilding & Repair (excluding Commercial Iron) . . . . . | 95,573  | 6,676 | 6.98  |
| Aluminum Smelting and Refining . . . . .                    | 1,417   | 16    | 1.12  |
| Machinery (excluding Electric) . . . . .                    | 1,612   | 1     | .06   |
| All other Manufacturing . . . . .                           | 5,379   | 59    | 1.09  |
| Transportation, Communication, other Utilities . . . . .    | 3,724   | ----  | --    |
| Total . . . . .   | 120,290 | 6,954 | 5.78  |

Non-White employment figures include estimates in some cases.

\* No exact comparison can be made between figures for different dates as they do not represent reports from identical establishments within the industries represented. The November figures do not include one large shipyard which had a comparatively small non-white employment. Otherwise, the figures do indicate general trends in employment.

## HOUSING

Courtesy of Portland City Club

In general, houses owned or rented by Negroes are old. This results from the practice of restricting sale of houses to Negroes to older districts of the city from which other races have moved out. No new housing is available to the Negro buyer unless it is located in the segregated or concentrated area. Land values in this area are high, thus discouraging building. No mortgage firms were found to be interested in soliciting or financing loans to Negroes for building.

There are very few apartments in the city available to Negroes. Such as are offered for rent to Negroes are small two to four-room apartments owned by Negroes. A few are houses which have been converted into apartments.

Representatives of the Apartment House Owners' Association said they had no policy prohibiting renting to Negroes, claimed they had received no applications from Negroes for rent of apartments, agreed that Negro occupants would not be welcomed unless in a segregated project.

One private apartment house owner stated that the tenants of his apartments are chosen on the basis of character and reputation in the community regardless of race, color or creed.

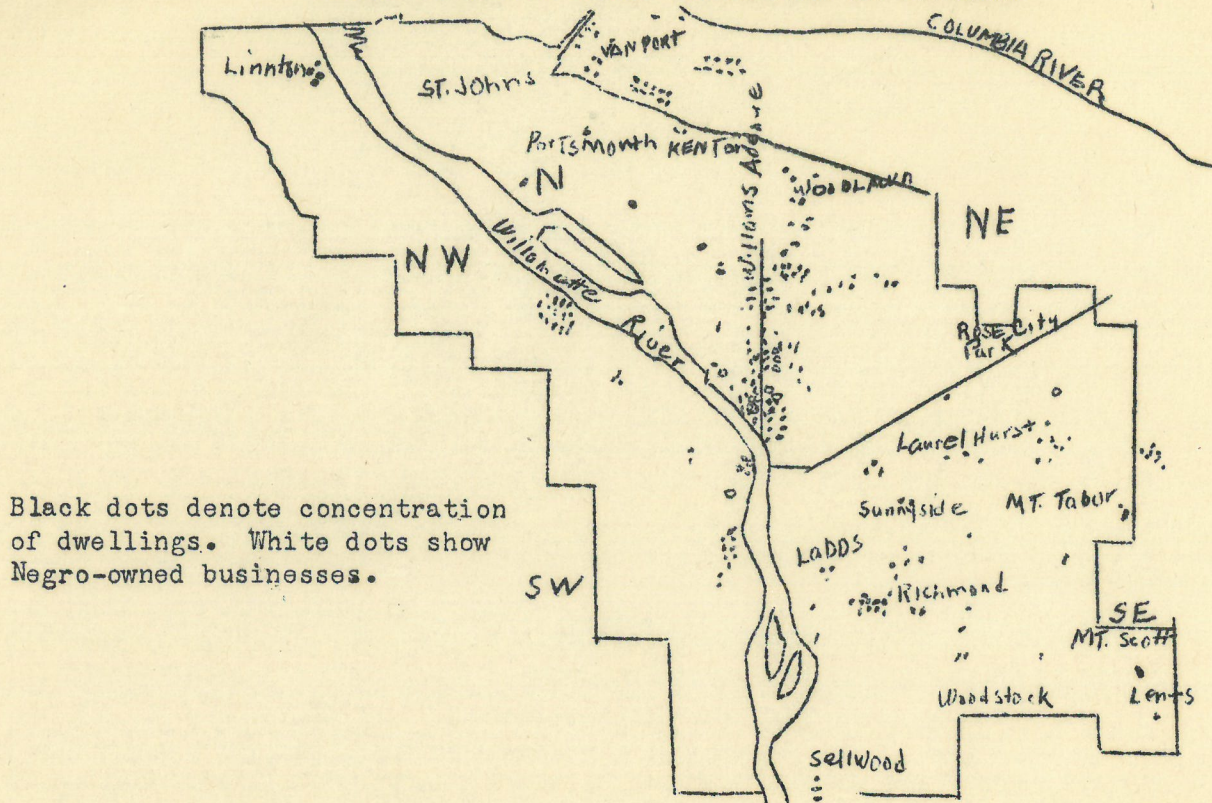
Interviews with representatives of the Portland Realty Board and prominent realtors disclose a policy of restricted sale of property to Negroes. Such restriction confines the sale of any member of the Realty Board to Negroes to the segregated area ( bounded by N.E. Holladay, North Russell, North Williams and the Willamette River), with limited sale in Woodlawn, Alberta, and Waverly Heights are. This policy being more fully set forth in the Portland Realty Board's Code of Ethics, Part III Article 34, an By-Laws Article III, Sections 3 and 5 as follows:

Part III Article 34 -- " CODE OF ETHICS --- A Realtor should never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality, or any individuals whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood.

Note: Article III sections 3 and 5 of the By-Laws provide that a Realtor is not relieved of this responsibility even where the owner instructs him to sell to anyone. These sections also provide for the penalty of violating these "ethics")

A recent survey by the Portland Council of Churches supports the finding of the City Club Committee that Realtors, generally, are willing to adopt a more liberal policy in selling to Negroes if there is evidence that the public sentiment favors such policy.

## DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION IN PORTLAND



The map reproduced herewith gives a spot check of the distribution of Negro residents in Portland, indicating that Negro families live in 60 of 63 (U.S. Census Bureau) districts. The district bounded by N.E. Holladay, North and N.E. Russell, N.E. Union and the Willamette River, containing a large majority of Negro residents in the city may be said to constitute an area of concentration of Negro families.

This concentration has largely been brought about by an unwritten code of real estate interests governing the sale of property to Negroes only, in a part of this area bounded by N.E. Holladay, N. Russell, N. Williams and the river. Also, because of its close proximity to downtown Portland, Union Station, the railroad shops and yards making easy transportation to centers of Negro employment.

During the years of the existence of the Negro community, there have been established in it 18 places of business and amusement, among which is found one physician and one dentist's office, two fraternal buildings, several clubs and restaurants.

The other principal concentrations of Negro population are in the Woodlawn, Alberta, and Waverly Heights districts. In these areas, permanently employed Negroes live in well-kept individual family dwellings.

There is a large block of Negro families living in Guilds Lake and Vanport, temporary war housing projects. There are a few Negroes living in a housing project in Linnnton, also in Fairview Homes. In Guilds Lake, Vanport and Fairview Homes, the Negro houses are segregated from other residents. The main theory given as reason for this is that in constructing war housing, the pattern set by the community was followed.



## HOUSING

Occupancy of housing project dwellings has fallen off substantially since V-J day. Neither the Vancouver Housing Authority nor the Portland Housing Authority are in a position at present to give definite information concerning the future of the projects or as to what use will be made of the units in the future.

There is evidence of migration of Negroes from the housing projects into Portland. Most of the migrants are finding temporary space in rooms or are sharing homes with friends. The number of prospective Negro home buyers is on the increase.

A rumor that there was a plan to move some temporary homes from a housing project to the Montavilla District where they would be opened to Negroes. As a result of the rumor a group of citizens in Montavilla called a mass meeting at Vestal School and attempted to develop organized resistance to the rumored plan. According to reports on the meeting three schools of thought were expressed: 1. Opposition to any further increase in the present small Negro population, 2. Opposition to a segregated Negro section, 3. Opposition to a low-cost housing project in the area regardless of race or color of occupants. Those in the first category seemed to have charge of the meeting.

There seem to be no constructive plans for providing public or private housing that will be made available to Negroes. As pointed out above, the land values in the area set aside by real estates interests as available to Negroes is high. Thus, it is not considered good investment for housing.

Real estate dealers follow the policy of restriction very closely in selling to Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino people. Restrictive covenants are in force against minority group peoples in some sections of Portland.

While companies do not actively solicit Negro business, general and fire insurance is available to minority group property owners.

## SURVEY ON COMMUNITY RESOURCES

### EDUCATION

In the field of education, the school officials drew no barriers on the basis of race. In high school in the city you will find mixed youth working together more or less successfully. In only one high school has the situation of race betterment been overlooked and in most high school the subject is discussed in one or more courses of study.

Generally speaking youth allows participation in all circular and extra-circular activities with out restriction. Several high school clubs have mixed membership and there is a definite trend showing that youth generally is willing to cross off racial lines.

In the P.T.A. program in the high schools there is little participation by mixed races, however, it is worthy to note that last year the president of one high school P.T.A. was Chinese.

Also of note is the fact that orientals are accepted more readily than negroes. It is apparent from our survey that with few exceptions there is little racial problem in the high schools. Appointments this year of two Negro school teachers further substantiate a non-discrimination policy on the public school system.

### CHURCHES

The announced policy of churches of all faiths and denominations in Portland permits Negro worship. There appears to be no uniformly established policies among Portland churches concerning Negro membership. The question of receiving a Negro into church membership is most likely to run into opposition from members governing boards. Views indicated by various Church leaders ranged from "Christian worship should be segregated. God intended it so. It is expedient since Negroes feel more at ease in their own presence. The process to make different colors feel at ease is too difficult and makes for self-consciousness rather than ease. God has cast the color line, & expects it to be respected." to the following statement "Segregation is not the answer. All should work together. Would favor anything of that sort. Segregation, prejudice, is a reflection on the intelligence of people. Inter-marriage is an objection to an inter-racial church, but Negroes probably aren't anxious to marry whites. Using inter-marriage as an argument is just a 'bogey'."

In the general picture of race relations in churches it is apparent that the problem is mostly an adult problem. In the few situations where you do find youth prejudice, it can generally be traced to parental influence. It is also apparent that both youth and adult leaders in most of the churches are ready at this time to enter into a program of better racial understanding.

The Portland Council of Churches has taken a forward step in becoming the first local council of the United States to establish a Race Relations Commission and a department to deal with racial relations. In the city there are four Negro churches, two of which are Methodist, one Baptist and one Episcopal. In Vanport City, Guilds Lake and East Vanport (war emergency housing areas) there are conducted both integrated and segregated services. These are held in school audi-

## COMMUNITY RESOURCES

There are established in Portland several organizations with programs having to do with certain phases of racial relations. While each of these groups has a constructive program in a limited field, there is need for co-ordination and overall direction of these several efforts. It is felt that this could be accomplished through the establishment of a city-wide committee made up of recognized civic leaders.

### ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH HUMAN RELATIONS PROBLEMS

- American Civil Liberties Union: Gus Solomon, Attorney  
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: Rev. J. James Clow, Chairman  
Urban League: Edwin C. Berry, Executive Secretary  
Portland Council of Churches; Commission on Race Relations: Dr. Lansing E. Kempton, Chairman; and George L. Thomas, Director  
Interracial Commission, Inc.: Father Thomas J. Tobin, Chairman  
National Conference of Christians and Jews: Mrs. Betty Britton Sale, Executive Secretary  
Anti-Defamation League: David Robinson, Director  
Council of Social Agencies: Elizabeth Goddard, Executive Secretary  
Y.W.C.A.: Miss Gertrude Eakin, General Secretary  
Y.M.C.A.: Clair Johnson, Metropolitan Program Secretary  
Federated Jewish Societies: Mrs. Issac Swett  
Neighborhood House  
Multnomah County Council of Parents and Teachers  
Oregon Mental Hygiene Society  
Oregon Baptist State Convention: Miss Isabelle Gates, Christian Friendliness Director  
Social Action Committee of the Congregational Conference of Oregon: Dr. Cyril K. Gloyd, Director  
Civil Rights Committee, Oregon Conference, Methodist Church: Dr. Ray S. Dunn, Chairman  
Program in Education of the Methodist Church: Miss Pearl Sherlock, Director of Christian Education  
Social Education and Action Committee of Portland Presbyterial: Mrs. William H. Genne, Chairman  
Committee on Social Education and Action of Portland Presbytery: Dr. John M. Paxton, Chairman  
Fellowship of Reconciliation: Miss Mabel Downs, Secretary  
International House: Rev. Donald Baldwin, Chairman of the Board  
Portland Christian Youth Council: Franklyn W. Scott, President  
Methodist Federation for Social Service  
Vanport Interracial Committee: Rev. Ennis Whaley, Chairman  
American Council on Race Relations: Laurence E. Hewes, Jr., Regional Director, San Francisco  
C. I. O.: Stanley Earl, State Director (program of CIO National Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination through his office)  
A. F. of L.: Miss May Darling, State Educational Director

Government Agencies:

Portland Housing Authority: Project Services Advisor, Mr. Ralph Carman  
War Manpower Commission: Tom Sheridan, Minority Problems Advisor,  
Portland  
Fair Employment Practices Committee: Bernard Ross, San Francisco  
War Relocation Authority: Mr. C. W. Linville, Director

City Club of Portland

Multnomah County Bar Association Committee on Civil Rights for Japanese-  
Americans: Mr. Vern Dusenberry, Chairman  
Committee to Aid Relocation: Dr. Blair Stewart, Chairman  
League of Women Voters: Mrs. Henry L. Corbett  
A. A. U. W. Race Relations Group:  
Vancouver Civic Unity League: Rev. Helliwell, Chairman  
Portland Police Department \*\*

\*\* There are no Negroes employed as policemen in Portland, though a few Negro special police of the veterans guard and patrol are used in Negro districts. Chief Niles stated Negroes are eligible for police duty on the same basis as whites, and may take civil service examinations for police force positions. Recently made public has been a request for one hundred new policemen.

# Clinic Urges Lift of Bars Against Racial Equality

Denouncing racial prejudice in Portland housing, employment, recreation and health, a one-day race relations clinic sponsored by the Portland Council of Churches Thursday approved entirely the recent City club report, "The Negro in Portland," and asked for a number of changes in public and private policy.

The clinic specifically recommended that all Portland hospitals with nurses' training admit Negro student nurses, asked that an investigation be made into the policy that prevents permanent federal housing from being made available to Negroes and urged commendation and patronizing "of restaurants and hotels which do not discriminate against serving Negroes and other minority groups."

## Tension Lift Sought

Gist of conclusions of the meeting:

### Employment:

1. Support of No. 5 of the City club's recommendations (That the governor's and mayor's committees co-operate with established businesses and their trade organizations to seek the removal of racial discrimination, segregation and other inequalities which are underlying causes of tension and unrest.)
2. That this group support the present FEPC legislation and that Oregon congressmen be so informed.
3. That information concerning the benefits of employing skilled Negroes, as demonstrated in other communities, be secured and be made available here, as is partly being done already by the Urban league.

## Training Chances Urged

4. That every encouragement be given to Negroes to avail themselves of opportunities of training and re-training and that all agencies and organizations offering such instruction be urged to remove any barriers to its attainment.
5. That Negroes of training and experience not only make application but persist in their efforts to obtain employment with all employers, including civil service, and that all interested organizations be urged to help them to that end.
6. That all employers and unions which have followed the practice of racial tolerance be commended.

## Housing Factors Told

### Housing:

1. That race, color, creed and national origin should not be a factor in determining the right of occupancy of homes.
2. That investigation be made of the availability of tax-held property for those who wish to purchase and build homes.
3. That proper committees investigate the policy that prevents permanent federal housing from being made available to Negroes.

### Recreation and health:

1. That the Council of Churches keep and make available a list of restaurants and hotels which do not discriminate against serving Negroes and other minority groups, and that organizations furthering this commendation and patronizing these places, be made to investigate the policy of integration in

hospitals, convalescent homes and similar institutions and that specific requests be made to Portland hospitals to admit Negro student nurses.

Portland churches have taken the lead in integrating the city's minority groups and in anticipating postwar problems arising out of racial tensions. Thursday's race relations clinic was sponsored by the Portland Council of Churches working with such civic groups as the Urban league, Y. W. C. A., Portland Youth council, League of Women Voters, Council of Social Action of Congregational churches, Fellowship of Reconciliation, International House, Methodist Federation of Social Action, Social Education and Action committee of the Portland Presbyterial.

Leaders of the conference were Dr. Lansing E. Kempton and George L. Thomas, chairman and director of the Council of Churches' race relations commission. Principal speaker was Dr. George E. Haynes of New York, for 20 years director of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

## Leaders Give Reports

Case reports on Portland's chief fields of racial dissension were given by the following: Housing, J. C. Plankinton, board of trustees of the Council of Churches; employment, Thomas J. Sheridan, war manpower commission; recreation and health, Dr. DeNorval Unthank, and community resources, Rev. Paul A. Davies. Presiding at the afternoon session was Dr. Morgan S. Odell, president of Lewis and Clark college.

Following the day's various discussions, conclusions were presented by a summary committee made up of: Rev. Leslie D. Dunton, Mrs. Elizabeth Genne, Rev. James J. Clow, Mrs. Henry L. Corbett, James H. Hamilton, Rev. L. P. Putnam, Franklin Scott and Dr. Blair Stewart.

## FRED F. MEYER

Funeral services for Fred F. Meyer, Portland Traction company employe for 25 years, who died of a heart attack at the traction company shop Wednesday afternoon, will be held Saturday at 2 P. M. in the McGinnis & Wilhelm funeral home.

A Portland resident for 40 years, Mr. Meyer was a member of the Danish brotherhood of America, Sunnyside Masonic lodge, Sellwood chapter, Order of Eastern Star, and Sellwood Christian church.

He is survived by the widow, Mrs. Georgia Meyer, 7733 S. E. Milwaukie avenue; his mother, Mrs. Laura Meyer; four daughters, Mrs. Grace Derrick, Mrs. Cecelia Miller, Mrs. Constance Broadwell, all of Portland, and Mrs. Jane LaDuke, Salem; three brothers, Earl and Julius Meyer of Portland and Moritz Meyer of Los Angeles, and two grandchildren.

The services, conducted by Rev. W. J. Brooks, will be followed by private vault entombment at Portland mausoleum.

**Reweaving  
Fine Mending**

**GRAHAM WEAVERS**  
222 Park Bldg., 729 S. W. Alder  
AT 3977 Prompt Service