## BLACK HISTORY MONTH

# Consequences of Urban Renewal

#### African-American community displaced

Emanuel Hospital's patient capacity was expanded by a 1970s urban renewal project. Clearing land for the project displaced a significant number of Portland's Albina neighborhood residents, including many African Ameri-

A significant number of African Americans migrated to Portland during World War II due to the availability of jobs in the shipyards. Housing was scarce for both whites and blacks. After the war ended, approximately 10,000 of the 20,000 to 25,000 African Americans who migrated during the war remained in Portland. The majority of these families lived in the area known as Vanport a temporary settlement for war workers and their families.

Vanport housing was not meant to be permanent, but it became so for many African-American families. In 1948 the Columbia River flooded, and the dike protecting Vanport broke. Nearly 17,000 people were left homeless as a result of the flood, and those left homeless were disproportionately African American.



Albina residents picket Emanuel Hospital prior to its 1970s expansion.

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

After the flood, many African Americans moved to the area that is now known as the Rose Quarter. This area was located between the downtown and the Eastside both of which were in the process of being developed.

In November 1956 the decision was made to build a sports coliseum in the current Rose Quarter district. The city planning commission claimed that housing in the area was substandard. This was just one of several projects that forced many African Americans in the area to move once again.

The African-American community protested the expansion of Emanuel because they were frustrated at continually being forced to move to make way for development. Successive postwar construction projects in the Albina neighborhood-the Memorial Coliseum in the 1950s, Interstate 5 in the 1960s, and the Emanuel Hospital expansion in the 1970s—resulted in a steady migration northward.



## Black Men Built the United States Capitol

### Book shines light on achievements

Black History Month is a time to honor the achievements of African Americans throughout the United States, but the contributions of African Americans to our nation's greatest monuments and memorials in Washington, D.C. are often glossed over by historians.

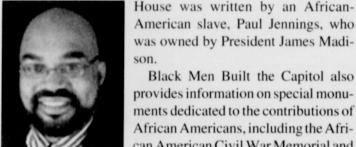
Author Jesse J. Holland's Black Men Built the Capitol: Discovering African American History in and around Washington, D.C., presents littleknown details and statistics about the role of

blacks in the creation of the White House, the Lincoln Memorial and other historic sites.

For example, several places inside and outside the Capitol can be directly linked to slave labor, including parts of the Statuary Hall, the old Senate chamber and the exposed original stone work of the East Front extension of the Capitol.

The National Mall was the site of Jesse J. Holland several slave markets visible from the U.S. Capitol, including two locations near the current Department of Education.

The first tell-all book about life inside the White



American slave, Paul Jennings, who was owned by President James Madi-

Black Men Built the Capitol also provides information on special monuments dedicated to the contributions of African Americans, including the African American Civil War Memorial and the Frederick Douglass Museum.

Holland has covered politics from the U.S. Capitol and the White House for The Associated Press. More information about his

book can be found at jessejholland.com.

