

# Limited gains made by Negroes in urban areas of United States, but he's still short of goal

By Harry Ferguson  
UPI Staff Writer

The urban Negro in the United States has made limited gains toward equality this year but still is far short of his goal.

A survey by United Press International of the nation's 25 largest cities shows that it is improbable, if not impossible, that 1963 will be the year of decision in the Negro fight for absolute equality. The tempo of Negro demonstrations in the first half of 1963 misled many persons into believing a major breakthrough had been achieved or was at hand.

Between May 1 and July 19 there were demonstrations in 153 cities scattered through 30 states, most of them along the Eastern Seaboard. But when quiet was restored, most of the gains were limited and some of them were only on paper. It appears 1963 will go down in history as the year in which the Negro plowed and planted the fields of equality. It will take 10 years, perhaps longer, to reap the harvest.

Negro leaders are not publicly claiming major victories. The UPI asked the Rev. Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership, James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality and Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to designate the city or town which they felt was dealing with the problem in the best way. All declined to reply, inviting the conclusion that they were dissatisfied with conditions everywhere.

Facts and figures presented here represent conditions in the nation's 25 biggest cities and may not be valid in terms of all the Negroes in the nation. Here is a breakdown of how the urban Negro stood at the halfway mark of 1963:

**Housing:** No major Negro gains since the UPI conducted a survey a year ago. Everywhere the pattern is the same: Whites prefer not to live as neighbors

with Negroes and if they can afford it they move to the suburbs. Between 1950 and 1960 the white population of Chicago declined by 601,223; the Negro population increased by 320,372. There are many "pepper and salt" neighborhoods where whites and Negroes live together because they cannot afford to do anything else. In Atlanta the Negro population comprising about 40 per cent of the total lives on one-fifth to one-sixth of the residential land.

In San Antonio, Tex., there is a development containing 75 houses selling for \$22,000 and up. It advertises that it is the only integrated housing development in the nation. So far, no whites have chosen to live there.

**Public Office:** The Negro does fairly well in appointive jobs, but not so good in elective offices. San Antonio, San Diego, Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans have no Negroes in elective jobs. The Negro fares best in New York where he has a president of Manhattan Borough, several city councilmen and a Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell.

**Public Accommodations:** Much progress for the Negro has been made in this field. The bus problem has almost ceased to exist. There has been a quiet and orderly integration of swimming

pools, parks and golf courses in most cities. But there has been no great Negro rush to use such facilities. There has been only a small and token integration of barber shops and beauty parlors, but the Negroes seem to prefer to take their patronage to businesses run by members of their own race.

**Hospitals:** It is difficult to be definitive about how the Negro patient fares because too many cities have laws against identifying persons by race or color. The 10 denominational hospitals in Minneapolis say patients, doctors and nurses are completely integrated. In Memphis one of the three large city hospitals is staffed entirely by Negroes and treats only Negroes.

**Job Opportunities:** Negroes complain labor unions, especially in the North, are discriminating against them. Labor leaders concede there is some truth in it, and President George Meany of the AFL-CIO told Congress the other day it should pass a strong law to "mop up these areas of discrimination which still persist in our own ranks." Negro leaders complained about the Electricians' Union in Philadelphia, Cleveland and San Diego. Candid labor leaders say that most unions have long lists of apprentice

applications and Negroes are not on them. Other job opportunities vary widely. All major department stores in Washington have Negro clerks; only one major department store in Houston does so.

**Jail Treatment:** St. Louis, Boston and Atlanta index prisoners by color, but no other cities do so. Negro prisoners are segregated in the jails of Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston and Cincinnati. Negro leaders voiced few complaints about police departments but did criticize the activities of individual policemen in some cases.

**Churches:** The area in which there has been the least trouble. However, there has been no widespread integration of worshippers because Negroes prefer to attend Negro churches in their own neighborhoods.

**Public Hiring:** Most of the 25 largest cities operate under Civil Service or fair employment ordinances. There seems to be a tendency to keep the number of Negroes on the public payroll in direct ratio to the percentage of Negroes in the population. There is a heavy percentage of Negroes in such categories as laborers and garbage collectors. All cities reporting agree there are fewer Negroes in the white collar category than in the laborer classification.

**Professional Opportunities:** Integration of the bar and medical associations is complete in 16 cities. The other cities vary. In Dallas the medical society is integrated but the bar association is not. Negroes have their own lawyers' association in Houston. In St. Louis they have their own medical forum.

**Vocational Schools:** In most large cities the Negro is well off. Houston gives vocational training in four of the five Negro high schools. New Orleans has a vocational institution which is integrated, but the private vocational schools are segregated. Smith-Hughes School in Atlanta has 11 Negro students out of 4,618.

**Public Schools:** In the nine years since the Supreme Court

decision two patterns have developed. One is "segregation by area," meaning that many schools are predominantly Negro because they are located in Negro neighborhoods. In Washington, 115 public schools have more than 90 per cent Negro pupils. Nineteen have more than 90 per cent white students. The other development is that in the 25 largest cities the percentage of Negro pupils consistently is larger than that of Negro teachers.



MR. AND MRS. EVERETT GREEN

## Silver Lake couple honored

Special to The Bulletin

FORT ROCK — Newlyweds Mr. and Mrs. Everett Green of Silver Lake were honored recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Klerk.

Guests for the social time were the board of supervisors of the Fort Rock - Silver Lake Soil Conservation District and their wives. A gift was presented to the honored guests following refreshments served by the hostess.

The Greens were married recently at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Attendants for the couple were Fred Greenfield of Bend and Mrs. Hulda Holland of Colfax. The bride is the former Kathleen Fritz of Colfax, Wash. The bridegroom is work unit conservationist for the SCD.

Guests at the wedding included the bride's four daughters and Green's mother, Mrs. Aletha Green.

Looking for a car? Check Classification No. 109 for best results.

## Temperatures

High and low temperatures in the 24 hours ending at 4 a.m. PDT today.

	High	Low
Bend	80	38
Baker	84	43
Brookings	78	47
Klamath Falls	83	46
Medford	87	48
North Bend	86	53
Pendleton	84	52
Portland	70	56
Redmond	83	38
Salem	73	52
The Dalles	79	59
Chicago	83	72
Los Angeles	80	63
New York	86	63
Phoenix	104	84

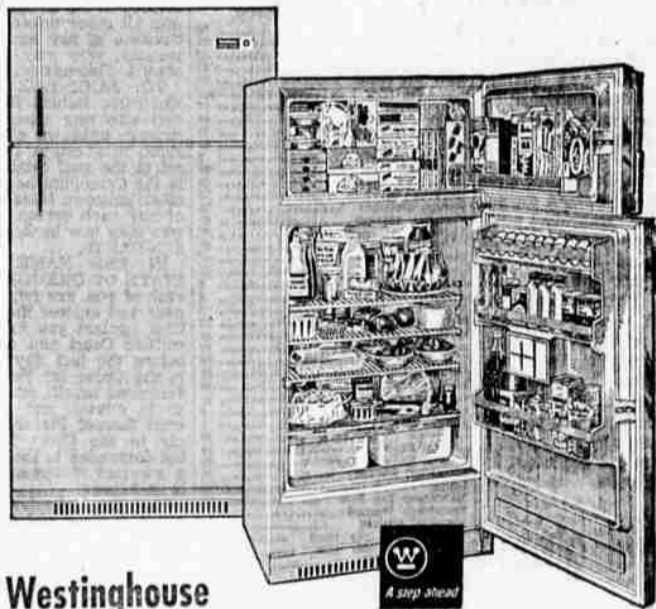
## LOTS OF PRACTICE

LONDON (UPI)—Joanna Ainin, the 22-year-old daughter of Paramount Chief Nana Fosu Gyabour II of Ghana, has won a place in an exclusive London drama school, but is not worried about stage fright.

"My father practices polygamy and with so many brothers and sisters we have to compete to get any notice taken of us at all," she said Tuesday.



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