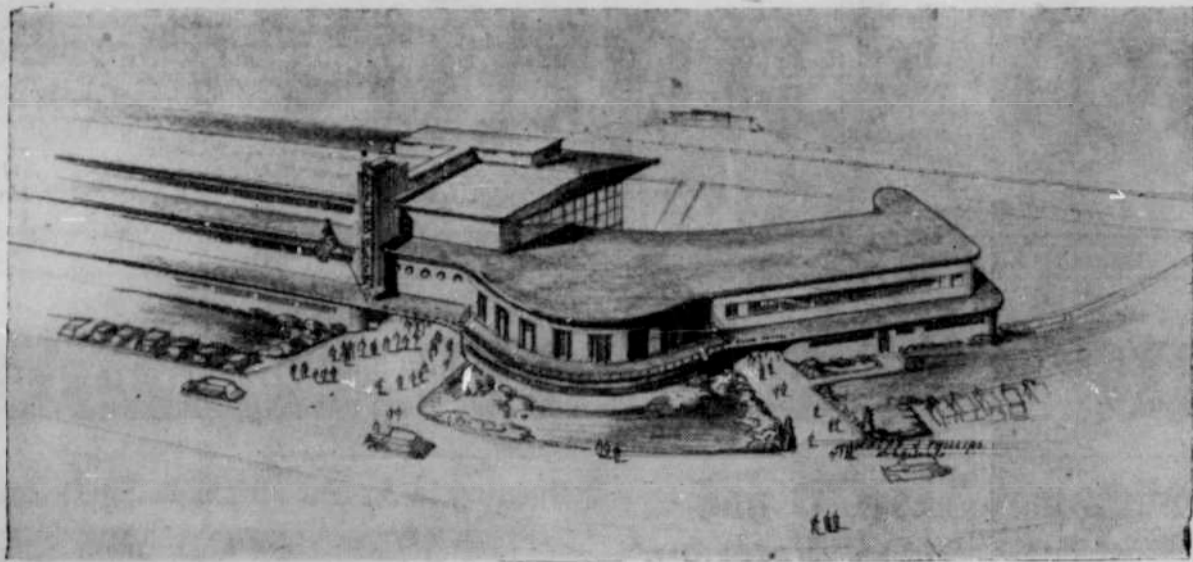


PROPOSED NEW HOME OF PORTLAND MEADOWS RACE TRACK



Loking Forward

As we go into the year 1946, the Executive Secretary wishes to present the following goals for the consideration of the Board of Directors and the Membership:

I. Industrial Relations

A. We shall intensify our efforts to create job opportunities which will be available to persons on the basis of their ability to perform.

B. We shall seek specifically to assist in the opening of enough jobs to care for the needs of Negro residents. It is estimated that 1000 jobs above the pre-war level will be needed to satisfy this need.

C. We recognize the efforts of, and shall give wholehearted cooperation to, other groups interested in these objectives. Among such groups are the United States Employment Service, Veterans Administration, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Office for Vocational Opportunity.

D. We shall institute a worker-education program, directed toward assisting Negroes and others who seek our service to succeed on the job. Such a program will be carried out through individual counselling, forums, meetings, distribution of printed materials, and in cooperation with church, union, and community groups.

E. We shall study the practices and policies of all labor unions operating in the Portland area; we shall assist the unions in adjusting policy when they want and need our help.

F. We shall seek to make all existing vocational training opportunity available to Negroes.

G. We shall seek the cooperation of proper public officials in Oregon on the State, County, and Municipal level, to eliminate discriminatory employment practices on all public works and on all contracts let by political subdivisions.

NOTE: This is not suggesting a quota system of hiring. If approved, it will simply insure all citizens an opportunity to work on public works and on government jobs for which they are fully qualified.

H. We shall constantly study the local industrial scene; release our findings periodically, and point out inequalities and unmet needs to proper officials, public, private, labor, management, etc.

II. Housing

A. We shall carry out an intensive education program which will point out the fallacy in the myth that property values deteriorate when non-white families are in residence; the evil and costly effects of the Ghetto; the slum; and of compressing a group of people into a pre-determined area of a city.

B. We shall disseminate information relative to the need for a constructive program of low cost public housing for Portland.

C. We shall confer with realtors, real estate dealers, home builders, and Federal Housing Authority Officials, endeavoring to obtain more liberal thought on the number and location of homes which will be made available to Negro families.

D. We shall continue to oppose housing restrictions on a racial basis. We will reiterate our suggestion that "Standards of Occupancy" be substituted for racial restrictive agreements, thus giving adequate protection to all, and eliminating the undemocratic racist implication.

III. Public Education

We shall increase the tempo of our Public Education by:

1. Establishment of a Speakers' Bureau.
2. The expanded use of printed materials for distribution. This will include the best materials available free or at small cost, and the distribution of original messages and research.
3. More extensive use of visual materials; posters, bulletins, and movies.
4. Seek cooperation of local newspapers and radio stations.
5. Continuation of our quarterly membership meetings, with outstanding speakers and programs.
6. Cooperation with other groups whose purposes are similar to those outlined above.

IV. Other Services

1. We shall continue to make our services available to all local groups; and to study and examine the practices of local agencies,

(Continued on page 3)

WILL JOE LOUIS RETAIN HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP?

What is the price of a boxing championship nowadays? What is required of a fighter when he lays his title on the line? The prizefight business is now becoming beclouded with speculation and the speculators are leaving nothing undone to see that the game is played to their best advantage.

The boxing commissions are much to blame for the side agreement in which fighters are guaranteed a bonus "if I lose."

What is left for the public to believe as to the squareness of these types of matches? A week or so ago, we saw Red Cochrane, welterweight champion of the world, trade his title for \$50,000, when he met Marty Servo in Madison Square Garden. The fourth round was the end. Cochrane, after having been knocked down, staggered to his feet only to fall in the referee's arms to save himself from further "punishment." This buying across the counter does the boxing game no good.

Illinois Boxing Commission was aware that Joe Louis was forced to give James J. Braddock 10 per cent of his ring earnings in every subsequent fight as long as he remained champion, if Louis won the title. Louis won, of course, and has kept his agreement with Braddock who may live a life of luxury from Louis' fists where his own failed him.

Fritzie Zivic, who won the welterweight championship from Henry Armstrong, is in court today trying to collect monies due him from the purses of Red Cochrane. And so it goes.

The gentlemen who are the generals of the "manly art of self defense" are on the look now for a colorful heavyweight champion.

Not that Louis is not a great fighter but Louis doesn't fit into their present day scheme of things. It is the "out of the ring money" which goes lacking, and coffers have run dry on many promotional fronts, i.e., the use of Louis' name for commercial advertising by white companies.

In Madison Square Garden in New York in June, Joe will meet Billy Conn again with his heavyweight championship of the world on the line.

In Conn, the "Men of Broadway" see a glamorous champion. They will be able to knead him into a million-dollar promotional enterprise. They will have unbounded interest in making a fire-side hero out of him and will sell him in song and story, where on the other hand, they have shied away from building this same interest around Joe Louis.

Between the races, sportmanship in America is becoming fairer on the field contest. But that is where it ends.

A black champion is a tempter in a teapot for the professional promoters. We have witnessed their rise to the pinnacle of fistiana. We have witnessed them becoming the victims of high pressure generalship, soon to be found without money or title, and wild-eyed as to what had happened to them.

We saw Joe Gans that memorable day at Goldfield—an man

dying from the ravages of tuberculosis—forced to fight and surrender his title to Battling Nelson the "Durable Dane" after 45 gruelling rounds George Dixon tasted the bitter cup of Hemlock and was sacrificed upon the altar of promotional greed.

Jack Johnson fell into the trap the cunning and deceptive promoters had laid for him thru the use of women of the opposite race, thereby taking his money and leaving him in disgrace. And Tiger Flowers' middleweight title was handed to Mickey Walker in the old Coliseum on a silver platter.

Henry Armstrong, holder of the lightweight, featherweight, and welterweight titles all at the same time, fought from one division back into the other, until one day we saw him in the ring unsteady, with his legs wide apart, his eyes closed bleeding, feeling out for an opponent who was not there; Fritzie Zivic stood back out of his reach, having taken his last possession, his welterweight crown. The constant reducing and gaining to meet different weight requirements sapped Armstrong's vitality.

"HAVE YOU DONATED TO THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND?"

Public Education

It is stated elsewhere in this report that the Negro population of Portland was small and unobtrusive prior to the migration. This means that few Portlanders have had the opportunity to become acquainted with Negroes. This unfortunate interpretation of Negro life is perpetuated by a distorted reporting of the news, by stereotyped movies, and by the omission of the achievements and contributions of Negroes from our school textbooks.

We sincerely believe that many of the inequalities and injustices directed against Negroes in Portland are bred more often by misinformation than by malice. We look, therefore, upon our Public Education Program, which deals with the correction of this misinformation, as fundamental to any lasting progress in the area of race relations. It has been shown elsewhere in this report how misinformation has resulted in many inequalities in the areas of both employment and housing.

We have PRESENTED SPEAKERS TO MORE THAN 120 AUDIENCES, including the following: League of Women Voters; War Manpower Commission Conference; Portland Teachers Association; Catholic Conference on Industrial Relations; Portland Conference of Social Work; Kiwanis Club of Astoria; College Assemblies at Reed; Marylhurst, and Mt. Angel Colleges; and many other community, church, and school

groups. Three of our speakers have been persons of international fame. They were

- (1) Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary, National Urban League;
- (2) Dr. Melville Jacobs, Anthropologist, Author, and Professor;
- (3) Langston Hughes, outstanding Author and Poet.

In these meetings, the aggregate attendance has been in excess of 30,000 persons.

We have DISTRIBUTED MORE THAN 8,000 PIECES OF LITERATURE on the subject of race and industrial relations.

We have PARTICIPATED IN TWO RADIO PROGRAMS.

The Urban League recognizes the need for a more intensive and comprehensive program of Public Education. We shall attempt to spearhead a coordinated effort during 1946, with the cooperation of other organizations in the community.

We shall make a determined effort to induce the local press to cease using the racial designation in the treatment of news about Negroes. Since Negroes are the only persons identified in news reporting, we believe it to be unfair. Certainly many Portlanders acquire a fallacious and unfavorable attitude after reading news treated with this technique.

THE ROCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE
By TOPPS

1895-59 HRS. - \$12.33
1945-45 HRS. - APPROX \$50

A 500-FOOT TANK SHIP EXPANDS 12-14 INCHES IN CARGO OF OIL IS LOADED

SOME TIMES I WONDER IF I SHOULDN'T SEE A PSYCHIATRIST!

DIODEGENE USED TO SCENT HIS FEET, BELIEVING THE RISING VAPORS PERFUMED HIS BODY

THAT IS A BALLOON

A NEW JERSEY 3-YEAR-OLD CAN IDENTIFY 121 TYPES OF AIRCRAFT

I GOT TO GET A BRIBE IN CELERY FOR "BUYING" THIS

A WISCONSIN MAN SOWS SALT IN THE SOIL, RAISES SALTED CELERY



1. VERIFICATION—Typical of hundreds of cases handled "on the spot" is this one at Godman Field, Ky., in which Cpl. Stephen O. Lawrence tells Grant Hawkins, ARC field director, of Indianapolis, Ind., that he is worried about an emergency at home. Field Director Hawkins rushes a message to the chapter asking for verification which may be needed by the commanding officer in deciding the question of Cpl. Lawrence's furlough.



2. NOTIFICATION—Field Director Hawkins passes on to Cpl. Lawrence the report from the chapter and the assurance that Home Service is already on the job helping the family. He offers to lend the serviceman the money he may need for the trip if his request for a furlough is granted by the commanding officer.



3. AUTHORIZATION—After obtaining the furlough from his unit commander, the worried GI goes to Operations Officer Maj. E. C. Gleed of Kansas City, Mo., to see if anything is going his way. The major notes the urgency of the situation.



4. TRANSPORTATION—From Godman Field, Lawrence rides an army transport plane as far as Columbus, Ohio, a big jump on the way to Philadelphia. Early the next day, he is at home. "Nothing like the Red Cross in an emergency," said Lawrence.

NANCE'S BAR-B-Q
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