



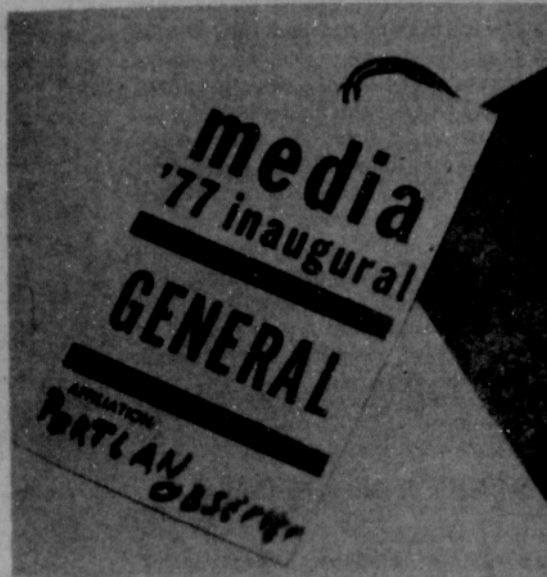
State Senator Betty Roberts, co-chairman of Carter's Oregon campaign, meets the press. Larry Smith in center.



Representative Al Ullman greets Oregon visitors at Oregon reception.



State Senator Bill McCoy rests after a busy day of inaugural functions.



Graduation featured

On Tuesday, February 15, 1977, a Graduation Show will be presented by Montgomery Wards at the Jantzen Beach Store. The participants are the finalists from the Junior Miss Black Oregon Pageant. They are: 1976 Junior Miss Black Oregon, Kim Swopes and 1976 finalist: Sheri Crews, Kelli Jarrell, La Tennia McCoy, Crystal Warren and Dorreen Warren.

The show will be divided up into two categories: At 6:30 the girls will freeze model in the store; at 7:00 in the Wendy Ward Room on the 2nd floor, each girl will do individual ramp modeling. This modeling class is open to girls 10-12 years old. Any information regarding classes call 283-4411, ext.300. Instructor for the class is Ms. Kathy Brewer, a Montgomery Wards model.

Miller takes corps EEO post

Richard M. Miller has been appointed Equal Employment Opportunity Officer for the Portland District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, according to Colonel Harvey L. Arnold, Jr., District Engineer. Miller replaces Kevin Collins who is now serving as EEO Officer for the Corps' North Pacific Division.

In his new assignment, Miller will be responsible for advising the District Engineer on procedures, regulations and other matters pertaining to the District's EEO program. He will also work with the District's special EEO counselors, including the Federal Women's Program and Spanish-Speaking Program, and will act as liaison between the District management and the community.

Miller comes to the Portland District after 23 years of military service which

included two tours in Vietnam, a three-year tour in Germany and various assignments in the United States. In his last post at Fort Sam Houston, Miller served as EEO Officer for the Fifth Army.

In addition to studying psychology and sociology at the Universities of Kentucky and Maryland, Miller attended the Department of Defense Foreign Service Institute and the Race Relations Institute. He also served as commissioner and chairman of the Human Relations Commission in Colorado Springs.

Miller, who was raised in the Pacific Northwest and attended high school in Portland, now lives in Aloha with his wife, Delores and their daughter. He plans to become an active volunteer with the Kidney Association of Oregon, Inc.

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PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

From the Department of Housing and Urban Development

Your Housing Rights:

Racial discrimination in the sale or rental of all housing is illegal under a Supreme Court decision upholding an 1866 Act of Congress. *You can be helped if, because of race, any of these things happened:

- You were denied the opportunity to buy or rent a house or apartment.
- You were told a house or an apartment wasn't available when it really was.
- You were offered different terms or conditions of sale or rental than someone else.

YOU CAN.....

take your complaint directly to court

- You can immediately file a suit in a Federal Court. You may wish to consult an attorney or local Legal Aid Society for assistance.
- The Court could stop the sale of the house or the rental of an apartment to someone else. It could help make it possible to buy or rent the housing you want. It could award you damages and court costs or take other actions that could help you.

OR ELSE YOU CAN

call on the Federal Government for help

Under the Civil Rights Act of 1968, it is illegal to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin:

- In the sale or rental of housing or residential lots
- In advertising the sale or rental of housing
- In the financing of housing
- In the provision of real estate brokerage services

The nearest local HUD Office will be glad to assist you in preparing your complaint. There are offices throughout the Nation. Try your telephone book if you live in a large city under: U.S. Government, Housing and Urban Development.

- * 42 USC & 1982 - Civil Rights Act of 1968
- + 42 USC & 3061 - Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 as amended by 42 USC - 5308(b) - Housing and Community Development Act of 1974



EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY



Mayor Neil Goldschmidt enjoys hospitality.

Oregonians attend inaugural events

by Jeff Hill

On January 20th, 1977 there took place a transfer of power, usually a normal transfer, but in this case it was truly unique. Power came to the new President, Jimmy Carter, in a ceremony that has become an American tradition, but under circumstances that will be recorded in history as a first.

Jimmy Carter's rise to the Presidency brings with it the South's return to the White House for the first time in a century. The transfer of Presidential power to Carter also marks the return of the nation's highest office to a man elected by the people. As the first elected President since the resignation of Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter will lead a people still disillusioned, skeptical and fearful of Presidential abuse of power. In assuming the office, Carter, age 52, is statistically young for the job, and will be leading a government in which the President and the majority in Congress are of the same party for the first time since 1968. Despite his long campaign, which led to his ascent to the Presidency, Jimmy Carter remains largely unpredictable as our national leader. However, this unpredictability does not seem to pose a threat in the minds of the general public.

From every state in the Union, and even abroad, thousands flocked to our nation's Capitol to see the new President and wish him well as he undertook the duties of office. It was an historical sight long to be remembered by all who attended. In keeping with his promise of a "Peoples Inauguration" thousands of Americans received invitations to come to the city of Washington and take part in a week long series of inaugural activities. In addition, senators and congressmen

were provided with tickets to pass along to their constituents who desired to join the throng for the swearing in ceremony on the portico of the capitol. Braving the unusually cold winter, thousands of Americans travelled hundreds of thousands of miles to hear the short 36 word oath of office which officially made Jimmy Carter the 39th President of the United States of America, and the speech that followed. As Carter finished the oath of office there came a deafening cheer from the crowd and smiles filled the sea of faces. As President Carter approached the microphone a strange hush came over the crowd, broken only by the never ending click of cameras.

Jimmy Carter began his 1,196 word inaugural Address by turning to his predecessor to thank him "for all he has done to heal our land." Quoting his high school teacher, Carter told the crowd that "We must adjust to changing times and still hold to unchanging principles."

He pledged that there was no nobler task for America than to undertake a new beginning to bring about a just and peaceful world.

In lines familiar to those of John F. Kennedy's inaugural address, Carter asserted that America's strength was so "sufficient that it need not be proven in combat - a quiet strength based not merely on the size of an arsenal, but on the nobility of our ideas," and that we would "...fight our wars against poverty, ignorance and injustice, for those are the enemies against which our forces can be honorably marshalled."

In an obvious reference to the people of Africa he proclaimed that "The world itself is dominated by a new spirit. Peoples more numerous and more politically aware are craving and now demanding their place in the sun-not just

for the benefit of their own physical condition, but for basic human rights."

But what has Oregon to gain by this transfer of power to a new President? Among Oregonians attending the inauguration was State Senator Bill McCoy who felt Carter's first address to America was "Appropriate for the time" and shows that this man "...truly represents the hopes and ideas of our people." Senator McCoy went on to say. He felt that Carter would "better represent the needs of Black people than any other president before." McCoy felt "The problems faced by Black people were the same across the county, high levels of unemployment, the need to obtain good housing, and the ability to secure loans, and Carter understands this. I think he will address these problems head on for the benefit of all people."

"The Civil War Is Over!" Proclaimed State Senator Fred Heard, former Co-Chairperson for the Oregon Carter/Mondale campaign. Senator Heard felt Oregon would have a lot to gain from the policies of the new administration, "Coming from the state of Georgia, which in many ways is like Oregon, Jimmy Carter understands the needs of agriculture, and the needs of rural America and working people." Senator Heard felt "Carter has gained the confidence of the people and when you have that confidence you can then provide leadership." He went on to offer the hope that when the President "Sent his unemployment package to congress he would be more specific." That unemployment program will be part of a 30 billion dollar package to strengthen the economy. Included in the package will be provisions for public jobs, tax cuts and other stimulus to aid in an economic recovery from recession.