

PRIDE

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phobes would not see it that way. Mike Eyster, director of housing, said a past incident where racial slurs were shouted at the residents of the Multicultural Hall made him decide it was more likely PRIDE Hall could be the target of hate.

Members of both the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Alliance and proponents of the PRIDE Hall said although they were disappointed by the veto, they were looking forward to working with the University ad-

ministration to deal with the concerns that prompted the PRIDE Hall proposal.

Jason Wicklund, co-chair of the PRIDE Hall committee, said he was optimistic about tackling homophobia.

"I think the committee as a whole is disappointed," he said. "But I think the issues brought about by [PRIDE Hall] are getting attention. I'm looking forward to moving on and working with the University."

Nina Thompson, a supporter of PRIDE Hall, had one reservation. "The one thing I fear is that they

didn't research the hall as much as they should've," she said. "I know Mike Eyster did."

But Thompson was optimistic about the future.

"What did come out of this is a greater awareness about homophobia and racism," she said. "We're going to involve the administration in the future. I think if we do that there's a better chance we will be successful."

Whether a greater awareness of homophobia exists now, North America certainly has a greater awareness of the PRIDE

Hall proposal.

Last Thursday, the media's discovery of the proposal sparked a series of newscasts in cities such as Portland, Seattle and New York City.

At the University of Toronto, delayed news of PRIDE Hall motivated a student group to plan to lobby the Canadian university to develop something similar.

Sean Carroll, a student at the State University of New York at Albany, watched a newscast featuring the campus PRIDE Hall proposal at his Brooklyn,

New York residence.

Carroll wrote a letter that condemned the proposal to the editors of the New York Times, the Oregonian, the Albany Student Press and the Oregon Daily Emerald.

In an interview, Carroll said PRIDE Hall ran counter to the goals of diversity.

"Everything an activist is trying to do is trying to get their group more included in what's going on," he said. "If a [gay] student is harassed and the only response to that is the student moves away, I think that's a problem."

about what King means to them.

To Sheloman Byrd, a BSU member, hearing others' feelings about King can be a revealing and insightful experience.

"To me, the most important event, if people choose to do nothing else, is to come to the candlelight vigil," Byrd said. "The vigil will allow people to learn about the day and what Martin Luther King means to them."

"Personally, this day is sentimental to me because from fourth through sixth grade my school put on an annual play called 'Martin

to me.

"I think that this holiday is one of the few days that all people actually can come together and unite to promote peace and civil rights through nonviolence."

The last event the BSU is hosting is a dance Jan. 16 in the EMU Ballroom. This dance is sponsored by BSU and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, and will take place from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. The cost of admission is \$3 at the door.

"The dance is the place for people to put their groove on," said

recognition, some thinking and reflecting about the importance of this man's life. It seems that, for many holidays, people just use the day as an excuse to sleep in or to go skiing or whatever. But they never stop to think about why they're getting the day off.

"Martin Luther King had been a man thrust into the forefront at a time that was right for a movement and at a time that had been right for his leadership. His contributions toward the civil rights movement should be recognized and remembered."

Four die in U.S. military plane crash

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT, Germany — A U.S. military refueling plane crashed and burst into flames Wednesday night near the Dutch border, killing all four crew members, the Air Force said.

All of the victims were from Washington state, and were due to return home on Friday, military officials said.

The KC-135 plane, assigned temporarily to a NATO base near the northwestern German town of Geilenkirchen, was making its final landing approach after a refueling run when it crashed at 7:30 p.m. (10:30 a.m. PST) about two miles from the base.

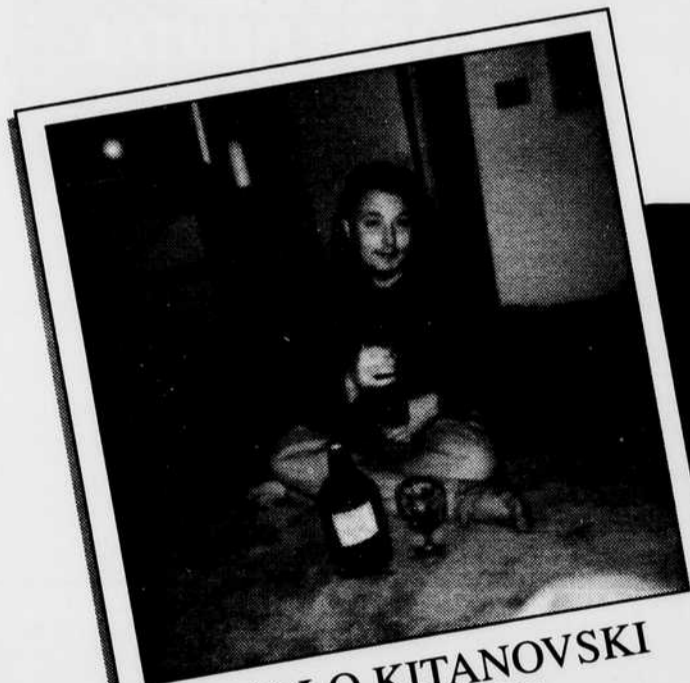
It took more than 100 Dutch and German firefighters about three hours to extinguish the burning plane, which can carry up to 83,000 pounds of fuel.

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| 1957 January. Black ministers form what became known as Southern Christian Leadership Conference. King is named its first president one month later. | 30 mph in a 25 mph zone. January 30. King's house is bombed. |
| 1959 King visits India. He had a lifelong admiration for Mohandas K. Gandhi and credited Gandhi's passive resistance techniques for his civil rights successes. | 1958 King's first book published, <i>Stride Toward Freedom</i> (Harper), his recollections of the Montgomery bus boycott. While King is promoting his book in a Harlem bookstore, an African-American woman stabs him. |
| 1962 King meets with President John F. Kennedy to urge support for civil rights. | 1960 King leaves for Atlanta to pastor his father's church, Ebenezer Baptist Church. |
| 1964 King's book published: <i>Why We Can't Wait</i> . December 10. King wins Nobel Peace Prize. | 1963 King leads protests in Birmingham for desegregated department store facilities and fair hiring. April. King is arrested after demonstrating in defiance of a court order. King writes "Letter From Birmingham Jail." This eloquent letter, later widely circulated, became a classic of the civil rights movement. August 28. 250,000 civil rights supporters attend the March on Washington. At the Lincoln Memorial, King delivers the famous "I have a dream" speech. |
| 1965 January 18. King successfully registers to vote at the Hotel Albert in Selma, Ala. and is assaulted by James George Robinson of Birmingham. February. King continues to protest discrimination in voter registration, is arrested and jailed. He meets with President Lyndon B. Johnson February 9 and other American leaders about voting rights for African-Americans. March 16-21. King and 3,200 people march from Selma to Montgomery. SOURCE: SeattleTimes.com | 1968 April 4. King is assassinated in Memphis, Tenn., by James Earl Ray. 1986 January 20 is the first national celebration of King's birthday as a holiday. |

Katie Nesse/Emerald

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