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May 5, 1862**

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THE WEEK IN REVIEW

High School Shooting

Two students of Columbine High School attacked students with guns and explosives in a suicide mission. Twenty five students and teachers may have been killed. The gunmen's intention was to target minorities and athletes. They were found dead of self-inflicted gunshot wounds, with what appeared to be bombs around their bodies.

NATO Attacks

NATO continued to launch attacks across Yugoslavia with U.S. helicopters and troops heading toward Albania. Their mission is to assist in the alliance's attack on Yugoslav ground forces and stop their campaign to rid Kosovo of its ethnic Albanian majority. Their main targets are a dozen select towns and cities.

Church Fires

Jay Scott Ballinger, a 36-year old Indiana satan worshipper was indicted on charges of setting fire to seven churches in Indiana and three in Georgia, including one in which a volunteer firefighter died. The Justice Department has not decided yet on whether Ballinger should seek the death penalty in the Georgia case. He recently admitted to burning 30 to 50 churches in 11 states between 1994 and 1998.

Vitamin C

The new recommended daily allowance by Government researchers is to double or triple the intake of Vitamin C because of its cancer-fighting ability. The National Institute of Health stated that the RDA for vitamin C should be increased from 60 milligrams to between 100 and 200 mg.

Killer Virus

A new virus in Malaysia had already claimed more than 90 lives and recently killed some stray dogs in Malaysia. This rare strain, called Nipah virus is named after the village where its first victim died. Similarly in Japan, a dozen victims had died of Japanese encephalitis.

Rosa Parks

The Senate had voted unanimously to award Rosa Parks with a Congressional Medal for surrendering her bus seat to a white man that sparked the civil rights movement. Her arrest in 1955 led to a yearlong bus boycott by blacks spearheaded by the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

New Dinosaur Species

Two new heavily armored dinosaur species were uncovered by James Kirkland from the Ecologie of Eastern Utah in Price, about 100 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The species found are either an ankylosaur, club-tailed armored dinosaur or nodosaur.

Cloning Goats

A Canadian biotechnology company successfully cloned goat triplets to produce spider silk in goat's milk for medicinal use. The spider silk is valuable in helping to repair broken limbs and torn tissue. Cloning the sheep was done in a way similar to the cloning Dolly the sheep in 1997. The major concern is that the technology used could lead to the cloning of humans.

Colorado Remembers School Shooting Victims

By DAN WHITCOMB

LITTLETON, Colo., April 27 (Reuters) - With church bells pealing across the state, residents of Colorado remembered the victims of the Columbine High School massacre with a moment of silence on Tuesday, while three more slain students were laid to rest.

The solemn tribute began at 11:21 a.m. local time (1:21 p.m. EDT) (1721 GMT), exactly one week after gunshots first rang out in the school located in Littleton, a suburban community outside Denver. Fifteen people, including the two student gunmen, lost their lives in the rampage.

Radio and television stations in Colorado also observed the moment of silence.

The tolling of the bells was the only sound heard in downtown Denver, where an electronic billboard near the airport read, "Colorado, joined in grief."

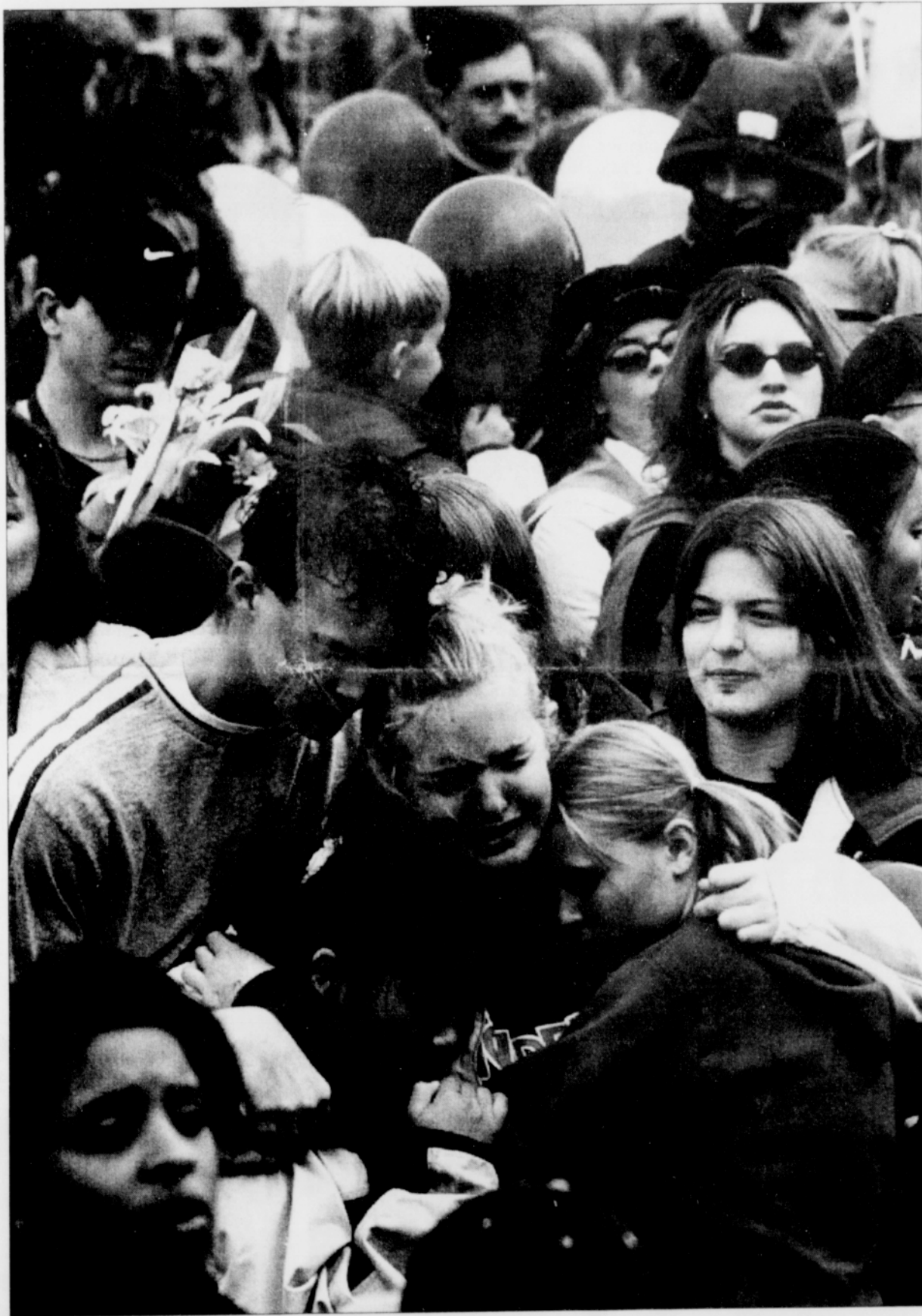
A giant blue ribbon emblazoned with the word "Columbine" fluttered from the outer wall of a sports stadium in Colorado's capital city, and blue ribbons with the initials "CHS" were seen on jacket and coat lapels around town.

Police said Eric Harris, 18, and Dylan Klebold, 17, used guns and bombs to kill 12 fellow students and a popular teacher before taking their own lives. More than 20 others injured by bullets and flying shrapnel from pipe bombs survived.

Three student victims of the attack were buried on Tuesday: Corey DePooter, Matthew Kechter and Kyle Velasquez, who was laid to rest with a military honour guard.

At Velasquez's funeral, family friend John Newhauser told mourners, "It is not right for the old to bury the young."

In addition, police in Littleton reviewed hundreds of leads in an attempt to learn how Harris and Klebold amassed the high-powered weaponry and explosives used in the attack.



The search for clues led Jefferson County sheriffs to Klebold's prom date, Robyn Anderson, 18, who was being

treated as a witness in the case, not a suspect, county officials said. Anderson did not answer telephone

calls or answer the door on Tuesday at the Littleton home where she lives with her mother.

The Jefferson County Sheriff's department said the woman, identified in local media reports, was cooperating with police and that she had been released after being questioned on Monday.

In Washington, U.S. President Bill Clinton cited the tragedy in pushing his proposal to keep certain firearms away from young people by closing what he called "a dangerous loophole that was likely exploited in Littleton, which allows people to buy weapons at gun shows without any background checks at all."

A gun shop owner in Colorado Springs, about 60 miles (96 km) south of Denver, said he recognized Harris' picture from television as someone who had come into his store with four other teens trying to buy a machine gun and a silencer.

But owner Mel Bernstein said he threw the youths out of the store because he thought they were too young. Published reports also said a Denver gun show organizer had turned over to federal agents lists of exhibitors.

Under a Colorado state law passed in 1993 it is a felony for parents to permit a juvenile to possess a handgun if the parent knows there is a substantial risk the juvenile would use the handgun to commit a felony. But the law allows adults to give minors hunting rifles.

Harris and Klebold belonged to a group at Columbine High School known as the "Trench Coat Mafia," whose members, students who considered themselves social outcasts, wore dark clothing and revelled in talk of war and war games.

To help "give students a feeling of safety," the Jefferson County school board voted late on Monday to ban students from wearing black trench coats to school or school-sponsored events.

Oregon Takes Major Step Towards Reconciliation in its "Day of Acknowledgement"

By AMALIE YOUNG
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

SALEM, Ore. (AP) - It wasn't that long ago.

"Coloreds" in Oregon were shunned from white neighborhoods. Signs above shops read "dogs or Mexicans not allowed." Japanese-Americans were shipped out of their homes and into internment camps.

Now, 150 years after passing a law to bar "negroes and mulattoes" from the Oregon Territory, Oregonians gathered on Thursday to recognize the state's discriminatory past.

"No more will we tolerate injustice," Myrlie Evers-Williams, former chairwoman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told those at the Capitol for the Day of Acknowledgment. "No

more will we tolerate hatred and intolerance."

Earlier in the day, both the House and Senate approved resolutions commemorating Oregonians' struggle for racial justice. The measure was approved unanimously in the Senate, but it passed 50-7 in the House after several members questioned the value of the day.

"I don't believe we serve ourselves well by recalling a painful past," said Rep. Carl Wilson, R-Grants Pass. "What really counts is what we do today and in the future, not to engage in symbolism but in substance."

"Rather than reliving the past and risking division, let's pledge to walk the path that repudiates racism and discrimination," he said.

There were no words of anger or

blame at an afternoon ceremony, when Oregonians - of all colors and religions - packed a House chamber.

Dressed in traditional navy-blue uniforms, Buffalo soldiers and Native Americans with feather head-dresses posted the flags.

The House swelled with song, as former Rep. Margaret Carter led the crowd in a rendition of "Glory, Glory, Halleluiah!"

"We've come a long way here in the state of Oregon," said Gov. John Kitzhaber. "But there's always more that can be done."

In 1844, a year after Oregon leaders passed an anti-slavery law, the provisional government voted to prohibit blacks altogether. After repealing it a year later, territorial leaders approved the second exclusionary act

in 1849.

The law stayed in the Oregon Constitution until 1926.

At least one black, Salem businessman Jacob Vanderpool, was expelled in 1851.

Although never fully enforced, some say the law's mere existence discouraged many black pioneers from settling in Oregon and created a foundation for discriminatory laws and attitudes that continued well into this century.

Oregon became the last state on the West Coast to adopt, in 1953, a law outlawing discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants and amusement parks.

"When we have injustice, we have to change," said Senate President Brady Adams. "We cannot change until we have acknowledged."