

Survivors recall horror of attack on Pearl Harbor



PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii (AP) — Survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor recalled the horror they felt as they watched Japanese bombs claim the lives of those around them 51 years ago Monday.

"The number seven, no matter where I see it, brings back memories," Jack Walsh, 69, of Mesa, Ariz., said at a ceremony in Phoenix. "It's supposed to be a lucky number. Well, maybe it is, because I got through the whole war."

The attack came without warning. It killed 2,403 Americans, wounded 1,178,

and plunged the United States into World War II.

"Have you ever smelled burning flesh for 10 or 20 years?" asked Ed Mahoney, a former medic who is now president of the Phoenix chapter of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. "It just lingered (in my nose.)"

Adm. Robert J. Kelly, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, told those gathered at the USS Arizona Memorial that the most important lesson from Pearl Harbor is that being prepared to defend freedom is the best way to preserve peace.

"At no time is this more relevant than at this very moment," he said. "Encouraging as it is, the world is still very much

unsettled, and dangerous."

His talk was followed by a minute's silence, broken by a fly-over by Hawaii Air National Guard jets. The memorial spans the sunken battleship Arizona in which 1,102 officers and crewmen are still entombed.

This year's ceremonies were low-key compared to last year's 50th anniversary observance, which included a visit by President George Bush.

Bush this year laid a wreath at the U.S. Navy Memorial in Washington, saying, "On that long ago day of infamy, brave boys became men, and brave men became heroes."

Bush announced that two new ships

will be named in honor of the dead at Pearl Harbor: an amphibious dock landing ship, USS Pearl Harbor; and a destroyer, USS Ross, for Capt. Donald Ross, a Medal of Honor recipient at Pearl Harbor who died earlier this year.

Joseph Sumner, who was aboard USS Honolulu, on Monday attended a ceremony with about 100 people in Lexington, Ky.

"I came out of the Navy ... and carried it (his war memorabilia) all to the attic and let it be," he said. "I thought I'd really buried it."

"I guess it was only when I went to the Vietnam Memorial in D.C. that I realized what was buried inside me."

Panel says media needs minorities

NEW YORK (AP) — If newspapers don't hire more minority group members, they'll eventually lose minorities as readers, publishers were told Dec. 3 at an industry summit on minority hiring and advancement.

"If you don't do it because it's the right thing, then do it because it's the smart thing," advised Gregory Favre, executive editor of *The Sacramento* (Calif.) *Bee*.

In the next seven years more than three-quarters of the nation's population growth is expected to occur among non-whites. Yet only 9 percent of newspaper staffers are minority group members — about half the minority share of the general population — and an even lower percentage are supervisors.

While publishers long have declared their desire to hire more blacks, Hispanics and Asians, many editors complain that it is hard to attract qualified applicants and that many of those hired leave for better-paying jobs.

The publishers met under the auspices of the Newspaper Association of America and the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Simdel Estes-Sumptner, president of the National Association of Black Journalists, said after a similar session last year, "I predicted that a year from now there'd be a lot of task forces, a lot of subcommittees, and very little would be done. Most of that prediction has come true."

"I'm not worried about whether you embrace diversity or not," she said. "Because if not, it's over. ... You won't be putting out a product anyone will want to read or advertise in."

Estes-Sumptner, a news planner at WAGA-TV in Atlanta, described "newsrooms that are increasingly hostile to minorities." She was echoed by Wanda Lloyd of *USA Today*, who said she gets calls from other black journalists around the nation complaining about "the racism and hostility in many of our newsrooms."

Charles Brumback, president and chief executive officer of the Tribune Co. of Chicago, said he

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— Simdel Estes-Sumptner, president of Nat. Assoc. of Black Journalists

was surprised staffers would call Lloyd rather than take complaints to their own bosses. He said of the atmosphere in newsrooms: "I think it's getting better."

"I don't think so," Lloyd replied. "Go to any minority journalism association meeting and you hear that."

"Your frustration is shared by many of us," responded Arthur Sulzberger Jr., publisher of *The New York Times*. He said members of the *Times'* own task force on diversity have "been at each other's throats" and that it took three days of special meetings "to get them talking again."

"People want to know where's the beef," said the session's monitor, William Boyd of The Poynter Institute, referring to minority journalists' complaints that the publishers offered more talk than action. "I see some beef."

Among initiatives outlined at the session:

- The Associated Press takes 15 minority journalism students each year into its 13-week on-the-job training course and offers a full-time job to all who pass. Forty-one of 69 interns who joined remain with the news service, according to Louis D. Boccardi, AP president and chief executive officer.

Ministry program facilitates diversity

SPOKANE (AP) — A new Whitworth College program that's helping black ministers better serve their congregations may also help diversify the college's largely white student body, school officials say.

Since the Martin Luther King Jr. Study Fellowship began last spring, the Presbyterian college has forged a partnership with the city's 20 black churches. More than a dozen ministers, most of whom had not attended college, have used the program for education and friendship.

It's a change for the school. Just 28 of its 1,800 students and two of 92 faculty members are black.

"They have had a culture which does not understand black culture. But the barrier that was there has been brought down some," said the Rev. Ezra Kinlow, pastor of Holy Temple Church of God and one of three ministers in the theology professor Dale Bruner's Gospel of St. John class.

"I think we are finding great friendship in another culture in the Christian world," Kinlow said.

The program is helping Whitworth remold its "lily-white campus" image and may help attract more black students to the college, Bruner said.

The program was developed after the son of a Whitworth professor committed suicide last January. The 35-year-old man shot himself outside the Calvary Baptist Church, which has a mostly black congregation, while Whitworth Professor Don Liebert and a group of college students were attending services.

After a memorial service at the college attended by black church members, Liebert, religion Professor Roger Mohrlang and others realized the tragedy offered the churches and college a chance to help each other.

Whitworth has convinced black ministers the program can help them become better leaders, said Jerry Jones, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church.

Unlike white ministers who attend seminaries and divinity schools, most black ministers learn on the job, Jones said.

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"People look at me and say, 'Didn't you play football for the Ducks?' And I'm like, 'no,'" he said.

If people view African-Americans as athletically inclined, they assume all Asian-Americans are academically inclined, Asian-American students said.

Li said a high school history teacher once embarrassed her in class by voicing one of his stereotypes.

"He said, 'You guys better watch out because there's an Asian in here, and Asians mess up the curve,'" she said. "He was looking at me when he said it, and he was smiling. He thought he was paying a compliment."

Senior Linda Liu said she's also heard students use the term "curve busters" to describe Asian-American students.

Sophomore Noel Lopez said people often expect Chicanos to be romantic Latin lovers.

"Latins and blacks are perceived as exotic, so you have white girls going out with them," he said. "It's like we're their trophy."

The Latin lover image disturbs Lopez. However, he said

he doesn't mind the view that all Chicanos are dependable and faithful because he believes this is usually true.

People often expect all Native Americans to be environmentalists, senior Mitch Wilkinson said.

"In the Army, they expected me to naturally know my way around the woods," he said. "God help me if I had gotten lost, because I'm an Injun."

These subtle stereotypes cut just as deep as overt stereotypes because they don't "give us room to breathe," Lopez said.

"I don't believe in positive stereotypes," he said. "I don't see them as positive when they generalize about a whole group of people. They're only seen as positive in the eyes of the majority. I don't agree with the pigeon-holing."

Stereotyping all Asian-Americans as academic geniuses may seem like a compliment to some people. But this type of stereotyping makes Asian-bashing easier, said sophomore David Greenbaum, who is half Japanese-American and half white.

"It gives people another justification for Asian-bashing," Greenbaum said. "(People say), 'They're taking our jobs. They're hurting our grades.

They're hurting our future.'"

Wilkinson said he believes all stereotypes are driven by ignorance. When people don't know anything about a culture, they fill in the blanks in their minds with stereotypes.

It is also more reassuring for white people to think of people of color as happy and content, said junior Trevor Monteith, a member of the Klamath tribe in Chiloquin, Ore.

"A lot of people ask, 'What kind of dwelling do you live in?' or 'Do you live in a teepee?'" he said. "It's more comfortable for people to think of (Native Americans) happy on the prairie or the noble savage. They're not willing to accept life on the reservation."

"It's still just perpetuated stereotypes," he said. "Some people have the idea that Indians are alive and happy today in some village, and others have the negative idea they're all drunk and thieves. Either way it's giving people a misconception about what Indians are."

Junior LaVon Pierce Jr. said the image of African-Americans that white people see on television and in movies is reassuring for a different reason.

"Blacks as entertainers aren't a threat," Pierce said. "They're

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— Robin Holmes, University Counseling Center

not doctors or scientists. It's non-threatening to you."

Monteith said people hold either subtle or overt stereotypes of Native Americans based on how people feel about them.

"If you support Native Americans, you'll believe they're spiritual and noble," he said. "If you don't like Native Americans, you'll believe they're welfare cases and drunks."

However, both stereotypes limit people of color by ignoring individual differences, senior Adela Rios said.

Robin Holmes, a University Counseling Center staff psychologist, said she believes the intentions of people voicing the stereotypes is different.

"The more subtle stereotypes

are based more on ignorance than malicious intent," she said.

"The more overt stereotypes have more to do with hate," Holmes said.

Taylor said these subtle stereotypes cause people of color to only focus on the areas they've been told they can excel at.

Poor people in the African-American community come to see athletics as a way out.

People need to recognize that subtle stereotypes, like the overt ones that were widespread before World War II, place limitations on individuals, Taylor said.

"I think we have to remind folks," he said.