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Dulaney

Continued from page 1

dustrial revolution. "Slaves were the cotton industry, and cotton was by far America's biggest export crop," he said. Incorrect images of African slaves perpetuated by white historians of the early 1900s also strongly influenced the public image of the "uncultured and childish negro," Dulaney said. "When a group of leading white historians depicted African ex-slaves as ignorant Sambos near the turn of the 1900s, they warped a nation's mentality," he said. However, during this period, a few African-American historians began to point out the errors in previous evaluations of U.S. history, Dulaney said. "With W.E.B. DuBois, Carter G. Woodson and several others, African-American history began to challenge and then correct what had been white American history," he said. "By telling the true history, we can clarify our nation's past and present a clearer and more understandable view of our country." Dulaney said efforts like African-American Heritage Month continue to be important because many people still do not know enough African-American history. Dulaney said he works with schools in the Dallas area to teach educators about African-Americans. "Presently, teachers still don't teach this because they themselves don't know it," Dulaney said. "What we are trying to do is go back to day one and educate them." He said he understands how people might have difficulty with African-American history. However, he said it is important to continue these educational efforts. "It's easy to intergrate these histories because they are so interrelated. They are one-in-the-same," Dulaney said. "If we see them otherwise, we will lose ourselves and the correct identity of our country."

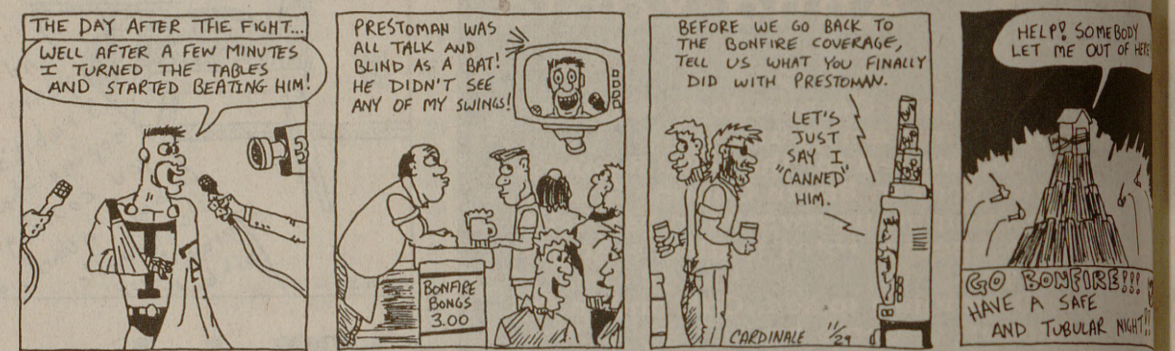
WARD

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Tubularman

by Boomer Cardinale



Testing

Continued from page 1

question open to everyone's good judgment. He says people often have absolute faith in medical studies and treatments that come from large medical institutions, but he says that may not always be the best thing to do. While not wanting to discredit medical institutions, Heimlich says often big institutions get so "wrapped up in what they are doing" they overstep ethical boundaries.

"Real discoveries have to be made by real people," he says. While Heimlich says he did some testing of his discoveries on dogs, he says the majority of testing was done with "real patients." For example, he says he first tested the Heimlich Chest Drainage Valve on a man with severe emphysema and a crushed chest who needed his chest drained. He says after putting in the valve,

he sat with the man all night and waited and watched to see how the man would respond. Fortunately, he says, the valve worked and the man survived. "I didn't spend a million dollars on research and kill cats and dogs... I just waited," he says. He says all of his patients have survived but, "the loss of the first patient, however disheartening to me — I hope allowed others to live," he says.

Racism

Continued from page 1

Sigma Theta, says she has encountered several racial incidents since coming to A&M. "One of my professors, who is tenured, constantly made derogatory remarks about blacks," she says. "He would say, 'you people,' and other racist remarks in front of the whole class." Isabell says she thought about taking legal action, but she wasn't ready to deal with the hostility she thought she'd encounter. "In the end, he had to take on extra duties that tenured professors don't normally have to do," she says. "He's also had to attend multicultural programs."

Isabell doubts the programs will help the professor. "He's set in his ways," she says. "He's a racist." Jeff Simpson, an A&M psychologist, says racism can't be attributed to one single factor. "Most racists don't base their beliefs on first-hand experience," he says. "Their beliefs are based on hearsay (from) their parents and peers. This is what I call indirect exposure." Simpson says it is often difficult to change a racist's viewpoint. "No matter what the other group does to dispel the myths against them, a racist will usually keep the

same beliefs," he says. Kevin Carreathers, director of the Department of Multicultural Services, says the A&M administration has been forced to deal with racial incidents. "Racism definitely exists on A&M's campus," he says. "A&M is a microcosm of society. Whatever societal ills we have, we'll find at A&M too. If racism is a problem in society, A&M will have problems with it also." The Department of Multicultural Services was formed in 1987 to serve as a liaison between students and the University administration. Although the department focuses on the needs of ethnic minority students, it en-

courages all students and staff to participate in its programs. "Our office has made a difference," Carreathers says. "When the department was opened, it made a statement from the administration — racism is an important issue. We've also been able to keep issues of diversity and multiculturalism at the forefront of campus life." Carreathers says he was glad a recent Ku Klux Klan rally in Franklin received local attention. "It lets people know the urgency of this problem," he says. "Hopefully, people will realize racism affects all of us. In the 1950s and 1960s, we knew who our enemies were. There was no doubt about it. They let you know. Now we don't know who our enemies are. They could be someone sitting right next to us. It's tough." Carreathers says the multicultural office offers minority students a place to go for support. "Students don't want to report racial attacks," he says. "The magnitude of our University intimidates many students. With 41,000 students and over 2,000 professors, many students don't think anything can be done. Our department can help them." He says most of the reported racial incidents happen in residence halls. Gloria Flores, coordinator of student development and multicultural programs, says many racial incidents do take place in residence halls on A&M's campus. "A lot of the problems our office deals with are roommate conflicts stemming from racism," she says. Flores says students need to know that A&M doesn't tolerate racism. "Saying 'I'm sorry' to victims isn't enough," she says. "A student who has been racially attacked is hurt. Often their self-esteem has been shot down. We work with the victims and let them know it's not their fault." Isabell says students need to report all incidents of racism. "If we don't report these racial attacks, A&M students will continue to believe racism doesn't exist on campus," she says. She says a student recently came to her with a disturbing problem. "A graduate assistant in the English department took off 15 points on a paper because the student capitalized the word 'black' when referring to his ethnic background," she says. "The assistant told him if he did it again, he would fail the assignment." Isabell says they are looking for the incident. Carreathers says minority students enjoy being involved with organizations that support and understand the problems they are encountering at A&M. "When minority students are on the outside looking in and they see a sea of white faces in an organization, they might be somewhat hesitant to join," he says. Lopez-Aguado says minority students sometimes feel like tokens in predominantly all-white organizations. "I certainly hope that's not the case," she says. "Organizations like CAMAC and the Black Awareness Committee are open to everyone, regardless of their ethnic background. That's how all committees should be." Isabell says many A&M traditions don't appeal to minority students.

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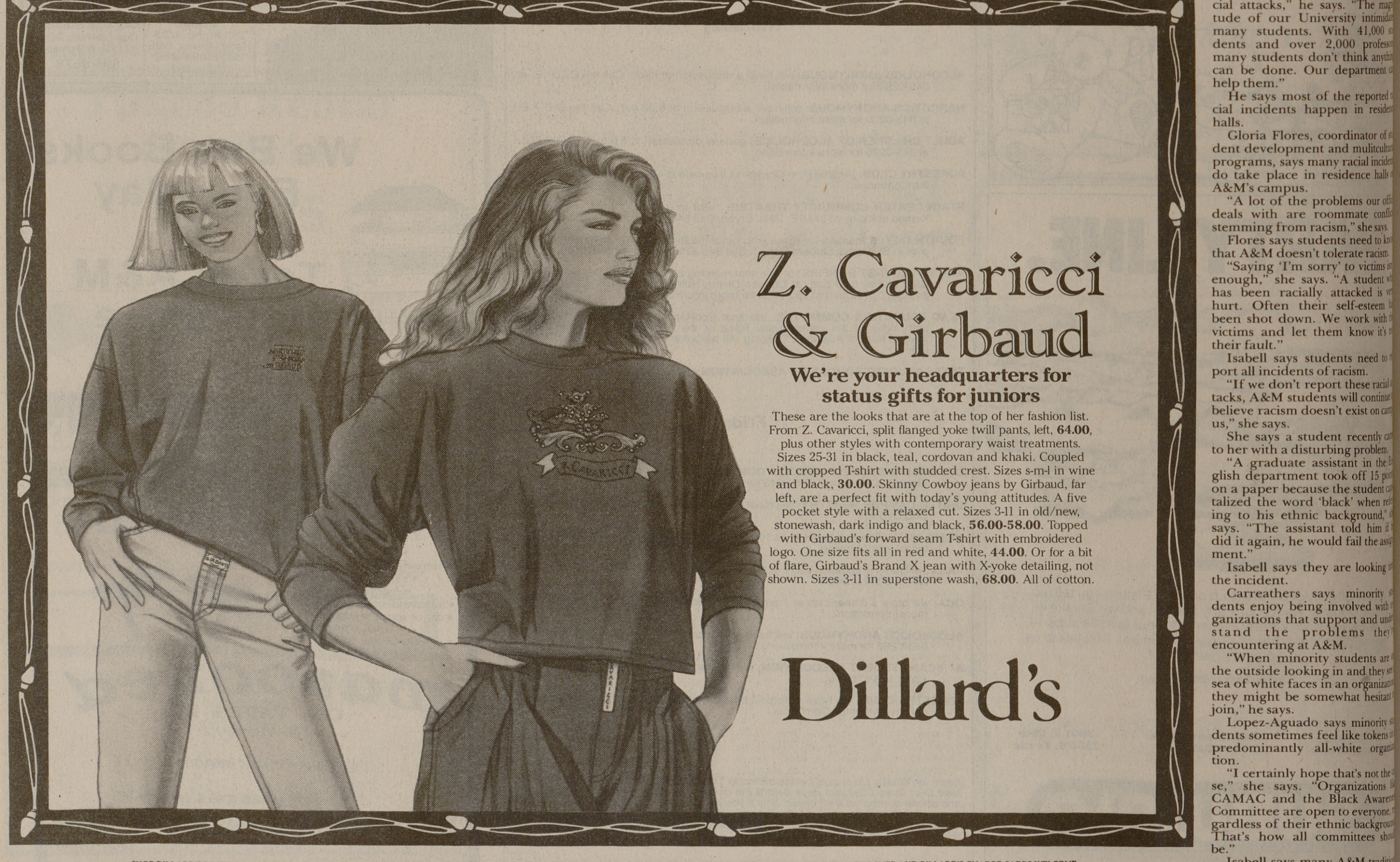
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