Autopsies performed at judge's discretion

By GIGI SHAMSY Reporter

Death inquests are conducted by elected or appointed justices of the peace in 243 Texas counties. A state mandate requires that justices attend an annual 2-hour workshop and read a 13-page handout on death investigations.

This is the justice's sole requirement for deciding a person's cause of death. Because Texas has no law making autopsies mandatory, the county justice of the peace is free to do as he pleases. He can order an autopsy or just sign out the cause of death with no questions asked.

In 11 Texas counties, trained medical examiners determine the cause of death and order death inquests. Medical examiners are always physicians and occasionally pathologists who are specially trained in forensic pathology.
Charles Petty is Dallas County's

Chief Medical Examiner. Petty's training and skill paid off shortly before 6:00 p.m. on Friday, Aug. 5 when he was called to the scene of Texas' worst airplane disaster.

Petty is still identifying the bodies of the 131 victims who

were aboard Delta's Flight 191 from Ft. Lauderdale.

The forensic pathologist is not relying on guesswork in this, or in

any, of his investigations.

Medical examiners readily tell about personal experiences where they've seen the justice of

the peace system go awry.
Dr. Vincent DiMaio, a Bexar County medical examiner, cites a case in Wyoming where a justice of the peace signed out the cause of death as a heart attack when there was "an obvious knife wound to the abdomen.

Granted, no one is free from fallibility. But why leave something so important as the correct reporting of death in the hands of unqualified individuals?

The predominance of this outdated justice of the peace system is a nationwide problem

Legislative changes on the local, state and national level should begin with the creation of a consistent regional or statewide medical examiner system, an increased amount of autoptic training for justices of the peace and increased funding for new and old medical examiner systems across the country.

A&M recruiter: attitude of black toward the University improving

By WASH A. JONES Reporter

Some blacks say Texas A&M, de- looking for as to whether they think spite its academic programs, has A&M offers them something," he little to offer them culturally and so-said. "However, I'm not saying that cially. But the situation for blacks at most blacks are looking for the

A&M seems to be improving.

Barry Davis, a black associate director for the Office of School Relations, said A&M's image is improving even though many students and the worries are often unnecessary. faculty members, especially blacks, still have negative attitudes about the University. He said most of today's black recruits, unlike those four or five years ago, have a more positive image of A&M. He said more students are being advised by their families to attend schools like A&M because they offer a better education

Davis is responsible for recruiting, and he said he tries hard to improve A&M's image by explaining miscon-

said. "Not enough positive things are said or written about A&M. There are some good things happening for students here. And that's what we need to talk about more."

He offered an opinion why many lems after they enroll. He said he be-

deprived at the University.

'It depends on what blacks are wrong things.'

He said many blacks worry about "losing their identities" at predominantly white universities, but that

"People must realize that times have changed," Davis said. "This is 1985, not 1920 or 1890. People are not looking for skin color any more."

He said A&M is preparing students to survive in the real world where black identity does little toward helping one to survive. He said he believes more students are realizing that and are becoming less inclined to seek a black identity in choosing a school.

ceptions and capitalizing on the good aspects of the campus.

"A&M is a unique place," Davis

As a recruiter, Davis said, he tries to help all students, regardless of race, "fulfill their dreams." He said he corresponds with many of the students after they enroll at A&M in order to make them feel less alienated in a new environment. He also counsels students if they have prob-

lieves this helps in retention of stu- And, normally, the botto

An increase in the retention and admission of blacks has increased the number of blacks at the University. The increased number of blacks has helped A&M get closer to its goal for minority representation. And higher minority representation, say many blacks, improves A&M's image. Dr. Bill G. Lay, director of admis-

sions, said the average denial rate of black applicants at the University is about 15 percent. Of the 350 blacks who applied in 1984, 232 were accepted for admission.

Since 1980, the number of blacks at A&M has increased from 300 to

601 in 1984, Lay said.

The admission requirements for all students are the same generally, he said. All students are required to have a certain rank in their graduating class and must get a designated score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, a standardized test taken by most persons preparing to enter col-

The range of admission requirements allows all students to be considered. If students are ranked in the top 10 percent of their class, no minimum SAT score is required.

range for resident student that students in the botto cent of their class score 12 SAT. He said all nonn dents are required to be in 25 percent of their class at 1000 on the SAT. gradua

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Lay said any students who meet the initial minimum in ments are given special ation to determine if ex circumstances are responsible requirements. The said they consider such family hardships, type o tended, involvement in cular activities, part-time j during high school or a long during high school. Other reasons exist for a

proved image of A&M.

Bobby Bisor, a studentler is black, said that many A&M are happier because more opportunities to be volved in various activities other students with similar Bisor, vice president of cult grams in the Memorial Stud ter Student Programs Offices believes the situation for bla improved since he enrolled

Texas A&M students learn while in Europe

Study abroad an enriching experience

By DIANA HENSKE Reporter

"My advice would be, anyone who can do it, should.

That's the advice of Chris Bowers and a number of other students who have joined various study abroad programs.

Bowers, a senior psychology major from College Station, recently returned from Texas A&M's summer study abroad program in Italy. He spent almost two months living in La Poggerina, a former seminary in central Italy.

During the week, his teachers lectured at La Poggerina or took the group on field trips to see the artistic, historical and literary landmarks they were studying. On long three-or four-day weekends, Bowers trav-

'It was up to the student to take advantage of the opportunities," he says. "I tried to take advantage of the chances to meet people and learn the language. The opportunity was there". Italy and Austria.

Bowers spent one long weekend traveling about 1400 miles in Yugos-

"They were so amazed to see an American in the interior of the country," Bowers says. He explained that the few American tourists that visit Yugoslavia usually go to towns on the coast or the border. One young man gave Bowers a tour of his city and treated him to lunch and dinner because he was interested in learning about Americans.

"It's hard to imagine that people could be friendlier," he says.

Louis Plank, of San Antonio, says he also felt welcome as a student in Europe. He lived in Germany his junior year in high school as a Youth for Understanding exchange stu-dent. His host mother took him on

Plank says he liked staying for a year because after the newness wore off, the people treated him less and less like an American and more like a German.

Plank worked hard to learn German well enough to sound like a native. He had to discourage the German students from practicing their English on him so he could learn

their language.
Another Youth for Understanding student, Sian Morris, spent three months in Holland. She had to return early because of a family illness but she says she enjoyed her visit and learned a great deal about the cul-ture and the people. "The people were really curious," Morris says. "They asked a lot of po-lived exercises the bid!"

litical questions - to a kid!"

Morris' host mother took her on a trip touring Holland.

says. "The Dutch take good care of their gardens. We even went to a flower auction. It was huge. Buyers came from all over the world."

Morris says she had to learn to adjust to many cultural differences. The Europeans ride bikes, walk or take a train or bus wherever they need to go. She says the transportation system is well-developed, and the people take advantage of it. She also noticed a difference in

their attitude towards alcohol.

"It's not cool to get drunk there, not at all," she says. "But there's no drinking age. If you can reach over the bar, you can drink."

Bowers says he had learn to respect the Italian's tradition of dressing nice when visiting cathedrals. He couldn't wear shorts or sleeveless shirts, even in warm weather.

He says the students also had to shop around the Italian siesta. Shops close at 12 or 1 o'clock for lunch and p touring Holland. then reopen at the store owner's dis-"Everybody had flowers," she cretion, usually about 3 or 4 o'clock.

went to Germany as a high school exchange student, and says she couldn't learn to accept the nude beaches along the North Sea.

"They were everywhere — the

beaches, I mean. I never did get

used to them," she says.

Plank saw cultural differences he won't forget either, but they weren't amusing. Plank went with his Ger-man high school class to tour East

"It makes you appreciate what you have here," he says. "You'd see soldiers dressed in expensive uniforms beside high-tech tanks, and then you'd go into the village and see how poor the people are. You knew exactly what the government's doing with its money.

Plank says he talked to some of the Free German Youth, or pioneer youth as they are better known.

"They were all hip-hip-hooray for Communism," he says. "If they don't

accept it they get their pind taken away. But they were a rious because they're is They'd get you in a private pla

ask you what's going on outh Plank says he felt that Ber facade for the tourists. It was ernized and kept clean sinc tourists went beyond Berlin the rest of the country. Plan most tourist probably though

East Germany was like Berlin "That part of the trip was he says, "but we learned som

All of the students say countered problems while stabroad. However, all of them to go back. Bowers also wis work in a foreign country, and Morris and Spears want to re Europe to tour the countries has joined the U.S. Air Ford will eventually work in foreign ligence.

'As of yet, it's the best thing done in my life," Plank says. ryone should do it."

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