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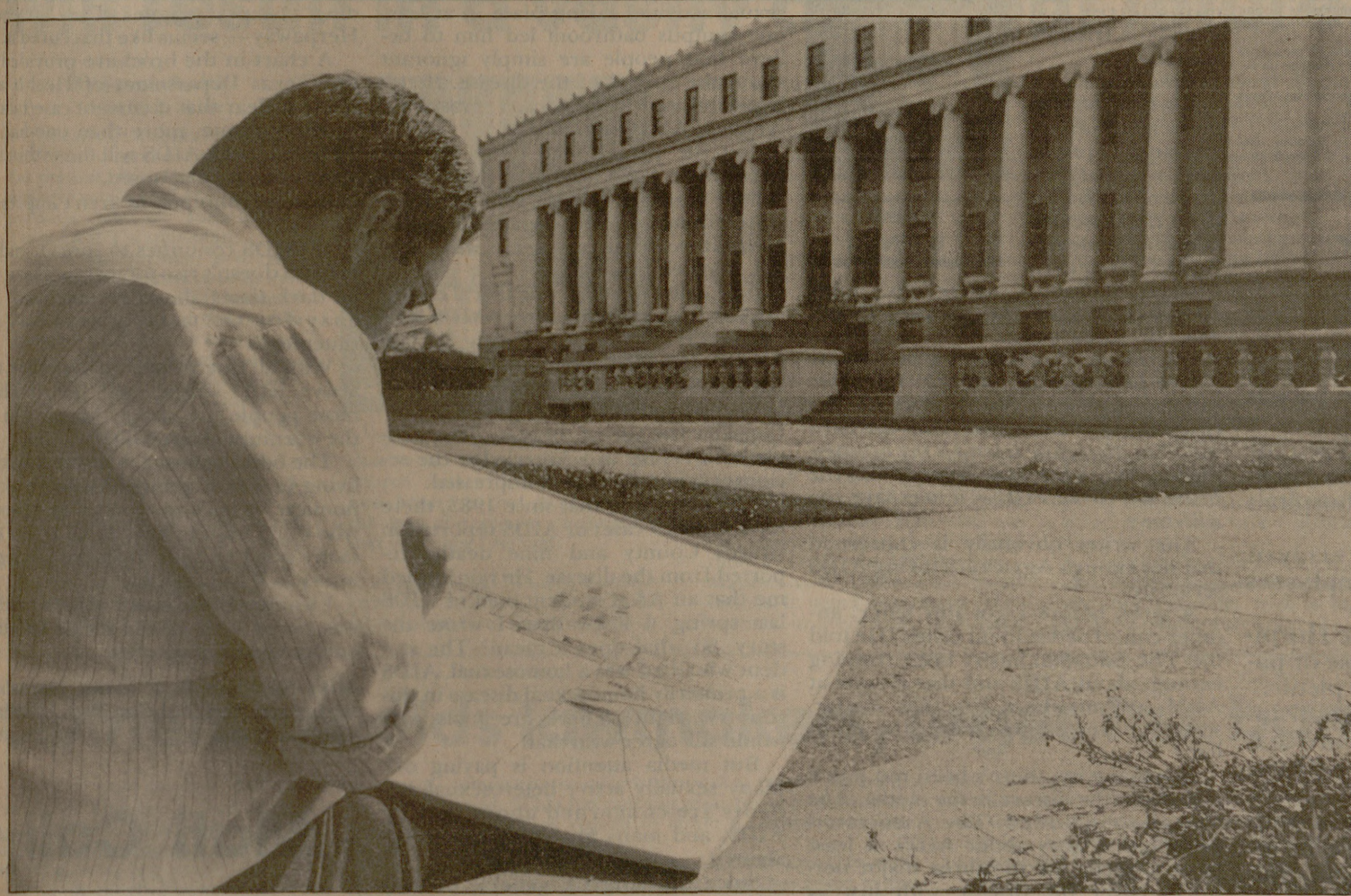


Photo by Tracy Staton

Worth A Thousand Words

Tim Rutledge, a junior building construction major from Lindale, sketches the System Administration Building Tuesday afternoon for a

class. Rutledge said he was trying to "imagine morning shadows," as the assignment was supposed to be drawn in the morning sun.

Attorney: Students need understanding of DWI

By Curtis L. Culberson
Staff Writer

Increased police efforts to crack down on people who are driving while intoxicated and rigid judicial interpretations have made it more important than ever for students to understand and exercise their rights when stopped for DWI, College Station attorney William W. Vance says.

Texas appellate court interpretations have limited a person's right to consult with an attorney until after the crucial decisions of whether or not to take the breath test and to be videotaped have been made.

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals has held that you are not under any type of custodial interrogation when taking the breath test or being videotaped," Vance says.

Custodial interrogation requires that the defendant be advised of his constitutional rights before questioning by law enforcement officials.

In addition, local police have stepped up efforts to arrest drunk drivers. The four-month-old Brazos County DWI Task Force has arrested 29 people for DWI on the eight nights it has been on patrol. University Police arrested 18 people for DWI from September 1985 to August 1986 and have arrested 11 people from September to Jan. 31.

"If you are arrested for DWI, you're going to have several decisions you will have to make immediately," Vance says. "Probably the most critical will be whether or not to take the breath test."

If a person refuses to take the breath test, his driver's license probably will be suspended for 90 days.

A person is entitled to a Department of Public Safety hearing, but generally the license would be suspended, Vance says.

"If you take the breath test and your blood alcohol level is found to be above 0.1 percent," Vance says, "the chances are about 90 percent you're going to end up with a DWI conviction."

Vance says he has tried a lot of DWI cases, and the chance of getting convicted in court on a DWI charge is only about 20 percent to 30 percent if a person has refused to take the breath test, providing there was no accident.

Vance advises consideration of the consequences of a DWI conviction when weighing the breath-test decision.

"I personally would rather lose my license for 90 days than have a DWI conviction that would be on my record for ten years," Vance says.

A first offense DWI conviction is punishable by 72 hours to two years in jail and a fine ranging from \$100 to \$2,000.

The second most-important deci-

sion is whether or not to be videotaped, he says.

"I advise people to stand before the camera and say, 'I wish to exercise my right to remain silent,' and not say or do anything," Vance says.

It is important that a person remember his rights and try to stay calm, he says. Most people are

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— William W. Vance, College Station attorney

scared and nervous, because they are afraid of going to jail and for some it may be the first time they have been arrested, he adds.

Some police officers will try to take advantage of a person's apprehensive state and try to convince him to take the breath test, Vance said. Police officers might say "we will let you go home if you pass the test" or say that "someone just passed the test," Vance says.

What the officers don't say is the breath test can be failed even if the blood alcohol level isn't above the legal limit.

Lack of sleep, improper eating and physique type can all affect the results of a breath test, Vance says.

A blood test is more accurate than a breath test but it can be hard to have one taken, Vance says. In most cases it is up to the arrested person to find transportation to a hospital where one can be taken within two hours of the arrest.

"Often it is difficult or impossible to post bond and be released within the two-hour period," Vance says.

The days of less-stringent enforcement of DWI laws are long-gone, Vance says, so the best thing to do is not to drink and drive.

But if a student chooses to drink and is stopped for DWI, Vance says, he should be courteous to the officer and should try to memorize the conversation between himself and the officer.

If students find themselves faced with a DWI charge or any other charge, they should try to post a cash bond, Vance says.

Some students panic because they are afraid of jail, he adds, but they don't need to worry because they will not be held with hardened criminals.

Vance also suggests students shop around before hiring an attorney. Some attorneys are charging up to \$1,000 to handle cases students could handle themselves with generally the same outcome, he says.

However, Vance says a student should speak with a lawyer at some

point. He says some lawyers will speak with students for no charge.

Most first-time DWI offenders receive two-years probation and a fine and must complete some type of community service. However, Vance says before a student pleads guilty he should think about the consequences, including an estimated

\$10,000 to \$15,000 increase in insurance premiums over the next ten years and the affect a DWI conviction may have on future employment opportunities.

Study: Texas leads nation in jobless without unemployment benefits

DALLAS (AP) — As hard times continue in the oil patch and on the farm, Texas leads the nation in the number of people trying to get by without a job or unemployment benefits.

More than 500,000 Texans find themselves in that predicament, surpassing second-place California by 12 percent.

The findings were contained in a survey released Monday by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

The study said a record number of jobless Americans exhausted their unemployment benefits in 1986, and Texas had 10 percent of the total.

"Although we have been free from recession for four years, the unemployment system is providing far less coverage than during previous economic recoveries," said John Bickerman, research director of the non-profit center. "The safety net for unemployed families, especially those out of work for long periods of time, has eroded substantially."

Reagan picks FBI man to fill CIA position

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Reagan on Tuesday chose FBI Director William H. Webster, who brought the bureau out of a crisis nine years ago, to take over the embattled CIA.

Webster would replace William J. Casey, who resigned after undergoing surgery for brain cancer.

Reagan had nominated the CIA's acting director, Robert M. Gates, to take over the top spot. But the president withdrew that nomination Monday after it became clear Gates would face stiff Senate opposition because of the Iran-Contra affair and the CIA's involvement in it.

The nomination of Webster, on the other hand, received quick praise from Senate Democratic Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, who called him "a highly regarded professional who will bring much-needed credibility to the CIA."

Reagan, in a statement released at the White House, said, "Bill Webster will bring remarkable depth and breadth of experience, as well as an outstanding record of achievement, to this position."

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said the president called Webster at 9:20 a.m. CST Tuesday and offered him the job. Webster "said he wanted some time to consider this and would let us know as soon as possible," Fitzwater added.

Webster called back just after 6 p.m. — after news of the selection leaked out — and accepted.

Fitzwater said there were "no candidates yet" to replace Webster at the FBI.

Webster, leaving FBI headquarters late Tuesday, said it was "a call from the president" that made him decide to take the job.

"The president asked me to do it and I'm pleased to do what I can in the line of duty," Webster said.

Justice Department sources said a debate was still under way over who would be nominated to take over the FBI, but that the leading candidate was U.S. District Court Judge Lowell Jensen, who had served as deputy attorney general in the Reagan administration before being appointed to a judgeship in San Francisco.

Before coming to Washington, Jensen served for many years as a county prosecutor in Oakland, Calif. He worked in that office with Edwin Meese III, now Reagan's attorney general.

Jensen, questioned in San Francisco after a jury trial session on a patent case, said, "I am not a candidate for the top FBI job."

"I am completely satisfied with my position here and I am looking forward to serving" on the bench, he said.

Convicted killer executed for crime spree begun in CS

HUNTSVILLE (AP) — Eliseo Moreno, convicted of killing a state trooper during a 160-mile crime spree that began in College Station and left five others dead in 1983, was executed by lethal injection early Wednesday.

Moreno, 27, a former lawn mower repairman from Donna, had spurned efforts to save his own life. He told the judge who set his execution date in January that he wanted no appeals.

Moreno was the second Texas inmate to be put to death this year and the 22nd — more than any other state — since Texas resumed the death penalty in 1982.

Attorney General Jim Mattox said Moreno died at 12:19 a.m.

Tindal said Moreno, who was executed for the fatal shooting of Texas Department of Public Safety Trooper Russell Lynn Boyd on Oct. 11, 1983, did not want to be a prisoner who sat around awaiting the outcome of appeals.

A&M campus helps out handicapped

Services assist disabled students

By Daniel A. La Bry
Staff Writer

Handicapped students come to Texas A&M for more than just school spirit, a friendly atmosphere and academics.

The fact that A&M is a relatively flat campus with a lot of curb cuts doesn't make the top ten list of most Aggies, but is an important characteristic for a special group of students — those who are wheelchair-bound.

Another attraction is that A&M has an office to assist learning disabled students with special tutoring, hearing-impaired students with getting their lectures printed, and visually-impaired students with getting their lectures taped.

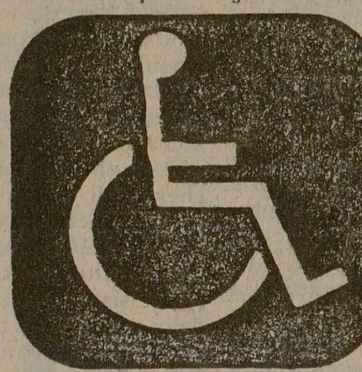
The Handicapped and Veteran Services office, located in Hart Hall, provides assistance to students with learning or physical disabilities.

Dr. Charles Powell, coordinator for handicapped services, says from his observations and what the handicapped students tell him, the fact that A&M is accessible and has a handicapped services office has been a factor in handicapped student enrollment.

Powell says A&M has an advantage over other campuses because it is relatively flat. Campuses like the University of Texas and Southwest Texas State University

may be well-designed for handicapped students, he says, but the hilly geography makes it difficult for a student to get around.

Michael Douglas, a senior recreation and parks major who has



Handicapped Students at A&M
Part two of a two-part series

been in a wheelchair since 1982, says A&M is easier to get around than several other campuses he has visited, but besides the geography, he also likes the atmosphere and academic standards.

"Everybody on the campus is really friendly," Douglas says. "If you need help getting in and out of a door, everybody is usually more than happy to help you out."

Powell says, "A&M tradition-

ally attracts people, whether they are handicapped or not, because of other people's experiences with A&M."

Providing a comfortable atmosphere is a major goal for the Handicapped and Veteran Services office, Powell says.

The services really have grown out of the needs of handicapped students, he says. The office works with the University community to resolve any problems encountered by handicapped students so the students can better meet their educational and personal goals.

Belinda Lane, a blind student who is taking graduate courses to qualify to teach English as a second language, says, "They (handicapped services) are a good support system. It's a nice place to go so you don't feel lost when you first get here."

"They (handicapped services) give you a place you can go and take your test. If you need your test read to you, they read it to you. They also have people there who will write down your answers for you."

"Another great service they have is when volunteers come in for an hour or two at a time to record books for people. That helps a lot, especially since they are volunteers and the cost of hiring a reader is avoided."

Powell hopes to double the size of the handicapped services office soon. The office, located in the north end of Hart Hall, contains two cramped offices and a few small rooms. The smaller rooms double as a storage area for odds and ends used to repair broken wheelchairs, and quiet rooms used for test taking or reading into tape recorders.

"Right now the major problem is getting the money to expand and adding new staff," Powell says.

He has asked the College of Architecture and Environmental Design to suggest an upper-level student to help redesign the Handicapped and Veterans Services office as a class project.

"I can't really afford to pay the University planners to do that, and even if I did, they wouldn't know exactly what I wanted," he says.

Powell pictures an office with quiet cubicles for test-taking or recording reading material for blind students, a computer area, storage area, repair areas — and the list goes on. Also, he said he pictures a full-time staff member to help tutor the growing number of learning disabled students.

"There's no limit to expand-

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