

Jeff Barnes, vineyard manager of the Mes- of juice from the grape press into stainless sina Hof Winery in Bryan, checks the flow

Family tradition kept at Messina Hof vineyards

steel fermentation tanks.

By LAURIE HEIDBREDER Reporter

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Messina Hof winery, located in Bryan, harvested their last grapes Thursday for the 1984 season. The winery is owned and oper-

ated by Paul and Merrill Bonarrigo. Bonarrigo is a physical therapist as well as a wine maker.

"It is something that you have to really schedule your time for," Bonarrigo said.

Mrs. Bonarrigo graduated from Texas A&M with a degree in marketing and is the general manager of the winery.

Bonarrigo's family had a win-ery in Sicily. After moving to the United States, they kept making

wine but did not continue the vineyard. His father made the

"The tradition is that the first born son is called Paul and he is that generation's wine maker," Bonarrigo said.

The Bonarrigos 2-year-old son, Paul Bonarrigo VII, will inherit the winery.

The Bonarrigos organized the vineyard in 1976 and planted it in 1977. They began making the wine in 1980 and in 1983 they were bonded and had their first commercial release.

"The grapes are harvested yearly," he said. "It starts the first of July and usually finishes about the first week in September."

The wine is made mostly by machines. However, there is some foot trodding of the grapes which Paul VII has already expe-

rienced. Messina Hof wines are distributed locally in Bryan and all over Texas

"We have some distribution in New Orleans, New York and in Florida," Bonarrigo said. It is sold under the Messina

Hof Wine Cellars label. "It's named after Messina, Sicily where my family is from, and Hof, Germany where Merrill's family is from, "he said. The Messina Hof winery makes 11 types of wine.

HISD suit settlement reached

United Press International

Friday, August 31, 1984/The Battalion/Page 7

HOUSTON - The Houston Independent School District settled a 28-year-old desegregation case Thursday by agreeing to a \$13.4 million improvement program and the recruitment of more minority teach-

Four days of almost around-theclock negotiations with attorneys for the NAACP and Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund ended about 1 a.m.

The settlement still must be approved by U.S. District Judge Robert O'Conor. After negotiations began Sunday, O'Conor delayed a hearing that was scheduled this week on the plaintiffs' opposition to a school board request that the suit finally be dismissed.

The most expensive part of the settlement is the institution of a preschool program for 4-year-old children from economically deprived areas. The program, which is to be-gin in the 1985-86 school year, is ex-pected to cost \$8 million, HISD spokeswoman Geri Koningsberg

A major demand of the plaintiffs was answered by the decision to set the ratio of minority to white students at inner city magnet schools at dents at inner city magnet schools at 60-40. The ratio currently is 50-50, which NAACP attorneys said pre-vents many minority students from attending the special schools. About 42 percent of HISD stu-dents are black, while 34 percent are

Hispanic and about 20 percent are

The school board also agreed to from colleges with substantial num-bers of Hispanics and blacks; in-crease the number of teacher aides in bilingual classrooms; offer voluntary tutorial programs to any student not achieving state or national norms; and continue to improve its school buildings.

It also agreed to a demand by the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund to make a study of dropouts and determine methods of keeping them in school.

The district also will hire more people to act as liaisons between schools and the community.

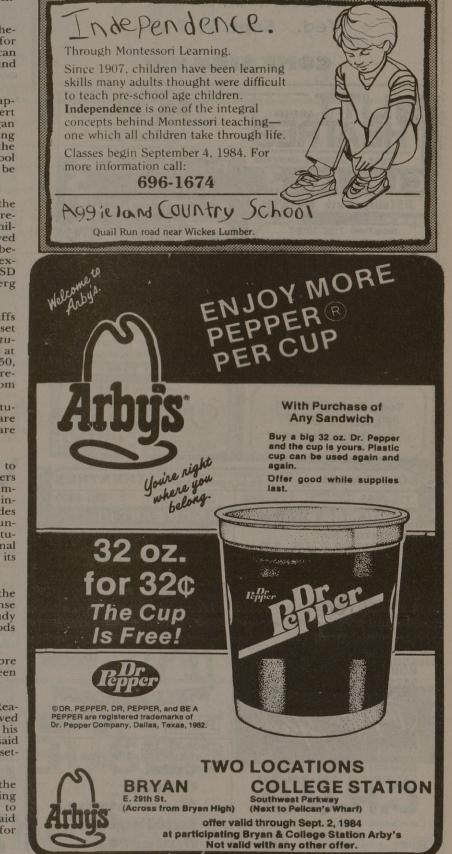
District Superintendent Billy Rea-gan said the five-year plan approved by the groups is the highlight of his 10 years with the district. He said children are the winners in the settlement.

O'Conor ruled in 1981 that the Houston district is "unitary," saying it had done everything possible to desegregate. At that time, he said the court would monitor HISD for

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Smoke detectors installed in dorms, local apartments

By KIM TREESE Reporter

A new law protecting tenants reuires all dwelling units occupied as sidences prior to September 1, 1981, to install smoke detectors by eptember 1 of this year.

W. G. Ferris, housing operations supervisor, said approximately 650 suboke and heat detectors are being nstalled in Texas A&M residence alls. "We've been working hard all

where the alarm is only. However, once the room temperature reaches 135 degrees Fahrenheit a heat sensor will trigger the main university

halls, Schuhmacher and McInnis. Installation is being completed in Hughes, Fowler and Keathley Halls.

ger an individual alarm in the room smoke detectors are not located in the rooms they still will meet the residents' fire protection needs.

College Station apartments also have been affected by this law. Geralarm. Smoke and heat detectors have been installed in each room of the modular halls and in two balcony halls. Schubmacher and McInnis

ner," he said.

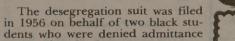
Harry Stiteler, of the Texas A&M epartment of Health and Safety, aid the alarms being installed are uipped with both heat and smoke s. The smoke sensor will trig-

Twenty smoke detectors per floor are being installed in the halls of As-ton, Krueger, Mosher, and Dunn detectors. Since July, however, 30 more have been added to the com-Halls. Stiteler said even though these

Elena Bosely, manager of the Travis House apartments, said that many of the units already had smoke plex.

three years.

to all-white schools.



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A&M team creating special software

By MARY COX Reporter

Texas A&M professors are creng a software library for use in a school science laboratories. The versity received a contract from lio-Systems, a Healthdyne Company in Houston, to design the prorams for micro-computers.

Program coordinator Dr. Jon Hunter said one of the major weakesses in American high schools is he lack of science laboratory skills.

"We became concerned about the quality of secondary education back in December, 1982," Hunter said. "As educators, we wanted to up-grade labs. And the ideal thing is to ise micro-computers.

SCI-LAB (Science Computerased Instruction) will provide instruction and experiments in bilogy, chemistry and physics. The software will be used on micro-computers manufactured by Apple, Texas Instruments and I.B.M. Peronal Computers.

The computer is ideal for teaching in four áreas," Hunter, an assoate professor of bioengineering

cology, said. Hunter explains the computer will simulate complex problems in situations where lab experiments are

too expensive. He said it will perform mathematic computations and it will present visual information such as reproduction of slides, which is necessary in the medical sciences. The computer will gather data and allow students to test hypotheses, he said

"My philosophy is computers are not ideally suited to teach, just as teachers are not suited to compute," Hunter said. "This is a very sophisticated research tool for high school students.

While it takes one teacher for 30 or 40 students, we recommend three people per computer. Therefore, you would need eight or ten computers per lab."

Hunter said each lesson in the software library will contain a title page, a 'men'i' that describes the va-designed to be 'student-friendly' rious topics covered in the lesson, the objectives and principles of the lessons, procedures, data collection, data analysis and a summary. The

printer.

Students will be able to perform experiments with the addition of a sensor that plugs into the interface hardware. Testing pH levels and performing an electrocardiogram are some examples of the experiments that SCI-LAB will do.

'Anything that you can measure can be measured by this computer,' Hunter said.

He said SCI-LAB will enable students to study at their own pace. This will be helpful to the exceptional student as well as the slower student.

Hunter said he feels that high school students are tested too much. The idea behind SCI-LAB is to whet student's appetite for knowledge af-ter they have studied a text, he said.

Hunter said the computer will be easy to operate and use.

The software engineers that perfect the instructions and design the cate professor of bioengineering data analysis and a summary. The colorful grahics are research assis-and veterinary physiology/pharma- computer also will store information tants Randy Adolph, Anne Adolph

and will come equipped with a line and Sharon Pickett. Also working on the project are bioengineering grad-uate students Tony Brown and Bill Randolph and electrical engineering graduate student Jan Williams. "These people are the brains be-hind the software," Hunter said. Dr. James Anderson, Dr. Larry Claber Der Der Clark (unteringen)

Claborn, Dr. Don Clark (veterinary physiology/pharmacology) and Dr. John Hogg (chemistry) began work-ing with Dr. Hunter developing the software June, 1983. The contract with Bio-Systems expires April, 1985

Hunter said the cost of the hardware is between \$2,100 and \$3,000, depending on the particular com-puter. The software is approxi-mately \$85 per lesson and the sen-sors necessary for experiments range between \$20 and \$100.

Recently, the National Science Teachers Association selected the SCI-LAB development team to present its software at the conference. It was the only team invited to display software to the select group of educators as well as computer manufacturers.

Beach cleanup of oil stopped, left to nature

United Press International

GALVESTON — Officials have decided to let nature take its course in deaning up oil on the island's western beaches and have stopped the use of heavy machinery to scrape away sand, a Coast Guard spokesman said Thursday.

"It's one of those things of how much sand do you really want to scrape off," Lt. j.g. Larry Clark said. There comes a point (where you wait) and see what happens natu-

Clark said the ratio of oil to sand the bottom of the seawall. on the western beaches from a massive oil spill is now one to four pounds of oil per 100 pounds of sand.

Tons of oil washed up on Galveston's beaches after the British tanker Alvenus split open July 30 off the coast of Cameron, La. The ship cur-rently is in a Galveston Bay shipyard and will be lifted into dry dock Wednesday for repairs, Clark said. A major problem continues to be cleaning the thick mess from rocks at

"They're still working on it," Clark said. "No one is finding a great solution (to get it off the rocks). You can always get it with a Brillo pad and a putty knife. So far a great solu-tion has not presented itself." Clark said the contractor hired by

the ship's owner has asked to remove work crews from the seawall to allow the oil to weather. However, the Coast Guard has not yet decided whether to grant the request.

More than 100 workers are using

a variety of methods to scrape the oil from the rocks, including high pressure water or water mixed with sand, he said.

While sand on beaches from the west end of the seawall to the western end of the island are discolored, the popular east beach tourist areas are clean, he said.

Although the heavy machinery has been removed from the west beaches, they are on standby should large amounts of oil begin to wash on shore again.