

**BRAZOS TRADER**  
ANTIQUES & COLLECTIBLES

Browse in our store for a different shopping experience!

Bargains Galore!

- M - F 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
- Sat 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
- Sundays by chance

210 West 26th St., Bryan (409) 775-2984

**OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH**

Parking Lot Entrance 2 blocks north of campus on College Main

An ELCA Ministry to Community and Campus

SUNDAY SERVICES: 8:15 a.m. & 10:45 a.m. (Nursery provided)

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES: 9:35 a.m. (Nursery provided)

For more information call 846-5011

**NEW!**  
Local Radio News from the newsroom of **THE BATTALION**

campus and community news 8:04 a.m. Monday through Friday during NPR Morning Edition on **KAMU-FM 90.9** College Station / Bryan

**Angel Nails**  
Professional Nail Care for Women & Men

3 Year Anniversary • We have a free gift available Offer good thru September 30, 1997

- Guarantee our work • Friendly Service
- FREE Quick Dry Topcoat Profinish & Cut Down

We Carry OPI Products & Nail Polish

Refills \$13.00 w/coupon Full Set \$25.00 w/coupon

Located in the College Station Kroger Shopping Center (near Old Country Buffet & Amber's)

2406 Texas Ave. • Suite D • College Station • 764-9582  
Monday-Wednesday 9:30-8:00pm • Thursday-Saturday 9:00-8:00pm  
Appointments & Walk-Ins welcome. Expires 12-31-97

TCA Cable TV for as little as **\$10.42\*** a month?!?!?

**That's 34¢ a day & includes all the benefits of Cable TV**

**TCA CABLE TV VIEWERS ENJOY:**


- Top cable channels; local news, weather and sports
- Additional outlets at no extra monthly charge
- One monthly bill; no long-term contracts to sign
- No expensive equipment to purchase
- Local installation; guaranteed on-time service calls
- Upgrade to optional channel packages at any time

**The Best Entertainment Value In Town!**

**Call today! 846-2229**

\* Does not include applicable taxes. 4114 E. 29th St. • Bryan, TX

**"AGGIE CHECKING"**  
No per check charge  
Unlimited check writing  
No minimum balance  
at  
**HOMESTEAD BANK, SSB**



**THE "AGGIE CHECKING" TEAM** (Seated - left to right): Pam Place, Kelly Mahan, Elizabeth Jarrott and Cara Jeffress. (Standing - left to right): Dastinie Gooden, Erin Wallace, Jesse Campos III, Rachelle Rotsch, Pam Williams and Kristina Ray.

We're an Aggie tradition for checking accounts that feature no charges per check, unlimited check writing and no minimum balance. We call these accounts "Aggie Checking" Accounts. You'll call them terrific!

Come to either of our convenient locations and talk to a member of the "Aggie Checking" Team. We're ready to help you with the paperwork in a minimum of minutes. The entire Homestead staff will be here to help you throughout the year with all your banking needs.

There are some charges on "Aggie Checking" for services (such as insufficient checks, stop payment and check printing). There is a \$100.00 deposit required to open the account, and the first check order must be placed with Homestead. These details will be disclosed to you when you sign up.

Additionally, Homestead is participating in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program at Texas A&M and Blinn.

Come to Homestead today and talk to the "Aggie Checking" Team. We've got a checking account for you!

**HOMESTEAD BANK, SSB**

College Station 2553 Texas Avenue (Across from the CS Library) 693-1063	Bryan 3601 E 29th Street (near Subway) 779-3601
Hours Lobby: Mon. - Thurs. 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. Fri. 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.	Hours Lobby: Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Drive-In: Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.	Drive-In: Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Member FDIC

# Hopwood ruling prompts summit for Texas universities

By **Joey Jeanette Schlueter**  
Staff writer

In response to the *Hopwood* decision, a "National Post-Hopwood Summit" has been planned for October 23-25 in Austin, with the goal of discussing Texas universities' roles in promoting, protecting and encouraging diversity on their campuses.

Marlen Whitley, student government president of University of Texas, said he organized the summit because the *Hopwood* decision has had a detrimental effect on the diversity of the University of Texas' student body.

A Supreme Court ruling in the July 1996 *Hopwood* case eliminated race as a factor in admissions and scholarships at state-supported colleges in Texas.

In the *Hopwood* case, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the University of Texas law school's former admissions policy unconstitutional, which had considered African American and Hispanic applicants separate from other applicants. Plaintiff Cheryl Hopwood and three other white students sued after being denied admission.

The Texas 75th Legislature passed a bill that requires Texas schools to accept applicants in the top 10 percent of their graduating class. After admitting those students, colleges can consider other applicants for admission.

Representatives of other colleges, including Texas A&M, are expected to attend the summit and discuss the importance of diversity, the parameters of law, and the future, stressing that Texas' ethnic breakdown will change. The Department of Rural Sociology at Texas A&M University reported that the percentage of whites in the Texas population will decrease from 57 to 37 percent and African-Americans will increase from 28 percent to 46 percent.

**For complete coverage of how Hopwood is expected to affect A&M admissions, see Page 1 of the regular section.**

*Here is a chronology of the Hopwood decision compiled from the 5th District Court:*

**1978:** The U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Bakke v. The UC-Davis Medical School* that specific racial quotas in admissions are forbidden, but that schools may use race as a factor in admissions.

**September 29, 1992:** Cheryl Hopwood and Stephanie Haynes file a reverse discrimination suit in U.S. District Court. Both say they were denied admission to UT Law School, even though they possessed the necessary academic requirements, because they were not black or Hispanic.

**October 1992:** Statistics from the 1992 entering class at the UT School of Law show that African-American and Hispanic students were admitted with lower GPA and LSAT standards than non-minority applicants, according to an internal law school memorandum. In addition, 1992 admission numbers of 8 percent African-American and 10.7 percent Hispanics remained nearly constant in relation to total law school enrollment since 1988. Critics of the admissions policies say the percentages are evidence of a quota system.

**January 14, 1993:** Stephanie Haynes drops her name from the lawsuit for "personal reasons."

**April 25, 1993:** Five plaintiffs file a second reverse discrimination suit against UT Law School, alleging they also did not get into the 1992 freshman class because of their race. The plaintiffs are Kenneth Elliot, Kelli Arnold, David Rogers, Douglas Carvell and George Armstrong.

**May 1994:** During the eight-day *Hopwood* trial in U.S. District Court, deans from the University of Michigan, Stanford University, the University of North Carolina and the University of Minnesota testify for the defense, as does Commissioner of Higher Education Kenneth Ashworth. Ashworth says UT's admissions policy was constrained by a consent decree established in 1983 between the federal government and the state.

**May 25, 1994:** Testimony ends in U.S. District Court on *Hopwood*; the verdict is expected after June 13, the deadline for both lawyers to file post-trial briefs.

**Aug. 19, 1994:** U.S. District Judge Sam Sparks rules that the 1992 admissions policy discriminated against the plaintiffs, but allows the University to continue affirmative action, saying: "It is regrettable that affirmative action programs are still needed in our society. However, until society sufficiently overcomes the effects of its lengthy history of pervasive racism, affirmative action is a necessity."

**Aug. 8, 1995:** Attorneys make appellate arguments to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Louisiana.

**March 19, 1996:** Administrators suspend all admissions decisions after the 5th Circuit Court rules affirmative action policies at the law school unconstitutional.

**April 7, 1996:** The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals refuses to hear the appeal of the Thurgood Marshall Legal Society and the Black Pre-Law Association, represented by the NAACP, to intervene in the case.

**April 10, 1996:** Steven Smith, attorney for Cheryl Hopwood, files a class-action lawsuit for 1994 "all white or nonpreferred minority applicants" who were rejected at UT and subsequently enrolled at either Baylor Law School or Southern Methodist University Law School.

**April 15, 1996:** Commissioner of Higher Education Kenneth Ashworth says \$1.5 million in minority scholarships are "suspended until something more definite" is decided by the court.

**April 30, 1996:** Texas Attorney General Dan Morales files an appeal with the U.S. Supreme Court requesting certiorari. Attorney for Hopwood files another lawsuit for Francois Lesage against the College of Education alleging that affirmative action programs kept him from the doctoral program in counseling psychology.

**May 24, 1996:** U.S. Solicitor General Drew S. Days files a brief requesting the Supreme Court hear the case.

**July 1, 1996:** U.S. Supreme Court denies certiorari to *Hopwood v. The State of Texas*.

# City names Wolf Pen Creek top site for hotel center

By **Robert Smith**  
Staff writer

In July, the College Station City Council chose the Wolf Pen Creek area as the top site to build a hotel and conference center rather than a Northgate site.

College Station citizens will vote in November to decide if the center will be built.

Four proposals were made this year for hotel and conference centers. Three of the proposals were for locations on Northgate and one was for Wolf Pen Creek.

The city council chose between two of the proposals in July. The first of the two proposals was by John Culpepper, who proposed a Northgate hotel and conference center on the "mudlot" he owns. The second proposal was made by the Wolf Pen Creek Group.

Barren Hobbs, general manager of the College Station Hilton and Conference Center and president of the Brazos Valley Hotel/Motel Association, opposed a Northgate hotel.

The Hilton made a proposal for a Northgate hotel and conference center, but the Hotel/Motel Association opposed this offer. Hobbs led two interests for the hotel and conference center, but he maintained he was acting in the best interest of each group.

The Hotel/Motel Association turned in a petition to block a Northgate hotel, and hired students to collect student signatures on campus.

## Council's decision will not affect Northgate revitalization, mayor says

The students used a "Save Our Mudlot" campaign slogan to gather signatures.

Some Northgate business owners disputed the city's choice, saying the Northgate area was a better choice because of its proximity to Texas A&M.

Some Northgate business owners said the city's Northgate revitalization plan would not be completed because of the hotel site decision.

College Station Mayor Lynn McIlhenny said the city's decision would not affect the Northgate revitalization efforts.

The city did not rule out the possibility of a Northgate hotel/conference center. If the city does not reach an agreement with the Wolf Pen Creek Group, it will begin negotiating with Culpepper for a Northgate hotel and conference center.

The Wolf Pen Creek proposal includes a full-service hotel, an office building and a conference center. The proposed location is at Dartmouth Street and Holleman Drive.

Parking issues in Northgate also arose this summer.

A 70-space Northgate parking lot next to Patricia Street opened this month. Temporarily, there will not be a charge to park in the lot.

Todd McDaniel, the College Station development analyst, said parking in the lot will be free until it is completed in December. He said about 70 percent of the construction on the lot is done.

The city of College Station will close Patricia Street in two weeks and the street will become part of the parking lot.

The parking lot is part of the city's Northgate revitalization effort, which includes the parking lot and a promenade.

The city voted in June to build the parking lot and relocate the Burger Boy restaurant that is on Patricia Street.

George Sopasakis, the Burger Boy owner, said the city owed him money for forcing him to relocate his business.

The city voted in June to give Sopasakis \$10,000 to relocate his business after Sopasakis claimed College Station owed him \$45,000.

Sopasakis was not satisfied with the vote and filed an appeal with Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

HUD ruled in June that the city owed Sopasakis relocation funds to cover the cost of relocating his business.

College Station and Sopasakis are negotiating the amount of money for the relocation.

Monday • September 1, 1997

**Fish**  
Corps lead

Story by F  
Photos by

Beer • Pool  
At the Cor  
Monday - Fr  
Saturday & Su  
Major credit cards accepted

Home of t  
Happy F

Mon. -

Austin