

Botha

(continued from page 1)

ahead with race reforms "despite outside pressures."

A year of violence over apartheid, South Africa's system of enforced racial separation by which 5 million whites rule 24 million blacks, has left more than 650 people dead and 2,500 injured, most of them black.

Reagan said in Washington he will ban loans to the South African government except those to help blacks, ban all computer exports that could be used to enforce apartheid, and prohibit the sale of nuclear technology except that used for international safeguards.

He also told Cabinet officials to draft a ban on Krugerrand coin imports and look into minting an American gold coin.

Financial analysts in South Africa said most of Reagan's sanctions package would have little practical impact on the nation's economy. The ban on importing Krugerrands into the United States, however, could put a "severe strain" on sales of the gold coin around the world, industry officials said.

In a statement in Pretoria, the capital, the president declared, "The leaders of South Africa will themselves decide what is in our interests."

The provisions were essentially the same as those in the bill approved overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives that was up for debate in the Senate on Monday. Reagan said he would veto that legislation if adopted.

Reagan left out a one-year deadline for South Africa to begin dismantling apartheid or face tougher sanctions, and instead ordered a commission to monitor progress toward reform in South Africa.

Slouch

By Jim Earle



Heart transplant recipient "doing very well" say doctors

Associated Press

TUCSON, Ariz. — Heart transplant patient Michael Drummond ate, took a few steps and had a "glow on his face" Sunday, one day after his artificial heart was replaced with the heart of a traffic accident victim.

Drummond was "doing very well" and doctors were "pleased with his progress," University Medical Center spokeswoman Nina Trasoff said.

She said Drummond was able to stand and walk "two or three steps" Sunday morning and that he ate a

breakfast of hot cereal and orange juice.

Drummond, whose own heart was damaged by a virus, became the youngest recipient of a Jarvik-7 artificial heart in an Aug. 29 operation at the Medical Center. It was the first time the Jarvik-7 device had been used to sustain a patient's life until a human heart could be located.

Drummond's aphasia, or difficulty in speaking, that appeared after he suffered a series of small strokes Thursday had all but disappeared by Sunday, Trasoff said.

California expected to have largest population increase

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Five Sun Belt states will account for more than half of the nation's population growth through the year 2000, but Midwestern states that had been looking at declines may not lose people after all, a private research group said Monday.

The National Planning Association projected that California will continue to be the nation's biggest population gainer.

California, Florida, Texas, Arizona and North Carolina will account 54 percent of the nation's total additions, the report said.

Nearly 80 percent of the nation's population gain in the coming years is expected to be in the South and West as Americans migrate in search of jobs.

While the planning association projected relatively little growth for other parts of the nation, it foresaw population declines in only three places — New York, the District of Columbia and West Virginia.

The planning association projected that Massachusetts would be the biggest gainer in the Northeast, and Michigan was expected to lead the Midwest.

This contradicts the Census Bureau's forecast that Massachusetts would lose 246,600 people between 1980 and 2000, and Michigan would drop 50,700.

Carlton M. Strong of the planning association said that they place more emphasis on economic changes difference.

The Census Bureau projections were based on changes in birth and

death rates and migration patterns, projected from the experience of the 1970s, according to its 1983 study.

Most of the differences in population growth among the states can be attributed to the migration of people responding to job opportunities, Strong said.

However, the population of people age 65 and over is expected to grow more sharply in Arizona and Florida and to a much lesser extent in Illinois and New York.

One of the larger differences be-

tween the Census and association figures was for Florida.

The planning association anticipates that Florida will be second in growth by 2000. Census experts had placed it first.

The planning group called for growth of 205,000 people in Pennsylvania.

The planning group predicts New York state will lose 73,000 residents, West Virginia will lose 147,000, and the District of Columbia will increase by 101,000.

Texas reaches agreement with two Japanese banks

Associated Press

AUSTIN — The state and two Japanese banks have reached agreements, which should encourage trade and investments between Texas and Japan, officials said Monday.

"We are very optimistic that our cooperation with the Japanese banks will open many new avenues of trade and dialogue," Dan S. Petty, chairman of the Texas Economic Development Commission, said.

The commission, which is the state's primary economic development agency, entered into the pacts with the Sanwa Bank and the Mitsubishi Bank Monday.

"Texas offers the single best climate for Japanese investment

and manufacturing in the United States," Petty, of Dallas, said. "We look to Japan as an ideal market."

Commission spokesman Jim Ferris said the economic development commission and the Japanese banks plan to exchange information on economic conditions and to meet periodically to discuss investment and trade possibilities.

Ferris said the agreements can help both sides.

"This will give them (Texas businessmen) three good places to go to get information about not just what the economic conditions are in Japan but also information about export licensing, permits, that sort of thing," Ferris said. "These people (with the banks) are very experienced."

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PUBLIC NOTICE

BRIEF EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS OF PROPOSED

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

GENERAL ELECTION

NOVEMBER 5, 1985

PROPOSITION NO. 1 ON THE BALLOT

Sections 1 and 2 of House Joint Resolution 6 propose a constitutional amendment that would authorize the Texas Water Development Board to issue an additional \$980 million of Texas Water Development bonds.

The additional bonds to be issued will be dedicated for deposit in the Texas Water Development Fund, with \$190 million of those bond proceeds to be used for water supply loans and facilities acquisition and with \$400 million of those bond proceeds to be used for state participation in the acquisition and development of facilities for storage, transmission, transportation, and treatment of water and wastewater. Of the remaining bonds authorized, \$190 million will be dedicated for use in water quality enhancement projects, and \$200 million will be dedicated exclusively for flood control projects.

The amendment would also allow the legislature to provide for the creation, administration, and implementation of a bond insurance program to which the state pledges up to \$250 million of its general credit to insure payment of the principal of and interest on bonds or other obligations issued by political subdivisions of the state for water conservation, water development, water quality enhancement, flood control, drainage, recharge, chloride control or desalinization. Unless authorized to continue by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature, the bond insurance program will expire on the sixth anniversary of the date on which this constitution becomes a part of the constitution. Bond insurance issued before expiration of the program will not be affected by such expiration.

The amendment would authorize the legislature to create and appropriate money to special funds in the state treasury to make grants, loans, and other financial assistance available to governmental entities for certain enumerated water planning purposes. Also, the legislature would be permitted to extend the benefits of constitutionally approved water projects to nonprofit water supply corporations.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to authorize the issuance of an additional \$980 million of Texas Water Development Bonds, to create special water funds for water conservation, water development, water quality enhancement, flood control, drainage, subsidence control, recharge, chloride control, agricultural soil and water conservation, and desalinization, to authorize a bond insurance program, and to clarify the purposes for which Texas Water Development Bonds may be issued."

PROPOSITION NO. 2 ON THE BALLOT

Section 3 of House Joint Resolution 6 proposes a constitutional amendment that would allow the Texas Water Development Board to issue and sell Texas agricultural water conservation bonds in an

amount not to exceed \$200 million, if authorized to do so by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the legislature. The Texas agricultural water conservation bonds would be general obligations of the State of Texas, and would be paid from the first money coming into the state treasury in each fiscal year. The amendment would allow Texas agricultural water conservation bonds to be issued and sold only for four years after the date on which this Act becomes a part of the constitution.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance and sale of \$200 million of Texas agricultural water conservation bonds."

PROPOSITION NO. 3 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 54 proposes a constitutional amendment that would permit the legislature to authorize a city or town to spend public funds and levy assessments for the relocation or replacement of water laterals on private property if such relocation or replacement is done in conjunction with or immediately following the relocation or replacement of water mains serving the property. Any legislative enactment permitting the expenditure of funds for such purposes would authorize the city or town to fix a lien on the property, with the owners' consent, for the cost of relocating or replacing the water laterals, and would provide that such cost shall be assessed against the property, with repayment by the property owner to be amortized over a period not to exceed five years at the rate of interest set by law. Such liens could not be enforced until after five years from the date the liens were affixed.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to enact laws permitting a city or town to spend public funds and levy assessments for the relocation or replacement of water laterals on private property."

PROPOSITION NO. 4 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 21 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize the use of the proceeds from the sale of permanent school fund land to acquire other land for the permanent school fund. Currently, the constitution requires that proceeds from the sale of such land be invested in certain bonds and other securities.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment authorizing proceeds from the sale of land dedicated to the permanent school fund to be used to acquire other land for that fund."

PROPOSITION NO. 5 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 89 proposes a constitutional amendment that would enable the legislature to regulate the provision of health care by hospital districts by determining

the services the district must provide, by setting requirements a resident must meet in order to qualify for services, and by determining any other relevant provisions necessary for providing health care to residents.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to regulate the provision of health care by hospital districts."

PROPOSITION NO. 6 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 6 proposes a constitutional amendment that would enable the State of Texas to enter into an agreement with another state to confine inmates from the state of Texas in penal or correctional facilities of the other state.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to permit state prisoners to be placed in penal facilities of another state pursuant to an interstate agreement."

PROPOSITION NO. 7 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 27 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize the commissioners court of Chambers County to divide Chambers County into not less than two and not more than six justice precincts. Under current constitutional law, Chambers County may be divided into not less than two and not more than five justice precincts.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment authorizing Chambers County to be divided into two to six precincts."

PROPOSITION NO. 8 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 9 proposes a constitutional amendment that would grant an additional \$500 million in bonding authority to the Veterans' Land Board for the veterans' housing assistance program. Under the current constitution, the Veterans' Land Board is authorized by Article III, Section 49-b-1 to issue and sell not more than \$800 million in bonds, \$500 million of which may be used for the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund. This amendment would increase that authorization to permit the issuance and sale of up to \$1.3 billion in bonds, \$1 billion of which would be used for the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund. In addition, the amendment would remove the current definition of "veteran" from the constitution and permit the legislature to redefine "veteran" as the changing times and circumstances require.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment providing \$500 million in additional bonding authority for the veterans' housing assistance program and changing the definition of those veterans eligible to participate in the veterans' land program and the veterans' housing program by authorizing the legislature by law to define an eligible veteran for the purposes of those programs."

PROPOSITION NO. 9 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 72 proposes a constitutional amendment that would permit the legislature either to enact a statute or to attach a rider to the General Ap-

propriations Act to require prior approval of the expenditure or emergency transfer of any funds appropriated by the legislature to state governmental agencies.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to protect public funds by authorizing prior approval of expenditure or emergency transfer of state appropriations."

PROPOSITION NO. 10 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 19 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize the legislature to provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds, the proceeds of which would be deposited in a fund to be known as the farm and ranch finance program fund. The fund would be administered by the Veterans' Land Board and would be used to make loans and provide other financial assistance for the purchase of farm and ranch land. The amount of bonds outstanding at any one time would be limited to \$500 million. The principal and interest that becomes due on such bonds in each fiscal year would be paid from amounts remaining in the interest and sinking fund at the close of the prior fiscal year, with the balance due to be appropriated from treasury revenues in the fiscal year when such amounts become due.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds to provide financing assistance for the purchase of farm and ranch land."

PROPOSITION NO. 11 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 16 proposes a constitutional amendment that would define indictments and informations as instruments charging a person with the commission of an offense, and would delete certain technical requirements as to the form of writs and processes.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment relating to the manner in which a person is charged with a criminal offense and to certain requirements applicable to state writs and processes."

PROPOSITION NO. 12 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 10 proposes a constitutional amendment that would grant the Texas Supreme Court and the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals jurisdiction to answer questions of state law certified from federal appellate courts. In addition, the two courts would promulgate rules of procedure relating to the review of those questions.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment granting the Supreme Court of Texas and the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas jurisdiction to answer questions of state law certified from a federal appellate court."

PROPOSITION NO. 13 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 14 proposes a constitutional amendment that would create a board with responsibility for the reapportionment of judicial districts, subject to legislative approval. The amendment would provide for the continued power of the legislature to provide for judicial reapportionment, and would provide that reapportionment

will be the responsibility of the Legislative Redistricting Board if the Judicial Districts Board fails to make a timely reapportionment. The amendment would provide for the creation of judicial districts smaller than a county in counties where the creation of such districts has been approved by the voters at a general election. The amendment would provide for more than one judge for a judicial district. The amendment would rename supreme judicial districts as courts of appeals districts. The amendment would provide that the jurisdiction and terms of court of district and county courts may be as provided by law. The amendment would provide for the jurisdiction of justice courts, which may have additional jurisdiction as provided by law. The amendment would provide for rules of judicial administration and procedure to be promulgated by the Supreme Court, and would provide that the legislature may delegate additional rule making power to the Supreme Court or to the Court of Criminal Appeals. The amendment would provide that courts and judges in existence at the time of its adoption remain in existence until otherwise provided by law.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment providing for the reapportionment of the judicial districts of the state by the Judicial Districts Board or by the Legislative Redistricting Board, and providing for the administration and jurisdiction of constitutional courts."

PROPOSITION NO. 14 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 27 proposes a constitutional amendment that would abolish the office of County Treasurer in Andrews County and transfer the powers and duties of that office to the County Auditor. The amendment would also abolish the office of County Treasurer in El Paso County if, at the statewide election at which this amendment is submitted to the voters, a majority of the voters who vote in El Paso County favor the amendment. The functions of the office of El Paso County Treasurer will be performed by a person employed or designated by the El Paso County Commissioners Court. The amendment also provides for the abolition of the office of County Surveyor in Denton, Randall, Collin, Dallas, El Paso, and Henderson Counties upon approval of such abolition by a majority of the voters who vote on the question at an election called by the commissioners court of the county. If the office of County Surveyor is abolished in any county, the commissioners court may employ or contract with any qualified person to perform the duties of the office.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to provide for: (1) the abolition of the office of county treasurer in Andrews County and El Paso County; (2) the abolition of the office of county surveyor in Collin, Dallas, Denton, El Paso, Henderson, and Randall Counties."

Estos son los informes explicatorios sobre las enmiendas propuestas a la constitución que aparecerán en la boleta el día 5 de noviembre de 1985. Si usted no ha recibido una copia de los informes en español, podrá obtener una gratis por llamar al 1/800/252/9602 o por escribir al Secretario de Estado, P.O. Box 12887, Austin, Texas 78711.