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Americans enjoy '85 income gain of more than 5%

WASHINGTON (AP) — Americans' personal income rose 5.3 percent last year with residents in Nebraska and New England making the biggest gains while Western energy states suffered the slowest growth, the government said Monday.

The nationwide gain pushed the income level to \$13,451 for every person in the country, but it was substantially below the 9.3 percent increase in 1984.

The slowdown was blamed on the general sluggishness in the economy last year. Still, the increase kept income growth ahead of the inflation rate, which was 3.8 percent last year.

The New England region outperformed the rest of the country with a 6.6 percent jump in incomes, which pushed per capita earnings there to \$15,387 — 14 percent above the national average.

The healthy New England income growth was explained by the lowest unemployment rates in the country and booming business for the region's high-technology and defense industries.

Commerce Department analyst Rudolph DePass said, "Many New

England companies are in the vanguard in the production of high-tech items and they tend to have labor shortages for high-skilled workers."

The biggest income growth for a single state was in Nebraska, but analysts attributed most of the 9 percent increase to large government purchases of surplus farm commodities. Without the increase in farm incomes, Nebraska's income growth would have been 5.6 percent.

Nebraska was followed by the New England states of Vermont, up 7.1 percent; Massachusetts, up 7 percent; and New Hampshire, up 6.9 percent. Also in the top 10 were Virginia, Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, Maryland and New York.

The Rocky Mountain region had the slowest income growth of any area last year, up 4.1 percent, because slumping energy prices have forced many petroleum companies to cut back on drilling and exploration.

By state, Montana had the weakest growth last year, 1.1 percent, followed by Alaska with a 1.2 percent gain.

Southern Mexico hit by 2nd quake in 5 days

GOLDEN, Colo. (AP) — An earthquake capable of causing considerable damage shook an area about 250 miles southwest of Mexico City late Sunday, the second tremor to hit the area in five days, U.S. officials said.

There were no immediate reports of damage or injuries.

John Minsch, a geophysicist with the National Earthquake Information Center, reported that part of the U.S. Geological Survey said the

quake, which measured 5.4 on the Richter scale of ground movement, struck the south coast of Mexico at 11:47 p.m. MDT.

The Red Cross in Mexico City said it immediately mobilized its security network but found no damage or injury.

Some people in the capital ran into the streets after the quake struck, but many people apparently didn't feel it elsewhere.

A quake measuring 7.0 on the

Richter scale struck the area on April 30, causing minor damage in the Mexico City area.

In September 1985 a quake measuring 8.5 on the Richter scale killed 8,000 people and caused extensive damage in the Mexico City area.

The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of 7.5 reflects an earthquake 10 times

stronger than one of 6.5.

An earthquake of 3.5 on the Richter scale can cause slight damage; the local area, 4 moderate damage; considerable damage, 6 severe damage. A 7 reading is a "major" earthquake, capable of widespread heavy damage; 8 is a "great" quake, capable of tremendous damage.

The San Francisco earthquake of 1906, which occurred before the Richter scale was devised, has been estimated at 8.3 on the Richter scale.

Agencies concerned with Galveston Bay pollution threat

AUSTIN (AP) — Five state agencies Monday asked the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to delay development around Galveston Bay until a complete study can be made on possible environmental damage such work might bring.

Paul Hopkins, chairman of the Texas Water Commission, said, "Galveston Bay is one of the most incredible and irreplaceable natural resources of our state. It has been abused in the past and has suffered as a result."

Richard Morrison, a member of the Parks and Wildlife Commission, said, "The state of Texas is entitled to a full disclosure of the effects these projects may have on Galveston Bay before, rather than after, the projects are finalized."

Also asking for the environmental impact study were the Texas Department of Agriculture, General Land Office and the attorney general's office.

The bay — which accommodates both commercial fishing and tourism — supports \$3 billion annual in business activity for the Houston-Galveston area, Agriculture Commissioner Jim Hightower said.

According to the Department of Parks and Wildlife, several projects are being proposed for the bay area.

In a letter to Col. Gordon Clarke, commander of the Corps' Galveston district, Parks and Wildlife chairman Edwin L. Cox Jr. raised concern

about possible damage from several proposed reservoirs, enlargements of the Houston, Texas City and Galveston ship channels, dredging of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and other major development work that would disturb wetlands of the bay.

Also signing that letter were Hopkins and Land Commissioner Garry Mauro. The three cited four major areas of concern: habitat loss, salinity increases, contamination from toxic substances in the sediments which would be stirred up by dredging, and disturbance to fishery resources accompanied by a decline in recreational use of the bay.

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He said the senate should also does understand its role in the university, and that its last three years have been very informative.

Senate

(continued from page 1)

other without speaking to each other, and you don't develop good relations with that kind of thing."

But both speakers agree that senate-board relations are on an upswing.

Laane said in the last couple of years the Board of Regents has shown some interest in communicating with the faculty.

Although it makes decisions as a whole, the board is made up of individuals. They don't always think as a body, and their attitudes toward the senate can be different.

Joe Reynolds, vice chairman of the board, said the senate's purpose is extremely limited, and in his opinion, they don't even make recommendations.

"The Faculty Senate talks," Reynolds said, "and talk is usually cheap."

Reynolds said if the senate's purpose is to be a debating society, then it has fulfilled its purpose. When it

goes into policy, he said, then it's out of line.

"The trouble with the Faculty Senate is that they are trying to run other people's business," Reynolds said.

Reynolds said he hasn't seen anything worthwhile or constructive come out of the senate. He said he wonders why the real faculty leaders on campus don't become senate members.

"It's like running for some public office," he said. "The people with

quality and ability — you never get them to do it.

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Summit

(continued from page 1)

icians who wanted to take economic sanctions," he said. "The Europeans were more reticent."

The seven summit partners also issued a joint statement offering mild criticism of the Soviet Union for its delay in reporting information on the recent Chernobyl nuclear accident.

The statement urged tighter re-

porting procedures for nuclear emergencies and accidents and expressed sympathy for the Chernobyl victims while endorsing the continued use of nuclear power "properly managed."

Although non-economic items have tended to capture most of the attention at this year's economic summit, the leaders did launch the first major revision in world monetary policy in 13 years.

The new plan, engineered by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, would seek to stabilize exchange rates of the major currencies — including the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen, the West German mark and the British pound — through a system of economic checks and balances.

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Rocket

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(launch managers) or anybody else sent a signal to those receivers."

The three-stage, 116-foot rocket, NASA's most used and most dependent vehicle, abruptly lost main-engine power 71 seconds after launch from Cape Canaveral.

It shuddered out of control so violently that its upper stage, containing a \$57.5 million weather satellite, blew off. Launch officials ordered a range safety officer to send a ground signal that destroyed it 91 seconds into the flight.

Russell said, "Everything was normal... just like clockwork, until all of a sudden it looks like bam! — somebody just commanded the engines off."

The two officials generally agreed with earlier remarks made to report-

ers by John Yardley, president of McDonnell-Douglas Astronautics Inc., the manufacturer of the Delta rocket.

Yardley, a former NASA associate administrator, said engineers for his company "think there was some sort of electric short on the engine," which triggered the shutdown.

Sen. Albert Gore Jr., D-Tenn., who serves on the Senate subcommittee that oversees the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, called for a complete reassessment of the space program's policy, priorities and quality control procedures.

On "CBS Morning News" Gore said, "We need a little less public relations. The public support is there. We've got to concentrate on reliability."

Restaurant Report

(continued from page 6)

and the lack of paper towels at two hand sinks and lack of soap at one hand sink. Another two points were subtracted from the report because some empty cans needed to be removed from the rear of the building. Three one-point deductions were made because some walls and floors needed cleaning, a vent hood needed cleaning, there were some exposed pipes and conduits in the kitchen and a steam table needed cleaning. The report said a follow-up inspection will be conducted in 14 days.

David Jefferson, a registered sanitarian at the department, says restaurants with scores of 95 or above generally have excellent operations and facilities. Jefferson says restaurants with scores in the 70s or low 80s usually have serious violations on the health report.

Scores can be misleading, Jefferson says, because restaurants can achieve the same score by having several major violations or an abundance of mi-

nor violations. He says the major violations might close an establishment down while some minor violations can be corrected while the health inspector is still in the building during the inspection.

Jefferson says the department might close a restaurant if the score is below 60, the personnel has infectious diseases, the restaurant lacks adequate refrigeration, a sewage backup exists in the building, or the restaurant has a complete lack of sanitation for the food equipment.

Point deductions, or violations, on the report form range from a one-point (minor violation) to five points (major violation). The department inspects each restaurant about every six months.

Sometimes a follow-up inspection must be made, usually within 10 days. Jefferson says a restaurant might require a follow-up inspection if it has a four- or five-point violation that cannot be corrected while the inspector is still there or there are numerous small violations.

Inspectors are registered sanitarians at the department.