on November ballot

AUSTIN (AP) — Buried on the lov. 8 ballot beneath national, state and local races are three proposed amendments to the Texas Constituion, the offspring of a fiery legisative session dominated by staggerng deficits and tax increases.

Not surprisingly, the amendments deal with protecting money, saving noney and investing money.

Proposition 1 would require that all he money Texas is reimbursed by the federal government for highway proects be used to pay for those pro-

Proposition 2 would establish a soalled "Rainy Day Fund" where state revenue would be set aside and aved for appropriation in years when tax revenues fall short of meeting ex-

Proposition 3 would set up a "Growth Fund" and allow trustees of the state's two education funds and two state-employee pension funds nore investment flexibility, includng investment in the growth fund.

Gov. Bill Clements, Lt. Gov. Bill Hobby and House Speaker Gib Lewis upport all three propositions. No oranized opposition to the amendments has surfaced.

Lawmakers placed Proposition 1 on the ballot after questions arose during the 1987 legislative session on whether the federal reimbursement to the state highway fund could be used for purposes other than highways.

The federal government remburses the state for 90 percent of the money it spends on interstate highway projects and 75 percent of its

expenses for certain other highway

Supporters of this amendment say it would halt the temptation to use these funds for short-term budgetary gain at the expense of the higway program, which they say is integral to Texas' long-term economic rebound. And they say it is only fair that federal highway reimbursements be used for highway projects.

Legislators often complain that too much of the state budget already is locked into dedicated funds.

More than half the budget is dedicated to specific programs, under the constitution and state law. Add in funds that must be spent due to court decisions and funds driven by federal formulas, and lawmakers can set spending priorities on about 15 percent of the state's total budget.

Proposition 2 deals with transferring surplus revenues into a special fund that could be appropriated by the

If passed, one half of any surplus in the state general revenue fund and three-fourths of any oil and natural gas production tax revenue that exceeds that tax revenue collected in fiscal year 1987 would be put in the

Proposition 3 proposes setting up a growth fund and allowing trustees of the Permanent University Fund, the Permanent School Fund and the public employee retirement funds to invest in it, and also allow more flexibility in other investments. Currently, the four funds control \$28.5 billion

3 amendments buried Commander: Grenada invasion taught U.S. forces positive lesson

By Doug Evans Reporter

The U.S. Armed Forces have learned a positive lesson from the invasion of Grenada, Capt. Charles Jacoby, an 82nd Airborne Company Commander involved with the operation, said Wednesday night at a Defense Military Studies Institute lecture in Rudder Tower.

The U.S. has done well in recruiting quality soldiers, conducting realistic training exercises, and planning long range military deployments, he said to an audience of over 100 Texas A&M stu-

"I don't think Grenada represents any big turning point in the art of warfare, but for the U.S. it was an interesting episode which gave us a progress report of some of our training and doctrine," Ja-

"From the perspective of a company commander I thought most of the lessons were positive," Jacoby said. "We learned that we have to be trained well, have initiative, be flexible and stick to the basics.

Warfare has remained relatively unchanged over time, he said.

"When it comes down to soldier versus soldier, the training and mental and physical toughness of the infantryman has not changed all that much," Jacoby said. "He still carries 80 pounds of gear into combat whether he was one of Caesar's legionnaires or one of my guys."

Recent technological advances in weaponry force the U.S. to defend against small nations it would not normally consider a threat, he said.

"It doesn't take long to bring any third world nation up to a standard where it can hurt the U.S.," Jacoby said. "If you give them sophisticated weapons they can give you a hard time as our aircraft and helicopters found out during the in-

The invasion of Grenada was a valuable experience for the U.S., he said.

"I think the interesting thing about Grenada is that it kind of represents the next arena we will most likely consider use of force," Jacoby said. "The probability of the Soviets crossing the German border is not our most likely

As a result, the U.S. may be returning to an old policy, he said.

"From a historical perspective it is an American tradition to use expeditionary forces," Jacoby said. "The U.S. is hesitant to commit long-term, large scale forces like in Vietnam. Grenada represents that other use of force.

U.S. Armed Forces are able to respond to world-wide threats, Jacoby said.

"I think that we've got a military which has been tailored so that we may respond to protect our interests all over the world," he said.

Jacoby's rifle company, a small division of the 82nd Airborne Infantry Division, is able to be prepared for battle in two hours notice. Their mission is to be ready to fight anywhere in the world 18 hours after notification, a task stressful on soldiers and equipment.

"I was watching Monday night foot-

ball," he said, "When I was told where I was going I asked my commander 'Sir, what the hell is a Grenada and what did we do to make it so mad that that we have to invade it?'

The mission of the U.S. Armed Forces was to evacuate 595 American medical students and totally eliminate Cuban military forces and their influence, he said. Jacoby's task was to secure a hill near

an airstrip used in the evacuation. During the invasion, 45 Cuban soldiers were killed and several men in Jacoby's company were awarded for valor.

Jacoby attributes the company's success to several factors.

Careful planning by the generals kept supplies of food and ammunition steady throughout the battle.

Jacoby said the majority of the company's success is due to the men who com-

"The guys were very aware of the responsibility they had," he said. "They had a lot of faith, trust and confidence in each other. They did what they were trained to do.'

Jacoby, now an assistant professor of military history at West Point, was part a series of speakers brought by the Military Studies Institute, said Dr. Joseph

Student government

Continued from page 1

Senate meetings are open to the public and rarely, if ever, has a non-Senate member been rejected speaking privileges. Having a representative in such a position would not serve a purpose, they

Leanne Rogers, chairman of the Rules_ and Regulations Committee said even though the bill failed, the issue was far from dead. "We will continue to research possiblities and form guidelines for such a position.

Kristin Hay, a junior psychology major and the senator who introduced the bill, said, "I'm disappointed, but at least the Student Senate is aware of the proposal and hopefully something will be done in the future. Student Government needs to work on communication and cooperation with the entire student body, and I think this bill is a good alternative.

Alternative license plates were included in discussion at the meeting as

Ty Clevenger, a sophomore genetics major and senator from the agriculture college, said the state of Florida has successfully introduced license plates imprinted with the names of different colleges and universities. He said the extra amount charged for these imprinted plates has brought significant additional

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revenue to that state as well as increasing visibility of the state's schools.

Clevenger introduced a bill recommending a similar program be established at A&M, and encouraged the Legislative Study Group to research and represent the student body on the issue. The bill was sent to the External Affairs Committee for discussion and debate

During reports from committees the student representative to the Faculty Senate Academic Affairs Committee, Danny Sparks, said discussions over the possibility of having one nine-week summer session instead of two five-week sessions are starting up in the Faculty Senate Academic Affairs Committee.

Sparks, a senior finance and accounting major, said, "Students will be able to take twelve hours, and courses that can be taught in short sessions may still

Another bill was passed to declare the Texas A&M vs. Alabama game on December 1. 1988 the "Hurricane Bowl"

Michael Kelley, a senior political science major and Speaker Pro-Tempore, said that because the A&M football team has been obstructed from attending any official bowl games this season not have a little fun, and call it a bowl

Bullock seeks licensing of small tracks

AUSTIN (AP) — Comptroller Bob Bullock on ednesday said he wants an attorney general's opinn issued quickly to answer questions about whether e state racing commission can deny wagering permits existing horse racing tracks in the state

The Texas Racing Commission is scheduled to bein taking track applications in November, with applion and licensing fees to be set at a meeting next

In a written statement, Bullock said he believes that isting smaller Class 2 and Class 3 race tracks curently approved by the American Quarter Horse Assoation should be licensed under the new law

Class 2 tracks are smaller facilities where racing would be permitted no more than 44 days a year, while Class 3 tracks are those where racing is held in conjunction with county fairs and livestock shows and racing is allowed up to 16 days a year. Class 1 tracks would be major facilities with racing at least 45 days

'In recent days, I have been told by the chairman of the Texas Racing Commission that a majority of the racing commissioners believe the number of Class 2 and Class 3 licenses should be limited," Bullock said.

'My staff and I believe the racing act 'grandfa-

thered' AQHA-approved tracks and county fair tracks if they met reasonable standards," he said

Bullock asked Attorney General Jim Mattox whether the racing commission has the power to deny licenses to the existing tracks if they otherwise comply with commission standards.

Six of the seven existing Texas tracks sanctioned by the AQHA are expected to seek Class 2 licenses. The seventh, Pineywood Downs in Nacogdoches, isn't eligible for a wagering license because voters in that county rejected pari-mutuel gambling in the local-op-

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