

Attention Springboard Divers

12th Man Diving Squad

Men's & Women's Tryouts

Anyone with diving or gymnastics experience is invited to try out for the Texas A&M Varsity Diving Team. Come to the outdoor pool Friday September 20th at 2:00 p.m. prepared to dive for Coach Mel Nash. You must be a full time student and meet NCAA eligibility requirements.

For further information call 845-5545 or 693-6761.

PUBLIC NOTICE

BRIEF EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS OF PROPOSED

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

SPECIAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 5, 1991

PROPOSITION NO. 1 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 114 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize home rule cities having a population of 5,000 or fewer inhabitants to amend their city charters by a majority vote of a city's qualified voters at an election held for that purpose. The amendment makes clear that home rule cities that have declined in population below the population required to initially adopt a charter may nevertheless continue to amend their charters.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment allowing home-rule cities with a population of 5,000 or less to amend their charters by popular vote."

PROPOSITION NO. 2 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 10 proposes a constitutional amendment that would allow the legislature to authorize the Texas Department of Transportation to expend money, from any source available, for the costs of the turnpikes, toll roads, or toll bridges of the Texas Turnpike Authority, provided that any monies expended from the state highway fund shall be repaid to the fund from tolls or other turnpike revenue.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment mandating the repayment to the Department of Transportation of monies expended to assist the Texas Turnpike Authority in the construction, maintenance, and operation of turnpikes, toll roads and toll bridges."

PROPOSITION NO. 3 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 26 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize the Veterans' Land Board to invest, as authorized by law, moneys of the Veterans' Land Fund which are not immediately committed to the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued by the Veterans' Land Board, the purchase of lands, or the payment of expenses. Investment of such moneys would no longer be restricted to investments in bonds or obligations of the United States. The proposed amendment would also authorize the Veterans' Land Board to invest, as authorized by law, moneys of the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund which are not immediately committed to the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued by the Veterans' Land Board for the benefit of the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund, the making of home mortgage loans, or the payment of expenses. Investment of such moneys would no longer be restricted to investments in bonds or obligations of the United States. The proposed amendment gives the legislature power to implement the amendment and to delegate such duties and authority to the Veterans' Land Board as it deems necessary.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment to authorize the legislature to further implement and enhance the administration of the veterans' housing assistance and land programs and to expand the investment authority of the Veterans' Land Board."

PROPOSITION NO. 4 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 4 proposes a constitutional amendment that would allow the legislature to authorize the issuance of a maximum of \$1.1 billion in general obligation bonds to be used to acquire, construct, or equip new prisons and substance abuse felony punishment facilities, mental health and mental retardation

institutions, and youth corrections institutions, to repair and renovate existing facilities of those institutions and to acquire, repair, or renovate other facilities for use as state prisons or substance abuse felony punishment facilities. The \$1.1 billion is in addition to the \$900 million currently authorized by the constitution to be expended on bond issues for facilities of correctional and mental health and mental retardation institutions. The bonds would constitute a general obligation of the state. The bonds and interest on the bonds would be paid from the first money coming into the state treasury that is not otherwise appropriated by the constitution, less any amount in a sinking fund at the end of the preceding fiscal year that is pledged to payment of the bonds or interest.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of up to \$1.1 billion in general obligation bonds for acquiring, constructing, or equipping new prisons or other punishment facilities to confine criminals, mental health and mental retardation institutions, and youth corrections institutions, for major repair or renovation of existing facilities of those institutions, and for the acquisition of, major repair to, or renovation of other facilities for use as state prisons or other punishment facilities."

PROPOSITION NO. 5 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 39 proposes a constitutional amendment that would allow a county, junior college district, or municipality to exempt tangible personal property from ad valorem taxation if: (1) the property is acquired or brought into the state in an enterprise zone to be forwarded outside the state, (2) the property is assembled, stored, repaired, maintained, manufactured, processed, or fabricated in the enterprise zone, (3) the property is transported outside the state not later than 175 days after being acquired or brought into an enterprise zone, and (4) the person who acquired or brought the property into an enterprise zone is a qualified business. A county, junior college district, or municipality may exempt such property by entering into a written agreement with a qualified business that states the duration of the exemption and the terms on which the exemption is granted. Any action to exempt property must be taken before April 1 of the first year in which the property would otherwise be taxed. The term "enterprise zone" means an area that (1) has been designated as such by a state agency responsible for economic development, and (2) has pervasive poverty, unemployment, and economic distress. The term "qualified business" means a business that meets the qualification established by general law, and requires that the qualified business is actively engaged in a new business in the enterprise zone or is expanding a business that is already active in the enterprise zone. An enterprise zone is created to foster economic development in an area of pervasive poverty and unemployment.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment authorizing the exemption for ad valorem taxes of certain property in an enterprise zone."

PROPOSITION NO. 6 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 8 proposes a constitutional amendment that would establish a Texas Ethics Commission with the powers and duties provided by law. The commission would consist of eight appointed members selected as follows: two members of different political parties appointed by the governor from a list of at least ten names submitted by the members of the house of representatives from each major political party; two

Croatian fighting breaks EC cease-fire

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (AP) — Combatants in Croatia on Wednesday inaugurated the latest cease-fire agreement with gunfire, bombs and shelling, and key mediators expressed pessimism about peace prospects in the secessionist republic.

The European Community-brokered truce, signed Tuesday, was already in tatters moments after the cease-fire deadline passed. More than 450 people have died in fighting in Croatia since the republic declared its independence on June 25.

Lord Carrington — the European Community mediator who signed the cease-fire agreement Tuesday with the Croatian and Serbian presidents and the federal defense minister, said he would not return to Yugoslavia if it failed.

"I don't think there's anything else if this doesn't work," he said in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. "I mean, how can you hold a peace conference when everyone is killing each other?"

On Wednesday, people standing in front of

the railway station in downtown Zagreb, Croatia capital, threw themselves under as gunfire and explosions were heard. Sniper fire and machine gun blasts rattled the city.

Heavy fighting was reported in Varaždin, northeast of Zagreb; Sibenik, south on Adriatic coast; and Vukovar in the far east part of Croatia. Three air raid alarms sounded in the span of a few hours before and after truce deadline, sending people in about Croatian towns scurrying for shelters.

Federal Reserve calls economic recovery 'uneven'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The national economy, rather than bouncing strongly out of the recession, is beset with a host of problems from sluggish consumer spending to a virtual standstill in commercial construction, the Federal Reserve reported Wednesday.

The Fed's latest survey of na-

tional business conditions said that the recovery "continues to be uneven across the country" with a rebound in manufacturing one of the few bright spots.

Some private economists were more blunt, saying the Fed report depicted a moribund economy that could easily slip back into recession.

Even economists who are not forecasting a so-called "double dip" recession are predicting that the recovery will be one of the weakest on record.

The Commerce Department reported that construction of new homes and apartments edged up only a slight 0.6 percent in August.

members of different political parties appointed by the governor from a list of at least ten names submitted by the members of the senate from each major political party; two members of different political parties appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives from a list of at least ten names submitted by the members of the house from each major political party; and two members of different political parties appointed by the lieutenant governor from a list of at least ten names submitted by the members of the senate from each major political party. A major political party is a political party required by law to hold a primary. With the exception of the initial appointees, commission members would serve for four-year terms. A member who has served for one term and any part of a second term would not be eligible for reappointment. The commission would be authorized to recommend the salary of the members of the legislature and may recommend that the salary of the speaker of the house of representatives and the lieutenant governor be set at an amount higher than that of other members. If the commission recommends a change in salary, the voters would be authorized to accept or reject the salary change at the next general election for state and county officers. If the voters approve the recommended salary, that salary would take effect January 1 of the next odd-numbered year; if the voters reject the recommended salary, no change in salary would occur. The commission would set the per diem of the members of the legislature and of the lieutenant governor. The per diem could be raised or lowered biennially as necessary to pay members' costs, but could not exceed the amount allowed as of January 1 that year as a federal income tax deduction for living expenses incurred in a legislative day in connection with a member's business as a legislator, disregarding any federal income tax exception for legislators residing near the Capitol. The commission would have other powers and duties provided by the commission's enabling act (Senate Bill 1, 72nd Legislature, Regular Session). The amendment would also provide that an increase in the emoluments of the office of Lieutenant Governor would not make a legislator ineligible to serve in the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of up to \$1.1 billion in general obligation bonds for acquiring, constructing, or equipping new prisons or other punishment facilities to confine criminals, mental health and mental retardation institutions, and youth corrections institutions, for major repair or renovation of existing facilities of those institutions, and for the acquisition of, major repair to, or renovation of other facilities for use as state prisons or other punishment facilities."

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not be exceeded and may not be renewed unless the right to exceed or renew is stated in the proposition. The legislature may enact laws necessary to implement the authority granted by a proposition. A law enacted in anticipation of the election on a proposition is valid if, by its terms, it is enacted subject to approval of the related proposition. State debt that is created following voter approval of a proposition and that is approved by the Attorney General is incontestable for any reason.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment authorizing the voters of this state to consider state debt questions in the form of ballot propositions that must clearly describe the amounts, purposes, and sources of payment of the debt only after approval of the propositions by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature."

PROPOSITION NO. 9 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 11 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize the commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents for certain public free school fund land for which there is not a valid transfer of title from either the State or the Republic of Texas to a private party. A patent is a document of title issued by the state. On application to the School Land Board, a person is entitled to receive a patent if: (1) the land is surveyed public free school fund land, (2) the land was not patentable under the law before the adoption of this proposed amendment, (3) the person acquired the land without knowledge of the title defect out of the State of Texas or the Republic of Texas and held the land under color of title, the chain of which dates from at least January 1, 1941, (4) the person has a recorded deed on file in the county courthouse and, in conjunction with his predecessor in interest, has claimed the land for at least fifty years as of January 1, 1991, and (5) the person, in conjunction with his predecessor in interest, for at least 50 years has paid taxes on the land together with all interest and penalties associated with any delinquency. If the applicant is denied a patent, the applicant may file suit against the School Land Board in a district court in the county where the land is located within 60 days from the date of denial. The proposed amendment does not apply to beach land, submerged land, or islands, and may not be used to resolve a boundary dispute. The proposed amendment also does not apply to land found by a court to be state-owned or to land on which the state has given a mineral lease that is in effect when a patent is sought. A patent under this proposed amendment for land within five miles of mineral production shall reserve minerals to the state in the manner provided by law for reservations of minerals in sales to claimants of unsurveyed school land within five miles of production. An application for a patent under this proposed amendment must be filed with the School Land Board before January 1, 1993.

This proposed constitutional amendment is similar to the version of article VII, section 4A, that was in effect between 1981 and 1990. The main difference is that under the earlier version the applicant for a patent to land had to have a chain of title that dated back to at least as early as January 1, 1932.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment authorizing the commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents for certain public free school fund land held in good faith under color of title for at least 50 years."

PROPOSITION NO. 10 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 15 proposes a constitutional amendment that would allow the legislature to pass general laws to exempt property owned by a nonprofit corporation organized to supply water or provide wastewater service from ad valorem taxation. A nonprofit corporation would be eligible for the exemption if its bylaws provide that

on dissolution, the assets remaining after the discharge of the corporation's indebtedness will be transferred to an entity providing water supply or wastewater service, or both, which is exempt from ad valorem taxation. The transferred assets must be property that is reasonably necessary for and used for water supply and wastewater services.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to exempt from ad valorem taxes certain property of a nonprofit corporation that supplies water or provides wastewater service."

PROPOSITION NO. 11 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 8 proposes a constitutional amendment that would allow the legislature to pass laws to authorize the State of Texas to operate lotteries and to enter into a contract with one or more legal entities that will operate lotteries on behalf of the State of Texas.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment authorizing a state lottery."

PROPOSITION NO. 12 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 34 proposes a constitutional amendment that would increase the total amount of bonds that may be issued by the Texas Water Development Board to provide wholesale and retail water and wastewater facilities to economically distressed areas of the state. The proposed amendment increases the maximum principal amount of the bonds from 20 percent to 50 percent of the \$500 million amount authorized by article III, section 49-d-7, of the Texas Constitution. The proposed amendment would increase the maximum aggregate dollar amount of bonds that the Texas Water Development Board could issue from \$100 million to \$250 million.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment to increase from 20 percent to 50 percent the percentage of Texas water development bonds previously authorized by Texas voters that may be issued for economically distressed areas."

PROPOSITION NO. 13 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 2 proposes a constitutional amendment that would allow the legislature to pass general laws authorizing Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board or its successor to issue and sell up to \$300 million of general obligation bonds to finance education loans to students. The maximum net effective interest rate to be borne by the bonds would be set by law. The amendment would also authorize the legislature to provide for the investment of bond proceeds and to establish an interest and sinking fund to pay the bonds and provide for the investment of such fund. Bonds authorized under this amendment would be paid from the first money coming into the treasury in each fiscal year that is not otherwise appropriated by the constitution, less any amount in an interest and sinking fund established at the end of the preceding year that is pledged to the payment of the bonds or interests.

The proposed amendment will be described on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment providing for the issuance of general obligation bonds not to exceed \$300,000,000 to continue existing programs to provide educational loans to students, with repayments of student loans applied toward retirement of the bonds."

Estos son los informes explamatorios sobre las enmiendas propuestas a la constitución que aparecerán en la boleta el día 5 de noviembre de 1991. Si usted no ha recibido una copia de los informes en español, podrá obtener una gratis por llamar al 1/800/252/8683 o por escribir al Secretario de Estado, P.O. Box 12060, Austin, Texas 78711.

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Georgian filmmaker detained for questioning

TBILISI, U.S.S.R. (AP) — Georgian authorities arrested another dissident leader Wednesday after President Zviad Gamsakhurdia urged his supporters to rid the public of forces trying to undermine him.

Georgi Haindrava, 32, a film filmmaker who fought alongside Gamsakhurdia for Georgian independence, was seized after midnight on Rustaveli Avenue, a site of political rallies the past two weeks.

Hours later, police abandoned efforts to remove heavy concrete blocks that form one of the makeshift barriers defended by young protesters across the street.

About 100 police militiamen showed up with a crane, but protesters climbed on the blocks and stood peacefully for several hours until the officers left.

Haindrava, 32, is best known for his documentary about April 9, 1989, pro-independence rally in Tbilisi in which Soviet troops killed 20 people with shotguns and gas.

The incident caused a furor raised doubts about Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proclaimed policy against using force to stifle dissent and brought more Georgians into the battle for independence.

Haindrava was held on three-day preliminary detention order. Georgi Chanturia, the National Democratic Party leader, was arrested 24 hours earlier under the same decree, according to party spokesman Guram Chavvadze.

Chanturia's wife, Irina Sishvili, was detained with him after the Aeroflot flight to Moscow they were on was turned around after takeoff. A third party official, Vakhtang Talahadze, was released without explanation Tuesday.

Haindrava belongs to the National Congress, which links a number of parties. Chavvadze said the government sought to complicate Haindrava to a Sept. 2 rally in which Georgian Interior Ministry troops wounded five

Tips From Page

based foods that have been left refrigerated (such as: dairy products, potato and chicken salad, sausage, ham, chicken gravy).

- * During preparation of cooked meat and poultry, thoroughly clean all utensils and work surfaces before use with other foods or ready to eat items.
- * Avoid partially cooked meat or poultry stuffing.
- * When traveling in foreign countries, drink only bottled water or bottled drinks, eat only fruits and vegetables that you peel, have been thoroughly cooked, avoid sidewalk stands and avoid ice.

Care of mild attacks of diarrhea at home includes getting plenty of rest, with minimal activity. Let your stomach rest for six to six hours. Consider a prescribed dosage of kaolin-pectin compound from any drugstore. Get plenty of fluids. Then start with foods in a light bland diet (hard cooked/boiled egg, ripe banana, dry toast, strained orange juice, plain gelatin broth/bouillon cube or weak tea).

This information on gastrointestinal upsets is offered as a general guide. Discuss your health history or medical condition with your physician. Consult the health center or call 845-5111 for an appointment, if your diarrhea is so severe that you must stay within reach of the toilet, you have persistent abdominal pain, if unable to retain clear fluids, or if vomiting or diarrhea continues more than 24 hours or more than three times an hour. Also return immediately if blood is in the vomitus or stools, or if urination for more than eight hours.

If you have questions, check with your physician for proper diagnosis and treatment to be safe.