Special to THE BATTALION

Is the space in your dorm not big enough for all three of you? Are you and your roommate completely opposite? Are you considering moving? Before you make any drastic decisions, try these suggestions to make your life and your roommate's life easier.

First, discuss personal expectations with your roommate. This usually deals with behaviors and personalities. Find out what things make them happy! Ask them about personal space and how they handle stress in their deily life. their daily life.

You might want to sit down and just talk about the above suggestions and any other difficulties you might have. For examHealth Tips

ple, inquire about personal values such as smoking, drinking, studying habits, sleeping habits, overnight guests and extracurricular activities. The majority of your problems with your roommate can be resolved if you talk them out.

If problems arise between you and your roommate, try these solutions for arguments which can act as guidelines to follow. When you complain about a problem, have a plan to solve it. Be patient and listen to what is being said. Make sure that when an argument does arise discuss it in private. arise, discuss it in private.

Consider a compromise be-

with each being positive about the result. With compromise, neither roommate has to fully give up what she/he was fighting for. The solutions may not be right for you, but do not neglect the

problems by ignoring them. You may not become good friends with your roommate, but you must be respectful of your roommate's thoughts and feelings. Being able to live with your roommate requires working together and accepting your differences in a positive manner. Any negative feelings that arise should always be discussed and understood.

One way of fulfilling this re-Roommate Bill of Rights. This form can be obtained from your resident adviser, Texas A&M Counseling Services, Health Education Center and the A.P. Beutel Health Center.

The Bill of Rights lists specific items that should be discussed by each roommate; for example: study times, a clean environment, when to host guests, personal privacy, etc. This is a helpful document that eliminates unwanted stress.

If you need additional assistance, please contact your Area Residence Hall office or come by the Health Education Center, Room 016, for further information on roommate communication, stress, and other health and wellness problems or concerns.

Anheuser-Busch plans to tap into Japanese beer market

The Associated Press

TOKYO - Anheuser-Busch Inc. is preparing to announce as venture with Japan's No. 1 beer maker, Kirin Brewery Co. Ltd., in ord to tap further into one of the world's biggest beer markets.

Anheuser, the world's biggest brewer, is dropping an affiliation with smaller brewer, Suntory Ltd. to link up with Kirin. The U.S. brewer is biggest foreign beer in Japan, yet has only a 1.2 percent market share. Anheuser is also hoping to take advantage of recent moves to der ulate the alcohol industry by becoming the first foreign brewer to x

up its own distribution network. Anheuser-Busch had relied on Suntory, Japan's largest whisker maker but a lightweight in the beer business, to brew and market Business.

weiser under license since 1984. Bud sales had been growing, but not at the rate one might expect the world's top brand.

The St. Louis brewer hopes to change all that with the deal to be a nounced Thursday — a joint venture owned 90 percent by Anheu and 10 percent by Kirin, which controls half the domestic beer man and is the fourth biggest brewer worldwide.

PUBLIC NOTICE

BRIEF EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS OF PROPOSED

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

SPECIAL ELECTION **NOVEMBER 2, 1993**

PROPOSITION NO. 1 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 9 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize the Texas Legislature to provide for the issuance of bonds for the state financing of start-up costs for historically nderutilized businesses. The amend-tent provides that the legislature by law ay establish a Texas historically underilized business capital growth and rt-up fund. The money in the fund may used without further appropriation only for a program established by the lature to aid in the start-up costs of a rically underutilized business, as de by the legislature. To carry out the \$5m, the legislature may issue up to prolion of general obligation bonds to quire funding. The legislature may reof bono iew and approval of the issuance of the the use of the bond proceeds, or govern iles adopted by an agency to authorized by the amendment constitute a general obligation of the state.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for the issuance of \$50 million of general obligation bonds for the recovery and further development of the state's economy and for increasing job opportunities and other benefits for Texas residents through state financing of the start-up costs of historically un-derutilized businesses."

PROPOSITION NO. 2 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 86 proposes a the legislature, by general law, to exempt from ad valorem taxation all or part of real and personal property used, constructed, acquired, or installed wholly or partly to meet or exceed rules or regula tions adopted by any environmental pro-tection agency of the United States, Texas, or a political subdivision of this state for the prevention, monitoring, control, or reduction of air, water, or land pollution. The amendment applies to real and personal property used as a facility, device, or method for the control of air. water, or land pollution that would otherwise be taxable for the first time on or after January 1, 1994. The amendment does not authorize the exemption from ad valorem taxation of real or personal property that was subject to a tax abatement agreement executed before January 1,

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to promote the reduction of pollution and to encourage the preservation of jobs by authorizing the exemption from ad valorem taxation of real and personal property used for the control of air, water, or land pollution.

PROPOSITION NO. 3 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 3 proposes a constitutional amendment to clear land titles in which the State of Texas relinquishes and releases any claim of sovereign ownership or title to an undivided one-third interest in and to the lands and minerals within the Shelby, Frazier, and McCormick League (now located in Fort Bend and Austin counties) arising out of the interest in that league originally granted under the Mexican Colonization Law of 1823 to John McCormick on or about July 24, 1824, and subsequently voided by the governing body of Austin's Original Colony on or about December 15, 1830. Title to such interest in the lands and minerals is confirmed to the owners of the remaining interests in such lands and minerals.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment providing for the clearing of land titles by the release of a state claim in a frac tional interest, arising out of the voiding of an interest under a Mexican land grant, to the owners of certain property in Fort Bend and Austin counties."

PROPOSITION NO. 4 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 49 proposes a constitutional amendment that would prohibit a state personal income tax without voter approval and would dedicate the proceeds of any income tax, if en-acted, to property tax relief and education. The amendment provides that a general law enacted by the legislature that imposes a tax on the net incomes of natural persons, including a person's share of partnership and unincorporated association income, must provide that the portion of the law imposing the tax not take effect until approved by a majority of the registered voters voting in a statewide referendum held on the question of imposing the tax. The referendum must specify the rate of the tax that will apply

The amendment also provides that a general law enacted by the legislature that increases the rate of the tax, or changes the tax in a manner that results in an increase in the combined income tax liability of all persons subject to the tax, may not take effect until approved by a majority of the registered voters voting in a statewide referendum held on the estion of increasing the income tax. The referendum must specify the manner in which the proposed law would increase the combined tax liability of all persons subject to the tax. The legislature may repeal, or amend without increasing, a tax approved by the voters without submitting the amendment or the repeal to the voters. If the legislature repeals a tax approved by the voters, the legislature may only reenact the tax without voter approval if the effective date of the reenactment of the tax is within one year of the effective date of the repeal of the tax.

The amendment also provides that, in the first year in which an income tax is imposed, and during the first year of any increase in the tax, not less than twothirds of all net revenues from the tax shall be used to reduce the rate of ad valorem maintenance and operation taxes levied for the support of primary and secondary education. In subsequent years, not less than two-thirds of all net revenues of the tax shall be used to continue such ad valorem tax relief. The net reve nues of the tax remaining after the dedication of money for reduction of ad valorem maintenance and operation taxes shall be used for support of education. The maximum rate at which a school district may impose ad valorem maintenance and operation taxes is reduced by an amount equal to one cent per \$100 valuation for each one cent per \$100 valuation that the school district's ad valorem maintenance and operation tax is reduced by the minimum amount of money dedicated under the amendment, provided that a school district may subsequently increase the maximum ad valorem maintenance and operation tax rate if the increased maximum rate is approved by a majority of the voters of the school district voting at an election called and held for that pur pose. The portions of the amendment relating to dedicating tax revenues to reduce the rate of ad valorem maintenance and operation taxes apply on or after the first January 1 after the date on which an income tax takes effect, except that if the income tax begins to apply on a January 1, the amendment applies to ad valorem maintenance and operation taxes levied on or after that date.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment pro hibiting a personal income tax without voter approval and, if an income tax is enacted, dedicating the revenue to education and limiting the rate of local

PROPOSITION NO. 5 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 18 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize the legislature to prescribe the qualifications of sheriffs. Currently, the constitution authorizes the legislature to prescribe the duties, perquisites, and fees of office, but not the qualifications for the office of sheriff.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to allow the legislature to prescribe the qualifications of sheriffs."

PROPOSITION NO. 6 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 21 proposes a constitutional amendment that would abolish the office of county surveyor in Jackson County. The amendment also provides for the powers, duties, and functions of the county surveyor to be trans ferred to the county officer designated by the commissioners court.

The proposed amendment will appear, on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment abolishing the office of county surveyor in Jackson County."

PROPOSITION NO. 7 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 57 proposes a constitutional amendment that repeals article XII, section 6, of the Texas Constitution, which currently provides that no corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money paid, labor done, or property actually received, and that all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment repealing certain restrictions on the ability of corporations to raise capital."

PROPOSITION NO. 8 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 22 proposes a constitutional amendment that would authorize the commissioners court of McLennan County to call an election to abolish the office of county surveyor. The office of county surveyor will be abolished if a majority of the qualified voters of McLennan County voting on the question favor the abolition. If the office of county surveyor is abolished, the amendment requires the maps, field notes, and other records in the custody of the county surveyor to be transferred to the county clerk of McLennan County. After abolition, the amendment also grants the commissioners court of McLennan County the authority to employ or contract with a qualified person to perform any of the functions that would have been performed by the county surveyor if the office had not been abolished

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to abolish the office of county surveyor in McLennan County.'

PROPOSITION NO. 9

ON THE BALLOT Senate Joint Resolution 19 proposes an amendment to article VIII, section 13 of the Texas Constitution that would modify the provisions for the redemption of real property sold at a tax sale. The amend ment deletes current language in article VIII, section 13 that allows the legislature to provide for the sale of property without trial to pay for delinquent taxes. It also states that the deed to the new owner vests a good and perfect title subject only to redemption as set out in this amendment or impeachment for fraud. Language is added limiting application of the current two-year redemption period to former owners of residence home steads and land designated for agricultural use sold for unpaid taxes. When property is sold as the result of a suit to enforce collection of unpaid taxes, the amendment would allow the legislature to limit redemption to property used as a residence homestead or designated for agricultural use at the time the suit was filed. The amendment creates a second type of redemption for former owners of real property when property is neither a residence homestead, nor designated for agricultural use. These owners would have a six-month period in which to redeem their property by paying the amount of money paid for the property, including the Tax Deed Recording Fee, all taxes, penalties, interest, and costs paid plus an amount not exceeding 25 the aggregate total. The percent of the aggregate total. amendment applies to redemption of properties sold at a tax sale for which the purchaser's deed is filed on or after January 1, 1994. For redemption of properties sold at a tax sale for which the pur-chaser's deed was filed before January 1, 1994, the former law is applicable and remains in effect. The proposed amendment will appear

on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment to modify the provisions for the redemption of real property sold at a tax

PROPOSITION NO. 10 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 34 proposes a constitutional amendment that adds a

new section 49-b-2 to article III of the Texas Constitution. This new section provides that, in addition to the general obligation bonds authorized to be issued and sold by the Veterans' Land Board (the "Board") by sections 49-b (\$950 million) and 49-b-1 (\$1.3 billion) of article III, the board may provide for, issue, and sell general obligation bonds of the state in an amount not to exceed \$750 million to provide financing to Texas veterans. \$250 million of the bonds authorized by this new section shall be used to augment the Veterans' Land Fund (the "Land Fund"). The Land Fund shall be used by the Board to purchase lands situated in Texas owned by the United States government, an agency of the United States government, the State of Texas, a political sub-division or agency of the State of Texas, or a person, firm, or corporation. The lands shall be sold to veterans in quan tities, on terms, at prices, and at fixed, variable, floating, or other rates of interest determined by the Board. Lands in the Land Fund that are offered for sale to veterans and that are not sold may be sold or resold to the purchasers in quantities, terms, prices, and rates of interest determined by the Board.

New section 49-b-2 creates the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund II (the "Housing Fund II"), and \$500 million of the general obligation bonds authorized by the section shall be used for the Houssing Fund II. The Housing Fund II is a separate and distinct fund from the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund (the "Housing Fund") established under section 49-b-1 of article III Money in the Housing Fund II shall be administered by the Board and shall be used to make by the Board and shall be used to make home mortgage loans to veterans for housing within this state in quantities, on terms, and at fixed, variable, floating, or other rates of interest determined by the Board. The principal of, and interest on, the general obligation bonds authorized by this section for the benefit of the Housing Fund II shall be paid out of the money of the Housing Fund II. The principal of, and interest on, the general obligation bonds authorized by section 49-b-1 of article III for the benefit of the Housing Fund shall be paid out of money in the Housing Fund. If there is not enough money in the Land Fund, the Housing Fund, or the Housing Fund II, as the case may be, available to pay the principal of, and interest on, the general obligation bonds authorized by this section or by sections 49-b or 49-b-1 of article III. there is appropriated out of the first money coming into the treasury in each fiscal year an amount that is sufficient to pay the principal of, and interest on, the general obligation bonds that mature or become due during that fiscal year.

If the Board determines that assets from the Land Fund, the Housing Fund, or the Housing Fund II are not required for purposes of the fund, the Board may transfer the assets to another of those funds or use the assets to secure revenue bonds issued by the Board. The revenue bonds shall be special obligations of the Board and payable only from and secured by receipts of the funds, assets transferred from the funds, and other revenues as determined by the Board and shall not constitute indebtedness of the State of Texas or the Board. The Board may issue revenue bonds from time to time, which bonds may not exceed an aggregate principal amount that the Board determines can be fully retired from the receipts of the funds. The revenue bonds shall be sold in forms, denominations; and of interest as the Board determines

The general obligation bonds autho rized to be issued by the Board by this section or be sections 49-b and 49-b-1 of article III shall be issued and sold in forms and denominations, on terms, at times, in the manner, at places, in installments, and shall bear a rate or rates of interest the Board determines. The bonds shall be incontestable after execution by the Board, approval by the Attorney General of Texas, and delivery to

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment authorizing issuance of \$750 million in general obligation bonds to augment the Veterans' Land Fund and the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund and to fund the Veterans' Housing Assistance Fund II."

PROPOSITION NO. 11 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 31 proposes a constitutional amendment relating to the duties of trustees of local retirement systems which provide retirement and re-lated disability and death benefits for public officers and employees and that do not belong to a statewide retirement system. The amendment provides that the

board of trustees of such a system shall (1) administer the system of benefits; (2) hold the assets of the system for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to participants and their beneficiaries and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system; and (3) select legal counsel and an actuary and adopt sound actuarial assumptions to be used by the

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment providing that the trustees of a local public pension system must administer the system for the benefit of the system's participants and beneficiaries.'

PROPOSITION NO. 12 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 23 proposes a constitutional amendment providing that any person accused of a violent or sexual offense committed while under the super vision of a criminal justice agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state for a prior felony may, after a hearing and evidence substantially showing the guilt of the accused, be denied bail pending trial. If the accused is not, however, accorded a trial within 60 days from the time of his incarceration upon the accusation or indictment, the order denying bail shall be set aside unless a conti-nuance is obtained upon the request of the accused. In the amendment, the term "violent offense" means murder, aggravated assault (if a deadly weapon was used or exhibited during the commission of the assault), aggravated kidnapping, or aggravated robbery. The term "sexual offense" means aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, or indecency with a

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment permitting the denial of bail to certain persons charged with certain violent or sexual offenses committed while under the supervision of a criminal justice agency of the state or a political subdivision of the state.

PROPOSITION NO. 13 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 13 proposes a

constitutional amendment that amends article VII, section 17(a), of the Texas Constitution to provide that, of the \$100 million currently appropriated by that section for the use of public institutions of higher education during each fiscal year, those institutions may also utilize this money to pay for acquiring, constructing, or equipping or for major repair or re-habilitation of buildings, facilities, other permanent improvements, or capital equipment used jointly for educational and general activities and for auxiliary enterprises to the extent of their use for educational and general activities. For the five-year period beginning on September 1, 2000, and for each five-year period thereafter, the legislature, during a regular session that is nearest, but pre ceding, a five-year period may, by a two-thirds vote of the membership of each house, increase the amount of the \$100 million constitutional appropriation for the five-year period. The amendment also reflects name changes that have been made to some of the institutions of higher education for which such funding is avail-The amendment adds the Texas State Technical College System to those institutions eligible to receive such funding, but limits its allocation of the annual appropriation to 2.2 percent of the total appropriation each fiscal year. amendment also provides that each governing board authorized to participate in the distribution of money under article III, section 17, may also issue bonds and notes for the purposes of refunding bonds or notes issued under that section or prior law for the purposes of acquiring capital equipment, library books and li-brary materials, paying for acquiring, constructing, or equipping or for major repair or rehabilitation of buildings, facilities, other permanent improvements, or capital equipment used jointly for educational and general activities and for auxiliary enterprises to the extent of their use for educational and general activities. The amendment deletes language in article III, section 17, which authorizes the legislature to designate a single agency to issue such bonds or notes in lieu of the governing bodies, and to transfer to that agency the authority to collect and pledge money to the payment of such bonds and notes as directed by the governing body of each eligible institution. Funds appropriated under article III, section 17, may not be used for the purpose of constructing, equipping, repairing, or rehabilitat-ing buildings or other permanent improvements that are to be used only student housing, intercollegiate athlet or auxiliary enterprises.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment rela ing to the amount and expenditur certain constitutionally dedica funding for public institutions higher education."

PROPOSITION NO. 14 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 45 prop constitutional amendment that adds new subsection (e) to article III, section 49-h, of the Texas Constitution. The me subsection provides that, in addition the amounts authorized by subsection (a) (\$500 million), (c) (\$400 million), a (d) (\$1.1 billion) of section 49-h, the kg ature may authorize the issuance of u \$1 billion in general obligation bonds may use the proceeds of the bonds for quiring, constructing, or equipping a corrections institutions, including you corrections institutions, and mer health and mental retardation insti tions and for major repair or renovat of existing facilities of those correcti and mental health and mental retardat facilities. The amendment also prov that the provisions of subsection (a) section 49-h, relating to the review a approval of bonds, and the provisions absection (b) of section 49-h, relating the status of the bonds as a general of gation of the state and to the manner which the principal and interest on t bonds are paid, apply to bonds authorize by this amendment.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

The constitutional amendment aut rizing the issuance of up to \$1 billing general obligation bonds payab from the general revenues of the sta for projects relating to facilities corrections and mental health a mental retardation institutions.

PROPOSITION NO. 15 ON THE BALLOT

House Joint Resolution 37 proposes constitutional amendment that would an a county to call an election to abolish the office of county surveyor. The office county surveyor is abolished if a major of voters of the county voting in the tion approve the measure. If the office county surveyor is abolished, the ma field notes, and other records of county surveyor are transferred to county officer or employee designated the commissioners court.

The proposed amendment will appea

on the ballot as follows: "The constitutional amendment permit the voters of a county to de cide, at an election called by the col missioners court, whether to abolis the office of county surveyor in the

PROPOSITION NO. 16 ON THE BALLOT

Senate Joint Resolution 44 proposes amendment to article III, section 49-i of the Texas Constitution, which cu rently limits the principal amount bonds outstanding at one time for the Texas agricultural fund to \$25 million and for the rural microenterprise development fund to \$5 million. The amendment would raise the principal amount limit the Texas agricultural fund to \$100 m lion. The amendment would also ma the principal amount limit for each fun apply to the total principal amounts both bonds and notes issued or so rather than just the principal amounts bonds outstanding at one time.

The proposed amendment will appear on the ballot as follows:

"The constitutional amendment a thorizing up to a total of \$100 mill in bonds and notes to be issued or so to finance the Texas agricultural fun for providing financial assistance t develop, increase, improve, or expan the production, processing, marketing, or export of crops or productions. grown or produced primarily state by agricultural business domiciled in the state."

Este es el informe explanatorio so la enmienda propuesta a la constitu que aparecerá en la boleta el dia 2 noviembre de 1993. Si usted no ha cibido una copia del informe en españo podrá obtener una gratis por llamas 1/800/252/8683 o por escribir al Secretario de Estado, P.O. Box 12060, Austin

> Published by Secretary of State John Hannah, Jr.

DAVE THOM BELINDA BLA MACK HARR

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