



# Texas Tech News

UNIVERSITY NEWS AND PUBLICATIONS/P.O. BOX 4640/TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY/LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409/(806) 742-2136

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CONTACT: Deborah Palmer/P. Lewis

1-1-28-85

LUBBOCK--Cooking, legal research, fiction writing and computers will be covered in courses offered in coming weeks by the Texas Tech University Division of Continuing Education.

People without computer experience can learn the programming language BASIC through hands-on experience on the TI-99/4A. The course introduces computer terminology as well as beginning programming techniques and theories. Sessions of "Introduction to Computer Programming" will meet 7:30-9 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays, Jan. 28 through Feb. 25, and Tuesdays and Thursdays, Jan. 29 through Feb. 21. Registration costs \$55. Classes meet in the basement of the Texas Tech University Library.

People can add some zest to their cooking by learning creative tips and techniques for planning, purchasing, preparing and serving various foods. Covering a different food each evening, "An Introduction to Creative Cooking" will meet 7-9 p.m. Mondays, Jan. 28 through March 25, in Room 301, Home Economics Building. Cost is \$67.

"Writing Poetry: When All My Five and Country Senses See" will provide participants an opportunity to discuss the elements of poetry and share their works. The 10-week class will meet 6:30-9 p.m. Mondays, Jan. through April 8, in Room 201, Continuing Education-McClellan Hall. Fee is \$55.

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FEBRUARY CLASSES/PAGE 2

To learn computer basics and explore computer functions, people can participate in the three-hour "Computer Literacy" class. The one-night class is offered 6:30-9:30 p.m. Tuesday (Jan. 29) at Entre Computer Center, 4620 50th St. Cost is \$30.

"Legal Research for Non-Lawyers" will meet 7-9 p.m. Tuesdays, Jan. 29 through March 11, in Room 203, Law Building. Cost is \$150. The six-week class is for legal and paralegal secretaries as well as others interested in legal research.

Beginning as well as experienced writers can develop their short story and fiction writing skills in "Creative Fiction Writing." Instruction, group discussion and workshop experience are combined in the nine-week class. Participants will meet 6:30-9 p.m. Tuesdays, Jan. 29 through April 2 in Room 201, Continuing Education-McClellan; cost is \$45.

Professionals can learn to minimize and manage their paper work by participating in "Writing With Sound: Dictation Techniques for Professionals." Designed to develop dictation skills, the hands-on class will meet 7-9:30 p.m. Thursday (Jan. 31) in Room 201, Continuing Education-McClellan. Fee is \$35.

For additional information on these or other continuing education classes, contact Helen Otken at the Division of Continuing Education, Box 4110, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, (806) 742-2354.

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CONTACT: B. Zeeck

2-1-28-85

(EDITORS' ADVISORY: You are invited to cover this event. The meeting originally was scheduled for Jan. 31 but was postponed because of a conflict with hearings in the Texas Legislature.)

LUBBOCK--Texas Tech President Lauro F. Cavazos has called a meeting of all faculty of the university and health sciences center to discuss legislative issues that will have far-reaching impact on the two institutions.

The meeting will take place at 4 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 12, in the University Center Theater.

Cavazos said he will discuss with faculty the current standing of university and health sciences center appropriations and budget proposals; the proposed statewide distribution of the \$100 million dedicated fund established by voters who approved Proposition 2 last November; and the Board of Regents' request for legislative approval of a system organization for Texas Tech.

CONTACT: Preston Lewis

3-1-28-85

LUBBOCK--U.S. Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, D-Vermont, an ardent supporter of the federal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and openness in government, has been named the 1985 recipient of the Thomas Jefferson Award.

The award honors an elective or appointive public official concerned with guaranteeing the freedom of the news media to gather and disseminate the news. Leahy will be honored at the annual Thomas Jefferson Award Banquet Feb. 22 during Mass Communications Week at Texas Tech University.

Leahy was nominated for the award by Phil J. Record, associate executive editor of the Fort Worth Star Telegram, on behalf of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi (SPJ,SDX). Record is the immediate past president of SPJ,SDX.

In his letter of nomination, Record said, "Senator Leahy is a champion of openness in government. He has led the fight in the U.S Senate to thwart attempts to weaken the Freedom of Information Act. He has been a true friend of the First Amendment."

Leahy's selection for the 1985 award was announced by Texas Tech Mass Communications Department Chairman Billy I. Ross. The award is sponsored by the Texas Association of Broadcasters (TAB), Texas Press Association and Texas Tech University.

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Leahy has served in the Senate since 1975. He works on four major Senate committees: Appropriations, Agriculture, Judiciary and Intelligence.

Throughout his Senate tenure, Ross said, Leahy has supported First Amendment rights for the news media and all American citizens in trying to assure the free flow of government information.

"Since 1981 he has worked to counter the narrowing view of the federal government's information policy, including President Reagan's Executive Order on Classification," Ross said.

He introduced a bill to reverse the Department of Justice's FOIA fee waiver policy which was aimed at limiting access to the press and to public interest groups.

"So important has the freedom of Information Act become in an age when complexity can make a secrecy pose as a virtue," Leahy has said, "that it is difficult for me to remember that FOIA is only a statute and not a part of the Constitution...."

"...FOIA is more than the sum of its specific achievements. It puts a mammoth government on the same plane as any citizen it serves. It makes available to that citizen the information to deal with the complexity of government and to understand its actions and purposes," he said.

Leahy also has spoken against the blackout of news coverage of the Grenada invasion. He was against the National Security Directive on prepublication review and polygraphing of government employees with access to classified information.

Additionally, Leahy has been a Senate leader in opposing Office of Management and Budget regulations aimed at restricting the flow of information from federally funded, non-profit organizations. His investigations into the harassment of government whistle blowers led to statutory protections for federal employees who report government malfeasance. He also added sections to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, providing important disclosure rights of data relating to worker health and environmental safety.

He was named the SPJ,SDX "First Amendment Man of the Year" in 1983.

A native of Montpelier, Vt., he is a graduate of Saint Michael's College in Winooski, Vt., and Georgetown University Law Center. He served eight years as state's attorney in Chittenden County, Vt., the state's most populous region, before being elected to the Senate.

As a first term senator in 1974, Leahy became at 34 the youngest senator and the only Democrat in Vermont's 200-year history to hold the office. During his decade in the Senate, he has won numerous awards for his work in rural health and development and in nutrition.

He is the 12th recipient of the Thomas Jefferson award which annually recognizes supporters of the nation's First Amendment rights -- freedom of speech and the press, freedom of religion, right to assemble and right to petition the government. The award is named for Thomas Jefferson, framer of the Declaration of Independence, third president of the United States and a strong proponent of First Amendment rights.

Previous award recipients have been Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., North Carolina; Gov. Edwin W. Edwards, Louisiana; Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, Wisconsin; Leon Jaworski, Texas; Gov. Ella Grasso, Connecticut; Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Minnesota; FCC Chairman Richard Wiley, Washington; Sen. Lawton Chiles, Florida; Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Arizona; FCC Chairman Mark S. Fowler, Washington; and Sen. Bob Packwood, Oregon.

To be eligible for the award, nominees must hold elective or appointive office on the local, state or national level.

CONTACT: Darla Hightower

4-1-29-85

LUBBOCK--The early medieval art of the Carolingian Period will be the topic for a lecture at 11 a.m. Tuesday (Feb. 5) in the Kline Room of The Museum of Texas Tech University.

Georgia Chamley-Brevik of the Texas Tech Art Department will discuss the art resulting from the reign of Charlemagne, Carolingian king of the Franks.

"Charlemagne was responsible for saving many ancient writings from Greek and Roman writers because he was interested in them," said Chamley-Brevik.

Her lecture will focus on the effects of Carolingian art throughout Europe. The topic will center on the ancient manuscripts of the period.

The lecture is part of the spring series of Tuesday art seminars sponsored by the Women's Council of the West Texas Museum Association.

Admission is \$3 per lecture.

The 24th annual art seminar, "Art Through the Ages," is a study of art and its historical context.

CONTACT: Damon Pearce/Deborah Palmer

5-1-29-85

LUBBOCK--Gifted high school students interested in the theater can gain first-hand exposure to professional productions by participating in the "Backstage on Broadway" tour sponsored March 10-16 by the Texas Tech University Division of Continuing Education.

Participants will see five New York productions, including dramas, comedies and musicals, both on and off-Broadway. The group will also tour the backstage areas of several theaters as well as the Metropolitan Opera.

The \$860 cost will include hotel accommodations, show tickets, tours and round-trip airfare from Lubbock.

To participate, students must submit a letter of application to be judged on the student's interest in theater.

A non-refundable \$300 deposit and the letter of application are due by Feb. 8 at the Division of Continuing Education, Box 4110, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

Interested students and their parents can attend an informational meeting at 7 p.m. Feb. 6 in Room 206, Continuing Education-McClellan Hall.

For more information, contact Helen Hunt in the division's Institute for the Gifted, (806) 742-2353.

CONTACT: R. Gary Cates

6-1-29-85

LUBBOCK--Understanding how humans get a summer tan may eventually lead to ways of preventing skin cancer, according to Texas Tech University biological sciences Professor Bryan B. Fuller.

Fuller, in cooperation with the National Cancer Institute, is conducting research on the tanning process. His studies seek to unravel how the sun's ultraviolet light activates the brown pigment, melanin, that tans human skin and also protects it against solar radiation.

Understanding this process could lead to developments for eventual prevention of melanoma and other skin cancers, he said.

"Fair-skinned people, like those with red hair, run a higher risk of developing skin cancer than people with darker skin," Fuller said. "Our research has focused on understanding melanin production and how it might some day be regulated by hormones to help high risk people."

Ultraviolet light and a melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH) are being studied for their melanin production characteristics. If the mechanism by which the melanin pigment safeguards the skin can be understood, those same natural safeguards might be artificially induced to offer protection to fair-skinned individuals and hope to skin cancer, or melanoma, patients.

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Melanoma is a common and often dangerous form of skin cancer. Although usually benign in early stages, it has the potential to spread quickly to other parts of the body.

"While the pigment producing cells, or melanocytes, may normally divide infrequently, perhaps only once a year, malignant melanocytes may divide once a day. This is one of the chief dangers of melanoma," Fuller said.

Melanoma has received much research attention because of the rapid growth rate, the ease with which malignant cells can be transferred through the body and resistance of the disease to chemotherapy.

While work still continues on efforts to treat advanced cases of melanoma, Fuller said his research is directed more toward understanding melanin production and possible melanoma treatment.

One possible approach to melanoma treatment is hormone stimulation of pigment production. Fuller's work involves the introduction of certain hormones, such as MSH, or other agents into cell cultures to gauge their effectiveness in slowing cell growth.

"Cells will put their energy into performing their specialized tasks or into reproduction. Introduction of a hormone that would, in effect, preoccupy the cells to overproduce pigment might slow the rate of cancer cell growth," Fuller said.

At present little is known about the biological processes involved in either pigment production or in the development of melanoma.

Fuller is cautious about what may develop in this complex field, but he said recent discoveries hold the promise that may eventually help prevent and combat skin cancer.

CONTACT: B. Zeeck

7-1-29-85

ATTENTION: Agriculture Editors

LUBBOCK--When it comes to the highly destructive Southwestern corn borer, it might just be that given half a chance Mother Nature can outwit the problem with greater success and at less cost than is possible with currently available chemical insecticides.

The trick, according to a Texas Tech University entomologist, is to start a biological control cycle that will perpetuate itself with only a boost from growers every two or three years.

The Southwestern corn borer -- SWCB as distinguished from the European corn borer -- is to growers a prime pest that destroys millions of bushels of corn a year despite protective insecticides.

The loss of about 1 percent of corn yields to SWCB is common even though corn producers apply insecticides one to three times a year to their crops.

Dr. Jeffrey Whitworth of the Texas Tech entomology faculty, says growers may eventually want to turn over the control function to a bacteria, *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT), that can be applied aurally as are the chemical controls.

BT can kill the corn borer or, in smaller doses, it can cause the boring insect to stop feeding or become paralyzed so that the damage stops.

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One advantage to using the bacterial control, Whitworth contends, is that the SWCB will not likely develop a tolerance for the bacteria, which may occur among pests repeatedly doused with chemical. It is the chemical-resistant strains that survive and reproduce, he explained.

With biological control, any defenses the corn borer might develop could be thwarted with changes in the attacking bacteria.

"Another advantage of biological control is that it solves the problem of chemical controls killing beneficial as well as harmful insects. BT is a specific that attacks the damaging SWCB, although it might also prove helpful in attacking the corn earworm" -- another name for the cotton bollworm.

One difficulty, Whitworth said, is that development of any biological control is a long time in coming, partly because it requires scientific observation over several life cycles of the living organism to understand its behavior. With chemical insecticides, results usually are more readily apparent.

"The long-term advantage," Whitworth said, "is that once a biological control is in place, reapplication can be delayed and the control may only need a boost every two or three years."

Whitworth's research, which has the sponsorship of the Texas Corn Growers Association, is concerned primarily with determining the proper dosage in BT applications and the timing of application.

He explained that sublethal doses can be effective against the SWCB and may prove to be the preferred method of control.

BT is commercially available although not for SWCB control. As a result it is not widely used in the SWCB territory which stretches principally from Mexico up through New Mexico, Texas, western Oklahoma and Kansas. One reason is, in Whitworth's view, that dosages which can be most effective have yet to be determined. For the European corn borer, 10 pounds per acre is the dosage recommended by one company.

The corn borer destroys the plant in a variety of ways. It can feed in the whorls of young corn plants or tunnel in the stalk and ear. One of its most frustrating patterns, however, is to girdle the plant, chewing a groove around the inside of the stalk just a few inches above the soil line. When a stiff wind blows, the weakened plants fall, and the producer can't mechanically harvest the crop.

The girdling takes place as the borer prepares to overwinter in the plant stub. This overwintering should, in Whitworth's view, give BT a real edge in controlling the SWCB.

It is likely that the bacteria also would overwinter in the corn stub and then attack the larvae in the spring as they emerge to begin their seasonal eating on the corn. The bacteria will replicate themselves, and so nature could take over the control.

Whitworth, who has had a six-year interest in the problem, said his goal is not to eliminate the important chemical controls "but to add one more tool to aid growers."

Every tool is important, he said, because the SWCB has two and sometimes three generations per year. In the spring, the larvae pupate and emerge as adults about 10 days later. The emergence occurs in May and June. The dusty colored moths lay eggs which produce the first generation of borers. The borers are heavy eaters and feed on leaves, ears and stalk.

They were first reported in the United States soon after the turn of the century and have been migrating northeastward since that time. The European corn borer, which inflicts similar damage, is of prime importance in the central corn belt, and it is moving southwesterly.

"The damage inflicted represents millions of dollars a year," Whitworth said, "and control of any insect that causes this much damage is critical to crop production."

The forums last year were held in 700 cities. The DPA premise is that citizens need to know more about critical national issues and that policy makers need to know what informed citizens think about the issues.

Each booklet that a participant purchases has in it a questionnaire. Following the public discussion, participants fill out the questionnaire to indicate opinion. These are forwarded to the national headquarters of the association at the Kettering Foundation, Dayton, Ohio. The DPA then convenes a Presidential Library Conference of citizens selected from forums throughout the nation as well as national policy makers, and views are exchanged.

Locally Convenor Deethardt compiles the results of the Lubbock forum and conveys results to the forum sponsors, state and federal legislators for the Lubbock area, the news media and any others who request them.

Booklets providing the information needed for informed discussion can be purchased in the Division of Continuing Education offices. If persons want to make the purchase in person, visitor parking is provided adjacent to the building across the street east from the Texas Tech University Center. To write or call, the address is Division of Continuing Education, Box 4110, Texas Tech University, Lubbock Texas 79409, (806) 742-2354.

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CONTACT: B. Zeeck

8-1-29-85

LUBBOCK--Dean Byron Fullerton of the Texas Tech University School of Law has announced his resignation, effective Aug. 31, and a search committee has been named to review candidates for his successor.

Texas Tech President Lauro F. Cavazos said that Fullerton's resignation was accepted "with regret." He pointed out, however, that Fullerton came to the university in 1981 with the intent of staying only one year.

"I am just grateful for the four years Dean Fullerton has given our law school," he said. "His work in the support and development of the school has been outstanding, and I cannot ask him to delay longer the interests he wants to pursue."

In his letter of resignation Dean Fullerton expressed appreciation for the support he had received and said that "I'm probably the happiest law dean in the whole country, who is leaving the best deanship anywhere solely because of the other interests I would like to pursue." He was not specific about those interests.

"There is always a feeling of regret when one leaves a position which has been so thoroughly enjoyable and rewarding as this one has been for me," he said, "but I feel from a personal standpoint it is the thing for me to do."

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Dr. John R. Darling vice president for academic affairs and research echoed Cavazos' regret at Fullerton's decision and cited the law dean especially for his leadership leading to success in the recruitment of outstanding faculty and growth in support the school has generated among former students and the legal profession.

Darling named Law Professor John E. Krahmer as convener of the first meeting of the search committee, and he was elected chairperson. Other committee members are: Dean Carl H. Stem of the College of Business Administration; Law Professors Murl A. Larkin, John S. Murray and Marilyn E. Phelan; and Lubbock attorneys D. Thomas Johnson and John E. Simpson.

Fullerton was made interim dean of the Law School in 1981 and later that year was named dean, succeeding Frank W. Elliott who left the post to become president of the Southwestern Legal Foundation in Dallas.

Fullerton had been a member of the University of Texas law faculty since 1963 and was associate dean of that school when he resigned to accept the Texas Tech position.

He is a former assistant attorney general of Texas (1957-61) and was in private practice in Austin for two years. He took a leave of absence from the university to run for lieutenant governor of Texas in 1970.

He has served on numerous State Bar committees and has been cited by the Federal Bar Association of Dallas for outstanding contributions to continuing legal education.

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CONTACT: Darla Hightower

9-1-29-85

LUBBOCK--Teen-age drug abuse -- a social problem of epidemic proportion -- is the target of a new Adolescent Drug Abuse Treatment Program at Texas Tech University.

A \$500,000 grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse has been awarded to the Texas Tech Home and Family Life Department to operate the center. Dr. Harvey Joanning and Dr. William Quinn, both of the Marriage and Family Development Center, will direct the program.

During the next four years, the center will help adolescents quit using drugs. The long-term goal is to evaluate and improve accepted methods of treating adolescent drug abuse.

"We're not trying something new. We're taking methods proven to be effective and evaluating them," Joanning said. "We're trying to come up with a super program for treating drug abuse."

The treatment is offered at no charge. The only request is that the teenager and the family cooperate with the research, Joanning said.

"Our goal is to get the person off drugs," Joanning said. "We'll work with them until we've done what we can, and then we'll follow up to make sure they stay off drugs."

Clients for the program may be referred by schools, hospitals, the judicial system or personal referrals. Joanning, Quinn or project administrator James Morris will screen clients over the telephone.

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"If we can't help them we'll refer them to someone who can," Joanning said. "No one should hesitate to call."

The program is designed for ages 13-19 although exceptions will be made, Joanning said. The goal is to have at least 30 percent Hispanic clients due to the high rate of drug use among first- and second-generation Americans.

"Drug abuse is high among first- and second-generation Americans," Joanning said. "It's stressful to move out of one culture into another and drugs are a way of coping."

Parents often have an unjustified sense of failure when an adolescent abuses drugs, Joanning said.

"Parents should not feel alone or unique," he said. "Drug abuse is very prevalent. It's common to all social classes and ethnic groups."

The first step of the treatment is a consultation with the adolescent and family to obtain background information. The goal is to find out how the problem began and how it is maintained.

"The family is the drug user's primary social circle," Joanning said. "Family members often can provide insights into the problem."

The adolescent will then go through a treatment program designed to reduce problem drug abuse.

"We're not going to scold them," Joanning said. "Our goal is to help them make choices about drug abuse."

In many cases, the entire family will be included in the treatment program, Joanning said.

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The treatment is short-term, typically not exceeding three months. The therapists will also be available to the family during a two-year follow up period.

Joanning stresses that the treatment is professional and strictly confidential. At the end of the four years, the general findings of the research will be published to help other professionals, but the participants will not be identified.

The program is designed for drug abusers instead of addicts, Joanning said. Abuse is using or experimenting with soft drugs such as marijuana, alcohol, amphetamines and barbiturates. Addiction, he said, is chronic use of hard drugs such as narcotics.

The professionals at the Marriage and Family Development Center have been treating drug problems since 1977.

"The grant will allow us to greatly expand the center and increase our services, as well as offering them at no charge, Joanning said. "Texas Tech is the only university chosen for the grant funds. It's one of the few social science grants available."

For more information or to refer a client to the center, call (806) 742-3033. The hours are 8 a.m. through 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday and 8 a.m. through 5 p.m. Friday.

"This grant indicates that the federal government has great confidence in the ability of Dr. Harvey Joanning and his staff in the drug abuse area," said U.S. Rep. Larry Combest. "I am extremely pleased that Texas Tech University and the Department of Home and Family Life have excelled in this area and I am confident of the continued success."

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CONTACT: B. Zeeck

LUBBOCK--When there're bats in the belfry it's all to the good. In fact the world is indebted to more than 900 species of bats for a great many benefits.

Bats sometimes do the work of bees in pollinating plants. And one of the endangered species, the gray bat, can eat up to 3,000 insects in a single night. One colony of free-tailed bats in Texas is credited with doing away with more than 250,000 pounds of insects a night, and that includes lots of mosquitoes more likely to spread disease than bats.

At Texas Tech University, scientists who have widespread reputations as experts are finding that bats help in studies of human population dynamics. One of the reasons is that most female bats reproduce at about the human level -- one offspring a year.

A recent "Field Key to Antillean Bats," an "Occasional Paper" published by The Museum of Texas Tech University, is proof positive that just because you've seen one bat, you haven't seen 'em all.

The key was prepared for use with specimens from the Greater and Lesser Antilles. It includes a diagrammatic drawing of a bat to demonstrate the flying mammal's critical features, but it also includes 32 photographs, mostly bat portraits, to show the great variation in bat features.

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There are the leaf-nosed bats with a leaf-shaped protuberance perched atop the nose, tip end up. Bats can have long noses and pug noses. Wing spreads can be six feet, and some bats are about the size of bumble bees. Ears can be round and tiny or longer than the head and pointed upward.

And that isn't the end of bat differences at all. For instance, the interfemoral membrane (the uroptatagium) between the hind legs can have a variety of different shapes. It is almost non-existent in fruit-eating, nectar-loving bats. The fish eaters and the insect catchers have membranes that extend beyond the hind feet to help the bats catch live food. In other bats, the membrane serves partly as a navigational device.

In the dark, which bats prefer, they use highly refined sonar, of course, for directional steering, but they also have good eyes and, in some cases, the membrane helps the creature find its way.

Dr. Robert J. Baker, a co-author of the museum paper and world known for his expertise, points out that bats are the only mammals capable of true flight. Flying squirrels don't fly, he explains. They only glide from place to place.

Baker and his co-authors, Jane A. Groen and Robert D. Owen, tend to think that "bats are beautiful," and their paper proves at least that they are amazingly different.

Groen, who earned the master's degree in museum science at Texas Tech, is a curatorial assistant in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh. Owen is a collection manager at the Texas Tech museum and is completing work toward the doctoral degree at the University of Oklahoma. Baker is Horn Professor of biological sciences and museum science at Texas Tech and is curator of mammals and living tissue at The Museum.

Baker said that the bat, elephant, whale and human have population structures that are similar. Because elephants and whales have attracted greater human interest, are endangered and are so difficult to work with scientifically, bats hold a special interest for geneticists.

Bats mature sexually in about a year and live to be as old as 25 years. The gestation period varies between three and nine months. Although one species will produce as many as four bats per litter, very few produce two and most produce one per year. Bats care for the young as humans do.

Baker said there are 31 species of bats in Texas, and more than twice that many in the Caribbean area. There are nine species among the famous colonies of Carlsbad Cavern, N.M. Baker's primary interest is in genetics, and he has studied bats in the United States, the Caribbean islands, Peru, Columbia, Venezuela, Surinam, Central America, New Guinea and Thailand.

"My research has convinced me," he said, "that the genetic structure of a species is not nearly as rigid as we had previously thought. There are a lot more chromosomal changes taking place over generations than we previously thought. What we find in bats, of course, have implications for genetic understanding of all mammals, including humans.

Individuals can purchase copies of the field key by sending \$2 to Texas Tech Press, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409. Texas residents must pay sales tax.

10-1-30-43

caption-----

BATS, BATS, BATS--When you've seen one you just have about 899 species to go in the world of bats. Whether long-eared, short-eared, leaf-nosed or flat-nosed, nature forms bats to help them perform such tasks as pollinating plants, eating insects, or catching fish. Texas Tech University experts on the world's bats have collected hundreds of "portraits" similar to these: left to right (top), the Jamaican brown bat (*Eptesicus*), an insect eater; the large-eared bat (*Micronycteris*) that eats everything from fruits to insects; (bottom) Jamaican flower bat (*Phyllonycteris aphylla*) which dines on nectar; and the mastiff bat (*Eumops*) which prefers high-flying insects. (Photos by Robert J. Baker)

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CONTACT: Damon Pearce

11-1-31-85

LUBBOCK--A group of Texas Tech University music faculty members, graduates and students will recognize Groundhog Day with a special concert Sunday (Feb. 3) at The Museum of Texas Tech University.

"What the Groundhog Heard" will begin at 3 p.m. in The Museum's main gallery and will feature low brass and woodwind music. Admission is free.

Concert organizer David Payne of the music faculty said "We were looking for a good concert date between 'Octubafest in October and 'Saint Euphonium's Day' in April. Groundhog Day fell at about the right time and also gave the concert a good name."

Musicians will be presenting a variety of selections ranging from baroque sonatas to Sousa marches and modern movie themes.

The brass quartet of Payne and Texas Tech music graduates Chuck Young, Byron Morgan and Cordon Wolfe will present a sonata by Corelli in addition to "El Capitan March" by Sousa and Henry Mancini's "Pink Panther Theme."

Payne will also play "Trio Sonata" by Bach accompanied by professor Alan Shinn on tamborine and tuba, and music students Kathy Priesinger and Andrea Redcay on flutes.

Gene Williams and Jan Engle, also Tech Tech music students, will present euphonium solos by Gordon Jacob and Hans Poser.

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CONTACT: Darla Hightower

12-1-31-85

LUBBOCK--Often unnoticed until a web reveals their presence, spiders are creatures to be appreciated, according to a Texas Tech University professor.

Dr. Leslie C. Drew, professor of museum science, will present a lesson in "spider appreciation" at 7 p.m. Thursday (Feb. 7) in the Kline Room of The Museum of Texas Tech University.

"All of nature is intriguing and spiders are one of the fascinating sectors," said Drew. "You can't kill them all so why not watch them."

Drew will discuss current studies on spiders, their behavior and growth patterns. Slides will illustrate his lecture.

Drew says that spiders are important ecologically in the control of insects, and they also have an aesthetic quality.

"How many animals do we know that have an extension from their body -- a web -- for acquiring food?" Drew asked.

Hunting and observing spiders is an avocation for Drew, he said. He will share his findings on the spiders found in West Texas.

Spiders, he said, are easy to study without special equipment.

Spiders should be studied, Drew said, "because we have to know what we have and why it's there to get answers to bigger questions."

The lecture is part of The Museum's Evening Explorations series to inform the public on behind-the-scenes museum activities.

For more information, call (806) 742-2456.

CONTACT: B. Zeeck

13-1-31-85

LUBBOCK--Should the jobless help themselves, or do the employed -- through government -- offer help. How much help is enough? Should government help private industry to retrain the jobless? Should limits be placed on imports of foreign-made cars, and how much protectionism is enough?

The question of how much is owed the unemployed and other related questions will be addressed in the Lubbock National Issues Forum, "Jobs and the Jobless in a Changing Workplace." The forum will take place from 9 a.m. till noon Saturday, Feb. 9, in The Museum of Texas Tech University.

The forum is free, but participants are asked to purchase and read a booklet on the subject before attending. The booklet, which costs \$3, is available through the Texas Tech University Division of Continuing Education.

Panel participants who will lead the discussion are: James Latimer, Texas Employment Commission; Kenneth Lamkin and Tom Button, U.S. Department of Labor; Wendell Tucker, Texas Tech University personnel director; Jim Tye, Furr's Cafeterias personnel officer; David Kraus, director, Texas Tech Career Planning and Placement; and Dr. Lewis E. Hill of the Texas Tech economics faculty.

Dr. John F. Deethardt of the Texas Tech speech communications faculty is convenor of the forum, affiliated with the Domestic Policy Association, (DPA), a non-profit, nationwide organization that initiated the nonpartisan National Issues Forums.

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14-1-31-85

VIDEO	LOG NUMBER	AUDIO
		<p>WHEN AN INFANT DOESN'T GET THAT NECESSARY TOUCHING, HUGGING AND OTHER TYPES OF LOVE FROM A PARENT, THERE'S A LIKELIHOOD THE CHILD'S GROWTH WILL BE STUNTED. DR. CLYDE HENDRICK, TEXAS TECH PSYCHOLOGIST AND GRADUATE SCHOOL DEAN, SAYS THAT CONDITION IS KNOWN AS "Deprivation Dwarfism".</p> <p>CT ONE: "If a child doesn't have that kind of emotional transaction; that seems to be required to stimulate physical growth and to develop that part of the brain that's ultimately concerned with relationships, this learning how to relate.....so, learning to love does begin at mother's breast, so to speak."</p> <p>BUT DR. HENDRICK ADDS THAT ALL IS NOT LOST FOR A CHILD THAT MISSES OUT IN THE BEGINNING.</p> <p>CT TWO: It's probably true that for certain kinds of development the earlier years are more important in the Freudian viewpoint one would say that, but on the other hand even children with extreme deprivation up to a couple years of age can be recovered if their life circumstances have been changed dramatically enough. But in general, it's important all of our lives."</p> <p>DR. HENDRICK IS CO-AUTHOR OF <u>LIKING, LOVING AND RELATING</u>. AT TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY, I'M JANE PRINCE JONES.</p>

Story ideas for the week of  
February 4-8, 1985  
15-2-1-85

**Texas Tech University**  
University News & Publications  
BOX 4640/LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409/(806) 742-2136

# Radio & Television New Service

**YEAR OF DECISION**--Texas Tech historian Dr. Lawrence L. Graves (formerly interim TTU/TTUHSC president and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences) says this is a time of decision for the American people, a time when Americans are being forced to decide what kind of society they really want to have. Although a large majority voted for the President, they also voted for some congressmen who -- on some issues -- oppose the president. Graves suggests that Americans should now speak their minds and let political leaders know how they feel about major issues. For more information, contact Dr. Graves at 742-3994 or through the Department of History.

**TEENS AND DRUGS**--A half million dollar grant has been awarded to Texas Tech Home and Family Life Department to establish a treatment center for teenage drug abusers. For more information contact Texas Tech Home and Family Life professor, Dr. Harvey Joanning at 742-2898.

**TOUCHY TOUCHY**--Infants who do not receive enough touching and hugging and other indications of love could suffer "Deprivation Dwarfism," resulting in stunted growth. For more information contact Texas Tech psychologist and Graduate School Dean Clyde Hendrick, 742-2784.

**JOBS AND THE JOBLESS**--The second Lubbock National issues Forum will take place Saturday, Feb. 9, at The Museum of Texas Tech University. The topic is "Jobs and the Jobless in a Changing Workplace." Local participation allows Lubbock citizens to have a voice in national policy. For more information contact Dr. John Deethardt, 742-3912, or through The Department of Speech Communications, 742-3911.

**HIGH RISK TANNING**--Understanding how the sun's rays tan different types of skin is the focus of research of Texas Tech Biological Sciences professor Bryan B. Fuller; and this knowledge could eventually lead to ways of preventing skin cancer. For more information, contact Dr. Fuller at 742-3906.

**SPIDER RESPECT**--"You can't kill them all, so why not watch them?" Spider growth and behavior studies will be discussed Thursday, Feb. 7, at 7 p.m. in the Kline Room of The Museum of Texas Tech University. For more information, contact Dr. Leslie C. Drew, 742-2448.

For assistance with developing these and other story ideas, contact Mark Davidson/Jane Prince Jones, UN&P, 742-2136.

16. 1. 31 - 85

All classes scheduled after 4:30 <sup>Thursday</sup> ~~this~~ afternoon have been cancelled at Texas Tech University because of inclement weather.

Classes will resume Friday on their regular schedule, ~~university officials report.~~ *Offices will remain open on their regular schedule.*