

1-3-2-87

LUBBOCK--Shakespearean dramas and the way they reflect English Renaissance culture and human nature will be the subject of a lecture at 11 a.m. Tuesday (March 10) at The Museum of Texas Tech University.

Texas Tech English Professor Jeri Tanner will discuss Shakespeare's histories, tragedies and comedies at the weekly art seminar sponsored by the Women's Council of the West Texas Museum Association (WTMA).

Registration and coffee begin at 10:30 a.m. Registration is \$3.

"Through detachment and artistic versatility, Shakespeare depicts man's doctrines and traditions, problems and passions and constructive and destructive actions," Dr. Tanner said. "He portrays mankind at its best and worst. Shakespeare's worlds of war and peace, guilt and innocence, tolerance and prejudice, cynicism and idealism still exist."

Tanner said Shakespeare's chronicle histories detail the rise and fall of kings and the sickness of the kingdom through treachery, murder, war and changing fortunes.

"The great tragedies, such as "Hamlet" and "Macbeth", demonstrate how the intensity of feeling, whether it be love, jealousy, fear, grief or ambition, often destroys the great but limited hero," she said. "Often, too late, the tragic hero recognizes his defect."

The comedies and romances, she said, begin with the possibility of a tragic outcome, move into a place of escape where confusions mount and dissolve and then end with a return to an orderly world.

The lecture is a part of "Art through the Ages," the 26th year of art seminars held by the Women's Council. This spring the seminar is a study of the Renaissance in Spain and England.

For more information, contact WTMA at (806) 742-2443.

CONTACT: K. Hopper

2-3-2-87

LUBBOCK--A series of images by Albuquerque, N.M., photographer Soledad Biagi Marjon will be on display until March 13 in the S.R.O. Gallery in the subbasement hallway of the Texas Tech University Art Building.

The exhibit, titled "Other Women," encompasses 12 photographs that are tinted with colors. Marjon uses herself as subject-model and by pose and environment represents other women she admires and wishes to emulate.

"'Other Women' is dedicated to the many women, both family and friends, who have always been a major source of strength in my life. The series is an attempt to explore my fantasies about women which I may have been in the past, women which I may one day be, the many women which I am in the present. I see the images as a sort of prism through which I might catch a glimpse of the many colored refractions of myself," Marjon said.

Marjon has taught photography at the University of New Mexico since 1980. Other one-person exhibitions include "Pink Passions," a 1981 exhibit at Der Alte Cowboy Gallery, and "Ultramarine," a 1982 show at Meridian Gallery, both in Albuquerque. Her exhibit "Other Women" showed in 1986 at the Ariel Gallery in the Soho area of New York City.

Included in several photography publications, Marjon's work has been exhibited throughout the United States, most recently in New York City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boulder, Colo., Albuquerque, Taos and Santa Fe.

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3-3-3-87

HALL OF FAME--Frank W. Mayborn of Temple, Texas, has been inducted into the Texas Tech University Mass Communications Hall of Fame. During induction ceremonies Feb. 26 a portrait of Mayborn, who was unable to attend, was unveiled by Mayborn business associate Frank M. Burke, from left, and Wayne Sellers, retired publisher of the Palestine Herald-Press. Mayborn, whose journalism and business career spans more than 50 years, is editor and publisher of the Temple Daily Telegram, president and owner of the Killeen Daily Herald and operator and president of KCEN-TV in Temple. (TECH PHOTO)

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4-3-3-87

AWARD WINNER--Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson, right, is the 1987 Thomas Jefferson Award recipient for supporting freedom of the news media. The award was presented by John W. Barger, president of the Texas Association of Broadcasters (TAB), Feb. 27 during Mass Communications Week at Texas Tech University. The national award, sponsored by Texas Tech, TAB and the Texas Press Association, is presented annually to an outstanding public official for distinguished service in the defense and preservation of the news media's First Amendment rights. (TECH PHOTO)

Texas Tech News

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CONTACT: Sally Logue Post

5-3-4-87

LUBBOCK--The mountains provide a scenic, peaceful place to live, but the altitude may be combining with carbon monoxide in the atmosphere to produce health problems.

While the problems carbon monoxide exposure can cause the cardiovascular system, especially the heart, is well documented, physiology Professor James McGrath of the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) said carbon monoxide exposure in altitudes has not been studied.

"There are about 2.2 million people living at altitudes above 5,000 feet in the U.S.," Dr. McGrath said. "In addition there are large numbers of tourists that visit high altitude areas during the summer and winter months."

The Environmental Protection Agency has set nine parts per million (ppm) of carbon monoxide at sea level as a safe level for humans, a level that Denver, Colo., at 5,280 feet exceeds during the winter months, he said.

McGrath, who was head of toxicology programs at General Motors before joining TTUHSC, said carbon monoxide is poisonous to hemoglobin -- the substance that makes blood red and transports oxygen from the lungs to tissues -- causing the body to produce more hemoglobin to do its job effectively.

In high altitude areas where oxygen is reduced, the blood again naturally produces more red blood cells to help move an adequate amount of oxygen through the body. McGrath said the combination of the two actions could produce problems if too much hemoglobin is produced.

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"Making more carriers is the body's way of naturally compensating for a lack of oxygen," he said. "There can be a problem when the body is making excess red blood cells. That action makes the blood thicker which causes the heart to have to pump harder to move the blood through the body."

McGrath said one of the major factors of increased carbon monoxide in mountain areas is automobiles not tuned specifically for high altitude driving.

"Even if automobiles are tuned for mountain driving they emit more carbon monoxide than if they are tuned for sea level driving conditions," he said. "These increased emissions are compounded by driving at reduced speeds along steep grades under poor road conditions."

McGrath said population growth and large influxes of tourists into high altitude resort areas can dramatically increase pollution levels in general, especially carbon monoxide levels. He also noted that an increase in the use of fireplaces for warmth and social effect is also increasing the carbon monoxide levels in resort areas.

McGrath said a measure of the amount of carbon monoxide in the body is the carboxyhemoglobin levels. This is the amount of carbon monoxide that is bound to the blood. A level of less than one percent is considered standard by the government.

Animals and humans will naturally produce about .5 to .9 percent carboxyhemoglobin levels at sea level, he said.

"In a carbon monoxide free atmosphere, at 10,000 feet, a level of 1.4 percent carboxyhemoglobin is naturally produced by the human body. That is above what is allowed by the government without any exposure to outside carbon monoxide sources," he said.

McGrath's research, which is funded by the Health Effects Institute, is concentrating on how the body changes when exposed to a combination of high altitudes and carbon monoxide. So far his work has shown no physiological changes over a six-week period at sea level at an exposure concentration of nine ppm. But, at 10,000 feet, McGrath is seeing several changes.

"We are seeing changes in body weight and an increase of right ventricular hypertrophy (an increase in the size of the right ventricle of the heart) with altitude alone. This is caused by changes in the lung that are causing blood vessels to constrict making it more difficult to force blood through the lungs," he said.

With growing numbers of people living and visiting high altitude areas, McGrath said it is important to know what if any physiological changes are occurring as a result of the combination of naturally lower oxygen levels and carbon monoxide emissions.

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CONTACT: Beverly Taylor

6-3-4-87

LUBBOCK--Kristie L. Butler, a December graduate from Texas Tech University, has been awarded the 1986 W. Curry and Frances M. Holden Award of Achievement by the Anthropology Department.

Established in 1973 by Dr. and Mrs. Holden, the award is given to a student who completes an undergraduate major in anthropology with superior performance. The award includes a certificate and \$250 check. Recipients' names are engraved on a plaque in the department.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Butler, 2580 S.E. Second Court, Pompano Beach, Fla., she graduated from Texas Tech magna cum laude and may attend graduate school after working for a year.

The award is only given when a candidate is nominated and supported unanimously by the anthropology faculty.

She was a member of The Texas Tech Anthropological Society, Catholic Student Association and honor groups, Golden Key National Honor Society and Phi Kappa Phi. She was a student assistant in the Anthropology Department and is formation director for the Lubbock Secular Franciscan Fraternity of Juan Diego.

Dr. Holden taught history and anthropology courses after coming to Texas Tech in 1929. He was curator of what was then the West Texas Museum. The museum's small collection was first housed in the West Texas Museum building, which after it was enlarged was renamed Holden Hall in Holden's honor. When the collection moved to its current location, it was renamed The Museum of Texas Tech.

"Curry and Fran have been firm and consistent supporters of the Anthropology Department," said department chairman Neven P. Lamb in presenting the award. "This endowment which recognizes outstanding students is just one way they have given support."

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7-3-4-87

HOLDEN AWARD--Kristie L. Butler, left, receives the 1986 W. Curry and Frances M. Holden Award of Achievement from the Holdens. The award recognizes outstanding performance by an undergraduate who earns a degree in anthropology. Butler was a December graduate from Texas Tech University. (TECH PHOTO)

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CONTACT: Beverly Taylor

8-3-4-87

LUBBOCK--Richard E. Ishler, dean of the Texas Tech University College of Education, has been elected to the executive committee of the board of directors of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE).

The executive committee includes the president, immediate past president, president-elect and two other board members chosen by the board of directors.

Dr. Ishler was elected to a three-year term on the board of directors in 1986. His election to the executive committee was at the Feb. 10-11 meeting of the board.

AACTE is the major national organization for teacher education and includes 740 institutions which educate teachers.

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CONTACT: Beverly Taylor

9-3-4-87

LUBBOCK--A panel of authorities will discuss the legal and ethical concerns of nurses March 26-27 in a seminar offered by the Continuing Nursing Education program of the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Nursing.

"It Depends: A Realistic Look at Some Legal Concerns for Nurses" will update nurses on legal and ethical issues. The seminar will be 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. both days in Health Sciences Center, Room 2B152.

The course is designed to help clarify legal and ethical principles for nurses. Lecturers will explain the difference between legal and ethical concerns, define how medical records can be used in court and describe proper procedure for a nurse testifying in court.

Other topics will include negligence, liability, deceptive trade practices, malpractice, informed consent, delegation and termination of life support.

A role play of giving a deposition will allow participants to see a lawsuit from the point of view of plaintiff and defendant.

Faculty for the seminar will include Doreen Bartlett, a registered nurse and attorney with Fulbright and Jaworski of Houston; Ray Toburen, chief investigator for the Texas Board of Nurse Examiners; John Simpson, III, attorney with Splawn and Simpson Inc. of Lubbock and Philip Johnson, attorney with Crenshaw, Dupree and Milam of Lubbock.

Fee for the course, which is worth 1.2 continuing nursing education units, is \$34 by March 12 or \$49 later. The Continuing Nursing Education program is accredited by the Western Regional Accreditation Committee of the American Nurses' Association.

For more information or to register, contact Helen Cox at Continuing Nursing Education, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Nursing, Lubbock, Texas 79430 or (806) 743-2734.

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CONTACT: Preston Lewis

10-3-4-87

LUBBOCK--Texas Tech University Junior Kimberly J. "Kim" Saunders of Marfa had a lifelong dream come true Wednesday (March 4) when she was named the university's Masked Rider mascot.

Saunders became the university's 26th Masked Rider during a Jones Stadium ceremony when outgoing rider Daniel Jenkins presented her the reins to Happy VI-II and helped her don the black mask and red cape for her first ride around the football field.

The new Masked Rider will carry on a Texas Tech tradition that began in 1954 at the Gator Bowl when Joe Kirk Fulton rode out ahead of the Red Raider football team. Texas Tech upset Auburn University 35-13 in that game. Today the Masked Rider appears at all football games as well as at numerous public functions, including rodeos, parades and school presentations.

Saunders, an animal production major, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Saunders of P.O. Box 1301, Marfa. Growing up on a ranch, she was riding horses at 18 months and one of her first recollections was wanting to be like the Masked Rider.

"I can remember having a solid black filly and telling Mother, 'I'm taking Yum Yum Fudge to Tech and ride around the football field like the Masked Rider.' Mother laughed but she knew I was serious when she saw me riding like the wind with my Halloween mask and dish towel for a cape."

Saunders is a 1984 graduate of Marfa High School, where she was named All-Round Cowgirl as a senior. She was active in 4-H and the High School Rodeo Association and was a competitor in several rodeo events.

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At Texas Tech, she has been involved in Collegiate 4-H and Future Farmers of America. She is a member of the Rodeo Club and the Saddle and Sirloin Club. She also has participated on the university's Horse and Livestock Judging Teams.

Dean of Students Larry M. Ludewig announced Saunders' selection at the "Transfer of Reins" ceremony and presented a plaque to Jenkins for his year of service. Jenkins also was awarded a Texas Tech letter jacket by Athletic Director T. Jones.

Saunders, the fourth woman ever selected to the position, will receive a \$1,000 scholarship for the 1987-88 school year from the Student Foundation which was represented by Director Linda Byars. She also received the Joe Kirk Fulton Award given by the Saddle Tramps spirit organization each year to the new Masked Rider. Saddle Tramps President Jeff Larkin made that presentation.

The new Masked Rider was selected from a field of 10 applicants who underwent horsemanship tryouts and a review of their total credit hours and grade-point averages. The applicants were narrowed to three finalists who were interviewed by the Masked Rider Committee, representing students, faculty and staff.

The three finalists were judged on their appearance and poise, their responses to a wide range of questions and their ability to communicate.

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11-3-5-87

LUBBOCK--Texans now have greater protection against sex discrimination under their state constitution than they do under the federal equal protection clause.

That is the impact of the Texas Supreme Court's first decision relating to the state's 1972 Equal Rights Amendment, according to a Texas Tech University law professor cited by the court in its decision.

And, the irony of the decision, said Associate Law Dean Rodric B. Schoen, is that it benefits not a woman, as the public often expects, but a man.

The decision was handed down last month in the case of "In re Baby McLean," the first suit under the state's 15-year-old Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to reach the Texas Supreme Court. The case dealt with the rights of an unwed father to receive custody of an illegitimate child.

"The Family Code of Texas provided different standards for unwed mothers and fathers," Schoen said. "The father had a more onerous burden than the mother to receive rights in regard to his child."

The court, quoting arguments first outlined by Schoen in 1978 and 1983 articles in the Houston Law Review, chose to give the Equal Rights Amendment a different interpretation than that given under the federal due process and equal protection guarantees. Otherwise, the ERA if given identical interpretation "was an exercise in futility," despite being passed by a four-to-one margin by Texas voters, the decision stated.

"The Texas Supreme Court finding," Schoen said, "fully realizes that the Texas Equal Rights Amendment, as part of the state constitution, could be and should be interpreted to give greater rights under the state constitution than the rights provided under the federal equal protection clause."

In addition to providing an expanded interpretation, the court also adopted a very strong compelling interest test that gender-based classifications will not be sustained by the court unless the state can establish that by no other means than by discriminating between genders can the interests at question be vindicated.

Schoen said the decision is significant because of its interpretation as well as the fact that it is unlikely to be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Without an appeal, the decision will become the foundation for future decisions on sex discrimination in the state.

"The Supreme Court was careful to rest its decision on state constitutional law and the decision does not appear to raise any federal issues which can be grounds for an appeal," Schoen said.

The decision could spawn an increase in Equal Rights Amendment lawsuits, he said. By 1982, a full decade after the passage of the state amendment, only 25 cases filed under the state ERA had reached the state appellate courts.

"Now that the Texas Supreme Court has adopted the compelling interest test, many forms of discrimination -- differential treatment for men and women, boys and girls -- may be challenged in the future," Schoen said.

Differential auto insurance rates for new male drivers and new female drivers or perks that are extended to one gender but not another by a business are the types of issues that may ultimately wind up before the state courts, Schoen said.

If appellate courts continue to follow the direction given in the McLean decision, sex discrimination in Texas will be legally justified only when different treatment can be explained by physical differences, Schoen said.

The court's interpretation follows closely the arguments put forth by Schoen in his earlier Houston Law Review articles.

"One of the advantages for professors like myself writing law review articles is that I can address different kinds of issues without having to get into the specifics of individual cases," Schoen said. "This allows me to look at the broader issues of law and the direction the law should take. It's not that the courts will always accept my arguments because, after all, they make their own decisions, but rather that they have a broader range of viewpoints upon which to make their decisions."

LUBBOCK--Many High Plains farmers will be out of business in the foreseeable future if there are not substantial increases in crop prices, decreases in production costs or changes in government farm policies.

While most High Plains farmers are currently able to cover basic out-of-pocket expenses like seed, fertilizer and fuel, many are not making enough money to repay equipment and real estate loans, according to a group of Texas Tech University agricultural economists.

Professors Gary D. Condra, Jesse Reyes, Don E. Ethridge and Dean W. Hughes have examined the profitability of Texas field crops by region based on market prices as of November 1986 and on current government support payments. They have determined short-run shutdown, long-run shutdown and break-even levels of prices for crops in each of these regions.

Short-run shutdown (SRSD) levels are those market prices plus government supports that must be obtained to cover the farmer's out-of-pocket expenses. They do not include depreciation of equipment, interest on equipment loans, returns to land based on market rental or return for management.

Long-run shutdown (LRSD) levels are those prices plus supports that cover out-of-pocket expenses, depreciation and interest on equipment loans. This level still does not yield enough revenue to provide a return to land or management.

The break-even levels would pay all costs plus a return to land, but still not pay the farmer for management.

Condra said while most crops are providing farmers with levels above short-run shutdown, the future does not look bright.

"If the farmer participates in the farm program, the only crops presently below short-run shutdown levels are irrigated soybeans in the High Plains and the Valley and dryland soybeans in East Texas and the coast region," Condra said. "When a crop is below this level, the farmer should not produce that crop because he cannot expect to be repaid for out-of-pocket expenses."

Condra said while the SRSD level is important immediately to the farmer, it is the long-run shutdown levels that are most worrisome.

"When we talk about long-run we mean beyond a three-to-five-year period," Condra said. "While the farmer may be making his out-of-pocket expenses right now and should continue to farm, the problem lies in the future when his equipment begins to wear out and he isn't making enough money to replace the machinery. That's when the long-run shutdown level becomes critical."

Condra said irrigated corn, irrigated and dryland cotton, irrigated and dryland sorghum, and irrigated wheat all fall into that LRSD level. Unless there are major changes that will allow the farmer to reach at least the long-run shutdown point, the High Plains faces the most severe problems of any region of the state.

"Problems in the High Plains mean serious implications for the overall agricultural economy of the state because the High Plains accounts for about 44 percent of the state's major crop acreage," Condra said. "That includes 40 percent of the corn, 59 percent of the cotton, 34 percent of the sorghum, 29 percent of the soybeans and 44 percent of the wheat."

Condra said that while there is the possibility that market prices will increase, given current conditions, the increase needed to rise above the LRSD levels will be difficult to achieve. He noted that High Plains cotton prices in November 1986, were around 48 cents a pound. A price of 64 cents per pound is needed for the long-run shutdown level.

"These numbers are only what it would take to stabilize the patient," Condra said. "At this level the farmer still isn't paying for use of the land and is not making any money for himself as the manager."

The time when government supports can be withdrawn from the farm sector is not near, but Condra noted that the research shows that without current government payments, every crop in every sector except dryland wheat in the High and Rolling Plains and dryland cotton and sorghum in the Rio Grande Valley are below short-run shutdown levels.

Condra said the current farm situation is also taking away the one thing the farmer relied on for retirement -- the ability to rent his land.

A majority of the land on the High Plains is farmed by tenant farmers, Condra said. It is when that tenant cannot make his land rental to the owner or make any return on his management of the property, that land becomes difficult to rent.

"Land has always been the farmer's savings account," Condra said. "As the farmer retires he has been able to rent his land to a younger farmer. As it becomes more difficult for the tenant farmer to make a profit on rented land, not only are land values being forced downward, but also the landowner is finding it difficult to rent his land.

"The average age of farmers is fast approaching retirement age. As these farmers get ready to retire they may find they are not able to quit because they are unable to rent their land to provide an income for their retirement."

LUBBOCK--Artist and anatomist Jon Zahourek will offer human anatomy studies workshops during a weekend session May 23-24 and a six-day session May 25-30 at Texas Tech University.

The workshops, through the College of Home Economics, offer artists, sculptors, architects, interior designers, medical or veterinarian professionals, students, dancers, educators, anatomists, nurses and physical therapists an opportunity to study human anatomy.

In the six-day session, students will learn how the muscles are connected, bundled and stretched and what the basis of movement is. Cost for the extended workshop is \$450.

The two-day workshop will examine the muscle systems of the arm and will cover briefly the other parts of the human anatomy. Cost for the session is \$225.

Zahourek, a New Jersey resident known for his work with equine and human forms, believes the mind cannot forget what the hands have built, thus workshop participants use clay to build muscle structures onto a model of the human skeletal system.

A former faculty member of Parsons School of Design, The Art Students League and the New York Academy, Zahourek calls his research studies "Anatomiken."

The workshops, limited to 24 students, are offered for graduate credit and continuing education units. The deadline for application is May 1.

For more information, contact Dr. Gail House at P.O. Box 4170, College of Home Economics, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, or telephone (806) 742-3031.

Story ideas for week of
March 9-13, 1987
14-3-6-87

Texas Tech University
University News & Publications
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Radio & Television New Service

FADING FARM PROFITS--Most High Plains farmers are able to cover basic expenses like seed, fertilizer and fuel. But a group of agricultural economists at Texas Tech University says many farmers are not making enough money to cover equipment and land loans. Professor Gary D. Condra and several colleagues have examined the profitability of Texas field crops and found that many High Plains farmers will be out of business in the foreseeable future without substantial increases in crop prices, decreases in production costs or changes in government farm policies. For a breakdown of the findings, call Dr. Condra at 742-2821.

CHILDBIRTH'S NATURAL BOOST--Nature prepares a pregnant woman and her baby for the traumas of birth with a big dose of analgesics a few days before delivery. Texas Tech University psychology professor Rosemary Cogan is studying that natural pain-blocking system to predict when a woman will go into labor. She says such research could aid in preventing premature labor. Dr. Cogan's research might also be important in planning for some cesarean sections and induced labor. For details, contact Cogan at 742-3657.

HORMONAL STRESS--How much of that cranky office-mate's problem is "raging hormones" and how much is suppressed frustration? Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center endocrinologist Martha Elks is studying the effects hormones have on human behavior and feelings. She says that "fight or flight" urge you sometimes feel in stressful situations is caused by a release of adrenaline. When this normal response can't be resolved, nervousness, shakiness and sweating can result. Over time, being unable to use the hormonal secretions can lead to peptic ulcer, hypertension, low back pain and headaches. For more, call Dr. Elks at 743-3189.

ANT INVASION--Fire ants are a growing problem in Texas, for both agricultural and domestic reasons. Why? According to Dr. Sherman Phillips, Texas Tech University entomologist, it's because the ant is originally from Brazil, and since its arrival in the U.S. some 50 years ago, it has yet to find any natural enemies in this country. For more on the continuing fight against fire ants, call Dr. Phillips at 742-2828.

For assistance in developing these and other story ideas, contact Dorothy Power/Don Vanlandingham, News & Publications, 742-2136.