

July 8-12, 1985

[illegible]

CONTACT: Darla Hightower

1-7-8-85

LUBBOCK--"Footsteps," a planetarium show about the Earth and the Moon, will continue July 15 through Sept. 1 at Moody Planetarium in The Museum of Texas Tech University.

"Footsteps" tells the story of the Earth and the Moon and of man's fascination through the ages with the Earth's nearest neighbor.

The show explores the processes by which both the Earth and the Moon were formed. Man's early study and recording of the moon's phases are also discussed.

The show also features modern man's flights to the Moon and the possibilities of future space colonies on it's surfaces.

The Moody Planetarium is closed July 1-15 for annual maintenance.



PRODUCTION PROJECT  
Ag-Animal Science  
"Porcine Stress Syndrome"

INTERVIEW Dr. Leland Tribble

DEPT Agriculture/Animal Science

TIME :57

DATE 7-8-85

2. 7-8-85

VIDEO

LOG NUMBER

AUDIO

IN TRYING TO COME UP WITH LEANER PORK, RESEARCHERS HAVE ALSO COME UP WITH PIGS SUFFERING FROM PORCINE STRESS SYNDROME, WHICH TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY ANIMAL SCIENCE PROFESSOR LELAND TRIBBLE SAYS, CREATES SYMPTOMS SIMILAR TO HEAT STRESS, RESULTING IN EARLY DEATH.

"..well, we ran into this when we were trying to produce real meaty pigs about 15 years ago and it was prevalent in the early 1970s, and the attempt to get a very meaty hog and the pigs that were excessively heavy-muscled seemed to have this associated with it."

DR. TRIBBLE SAYS THE DEFECT CAN BE ELIMINATED AND THE MEATY LEAN ANIMAL WILL CONTINUE TO THRIVE UNTIL READY FOR THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

"..the inheritance is a simple inheritance and we think we can select it and eliminate it from our stock and still come up with meaty animals that do not carry the genetic defect."

AT TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY,  
I'M JANE PRINCE JONES.

## AFTER HOURS CALL:

Bee Zeeck, Director, (806) 799-8897

Preston Lewis, Manager, News Bureau, (806) 745-1718

Mark Davidson, Manager, Broadcast Bureau, (806) 745-9235

CONTACT: Sally Logue Post

3-7-9-85

ATTENTION: Farm Editors

LUBBOCK--Texas Tech University researchers predict that pork soon will compete with beef, chicken and fish for a place on the fast food consumer's menu.

Food technology Professor C. Boyd Ramsey said, "Consumers like foods which can be eaten as bought or which need only to be warmed before they are served." His research indicates pork, like other meat, can meet the consumer criteria.

Ramsey, who has been working on this project for several years, said there are virtually no pork loin products that fit the convenience category because traditional cold processing methods leave the end product tough or too salty.

"We have found that using torula yeast rather than the salt replacer potassium chloride alleviates the bitter flavor and produces a low salt product at the same time," Ramsey said.

In addition to his yeast findings, Ramsey has developed a hot processing technique that not only saves energy, but also produces a more tender product. The traditional cold processing procedure involved chilling the meat, cooking it and chilling it again.

"In our hot processing method we cook the hog immediately after slaughter and do away with the first chilling cycle which will save a substantial amount of energy and creates a much more tender product," Ramsey said.

Ramsey also found that using torula yeast combined with his hot processing method seems to reduce the amount of shrinkage in the cooked product.

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Ramsey said his hot processing techniques are almost ready to move from the research laboratory to the commercial market.

"We are refining our techniques now," Ramsey said. "The pork loin product possibilities such as pre-cooked pork chops and loins are many and I hope we are able to increase the pork market with our techniques."

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CONTACT: Sally Logue Post

4-7-10-85

ATTENTION: Garden Editors

LUBBOCK--Each summer vegetable gardeners quickly fall into a routine of watering plants, picking vegetables and killing squash bugs.

Texas Tech University entomologist Jeffrey Whitworth said squash bugs are a major problem for commercial and home gardeners alike because conventional control methods are not always effective.

Whitworth is studying chemical control but recommends that home gardeners stay with the search-and-hand-destroy method.

Because the bugs live and lay their eggs on the bottom side of leaves and stems, chemical control can become expensive and time consuming.

"If you're using insecticides, you have to be sure to lift the leaves and spray underneath or the bugs won't really be affected by your efforts," Whitworth said.

Another problem, especially for commercial growers, is the residue left by chemicals, Whitworth said. Because squash need to be picked daily, producers can't wait several days for the chemicals to disappear before harvesting their vegetables.

Whitworth and graduate assistant John Paige of Spring are looking at chemical control methods that will be more effective without leaving the unwanted residue.

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"We are working with an insecticide called fenvalerate that only requires a one day wait before the vegetables are safe to pick and eat," Whitworth said. "It also will leave a residue on the leaves so when the eggs hatch days later they should be killed also."

Because of the expense and difficulty involved in chemical control, Whitworth advises home gardeners to hand kill the insects.

"There are lots of insecticides on the market that will help the home gardener control the pests, but people must be aware that the bugs will infest the plants at anytime of the season. One application won't take care of the problem," Whitworth said. "I really think the best method is to keep watching the plants and hand scrape the egg masses and pick the adults off."

Another problem with the bugs is their annoying tendency to apparently appear from nowhere each summer to frustrate gardeners. Whitworth pointed out that the insects may actually be living under the gardener's house or shed.

"During the winter the bugs will hide under almost anything to get out of the cold weather," Whitworth said. "But come spring when the vines begin to grow, if there is one squash plant anywhere near, those bugs will find it," Whitworth said.

PRODUCTION PROJECT

Child Abuse

INTERVIEW Shirley O'Brien  
visiting for Mid-Career Mgmt  
DEPT Home Economics seminar

TIME :90

DATE 7-10-85

VIDEO

LOG NUMBER

AUDIO

5-7-10-85

PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE IS GETTING MAJOR CONSIDERATION NATIONWIDE. A CHILD ABUSE EXPERT SPEAKING AT TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY'S MID-CAREER HOME ECONOMICS SEMINAR, SHIRLEY O'BRIEN, HAS WRITTEN SEVERAL BOOKS ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND INTERVIEWED THOSE IMPRISONED FOR IT. SHE SAYS MOLESTERS HAVE COMMON TRAITS.

"...Almost to a man it has been some kind of molestation in their own background and primarily it was between the ages of 6 and 12. Many of the molesters begin their own molestation of others about the age of 12."

ADDING THIS IS WHEN KIDS START RECEIVING PEER PRESSURE TOWARD THE OPPOSITE SEX AND <sup>have</sup> HAD BAD EXPERIENCES WITH THE OPPOSITE SEX, O'BRIEN SAYS CAUSES THESE MOLESTERS TO TURN TO CHILDREN.

"...The second part of that was that they had compliant victims. The victims cooperated and probably did not even know that it was anything that might harm them. A third part of that is that the victims did not tell."

SHE URGES PARENTS TO BE AWARE OF THEIR CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES.

"...One of the most important signs is urinary tract infections and defecation problems. If a child will say, "Oh, it hurts so

(more)



PRODUCTION PROJECT

Child Abuse continued

INTERVIEW

DEPT

TIME

DATE

VIDEO

LOG NUMBER

AUDIO

continued.....

bad when I go to the bathroom', a parent really needs to pick up on that. Parents need to know where their kids are. The pedophiles say, 'if parents knew where their child was and just didn't give their child to me, this never would have happened.'"

AT TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY, I'M JANE PRINCE JONES.

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CONTACT: B. Zeeck

6-7-11-85

LUBBOCK--Everybody has a family tree tracing bloodlines, but teachers create academic family trees, too.

Especially clear are academic family trees created by intellectually strong professors who train graduate students who, upon receiving their doctorates, travel to distant campuses to propagate among their own students the philosophies learned from their academic masters.

To illustrate, Dr. J. Knox Jones of the Texas Tech University biological sciences faculty has traced some of the progeny of Dr. Joseph Grinnell who was, for 30 years, director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, Berkeley.

"Grinnell," said Jones, in an address before the American Society of Mammalogists, "was an accomplished zoologist and was an authority without peer on both birds and mammals of the West Coast, especially California. He worked six and a half days a week and was a prodigious collector in the field, a keen scientist, a meticulous editor and dedicated museum curator.

"The zoologists who graduated under his tutelage and their progeny have shaped the destiny of systematic studies of mammals in North America, indeed the world, and contributed mightily to other mammalogical subdisciplines and to the study of other vertebrate groups as well."

To make his point, at the end of his lecture, Jones asked society members in the Orono, Maine, audience to stand if they could trace their intellectual ancestry to Grinnell.



"Among about 500 present," Jones said, "60 percent stood -- all Grinnell's children, grandchildren or great and great great grandchildren and all intellectual kin to one another" as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces or cousins.

Grinnell's early disciples -- not all necessarily his students in the sense that he was their major advisor -- mostly went on to make substantial names for themselves in non-systematic mammalogical pursuits, Jones said. It was a later group of his students that included William H. Burt, Ian McTaggart Cowan, William B. Davis, E. Raymond Hall, Emmett T. Hooper and Robert T. Orr who were to foster succeeding generations in the Grinnell lineage.

Their academic offspring were on the faculties of such institutions as the University of California-Berkeley, Texas A&M University, the University of Michigan and the University of Kansas. Their students, grandchildren of Grinnell, went on to teach on other campuses throughout the nation.

"I reckon the publications in mammalogy of Grinnell and his relatives conservatively to number at least 4,000, twice that number if other disciplines are included," Jones said. Grinnell himself expanded knowledge in zoology through more than 550 of his own contributions.

Jones cited as an example a book on northern plains mammals of which he was a co-author with "my son, David Armstrong, University of Colorado, my second cousin, Robert Hoffmann, University of Kansas, and my nephew, Clyde Jones, director, The Museum of Texas Tech University."

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Other Grinnellians have greatly influenced the American Society of Mammalogists. The current officers, President Hugh Genoways, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Vice President Don Wilson, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Secretary-Treasurer Gordon Kirkland, Shippensburg (Pa.) State University, and Editor Clyde Jones are all great grandsons of Joseph Grinnell. Recording Secretary Terry Yates, University of New Mexico is a great great grandson.

In the past 45 years only four ASM presidents were unrelated to Joseph Grinnell, and one of those four earned a doctoral degree from the Grinnellian school at Berkeley, making her a surrogate granddaughter. Every recording secretary since 1938 has been a member of the Grinnell family tree and so has every editor of the ASM journal save two since 1941.

"Grinnell represents only one strain in one scientific family tree," Jones emphasized, "but his is a strong strain and typical of the finest teachers.

"I do not mean to say that the academic progeny of such a teacher have tunnel vision or sameness of thought. There are indeed hearty family arguments. Yet Joseph Grinnell's strength of character and intellectual superiority has had an influence far beyond what might be expected of one individual. His career serves as an example of the tremendously broad influence a teacher can have."

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Grinnell was born in Indian Territory, near Ft. Sill in Oklahoma. His family moved to California after his father's retirement as physician for the Indian Agency. Grinnell earned his bachelor's degree from Throop Polytechnic Institute in 1897 and his master's degree there in 1901. Throop is now the California Institute of Technology. He taught there before becoming director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in 1908. Stanford awarded him the doctorate in 1913. He died in 1939.

Tip Sheet  
Week of July 14-20, 1985  
7-7-11-85

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

# Radio & Television New Service

HERE WE GO AGAIN--Registration for new students for the second semester of summer school at Texas Tech University continues Monday, July 15. Classes begin July 16 through Tuesday, August 20. Contact UN&P, 742-2136.

"LIGHT" COMPUTING REVOLUTION--Texas Tech University electrical engineering professors John Walkup and Thomas Krile (pronounced creel) are among a handful of researchers nationwide studying optical or "light" computing. Rather than electricity to carry data, optical computing uses light which dramatically accelerates data processing and capability. Contact Dr. Walkup at 742-3500 or Dr. Krile at 742-3422.

LOTS OF KIDS--The Texas Tech University Band Camp, July 14-26, is expected to be attended by over a thousand youngsters, some from as far away as England. The 7th through senior high level students which make up twelve bands will attend music sessions during the day and special activities on campus at night. Contact Anna Whitlock, 742-2225.

MORE KIDS--Special youth classes are going on July 15-26 at the Museum of Texas Tech with youth aged 6-17 taking everything from archaeology to insect study. There are good photo possibilities and to schedule sessions, contact Winifred Vigness, 742-2443.

AND STILL MORE--Good photo possibilities during the Texas Tech University Baseball camps, July 14-18, for youth through high school age. For more information, contact Joe Hornaday, Texas Tech Sports Information Director, 742-2770.

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



8-7-11-85

To: PSA Director

From: Jane Prince Jones

Who: Ranching Heritage Association

What: National Golden Spur Award Presentation and Prairie Party

When: Friday, September 20, 1985

Where: Exhibit Hall, Lubbock Memorial Civic Center

For the first time, a woman will receive the National Golden Spur Award. North Dakota livestock leader Marie Tyler, called "the first lady of beef promotion", will be presented the award Friday, Sept. 20.

For more information or ticket reservations contact the Ranching Heritage Association, 742-2498.

KILL DATE: 9-20-85

8-7-11-85

To: PSA Director

From: Jane Prince Jones

Churnin', whittlin', fiddlin' and a sample of the musical, "God's Country", will be among the many activities during Ranch Day, Saturday, Sept. 21 at the Ranching Heritage Center of the Museum of Texas Tech University. Activities of early days of ranch life are recreated during Ranch Day. The public's invited out to see the costumed volunteers and demonstrations at the 14 acre exhibit. Hours are 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 21. Everything but the barbecue lunch is free. For more information contact the Ranching Heritage Association, 742-2498.

KILL DATE: 9-21-85



8-7-11-85

To: PSA Director

From: Jane Prince Jones

Been "workin' like a dog" lately? Check out how dogs--sheep dogs, that is, really work at Texas Tech's annual Livestock Day, Friday, Sept. 20, Among scheduled events, noted sheep dog trainer Arthur Allen will offer advice on dog training and his best friend will demonstrate how that advice is put to work. The public's invited to the free activities, however the luncheon, featuring a sheep dog's favorite, roast leg of lamb, is \$7.50. Livestock Day is part of National Golden Spur Award weekend. Registration begins at 9 a.m., Friday, Sept. 20 at the Livestock Arena (on Indiana Avenue on Texas Tech campus). For more information contact Texas Tech animal science professor J.E. McCroskey, 742-2513.

KILL DATE: 9-20-85

# Texas Tech News

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

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9-7-12-85

LUBBOCK--Getting computers "to see the light" may evolve into the next giant step of the computer revolution.

Just as a person who -- according to the old expression -- "has seen the light" can be expected to think more coherently or faster, computers which operate optically instead of electronically hold potential for a quantum leap in data processing speed and capability.

Texas Tech University electrical engineering Professors John F. Walkup and Thomas F. Krile are among a small but growing number of researchers nationally studying optical or "light" computing.

Instead of using electricity to carry data, optical computing uses light. Theoretically, optical computers have the potential to do a quadrillion -- that's a one followed by 24 zeroes -- operations per second. The fastest electronic computers, by comparison, can handle but 500 million operations a second.

Walkup said most existing electronic computers must process information serially, each bit of information going through the circuits single file, so to speak. By contrast, optical computers could process information in parallel, that is numerous lines of data at once.

"Just like one part of my brain can keep my body running while another part controls my conversation," Walkup said, "an optical computer could conduct numerous operations at once."

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Though computers can solve in seconds the complicated problems that would take mathematicians lifetimes to finish by hand, they have also pushed back the mathematical and computational frontier to the point that even faster computers are necessary.

Optical computing is an extension of the technology that has resulted in the fiber optics now used extensively in telecommunications. The use of optics in computing offers advantages other than just speed.

"Though electronic computers have gotten smaller with advances in microchips," Krile said, "you still must interconnect or 'hard-wire' everything. Most of the space in microcomputers is occupied by the interconnections.

"With an optical computer we don't have to hard-wire our paths," he said. "We can incorporate holograms in the computer to direct the light along the proper path through free space. In effect, we can 're-wire' the computer almost instantaneously."

Another advantage is that information in optical computing is carried by photons, the particles composing light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation. Electronic computing uses electrons, particles with a unit charge of negative electricity, to transmit information.

Photons, unlike electrons, are not interrupted by static electricity or nearby lightning and are not affected by radiation. Further, the interference is significantly less for photons traveling through an optic fiber than for electrons moving through an electrical conductor, Walkup said.

Current optical computers are mainly analog computers. Analog computers use one unit or measure to represent another. For instance, distance on a slide rule represents numerical values.

By contrast, digital computers use currents of electrons to represent numbers through a binary system -- a Morse code, so to speak. The binary code represents all numbers by combinations of the numerals "0" and "1" or, in terms of the current, "on" and "off" signals, Walkup said.

Though the analog optical computing process is not as precise as digital computing, it is faster. Walkup and Krile are developing a method for optically multiplying binary numbers.

"Ultimately what we are looking for," Walkup said, "is a way of getting the accuracy of digital processes and the speed of optical computing. But right now with optical computing, we are probably where we were with electronic digital computers back in the late '40s and early '50s."

Walkup said high speed, highly accurate computers will be needed, for instance, to meet the ultra high speed computing requirements in an anti-ballistic missile defense system as has been proposed in President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

"As we assign computers increasingly complex tasks in defense and other areas," Walkup said, "optical computing holds great promise for helping keep up with our computational needs."



# TexasTech News

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CONTACT: Sally Logue Post

11-7-12-85

LUBBOCK--Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, president of Microelectronics and Computer Corp. (MCC), will present his views on high tech developments and leadership during a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. July 25 at Texas Tech University.

The luncheon is part of the 8th Biennial Leadership Symposium "Emerging Leadership Vistas." Sponsored by the Texas Tech College of Business Administration Area of Management and the Texas Center for Productivity and Quality of Work Life, the symposium will feature international leadership researchers.

Inman, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was named head of MCC in 1983. MCC is a joint venture by several U.S. computer and microelectronics corporations charged with long-range planning that could result in revolutionary information-handling technology.

Inman and other researchers will explore how emerging technologies affect national strategies and leadership.

Symposium co-chair J.G. Hunt, said, "Understanding the implications of these high tech changes may well be the most significant managerial challenge of the last two decades of this century."

The emergence of charismatic leadership as a researchable topic will also be discussed during the five-day symposium.

Hunt, Horn Professor of Management, said that while there has always been a keen interest in charismatic leadership, until recently it was considered too difficult or too esoteric a topic to support sustained research interest.

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Hunt said symposium participants will have an opportunity to divide into task forces to more fully discuss relevant topics and other issues raised by task force chairmen.

Among the international speakers at the meeting will be Hiroharu Seki, professor of international politics and peace studies at the University of Tokyo. He will speak at an 8 p.m. banquet July 26.

For more information contact Hunt at the College of Business Administration at (806) 742-3177.



CONTACT: Preston Lewis

12-7-12-85

LUBBOCK--Video artist, producer and photographer Judith Barry of New York City will oversee shooting of "Mirage," a science-fiction western video short, Monday through Friday (July 15-19) in Lubbock.

The project is a production in the Texas Tech University Art Department's series "TV on TV: Television Art for the 1980s" and is partially supported by a grant from the Lubbock Cultural Affairs Council. Shooting will be on location at the Ranching Heritage Center of The Museum of Texas Tech and at other sites in Lubbock.

"Mirage" will focus on the myths and peoples typically associated with the Southwest and will premiere at New York City's New Museum on Nov. 27.

Kim Smith of the Texas Tech art faculty is executive producer of the video. Steve Paxton of the Texas Tech music faculty is composing music for the seven-minute video. Texas Tech graduate students Richard Privitt and Lois Peterson are serving as production manager and assistant production manager, respectively.

Barry teaches art at the State University of New York College at Old Newbury. Her works have been exhibited internationally. Her video projects have included a music video for the New York City band Sonic Youth and a the multi-media presentation "In the Shadow of the City," which has been shown in the U.S., England and Holland.

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CONTACT: Deborah Palmer/P. Lewis

13-7-12-85

LUBBOCK--A variety of computer classes will be offered during July at Texas Tech University.

Sponsored by the Division of Continuing Education, classes will be held in the Continuing Education Microcomputer Lab, McClellan Hall-Continuing Education Building. Each class offers participants a variety of hands-on experiences using IBM computers and offers Continuing Education Unit credit.

Adults participating in "Introduction to Spreadsheets Using Lotus 1-2-3" will learn to use this software for financial analysis and other applications. Class will meet 9 a.m. to noon Wednesday (July 17). Fee is \$40.

"Intermediate Lotus 1-2-3 (Data Base and Graphics)" will enable participants to create, edit and sort information and to create graphics. Participants should bring a blank diskette to class. The course will run 9 a.m. to noon Thursday (July 18). Cost is \$40.

A beginning "Computer Literacy" class will cover computer terminology and applications. Class will be offered 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Monday (July 15), July 22 and Aug. 2. Cost for the three-hour class is \$40.

High school and college students will learn how to use a microcomputer for word processing, data base and telecommunications during "Making the Grade with Micros for Students." Free public domain software will be demonstrated and made available to participants. The workshop will meet 1 to 4 p.m. Monday (July 15). Cost is \$30.

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"Introduction to Word Processing -- Using Display Writer II" will explore word processing applications for personal microcomputers. Word processing software other than Display Writer II can be used upon request. Participants in the class will meet 9 a.m. to noon Tuesday (July 16). Cost is \$40.

"Word Processing" will focus on basic word processing fundamentals which can save time and increase productivity. Examples include merging lists into letters, editing, updating reports and writing proposals. Class will meet 7-9 p.m. Monday through Thursday (July 15-18). Fee is \$125.

Adults can become familiar with MS-DOS commands, features and functions during "Introduction to MS-DOS." The course will be held 9 a.m. to noon Friday (July 19). Cost is \$40.

For more information or to register, contact Helen Otken at the Division of Continuing Education, Box 4110, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, (806) 742-1523.