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CONTACT: Cheryl Duke

LUBBOCK--A public tour of the Littlefield Denim Factory is planned for Jan. 20 by the Women's Council of the West Texas Museum Association.

The tour is the second in a series exploring the South Plains cotton industry. At the denim factory, locally grown cotton is converted into cloth.

Participants toured the fully-automated Frenship Cooperative
Cotton Gin in November and will tour the Texas Tech University
Textile Research Center in February.

Persons interested in the tour or tours should make reservations by calling the WTMA office, 742-2443, or mailing a check for \$6 per tour to the WTMA. The tour bus will leave The Museum at 9:30 a.m. Jan. 20.

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CONTACT: Cheryl Duke

LUBBOCK--Leona and Bill Kent, Lubbock antique dealers, will lecture on "Collecting Antiques" at 3 p.m. Sunday (Jan. 10) at The Museum of Texas Tech University.

The free, public lecture is one in a series on collections and collectibles, sponsored by the Women's Council of the West Texas Museum Association.

The lecture will be followed by a brief question-and-answer period.

The final lecture in the series, Feb. 7 will deal with collecting fine art.

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CONTACT: Cheryl Duke

LUBBOCK--The 15th annual Comparative Literature Symposium

Jan. 27-29 at Texas Tech University is dedicated to Carl Hammer

Jr. of Lubbock, Horn professor emeritus of German at Texas Tech.

This year's symposium deals with German poet Johann Wolfgang (Ger'-ta) van Goethe, a prominent figure in world literature. The event is dedicated to Hammer for his contributions to the study of Goethe in America and for his impact on Goethe scholarship.

Hammer has presented 10 papers on Goethe at meetings of the South Central Modern Language Association, directed a 1949 Goethe Bicentennial celebration at Louisiana State University and was a guest lecturer at Southern Illinois University's observance of Goethe that year.

His books and monographs on Goethe include "Goethe's "Dichtung and Wahrheit, 7. Buch - Litraturgeschichte oder Bildungerserlebnis?" (1945), "Longfellow's 'Golden Legend' and Goethe's 'Faust,'" (1952) and "Goethe and Rosseau: Resonances of the Mind" (1972), winner of the Kentucky Foreign Language Conference Award that year.

In addition, more than half of Hammer's published articles and essays deal with Goethe, particularly with the German poet's interest in French literature.

Hammer came to Texas Tech in 1964 from Louisiana State. He was named a Paul Whitfield Horn Professor and first chairman of the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages in 1967, serving in that position until 1977. He retired in 1978.

Scholars from Germany and from universities across the U.S. will present papers on Goethe's literature, philosophy and music during the three-day symposium. A theatrical performance, musical presentation, television panel discussion, slide-lecture and library exhibit focusing on Goethe are also planned.

The symposium begins at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 27, in the University Center with the slide-lecture on Goethe and his homeland by Walter Wadepuhl, one of the outstanding Goethe scholars in America and professor emeritus of German at Elmhurst College in Illinois.

The keynote speaker, Arthur Henkel, professor emeritus of the University of Heidelberg, West Germany, will then present his paper "Goethe and the Problem of Modernity.

All events are open to the public free with the exception of the Friday luncheon which is \$5.50. The luncheon presentation will be "Goethe and Music" by Texas Tech German Professor Meredith McClain. Music will be performed by bass-baritone player William Hartwell and pianist Lora Deahl, both of the Texas Tech music faculty.

Panelists from Princeton and Indiana universities and the University of California at Irvine, will discuss "Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: One Hundred and Fifty Years of Continuing Vitality."

The discussion will be aired on KTXT-TV, Channel 5, at 10 p.m. Jan. 27 and at 1:30 p.m. Jan. 28, during the symposium.

"Goethe: A Man for All Seasons," an exhibit, will be on display Jan. 13-31 in the foyer of the Texas Tech Library.

A scene from Goethe's dramatic poem, "Faust," and some of Goethe's poetical works set to music by master composers, including Beethoven and Schubert, will be performed at 7:30 p.m. Jan. 29 in the Hemmle Recital Hall.

The symposium commemorates Goethe on the 150th anniversary of his death in 1832 -30-1-1-6-82

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CONTACT: Carrie White

ATTENTION: Agricultural Editors

LUBBOCK--In 1979, just 10 days after the U.S. imposed grain embargo on Russia, producers in this country began feeling an economic sting.

During that time, wheat prices dropped some 80 cents from \$4.60 to \$3.80 per bushel. Dr. Rex P. Kennedy of the Texas Tech University Department of Agricultural Economics said the effects of that and other embargoes are still being felt today.

"During President Ford's administration an embargo on soybean exports forced Japan to find a new supplier. That embargo was imposed to hold down food prices in this country but it gave the U.S. a reputation of being an unreliable supplier. We have not regained that market since," Kennedy said.

Four such economic sanctions or embargoes affecting U.S. agriculture have been imposed during the administrations of Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and now, Ronald Reagan. During the Nixon and Ford administrations embargoes on soybeans were an attempt to hold food prices down in this country. Sanctions under presidents Carter and Reagan were brought on by differences in political philosophies between the U.S. and Soviet Union.

"Farmers are willing to do their part," Kennedy said, in supporting
U.S policy abroad, "but they feel that they are doing more than
their part."

In 1979, Russian grain shortages caused by a U.S. embargo were made up by imports from Canada, Australia and Argentina. Kennedy said grain shortages in Russia and Poland brought on by the recent economic sanctions will probably also be made up by other countries.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS/ADD ONE

He reported both Canada and Australia had good grain crops this year while Argentina previously was forced to cancel export commitments to Russia because of crop shortfalls.

"The sad part is that until our allies go along with us these sanctions will only affect us," Kennedy said.

In the 1981-85 Farm Bill, passed by Congress in December, Kennedy said the administration is to pay farmers a parity price for crops on which economic sanctions are imposed. "If the sanctions are across the board, on all commodities exported to a country, that stipulation is not applicable," Kennedy said.

Since the Poland crisis and imposition of U.S. economic sanctions on that country and Russia, Kennedy said, wheat prices in the High Plains have fallen almost 50 cents per bushel from \$4 to \$3.56.

If the 1979 embargo had not been imposed, the U.S. would probably have exported 20-23 million metric tons of grains to the Soviet Union. With the present political situation the Russians will only take approximately 12 million metric tons of grain from the U.S.

"The impact on cotton producers will be minimal because Russia is itself a big producer of cotton," Kennedy said. If the political situation in Poland deteriorates further the agricultural economist said the U.S. might impose more embargoes across the board on the Warsaw Pact countries.

"The U.S. consumer, because of the economic sanctions, benefits in the short-term through cheaper food prices," Kennedy said. "In the long-term, because of the damage to the agricultural industry, such as bankruptcy, producers will not be producing and consumer costs will rise."

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS/ADD TWO

If exports to major trade countries are curtailed because of the Poland crisis Kennedy believes the government may have to take measures to help the U.S. farmer.

"In the 1970s the agricultural trade market was expanded. If those markets are restricted this country will be over-producing and the government will have to step in. We may go into restrictive crop allotments," Kennedy said.

With annual agricultural export revenue at between \$25-\$30 billion, the absence of those dollars, because of widespread economic sanctions, could create havoc with the government's balance of payments.

With this, the last year of the long-term bilateral grain agreement with the Soviet Union drawing to a close, Kennedy said upcoming negotiations on grain trade with the U.S. will probably require some assurances.

"Russia will be looking for binding conditions on some amount of grain on which sanctions cannot be imposed," he said. If the U.S. fails to agree to such a condition, Kennedy said, the Soviet Union is likely to look elsewhere for grains.

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CONTACT: Carrie White

ATTENTION: Agricultural Editors

LUBBOCK--Sluggish domestic and world economies and near-record crop yields are reasons U.S. agriculture finds itself in its present depressed state.

Dr. Samuel E. Curl, summarizing outlook information developed by Texas Tech University's Department of Agricultural Economics faculty, says the stagnant farm price index, continued inflation and high interest rates are factors which are financially crushing farmers.

Curl, dean of the Texas Tech College of Agricultural Sciences, said there is little evidence to show 1982 will bring improved farm incomes.

"The net farm income outlook for 1982 at this time is highly volatile," he said. "It would seem likely that cash income could be down another \$1-\$3 billion and net farm income may be further reduced by inventory adjustments reflecting 1982-83 crop developments."

"Going into 1982, supplies of farm products will continue to be large relative to demand in domestic and world markets," Curl said.

"Yet developments in the weather, world economy and agricultural and trade policy are also among the major factors that influence the outlook."

The most important variables in 1982 agriculture will be the performance of domestic and world economies. Steps to improve U.S. and international economies, with hopes of bringing down inflation and revitalizing growth, provide some basis for optimism.

"But the extent and speed of recovery in world economic conditions will be crucial to any general improvements in agricultural prices and net farm income," Curl said. "Developments in the Soviet bloc countries will be important in shaping agricultural trade prospects in 1982. Sales of U.S. grains and oilseeds to the Soviet Union in coming months will be a significant market factor."

With the recent political developments in Poland and the announced trade sanctions by President Reagan relative to the Soviet Union, the potential for decreased trade in grains and oilseeds could put additional downward price pressure on these commodities, he said.

The major unknown in the outlook for grains will be the overall effect of extreme shortfalls in the 1981 Soviet grain harvest which is estimated to be below 170 million metric tons, the smallest crop since 1975.

"The U.S. recently agreed to let the Soviets triple their grain imports from this country with the year starting Oct. 1," Curl said.

"This would amount to approximately 23 million metric tons from the U.S. out of an estimated total of 40-43 million metric tons experts extimate the Soviets will need to import."

This is the last year of the long-term bilateral grain agreement with the Soviet Union which ends in September. Negotiations to extend this agreement, which could be influenced by the recent trade sanctions against the Soviet Union, will have a major bearing on any future outlook for grains and oilseeds, Curl said.

The world grain outlook for 1982 is characterized by a record U.S. crop, record or near-record production in other exporting countries, anticipated increased imports by the Soviets and sluggish import demand elsewhere, he said.

"Currently, these factors are combining to result in prices below those of last year."

World production of coarse grains is expected to exceed use resulting in a small increase in 1982 carry-over stocks. "Virtually all of this carry-over will occur in the U.S. as we account for approximately two-thirds of the annual year-ending stocks," Curl said.

In contrast to the buildup in world coarse grain stocks, the foreign and domestic wheat picture is somewhat brighter.

"A gain of only 2 percent is expected in world wheat production this year with global wheat usage holding strong. U.S. wheat stocks can be expected to drop slightly," Curl said. "World trade in wheat is expected to increase by roughly 10 percent. Major stimulants will be huge Soviet imports, re-entry of India into the world market and large import needs in Egypt, Brazil, South Korea and other rapidly growing countries."

Prospects for U.S. cotton in 1982 are mixed, Curl said. Despite current estimates that 1981-32 will be a record world production year, slow textile activity by many major cotton users could hold back consumption levels.

"Expected export sales during 1981-82 are now at 7.5 million bales compared to 5.9 million in 1980-81 and 9.2 million in 1979-80. The outlook is that domestic consumption will increase from last year despite continued recessionary pressures," Curl said.

The U.S cotton supply will increase by approximately 40 percent over last year including a 2.7 million bale carry-over from 1980-81 plus the 1981-82 production estimated at 15.2 million bales.

"The prospects for the 1982 crop call for reduced cotton acreage. Current low market prices that are expected to continue through planting time, a general need to rotate cropland away from cotton in some production areas, and continued sluggish worldwide economies and textile demands are primary reasons for the smaller acreage prospects," Curl said.

U.S. meat output in 1982 is expected to remain near the high 1981 production levels with more beef and poultry but less pork.

"Slow economic recovery during the first half of 1982 can be expected to again hold down meat and livestock prices," Curl said. "Some recovery for meat prices is expected in the second half of 1982 with the 10 percent tax cut effective July 1 stimulating consumer demand."

High levels of pork production over the past three years have resulted in depressed hog prices. Combined with rising production costs, this has generally been a period of financial losses for most hog producers. Producers have been cutting the breeding inventory since 1979. Pork output, as a result, is expected to decline slightly again in 1982.

Expected reduced fed cattle supplies and lower hog marketings in late fall and early winter may give a slight upward push to cattle prices in early 1982, Curl said. The key to more favorable prices for producers may be holding down fed cattle market weights.

"Fed cattle marketings during the first half of 1981 and the last half marketings should be 5-7 percent above the last half of 1981," he noted.

Expectations that the current recession will continue at least through the first half of 1982, together with a large total supply of red meat and poultry meat supplies, will hold down price gains, Curl said.

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CONTACT: Preston Lewis

LUBBOCK--Industrial engineering courses in systems safety management and in simulation models for operations analysis are among those offered for the first time as Texas Tech University evening classes in a spring schedule that includes everything from anthropology to marketing to home economics.

Both of the graduate level industrial engineering courses are among more than 250 classes offered in the Texas Tech Division of Continuing Education program which attracts both college-age students and older people beginning or returning to college.

Industrial Engineering 5335, Systems Safety Management, will cover occupational safety and health standards and regulations and consumer product safety and liability. The course, taught by Dr. Jerry D. Ramsey, will meet 6-9 p.m. Thursdays in Room 103, Industrial Engineering Building.

Industrial Engineering 5341, Simulation Models for Operations Analysis, will examine the applications of computer simulation techniques to improve large-scale plant operations. Taught by Dr. Milton L. Smith, the course will meet 6-9 p.m. Tuesdays in Room 103, Industrial Engineering Building.

An undergraduate degree in engineering is not required to enroll in either class.

Persons enrolling in evening classes and taking no more than two courses may register in Continuing Education Building X-15 noon to 8 p.m. Friday (Jan. 8), 8 a.m. to noon Saturday (Jan. 9), noon to 8 p.m. Monday (Jan. 11) and noon to 8 p.m. Tuesday (Jan. 12). Classes begin Jan. 18. For more information on evening courses call 742-2352 or 742-1929.

4-1-6-82



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CONTACT: B. Zeeck

LUBBOCK--Texas Tech President Lauro F. Cavazos has named 77 faculty members ICASALS assocites, recognizing their contributions to activities of the university's International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid land Studies.

The associates will be honored at a Jan. 27 public reception celebrating the international center's 15th anniversary. The reception will be held from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. in the University Center Courtyard.

Associates, designated for work that complement's the university's special mission of study of the world's arid and semi-arid lands and the people who inhabit them, will work together as opportunities develop for interdisciplinary research. They will be expected to present research findings at special colloquia and symposia.

Named were, from the College of Agricultural Sciences: Dean
Samuel E. Curl and Associate Deans Robert C. Albin and William F.
Bennett; from the Department of Plant and Soil Science, B.L. Allen,
John D. Downes, Daniel R. Krieg and Horn Professor Harold E. Dregne
who is a former director of the International Center and now coordinates
special ICASALS projects; Range and Wildlife Management, Horn
Professor Eric G. Bolen who is associate dean of the Graduate School,
and Fred C. Bryant, Bill E. Dahl and Russell D. Pettit; Agricultural
Engineering, Chairperson Marvin J. Dvoracek; Park Administration and
Landscape Architecture, Chairperson James D. Mertes and Ernest B.
Fish and James W. Kitchen; Agricultural Economics, Interim Chairperson
Sujit Roy and Arthur L. Stoecker.

From the College of Arts and Sciences: Associate Deans William

B. Conroy and Arthur L. Draper; Department of History, Robert Baum,

Joseph E. King and John R. Wunder, director of the Ethnic Studies

Program; Department of Geography, Chairperson Otis W. Templer who also
is director of Environmental Studies, Claud Davidson, Gary S. Elbow

who is director of Latin American Area Studies, and John R. Giardino;

Anthropology, Acting Chairperson Philip A. Dennis, and Professor

Emeritus Evelyn I. Montgomery;

Economics, John C. Gilliam, Edna S. Gott, Lewis E. Hill, and James E. Jonish; Department of Biological Sciences, Vice President for Research and Graduate Studies J. Knox Jones Jr., J.R. Goodin, and David K. Northington, director of the Texas Tech University Center at Junction; Art, Edna S. Glenn; Geosciences, Chairperson Donald R. Haragan who also chairs the atmospheric sciences group and C.C. Reeves; Germanic and Slavic Languages, Meredith McClain; Sociology, Marietta Morrissey; Political Science, Metin Tamkoc, Ruth C. Wright and Richard Vengroff who also is director for the Center for Applied International Development Studies; Classical and Romance Languages, Harley D. Oberhelman; and English, Horn Professor Warren S. Walker.

College of Business Administration: Dean Carl H. Stem; Vice
President for Academic Affairs John R. Darling; Area of Management,
Ram Baliga; Finance, Coordinator Charles Moyer and Karl L. Guntermann.

College of Education: Dean Robert H. Anderson and C. Len Ainsworth who is associate vice president for academic affairs.

College of Engineering: Associate Dean and Chairperson for
Architecture W. Lawrence Garvin; Industrial Engineering, Horn
Professor and Chairperson Richard A. Dudek and Milton L. Smith;
Civil Engineering, Joseph E. Minor who directs the Institute for
Disaster Research and the History of Engineering Program, Director
Robert M. Sweazy of the Water Resources Center and Assistant Director
Lloyd V. Urban of the WRC; Electrical Engineering, John D. Reichert;
Architecture, Elizabeth S. Sasser, Dudley Thompson and Donald J.
Watts.

College of Home Economics: Food and Nutrition, Chairperson

S.P. Yang, Leon L. Hopkins and Barbara J. Stoecker who also chairs

the Women in Development Committee of a Title XII Strengthening

Grant; Home and Family Life, Wildring S. Edwards; and Family Management,

Housing and Consumer Science, Gail House.

School of Law: Bruce M. Kramer, and from The Museum: Director

James A. Goss who also directs the Museum Science Program and is a member

of the anthropology faculty; Horn Professor Robert Baker who is curator

of Living Tissues and Mammalogy; Sankar Chatterjee, curator,

Vertebrate Paleontology; and Eileen Johnson, director, Lubbock

Lake Project, and curator, Archaeology.

From the School of Medicine associates named included: Jack Hayes, Ph.D. preventive medicine and community health and microbiology, and Anthony B. Way, Ph.D., M.D., preventive medicine and community health.

Also names were University Professors Grover E. Murray and S.M. Kennedy and University Archivist David J. Murrah who heads the Southwest Collection.

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CONTACT: Carrie White

LUBBOCK--Cinema classics have become the subject of study at Texas Tech University.

Among traditional courses in poetry and literature, the English

Department is now offering an in-depth look at what filmmakers do

and how it affects our lives.

Seven motion picture masterpieces including "Winchester 73,"

"42nd Street," "Psycho," "Public Enemy" and "Deliverance" are scheduled for study. Course instructor Michael Schoenecke of the English Department said the showing of "Deliverance" later this spring will include a lecture by author James Dickey on book-to-movie adaption. The film viewing and lecture will be free and open to the public.

Schoenecke said film appreciation studies have been included in some college and university curriculums for 10-15 years.

"Film has permeated our lives," Schoenecke said. "American movies are the Supermen of world cinema. They entertain, inform and influence society."

In the class, students will come to view movies as both an art and literary form.

"We will study the formulas of American cinema to discover how certain films move beyond formula and become great works. Finally, we will apply our knowledge of formula to current films," he said.

The class, English 432 Seminar in Later American Literature (1865-present), will be offered from noon to 1:30 p.m., Tuesday and Thursdays.

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CONTACT: Carrie White

LUBBOCK--Distinguished clinical and biological psychologists from throughout the country will take part in a two-day symposium, "Interfaces in Psychology," at Texas Tech University March 11-12.

Chairman John Harvey of the university's Department of Psychology said the symposium will be held annually to "bring the different areas of psychology together." Technical papers will make up a majority of the presentations.

"The guiding principle behind this annual symposium is to assemble a group of eminent scholars for a two-day, in-depth discussion between substantive areas of research and knowledge within psychology," Harvey said.

Of particular interest to the public will be a discussion of the psychological developments of infants and children, by Carrol E. Izard, Unidel professor, University of Delaware, Department of Psychology, at 1:30 p.m. Thursday, March 11.

Other speakers that day will include Robert Isaacson, director of the Center for Neurobehavioral Sciences, State University of New York and Professors Victor H. Dennenberg and Evelyn B. Thoman of the University of Connecticut Department of Biobehavioral Sciences and Psychology.

PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM/ADD ONE

On Friday, March 12, the symposium will open at 9 a.m. with a presentation by Paul Satz, medical psychology professor and director of the Neuropsychiatric Institute at the University of California Los Angeles. Other speakers that day will be Isaacson and Charles J. Golden, medical psychology professor, Nebraska Psychiatric Institute. A panel discussion at 2:15 p.m. will include all symposium speakers.

Papers presented at this free conference in the University
Center Senate Room will be published in an annual volume.