December 9-13, 1985

DATE	Stories and Cutlines	Locals (75)	Reg. Dailies (25)	Reg. Weeklies (A 37 / B 39)	50 M's (16)	Reg. Radio	X-List (26)	Adj. Counties (15)	Hometowners	PSA's	Ag list	Ag boxes (16)	MISC. (#)	CONTACT	REMARKS
1-12-9-85	Law Commencement	✓						✓						PL	
2-12-9-85	Madden Professorship	✓												PL	
3-12-9-85	Poinsettias	✓	✓		✓									slp	
4-12-9-85	Burnett artist caption												✓	slp	to Califlowers only
5-12-9-85	Madden Professor - Caption													PL	
6-12-10-85	Codex caption												✓	slp	National Catholic Reporter
7-12-10-85	Harbinger of Spring Beauty Caption													B	
8-12-10-85	Matador Map	✓	✓											PL	
9-12-10-85	Sonora Rock	✓	✓		✓									BT	Energy & Science Unit
10-12-10-85	Mapmaker - Caption													PL	
11-12-10-85	Christmas Tree	✓	✓		✓									slp	
12-12-10-85	Media Adv	✓												Debra	
13-12-11-85	History Center	✓	✓											PL	HISTORIC PRESERVATION LIST
14-12-11-85	Law Team	✓												PL	
15-12-12-85	Computing						✓							B	
16-12-13-85	Tip Sheet													mailed	

TexasTechNews

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

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

CONTACT: Preston Lewis 1-12-9-85

LUBBOCK--David R. Seidler, president of the Texas Young Lawyers Association and a 1976 Texas Tech Law School graduate, will deliver the commencement address when 27 graduates receive their law degrees from the Texas Tech University School of Law Dec. 21.

The fall hooding ceremony is scheduled for 10 a.m. Dec. 21 in University Theater at Texas Tech.

Seidler, a partner since 1979 in the Aransas Pass law firm of Ellis, Andrews and Lawrence Inc., is the third graduate of the Texas Tech Law School, which admitted its first class in 1967, to be elected president of the state's Young Lawyers Association.

His legal experience includes service as assistant district attorney for the 36th Judicial District, covering San Patricio, Aransas, Bee, Live Oak and McMullen Counties, in 1978-79. He remains a special assistant prosecutor for the district.

Previously, he had worked as an associate attorney for the Corpus Christi law firm of Sorrell, Anderson and Sorrell and in the intern prosecutors program with the Dallas District Attorney's Office.

He has been active in legal organizations and currently serves on the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the State Bar of Texas. He was nominated a fellow to the Texas Bar Foundation in 1984.

While at Texas Tech he was president of Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity and a member of the Student Bar Association Board of Governors. He earned his bachelor's degree in history from the University of New Mexico.

-30-

Texas Tech News

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

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

CONTACT: Preston Lewis 2-12-9-85

LUBBOCK--Law Professor Murl A. Larkin has been named to the first of three Jack Maddox professorships which have been established at Texas Tech University through a gift of the J.F Maddox Foundation of Hobbs, N.M.

A Texas Tech law professor since 1968, Larkin is a legal authority in the area of courtroom evidence and military law. He was recognized as the Jack Maddox Professor of Law during a ceremony attended Tuesday (Dec. 10) by Maddox Foundation Director Don Maddox of Hobbs, Texas Tech President Lauro F. Cavazos and Texas Tech Law Dean Frank Newton.

The Jack Maddox Professorship of Law is one of three professorships, two chairs and two fellowships made possible by a $2 million endowment announced by the foundation in 1982. The endowment is named for the late Jack Maddox, a 1929 Texas Tech graduate in textile engineering. Maddox was president and chairman of the board for New Mexico Electric Service Co. for many years.

Law Dean Newton said the Maddox Professorship will help the Texas Tech Law School maintain its academic excellence into a future when state support could level off.

"No institution can remain a major permanent contributor to the advances of the society it serves without the kind of stability provided by endowment support," Newton said. "What is significant about the appointment of the Maddox professorship, beyond the strengths of Professor Larkin, is that it signals the beginning of permanence for the program of excellence that has been created at this, the newest law school in the state."

-more-

Larkin is the author or co-author of seven books and related supplements and 25 articles or comments in legal journals.

He is a member of the U.S. Supreme Court Bar, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals Bar, the U.S. Court of Appeals Bar, the District of Columbia Bar and the Texas Bar. He serves on the Texas State Bar Liaison Committee on Texas Rules of Evidence and the Board of Advisers for the Court Practice Institute in Chicago. He is the former president of the Military Law Institute.

He served as a member of the Navy's Judge Advocate General's Corps from 1946-68. At the direction of the President of the United States, he received the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious performance as assistant judge advocate general for military justice from 1965-68. He received the Navy Lawyer's Award from the U.S. Navy League in 1967 for the professional merit and literary excellence of an article on the issuance of search warrants under military law.

Larkin holds a law degree from Southeastern University School of Law in Washington, D.C. At the Naval War College, he completed courses which were the equivalent of a master's degree in international law and relations.

The Maddox Professorship of Law is one of three that will be established by the university in non-engineering disciplines, according to the provisions of the endowment. The two Jack Maddox Chairs in Engineering will be filled by faculty who are interactive with the field of textile engineering. The two Jack Maddox Fellowships will be awarded to doctoral candidates with a specific interest in remaining in the field of engineering education.

Foundation board members are Donovan Maddox, president; Don Maddox, vice president; James M. Maddox, secretary-treasurer; and Harry H. Lynch. Dan Socolofsky is executive director of the foundation.

Texas Tech News

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

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

CONTACT: Sally Logue Post 3-12-9-85

LUBBOCK--The Christmas poinsettia is believed by many people to be poisonous, a belief a Texas Tech University professor says is totally false.

Marihelen Kamp, of the Plant and Soil Sciences Department, said the poinsettia earned its unjust reputation in 1919 when unsubstantiated stories spread about a two-year-old child dying after eating a poinsettia leaf.

"Those stories were totally without substantiated medical or scientific fact," Kamp said. "It's really too bad because those stories scared many people into believing the plants were poisonous to humans and pets, a fear that still exists today."

Kamp said the Society of American Florists, a national trade association, collaborated with researchers at Ohio State University to determine the toxicity of poinsettias.

"That study found that rats, when given unusually high doses of various portions of the poinsettia, showed no mortality, no symptoms of toxicity and no changes in dietary intake or general behavior patterns," she said.

Kamp said she believes that Ohio State study done in 1971 effectively disputes the old wives tale that poinsettias are harmful to humans and animals.

As further proof, Kamp cites figures from the Poison Control Center of the Food and Drug Administration that show that in 1974, the most recent figures available, not a single human being was hospitalized and no one died as a result of ingesting parts of any plant sold by commercial florists in the nation, including poinsettias.

-more-

The poinsettia has gained a special place in the Christmas decorations of many homes and churches, Kamp said. In 1975, approximately 25 million poinsettia plants were bought by Americans.

The plant derives its name from Joel R. Poinsett, the American ambassador to Mexico in 1851, who introduced the flaming scarlet leafed plant to the U.S.

Kamp said the poinsettia plants offered for sale in the U.S. are cultivated and grown in greenhouses and, because of concentrated plant breeding and selections, are hardy plants.

"While most people think of poinsettias as having bright scarlet colored leaves, they are also available in white and pink," Kamp said.

Kamps said people should remember that poinsettias are green plants with long-lived colored leaves and golden-yellow flowers. To increase the life span of the plant Kamp suggests:

--Placing the plant in a room with sufficient natural light to read fine print.

--Avoiding any drafts or excess heat from appliances, radiators and ventilating ducts.

--Selecting a place to put the plant which is up and out of the traffic and away from unmonitored children and pets.

--Putting the plant in a water-proof container to protect furnishings.

--Watering the plant thoroughly when the soil is dry to the touch and always discarding excess water.

--Ideal temperatures should never exceed 72 degrees during the day or 60 degrees during the night to prolong bright colors.

--When the brightly colored leaves begin to fade, the plant should be cut back to about eight inches and allowed to grow as a foliage plant. The plant can be placed outdoors when the temperatures are warm, but night temperatures below 50 degrees should be avoided.

-more-

--After October 1, the poinsettia should be covered with a bag or kept in dark room at night. Kamp suggests covering the plant about about 5 p.m. and leaving till morning. Any night time light should be avoided.

--The poinsettia should be allowed to receive six to eight hours of direct sunlight each day.

--After November 22 the leaves should start to regain their color and night covering can be discontinued. Do not leave the plant in night temperatures below 60 degrees.

--Water and fertilize the poinsettia as any other foliage plant.

-30-

caption----- 4-12-9-85

RESEARCH FACILITY--The new $4.3 million Burnett Center for Beef Cattle Research and Instruction gives Texas Tech University the leading university beef cattle nutrition research facility in the nation. The combination feedmill/feedlot complex provides the College of Agricultural Sciences with both research and teaching facilities. The complex is named in honor of the contributions of Samuel Burk Burnett and succeeding Burnett generations to the livestock industry. (TECH PHOTO)

-30-

caption-----

5-12-9-85

MADDOX PROFESSOR--Texas Tech University law Professor Murl A. Larkin has been named the first Jack Maddox Professor of Law. The professorship was one of three professorships, two chairs and two graduate fellowships endowed at the university by the J.F Maddox Foundation of Hobbs, N.M. Larkin, from left, was recognized by Maddox Foundation Vice President Don Maddox and Texas Tech President Lauro F. Cavazos during ceremonies at the university. (TECH PHOTO)

-30-

caption-----

6-12-10-85

CODEX PHOTOGRAPHED--The Codex Syriacus, a rare fourth century version of the Gospels, was photographed for the first time this summer by an expedition lead by Dr. Idris R. Traylor of the Texas Tech University International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies (ICASALS) and J.H. Charlesworth of the Princeton Theological Seminary. In the eighth century a monk wrote about the lives of the female saints over the Codex. The original writing, faintly visible under the newer text, was brought out using a special photographic technique and computer enhancement. This is the first time the Codex has been photographed. The Codex, which is located in the library of the Monestary of St. Catherine at the foot of Mount Sinai, should, when translated, reveal a new era in the study of the Syriac form of the Gospels. (TECH PHOTO)

caption-----

7-12-10-85

HARBINGER OF SPRING BEAUTY--Texas Tech grounds maintenance employees Hope Ysasaga, left, and Bob Fulcher plant wildflowers east and south of the Ranching Heritage Center so that viewers in coming years may see the "glory of the plains." The wildflower seed was provided through the cooperative efforts of Texas Tech University and the National Wildflower Research Center. Three acres were planted with the seed which are expected to be self-propagating so that the wildflowers bloom in increasing abundance year after year. (TECH PHOTO)

TexasTechNews

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

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

CONTACT: Preston Lewis 8-10-12-85

LUBBOCK--If a picture is worth a thousand words, then a map is the geographic equivalent of a dictionary.

And when that map is from one of the largest ranches in the Old West, it takes on even greater historic significance because ranch records are among the scarcest from businesses of the 19th century.

So when a map, though in bad condition, was found in the papers of the Matador Land and Cattle Co. records housed in the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech University, collection Director David J. Murrah said the staff moved immediately to repair it.

"Most individual ranchers operated from memory or a notebook they kept in their shirt pocket. When they died, the information died with them," Murrah said. "But the Matador Land and Cattle Co. was unique. It was a Scottish corporation doing business in America. Not only were the Scots good cattle people, but they were also meticulous record keepers."

Now, after almost four decades of compilation, virtually all those records, both from the Matador's American ranching operations and its Scottish headquarters, are in the Southwest Collection.

"Our collection of ranch-related materials," Murrah said, "is among the best in the nation and that collection is anchored by the Matador papers."

The 5-foot by 5-foot map that has been repaired once hung on the walls of the company's Matador ranch office, Murrah believes. It is one of the earliest maps of the range that today would cover parts of Motley, Floyd, Cottle, Crosby and Dickens counties in Texas. The map shows well sites, pastures, fences and other landmarks.

-more-

"Whenever they put up a new windmill or a fence," Murrah said, "the ranch manager would write or wire the corporate headquarters of its location. Then on corresponding maps, the shareholders could have a better feel for the land they owned but seldom saw."

The map was repaired by Southwest Collection graduate student conservator Penny Fahsholtz. Fahsholtz, the daughter of Fred and Della Fahsholtz, Route 1, Clovis, N.M., spent more than 30 hours patching the map.

At one time, the Matador Land and Cattle Co. oversaw more than 800,000 acres of rangeland. At various times the Matador, which survived from 1879 until 1950, operated in Texas, South Dakota, Montana and Canada and maintained American headquarters in Denver.

Murrah said the Matador's longevity is largely due to its record keeping which allowed for better management than on most ranches.

"With such careful management," Murrah said, "the Matador survived the downturns in the cattle industry because it had adequate capital reserves. When the bad times came, the Scots were prepared to take their losses and when the good times returned, they were in a position to profit."

The Matador's management differed from most other ranches of the era because the company viewed drought as the rule rather than the exception on the Plains and planned accordingly. While such standard Matador records as inventories, daily logs of material and supply usage, diaries, detailed maps and extensive correspondence between ranch and home office helped the ranch survive, the records today offer valuable insight into ranching.

Murrah said, "They are important, first, because the Matador story is so well documented. Second, the financial records are so complete. And, third the papers are not limited to just West Texas but cover an international scale."

TexasTechNews

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

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

CONTACT: Beverly Taylor 9-12-10-85

ATTENTION: Energy Editors

LUBBOCK--If scientists could decipher nature's recipe for concocting petroleum, they could help geologists target more accurately their exploration efforts.

Through thermal and environmental pressure, nature creates hydrocarbons -- the major product in petroleum -- in source beds containing clays and organic materials. The hydrocarbons are then carried to nearby underground formations. But, geologists have few clues about which formations contain oil.

Geoscientists and physicists at Texas Tech University would like to make the exploration process more systematic for geologists by providing them with better information about which formations are most likely to contain oil. They will attempt to provide that information over the next two years as they study source rock maturation, hydrocarbon migration and application of a new laser technique to predicting which source rocks may have generated petroleum.

The work is funded by a $550,000 grant from the Texas Advanced Technology Research Program.

Using Permian Basin oil fields, researchers will attempt to explain the two steps in petroleum formation -- the genesis of hydrocarbon and its migration to reservoir formations.

-more-

The process begins in source beds containing clays and other organic materials. Geosciences Professor Necip Guven, a principal researcher for the project, said clays provide a large surface area for the transformation of organics to petroleum and also contain hydrogen and water which stimulate the organic material to break down into hydrocarbons. Once the hydrocarbon is formed, water originating from clay carries it to a nearby reservoir.

"Those reservoirs in the direct vicinity of source rocks are more apt to be supplied by hydrocarbons than others," said Dr. Guven. "We will attempt to develop a model of hydrocarbon formation and migration which would be invaluable for future exploration. The procedure would be a major departure from today's predominant exploration technique which is finding reservoirs and drilling into them without much concern for whether they are close to mature source rocks."

Guven said source rocks which produce petroleum are similar no matter where they are found, so the model should suit oil exploration in fields other than the Permian Basin.

While developing the formation and migration model, the researchers will study source rocks using laser fluorescence spectroscopy which involves shining short laser pulses onto source rocks.

Physics Department Chairperson Walter L. Borst, co-principal investigator in charge of the laser fluorescence research, said organic material in rocks shows fluorescence when exposed to laser radiation. Different patterns of fluorescence are exhibited by various kinds of rocks because of the combination of organic materials in the rocks.

-more-

"Each organic material emits the fluorescence with a characteristic duration. The technique allows us to observe fluorescence decay times and emission spectra. The characteristics of the fluorescence depend on what chemical is doing the fluorescing," Dr. Borst said. "With the laser technique we hope to find out which materials emit various patterns of fluorescence."

By knowing how rocks of different maturity levels fluoresce, the technique could be applied to actual exploration in determining the maturity of source rock beds and when they might begin producing hydrocarbons, Borst said.

Laser fluorescence, which Borst developed with grants from the U.S. Department of Energy and Leitz, Inc., has been used with coal and in a preliminary study of source rocks.

Other forms of research, including geochemistry and sedimentology studies, will also be done on the source rocks. These studies will provide additional information and complement the laser fluorescence work.

-30-

caption-----

10-12-10-85

MAPMAKER--When staff at Texas Tech University's Southwest Collection found a map in the papers of the Matador Land and Cattle Co., they turned it over to the Southwest Collection's graduate student conservator Penny Fahsholtz of Clovis, N.M., for repair. Fahsholtz spent more than 30 hours patching and cleaning the map which is believed to have hung at one time in company offices at the present-day town of Matador. (TECH PHOTO)

Texas Tech News

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

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

CONTACT: Sally Logue Post 11-12-10-85

LUBBOCK--Though a Christmas tree is often the center of holiday decorations, its usefulness seldom lingers beyond the holidays.

Transplantable Christmas trees, however, not only provide holiday decoration, but also add to the outdoor landscaping as well.

Texas Tech University plant science Professor Marihelen Kamp said transplantable trees, if properly cared for, will grow well in warm climates.

"When you buy the tree, the most important thing is," Kamp said, "that it should only be left in the house in high light areas for a maximum of two weeks."

Leaving the tree inside longer may cause it to die after it's transplanted, she said.

The most common transplantable trees are the Pinion Pine, the Colorado Blue Spruce and the Deodar Cedar.

"The Pinion Pine is a native plant to this area and should not have any trouble growing once it's replanted," she said.

The trees, which cost from $50 to $80, are sold in buckets containing the tree's natural soil to aid in replanting.

Kamp said some people recommend that the trees be watered with cold water so the roots won't have as hard a time adjusting to the cold outdoor temperatures.

"This year many buckets are designed with special ice cube trays," she said. "The thought is the melting ice cubes will water the trees."

-more-

Kamp said, whether the tree is watered with cold or warm water or melted ice cubes, it is best to let the tree stand on a porch or other protected area for a week to be sure it is acclimatized to the outdoor light and temperature before planting.

Once the tree is planted, she said it should be cared for like any other evergreen plant.

"Because the tree grows and is green year round, it needs to be kept well watered and fed in the winter as well as in the summer," she said.

-30-

TexasTechNews

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

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

CONTACT: Debbi Whitney 12-12-10-85

(MEDIA ADVISORY: A photo opportunity is available at 10:30 a.m. Monday (Dec. 16) in the Evergreen Room at John Knox Retirement Village. A group of 36 elementary school children will be presenting a program and gifts to about 20 residents at the retirement home. The residents being honored are volunteers with the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), operated under the auspices of the College of Home Economics at Texas Tech University. The senior volunteers have worked for the Lubbock Independent School District to make "Skinny Books," supplemental readers for volunteers to use with children who need help with reading. For more information, call Kathy Baumwart with RSVP at 742-2423.)

-30-

TexasTechNews

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

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

CONTACT: Preston Lewis 13-12-11-85

LUBBOCK--They don't construct buildings like they used to.

All the more reason, says Texas Tech University history Professor Joseph E. King, that many buildings should be targeted for preservation, not demolition.

"Things could be done years ago -- such as heavy stone masonry and ornamental fretwork or 'gingerbreading' -- that are simply not possible in today's economy," King said. "Most buildings cannot be built again because of the high cost of materials and energy."

And while many cannot be rebuilt, many can be saved and renovated, often to the economic advantage of the owner, King said.

"Not everything can be saved or even should be saved or renovated, but those structures of particular historical or architectural significance should be identified so intelligent decisions can be made about their disposition," he said.

That's why Texas Tech's Center for History of Engineering and Technology was created in 1970. King, who directs the center, and his associates assist communities, counties and even states in making assessments of buildings and structures.

"We act as a source of professional expertise in historic preservation to the public at large, particularly in Texas and the Southwest, though we have had inquiries from as far away as Alaska," King said. "We provide the historical techniques and documentation to assess the historic and architectural value of structures."

-more-

During the past two decades, saving and reusing older buildings has made greater economic sense, King said, because of legislation which offers incentives. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which emphasized the cultural value of old buildings, and the Tax Reform Act of 1981, which provided economic incentives for restoration, are major laws which focused attention on preservation.

"The economic advantages often go beyond the value one building may have for an owner," King said. "Restoring older buildings makes a town a more attractive place, helps draw visitors and tourists and often enhances property values."

Along with the economic benefits can come a renewal in old-fashioned community pride, King said.

"This is a grassroots kind of history because it recognizes the contributions of the people themselves to the town or area they developed," he said. "It is perhaps a more meaningful type of history because it is more immediate and tangible. It communicates a sense of place because buildings speak to the history of a town more than anything else."

Since the Center for History of Engineering and Technology was established, its researchers have conducted 24 projects with grants totaling more than $750,000. The center crosses disciplinary lines, using experts not only from the Texas Tech History Department but also from the Civil Engineering Department, the Division of Architecture and the Park Administration and Landscape Architecture Department.

-more-

While historical building assessments and inventories are common projects for the center, its researchers have also done extensive work at engineering sites throughout the Southwest, evaluating bridges, dams, mining sites, industrial plants and irrigation networks, among others, for historical significance. The center has conducted studies throughout Texas as well as in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Nevada, King said.

Work by the center usually involves careful on-site inspections and evaluations by teams of researchers visiting the survey areas. Identified sites are then documented and evaluated for their historical, architectural or engineering value and listed on inventories which can be used for further study or as a beginning point for possible restoration projects.

In some cases the best of the identified structures are nominated by the center to the National Register of Historic Places in Washington. The register is an inventory maintained by the National Park Service of the most worthwhile structures in the nation.

"The work we do can help people understand what of their architectural and engineering heritage is worth preserving and why," King said.

-30-

Texas Tech News

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

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

CONTACT: Preston Lewis 14-12-11-85

LUBBOCK--A team from the Texas Tech University School of Law has finished second regionally in the American Bar Association's inaugural national negotiation competition.

Team members were third-year law student Christopher Troutt of El Paso and second-year students Rebecca King, Don Williams and Clyde R. "Skip" McCormick, all of Lubbock. Team coach is law Professor Charles P. Bubany.

Negotiation competitions are modeled after real-life conferences between attorneys representing opposite parties in a potential lawsuit. Competing teams seek to arrive at a settlement agreeable to both sides but as favorable as possible to their side. Practicing attorneys judge the teams.

The Texas Tech squad finished second to the team from South Texas School of Law in Houston. Six teams participated in the competition.

Troutt is son of Paul and Gloria Troutt of 11208, Dick Lutz, El Paso. King, originally from Post, is the wife of Jack King of Lubbock. Williams, formerly of Santa Fe, N.M., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Don Williams, 420 Greg Ave., Santa Fe. McCormick is formerly from San Antonio.

-30-

CONTACT: B. Zeeck 15-12-12-85

LUBBOCK--Texas Tech President Lauro F. Cavazos said Thursday (Dec. 12) that the university and health sciences center administrative computing and academic computing for the two institutions will be operated separately.

For the past four years the two operations have been combined as Texas Tech tried to meet rapidly expanding demands for computing capability.

While Dr. Cavazos lauded the progress already made, he said he agreed with recommendations forwarded by the ad hoc faculty/administration committee and the Council of Vice Presidents.

A planned upgrading of the central computer center scheduled for last September, he said, was delayed to allow "a reevaluation of where we are going and how we intend to get there.

"Several study groups, including a joint faculty/staff/student ad hoc committee, made recommendations to the Vice Presidents Council, and I have accepted those recommendations.

"The reevaluation proved healthy and I agree with the recommendation that separate units should be established for academic and for administrative computing."

He said $3.7 million will be allocated for academic computing acquisitions and $2.8 million for administrative computing acquisitions.

-more-

Effective next September, $1.8 million, coming from departmental operating expenses, will be provided annually for academic computing. Over several years, a phased transition is planned to move most academic use from the IBM mainframe computer to academic computers.

The central Computer Center is funded now at approximately $1.1 million annually, with about half coming from departmental operating expenses. As academic use and support of the IBM mainframe declines, administrative use and support are expected to increase.

Cavazos warned that implementing significant changes in so large an operation is difficult in a short period of time.

"Allowance for a reasonable transition is necessary and desirable," he said.

Responsibility for development of central computing operations has been under the Vice Presidents Council. Under the new operating procedure, the vice president for academic affairs and research will have jurisdiction over academic computing and the vice president for finance and administration will have jurisdiction over administrative computing.

Cavazos noted the progress that has been made in recent years. He pointed out that student use of central computing facilities has almost tripled in the four years, and the number of student terminals has increased from approximately 60 to more than 300.

The overall cost per student user has decreased from more than $3,000 to about $600.

A new 25,000-square-foot Advanced Technology Learning Center has been opened for instruction, course development and individualized learning.

Short courses for faculty development training in instructional and research computing have been expanded. In addition, support for student and faculty use of personal computers and minicomputers has been introduced, helping thousands get started in educational computing.

Pre-computer problems in financial systems and student enrollment and records have been addressed, Cavazos said, and administrative systems are on a firm footing although, as with any new system, work still remains in these areas.

Story ideas for the week of
Dec. 16-20, 1985
16-12-13-85

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

Radio & Television NewService

FALL SEMESTER GRADUATION--Diplomas will be awarded to more than 1,200 students at Texas Tech University at 7 p.m., Dec. 20, when fall commencement ceremonies are conducted at Municipal Coliseum. On Dec. 21st at 10 a.m., the Texas Tech School of Law will conduct its fall hooding ceremony. Contact Preston Lewis at 742-2136.

THE LOCATION OF A TREASURE--Finding an old map from one of the largest ranches in the Old West of the 1800s has great historical significance, since few maps were made and kept in those days. The old map of the Matador Land and Cattle Company was only recently located among artifacts kept in the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech University. It provides a wealth of information about ranching in the 19th century on the South Plains. Contact David Murrah, Southwest Collection director, 742-3749.

SAVE OUR BUILDINGS--Texas Tech University history Professor Joseph E. King says many of our society's old buildings should be targeted for preservation, and not demolition. Ornamental work, and the materials used in many old buildings cannot be duplicated in today's structures because of cost, and renovation of the old buildings can be very cost efficient for the owner. Call King at 742-3591.

ALL IN THE FAMILY?--Dr. Monte Bobele, director of clinical training in the Family Therapy Clinic at Texas Tech University says a lot of "traditional" problems for which individuals have sought professional help may have roots in family interactions that need to be addressed as well. Therapy involving the entire family may be the appropriate plan of action in many such cases. Family therapy is a possible approach to problems such as discipline, sex, finances and communications. Dr. Bobele can tell you more. Call 742-3074.

A CHRISTMAS TREE THAT STAYS AFTER CHRISTMAS--Transplantable Christmas trees not only add to holiday decorations...they can also be made a permanent part of the outdoor landscape after the holidays. Texas Tech University plant science Professor Marihelen Kamp has advice on how certain kinds of trees, if properly cared for, will last past the holidays. Call Professor Kamp at 742-1634.

For assistance with developing these and other story ideas, contact Mark Davidson/Don Vanlandingham, N&P, 742-2136.

-30-