

[illegible]

28

[illegible]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

REF:

CONTACT: Preston Lewis

LUBBOCK -- A new black cloud called human growth hormones (HGH) is hovering on the horizon of competitive athletics.

✓ Human growth hormones may be to tomorrow's athletes what steroids are to today's, says Dr. Thomas M. Sodeman, associate dean of the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center School of Medicine. And unfortunately, athletes thinking of a potential competitive edge -- though ignoring long-term health implications -- may be too willing to use them.

"HGH is a relatively new substance, but it is already available on the street to athletes," said Sodeman, a pathologist.

Like steroids, HGH can help increase size and strength. Unlike steroids, it cannot be detected in urine. While HGH has been used medically to counter dwarfism or stunted growth in children, its clinical use has been limited because of uncertainty about its long-term effects.

"Athletes who use HGH are literally performing uncontrolled experiments on themselves," Sodeman said.

The emphasis society places on sports and the philosophy to win at all costs contributes to the willingness of athletes to use drugs for a competitive advantage, Sodeman said.

For instance, anabolic steroids can help athletes increase muscle mass and recover more quickly from injuries. However, the long-term drawbacks outweigh any short-term advantages.

"Their effects are temporary and this represents the addictive aspect of steroid use. Steroids cause the body to accumulate fluid. As soon as an athlete stops taking the drugs, the fluid leaves the body. It's a sham," Sodeman said.

✓ The effects of the substances
It can be an unhealthy sham because steroids, which are derived from the male hormone testosterone, can cause sex drive loss, erratic mood swings, liver damage and heart damage which can lead to cardiac arrest.

Current medical testing procedures using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry make it virtually impossible for steroid use to go undetected.

-more-

HUMAN GROWTH HORMONES/PAGE 2

"Some athletes do try to cover the steroids," Sodeman said, "but for all practical purposes the tests cannot be fooled. In effect, athletes who use them are damaging their health without achieving their motives."

Detection by testing is impossible
Much less is known about human growth hormones and its long-term effects. ~~It use is impossible to detect by testing~~ because it is a substance produced naturally by the body to stimulate growth. When the body's regulation of HGH goes awry, dwarfism or giantism can result. *Just* how supplemental usage of HGH could affect the body over the long term is speculation because little research has been done in the area.

? "What is often overlooked by athletes who improperly use these so-called 'performance-enhancing drugs' is that the span of their athletic career is very short, but they have to live with the result for the rest of their lives," Sodeman said.

Texas Tech University Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

News and Publications
Box 4640/Lubbock, Texas 79409-2022/(806) 742-2136

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
REF: 2-3-13-89
CONTACT: Chris Patterson

LUBBOCK -- As the 21st century nears, the global community grows larger and international affairs have increasing significance for U.S. government, business and education.

A Texas Tech University symposium, "Careers -- Making the Global Connection," will explore how the international arena impacts various careers. The symposium will be at 2:30 p.m. Thursday (March 16) in the University Center Senate Room.

Marvin Cepica, co-chairperson of the event and associate dean for academic and student affairs of the College of Agricultural Sciences, said the symposium is intended to increase student and faculty awareness of the effects that international activities have on their lives.

"Educators, students, business people and community leaders should all become aware of how international trade and cultures will impact their future and their careers," he said.

The symposium will feature presentations by leading authorities on international involvement and its effects on domestic careers. Earl Kellogg, executive director of the Consortium for International Development, will discuss the academic perspective of the "global world." Debbie Matalone, coordinator of the export assistance center, Northwest Texas Small Business Development Center at Texas Tech, will address the governmental aspect of international affairs. Warren Warner, president of Maya International, will examine the business perspective of international involvement.

The symposium is open and free to the public. It is sponsored by the Texas Tech chapter of Phi Beta Delta, a national honorary of international scholars. For more information about the event, contact Cepica at (806) 742-2808 or Richard Dudek at (806) 742-3543.

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News and Publications
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
REF: 3-3-13-89
CONTACT: Kippie Hopper

LUBBOCK -- Poet Carolyn Forche, who traveled and worked in El Salvador before writing "The Country Between Us," will read from her works Thursday (March 16) at Texas Tech University.

The poetry reading will begin at 8:15 p.m. Thursday in the auditorium of the Business Administration Building. The event is open and free to the public. Forche also will conduct an informal workshop in poetry writing at 9 a.m. Friday (March 17) in Room 106 English Building.

Forche was in El Salvador from 1978 to 1980. "The Country Between Us," her second book, was the 1981 Lamont Selection of the Academy of American Poets. In 1983, she wrote the text for "El Salvador: Work of Thirty Photographers." A volume of her translations of the poetry of Claribel Alegria, "Flowers from the Volcano," was published in 1982 by the University of Pittsburgh Press.

Her first book of poems, "Gathering the Tribes," received the Yale Series of Younger Poets Award in 1975 and was published by Yale University Press in 1976.

Forche's essays, book reviews and articles have appeared in the New York Times, the Washington Post, Esquire and the Nation. Her poems have been published in such journals as The American Poetry Review, The Atlantic Monthly, The New Yorker and Pequod.

Forche currently is a faculty member in the master of fine arts program at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. She has taught at numerous universities, including the University of California at Los Angeles, New York University, the University of Arkansas, the University of Virginia and Columbia University. She has held fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Forche's visit is co-sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts and the Texas Tech University Office of the Executive Vice President and Provost.

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Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center**

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MEDIA ADVISORY

REF: 4-3-14-89

CONTACT: Steve Kauffman

**TEXCELLANA WOOL-COTTON BLEND
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TEXTILE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

LUBBOCK -- Texcellana yarn is an unique blend of Texas cotton and Texas wool with two major economic advantages. The domestic blend bypasses customary importation expenses of Australian wool used in common wool-cotton yarns. And the all-Texas product has been cited as an avenue of recovery for the state's ailing agriculture economy.

In textile manufacturing, according to Textile Research Center Director Jim Parker, a 2-cent-per-pound difference in raw material cost is considered significant. Texas wool is \$1 per pound cheaper than Australian wool.

A barrier in earlier development of the less expensive blend was the costly, difficult processing to combine naturally short domestic cotton fibers with the 3-inch Australian wool fibers from annual shearing. Matching the lengths for blending required cutting the wool fibers which added to the processing cost. The solution was using shorter fibers from South Texas' biannual shearing where the 1-1/2-inch wool fibers perfectly matched cotton fiber lengths of Texas-grown cotton.

The result was a product monetarily beneficial to the nation's clothing manufacturers and to Texas' economy.

The Texcellana brand name stems from three sources: Texas grown, excellent quality and the Spanish word for wool, "ana."

Texcellana was first woven into a 9-ounce denim fabric. The research center now has woven a 6-ounce fabric aimed at the women's clothing market. A sweater knit fabric also has been developed from Texcellana yarn. The blend saw its first major commercial application last fall as a flannel fabric distributed by WestPoint Pepperell.

SOURCE:

Jim Parker, (806) 747-3790

Director of Texas Tech University International Center for Textile Research and Development

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MEDIA ADVISORY
REF: 5-3-14-89
CONTACT: Steve Kauffman

INSTITUTE FOR DISASTER RESEARCH

LUBBOCK -- The Institute for Disaster Research at Texas Tech University has conducted lab research and on-site documentation of natural disasters for the past 19 years. The institute maintains a core of faculty and students who routinely study causes, effects and preventatives of damage from tornadoes, hurricanes and low-level blasts.

Researchers have conducted field tests of natural disasters around the United States, Canada, Mexico and Australia. Recently, an engineering team documented actual ground wind speed and patterns of destruction of Hurricane Gilbert's September, 1988, invasion of the Texas coast. Lab facilities include a glass research and testing laboratory, a wind load testing site and an air cannon used to test projectile penetration of building materials.

Current research grants include a project for the U.S. Air Force to evaluate fracture patterns and lacerative hazards from windows broken during low-level blasts and an Allstate (Insurance Co.) Foundation study on prevention of wind damage to homes from thunderstorms and tornadoes.

SOURCE:

James McDonald, Ph.D., (806) 742-3479

Director of the Institute for Disaster Research and civil engineering professor in the College of Engineering at Texas Tech University

-30-

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MEDIA ADVISORY
REF: 6-3-14-89
CONTACT: Steve Kauffman

WEATHER VANES, UNDERWATER TANKS FUEL FORD AERODYNAMICS RESEARCH

LUBBOCK -- A miniature van is slowly pulled through an above-ground swimming pool leaving a spiraled trail of dye in its path. Fiberglass wings oddly protrude from a pickup, running the length of both sides of the bed. A weather vane rotates sporadically from a three-foot pole bolted to the grill of a Ford Thunderbird as the car's momentum and cross winds intersect.

These are a few of the aerodynamic projects being developed and evaluated at Texas Tech University as part of a research package funded by Ford Motor Company since January, 1987. Texas Tech engineers currently are working on six projects totaling more than \$300,000 in funding.

One aerodynamic/wind engineering study uses an automobile with external wind instrumentation to measure actual wind conditions not available in the controlled environment of a wind tunnel. The study was conducted last fall in Palm Springs, Calif., and will face West Texas winds this spring.

Researchers also are using an underwater tow tank to test air flow conditions under the hood of a 3/8-scale Taurus automobile. Dye is videotaped through the clear-covered engine compartment as it passes in and around miniature radiators, batteries and other equipment. The tapes will be used to efficiently organize engine compartments for fuel economy and less wind drag.

Other projects include testing of design modifications to decrease wind resistance, installing under-hood lasers to track the velocity of airflow and comparing wind tunnel and actual-environment test conditions.

SOURCES:

Timothy Maxwell, Ph.D., (806) 742-3563

Ford research projects coordinator and associate professor of mechanical engineering at Texas Tech University College of Engineering

Walt Oler, Ph.D., (806) 742-3563 and **Jerry R. Dunn**, Ph.D., (806) 742-3563

Ford project researchers and associate professors of mechanical engineering at Texas Tech University College of Engineering

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MEDIA ADVISORY
REF: 7-3-14-89
CONTACT: Steve Kauffman

NEW CHIP ETCHING PROCESS SAVES MONEY AND ENVIRONMENT

LUBBOCK -- Foregoing the red tape and cost of a research and development center, Texas Tech University and two private firms have developed a gaseous method to etch computer microchips as an economic and efficient advantage over the traditional liquid bath. The new process slashes production costs while producing only 1/1000 of the toxic waste produced by the acid bath.

The team effort of manufacturer (FSI Corp.), researcher (Texas Tech) and customer (Texas Instruments Inc.) produced a factory-ready prototype straight from the lab to the international market. Since being introduced in the fall of 1987, the product has been purchased by all the Japanese and Korean semiconductor houses including Fujitsu, Toshiba and Samsung.

Texas Instruments now is leading the way for the wave of American firms purchasing "Excalibur" -- the name comes from King Arthur legend because similar research was abandoned by Soviet and other American engineers in the early 1980s after the process was deemed impossible. But the invention became reality in Texas and was listed in the September 1988, issue of R&D Magazine as a top 100 invention of 1987 -- a list compiled from 10,000 nominations. Plus, the team took the process from conception to installed product in 22 months.

SOURCES:

William Marcy, Ph.D., (806) 742-3640

Research team leader and computer science professor in the College of Engineering at Texas Tech University

Bob Blackwood, (806) 763-3959

Executive vice president of FSI Corp., Chaska, Minn., and director of FSI International Advanced Technology Center in Lubbock

Rinn Cleavelin, (806) 741-2000

Manager of process development engineering at Texas Instruments Inc., Lubbock

Texas Tech University
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

News and Publications
Box 4640/Lubbock, Texas 79409-2022/(806) 742-2136

SCRIPT: Match Day
DATE: March 1989
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center

CONTACT: Preston Lewis
(806) 743-2143
REF: 8-3-15-89

AUDIO: Channel 1 -- Natural Sound
Channel 2 -- Announcer

ANCHOR INTRO:

If you know how exciting it is for a college player who's drafted by a pro football team, you can understand why "Match Day" is a big event for medical students.

Every year thousands of future doctors are matched up with hospital residency programs across the nation on the same day.

From the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center Larry Elliott explains how Match Day

determines a young doctor's
future and affects the
availability of doctors in your
community.

LENGTH: 1:21

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

SOUND ON TAPE:

(0:00) This is a look at one Match Day envelope from last year.

(0:12)

CGs:
David Fishman
TTUHSC Senior '88

FISHMAN: Look at that! That's my first choice.
(And the winning school...)
FISHMAN: I'm going to Yale, which is my first choice. Impressive program. Tickled to be there. (0:11)

(0:23)

By the time these students are through graduation exercises at the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, much of there future will have been determined by the residency program they matched up with.

(0:34)

CGs:
Dr. James Chappell
TTUHSC Associate Dean

CHAPPELL: Cause this is where they'll spend the next 3 to 5 years of their lives. And really where they'll get the training to do what they're gonna do for the rest of their life. (0:09)

(0:43)

And students who do their medical residency in Texas are more likely to stay on here and practice.

(0:51)

CGs:
Dr. James Chappell

CHAPPELL: About half of our residents will stay in Texas to do their training. And there's good evidence that people will

tend to settle somewhere near
where they've done their
residency programs (0:12)

(1:03)

CGs:
Helen Rhodes
TTUHSC Senior '88

RHODES: I grew up in Texas and
I want to practice in Texas.
(This is a big day in your
life?)
RHODES: A big day. (0:05)

(1:08)

And Match Day is a big day for
West Texas. Because it means
the prospect of more doctors in
a medically underserved area.

From the Texas Tech Health
Sciences Center, I'm Larry
Elliott.

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

(1:21)

FLOOR TAG:

And Match Day across the nation
is Wednesday, March 22nd.

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News and Publications
Box 4640 / Lubbock, Texas 79409-2022 / (806) 742-2136

SCRIPT: Health Professions
DATE: March 1989
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center

CONTACT: Preston Lewis
(806) 743-2143
REF: 9-3-15-89

AUDIO: Channel 1 -- Natural Sound
Channel 2 -- Announcer

ANCHOR INTRO:

If you're trying to help pick a career for one of your school-age children where a future job is almost guaranteed, you should check several health care fields.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is predicting big shortfalls of physical and occupational therapists and medical lab technologists by the year 2000.

Larry Elliott tells us the time to start aiming for one of these well paid jobs is while you're still in high school.

LENGTH: 1:34

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

SOUND ON TAPE:

(0:00)

Teaching someone to climb stairs on crutches or learning how to help someone out of a wheelchair is part of the training these physical therapy students receive on their way to starting salaries that can range from 28 to 36 thousand dollars a year. As the American population ages and life expectancies increase, the demand for highly skilled health care professionals like these is expected to grow rapidly. The Texas Tech Health Sciences Center's School of Allied Health is just one of the schools scrambling to recruit qualified students.

Pre-Produced CGs:

Health Care Growth Areas

Physical Therapists +87%

Occupational Therapists +52%

Medical Technologists +24%

(By the year 2000)

(0:37)

CGs:

Shirley McManigal, Ph.D.

TTUHSC Allied Health Dean

McMANIGAL: We've gotta do a better job of telling students these professions exist. That they're guaranteed jobs. The salaries are super (0:09)

(0:46)

In fact salaries are so good, they're attracting people with science backgrounds who already have jobs but are looking for a

career change. The key for younger people is getting a science background in high school.

(1:00)

CGs:
Shirley McManigal

McMANIGAL: If the student has not zeroed in on a health profession, they're not as likely to have taken the courses. When they graduate, they're without these courses and they've got to do a remedial education in order to enter the program. (0:12)

(1:12)

And the competition for these graduates is likely to be fierce. Not just in Texas, but all over the nation. The director of one program in California says it will take 100 years to replace the state's medical technologists at the current rate of graduation from school. From the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, I'm Larry Elliott.

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

(1:34)

FLOOR TAG:

CGs:

TTUHSC School of Allied Health

(806) 743-3223

And Larry says if you'd like more information on how to get into a health care field, you can call the School of Allied Health at the Texas Tech Health Science Center (806) 743-3223.

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News and Publications
Box 4640/Lubbock, Texas 79409-2022/(806) 742-2136

SCRIPT: Glaucoma Risks
DATE: March 1989
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center

CONTACT: Preston Lewis
(806) 743-2143
REF: 10-3-15-89

AUDIO: Channel 1 -- Natural Sound
Channel 2 -- Announcer

ANCHOR INTRO:

Glaucoma is one of the leading causes of blindness, affecting about two million Americans. But doctors say another million or so may be losing their sight without realizing it.

Your best protection is a checkup for glaucoma every two years. At the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center Larry Elliott shows us who needs the checkup and why.

LENGTH: 1:23

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

SOUND ON TAPE:

(0:00) MORALES: Have a seat here
please, in this chair (0:02)

(0:02) Billy DeWeese found out he had
glaucoma about 4 years ago when
he went in to have his glasses
changed and took a routine
glaucoma test.

(0:12)

CGs:
Billy DeWeese
Glaucoma Patient

DeWEESE: And they gave me the
eye check for pressure and
determined it was a little bit
high and they referred me here
to the Health Sciences Center
and they gave me some more
checks and sure enough, it
turned out to be glaucoma
(0:10)

(0:22)

CGs:
Dr. Jose Morales
TTUHSC Ophthalmologist

MORALES: They detected this
very early and he doesn't have
any really significant damage.
He has perfect vision and his
visual fields are almost normal
(0:08)

(0:30)

Now Mr. DeWeese has regular
checkups to make sure the
medication he takes to control
his glaucoma is doing its job.
He suffered very little damage
because his glaucoma was found
very early. Others aren't so
lucky. They may not notice the
slow loss of peripheral vision.

(0:51)

CGs:
Dr. Jose Morales

MORALES: The worse the glaucoma is when you start treating, the more difficult it is to treat. The earlier the better. If you go at the earliest stages, it's easier to treat. (0:10)

(1:01)

Pre-Produced CGs:
Glaucoma Risk Groups
Over Age 40
Diabetics
Family History
Eye Injury Patients
Eye Surgery Patients
Blacks

So if you're over 40, have diabetes, a family history of glaucoma or an eye injury or eye surgery, a glaucoma checkup is a good idea. And glaucoma is more common among blacks than whites.

So don't take a chance on losing your vision. A glaucoma check is your best protection. From the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, I'm Larry Elliott.

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

(1:23)

FLOOR TAG:

And Larry says glaucoma is caused by fluid pressure building inside your eye and damaging the optic nerve. That damage can range from a gradual loss of your sight to complete blindness.

Texas Tech University
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

News and Publications
Box 4640/Lubbock, Texas 79409-2022/(806) 742-2136

SCRIPT: Drug Pump I
DATE: March 1989
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center

CONTACT: Preston Lewis
(806) 743-2143
REF: 11-3-15-89

AUDIO: Channel 1 -- Natural Sound
Channel 2 -- Announcer

ANCHOR INTRO:

When it comes to treating cancer, doctors use a variety of approaches to see which one works best.

At the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, doctors are giving some patients cancer drugs through a special pump surgically implanted under the skin.

In the first of two reports, Larry Elliott looks at this type of surgery and cancer therapy.

LENGTH: 1:42

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

SOUND ON TAPE:

(0:00)

Cancer patient Willis Dismukes agreed to let us go into surgery with him to see how the drug pump is implanted. The cancer began in his kidney, but after the kidney was removed last summer these x-rays show the cancer has spread to these areas we're pointing to on his lungs. The pump the doctors are putting together in the operating room can deliver chemotherapy drugs into his bloodstream on a daily basis after it's computer programmed by his oncologist.

(0:31)

CGs:
Davor Vugrin
TTUHSC Oncologist

VUGRIN: This way, we apply Dr. chemotherapy when a cancer cell arrives to sensitive stage and it will be exposed to a chemotherapeutic agent. (0:09)

(0:40)

The pump is wrapped in a special net that will help it attach to tissue under the skin near the collar bone. When it's filled, it can be programmed by computer to deliver drugs at any time of

day, at any combination of hours and times for a period of up to two weeks. And, it helps the patient avoid other more painful therapies.

(1:01)

CGs:
Dr. Richard Baker
TTUHSC Surgeon

BAKER: I think from the patient's standpoint, to have the pump in place and not have to have needle sticks on a daily basis while they receive chemotherapy is a distinct advantage. (0:12)

(1:13)

But because Mr. Dismukes' cancer has spread, it's hard to say how much the pump can do.

(1:20)

CGs:
Dr. Davor Vugrin

VUGRIN: Realistically, we hope to shrink the tumor to keep it under control, but it's unlikely we'll be able to cure him. (0:08)

(1:28)

So with the pump in place, Mr. Dismukes starts a new phase of cancer treatment that no one can judge the success of just yet. From the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, I'm Larry Elliott.

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

(1:42)

FLOOR TAG:

The Texas Tech Health Sciences Center is one of a handful of medical centers using the implantable drug pump to treat cancer. Right now doctors are gathering data to see how effective it will be.

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SCRIPT: Drug Pump II
DATE: March 1989
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center

CONTACT: Preston Lewis
(806) 743-2143
REF: 12-3-15-89

AUDIO: Channel 1 -- Natural Sound
Channel 2 -- Announcer

ANCHOR INTRO:

Physicians are using new
techniques to deal with an age-
old problem - cancer.

At the Texas Tech Health
Sciences Center, doctors are
giving some patients cancer
drugs through a special pump
surgically implanted under the
skin.

In this report Larry Elliott
examines some advantages of
this kind of cancer therapy.

LENGTH: 1:51

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

Tronise/Drug Pump 11/ Page 2
SOUND ON TAPE:

(0:00)

When cancer patient Diz

CGs:

Dismukes left the operating

Date Key:

room in January, his treatment

January

entered a new phase. A fight with cancer, controlled by computer.

The scar from the surgery still showed when Mr. Dismukes came back to the doctor a couple of weeks later to have his drug pump filled with cancer-fighting medicine. And the doctor figures out how much of the medicine Mr. Dismukes will get at certain hours of the day. The strongest dose will come from 3-9 p.m. each evening, when his body has the most tolerance. Every two weeks he'll have to come back to have the pump refilled. The needle that refills the pump is the most unpleasant aspect of treatment but between visits here he'll lead a fairly normal life.

(0:47)

CGs:
Dr. Davor Vugrin
TTUHSC Oncologist

We basically don't limit the activity during this treatment. There is no need. The majority of people don't feel any side effects or any ill effects and they live the same lives as if they did not receive any treatment. (0:15)

(1:02)

CGs:
Date Key:
March 1

But about a month later, the side effects of the chemotherapy medicine have made Mr. Dismukes sick enough to check into the hospital, even though he's still convinced the pump is a good thing.

(1:16)

CGs:
Willis "Diz" Dismukes
Cancer Patient

The benefits are I'm getting dosage from 3 to 9 and then I have to let my body recover. So you see what I'm saying the benefit of it is and it's a whole lot better than coming over here and getting a shot and having to stay in the hospital a couple of days and then go out a week and then come back in to do the same thing. (0:18)

(1:34)

And Mr. Dismukes says he's not depressed about the treatment that has him in the hospital. "I'm hardly discouraged; I'm a born optimist" he says. That too is a powerful weapon

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

(1:51)

FLOOR TAG:

against cancer. From the Texas
Tech Health Sciences Center,
I'm Larry Elliott.

Doctors are assessing the
effectiveness of the drug pump
and think it offers new hope
for certain types of cancer.

Texas Tech University
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

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Box 4640/Lubbock, Texas 79409-2022/(806) 742-2136

SCRIPT: Electrocardiogram
DATE: March 1989
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center

CONTACT: Preston Lewis
(806) 743-2143
REF: 13-3-15-89

AUDIO: Channel 1 -- Natural Sound
Channel 2 -- Announcer

ANCHOR INTRO:

Most of us have heard of the
EKG or electrocardiogram. It's
a valuable tool in diagnosing
heart problems.

And as Larry Elliott tells us
from the Texas Tech Health
Sciences Center, the EKG is a
good test to have while you're
still young and healthy.

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

LENGTH: 1:21

SOUND ON TAPE:

(0:00)

The reason for having an EKG done while you're young and healthy is because it can give your doctor a way to judge the condition of your heart later in life. Especially if something does go wrong.

(0:13)

CGs:
Dr. Bryan Spires
TTUHSC Family Practice

SPIRES: If that patient has had a cardiogram when he was healthy 10 years ago, that allows a comparison between the new cardiogram and the old one so it's very helpful for a healthy person to have a cardiogram as part of a checkup. (0:15)

(0:28)

Pre-produced CGs:
Irregular heartbeat
Chest discomfort
Shortness of breath

An irregular heart beat, chest discomfort or shortness of breath may also be a reason for your doctor to order an EKG. The printout gives a picture of the heart electrical activity that can tell your doctor a lot of things.

(0:43)

CGs:
Dr. Bryan Spires

SPIRES: It can alert the physician to practice preventive medicine and go in there and see if there is a circulation disturbance. Drugs

may affect the heart, infection
may affect the heart and EKG.
So there are many things you
can tell. (0:17)

(1:00)

Dr. Bryan Spires of the Texas
Tech Health Sciences Center
says it's a good idea to have
an EKG by the age of 35 or 40.
It may add a little extra cost
to your physical exam but he
says the information it gives
may be a bargain. From the
Texas Tech Health Sciences
Center, I'm Larry Elliott.

OUTCUE: "Larry Elliott"

(1:21)

FLOOR TAG:

And Larry says an EKG is just
one part of determining what
shape your heart is in. The
doctor will also take into
account your family history and
the findings of a thorough
physical exam.

Texas Tech University
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center

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FOR RELEASE March 17, 1989
REF: 15-3-16-89
CONTACT: Kippie Hopper

LUBBOCK -- Composer and teacher Mary Jeanne Van Appledorn, Ph.D., has been named a Horn professor by the Texas Tech Board of Regents. The status is the highest honor granted to faculty members at the university.

Van Appledorn's musical compositions have been performed throughout the United States and the world, including for the New York City Ballet and the Saratov State Conservatoire in the Soviet Union.

She currently is chairperson of the theory and composition division in the Texas Tech School of Music. Most recently, she was awarded her ninth consecutive Standard Panel Award for the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP). Earlier this month, her 1979 piece, "Liquid Gold," received its New York City premier. Opus One Records will produce the recording of "Liquid Gold" later in March.

She will be the featured guest composer April 10-11 for the Symposium of Contemporary Music at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville.

Van Appledorn came to Texas Tech in 1950 after studying at the Eastman Conservatory of Music in Rochester, N.Y. She earned a bachelor of music with distinction in piano, a master's degree and a doctorate from the institution. She also continued post-doctoral study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Van Appledorn's recent accomplishments have included the selection of "Set of Seven" as an American Music Festival premiere; the world premiere of her "Sonatine" for clarinet and piano; the publication of "Missa Brevis" and "Four Duos" through Arsis Press of Washington, D.C.; the release of the record "Brass and Pipes;" and the performance of "Cacophony" for winds, percussion and toys at the Region IV Conference of the Society of Composers Inc.

Van Appledorn previously has been recognized by the Texas Tech College of Arts and Sciences, the Hall of Fame of Texas Composers and the Texas Composers Guild. Her musical works have received awards in the Composers and Songwriters International Composition Contest, the Delius Composition Contest, the Georges Enesco International Composition contest and the IX Premio Ancona Composition Contest in Italy.

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CALENDAR WEEK MARCH 17-24

REF: 16-3-16-89

CONTACT: News and Publications

Here is a listing of events this week at Texas Tech. These are listed to let you know of upcoming events, upcoming releases and as a reminder of releases already sent. If you need more information, call News and Publications at 742-2136.

March 18 Classes dismissed at noon for spring break
University closed March 23-24
Classes resume March 28

March 19 KTXT-TV fund-raising telethon ends

March 21 "The Mars Show" opens
Planetarium, through May 28

Lecture -- "Quality of Movement: Problems with the Minimally Involved Child," presented by Lana Warren, director of occupational therapy, Kennedy Institute, and instructor in rehabilitation medicine at Johns Hopkins University sponsored by Health Sciences Center Library 2-4 p.m., Health Sciences Center Room 4A100

March 23,24 University closed; faculty/staff spring break

March 24 Lecture --"Emergency Nursing: The Child in the Emergency Department," presented by Janet Barber, R.N., coordinator of critical care at SGHN/Robert L. Thompson Strategic Hospital at Carswell Air Force Base sponsored by School of Nursing 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Health Sciences Center Room 2B152

March 27 Student holiday

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
REF: 17-3-16-89
CONTACT: Scott Sealy
or Kippie Hopper

LUBBOCK -- The 1989 PeeBee Awards will be presented at 6:45 p.m. Thursday (March 16) during the Festival membership and fund-raising telethon for public television station KTXT-TV (Channel 5).

The PeeBee Awards honor individuals and businesses that have made significant contributions to public television on the South Plains. The awards are presented in three categories: individual, business/corporate and advertising/public relations. The selections are based on overall merit, length of service, financial support and other contributions to KTXT-TV.

Individuals who will receive awards are Joan Baker, D.M. McElroy and James R. Ratliff, all of Lubbock. Methodist Hospital will be honored in the business/corporation category. Elaine Atkinson of Lubbock will be awarded in the advertising/public relations category.

Baker was chairperson of the KTXT-TV 25th Anniversary Committee in 1988. She also was a member in 1988 of the Continuing Education Council for Excellence. Baker has been on the Channel 5 honor roll since 1983.

Ratliff, the co-chairperson of the KTXT-TV 25th Anniversary Committee, has been active in membership recruitment and the speaker's bureau. He has been a member of the Continuing Education Council for Excellence since 1986 and on the honor roll since 1982.

McElroy, the first station manager of KTXT-TV, was instrumental in putting Channel 5 on the air. Between 1962 and 1972, he secured funding and equipment for the station and assisted with the 25th Anniversary video history of KTXT-TV.

Milton Dare, vice president for development, marketing and public relations at Methodist Hospital, will accept the PeeBee Award for businesses/corporations. Methodist Hospital has been an underwriter of the programs "Bodywatch '86," "Festival '86" and the "Lawrence Welk Show '87-'89."

A professional artist, Atkinson is the assistant manager of the publications bureau of the Office of News and Publications at Texas Tech University. She will receive a PeeBee Award for her contributions since 1978 to designing promotional materials used by KTXT-TV.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: Margaret Simon

LUBBOCK -- A continuation of the March 17 meeting of the Texas Tech University and Health Sciences Center Board of Regents will be at 2 p.m. Sunday, March 19, 1989, at the Hyatt-Regency Hotel, Room 2201, at the Dallas Ft. Worth Airport. The meeting will be entirely executive session and, therefore, not open to the public or the press.

For more information contact Margaret Simon at 742-2040 or 797-1888.

-30-

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
REF: 18-3-17-89
CONTACT: Chris Patterson

LUBBOCK -- The Wildlife and Fisheries Management Institute at Texas Tech University was approved Friday (March 17) by the Texas Tech Board of Regents.

The new institute will encompass Texas' only U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Cooperative Research Unit. The co-op unit was established in February, 1988, and is housed at Texas Tech.

Most of the research administered through the institute will be conducted by faculty in range and wildlife management, a department in the College of Agricultural Sciences. Initial research projects will deal with fisheries and playa lakes management.

Henry Wright, chairperson of the department of range and wildlife, said the institute will involve faculty from the departments of biology, chemistry, biochemistry, engineering and range and wildlife management as well as the federal scientists assigned to the co-op unit.

"The creation of the institute will help us to focus the activities of the different disciplines into the mission of fisheries and playa lake management," he said.

Sam Curl, dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences, told the Board of Regents the establishment of the U.S. co-op unit at Texas Tech is an example of the government's recognition of the excellence of the wildlife and fisheries program at the university.

"The creation of a Wildlife and Fisheries Management Institute will build upon that recognition and visibility and prove to be a substantial asset to the university, our students and the Texas taxpayers," he said.

"Students, particularly graduate students, will have the opportunity to work with researchers in other departments and the three federal scientists who are part of the co-op unit. The federal scientists will serve as adjunct members of our faculty, will do some teaching and will supervise the work of graduate students."

Texas Tech was selected as the site for the co-op unit by the U.S. Congress to serve as a federal center for wildlife and fisheries research. The unit serves a multi-state region in the south-central United States including New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas.

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WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE/PAGE 2

Curl and Wesley Masters, chairperson of the academic affairs committee of the Board of Regents, said a number of individuals outside the university were instrumental in helping to obtain the co-op unit for Texas Tech: Bea Pickens, former member of the Wildlife Advisory Committee for the department of range and wildlife management and member of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission; U.S. Rep. Larry Combest (R-Lubbock); U.S. Rep Charles Stenholm (D-Stamford); U.S. Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Texas); and U.S. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas).

"The Board of Regents sincerely appreciates the support of these individuals for Texas Tech and the College of Agricultural Sciences," Masters said.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

REF: 19-3-17-89

CONTACT: Jennifer LeNoir

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A student from your area is included in this release.)

LUBBOCK -- Two Texas Tech University seniors from Los Alamos, N.M., have placed first and second in the South Plains section of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Student Paper Contest.

Gregory Henderson, an electrical engineering senior placed first in the paper contest. He is active in IEEE; Eta Kappa Nu, an electrical engineering honor society of which he is president; Tau Beta Pi, an engineering honor society; Phi Kappa Phi honor society and the Texas Tech Brass Band.

Karen Engel, also an electrical engineering senior, placed second in the contest. She is treasurer of IEEE; secretary of Eta Kappa Nu; president of Kappa Mu Epsilon math honor society; and a member of Tau Beta Pi; Texas Tech University Symphony, Golden Key National Honor Society and Alpha Lambda Delta, a scholastic honorary.

IEEE hosted the area D, region five contest in Lubbock on March 11.

Schools participating in the paper contest included: Texas Tech, Texas Christian University, Louisiana Technological University and the University of Tulsa.

The South Plains section of IEEE also hosted a student design contest on March 11 in Lubbock. The winning team included Phillip Day and Dale Feazell.

Day is a junior electrical engineering major from Amarillo. He is active in IEEE; Phi Eta Sigma, a scholastic honorary; Tau Beta Pi; Eta Kappa Nu; intramural sports and is president of Sneed residence hall.

Feazell is a junior electrical engineering major from Lubbock. He is active in IEEE; Eta Kappa Nu and Phi Eta Sigma.

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HEALTH TIPSHEET
from
TEXAS TECH HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
March 17, 1989

MATCH DAY -- It's the medical school equivalent of the NFL draft. Come 11 a.m. Wednesday, March 22, this spring's graduating medical students will find out where they will serve their residencies for the next three to five years, depending on their specialties. Match Day, as it is called, is the culmination of an eight-month process which matches student preferences with those of residency programs in the United States and Canada. The National Resident Matching Program coordinates the process and releases match results simultaneously at all the nation's medical schools. You are invited to attend the TTHSC announcement at 11 a.m. Wednesday in Room 2B152 when students find out what their futures hold. For more on Match Day or to arrange student interviews, contact James A. Chappell, M.D., TTHSC associate dean for admissions and student affairs, or Nancy Tarwater, manager of admissions and records, at (806) 743-3005.

TADPOLE SECRETS -- The metamorphosis of a tadpole into a frog may hold clues to understanding how some developmental deformities and degenerative diseases occur in humans. Professor Gwynne H. Little, Ph.D., of the TTHSC biochemistry department is studying tadpoles and programmed cell death, the mechanism which allows a tadpole's tail to wither away. This same process is believed to be involved at certain stages of fetal development, such as when the webbing between fingers disappears. A malfunction of this process, for instance, could result in fused digits or other deformities such as a cleft palate. Understanding programmed cell death also could shed light on degenerative diseases such as muscular dystrophy. Because of developmental similarities, the tadpole provides a living model well-suited for understanding the process in humans. For more on this basic research funded by a three-year, \$163,525 grant from the National Institutes of Health, contact Little at (806) 743-2507.

For assistance in covering these or other stories, contact TTHSC News Bureau manager Preston Lewis at (806) 743-2143.

20-3-17-89

E. R. Menzel
Director, Center for Forensic Studies
Professor, Department of Physics
Texas Tech University

For many years, the FBI suspected Valerian Trifa, former archbishop of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the United States, of responsibility for the deaths of thousands of Jews in Romania during WWII. But, they didn't have the proof they needed until Trifa's left thumbprint was detected by laser on a postcard, dated June 14, 1942, to Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. Although Trifa emphatically denied authorship, the 40-year-old thumbprint was proof positive he was the author. As a result, Trifa was deported to Portugal in 1984.

In its brief history, laser fingerprint technology has been vital in solving many crimes. The technique involves applying fluorescent chemicals to surfaces where fingerprints are expected to be found. The chemicals cause prints to fluoresce when illuminated by a laser. The fingerprint fluorescence is then photographed or recorded electronically.

Criminalistics, the scientific examination of physical crime evidence, plays a key role in maintaining a tolerable level of public safety. Two major innovations in criminalistics technology have materialized in the last decade -- the use of lasers in fingerprint development, fiber analysis and document examination and the use of computers to store file fingerprints and to search for identification of unknown prints.

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The fight against crime is a formidable task in which current prevention and rehabilitation efforts are ineffective. According to the National Crime Survey, you or someone you know has a 1 in 133 chance of being murdered and it is inevitable that at some time someone in your neighborhood will come face to face with crime. Nearly 25 million, or one-third, of United States homes were hit by crime in 1981. Although serious crimes are in large proportion committed by repeat offenders, convicted criminals are often released prematurely because of insufficient jail space.

England spends much more per capita on forensic science research than the United States, even though England has a much lower crime rate. Although there is little correlation between crime rate and funding of forensic science research, one connection is evident: money spent on forensic science research will ultimately result in improved crime-solving capabilities. This is especially important when it comes to solving violent crimes such as murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. About 1.4 million of these crimes are committed each year in the United States and about 20,000 are murders. The violent crime rate has risen about 30 percent in the past decade, outpacing the population growth.

In spite of many successes with pioneering technology, the United States conducts a meager amount of forensic science research -- the studies which could result in new crime-solving techniques. The FBI's Forensic Science Research and Training Center, inaugurated only in 1981, is the sole establishment within the law enforcement community with a major research mission. In 1984, fewer than 20 positions were designated for forensic science research in law enforcement organizations across the country and only a small percentage of time is allocated for research in the nation's crime laboratories.

A lack of research funds has been the greatest hindrance to the development of new criminalistics methodology. The National Science Foundation, for instance, only rarely supports criminalistics research and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) only last year established a funding program explicitly for forensic science and technology research, budgeting about \$750,000 for the first fiscal cycle. From 1978 to 1982, NIJ funding for laboratory research in forensic science totaled less than \$800,000. The federal research and development budget is about \$60 billion annually. With drug use as a major cause of crime, it is interesting to note that Americans spend between \$15-20 billion a year on cocaine. In comparison, Dow Chemical, the largest chemical company in the country, had 1987 sales of about \$13.4 billion, with earnings of about \$1.25 billion. The federal government each year spends about \$300 per capita on research and development. But less than \$1 per victim of violent crime is allocated for university-based forensic science and technology research and development, excluding social studies. This translates to less than half a cent per capita.

In addition to the bleak research climate, the training of forensic specialists has not kept pace with the demands of crime laboratories. The shortage of qualified forensic scientists was identified as a critical problem in 1977 at the 28th annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Science. Ten years later, the situation has not improved much. Forensic science laboratories, which must serve the nation's 17,000 police agencies, are often staffed with scientists trained in other disciplines, such as biology and chemistry, because few colleges offer substantive programs in forensic science and technology. We need specialists trained in current and emerging forensic techniques.

The Center for Forensic Studies at Texas Tech University was created in 1982 to conduct research on new methods of evidence analysis, to pass on new technology through workshops for law enforcement personnel, and to conduct criminal case examinations for law enforcement agencies.

Forensic science research and development is highly interdisciplinary and is characteristically different from the research typical of the discipline-oriented academic departments of universities -- the departments which are most compatible with the support strategies of granting agencies. As a result, forensic science has fallen into the cracks between physics, chemistry, biology and engineering. Billions of dollars are spent annually on research in these fields (not even including the funding for Star Wars and super collider research) while technological forensic science research at universities receives no more than a few hundred thousand dollars a year. Surely physical science research aimed at promoting the safety of citizens of this country deserves a more equitable slice of the research pie.

Research is important even in these tight budgetary times. Forensic science research can quickly pay for itself by decreasing the cost of investigation of crimes and prosecution of criminals. Physical evidence, especially a fingerprint, is the best evidence law enforcers can have. When investigators have a fingerprint, the defendant often enters a guilty plea. Millions of dollars spent on investigation and prosecution could be saved by improving methods of evidence examination.

E. Roland Menzel, director of the Center for Forensic Studies at Texas Tech University, pioneered the laser fingerprint detection method. His techniques are used worldwide by many law enforcement agencies.