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TexasTech News

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

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1-8-12-85

LUBBOCK--Paper -- something to write on, read from or clean with. Paper, so often taken for granted, will be displayed in an exhibit at The Museum of Texas Tech University Sept. 1 through Nov. 3.

"Paperart/New Directions" will display paper as a new form of art. The paper is handmade, molded, cut, torn, painted and dyed, said Future Akins, interim curator of art for The Museum. It can be delicate or strong, pale or bright, alone or with other media, she said.

The invitational exhibit will include works by 19 artists from across the nation.

The secrets of papermaking became popular during the eighth century and the knowledge slowly spread across the world. As paper mills were built, the interest in handmade paper dwindled until the 20th century, according to Eleanor Kreneck, chairperson of the fine arts committee of the Women's Council of the West Texas Museum Association.

In the 20th century craftsman Dard Hunter began making his own books by hand. In the 1950s, Douglas Howell began making paper from table linen, as in the days of Benjamin Franklin.

A rising interest in printmaking in the early 1960s brought a greater interest in paper, Kreneck said. Artists came to Howell to learn techniques of papermaking.

A natural outgrowth of the fascination with paper has been its development as a medium -- not just a material on which drawings, paintings and prints are done, Kreneck noted.

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"For artists represented in this exhibition, paper is more than a common everyday material. It is their chosen means of artistic expression," said Akins. "Because of their work and commitment viewers can see and appreciate paper in a new way."

Artists represented in the exhibit are Neda Alhilali, Santa Monica, Calif.; Kathryn Clark, Brookston, Ind.; Michael Ponce de Leon, New York City; Jean Thickens Francis, Tupelo, Miss.; Ke Francis, Tupelo, Miss.; Bilge Friendlander, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harriet Germain, Los Angeles, Calif.; Sam Gilliam, Washington, D.C.; Pat Hammond, San Antonio; Flo Hatcher, North Haven, Conn.; Sandria Hu, Houston; Cynthia Spikes High, Austin; Timothy High, Austin; Kathryn Lipke, Westmont, Quebec; Walter Nottingham, River Falls, Wis.; Anne Flaten Pixley, Claremont, Calif.; Ted Ramsay, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Karl Umlauf, Commerce; and William Weege, Arena, Wis.

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2-8-12-85

CREATIVE PAPER--The art of paper is being exhibited Sept. 1 through Nov. 3 at The Museum of Texas Tech University. This mixed media work is "Tornado Reliquary" by Ke Francis of Tupelo, Miss.

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3-8-12-85

PAPERART--Paper is spotlighted as an art form in an exhibit Sept. 1 through Nov. 3 at The Museum of Texas Tech University. This mixed media work is "Redneck Buddha" by Ke Francis of Tupelo, Miss.

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4-8-12-85

PAPER ART--Paper used as art is exhibited Sept. 1 through Nov. 3 at The Museum of Texas Tech University. This work, "Memory of An Unknown Writer," is by Jean Thickens Francis of Tupelo, Miss.

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5-8-13-85

LUBBOCK--Marion F. Baumgardner of West Lafayette, Ind., Kent Hance of Lubbock, Arch G. Lamb of Lubbock and Gerald R. Seemann of Hacienda Heights, Calif., have been named 1985 Distinguished Alumni by the Texas Tech University Ex-Students Association.

Baumgardner, director of the Laboratory for Application of Remote Sensing at Purdue University, was selected for pioneering agricultural applications of satellite remote sensing.

Hance, an attorney and three-term congressman, was named distinguished alumnus for his public service to his region, his state and his nation.

Lamb, a retired Lubbock County Commissioner and a long-time supporter of his alma mater, was chosen for his community service and for his lifetime contributions to Texas Tech.

Seemann, vice president and general manager, Developmental Sciences Astronics Division, Lear Siegler Inc., was recognized for his business and engineering expertise in aeronautical design and in unmanned aircraft.

The 1985 distinguished alumni will be honored during a luncheon at noon Oct. 4 in the Texas Tech University Center Ballroom. A reception for the honorees will begin at 11:30 a.m. in the University Center Courtyard. Cost of the luncheon is \$10.

Baumgardner received his bachelor's degree from Texas Tech in 1950. He holds a master's and a doctoral degree from Purdue University and an honorary doctorate from DePauw University.

Since 1958 he has been associated in various teaching, research and administrative positions with Purdue University.

He is a pioneer in using remote satellite sensing to study land areas for information crucial to agriculture. His work in remote sensing has helped map, survey and classify soils; locate land types suitable for livestock grazing and the lumber industry; determine soil erosion on cultivated lands and range lands; determine soils deficient in plant food nutrients; and identify disease and insect infestation of crops.

Baumgardner was named a distinguished alumnus of the Texas Tech College of Agricultural Sciences in 1983. He is a fellow in the American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America and the Soil Conservation Society of America.

Hance, a 1965 graduate, holds with Charles Stenholm the distinction of being the first Texas Tech graduate to serve in Congress. He and Stenholm were elected to Congress in 1978.

Hance's political career began in 1974 when he was elected to the Texas State Senate where he was involved in passing legislation providing anti-crime measures, tax relief, anti-bureaucracy laws and health care improvement.

In Congress Hance served a term on the Agriculture Committee and the Science and Technology Committee. During his second term he was appointed to the Ways and Means Committee and was instrumental in 1981 in passage of the nation's largest tax-cut bill.

Hance began his political career as a Democrat but changed his party affiliation to Republican earlier this year.

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He holds a law degree from the University of Texas. For five years he taught business law at Texas Tech and in 1973 was named an outstanding professor at the university.

Lamb, a member of the class of 1939, was a Lubbock County commissioner for 22 consecutive years, retiring from the commissioner's court in 1976.

Aside from being on the county's major highway committees, Lamb also worked for the establishment of the Lubbock County Hospital District which was an important factor in the creation of the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center.

Lamb's work to establish a city-county library, restore Carlisle's cemetery, and develop county roads brought him honors during his tenure as a commissioner, and he has also been cited as an alert watchdog of the people's money and as a model administrator.

Lamb is a farmer and investment manager who spends his spare time raising mules and restoring old farm equipment. He was a founder of the Saddle Tramps, a university spirit organization, and has a continuing interest in Texas Tech.

Seemann, a 1959 graduate in mechanical engineering, is the recipient of various outstanding academic awards, including the Distinguished Engineer designation from Texas Tech. He holds a master's degree from Oklahoma State University and a doctorate from Northwestern University.

Seemann has been active in research and development of astronic systems and unmanned aircraft. He was co-founder of Developmental Sciences Inc. and served as its president from 1970 until its acquisition in 1985 by Lear Siegler Inc.

He is vice president of the Developmental Sciences Astronic Division of Lear Siegler and has devoted his interest to unmanned vehicle systems, composite material products and studies in energy efficiency. He has also written more than 70 papers on unmanned vehicles and public transportation and has been a panelist on engineering and small business issues for both governmental and press forums.

Seemann is a member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and past national president of the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems.

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6-8-13-85

LUBBOCK--Persuading a finicky child to eat is a mealtime activity that can frustrate parents.

Children who turn up a nose at broccoli should not be forced to eat, but should be taught good eating habits through example, according to Clara M. McPherson, professor of food and nutrition at Texas Tech University.

"Children shouldn't be forced to eat, but neither should they get by with saying no to everything," McPherson said. "A child needs to take a bite of the food for educational purposes if not for nutritional needs."

Whether or not a person likes a certain food usually is less a physical problem than a mental attitude that begins in the home, McPherson said. The first step in persuading a child to try different foods is to have a positive attitude toward the food served, she said.

"You need to have an agreement that food is not discussed in a negative way at the table. Nobody says 'Yuk, I'm not eating that,' " she said.

Nutrition is the reason that children should learn to eat a variety of foods. The narrower a person's food choices, the greater the chance that person will have nutritional deficiencies, she said.

Parents often have fears that a finicky child is "starving and must have something to eat," McPherson said.

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What many parents don't realize is that growth slows at about two years of age. When growth slows, appetite slows also which accounts for a decrease in eating.

An important step in ensuring that a child has proper nutrition is establishing meal patterns, McPherson said. If no patterns are set, children will fill up on sweets and junk food between meals.

A common mistake is using food as a reward for children, she said. Children who are rewarded with food will learn to reward themselves with food -- a pattern that leads to overweight adults. Instead, parents should use an activity as a reward.

Although sweets are the object of much criticism, children should be exposed to them and taught how to handle them, McPherson said.

"Sooner or later they'll be exposed to sweets and pig out on them," she said.

Proportionately, children require the same nutrition as adults, McPherson noted. Extra nutrition is needed during times of rapid growth such as the first year of life and adolescence.

Children can be trained to have a healthy lifestyle by example, she said. They can be taught attitudes such as not eating a heavy meal and going to bed soon afterward. A heavy meal should be eaten early enough to burn calories before bed.

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7-8-13-85

LUBBOCK--A forger may be able to copy someone else's handwriting, but the type of pen used will cause a downfall, according to Texas Tech University physics Professor Roland Menzel.

Menzel, who is director of Texas Tech's Center for Forensic Studies, has developed a new technique to determine if a check or other document has been altered by examining the different fluorescent properties of the inks used.

Menzel's technique uses a solution of solvents and polymers to treat the questionable document. This solution enhances the different levels of fluorescence in inks which is then measured by a spectrometer. Menzel said a laser photograph can also be used to show examiners the fluorescent differences.

"In room light black ink is black ink," Menzel said. "But using my technique to bring out the subtleties the the eye cannot normally see, I can tell if a \$40 check has been altered to \$140 because different inks were used."

Menzel's forgery detection technique will work on all kinds and colors of inks. It also allows examiners to see what has been erased or otherwise obliterated from a document.

"If someone has changed the writing by adding to it or erasing parts of a document, we can tell," he said.

Menzel said comparing ink characteristics is not a new procedure. Law enforcement agencies have used infrared photography and, in recent years, laser photography to detect ink differences. Even with these techniques, some inks can still look the same.

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"Because I am using the treating solution and spectrometry to enhance the fluorescent properties, I can tell small subtleties the eye might miss using traditional methods," he said.

As for determining if a document is from another time period, Menzel was skeptical if his technique would work.

"Telling the age of inks is tricky," he said. "It is possible we'll find that inks manufactured many years ago have different components than inks have today. If that is true the spectroscopic measures may give us a clue."

While his technique may not be able to help date inks, it could be used to compare writing known to be from the same time period or person with that on the questionable document.

"If we can examine writing that we are positive is from the same era or person, then we may be able to say that there are enough spectroscopic differences that a buyer or collector should be cautious," Menzel said.

Menzel doesn't think his new technique will cut down on the number of forgeries that occur each year.

"I just hope there will be a tremendous increase in the number of forgers caught each year," he said.

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8-8-14-85

LUBBOCK--How much a horse is handled early in life can affect its learning ability, according to a researcher at Texas Tech University.

Animal Science Professor James C. Heird has concluded that a horse that becomes accustomed to humans early in life, should be better able to cope with new learning situations.

Heird's research has not only been tested in the confines of the laboratory, but his results have also been cowboy tested.

"You don't want to handle a young horse so much that it becomes a pet, but you do want it comfortable around people, well mannered and accepting of new situations," Heird said.

Horse learning ability studies are relatively new but have become popular as the demand for more versatile horses has increased, Heird said.

"The increased popularity of horses is evident by the fact their numbers have tripled in the last 20 years," Heird said. "But now people want horses to be more than strong and obedient, they want their horses to be athletic and able to learn new things quickly."

Heird's learning tests were inspired, in part, because the early management of horses varies so greatly. Some horses allowed to run free on large ranches have virtually no interaction with humans until it is time to train them. Others, raised on breeding farms, receive intense management and routine handling from birth, he said.

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In two separate maze tests, Heird found that young horses handled early not only had increased learning ability, but were less emotional.

The horses tested were handled in varying degrees from not at all to as much as five hours per week.

Those horses handled intermittently showed the most progress and greatest degree of learning. Those horses handled a great deal showed a high degree of learning ability, but tended to make more mistakes later in the test because they became bored with the task. Horses that had not been handled were poor learners easily distracted by outside stimulus.

While the maze tests were conclusive for Heird, the working cowboys on area ranches were still skeptical.

"After we conducted our maze tests, we had some cowboys say that was nice, but they weren't going to ride the horses in mazes," he said. "We gave them the same horses and asked them to score the horses for performance after two weeks. Their scores matched ours."

Heird also found that if horses are given a difficult task to learn first, they will learn quicker on subsequent tasks than if given a simple task first and then progressively more difficult tasks.

"What it amounts to is horses learn to learn when given difficult tasks first," he said.

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9-8-14-85

LUBBOCK--The Ranching Heritage Center will be alive with the sounds of music Sept. 21 during Ranch Day 1985.

Samplers from a West Texas musical drama, a fiddlers' contest and several other musical performances are scheduled 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the center, a 14-acre outdoor exhibit of The Museum of Texas Tech University.

Ranch Day is sponsored by the Ranching Heritage Association, a privately endowed organization, in conjunction with the National Golden Spur Award to be presented Sept. 20 to Marie Tyler of Bismarck, N.D. All Ranch Day events are free except for the barbecue luncheon which costs \$6 for adults and \$2.50 for children under 12.

The Crosby County Prairie Drama Association will present the samplers "Aunt Hank and the Postal Inspector" at 11 a.m. and "Cowboy Getting Ready for the Dance" at 1 p.m., both in the 6666 Barn.

The musical samplers are from the six-episode musical drama "God's Country" being produced in conjunction with the Texas Sesquicentennial and Crosby County's centennial next year. The musical is based on the events in the lives of Crosby County pioneers between 1879 and 1886.

Stinson Behlen, Slaton accordion and dulcimer maker, will play the instruments at 10 a.m. in the McKanna Parlor of the Devitt and Mallet Ranch Building.

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James Duke and Jesse White, both of Lubbock, will play the guitar 10 a.m. to noon at the chuckwagon and 1-4:30 p.m. on the porch of Las Escarbas.

The Singing Plainsmen will perform at 3:30 p.m. on the porch of the Barton House.

The fiddlers' contest, coordinated by Rick Sudduth of Crosbyton and other amateur fiddlers, will begin at 2 p.m. in the 6666 Barn.

Numerous other activities, including demonstrations of ranch chores and crafts, are scheduled throughout the day. Buildings at the site will be manned by Ranch Hosts, a volunteer organization headed by Dr. Robert Carr of Lubbock.

Included on the Ranch Day schedule is the annual meeting of the Ranching Heritage Association, a support group for the Ranching Heritage Center. Family memberships in the association cost \$20.

The Ranching Heritage Center traces the evolution of the nation's ranching industry through the authentic restoration of more than 30 ranch structures.

Ranch Day is the concluding event of National Golden Spur Award weekend. The National Golden Spur Award is presented annually to an individual for a significant lifetime of achievement in the livestock industry.

The award is sponsored by the American National CowBelles, American Quarter Horse, National Cattlemen's, National Wool Growers, Ranching Heritage, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers and the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers associations.

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10-8-14-85

LUBBOCK--Men and women in the business community can increase their understanding of modern business administration methods through the Certificate of Business Management Program at Texas Tech University.

Beginning with courses Sept. 9, the program will help business owners, managers and professionals advance their careers through a series of short-term evening courses. Courses are designed to concentrate on common problem areas in business organization and administration.

The program is sponsored by the Texas Tech Center for Professional Development and the American Management Association's Extension Institute.

Four courses will be offered during the September-October term. Each course is held one evening a week for five weeks from 6-9 p.m. Fall courses include: "How to Budget in a Service Organization," "How to Implement a Management Information System," "Getting Results with Time Management," and "Personal Financial Planning."

Because there will be no formal grading procedures, participants will use self assessment examinations in most courses.

Courses are structured to help each participant become acquainted with proven techniques and concepts of modern business administration. Courses will also help managers and business people pinpoint their own weaknesses and develop their business expertise.

Course fees are \$165 per course for each participant. The fee includes the cost of instruction and supplies. For more information or to register for any or all of the courses, call (806) 742-3170 or write the Center for Professional Development, College of Business Administration, Texas Tech University, P.O. Box 4550, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

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11-8-15-85

LUBBOCK--The maximum use of agricultural chemicals has produced the highest level of crop yields for Korean farmers, but cost them profits.

Agricultural economics Professor Hong Y. Lee said in the past two decades the use of pesticides in Korea has increased as efforts have been undertaken to raise the yields of agricultural products to self-sufficiency levels.

"As the standard of living in the country increased, the demand for rice, fresh vegetables, fruits and meat increased," Lee said. "Farmers were encouraged to employ the use of agricultural chemicals to help expand the yields from agricultural lands," he said.

Lee will use his appointment as a Fulbright scholar to study the economic efficiency of chemical use programs in Korea.

Lee will spend one year as a Fulbright exchange scholar and senior lecturer-researcher at Seoul National University. His term begins Sept. 1 and will end Aug. 31, 1986.

Besides the loss of profits, Lee said the extensive chemical use is polluting streams and rivers. The land and air around plants manufacturing agricultural chemicals have also become polluted from the emissions, he said.

"Agricultural extension agents have been encouraged to promote very heavy applications of chemicals to attain maximum output regardless of the economic consequences," Lee said. "In such cases, the level of agricultural chemicals was sufficient to push costs beyond the economic returns from those units."

In most cases economics dictates that the use of chemical be less than that required to obtain maximum crop yields, Lee said.

"Because of current practices, there is an urgent need for economic analysis which identifies those levels of production inputs that maximize profits for farmers and other sectors of the economy so further damage caused by excessive application of chemical will be avoided," he said.

During Lee's one-year appointment, he will also teach quantitative analysis and advanced agricultural marketing to graduate students in the Seoul National University College of Agriculture.

Lee said as the agricultural sector of the country advances, many changes in the production and marketing of agricultural production are inevitable.

"The international ramifications of changes in both production and marketing of Korean agricultural production must be identified. Korea needs more trained manpower to help formulate and execute new policies that are consistent with the modernization of its agricultural sector," he said.

A native of Seoul, Lee frequently travels to Korea to visit family. He has worked with the Korean Office of Rural Development and the Rural Economics Institute.

Tip Sheet
Week of August 18-24, 1985
12-8-16-85

IT'S OVER AGAIN--Final examinations for the second semester of summer school at Texas Tech University are Wednesday and Thursday, August 21 and 22. Registration for new students for the fall semester will be August 26-30. Classes start September 3. Contact UN&P for more information, 742-2136.

WHAT ABOUT THE OTHERS?--There are seven Americans still being held by terrorists in the Middle East. One of the hostages, Thomas Sutherland, is the brother-in-law of Texas Tech University law professor John S. Murray who suggests flaws in America's foreign policy. Contact Dr. Murray at 742-3786.

THE IMPORTANCE OF APPEARANCE--Texas Tech psychologist June Chiodo (pronounced key-yō-dō) suggests over-preoccupation with health and appearance may affect physical and psychological well-being. Contact Dr. Chiodo at 742-3711.

GOAT COAT FAD--The whims of fashion designers to use mohair affects the Texas goat industry suggests Texas Tech animal science professor Frank Craddock. Texas mohair accounts for about 95% of the nation's supply. Contact Dr. Craddock at 742-2514.

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