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# THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

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## Harms named new dean of architecture

by KENDRA CASEY  
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

Following a year-long search for a permanent dean at Texas Tech's College of Architecture, Martin J. Harms was named dean of the college on Friday.

Harms, along with Bob Filpot, was recommended for the position to Don Haragan, executive vice president and provost, earlier in the month.

Harms, a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Royal Institute of British Architects, will replace Michael Jones, who is currently acting as dean.

Harms graduated from the University of Liverpool in England in 1962 with a bachelor's degree in architecture and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania with a master's degree in architecture.

He currently is completing his doctorate degree at the University of Pennsylvania where he worked on his dissertation titled, "1770, 1870, 1970: Transactional Aspects of Architectural Technology in Three Philadelphia Buildings." He also is a senior associate at MPB Architects in Philadelphia.

Harms' experience at the university level includes a visiting professorship in the department of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania from 1983 to 1987, chairman of the architecture department and associate professorship in the School of Design at North Carolina State University at Raleigh from 1979 to 1983 and assistant professor in the department of architecture at Cornell University from 1973 to 1979.

He also was a visiting associate professor at the School of Architecture and Environmental Design at California Polytechnic State University and student supervisor in the department of architecture at Cambridge University in England.

Harms is a registered architect in Pennsylvania, North Carolina and the United Kingdom as well as a member of the U.S. Institute for Theater Technology and the Society for College and University Planning.

His awards include the National AIA/ALA Award for Excellence in Library Design in 1989 and a National Endowment for the Arts Individual Project Fellowship in 1985 for his dissertation.



### Somebody's watching you

Elvis Costello, far right poster, keeps a close eye on Stephanie Gordon, far left, a freshman pre-med major from San Antonio, and Chris Mathews, a freshman business administration major from Dal-

las, Monday afternoon at the poster sale in the University Center Ballroom. Various rock 'n' roll posters will be on sale in the ballroom through Wednesday.

## United Way kicks off fund raising campaign

by KEVIN CASAS  
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

The United Way foundation will kick off its 1991 fund raising campaign today after completing three training sessions for Texas Tech employees last week.

"The sessions taught logistics of running the campaign and certain skills," said Denise Jackson, director of corporate and foundation relations for the Office of Development at Tech.

The sessions were designed to teach Tech employees how to accomplish their goals for the fund raiser.

The campaign raises money for the United Way's support groups such as the American Red Cross, the Lubbock Rape Crisis Center, and the Boys and Girls Clubs.

The fund-raising campaign will continue through Nov. 8.

Tech raised approximately \$208,000 for the United Way last year, and has set this year's goal at \$153,000.

Employees from the Health Science Center and the university will participate in the campaign.

"The training is important to the campaign," said Jim Bob Jones, director of alumni and Health Science Center relations.

Jones explained the ACE system, which is a method that teaches volunteers to have attitude, commitment and enthusiasm in order for the campaign to succeed.

"If they (the United Way volunteers) have these things this will be a successful campaign," Jones said.

The sessions went "great" according to Jones and the United Way is hoping for a successful campaign.

"The Health Science Center's goal is \$45,000 and they raised \$70,000 last year," Jones commented.

The United Way's goal is \$3,393,678 and with the help of Tech, Fran Scott, a representative for United Way, expects that the agency will succeed.

The Lubbock Rape Crisis Center relies on the United Way for 99 percent of its funds.

This year, 77 percent of the American Red Cross' budget will come from the United Way, and Big Brothers/Big Sisters budget will see 84 percent.

Other charities that function as a result of the United Way are the Family Service Association, the Volunteer Center, the Boys and Girls Clubs and Guadalupe/Parkway.

Many other associations rely on donations from the United Way.

## Maid of Cotton Pageant recruiting participants

by KENDRA CASEY  
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

Coordinators of the South Plains Maid of Cotton Pageant are recruiting women to participate in this year's pageant to be held Oct. 15-16.

The Maid of Cotton serves as an ambassador for the South Plains' cotton industry and acts as a public relations figure in order to promote cotton from the South Plains.

She is expected to speak at various public and private engagements as well as participate in community events such as parades and fashion shows.

"You've got to love people," said Kara Stalcup, 1991 South Plains Maid of Cotton.

Stalcup said during her reign, she traveled extensively throughout Texas and to Washington, D.C., and said part of her responsibilities as the South Plains Maid of Cotton is to educate

people on the usefulness of cotton.

Because the Maid of Cotton comes in contact with various individuals in the cotton industry and the community, she must be enthusiastic, he said.

The pageant is not a beauty pageant, said Camille David Brazell, chairman of the 1992 South Plains Maid of Cotton pageant.

There are no physical requirements and contestants are not required to participate in such events as bathing suit contests, Brazell added.

Brazell, who also is in charge of recruiting girls for the 1992 pageant, said they are looking for girls who are outgoing and willing to be a public representative for the South Plains cotton industry.

In order to be eligible to compete in the pageant, girls must be between the ages of 19 and 23, single and live in a cotton-producing area.

Texas Tech students whose home-

towns are not in cotton-producing areas are eligible to compete because they reside on the South Plains during the school year.

Stalcup and Brazell said contestants do not need to know anything about cotton before entering the contest; the winner will be educated about the cotton industry after she is selected as Maid of Cotton.

The winner of the pageant will represent the South Plains later in the year at the national Maid of Cotton Pageant.

Stalcup is a graduate student at Tech and placed as one of the top five contestants at the national level.

She said judges are looking for someone who is down-to-earth and someone with which the public can relate. Students who want to participate in this year's pageant can attend the meeting Wednesday at 5:30 p.m. at the Residence Inn.

### CAMPUS REPORT

## Police say DWIs increase when students return to school



by JENNIFER SANDER  
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

This year, the number of driving while intoxicated arrests in Lubbock and on the Texas Tech campus has remained about the same as compared to last year's arrests, according to Floyd Price of the Lubbock Police Department and Gene Minnick of the University Police Department.

"Last year we had 445 DWI arrests, and this year we only had two more, so things have stayed relatively status quo," Price said.

Minnick said that DWI arrests are a problem on the Tech campus. There were 20 DWI arrests from January to June 1991.

Price said a large number of DWI arrests are college students.

"These college students will go out to the bars, fraternity or sorority parties, get plastered and then drive home," he said. "The number of DWIs always increases when college students are in."

Price said the "hard core" drinkers are the ones who get caught on the highways, but the college students usually get caught driving drunk in town.

The law states that a person is legally intoxicated with an alcohol concentration of .10 in their blood, breath or urine.

A police officer must have a probable cause to stop car for DWI. Police officers look for indicators such as swerving or driving too fast or too slow.

Once stopped, the officer may ask

the driver to perform a field sobriety test. If the driver is intoxicated he is arrested, handcuffed, taken to the police department and given a breath test.

His car is also towed at the offender's expense.

If the driver injures someone in an accident, a blood sample may be required and the driver's license is automatically suspended at the time of arrest whether or not an injury occurs.

"The actual punishment depends on the person's record," Price said. "If he has been arrested for any crimes involving alcohol before, then the punishment is more severe. The crime is a misdemeanor and is a felony if life is involved."

"The problems have only just begun when they pick you up," Price said. "The officer will carry you down to the station, and stick you in a drunk tank with other drunks. Drunk tanks are not a pretty sight. There is no bathroom, bed, or seats; just a cold room with a drain in the middle of the floor. Anything can happen in a room with a bunch of drunks and a person has to stay in there a minimum of two hours."

A common belief is that a number of DWI offenders are dismissed because officers are too lazy to perform the paperwork that goes along with the arrests, Price said.

"Paperwork is not a contributing factor to letting people go," Price said. "A lot of times, a person is pulled over, but not drunk. Maybe they are on medication or just swerved for other reasons besides alcohol."

"A lot of times, we just call someone else to pick them up and people see us do that and think we let a drunk go," he said. "An officer is not going to let a drunk driver go because if they injure or kill a person, the officer will also be responsible for the act."

LPD has implemented a special DWI patrol. In addition to watching for DWI offenders, a camera is placed in several patrol cars that allows officers to see what is going on and hear what is being said in vehicles after the car has been stopped. LPD has four cars with these cameras.

UPD recently purchased two of these cameras. Officers were sent to a training session to learn how to operate the cameras and will be used as soon as they are installed.

The cameras are a good tool for courts and conviction, Price said.

"A camera will not lie," he said. "When the car is stopped, the camera will record the persons' actions and speech. Now we will have the actual proof that we did not have before. A lot of times a person is not as drunk when they are put in jail as they were when stopped. These cameras will be able to prove that."

Price said many college students that are away for the first time let things get out of hand. Students should begin taking responsibility for their actions so that they will not experience any trouble, such as DWI arrests.

"Most kids feel like life is built in cement," Price said. "They think they will stay young forever."

### Good Morning!

#### News

The average college student lives 400 miles from home, and long distance phone services can be an important part of their college life. College students are the majority of customers for most long-distance phone services, says Linda Evans, public relations manager for AT&T.

page 3

#### Features

Sharp corners, plastic sleeves and the newest edition of the Beckett Baseball price guide are all terms commonly used with baseball card collecting, a past-time that is quickly becoming a profitable hobby.

page 5

#### Sports

Texas Tech football coach Spike Dykes says there is no excuse for the way the Red Raiders played last Saturday in Tech's 22-17 loss to Wyoming and one thing he says the Raiders will have to improve upon as they prepare for Saturday's Southwest Conference opener against TCU is their team enthusiasm.

page 6

#### Weather

The rains may be over for the time being, as today's forecast calls for mostly cloudy skies in the morning, decreasing in the afternoon. The high will be in the mid 60s, with winds out of the north at 15-25 mph and gusty. Tonight will be mostly fair with a low in the mid 40s.

# OPINION

September 24, 1991

Page 2

## T'ain't enough water in Lubbock to support flora, fauna, humankind



Geoff Cunfer

Every environment has certain limiting factors which determine what kind of and how much life it can support. Lubbock sits in the middle of the southern high plains. It was once short grass prairie, and will be again one day. The most important limiting factor for human beings in this environment is rainfall. Lubbock gets, on the average, about 18 inches of rain a year. Even with such a limited amount of water, the prairie can sustain a very rich diversity of lifeforms. Unfortunately, humans practicing large scale industrial agriculture are probably not among them.

It may seem surprising, considering the unusually wet year we've had in 1991, but Lubbock's normal rainfall per year is not close to enough water to support the vast crops of non-native cotton and grains grown in the panhandle, nor the hundreds of thousands of people living here. So where does the extra water come from? The answer is a huge underground lake known as the Ogallala Aquifer. It lies underneath six prairie states and has been fed by runoff and snowmelt from the Rocky Mountains for millions of years. This underground water supply has allowed us to quench the thirst of the people and crops of the Southern Plains for the past 50 years. Before the arrival of Anglos in this area, Native American populations were held to perhaps a few thousand mobile hunter-gatherers; although Indians had long since refined agricultural techniques, they did not have access to the water deep underground. Early white pioneers who tried dryland farming on the plains were spectacularly unsuccessful. After a few lucky wet years, the inevitable drought cycle returned, and in the 1930s the plains turned into the Dust Bowl. Millions of tons of fertile soil blew across the continent and mass production agriculture collapsed. We still hadn't figured out how to tap the Ogallala.

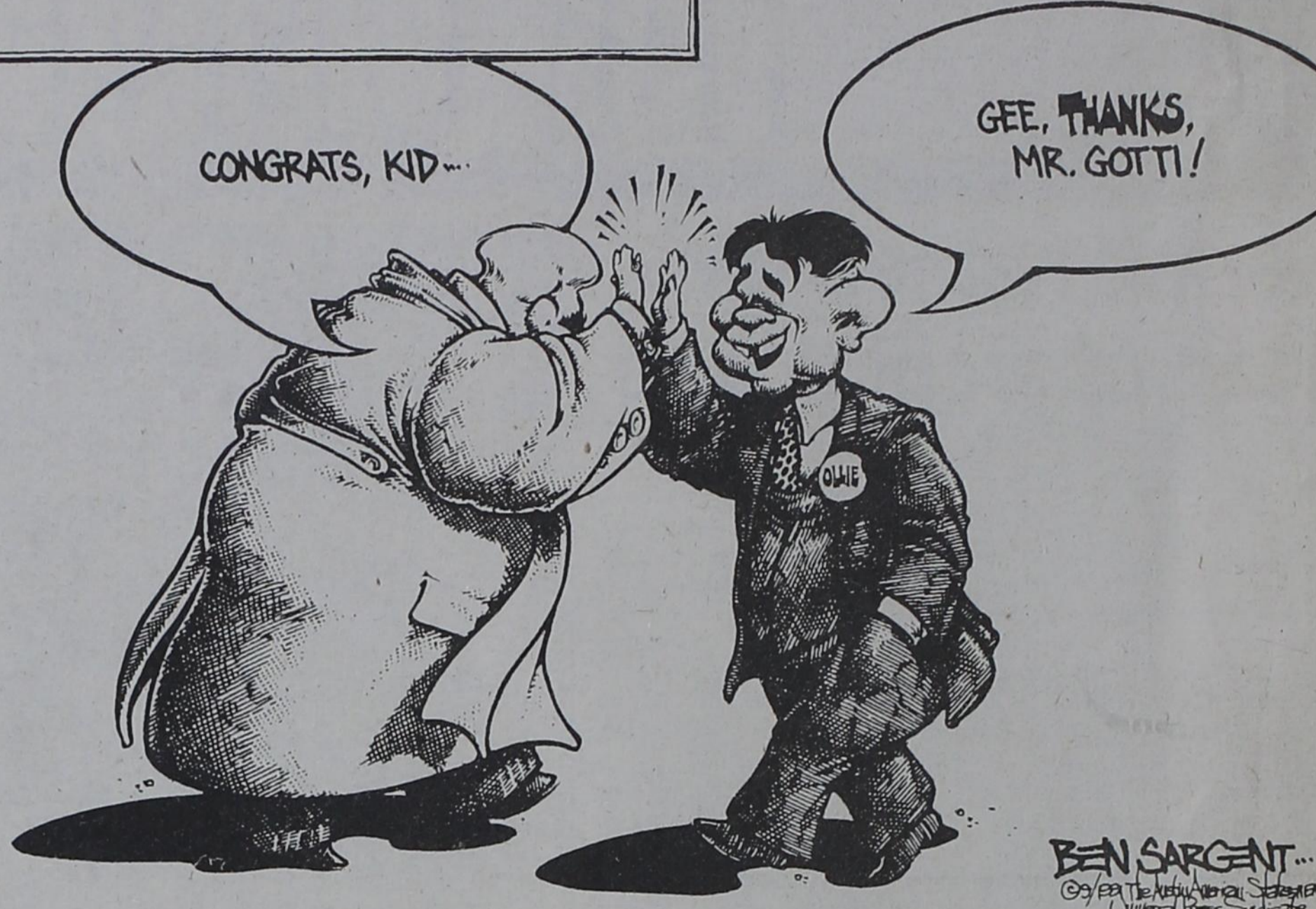
But by the '40s deep drilling allowed farmers on the plains to irrigate, and we've been sucking up the water and turning it into profits at a frenzied pace ever since. It sounds as if modern technology has solved all of our problems, but this is not so. We are using up the aquifer; it is running out and will not be replenished for many centuries. Over the past 50 years, test wells all over the southern plains have monitored aquifer levels, and they have reported a steady depletion of reserves. An illustration of this trend is Parmer County, Texas. The average depth underground to water has been recorded each year. In 1942 it was necessary to drill 140 feet deep, in 1958, 170 feet, and by 1970, 240 feet. The level of water had receded by 100 feet in only 28 years. This is not a unique case; in the years 1965-1974, the water level in Bailey County dropped an average of 13 feet each year. Castro County dropped 25 feet per year, Crosby County 14, Deaf Smith County 18, and Lubbock County 6. The statistics for the panhandle are uniformly bad.

Obviously, this cannot last. Although the Ogallala Aquifer may seem vast, it isn't endless. What took millions of years to secret away we are consuming in a matter of decades. And when it is gone, we will be left with a thirsty, inflated local population and a world market hungry for cotton and grain that we can no longer supply. What steps should we be taking to mitigate this problem? I have a few ideas.

First, we need to acknowledge that we are currently supporting an unsustainably large population in a limited environment. It is time to begin reducing the number of people living here. Lubbock, for example, is still encouraging endless growth. New industry, new business, more people will just exacerbate the coming crisis. We have to realize that 5 percent growth cannot go on indefinitely. We also are in desperate need of agricultural reform. Crop sizes need to be scaled back. Perhaps some farms can be converted to crops with a substantially lower water requirement, but we must face the difficult fact that much land will no longer be capable of production at all. Currently, there are no restrictions on how much water can be pumped on private land. Private property must, in this case, be subordinated to the common interest. Finally, citizens can cut the amount of water they consume from day to day. Turn off your taps and stop watering your lawns eight months out of the year. If it can't live on the water that falls out of the sky, it shouldn't be here. It may already be too late to prevent catastrophe; on the other hand, maybe wise change will pull us back from the brink. We simply need to learn our limits.

Geoff Cunfer is a graduate student in the department of history.

ANOTHER FAMOUS DEFENDANT SPRUNG ON A TECHNICALITY, HIS CONTEMPT FOR AMERICAN LAW AND GOVERNMENT INTACT....



BEN SARGENT...  
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## Supreme Court becoming too statist



Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A great misunderstanding — a great irony — underlies

the political debate about the Supreme Court. It needs illumination as Senate hearings on the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas get under way.

President Bush and others on his side say they want a "conservative" court, one that merely interprets the law and not "legislates." They cheer the extent to which the present court already fits their model. They want more of the same, and expect it from Thomas.

But look at the record of the Supreme Court as the new majority consolidated its position last term. What you see is a court bent on building up the centralized power of the president, allowing him to rewrite statutes and to use the court for end runs around Congress. A court weakening the protection of individuals from the power of the state.

In short, it is increasingly a statist court. And that is the opposite of what the conservatives who wrote the American Constitution had in mind. It is the opposite of what

political conservatives have wanted of the Supreme Court through most of its history.

The framers of the Constitution feared centralized government power. They had experienced George III and did not want a new American version of his tyranny. They equally feared the passions of a populist majority.

It was for those reasons that the Constitution had all its checks and balances built into it: the separation of powers between Congress and the executive, for one. And it was for those reasons that a Bill of Rights protecting individuals was added to the Constitution 200 years ago.

The balance of powers has been tilted out of recognition by a device of the present court. As a rule of how to interpret statutes, it has said that it will ordinarily follow the interpretation put on them by executive officials. That applies even when officials change the interpretation and turn the meaning of a law upside down.

The case in point is last year's 5-4 decision in *Rust v. Sullivan*. In 1970 Congress passed a law authorizing federal funds for family-planning clinics. For 17 years the law was interpreted to let doctors in those clinics give patients information on abortion.

Then, in 1988, a Reagan administration official issued regulations that forbade the doctors to mention abortion or even to give patients the name of an outside doctor who would discuss it. It was a novel executive interpretation of the 1970 law, not easy to justify in the words of the statute, but the Supreme Court upheld the regulation.

Moreover, the court ignored its established practice of construing statutes to avoid possible violations of constitutional rights — in this case the doctor's right to free speech. It found the ban on mentioning abortion constitutional thus indicating the remarkable doctrine that whenever the government aids an institution it can dictate what anyone there may say.

Affirmation action provides another example. In 1971 in the *Griggs* case, the court held that employment tests were suspect under civil rights laws when they produced racial disparities.

The *Griggs* ruling was widely applied, and accepted in industry. There was no chance that congress would change it by legislation. So the Reagan administration challenged it in the Supreme Court, and in 1989 the court changed its mind and adopted the new executive reading of the statute.

Since 1989 Congress has tried to pass legislation restoring the *Griggs* standard. But now President Bush can thwart a majority by using his veto, and he has done so. Thus the Supreme Court has greatly increased the president's power on the issue.

For political conservatives to praise that kind of Supreme Court has a special historical irony. When Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal came along in the 1930s, conservatives fiercely resisted the practice of Congress delegating to the president the right to issue regulations under general legislative mandates.

President Bush and his right-wing supporters say they want "strict construction" of the law by judges. It is a transparently cynical claim. What they want, and what they are getting, is a Supreme Court that will increase presidential power and carry out the political agenda of the racial right.

It would be more honest of the president to say that that is his goal: an activist right-wing court, a statist court. Then the sovereign public could decide whether that is the Supreme Court it wants.

Anthony Lewis is a columnist for the *New York Times News Service*. ©1991 NYTNS.

## You needn't know how to balance a checkbook to know U.S. economy is in a slump



Tom Wicker

When will President Bush stop telling us all's well with the economy, when anyone with bills to pay knows better? When, if ever, will he get on with the real task before him — putting Americans back to work and restoring their prosperity?

The recession's over, the White House insists. Baloney. Jobs are disappearing, layoffs are up, consumption is down, unemployment is nearly 7 percent, retail sales are lagging, real estate is a disaster area, banks are failing, credit is tight, wages are stagnant, and among 16- to 19-year-olds only half — the lowest level in two decades — hold or are even looking for jobs.

Last year's budget agreement with Congress, it says here, got a grip on the federal deficit. More baloney. The Congressional Budget Office has just announced that despite stringent spending limits, new taxes and the alleged end of the recession, the deficit will rise from \$279 billion in fiscal 1991 to \$362 billion next year.

Even the president's own budget director concedes the deficit will reach \$348 billion; and in that neighborhood that's a distinction without much difference. So the prospect is that the geniuses who gave you the recession and the deficit will now raise your taxes and cut spending again, both deflationary steps, in holy pursuit of that elusive Grail, a balanced budget.

From New England to California, moreover, states and cities have been hard-hit on one side by recession-depleted revenues, and

smashed on the other by drastically reduced federal aid. The result is a triple disaster — rising state and local taxes, declining state and local services and extensive worker layoffs. Does anyone believe that this combination will not have further depressing impact on an economy already gasping for breath? The Federal Reserve, another source of fatuous reassurance, periodically belies its own words with minor and inadequate cuts in interest rates, which may or may not make it slightly easier for Main Street to get loans; but which do little to restore the necessary economic confidence of those who are now afraid to start or expand a business, even if they could get a loan. And where did the myth come from that conservatives handle the economy more capably than liberals? Jeff Madrick, a business correspondent for NBC News,

pointed out in an Op-Ed article for *The New York Times* on Aug 14 that during the 11 years since Ronald Reagan's election, real gross national product is up only about 30 percent. During the terms of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and the first three years of Richard Nixon, the 11-year gain in real GNP was almost 50 percent.

So here's an unorthodox program to renew American prosperity — one that can hardly produce worse results than the pious economic orthodoxies the nation has followed right out the window:

- Let's stop worrying so much about the deficit, a vastly overstated threat, and invest, for a change, in America and the American people.

- Let's stop fretting about the supposedly imminent return of inflation and see what the combination of sharply reduced interest rates and increased public spending can

do. Specifically, let's invest — or prime the pump, if you insist — by pouring billions into infrastructure, building and repairing roads, bridges, sewers, city streets, public works of all kind; this is not only a needed program itself, but it will put

people to work as nothing has done since the construction of the interstate highway system in the 1950s (and not incidentally, it will train thousands of idle, mostly hopeless Americans in essential, marketable skills).

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## Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



### THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

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 FACULTY/STAFF: Faculty and staff may submit letters to the editor via campus mail (Mail Stop 3081). Please include a copy of a picture identification card (e.g. driver's license), Tech telephone number and home phone number.  
 The editor reserves the right to edit and/or hold from publication any letter. Letters will be edited for spelling, grammar, punctuation and space.

# Long-distance company gives tips to students

by JENNIFER SANDER  
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

College students are the majority of customers for most long-distance phone services, said Linda Evans, public relations manager for AT&T. Because the average college student lives more than 400 miles from home, long-distance can be an important part of their college life, she said.

Many students are unaware of the conditions many long-distance companies have, and find themselves in trouble when it comes to paying bills or making calls from places other than the home, Evans said.

Many airports, hotels, gas stations and other public phone locations sign contracts with long-distance companies that charge up to 300 percent more than some major companies. Unexpectedly high long-distance charges can be avoided by taking

precautions.

"A caller should listen for the name of the long-distance company they want to use before enter a calling card number or money," Evans said.

"You can't always be sure a company will carry your call unless you

Protecting calling card numbers is also becoming a widespread problem, Evans said. Frequently, telephone credit card numbers are used by people other than the owners. Several precautions can be taken to ensure protection of a card.

lege students, and anyone possessing a telephone credit card, should guard their card as they would any other credit card. You need to be especially aware in public places so others cannot read the number over your shoulder. Make sure you always look around you before using it. Better yet, memorize it."

Evans suggested to call the long-distance company immediately to report a lost or stolen credit card. On campus, the same precautions should be taken as when traveling. Consider separate billings plans from roommates. The bill will list who made each call and how much each roommate owes.

Evans said college students are a big market for most major long distance companies and love to hear the students comments and suggestions. She said because of this, students should be catered to and given the most convenient service.

*... anyone possessing a telephone credit card should guard their card as they would any other credit card.*

— Linda Evans

hear that company's name from the operator."

An access code is also a good way to double check long-distance calls, she said. If it is difficult to reach the company desired, call the company serving that phone and ask what the charges will be, then decide which company to use.

"Using others' credit card numbers is becoming an increasing problem," Evans said. "It is mostly in the large metropolitan areas, but the problem is increasing in smaller areas. This is something students should be aware of."

"Crooks see credit cards as a way to make a quick buck," she said. "Col-

# NEWS

September 24, 1991 The University Daily 3

## Campus briefs

### Speech convention to be held in October

The 66th annual Texas Speech Communication Convention will be held Oct. 2-5 at the Holiday Inn Civic Center and Lubbock Memorial Civic Center.

The professional networking, educational seminar will feature speaker T. Richard Cheatham, dean of Fine Arts and Communication at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos.

### Homecoming queen elections today

Elections for Homecoming queen will be held from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. today in various buildings on campus, and from 9 a.m.-7 p.m. today in the University Center.

They will be in the engineering, Holden Hall, agricultural science, architecture, business administration, education, home economics, law, and the Health Science Center buildings. Homecoming queen nominees will be presented at noon today in the UC Courtyard.

3216 4th Street across from the Tech Museum 762-3040



Happy Hour: 4-7, 9-11

## Live Music Tonight! "Texas Belairs"

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# COME AND GET IT!

Pick up your copy of the 1991 La Ventana Yearbook this week in the UC Room 209 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.



Sunday morning. Sixteen students and two professors stand in the dimly lit parking lot behind Holden Hall waiting for 6:30 a.m. to arrive. Clad in jeans, T-shirts and tennis shoes, some stand alone or in groups of two, drinking Big Gulps, Diet Cokes or coffee. Others stand away from the rest of the group, hands in their pockets, watching the towing of a jeep across the street.

The parking lot is quiet except for the faint rustle of leaves and an occasional bit of small talk. 6:30 arrives.

"OK, we'll go ahead and start," said Grant D. Hall, archaeologist and assistant professor of anthropology.

He and 17 others head toward the seven cars they will be taking, ready to embark on one of two field trips to the site of the Lake Alan Henry Dam and Reservoir in Justiceburg. They will be assisting a crew of eight professional archaeologists in the excavation of two prehistoric Indian and early historic sites that will be destroyed when the water supply reservoir is completed in the first half of 1993.

The city of Lubbock, which is building the reservoir, has been funding professional archaeological investigations at Justiceburg for several years. The reservoir is located 60 miles southeast of Lubbock along U.S. Highway 84 between Post and Snyder.

The team of archaeologists from Prewitt & Associates, Inc., an Austin-based archaeological consulting firm, has been working at the reservoir for the past two years. They started the field work this year in June and will complete it by the end of September. They will return to the site for the last time next summer for two to three months.

Hall advises the group to follow him to the reservoir because "if you blink your eye, you'll miss Justiceburg." He plans on a stop at a convenience store in Post for the hour and fifteen-minute trip to the sites.

"There are lots of trees, so you can sneak out later in the day. The convenience store is not the last chance for relief," he assures those who are beginning to form questions in their minds.

The students participating in the excavation are a mixture of people actually interested in archaeology and people solely interested in boosting their grade with a few extra points.

Jami Scarbrough, a junior pre-pharmacy major, views the five points of extra credit as enough reason to go.

"I've never done anything like this before," she said. "It's a new adventure. But I don't think I will get interested in this at all. This is not my field. Anything to do with bones..." She makes a face. The message is understood.

"With some people that's all they'll get out of it — extra credit. But a few of them will get interested in it," Hall said. He is well aware that archaeology is not for everyone.

James Kelley, a sophomore pre-nursing major, is one student who is interested in archaeology. Although he does not plan on making it a career, he said that he will most likely be a "backseat archaeologist."

"I've always liked archaeology. My dad kind of got me interested in it," he said. "It's just a lot of fun for me. I'd love to go down to South America and discover some Aztec civilization. It's kind of fascinating."

Among the students who came out to learn a little more of the archaeology field is Philip Dennis, a professor of anthropology. Two of his students are participating in the field trip for

extra credit.

"I like to encourage students to get off campus and do field projects. There is a lot of popular interest," he said.

This popular interest can sometimes be destructive.

"Professional archaeologists discourage people from digging up things on their own," Dennis said. "There is a careful technique. People destroy the knowledge if they dig with shovels. They are just after the goodies. Archaeologists are interested in the knowledge. They sample very carefully and they sample very little."

Douglas Boyd, project archaeologist for one of the two sites that are being excavated, agrees.

"When people who are not trained go out and dig for artifacts, they are destroying evidence. Unknowingly, they take a valuable piece of evidence and destroy it, and all you're left with is the pretty artifact that sits on somebody's mantle," he said.

"For instance, over in a valley in New Mexico, the pots that come out of those sites are so valuable that they bulldoze entire sites just for the pots," Boyd said. "Lots of people pay tens of thousands of dollars to get those pots. But they're destroying an entire culture."

"We're left, as archaeologists, trying to sift through the bulldozed pueblos to understand the people. If you had that same pueblo excavated properly, not only would you have the pots, but you would have all the other cultural items that they used. You would have the whole story, versus the pots,"



Hans Leo, a sophomore anthropology student from Wilhelmshaven, Germany, examines a pottery shard he has found using the dry-screening method. The dirt that is being screened comes from a dig that was done in 1988.

Boyd said.

8 a.m. The group arrives in Justiceburg. The main road to the reservoir, an unpaved bumpy road that runs along the northside of the lake, stretches on and on past green trees and brush, windmills, barbed wire fences and small winding hills, until at last it ends. The crew of archaeologists, as well as a number of bulldozers, cranes and various other construction equipment, greet the group. They still have not arrived at the sites.

Before the group goes any further, they have to decide which cars can make it down to the sites because the heavy rain on Friday left the ground too muddy to drive through.

"Once there, this will be perfect conditions," Hall said. "The soil will be nice and soft. Last time we were here they kept having to wet it down because it was sunbaked."

A few students park their cars and squeeze into an archaeologists' Suburban. Some reluctantly hop into the back of a pickup truck. And the group is on their way again. This time winding through muddy roads overflowing with water. They stare out their windows at the towering number of construction equipment, perhaps imagining the tremendous amount of earth moving done in a 20 hour work day, made possible by three different shifts.



Phil Dennis, left, a professor in the anthropology department, and David Cross, a sophomore general studies major, are shown how to

measure the exact location of a sandstone artifact by Debra Beene, a contract archeologist from Austin.

Finally they arrive at the first site, 41KT51. It is the 51st site recorded in Kent County. The "41" denotes Texas. Half of the students will work at this site under the direction of three field archaeologists and Jay Peck, the project archaeologist for this particular site. Two dove hunters riding on all-terrain vehicles maneuver past the convoy as the students get out. "It's

protohistoric site that was from somewhere between the time period of 1650 and 1750 A.D., he said. They have found a continuous scatter of artifacts and some features from that time period that indicate a bison hunting group camped at the site for one to four or five seasons.

Some of the features they have found are hearths, ash dumps where the hunting group dumped what they cleaned out of the hearths, many post molds and a few rock clusters, which are some kind of cooking features. Boyd said the post molds, molds of decomposed wooden posts, were probably used as drying racks or for stretching hide.

The most common artifacts the archaeologists are finding is pottery, he said. Most of the pottery is New Mexican ceramics, which were tradeware from the Pueblo Indians.

"I hate to try and assign a cultural affiliation to the people because we won't ever know for sure," Boyd said. "But it's a fair guess that these people were Apaches in this area, just prior to the coming of the Comanches."

He said because the Comanches had better access to horses and to French guns, the time period is marked somewhere around 1750. Boyd said shortly after 1750, the Comanches pushed into the area, and the Apaches were pushed all the way down into Central Texas and eventually over into New Mexico.

"We won't ever know for sure but that's our best guess based on the types of pottery we're finding and a lot of ethnographic evidence suggesting that the Apaches were the main group trading with the Pueblo Indians in that 1650 to 1750 time period," Boyd said.

The students break up into groups and wander off to find the archaeologist they are working with. A few students work on the post molds with Ann Jung, an archaeologist since 1987.

They look for burn molds, places where the post was burned, by lightly shaving the ground with a shovel. A burn mold will make a diffused circle concentration of discoloration, said Debra Beene, an archaeologist and graduate student at The University of Texas. If the discoloration is consistent, there is a suspicion that it may be a post mold, and a trowel is then used to carefully uncover the mold, she said.

Dennis and some students work with Beene and Wayne Chesser, an off and on archaeologist since 1973. They also shave the ground with shovels and trowels, but they are looking for other artifacts, such as shards or pieces of pottery.

Although the archaeologists can only map what they find in place, usually the bigger artifacts, they record everything they find, Beene said. Often they do not find all the small artifacts that are in their shavings. For this reason, the shavings are saved in a bucket, where the soil will later go through a water screening process at the edge of a creek bank. The dirt is dumped into a table screen that stands on two sawhorses, and is then sprayed with water.

"You have to be careful or you'll cut yourself," Chesser said. "The little flakes sticking straight up are just like razor blades." He said a lot of information they do not find, even in the water screening process, will later turn up in a lab. For every month of field work, generally six months is spent in the lab, Beene said.

*I think it's important to work in Texas because a lot of students grew up here and they don't know their heritage or history.*

— Ann Jung

Separated from the rest of the group, Hall works with three of his students at a table screen, screening buckets of dirt dug up by the archaeologists. They are looking for pieces of pottery or anything that might have a cultural context, said Hans Leo, a sophomore anthropology major.

"I like to imagine when I find things that you can almost picture the Comanches sitting up here," Hall tells the students as he works the cool dirt and clay through the screen with his hands.

"That's what I wonder about — what it looked like," said Wade Martin, a senior English major. He found a scorpion and a millipede as well as a few pieces of pottery using his trowel.

Hall said it is important for those interested in archaeology to participate in excavations such as these.

"You need some kind of experience that shows that you're not just coming in out of the cold," he said. "Usually all it takes to be able to go into archaeology is to say you went to so and so's field school or you volunteered for an excavation."

She said there are now more opportunities for archaeologists because the environmental laws to protect cultural resources has resulted in more private firms. "We appreciate all the extra help we can get because we're running out of time," Beene said. "This also gives students a chance to see an excavation in progress. This is what they'll be doing once they get started professionally. This is it."

"I think it's fantastic," Chesser said. "It makes me stop and think about what I need to be doing. And it gives me a good feeling trying to help people

learn and get interested in something like this. It's a good break."

Boyd said out of all the students participating in the site, he thinks two or three are serious and will probably become professional archaeologists.

"It's not for everyone," he said. "It's hard and tedious work. Some like it, some don't. I never grew out of the sandbox," he jokes.

Jami Scar is definitely one student who will not be participating in future excavations.

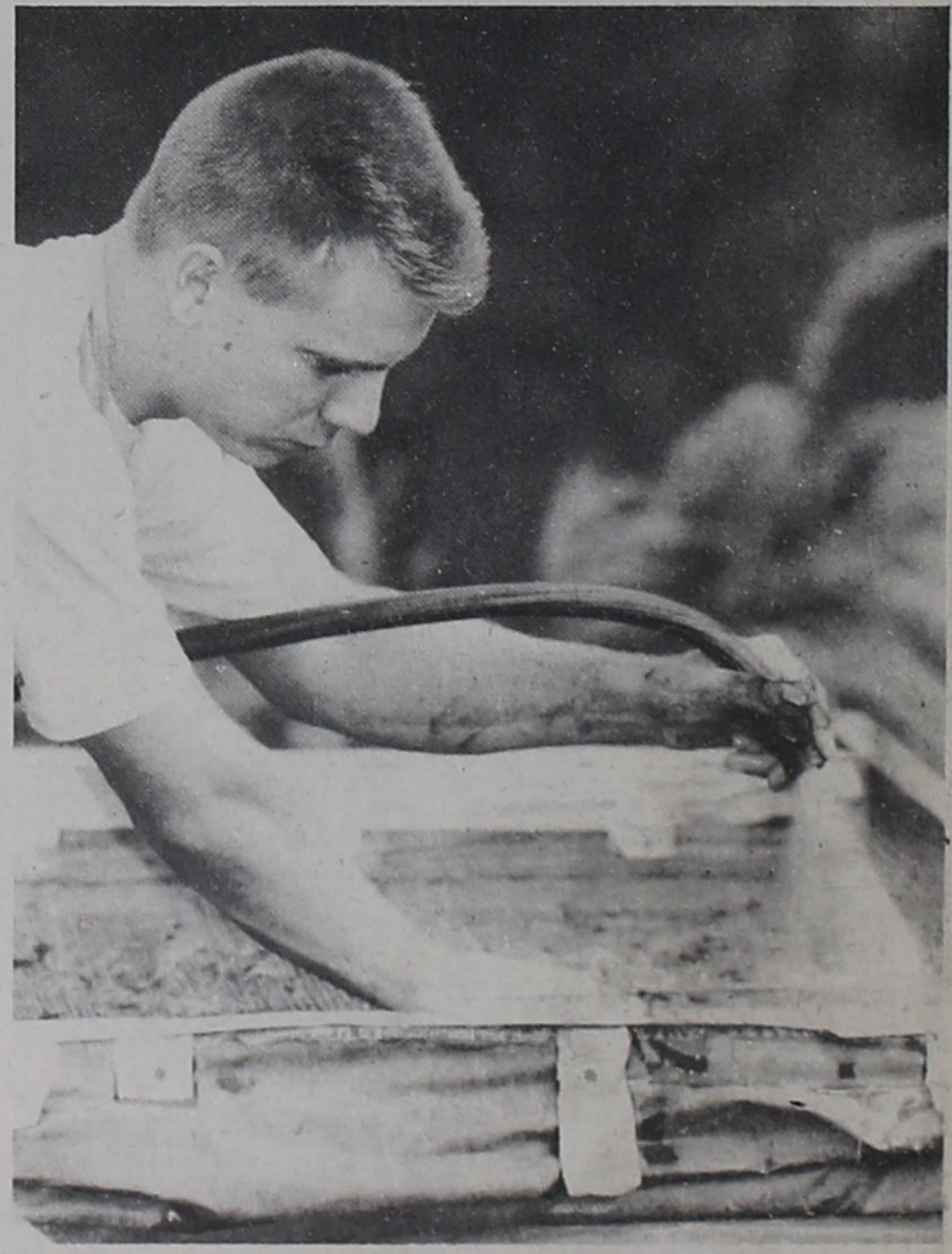
"NO! N-O. No way! No!" she exclaims as she screens dirt through a table screen with gloved hands. She pauses and wipes her forehead with one arm. "I've got blisters and it's hot. It's dirty. It's just gross. I want to go home."

Brent Scott, a senior anthropology major and probably one of the three students serious about archaeology, disagrees with Scar.

"This is a great day for it," he reflects leaning on a shovel. "It's not too hot. There's a breeze. I spent six weeks at a field school in Central Texas. It was hot. There was no breeze in the holes, no breeze out of the holes. There was no breeze."

Jung, who is on her first archaeology job in Texas, said she thinks it is great that Tech students have the opportunity to participate in excavations.

"You can learn things in a classroom, but when you get the actual experience, it makes more sense. The classroom is only so entertaining," she said. "I think it's important to work in Texas because a lot of these students grew up here and they don't know their own heritage or history. That's why I'm glad to be out here."



Jerry Mendenhall, a sophomore history major from Dallas, uses the wet screening method to search fresh dirt for ceramic shards.

# dig dis

# Baseball trading cards gaining in popularity

by LYDIA GUAJARDO  
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

Sharp corners, plastic sleeves and the newest edition of the Beckett Baseball card price guide are all terms commonly used with baseball today. The sport may be America's pastime, but it is America's up-and-coming commercial market.

People of all ages are spending money allowances as well as paychecks on baseball cards and trading with anyone who has a card of any sort. Boys spend their lunch hour on the playground trading off the latest cards to come off the presses. Meanwhile, grown men leave work on Friday to cash their paychecks and head over to the nearest card dealer rather than rushing home to their wives or girlfriends.

"Sometimes the guys and I from work buy cards on the spur of the moment," said Dane Dewbre, a senior telecommunication major. "Sometimes we just go into the store and just drool and look at what we wish we could have."

In 1980, the baseball card trading business began its climb to the top of boys' lists of favorite things to do. In the early 1980s there was just one major card company, and by 1990, there were five to six card companies.

Not only are there six major baseball card companies, but there are several basketball and football card companies also which produce cards for the sport enthusiast. The more familiar names are Topps, Bowman, Fleer and the recently released Upperdeck.

No longer are there just the posed picture of the player in a batting stance, these card companies now release three to four rare and unique series of cards each year which feature action or rare shots of the players.

This season the series to catch is the limited edition of the Topps Stadium Club Series.

This particular series has been printed with the finest quality of paper and features unique action shots. Kodak has spent money and effort creating the best action shots of the top baseball players and then repro-

duces the photo on Kodak paper, in a baseball card form.

Today, in Lubbock, there is a growing abundance of card shops and collectors. There are even some large collector conventions that drop into town from time to time.

Dealers and collectors spend time trading, talking and selling the newer or even the older cards. The interest in cards is growing more and more every day.

Card followers watch the prices of cards rise up and down on the market depending on the performance of the player. Serious card collectors faithfully read Beckett, a magazine focusing on the price value of the various cards, just as stock followers read the Wall Street Journal.

"It is like a Bible for anyone who has baseball cards, there are other magazines, but nothing compares to the Beckett, everyone uses it," Dewbre said.

Although the industry has recently become very commercialized, many avid collectors are not in the business for just money, but rather as entertainment.

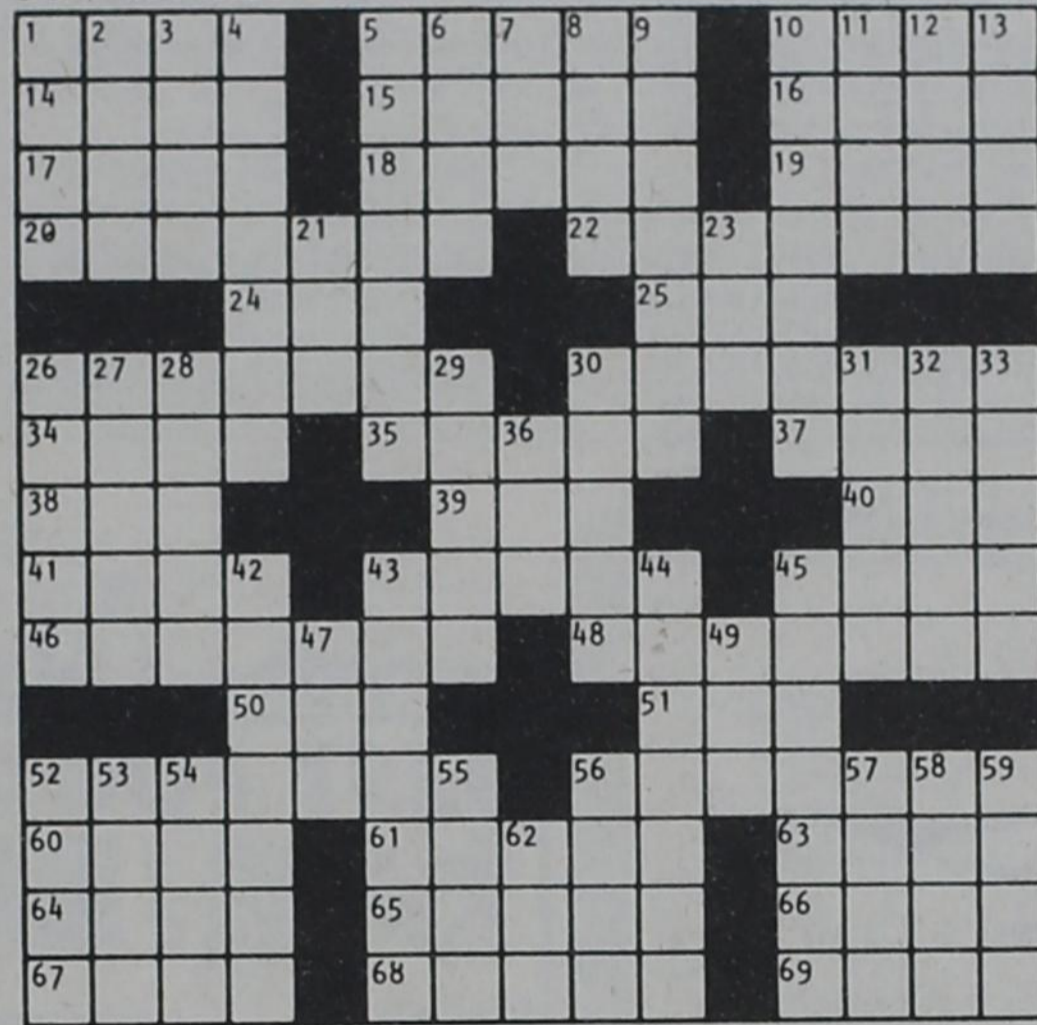
Many area businesses and college students simply enjoy scattering cards around them while sitting and watching Sunday or Saturday afternoon baseball or football games.

"It is so relaxing to just sit on the floor with hundreds of cards scattered around me and just look at what I have and do not have," Dewbre said.

He also said that several afternoons have been spent as a father-son expedition going to card shows or just browsing in the various shops.

<b>ACROSS</b>	39 Kind of soup	<b>DOWN</b>	33 Over
1 Dusting powder	40 "— then there were none"	1 Drinking spree	36 Recent comb. form
5 Night rest	41 Literary collections	2 — mater	42 Use superficially
10 Explosive	43 Purloined	3 Spring	43 Conceals for safe-keeping
14 Table spread	45 Arrow poison	4 Toro's milieu	44 Sooner
15 Friend of the Lone Ranger	46 Gigantic	5 Caresse	45 Malevolence
16 Bacchanalian cry	48 Wild duck	6 Appear large	47 Oriental sash
17 Sharif	50 Arab cloak	7 School subj.	49 Zodiac sign
18 Moore or Mudd	51 Kin: abbr.	8 Summers: Fr.	52 Let out a secret
19 Munches	52 Purifying experience	9 Kind of hat	53 Topnotch
20 Pub	56 Explodes	10 Shortest course	54 Corn —
22 Kitchen utensil	60 Plunder	11 Track shape	55 Comic Sahl
24 Printer's need	61 Moslem beauty	12 Speak	56 Cheese
25 Luau food	63 With regard to	13 Defeat	57 Snicker —
26 Sin	64 — of Cleves	21 Wallet item	58 Major or Minor
30 Sailing ship	65 Tennessee — Ford	23 Charged particle	59 Household creatures
34 Can. prov.	66 In case	26 "Call Me —"	62 One: Fr.
35 Far from bright	67 Partner of skittles	27 Actress Massey	
37 Actor Richard	68 Herd member	28 Power source	
38 Jane or John	69 Meadows	29 Profundity	
		30 Sacred song	
		31 Guam's capital	
		32 Rattan user	

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## The Drip

by John Davidson



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### Moment's Notice

Moment's Notice is a service of the Student Association for student and university organizations. Publication of announcements is subject to the judgment of the Student Association staff and availability of space. Anyone who wants to place an announcement should come to the SA office on the second floor of the University Center and fill out a separate form for each Tuesday and Thursday the notice is to appear. ALL QUESTIONS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE STUDENT ASSOCIATION OFFICE AT 742-3631. The deadlines are as follows: Friday at noon to be printed on Tuesday and Tuesday at noon to be printed on Thursday.

**GOLDEN KEY NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY**  
First meeting will be on Sept. 24 in HH 5 at 7 p.m. For more information call Bill Hughes at 744-1505.

**WESLEY FOUNDATION**  
Free lunch and speaker will be on Sept. 24 at 12:30 p.m. and Freshman Jam will be on Sept. 24 at 7 p.m. All events will be at 15th & University. For more information call Deon Stander at 762-8749.

**PASS**  
Study Skills and Time Management session will be on Sept. 25 at 6 p.m. and a How to Study History session will be on Sept. 25 at 4 p.m. and a How to Study Science session will be on Sept. 24 at 4 p.m. and a Taking Objective and Essay Exams will be on Sept. 24 at 6 p.m. All sessions will be in West Hall Room 205. For more information call Eric at 742-3664.

**DOUBLE 'T' FENCING CLUB**  
Instruction and Bouting will be on Sept. 24 in the mat room of the Rec Center 116 at 7 p.m. For more information call Mike Husband at 765-7347.

**TEXAS TECH CHESS CLUB**  
Pro-Chess course begins on Sept. 27 in Gaston Hall Study Lounge 3rd Floor at 4 p.m. For more information call Mehrdad Pedram at 742-4262.

**STUDENT FOUNDATION**  
Applications will be due at Ex-Students Association be Sept. 27 at 5 p.m. For more information call Nick Federspiel at 796-1065.

**RED RAIDER RACQUETBALL**  
A meeting will be on Sept. 26 in SRC room 201 at 7:30 p.m. For more information call Klay Beavert at 742-5301.

**TECH PRE-LAW SOCIETY**  
First meeting will be on Sept. 25 at the Law School in room 105 at 7 p.m. For more information call Matt Wolfington at 296-9332.

**MECH AG CLUB**  
Club meeting/officers elections will be on Sept. 24 at the MCAG Bldg. at 7:30 p.m. For more information call T. Leslie Gattis at 791-3547.

**SEA STUDENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS**  
A meeting will be on Sept. 25 in HH 225 at 6 p.m. For more information call John Marshall at 742-4149.

**TEXAS TECH COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS**  
Membership drive and ice cream supper will be on Sept. 26 in the Home Ec Bldg. in El Centro at 5:15 p.m. For more information call Nancy Perich at 747-1839.

**PRSSA**  
A meeting with a speaker will be on Sept. 24 in the MCOM Bldg. room 104 at 7 p.m. For more information call C. Curtain at 763-6733.

**PHILOSOPHY CLUB**  
Speaker and elections will be held on Sept. 25 in the Home Ec Bldg. room 169 at 8 p.m. For more information call Walter Schakker at 742-3277.

**CAMPUS ALCOHOL ADVISORY BOARD (CAAB)**  
The first meeting will be on Sept. 24 in HH 8 at 6 p.m. New members welcome. IF you have any questions contact Shawna Gibbs at 793-0933.

**TEEE**  
A meeting will be on Sept. 26 in the EE Bldg. in Lankford Lab at 7 p.m. For more information call Nancy Keese at 742-3528.

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# SPORTS

September 24, 1991 The University Daily 6

## Raiders ready to begin SWC action against TCU

by CHARLES POLLET  
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

Although disappointed with a 1-2 record entering conference play, Texas Tech coach Spike Dykes said he is optimistic about the Red Raiders' ability to compete for the Southwest Conference title.

"Our record really is 0-0 starting the conference, and the whole story in a nutshell when we started this thing was to be a contender for the championship," Dykes said. "I still think we can do that. We've got eight games left, and you don't want to start writing off seasons when you don't play very good in the ball game."

Inconsistent play and not being able to sustain a drive hampered Tech against Wyoming last Saturday, he said.

"We just haven't had the luxury of putting it together for any length of time," Dykes said. "We had a lot of opportunities through the course of the ball game to get it done. We just couldn't quite do it."

The inability of the defense to stop Cowboy wide receiver Robert Rivers, who amassed 119 yards and two touchdowns on seven receptions, also hindered Tech by keeping the offense on the sideline. Wyoming held the ball for 37:19, while the Raiders had it for 22:41.

"Sometimes you get beat, and you can't do anything about it," Dykes said. "You fight, dig and scratch and do all you can do, and you're just not quite good enough. But I think we're good enough, we just need to get it,

please see FROGS, page 7

## Tech preps for SWC powerhouse Texas

by LEN HAYWARD  
THE UNIVERSITY DAILY

It is that time of year again for the Texas Tech women's volleyball team. The conference season is just around the corner and who else to better open up with than the Texas Lady Longhorns.

The Lady 'Horns, who were ranked 8th in both the Volleyball Monthly and AVCA/Tachikara Coaches' polls last week, journey to Lubbock this weekend to face the Red Raiders in the Lubbock Municipal Coliseum on Sunday, with Tech coming off a tournament victory in the Red Raider Classic.

The Raiders, ranked 17th in last week's Volleyball Monthly poll and 19th in the AVCA/Tachikara poll, are looking to avenge last year's losses to Texas, as they enter the game with a 10-match winning streak and a record of 10-2.

"As far as this week, a minor detail is that we need to play Texas Sunday—not like anybody has been waiting on that one. Actually, I had not even

thought about Texas until all the media people kept asking me this weekend about it," Tech coach Mike Jones said at his weekly press conference. "We were concerned about our tournament. Right now we need to start thinking about Texas."

This is the first time a Jones-coached volleyball team and the first time since the early 1980s that a Texas Tech volleyball team has played in the Coliseum, and Jones said he is hoping for a big crowd Sunday afternoon to support the team.

"That is the first time in a few years we have played at the Coliseum. That in itself will be pretty exciting, and we are hoping that we can get a couple thousand people there or more. We need some good fan support," Jones said. "It is important because it is a conference match, and it is against the team that usually wins the conference."

Jones said he feels the team is confident in playing the Lady 'Horns, and looking forward to the contest. During a spring tournament where both the Raiders and Texas competed, Tech beat the Lady Longhorns, who had

some key players missing.

"Right now I think we feel pretty confident about playing Texas. In the past it has always been, 'Gee, I hope we play them close and don't lose,' or 'Maybe we'll win some games from them.' That was enough to keep them happy," Jones said. "We played them last spring in a tournament and beat them, which was a real good lift for our kids."

Jones said he feels the game with Texas will be won or lost in the area of how each team passes the ball and how well each team serves. He also thinks the Raiders can match the Lady 'Horns up front on the net.

"I think we can play them pretty even on the net. They've got some big kids, and I think we can hit and block with them," Jones said. "Right now I think it is going to come down to who passes the best and who can put the most pressure on the other team serving."

"If we can keep the ball in the proximity where Rochelle (Kaaia) is supposed to be, then we can use all our hitters. Then I think we'll be in good shape to break their block down and

do a little bit of damage to them."

The Raiders enter the match with a win in their own tournament last weekend, led by outside hitters Kim Gosselin, Kristen Sparks and Sabrina Zenon.

Sparks was chosen as Whataburger Player of the Week this week for her all-tournament performance in the Red Raider Classic.

Sparks played in six games last week and had 16 kills, with five service aces and seven digs.

On the year, Sparks has 70 kills with an average of 2.12 per game and an attack percentage of .312.

Gosselin is still the team leader in kills with 125, while Zenon is close behind with 113 kills. Gosselin has an attack percentage of .280, while Zenon's is .183 with 11 service aces.

"Right now I think our kids really think they can have a chance at winning the match. They really believe they can do it. It is going to be interesting to see how we stack up and see if we can go out and play with some confidence and maybe put some pressure on them for a change," Jones said.

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September, 1991

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We at *La Ventana* are proud of our tradition of serving the student organizations at Texas Tech by offering pages to them for reporting events, activities and accomplishments of their members. Your organization plays an important role at our University. Don't miss this opportunity to let everyone know that!

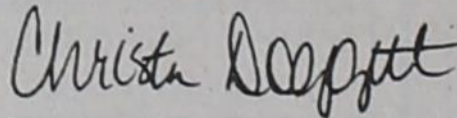
Simply come to Room 103 of the Journalism Building by 4 p.m. Friday, October 18 to complete the contract. Each organization page is sold for \$95 and can be paid through cash, check, or departmental transfer. If you need to establish a payment plan, we'll be glad to discuss that with you, too.

If you're planning to feature individual photos of your members, you'll want to buy a minimum of two pages to allow for candid photos of your organization's activities. And, don't forget to purchase an additional page for queens, little sisters or special events.

The yearbook photographer will be in Room 209 in the University Center beginning October 21. Please encourage all of your members to have their photos taken for the class section and your organization page as well.

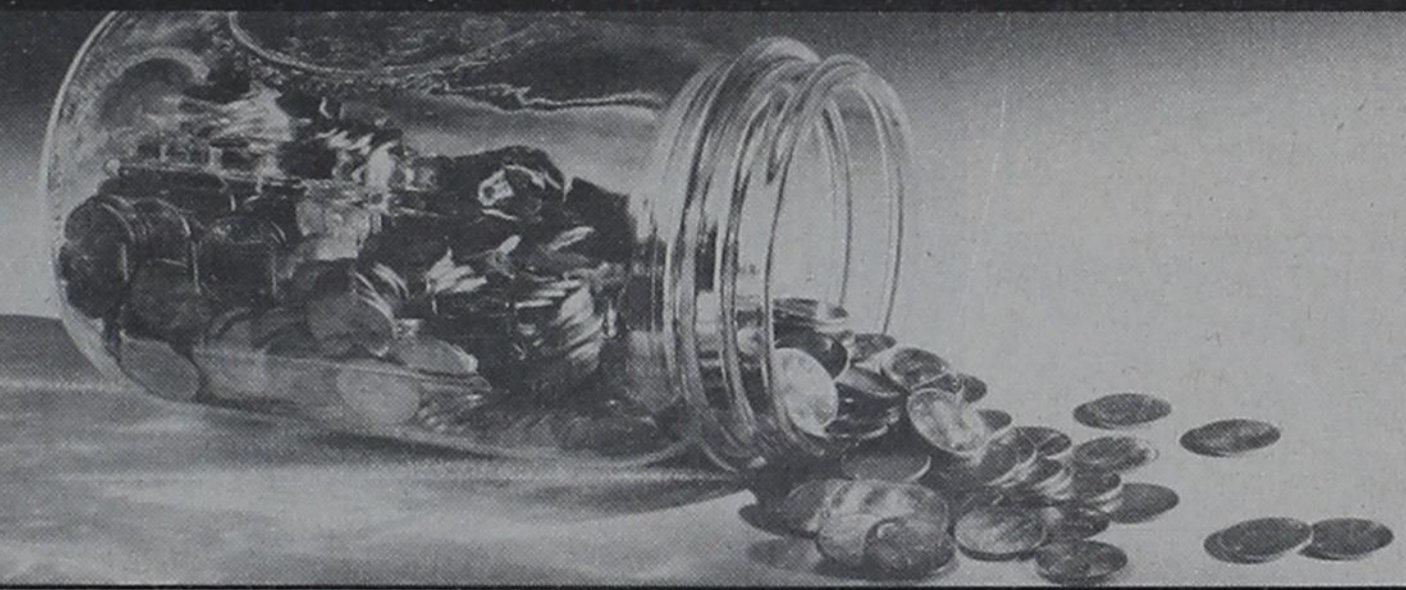
Let's make 1992 an exciting year for your organization and *La Ventana*. We're eager to work with you on making your pages the best they can be. Please call me a 742-3383 with any questions.

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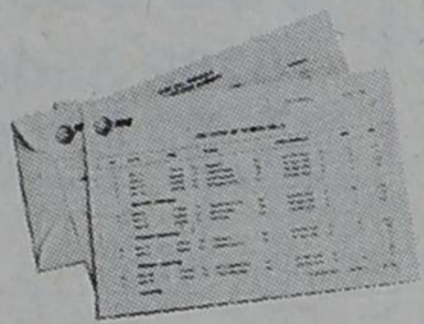
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