

Natural resource, ag exhibits at IANR open house

By Brandon Loomis
Staff Reporter

Students who want to touch fly maggots, learn about gene splicing and sample Husker cheese will have their chance at the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources open house Thursday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The IANR includes the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, the Agricultural Research Division, the Cooperative Extension Service, the Conservation and Survey Division, and International Programs. Representatives will put their research, facilities and interesting tidbits on display.

Twenty-one of the displays will be in the East Union. Thirteen units of the institute will have displays in their buildings, and many will offer tours.

Richard Fleming, chairman of the open house, said the event will inform the public of the institute's activities and show how those activities are changing to meet society's needs.

Although most people see agriculture and home economics as simple necessities, a great deal of technology is associated with both, Fleming said. The displays will show how that technology is used, he said.

One display will feature insects and pests found in Nebraska. James Kalisch, extension technologist in entomology, said black widows, scorpions and live fly maggots may be viewed. It will be an "impressive, ooh-ah display," he said.

Information also will be available about the Russian wheat aphid, which sucks the juices out of wheat, killing it. Kalisch said this information

should be of particular interest to farmers.

"We wouldn't be surprised to see it (the aphid) in central Nebraska this fall," he said.

The department of veterinary science will give a tour of its exhibit area, starting with a slide show, said Denis Erickson, professor of veterinary science. The tour will explain the diagnostic services offered by the department, the research done on animals and livestock, and the extension program for veterinarians throughout Nebraska, Erickson said.

The animal and food science departments will show the progress they are making in areas such as nutrition and markets for new crops in Nebraska, Fleming said. Free samples of cheese and ice cream will be given, he said.

The department of horticulture is

working on a strain of grass that requires less water, Fleming said. This technology may also be useful in developing drought-resistant crops, he said.

Fleming said the College of Home Economics will display ethnic costumes and artifacts from Africa and student clothing designs. There also will be demonstrations of how to remove harmful pesticides and chemicals from clothes, he said.

The department of human development will show how to rearrange the homes of disabled persons and let them make the most of their abilities, he said.

Gene splicing techniques will be explained at the biotechnology display, said John Markwell, associate professor of biochemistry. Although gene splicing will be explained in

layman's terms, he said, visitors won't be allowed to see the actual process.

"It's not dangerous," he said, "but regulations are that there has to be some type of containment."

Markwell said biotechnology's importance in beer, wine and food production also will be demonstrated.

The IANR will have drawings in the East Union at 4 p.m. for prizes including Nebraska football tickets. Admission to the open house is free, and anyone with a ticket stub is eligible for all drawings.

"We hope what we're doing is important," Fleming said, "and that people realize they are getting benefits from what we are trying to do."

"We have a mission to teach students both in and out of school," he said.

Truman scholarship available to sophomores

By Randy Lyons
Staff Reporter

College sophomores interested in careers in government or public service can submit applications for the Harry S. Truman Scholarship to the University Honors Program before Oct. 23.

The Truman Scholarship, provided by the Harry S. Truman

Scholarship Program, is given to 102 sophomores in the United States each year. Scholarships are awarded during the sophomore year for use during the junior and senior year in college plus up to two years of graduate study.

The program was established by Congress as a memorial to President Truman to honor his political talents, broad knowledge of politi-

cal systems and desire to enhance educational opportunities for young people.

Students must be nominated by their university or college and are eligible to receive up to \$7,500 annually for four years.

The award covers tuition, fees, books, and room and board.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is allowed to nominate

three students to the national competition.

Patrice Berger, director of University Honors Programs at UNL, said only 10 sophomores applied for the Truman scholarships here last year.

"The competition is demanding, but the experience is well worth the trouble," Berger said. "Last year there were many more

qualified students than applied."

Scholarships are awarded to one applicant in each of the 50 states and 52 scholars-at-large.

Applications are reviewed by a committee. The best candidates' applications are forwarded to the national Scholarship Review Committee.

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Reform leader says teaching teachers top priority

By James M. Lillis
Senior Reporter

While criticisms of U.S. education systems have not changed in the last century, the way society views teachers and teacher-training programs has, said John Goodlad, an educational reform movement leader.

Goodlad, author of "A Place Called School," a book based on his visits to more than 1,000 classrooms in the United States, spoke to about 500 people at the fifth annual meeting

of the Nebraska Consortium for the Improvement of Teacher Education at the East Union Thursday.

Goodlad, former dean of the graduate school of education at the University of California, Los Angeles, is a professor of education at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Goodlad said the present educational reform movement has used the same "depressing rhetoric" that all previous efforts dating back to 1892 have used.

He said he reads criticisms of schools from the 1960s to startle his audiences. "They sound like they were written today," Goodlad said.

Those reformers, like today's, called for better training and better pay for teachers, tougher requirements for students, and more emphasis on math and science, Goodlad said.

Goodlad is engaged in a comprehensive study of 14 teacher-training programs in the United States. These institutions have been criticized dur-

ing the last century for emphasizing "Mickey Mouse education courses" over solid subject preparation for teachers, he said.


But teachers colleges and the schools that hire teachers haven't changed much since the beginning of the 20th century.

"If we were to create a system brilliantly designed to retain the status quo, we couldn't create a better one than the one we have," Goodlad said. The way society views teachers

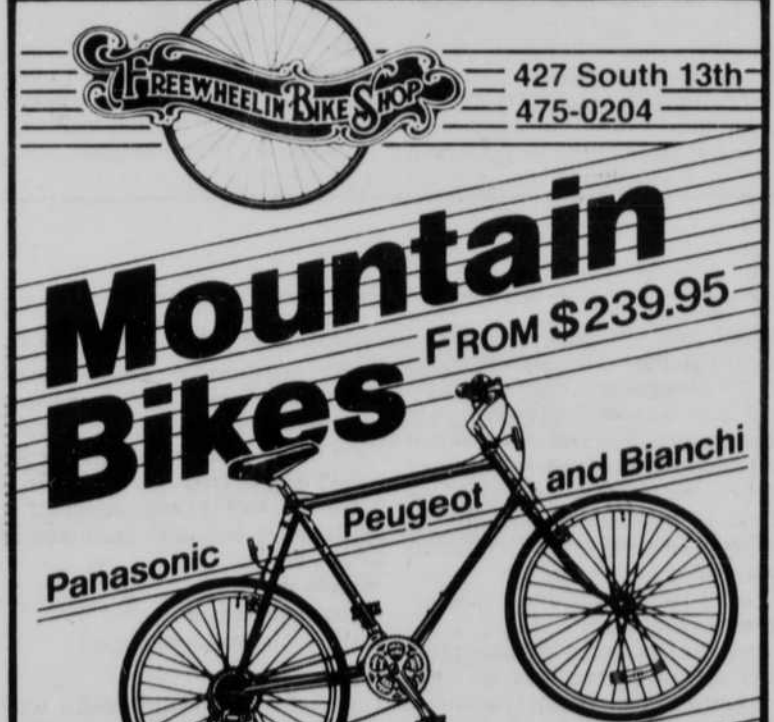
and the way universities and colleges view their teacher-training programs has changed, however.

In the past, teachers were respected and the education of teachers was considered a central mission of most colleges, especially early liberal arts colleges, he said. Now it's considered a peripheral subject and barely hanging on in many institutions.

"We do not any longer as a society regard teaching or the preparation of teachers as important," Goodlad said.



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