

Only exhibition

The Nebraska women's basketball team lost to the Victoria All-Stars 82-67 in an exhibition game Wednesday night. **PAGE 10**

Dance of determination

A 1994 auto accident left Stacey Wonder a paraplegic. Having turned the situation into opportunity, she now helps others do the same. **PAGE 12**

November 13, 1997

COLD AS ICE

Cloudy and windy, high 32. Flurries tonight, low 20.

Daily Nebraskan

VOL. 97

COVERING THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN SINCE 1901

NO. 58

Students get chance to cash in

■ UNL Math Day provides an opportunity for high schoolers to earn scholarship money, and the university to find new recruits.

BY ERIN GIBSON
Senior Reporter

Last fall, high school senior Jaclyn Kohles spent three hours taking math tests during UNL's Math Day.

But Kohles, now a University of Nebraska-Lincoln freshman, will take four years to spend the \$8,000 scholarship she won in that short time.

The scholarship was one of 10 offered to high school students attending Math Day, a day of mathematics learning and competitions held at UNL each fall for the past eight years.

Math Day officials said the day is a day of fun competition where high school-aged teens duke it out with equations — not sports equipment — in a fight for a No. 1 trophy.

But the university has an alternative motive in holding Math Day, officials said.

Like Kohles, many students who compete in Math Day contests represent the state's best and brightest college hopefuls.

Today, when about 1,150 students from 94 Nebraska high schools arrive on campus for the 1997 Math Day, they will find themselves among the most new sought-out recruits for UNL.

The day of recruitment isn't cheap; it costs UNL about \$3,000 every year.

After collecting a \$4-per-student registration fee, the university spends another \$5,100, including paying for a dozen high school groups to spend tonight in the Town House Mini-Suites at 18th and M streets.

Event sponsors spend another \$34,000 to award scholarships to 10 students who score highest on the day's math tests, bringing Math Day's total money exchange to more than \$42,000.

That's more than the starting salary for most UNL graduates.

But Kohles and several university officials said the Math Day money is well spent.

Kohles attended Math Day for four years while attending Omaha's Ralston High School and won a total of \$10,000 in scholarships from the last two years of competitions.

Although she won \$2,000 her junior year, she still wasn't interested in attending a university as large as UNL, she said. She was smart and competitive for admission and scholarships at several smaller schools.

Kohles said last year's Math Day — and the \$8,000 scholarship it awarded — changed her mind.

"I was really amazed at the size of the competition," she said. "I saw (UNL) had such a commitment to education and to promoting math in the community."

As a result, Kohles enrolled this fall as a math major at UNL.

Brian Foster, dean of the College of Arts

Please see **MATH** on 6

Jumping for Joy



SOPHOMORE CHRIS BORGMEYER and freshman Jill Dolnicek bounce for an estimated \$15,000 during Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity and Gamma Phi Beta Sorority's Trampoline-a-thon '97 philanthropy. The students are jumping for 101.9 straight hours to raise money for the American Lung Association. Dolnicek said the secret to the philanthropy was simple: "We just keep jumping," she said.

MATT MILLER/DN

Scientist speaks on cloning

Dolly's creator calls genetic worries premature

BY BRIAN CARLSON
Assignment Reporter

Cloning technology will promote useful advancements in medicine and agriculture, not foster the onset of a Brave New World society, Ian Wilmut said Wednesday night.

Wilmut, the leader of the Scottish research team whose cloning of a sheep called Dolly became public eight months ago, told a packed auditorium at Nebraska Wesleyan University that panic about the new technology is premature.

"I really don't think this is as frightening as some of the stories in the news media have made it out to be," he said.

When news of the cloning reached the public, it immediately touched off an ethical debate among scientists, scholars and the public. Alarmed by visions of possible genetic engineering and manipulation of human life, many

called for a freeze on cloning research.

But Wilmut said fanciful images of mad scientists designing humans in a lab missed the new technology's tremendous promise. He said the technology, which he calls nuclear transfer, could lead to advancements in agricultural breeding as well as in treatment of cystic fibrosis, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy and other diseases.

Nuclear transfer technique involves emptying the genetic material from an unfertilized egg; filling the egg with a somatic donor cell in a "quiescent," or non-dividing, stage; and electrically fusing the donor cell's nucleus into the egg cell. Containing identical genetic information as the donor cell, the developing embryo progresses normally until birth, when the offspring represents a genetic clone.

Dolly's creation was the first cloning from an adult mammal cell.

Wilmut said he expected cattle breeders and dairy farmers would eventually use nuclear transfer technology to improve their products. Nuclear transfer could be combined with genome mapping advances that identify genes responsible for certain traits.

Using "genetic targeting," cattle breeders could create more and healthier steers, which yield leaner meat. Dairy farmers could produce more fertile cows to increase milk production.

"I don't think there's any doubt in my mind that will someday happen," he said.

Much public policy debate, Wilmut said, may center around "the \$64,000 question": Will humans be cloned?

Wilmut said human cloning capability could be achieved with continued research, but for now it's a ways off. Wilmut said he doubted the technology ever would be used on a large scale.

Please see **DOLLY** on 6

UNO dean gives talk about trade

BY ANN MARY LANDIS
Staff Reporter

The trade routes used during the days of King Tutankhamen, as well as the days of Marco Polo, survive today to play an important and complex role in the economies of Central and South Asia.

And now the United States has several interests in that area, the dean of International Studies and Programs at the University of Nebraska at Omaha said Wednesday night.

Thomas E. Gouffier addressed these issues during his presentation at the E.N. Thompson Forum on World Issues, which was held at the

Please see **FORUM** on 7