State and Local

A&M teaching teachers economics

By JILL MONTRY

Reporter

During a special summer program at Texas A&M, public and private school teachers from around the state are learning the basic prin-ciples of economics in an effort to get them interested in teaching ecomics to their students.

The program is hosted by the American Economy Institute and helps 60 teachers, chosen from 300 applicants, learn how to bring economics instruction to their classrooms. It runs for three weeks, with six hours of instruction daily.

The Center for Education and Research in Free Enterprise at A&M has sponsored the program for 13 years, though this year it's being

taught differently.
Dr. Jacquelene Browning, assistant dean of economics, is trying to

That's

'Democratic'

to you, GOP

applicable by bringing speakers to help the teachers put the class-

taught theories into practice. "I chose nine guests that I knew were interesting and good speak-ers," Browning said. "I wanted the teachers to have topics that would be interesting enough to take back to

One of the chosen speakers is Dr. James M. Griffin, an A&M economics professor who lectures about the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the effects it has on the Texas economy.

Browning said class discussions involving speakers reinforce basic rules of classroom economics.

'They're a wonderful application of the open market," she said. "At the same time, they are topics every-one is interested in, so they're topical

make the class more interesting and but they also reinforce your basic supply and demand.

Browning said she tries to keep teachers from thinking of economics as the "dismal science.

Lee Mason, Browning's assistant, said the teachers who participated in last year's class asked for more hands-on instruction and less economics taught straight from the

"I think the way the class is being done this year gives it a more bal-anced approach," Mason said. "It's not purely classroom and this will help the teachers in applying it in their instruction.'

While Browning teaches the essential theories of economics, Carol Millis McKenzie shows the teachers how to apply economic concepts in the classroom to help them learn economics and how to teach it, she

McKenzie is the coordinator for Free Enterprise City in Richardson, Texas. The organization instructs teachers and elementary and junior high school students on the principles of free enterprise and the American economic system.

Browning said if teachers learn the economic tools and implement those tools in different ways, they find areas that are interesting to stu-

"They have to have the big picture before they can put a little bit of it into their classrooms," she said. "Even those who teach kindergarten through second grade can introduce economic concepts like money and scarcity into their classrooms."

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Torture trial

Ranchhand says he helped defend drifter

AUSTIN (AP) — It is, officially and legally, the Texas Democratic Party.

But to Republicans, it is always the "Democrat Party," no "ic.' That irks: Texas Democratic

Party Chairman Robert Slagle, and he periodically tries to cor-rect Republicans who err. Texas Republican Party Chair-

man George Strake denies that Republicans are drilled in saying Democrat Party, rather than Democratic Party.

"Now that I've found it it really irritates him, I might start using it

KERRVILLE (AP) - A former ranchhand charged with enslaving and killing a drifter testified Wednesday that he defended the man from an attack by three other

Carlton Robert Caldwell, 21, also said he helped patch up Anthony Bates after the three men attacked Bates at a Salvation Army shelter in San Antonio in 1984.

Caldwell, of Alamagordo, N.M., is one of three men charged with violating the state's organized crime law in connection with Bates' death in March 1984. Also on trial are Walter Wesley Ellebracht Sr., 55; and Wal-

ter Wesley Ellebracht Jr., 33; who run a Hill Country ranch north of Kerrville.

The state claims the Ellebrachts lured hitchhikers to their ranch with the promise of work, then forced them to stay. The prosecution alleges Bates was tortured to death with a cattle prod, then his body doused in gasoline and burned.

A witness earlier identified voices belonging to Caldwell and the younger Ellebracht on a tape recording of an alleged torture session involving Bates.

Caldwell testified Tuesday he has been unjustly incarcerated for the past two years in the Kerr County ail. He said he was not responsible or Bates' death. On Wednesday, Caldwell said he

and Bates both lived at the Salvation Army shelter in San Antonio before they ended up at the Ellebracht

One day, he said, while he was egistering, he saw three men attack Bates, who was standing in line waiting to eat.

One of the three men slammed Anthony's head onto the floor and started beating on him," Caldwell said. "He didn't even put up a fight."

Irradiation

(continued from page 1)

from tropical, third-world nations and the added cost of irradiation would only make domestic products less competitive.

A recent report by the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association estimates that irradiating produce will cost 2 to 3 cents a pound, not including the cost of shipping the produce to and from the irradiation facility.

The cost of building one such facility could range anywhere from \$1 million to \$10 million, according to three 1985 surveys by the associa-

The irradiation of pork, which was approved by the FDA last summer, effectively rids the meat of the harmful effects of trichinella spiralis, the parasite that causes trichinosis. Proponents claim that irradiation is so effective pork could be eaten indercooked, or even raw, without ill effects.

Burns says that the irradiation of pork isn't a common practice be-cause economical ways for reducing the occurrence of trichinosis, such as educating the public to cook pork well, have already been developed.

The irradiation of poultry and milk, which the FDA is now considering for approval, also has certain practical problems, Burns says. Because poultry and milk have subtle flavors, even low doses of irradiation

History of food irradiation process

Although the public knows little about food irradiation, the process has been around for decades and has been approved for use in 28 nations. Below is a short chronology of its use.

1930s - Irradiation was patented by a French scientist as a

method of food preservation. World War II — The army made the first serious studies of food irradiation as a means of providing shelf-stable meats for front-line troops.

1958 - Congress classified the process as a "food additive", submitting it to strict regulations and setting back federal efforts to make the process commercially

1964 - The Food and Drug Administration approved the irradiation of wheat and potatoes. 1983 — The FDA approved the irradiation of 40 kinds of

July 1985 - A chemical fumigant widely used in the fruit and vegetable industry, ethylene di-bromide (EDB) was banned, rekindling interest in irradiation as a preservative.

April 1986 - The FDA approved the irradiation of fresh fruits and vegetables.

can give them a bad flavor and smell due to the break-up of sulphur com-pounds within the food.

Several years ago, Burns and some fellow researchers made an angel-food cake using irradiated egg whites. Burns commented that the cake smelled "like a wet dog on a rainy day" - and the remark won him an honorable mention in the Texas Monthly Bum Steer Awards

Grocers say the ultimate test will be consumer acceptance of irradiated foods. According to February's Supermarket News, officials from the fruit and vegetable growers association say "there hasn't been enough observation of consumer response to judge just how marketable

irradiation will be. Concerns are also commonly voiced about the safety of the irradiation process. Although it's almost universally agreed that no radiation is left in the food, irradiation causes many chemical changes in the food. including the formation of cancercausing substances called aflatoxins, a recent New York Times article re-

The same article noted that over 1,200 studies have been done on the safety of food irradiation. Fre-

quently cited is one 1974 study by the Institute of Nutrition in India in which chromosomal abnormalities were discovered in malnourished children fed irradiated wheat.

Since World War II, the federal government has spent millions of dollars studying food irradiation and, in Burns' opinion, each new study yields little or no new information about the process.

"We really don't know anything now (about irradiation) that we

didn't know 30 years ago," he says. According to a 1984 Department Agriculture report, irradiation has been approved for more than 40 foods in 28 nations, including the Netherlands, Canada and Japan. Canada exports 90 percent of the cobalt-60 used in irradiation facilities world-wide, including 43 U.S. facilities. U.S. facilities make their money largely from sterilization of medical

Texas is home to six medical supply irradiation facilities including Texas Pharmaseal, an El Paso company, which is one of the largest such facilities in the country, says Joe Clinger, head of the Bureau of Radiation Control, a division of the Texas Department of Health.

However, there are no food-irradiation facilities in Texas, nor has the Bureau of Radiation Control recieved any licence applications for such a facility, Clinger says.

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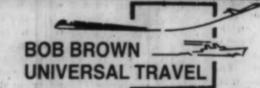
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