

Around town

Aggie Blood Drive held this week

Aggie Blood Drive, sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega, Omega Phi Alpha and Student Government will be conducted this week by the Wadley Central Blood Bank. Bloodmobiles will be parked by the Blocker Building and by the fish pond. Blood will be collected from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the Commons Lounge Monday through Thursday, and in 224 MSC Monday through Wednesday.

Chairmen applications available

Class of '85 **chairman applications** are available in 216 MSC. Class officers will be interviewing those interested for the Ring Dance, class gift, senior banquet, sales, executive aids and public relations committees chairmen. For more information, contact Anne-Marie Dixon, 260-0710.

Chemistry students honored

Several students were honored at the **Chemistry Department Undergraduate Awards Banquet** April 12. Senior Laurie Kilbourn was named outstanding undergraduate in the department. Juniors John P. Casserly, Cheryl A. Cook and Brian R. Miller and seniors George S. Mill and Philip D. Strucely received outstanding achievement awards. Frank E. McDonald, a senior, received the American Institute of Chemists Outstanding Senior Award. The Merck Index Award, which is presented an outstanding graduating senior going to medical school, was awarded to Paul Vandevyver and the Hugh McLean Jr. Award, which is presented to an outstanding senior who has overcome financial difficulties in pursuit of a chemistry degree, was awarded to senior Gary P. Shrum.

Nine students received George C. Bauer Memorial Scholarships. They were sophomores, Molly Barlow and Norman Johnson, juniors, Ronald Slusher and Derek S. Ng Tang and seniors, Leigh Campbell, Robert Glenn, Samuel Hanna IV, James Justice and David Ramsey.

Museum hosts summer nature camp

The **Brazos Valley Museum** will host a Summer Nature Camp beginning June 4 and continuing through Aug. 17. Children ages 3-4 can attend from 9 a.m. to noon and children ages 5-12 can attend from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Participants will spend the mornings outside and the afternoons doing arts and crafts. For more information, call 779-2195.

Underclassmen compete in math

The annual **Freshman and Sophomore Mathematics Contest** will be April 17 from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. First place winners will receive \$100, second place winners will receive \$60 and third place winners will receive \$40. No calculators will be allowed. Test material will be provided. The prerequisite for the freshman contest is knowledge of calculus through Math 151 or the equivalent and for the sophomore contest, knowledge of calculus through math 253 or the equivalent. The freshmen contest will be in 216 Milner and the sophomore contest will be in 201 Milner.

Embryo transfer research makes babies possible

University News Service
The successful attempt to produce a baby from frozen embryo, kept secret from the world until Tuesday, can trace its roots to interdisciplinary work by animal scientists, biomedical investigators and veterinary researchers who tested techniques on animal models.

Dr. Duane Kraemer, who performs research on frozen embryo transfers, said the success of "test-tube baby" clinics is known as a pioneer in embryo transfers.

Australian researchers from the University of Monash, who announced the world's first frozen embryo infant, worked with frozen animal embryos before extending the technique to humans, Kraemer said. Dr. Alan Hounson, senior scientist of the Monash research group, is an animal scientist by training.

As for "test-tube" work, the University of Pennsylvania must be credited with the extension of in vitro "test-tube" fertilization work in rabbits that could be applied to human volunteers at the same research center—and even later to cattle—explained Kraemer, a Texas A&M veterinary physiologist.

The animal work did form a solid basis for performing the same or similar tasks in humans, he said.

With in vitro fertilization, eggs from the female are fertilized outside the body with sperm from the male, giving rise to the test-tube nickname.

In Kraemer's field of embryo transfers the eggs are fertilized inside the body, then the resulting embryo is flushed out of the uterus and placed into a "host" mother where it matures until birth.

Work in which researchers showed that embryos could be recovered directly from the oviducts of rhesus monkeys and transferred successfully to the womb of other monkeys—thus encouraging such attempts even earlier in pregnancy than

was believed possible—stood as an important milestone during research to produce the world's first test-tube baby in 1978, Kraemer said.

Kraemer's own research teams performed the world's first successful embryo transfers in non-human primates (baboons), cats and dogs.

"Again we see the enormous contribution of studies on animal models that has been carried out by a variety of biomedical researchers in various disciplines," he said.

The first embryo transfers, in fact, were carried out in 1891 at Cambridge University on rabbits. In 1932 and 1933, Texas A&M scientist R.O. Berry—one of Kraemer's early professors—carried out the first successful embryo transfers in goats and sheep.

A year ago, Kraemer's embryo transfer training program offered to veterinarians was recognized by the National University Continuing Education Association which presented Kraemer with its Creative Programming Award.

Kraemer noted that nonsurgical transfer of a new human embryo from one mother to another might even prove safer and more convenient than the more widely known test-tube programs for couples unable to have a child.

Women with a history of miscarriage, couples with sterility problems, or women with ligated fallopian tubes who change their minds and want more children all are prime examples of the kind of clients who could benefit from embryo transfer in humans, he said.

The first successful embryo transfer in humans was recently carried out by UCLA researchers.

Freezing and storing the recovered embryos with liquid nitrogen takes the process a step farther by allowing scientists to bend time limits normally associated with how long embryos can survive outside the body, he explained.

Author researching murderer

Lucas called innocent — this time

United Press International

AUSTIN — A man who is writing a book about confessed mass murderer Henry Lee Lucas says he does not believe Lucas is guilty of killing the woman for whose murder he has been condemned to die.

"I don't know how many people he's killed, but I don't think he did this one by any stretch of the imagination," said Hugh Aynesworth, an author who has spent 25 hours interviewing Lucas.

Lucas, 47, was convicted of capital murder and received the death sentence in San Angelo

Friday for the killing of an unidentified woman whose body was found near Georgetown in 1979.

Along with sometime companion Otis Toole, Lucas claims to have brutally killed 360 people in a spree that began after he murdered his mother in 1960.

Although Lucas confessed to the killing in Georgetown, Aynesworth said there is a lack of evidence to link Lucas to the crime, and there is evidence Lucas did not strangle the woman.

"There are some of these cases Lucas has confessed to

that he didn't do, including a couple he's been indicted for," he said.

Aynesworth, the co-author of a book on convicted triple murderer Theodore Bundy in Florida, made his comments in an interview published Sunday in the Austin American-Statesman.

Lucas is "street smart, but his IQ is in the 70 to 80 range. You have to ask the same question in many ways. He repeats every question. If you mention 373 people he's killed, he's say 373," he said.

"He's lied to me already on a

couple of murders," added Aynesworth.

Last week's conviction was Lucas' fourth for killing a woman. He served 15 years for stabbing his mother to death in Michigan and is currently serving life in Texas for the death of his 15-year-old common-law wife.

He pleaded guilty in the killing of a Ringgold woman and was sentenced to 75 years in prison.

Aynesworth says it was Lucas' remorse over the killing of his common-law wife, Freida "Becky" Powell, that prompted

Lucas to agree to his biography.

"The only two people who ever looked up to Lucas were Toole and Becky," he said.

Aynesworth said he is less interested in verifying and chronicling specific murders than in "getting to Lucas psychologically."

"The psychological aspect is virtually untapped — why he did this, how he felt, who he likes and doesn't like," he said.

"I think people will want to know if Henry killed more people than anybody in the world. People are going to wonder what happened to him

9 Klansmen, Nazis found innocent in rights trial

United Press International

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — Nine Klansmen and American Nazis were found innocent Sunday of violating the civil rights of participants in a 1979 "Death to the Klan" march during which five communists died.

An all-white federal jury of six men and six women deliberated three days before returning the verdict at 5:08 p.m. EST.

Five members of the Communist Workers Party died Nov. 3, 1979, shortly after a caravan of vehicles driven by Klansmen and Nazis arrived at the staging area for the communist-sponsored anti-Klan march.

The defendants, five of whom had been cleared of murder charges in state court, maintained they were attacked by a communist mob and acted only in self-defense.

Prosecutors claimed the Klansmen and Nazis drove to the rally with seven dozen eggs and numerous guns, eager to pick a fight and avenge the communists' disruption of a Klan rally four months earlier.

The Greensboro shootout was filmed by television news crews and the videotapes became the key pieces of evidence in the three-month trial.

Defendant Virgil Griffin, the Grand Dragon of a Ku Klux Klan faction, raised his arms straight over his head when the verdicts were read by William Ivor, court clerk.

Defendant Edward Dawson, who served as an FBI informant while a member of the Klan, covered his face with his left hand and sobbed as he realized all of the defendants were being found innocent.

Dawson turned to reporters and said the verdicts were a "clean sweep — just like I thought it would be the day we walked in here."

"I just think I died and went to heaven," he said.

The verdicts came at the end of the third day of deliberations. Jurors, deciding not to take a

break for church, began deliberations at 9:40 a.m. Sunday.

Outside the jury room defendants and their families — some dressed in their Sunday-best — waited for the jury's decision on the 25 charges against the men. Sunday marked the beginning of the 15th week of the trial.

Jurors showed no emotion as they walked into the courtroom with the verdict.

The panel had returned to the courtroom twice earlier Sunday, both times with questions about a charge against Griffin and Dawson of conspiring to obstruct a federal investigation.

The first time, the jurors wanted to know whether the obstruction had to deal specifically with federal officers or whether the jury also could consider an attempt to obstruct the work of state and local law enforcement agents.

District Judge Thomas A. Flannery said the government must prove beyond a reasonable doubt there was an attempt to delay or prevent communications to federal investigators. He said an attempt to prevent or delay communications only to state and local police would not be grounds for a conviction on the charge.

The second time, the jurors wanted to know whether the two men had to know beyond a reasonable doubt that they were evading federal law enforcement agents. Flannery replied the government must prove only that the defendants conspired to keep other people from giving information to the FBI.

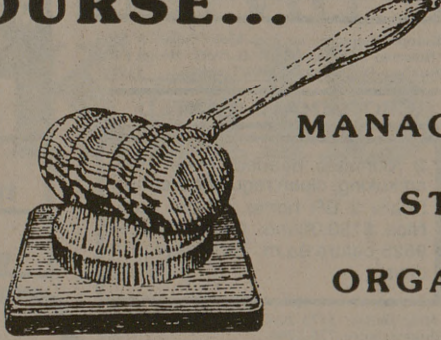
Flannery noted the Klansmen were not accused of evading arrest.

On trial, in addition to Griffin and Dawson, were Coleman Blair Pridmore, 40; David Wayne Matthews, 29; Jerry Paul Smith, 36; Roy Toney, 36; Roland Wayne Wood, 39; Raeford Milano Caudle, 42, and Jack W. Fowler Jr.

The defendants could have received sentences ranging from five years to life imprisonment if they had been convicted.



OF COURSE... I'M TAKING COURSE 481 !



MANAGEMENT OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The seminar has been carefully designed to provide an overall picture of operation of a student organization. In addition to a survey of the management principles involved, students will gain functional knowledge of the various activities involved in successfully leading a student group. The class setting will also provide students with the opportunity to interact with fellow students and professional staff on a routine basis.

INSTRUCTORS

The course will be taught primarily by the professional staff of the Student Activities Office. The instructors will utilize various guest speakers in addition to a team teaching approach in order to provide the most effective presentation of course material.

REGISTRATION

Due to demand, this course will be offered twice in the fall. Students interested in taking the course should register/add "Seminar in Management" 481 C, Section 505 (meeting on Tuesday) or Section 506 (meeting on Thursday) to their fall 1984 schedule. Each class will meet at 2:00 p.m. in Room 205, Agriculture Bldg. The course is worth one credit hour. Questions? Call 845-1133.

COURSE CONTENT

The content and organization of the seminar will emphasize practical application rather than theoretical concepts. Instruction will cover such topics as:

- Principles of leadership
- Goal setting
- Communication skills
- Motivating student members/volunteers
- Running a meeting effectively
- Publicity and public relations techniques

PARTICIPANTS

While the seminar is intended primarily for leaders, potential officers, or officers of student organizations, it is open to any Texas A & M student interested in learning more about working with student groups.