

NOTICE

One new lecture section of Geology 101 (MW 3-4:15 PM) with 7 laboratories Sections 542-548 has been opened. Laboratories are scheduled as follows:

- 542 M - 8 --10:50
- 543 M - 11-1:50
- 544 T - 11-1:50
- 545 T - 2 - 4:50
- 546 W - 11-1:50
- 547 W - 11 - 1:50
- 548 R - 2 - 4:50

For more information call 845-2451 (8:00 am - 5:00 pm).

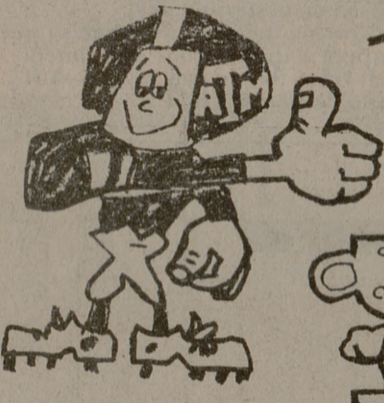
FREE SCHOLARSHIP INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS WHO NEED MONEY FOR COLLEGE

Every Student is Eligible for Some Type of Financial Aid Regardless of Grades or Parental Income.

- We have a data bank of over 200,000 listings of scholarships, fellowships, grants, and loans, representing over \$10 billion in private sector funding.
- Many scholarships are given to students based on their academic interests, career plans, family heritage and place of residence.
- There's money available for students who have been newspaper carriers, grocery clerks, cheerleaders, non-smokers . . . etc.
- Results GUARANTEED.

CALL ANYTIME

For A Free Brochure 1-800-782-8303



To the Victors go the spoils specials!



FILM DEVELOPING SPECIAL

C41 COLOR PRINT FILM ONLY
STANDARD 3 1/2x5 SINGLE PRINTS

- 12 Exp. \$1.99 24 Exp. \$2.99
- 15 Disc \$1.99 36 Exp. \$2.99

OFFER GOOD JANUARY 15-20 1988

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICES
AT GOODWIN HALL

&
THE TEXAS A&M BOOKSTORE IN THE MSC

Scientists: Lasers may cleanse blood of infections, AIDS virus

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Baylor medical research team, financed in part by the Pentagon's star wars anti-missile program, has concluded that lasers can be used to cleanse donated blood of the deadly AIDS virus and other infectious agents.

Dr. James L. "Les" Matthews said in an interview that his team had demonstrated that the combination of a non-toxic dye and laser light could destroy a number of viruses in blood — including the AIDS virus — without harming the blood itself.

The team was from the staff of the Baylor University Medical Center and Baylor Research Foundation in Dallas.

The procedure for now remains an experimental one and has been tested only on a small scale in the laboratory, Matthews said. But with follow-up work, he said, it appears the laser-dye procedure could be

Two children die after fall through ice

BOWIE (AP) — Two children who fell through thin ice into a North Texas pond died after being underwater as long as 35 minutes. Doctors tried for two hours to revive them.

Timothy Williams, 9, and Amanda Bell, 8, were pulled from Joy Farm pond Monday evening after frantic efforts to find them in the cold, deep water, authorities said. Doctors pronounced the youngsters dead shortly after 9 p.m. at Bowie Memorial Hospital.

Police officer Patrick Walters said he found the children after wrapping a rope around his waist and dropping through one of the holes in the ice.

Walters said he "felt something on my lower leg" as he lowered himself through the hole. "I pulled it, and it was one of the kids," he said.

Walters called for help and had the child in his arms when something else brushed against his leg. It was the other youngster.

The children's mothers searched the area with flashlights before help arrived, said officer Gary Whitaker, the first person at the scene after the police dispatcher received a call at 6:10 p.m.

After the children were brought to the bank, Department of Public Safety Trooper John Tellizzari administered cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

"But we are confident now the (laser) exposure system does kill the AIDS virus (in the culture)."

Dr. James L. "Les" Matthews, Baylor researcher

used to cleanse blood at a "flow rate" of about a pint every 15 minutes — sufficient to allow its use by blood banks.

That, in turn, could offer blood banks a virtually foolproof means of guaranteeing the safety of their donated supplies.

According to Matthews, the laser system so far has been tested on flowing blood containing the herpes simplex virus and on a flowing culture medium containing the AIDS virus. In those tests, measurements have been completed demonstrating the viral agents were completely destroyed, he said.

Blood containing the AIDS virus has also been put through the system, but no measurements have been made after that type of experiment to confirm the AIDS virus was completely killed, Matthews said.

"But we are confident now the (laser) exposure system does kill the AIDS virus (in the culture) and also that the presence of blood doesn't interfere with the effectiveness of the system," he said.

"However, we have additional tests to perform," he said. "We regard this as a model system that we propose to develop further. Our guess is that it will take at least three years, and maybe up to five years at the most, to refine."

The new procedure, under development since 1984, takes advantage of the fact that tumors and certain viral cells absorb or retain dyes to a

greater extent than surrounding tissue or cells.

If the dye-laden tumors or cells are then "irradiated" with laser light, a little-understood chemical process is set off that destroys the viral cells, the researcher said.

Matthews said he and seven colleagues began their work by experimenting with the dye-laser killing combination on the herpes simplex virus in a standing culture.

Experiments then were begun using the laser on herpes in a culture medium as it flowed through a tube; then on flowing blood with the herpes virus, and then on flowing culture mediums with the AIDS virus.

The tests with the herpes virus, which serves as an excellent model, demonstrated the laser-dye combination can provide "a 100 percent viral kill without seeing any evidence of damage to the normal blood elements," Matthews said.

Besides the herpes and AIDS viruses, the technique also has been successfully tested on measles and another virus known as CMV, or cytomegalovirus, Matthews said.

A scientific paper written by Matthews and his team explaining the work was published Tuesday in "Transfusion," the journal of the American Association of Blood Banks.

Defense Department officials had disclosed the research three months ago in discussing beneficial "spin-

off" programs, but Matthews declined interviews pending publication of the paper. He spoke Monday.

AIDS — acquired immunodeficiency syndrome — is a fatal disease that cripples the body's ability to protect itself against infection. A cure has been found. According to the Centers for Disease Control, the Centers for Disease Control, AIDS epidemic in the United States has just surpassed the 50,000 mark.

The disease can be transmitted through tainted blood and for that reason, the Centers for Disease Control and other blood-collection agencies now routinely screen donated blood for the virus.

Recent medical research, however, it is possible for a person to show no sign of the disease months after he is first exposed. "The possibility that transmitted AIDS may result in a blood unit . . . that tested negative makes it imperative that an effective means of viral killing be developed," Matthews' paper said. "The system reported here promises as an effective approach to this problem."

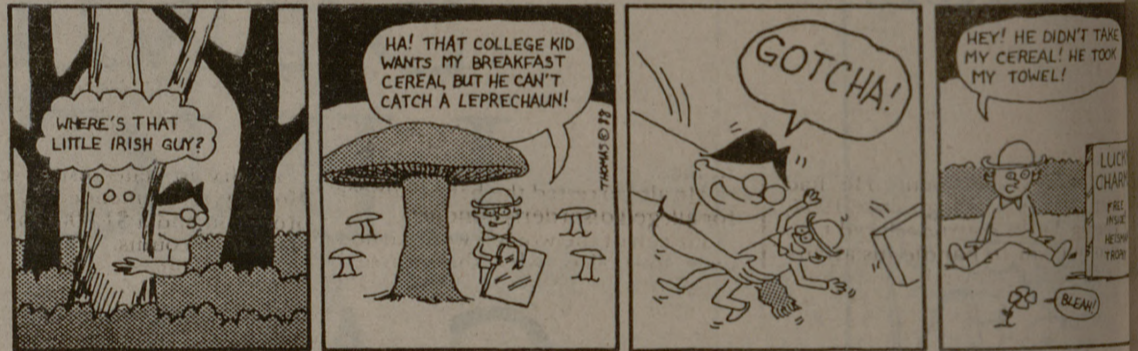
Matthews said the Pentagon Strategic Defense Initiative program is providing Baylor a \$500,000 a year for work on blood-cleansing study and other projects involving the application of laser technology also are being explored for

The Star Wars funding was crucial in the effort to refine blood-cleansing system because it will allow the researchers to work with a device known as a fiber-traveling laser, Matthews said.

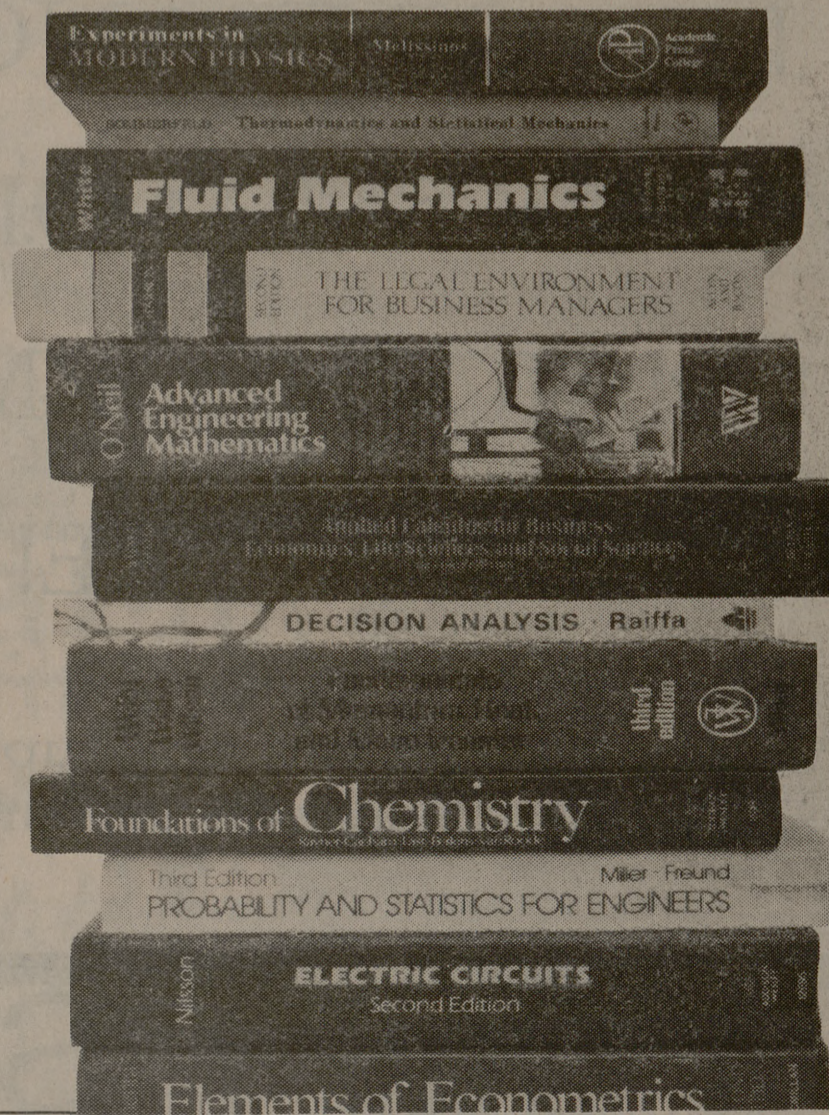
Such a laser can be tuned to produce beams of concentrated, different wavelengths and vastly simplifying experimental

Waldo

by Kevin Thom



Good Grief.



Whether you're into business, science or engineering, a TI calculator can make your courses easier to take.

Every year, thousands of hapless students watch their course load become an overload. And every year, the smart ones among them pick up a TI calculator and take a load off.

TI calculators have all the right functions you need. We offer everything from advanced scientifics that clock your performance to programmables that speak your language to a solar-powered calculator that highlights your answers, even in lowlight conditions.

And the large, color-coded keys and simple keyboard layouts make TI calculators easier to use than any other. Maybe that's why more students rely on TI calculators than any other brand.

