DOCUMENT SOURCE
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Records Series Title SCIENTISTS' PAPERS JOHN LAWRENCE
Accession No. 424-90A-0168
File Code No. 19-19-6
Carton No. (4)
Folder No. 2-7 1951
Notes Robert Donner & San Quentin
Found By KAREN HOLMES
Dates 1951
COPY

721590

January 25, 1951

Warden Clinton T. Duffy
Department of Corrections
California State Prison
San Quentin, California

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Warden Duffy:

On my return I find your book, "The San Quentin Story" on my desk, and I want to tell you how much I appreciate your sending it to me. I had read about half of it already, but now I will be able to read that very interesting story completely.

It certainly was a pleasure to have you over here for a visit recently, and I look forward to accepting your kind invitation to visit San Quentin this spring with Mr. Robert Donner.

With cordial regards,

Very sincerely,

John H. Lawrence, M.D.

JHL:jjr

1157803

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 424-90-A0106B
File Code No. 19-14-6
Carton No. (4)
Folder No. R-2 1951
Notes
Found By Karen Holmes
Dates
COPY

Proposed study using prisoners @ San Quentin

29 January 1951

29 January 1951

Warden Clinton Duffy
California State Prison
San Quentin, California

Dear Warden Duffy:

Here is the plan of study we hope to carry out at San Quentin, which we previously discussed with you. Our desire is to get a normal base line for the amount of total body water present in a group of normal men of the ages from 40 to 60 years of age. We have now done a considerable number of these determinations on abnormal groups of patients, but have not had a normal group of subjects with which to compare our results.

We feel that our results will be of importance in understanding diseases which are characterized by alterations in the electrolyte and water balance. We will be using two materials to measure the body water; namely, tritium and antipyrene.

The following is the tentative schedule which we might follow out. We would plan to do 3 patients on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for two consecutive weeks. Each patient would receive an injection of tritium and antipyrene simultaneously in the morning, and then 3 venipunctures to obtain samples would be done thereafter 2 hours, 4 hours and 6 hours. The complete study on each patient, therefore, would entail 4 venipunctures.

It is hoped that extension of the Iron-59 studies previously carried out at San Quentin (see enclosed reprint) in relation to the rate and location within the body of red cell production may be made. Also an additional aspect of this study, the determination of bone marrow volume, which entails a sternal marrow puncture or biopsy, is an important and desirable part of future study, and we request permission to ask for volunteers for the work. The total iron study on a patient requires about 10 venipunctures over a period of 14 days and a sternal puncture on the second day after the iron is injected.

Calif. State of San Quentin

1157804

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 420-90-A0168
File Code No. 14-14-6
Carton No. (4)
Folder No. R-2 1951
Notes
Found By Karen Holmes
Dates
COPY

Both of these procedures have been used on a large number of patients in addition to several doctors, here at Donner. No ill effects have ever been noted.

We need 15 volunteers for each study. The reason we are requesting that prison facilities be made available to us is that we find it practically impossible to get men in this age group who are able to take a complete day away from their occupation while the study is carried out.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

John H. Lawrence, M. D.

JHL
rcg

COPY

1157805

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 424-90-A0168
File Code No. 14-14-6
Carton No. (4)
Folder No. 8-2-1951
Notes
Found By Karen Holmes
Dates
COPY

PURPOSE

To determine the total body water in a normal group of men ages 20 - 60. Two materials, both of which are presumed to measure quite accurately the body water, will be used. The materials used will be tritium and antipyrine.

SAFETY

Both of these substances have been used on a large number of patients in addition to several M. D.s here at Donner with no ill effects.

REASON FOR DESIRING PRISON FACILITIES

We are unable to procure adequate numbers of normal individuals who are willing or able to take a complete day away from their occupation while the study is carried out - and to do the same again when the same study is repeated to check the reproducibility of the methods.

WHAT STUDY ENTAILS TO PATIENT

Injection by vein of both substances simultaneously in A.M.

Three vein punctures to obtain samples at 2 hours, 4 hours and 6 hours thereafter.

1157806

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title SCIENTISTS' PAPERS JOHN LAWRENCE
Accession No. 434-90A-0168
File Code No. 9-10-10
Carton No. (A)
Folder No. R-2 (25)
Notes "COINS SOME STUDIES AT S.Q."
Found By KAREN HOLMES
Dates 1951
COPY

see last paragraph

April 9, 1951

Dr. Leo L. Stanley
Crest Farm
Bolinas Road
Fairfax, California

Dear Doctor Stanley:

I have just had the honor of being invited to the party in your honor on April 27, 1951, in Fairfax, and I have been trying this morning to see how I could possibly attend it since I am scheduled to be in New York on that day. I have tried to think of every possible way of getting out of this trip east, but I simply can't do it.

I am terribly sorry I am not going to be there because it would be a great pleasure to be present at this party in your honor, and it would be very nice to see you again. I hope, however, that I will have the opportunity of seeing you often in the near future.

We are again doing some studies over at San Quentin and we are continually indebted to you for the wonderful cooperation you have given to us over these many years.

With cordial regards,

Yours sincerely,

John H. Lawrence, M.D.

JHL:jjr

1157807

DOCUMENT SOURCE
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CARTON NO.
897
COPY
FOLDER NAME
483 H. Folder #1
NOTES
p. 13/14
FOUND BY/DATE FOUND
A. Mugnier 1/31/95

Request for Research Grant from San Francisco Heart Association
Ellen Brown, M.D. and James Hopper, M.D.
for support of work during 1956

SUMMARY

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Request is submitted for the renewal of the grant made in 1955 for support of research on blood volume. The investigations aim at establishing reliable standard values in healthy males, using the radiochromium method of Sterling and Gray. Two-hundred and fifty blood volume determinations have been done on healthy inmates of San Quentin State Prison. The values found have been correlated to the individual's height and weight. The influence of physical activity, BMR, and somatotypes on the size of the blood volume are studied. The factors responsible for reproducibility and variance in a single person have been investigated. In animal experiments evidence has been found for extra vascular accumulation of carbon monoxide and for retention in certain organs of small amounts of radiochromium. Parallel with the study of normal values, measurements of blood volume in disease states are carried out. The investigations are being expanded to include also healthy females, persons of extreme body types such as very obese individuals and persons of a high degree of physical activity.

An experimental study on animals is planned to elucidate the mechanism of the radiochromium retention and the quantities involved.

The project is supported by a U. S. Public Health grant until December 30, 1956. Doctor Reidar Wennesland has participated in the project since July 1953. His fellowship from the American Heart Association expires June 30, 1956. By renewing the grant from the San Francisco Heart Association, we will be able to carry out the expanded investigations, particularly making it possible to continue Doctor Wennesland's employment until the end of December 1956.

1157808

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Correspondence - Dr. John Lawrence
Accession No. 634-50A-0165
File Code No. 13-14-6
Carton No. 3/25
Folder No. 4 11
Notes
Found By Perry Fox
Dates
COPY

February 1, 1961

H. A. Gross, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer
Neumiller Hospital
San Quentin, California

Dear Doctor Gross:

Enclosed is the protocol for the suggested studies that we would like to carry out. Perhaps after you have read this over you will have questions that you will want to ask us. I would be glad to come over and see you, or if you are in San Francisco or Berkeley, I would be very glad to take you to lunch and tell you more about the project.

With thanks for your consideration of this,

Very sincerely,

John H. Lawrence, M.D.

JHL:jk

enclosure

Gross

1157809

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Correspondence - Dr. John Lawrence
Accession No. 634-90A-0165
File Code No. 19-14-6
Carton No. 8/25
Folder No. 9 11
Notes
Found By Perry Gray
Dates
COPY

The hormone which controls red blood cell production has only recently been available in sufficient quantity to make it possible to investigate its effectiveness in man. Ten years of intense animal investigation in laboratories throughout the world has demonstrated the importance of this hormone in the normal regulation of red cell formation and in the response to bleeding or acclimatization to decreased oxygen in the atmosphere such as is encountered at high altitude.

Certain types of anemia which occur in man have no counterpart in laboratory animals and the possible usefulness of this hormone in the treatment of these diseases can be determined only by therapeutic trial in man. The production of erythropoietic hormone is still so limited that only enough will be available for trial in a very few subjects. For this reason it is considered of utmost importance to determine the dose required in man by studying the response of one or two normal human beings. These studies would provide the basis for interpretation of subsequent trials in diseased individuals.

Under certain circumstances erythropoietin appears in human urine. The material to be used has been isolated by ultrafiltration, collodion adsorption, and lyophilization from the urine of a patient with aplastic anemia.

Relatively small doses of such material have been found effective in stimulating red cell formation in a variety of animals, including monkeys. Prolonged and repeated administration to monkeys has been without noticeable toxic side effects.

1157810

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Correspondence - Dr. John Lawrence
Accession No. 234-90A-0148
File Code No. 12-14-6
Carton No. 8/25
Folder No. 9 11
Notes
Found By Terry Hay
Dates
COPY

It is proposed that the blood counts, total circulating red cell volume and Fe^{59} iron kinetics of two normal volunteers be studied. Of the two, the one who is most typically normal will be given a daily injection of 60 mg. of human urinary erythropoietin daily for 14 days. At the end of the injection period, the blood studies will be repeated.

Five normal volunteers from the laboratory staff who received much less active material developed mild fever and transient tenderness at the injection site. The high activity of the presently available hormone (10 times as active as that which has been available previously) and the extreme sensitivity of the iron kinetics method make it possible to expect a definite response from an amount of hormone which is not expected to produce any serious side effects.

However, the recipient should be hospitalized and the material will be administered very slowly and in a very dilute form throughout the entire period of testing. Careful observations of the recipient will be made.

1157811

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Correspondence - Dr. John Lawrence
Accession No. 634-508-0145
File Code No. 12-14-11
Carton No. 3/25
Folder No. 9 11
Notes
Found By Perry Hay
Dates
COPY

RICHARD A. McGEE
DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Corrections

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON
SAN QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA

F. R. DICKSON, WARDEN

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE WARDEN

February 6, 1961

ATTENTION OF: H. A. Gross, M.D.

PLEASE REFER TO FILE NO.

John H. Lawrence, M.D.
Donner Laboratory & Donner Pavilion
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

RE: Protocol For Suggested Studies:

Dear Dr. Lawrence:

In answer to your letter of February 1, 1961, with which you enclose proposed protocol and reprints, I have this to offer:

At the present time I have two long term patients who are being hospitalized because of extensive plastic surgery being done on their respective faces. If these men would measure up to your requirements, I feel quite certain that we can recommend to our Research Division that the proposal be approved.

Any time that is convenient for you to come over and examine these men will be most satisfactory. Please let us know a day or two in advance.

Yours sincerely,

F. R. DICKSON, WARDEN,

H. A. GROSS, M.D.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

HAG/fb
cc: Central File
File

1157812

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Correspondence - Dr. John Lawrence
Accession No. 234-90B-0146
File Code No. 2-14-1
Carton No. 8/25
Folder No. 4
Notes
Found By LBRY
Dates
COPY

Dr. Grosse's secretary called with the following message for you:

Dr. Gross contacted Dr. Pope in Sacramento regarding the research proposal you submitted. It has been approved, but Dr. Gross must await the red tape and a written confirmation from Sacramento. He said that he will call you just as soon as it comes through.

L. R.
3-1-61

Dr. Lawrence:

Dr. Gross's Secretary from San Quentin called. She said they had received a letter from Sacramento giving final approval to your project.

With respect to any printed or published material concerning this project the procedure outlined in the letter from Sacramento was as follows:

RePort submitted to Dr. Gross for his approval.
Dr. Gross then submits report to Warden for his approval.
Warden then submits it to State Warden in Sacramento for his approval.
They approve and send back to you for publication.

L. R.
3-6-61

1157813

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title LIFE SCIENCES DIV. R+D Admin.
Accession No. 434-90-0016
File Code No. 13-11-036
Carton No. 66
Folder No. 5
Notes
Found By R. HALL
Dates
COPY

March 20, 1961
RAS-61-89

Mr. Harvey F. Soule

_____

Dear Harvey:

Confirming our conversation regarding some research one of our groups is doing at San Quentin and Napa which involves radiation activity, you had some specific questions which I have discussed with Dr. Born and now have the answers.

1. The P-32 presently is being used only for blood volumes.

2. Only our personnel are actually performing and doing the work.

3. Dr. Born doubts if the activity involved is high enough to cause any trouble and there will be very little likelihood of a spill occurring off project at one of these facilities.

Any increase in the amounts and activity or the use of other isotopes, will be brought to the attention of your office as soon as possible.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter, I remain

Sincerely,

R. A. San Souci

RAS:BA
cc: Dr. J. L. Born
Mr. G. M. Hairr

1157814

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0168
File Code No. 19-14-6
Carton No. (9)
Folder No. F-6-H
Notes
Found By Karen Holmes
Dates early 1960's
COPY

H. A. Gross, M. D.
Chief Medical Officer
Neumiller Hospital
San Quentin, California

March 6, 1962

Dear Dr. Gross:

Having just called your office and finding that you are out of town, I am writing you this letter regarding the subject about which I hope to speak to you, that is, the question of obtaining one or more volunteers from San Quentin to act as donors for bone marrow transfusions in connection with a project we have going on here, the treatment of acute leukemia in young children by means of internally administered chelated radioactive Y^{90}.

The subject we have under study now is a young boy of 15 who has acute lymphatic leukemia and who has already received one bone marrow transfusion from his father. We are now looking for another donor because later this spring we will be treating another young person with acute leukemia.

I am wondering if there is any possibility that among the inmates at San Quentin, such a volunteer donor could be interested, and whether it would be possible for a volunteer inmate to come over to our hospital with a guard during a period of several hours in the daytime; thus allowing us to obtain the bone marrow samples under spinal anaesthesia. He would be returned to you that evening.

Hoping to hear from you on your return, with cordial personal regards and thanking you for your great help to us on the projects in the past,

Very sincerely,

John H. Lawrence, M. D.

JHL:jm

1157815

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0165
File Code No. 19-14-6
Carton No. (9)
Folder No. E-6-H
Notes
Found By Karen McInnes
Dates Early 1960's
COPY

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DONNER LABORATORY AND DONNER PAVILION
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

March 30, 1962

Dr. Gross
Medical Director
San Quentin Prison
San Quentin, California

Dear Dr. Gross:

The necessity for evaluation of the dose of erythropoietin necessary to stimulate erythropoiesis in man becomes of increasing importance now that we have preparations which can be administered without serious side effects and have begun to test this material in selected patients with incurable blood diseases.

The enclosed proposal is essentially the same as that previously submitted, and the procedures would be as previously carried out, except that we request permission to carry out the studies in our own hospital and laboratory where they could be done with considerably greater accuracy.

Sincerely,

John H. Lawrence, M. D.

Donald Van Dyke, M. D.

1157816

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0165
File Code No. 19-14-6
Carton No. (9)
Folder No. E-G-H
Notes
Found By Karen Thomas
Dates early 1960's
COPY

The hormone which controls red blood cell production has only recently been available in sufficient quantity to make it possible to investigate its effectiveness in man. Ten years of intense animal investigation in laboratories throughout the world has demonstrated the importance of this hormone in the normal regulation of red cell formation and in the response to bleeding or acclimatization to decreased oxygen in the atmosphere such as is encountered at high altitude.

Certain types of anemia which occur in man have no counterpart in laboratory animals and the possible usefulness of this hormone in the treatment of these diseases can be determined only by therapeutic trial in man. The production of erythropoietic hormone is still so limited that only enough will be available for trial in a very few subjects. For this reason it is considered of utmost importance to determine the dose required in man by studying the response of one or two normal human beings. These studies would provide the basis for interpretation of subsequent trials in diseased individuals.

Under certain circumstances erythropoietin appears in human urine. The material to be used has been isolated by ultrafiltration, collodion adsorption, and lyophilization from the urine of a patient with aplastic anemia.

1157817

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0160
File Code No. 19-10-6
Carton No. 19
Folder No. F-6-5
Notes
Found By Karen Mones
Dates early 1960's
COPY

Relatively small doses of such material have been found effective in stimulating red cell formation in a variety of animals, including monkeys. Prolonged and repeated administration to monkeys has been without noticeable toxic side effects.

It is proposed that the blood counts, total circulating red cell volume and Fe^{59} iron kinetics of a normal volunteer be studied before treatment. The subject will then be given an intravenous injection of 60 mg. of human urinary erythropoietin daily for 14 days. At the end of the injection period the blood studies will be repeated. The entire study will require a period of approximately one month.

Five normal volunteers from the staff of the Donner Laboratory and one volunteer from San Quentin have been given erythropoietin in the past without definitive results, as the erythropoietin available at that time proved to be pyrogenic and the course of treatment was not completed. The presently available material has been collected and fractionated somewhat differently in order to remove the fever-producing contaminants. This material has been administered to one patient having severe aplastic anemia without producing fever or other evidence of toxicity. It is expected that with this material, evaluation of the dose requirements in man will be possible. Such information is essential for interpretation of results obtained in patients with blood diseases.

1157818

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0168
File Code No. 19-14-6
Carton No. (9)
Folder No. E-6-H
Notes
Found By Karen Holmes
Dates early 1960's
COPY

The material will be administered very slowly and in a dilute form through the entire period of testing, and a very careful observation of the recipient will be necessary. In order to successfully carry out such a study, it would be necessary to have the patient at the Donner Laboratory for evaluation and in the Donner Pavilion Hospital facility for management.

1157819

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0169
File Code No. 19-12-6
Carton No. 6
Folder No. E-G-H
Notes [illegible]
Found By [illegible]
Dates Early 1960's
COPY

H. A. Gross, M. D.
Chief Medical Officer
Neumiller Hospital
San Quentin, California

March 30, 1962

Dear Dr. Gross:

Please find enclosed 2 protocols for studies we have now in progress: 1) the effect of erythropoietin on red cell production; and 2) the effect of bone marrow transfusions in the treatment of acute leukemia. I understand that if these protocols are approved, Dr. Pollycove, Dr. Van Dyke, and I will come over, at your convenience, to explain these two projects to any volunteers that you may have. I also understand that on a day basis, we are to pay $25.00 for the escort and $25.00 to the volunteer for these studies.

I heard recently that legislation has passed a bill that will allow certain inmates, on a volunteer basis, to spend a day away from San Quentin for approved projects such as these. Both of these studies, I think, are very important, and hold out hope for important advances in medical treatment.

Thanking you for your consideration of these protocols,

Very sincerely,

John H. Lawrence, M. D.

JHL:jm
Enclosures

1157820

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0160
File Code No. 19-14-0
Carton No. (9)
Folder No. F-6 H
Notes
Found By Karen Thomas
Dates Early 1960's
COPY

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CLINICAL STUDIES USING Y^{90} DTPA

Background:

Supralethal total body irradiation using super voltage x-rays or gamma rays from a Cobalt-60 source has repeatedly been demonstrated to be effective in preparing mice and rats for successful tissue homotransplantation. The life of the lethally irradiated animal is saved by the intravenous infusion of homologous bone marrow cells from an unirradiated normal donor. Subsequently, the animal will accept other homologous tissues (such as skin) from the same donor. Such a procedure should theoretically be applicable to such human disorders as the leukemias, widely metastatic neoplasias and in cases of severe organ malfunction where successful homografting of a complete organ would be lifesaving (e.g., renal transplantation in end stage kidney disease).

Unfortunately, attempts at using such radiation conditioning for tissue homografting in man and even in monkeys and dogs have been most discouraging. One of the primary difficulties has been to deliver adequate radiation doses to the cells responsible for the immune response. A large body of evidence indicates that the cells responsible for the homograft rejection response are either closely associated with lymphatic structures or are indeed lymphocytic cells themselves.

During the last two years we have developed a technique using internally administered Y^{90} DTPA which relatively selectively irradiated lymphatic tissues. Yttrium^{90} (a pure Beta particle emitter with a half-life 64 hours) is chelated with an excess of calcium DTPA (Diethylene-triamine pentaacetic acid, a better chelating agent for this purpose than EDTA), injected intravenously, and maintained at a constant concentration in the extracellular fluids by continuous urinary-intravenous recycling for 6 hours. Subsequently, the Y^{90} DTPA is rapidly excreted from the body in the urine so that much less than one percent of the radioactivity remains in the extracellular fluids at 24 hours. Working with dogs, the sublethal and lethal levels of radiation have been established. Animals given sublethal levels of Y^{90} DTPA develop severe lymphopenia in the absence of any decrease of circulation granulocytes, reticulocytes or platelets. Such sublethally irradiated dogs appear normal clinically except for an increased susceptibility to common canine infections, probably resulting from the profound damage to their immune systems.

The lives of animals lethally irradiated using this procedure can be saved by the infusion of stored autologous bone marrow. Successful homologous bone marrow transplantations have been performed routinely. A renal homograft remained functional for over a month in an irradiated animal treated with homologous bone marrow. (Renal grafts are usually rejected in less than 9 days in untreated dogs.) Results obtained in

1157821

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0160
File Code No. 15-14-0
Carton No. (9)
Folder No. E-G-H
Notes
Found By Karen Holmes
Dates Early 1960's
COPY

dogs were most encouraging and suggested the usefullness of this irradiation procedure in humans.

Human Experimentation:

Because of the selective destruction of the lymphatic tissues using Y^{90} DTPA, patients with acute lymphatic leukemia were selected initially for Y^{90} DTPA therapy. Prolonged remissions were obtained in patients receiving sublethal doses of radiation by this technique. We are currently extending these studies to the use of higher levels of radiation followed by homologous marrow transplantation, a procedure which may possibly result in permanent remissions. Each marrow transplantation will require fresh marrow cells from a human donor of the appropriate blood type. The anticoagulated marrow is gently put into suspension, filtered, and immediately administered intravenously to the patient.

This procedure involves the following protocol:

1. Initial blood typing of prospective donor volunteers.
2. History and physical examination of selected donors to rule out unsuspected disease or abnormality.
3. Multiple marrow aspirations performed with regional nerve block anaesthesia under sterile conditions. Aspiration of marrow is performed in the same way as the usual diagnostic marrow aspiration. Regional nerve block is employed to insure that the entire procedure is completely painless.

It would be best to perform the multiple marrow aspiration procedure at Cowell Memorial Hospital, University of California in Berkeley, in order to minimize the time interval between obtaining the marrow and administration of the marrow to the patient. The donor could be admitted to Cowell Memorial Hospital the day before marrow aspiration, marrow aspiration performed the next morning, and the donor discharged that afternoon or the following morning. The experience of others and ourselves has demonstrated that this marrow aspiration procedure is completely safe and that the donor may resume his normal activities within a few hours after marrow donation.

Note:

The preceeding discussion is presented to the physicians concerned with the investigative work using Y^{90} DTPA in humans. It is not a public announcement and the contents of the letter are, at this time, confidential. Please do not copy or distribute this letter to other persons.

1157822

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-92A-0162
File Code No. 19214-6
Carton No. (9)
Folder No. E-6-H
Notes
Found By Karen Holmes
Dates Early 1960's
COPY

H. A. Gross, M. D.
Chief Medical Officer
Neumiller Hospital
San Quentin, California

May 8, 1962

Dear Doctor Gross:

Re: Research Project

In response to your letter of April 13, I am enclosing a set of five forms which have been filled out explaining our research proposal, and the subsequent need for volunteer donors.

Thank you for your great help.

Very sincerely,

John H. Lawrence, M. D.

JHL:jm
Enclosures

1157823

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title Scientists' Papers - John Lawrence
Accession No. 434-90A-0160
File Code No.
Carton No. (9)
Folder No. E-6 H
Notes
Found By
Dates Early 1960's
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

INTER - DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

RETENTION PERIOD
Do not retain for filing
Hold Until

Date: May 11, 1962

To: WARDEN F. R. DICKSON

File No.:

Subject: RESEARCH PROPOSAL

From: California State Prison at San Quentin

Attached is the Research Protocol from Dr. John H. Lawrence, Director of the Donner Laboratory, Berkeley, California.

I have reviewed the proposal and feel that it is worthy of our participation.

Basically, what Dr. Lawrence proposes is the transplantation of bone marrow from an inmate to an individual who is suffering from lymphatic leukemia, or from lymphatic malignancies, in the hope that the transfusion will cause a permanent remission of the disease.

This would involve the transportation of a selected inmate to the Donner Laboratories at Berkeley, in the same manner as we are transporting inmates to Mt. Zion Hospital in the Cardiopulmonary Research Project. The inmate selected would be paid $25.00, and the guard accompanying him would be paid the same.

In no instance, would the inmate be away from the Institution longer than a day.

HAG/fb-Enclo-3
2-cc: Warden
1-cc: Accounting Dept.-Encl.1
1 cc: File-Encl. 1
1-cc: Dr. John H. Lawrence, Berkeley, Calif.

H. A. GRUBB, M.D.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

1157824

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office
Records Series Title
Accession No.
File Code No.
Carton No.
Folder No.
Notes
Found By
Dates

RICHARD A. MCGEE
DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS

EDMUND G. BR
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Corrections

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON
SAN QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA

F. R. DICKSON, WARDEN

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE WARDEN

ATTENTION OF:

H.A.Gross, M.D.

PLEASE REFER TO FILE NO.

October 26,1962

John H. Lawrence, M.D.
University of California
Donner Laboratory
Berkeley 2, California

RE: Research Project:

Dear Dr. Lawrence:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of this date concerning your Research Proposal for the experimental transplantation of bone marrow.

I advised you that this was approved by the Director of Corrections, but that there were certain changes in the payment of the officer accompanying the inmate to your laboratories. Because of legal implications, an officer must be on duty while transporting an inmate and driving a State vehicle, and the cost for his employment compensation, retirement benefits, etc. must be included in his salary.

Our Business Manager will work out the details and come up with the cost for each trip. Instead of the original $25.00 for the officer, it will be that, plus toll fares, gasoline, etc.

I will be expecting to hear from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. GROSS, M.D.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

HAG/fb

cc: Dr. L.J.Pope, Sac.
Mr. Ritter, Bus. Mgr.
Warden's Office
File

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RICHARD A. MCGEE
DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Corrections

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON
SAN QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA

F. R. DICKSON, WARDEN

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE WARDEN

ATTENTION OF:

October 29,1962

H.A.Gross, M.D.

PLEASE REFER TO FILE NO.

RE: Research Project:

John H. Lawrence, M.D.
University of California
Donner Laboratory
Berkeley 2, California

Dear Dr. Lawrence:

This is a follow-up on my note of October 26th.

In further consultation with our Business Manager, it has been found that the cost for custodial coverage will be $35.00.

Please let me know by return mail if this is satisfactory with you.

Yours very truly,

H.A.GROSS, M.D.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

HAG/fb
cc: Dr. L.J.Pope, Sac.
Mr. Ritter, Bus. Mgr.
Warden's Office
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