

DOCUMENT SOURCE Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Archives and Records Office	
Records Series Title	<u>RID ADMIN FILES OF ADMIN ASSTS</u> <u>to DIRECTOR OF RID MED DIV + DONNER LAB</u>
Accession No.	<u>434 92 0209</u>
File Code No.	<u>16-3-22</u>
Carton No.	<u>216</u>
Folder No.	<u>INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PHYSICS</u>
Notes	
Found By	<u>M. HONES</u> <u>12/6/94</u>
Dates	

724763

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

November 29, 1960

MEMO: TO: Mr. William Douglass
Mr. Wallace B Reynolds

FROM: John W Gofman

SUBJECT: Relationship of Institute of Medical Physics to Donner Laboratory

I Mutual work in the Analysis of Blood Samples between Donner Laboratory and the Institute of Medical Physics.

(a) The first issue to be considered here is that of equipment and personnel involved in the performance of lipoprotein blood tests. In 1950, it was recognized that the lipoprotein discoveries required extensive blood testing and that such research was not appropriately a direct interest of the Atomic Energy Commission program and hence the entire blood testing program was segregated off from the other aspects of the research program of the Donner Laboratory. The equipment utilized for blood testing and the personnel involved from 1950 onward was wholly supported by funds outside those of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Among the sources of funds that went into support of the blood testing program were the following:

- (a) Private donors
- (b) Industrial donors
- (c) A grant from the Louis Wolfson Foundation
- (d) A grant from the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation
- (e) Grants from the Alameda and Contra Costa Heart Association
- (f) Grants from the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund
- (g) Grants from several pharmaceutical firms

Mr. San Souci can readily document that the blood testing program was supported by these funds rather than by the Atomic Energy Commission and did not involve governmental equipment.

(b) The second issue concerns the appropriateness of mutual work between the Institute of Medical Physics and the Donner Laboratory.

Whenever a new methodology became available from analyses involving medical research and/or treatment, there is the inevitability of a period of standardization, cross-checking of standardization between laboratories, and cross-checking of the reliability of analyses of laboratories throughout the country and abroad. The lipoprotein blood testing went through such a period between 1950 and 1958. This necessarily involved standardization and reliability tests between the Donner Laboratory and several other laboratories, including the following:

- (a) Dept of Nutrition, School of Public Health, Harvard University.
- (b) Dept. of Biophysics, Pittsburgh University
- (c) The Cleveland Clinic, Division of Research
- (d) The Institute of Medical Physics

No one of these institutions received any preferential treatment or special consideration. Since all were engaged in one aspect, or another of blood testing, it was necessary to check reliability and standardization of testing.

1172580

DOCUMENT SOURCE
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
Archives and Records Office

Records Series Title RID ADMIN FILES OF ADMIN ASSTS
to DIRECTOR OF BLDG DIV + DONNER LAB
Accession No. 434 90 0209
File Code No. 16-5-22
Carton No. 216
Folder No. INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL
Notes PHYSICS
Found By M HONES 12/6/94
Dates

-2-

These facts led to the necessity of existence of mutual work between the Donner Laboratory and these Institutions. It was verbally understood that no question of compensation would be involved between these Institutions for such work. In each case between 200 and 400 analyses were performed by the Donner Laboratory involving cross-checks with the other laboratories. The Institute of Medical Physics received no preferential treatment in this regard, nor did it receive any discriminatory treatment. Had any other institution beyond the four listed above desired cross-checks of analyses, the Donner Laboratory would have pro-rated its ability in this sphere to include such additional Institutions.

(c) There is another form of mutual work between the Donner Laboratory and other Institutions. It must be understood first that Donner scientists discovered the lipoprotein blood testing methodology and had the prime experience in this field. Under such circumstances, it is commonplace for representative scientists from institutions wishing to perform such work to come to the institution that has developed the procedure to learn and obtain technical experience. Such arrangements for mutual work are understood by verbal agreement to be in the best interests of science and are not to be compensated between institutions. The Donner Laboratory has provided training and direct technical experience for representatives of some 15 to 20 scientific institutions throughout the world. No one of these Institutions received any preferential treatment over any other, by virtue of any association with members of the Donner Laboratory or for any other reason. Among the Institutions having received such help in the form of training are the following:

- (1) Harvard University - Dr. George Mann trained for several weeks.
- (2) Pittsburgh University - Dr. Martin Hanig trained for several weeks.
- (3) University of San Paulo, Brazil - Dr. Raphael Faro-Neto trained for 3 months. Dr. Osofre Lopez - trained for 3 months.
- (4) Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, Britain - Dr. Gervase Mills trained for 1 month.
- (5) Cleveland Clinic - Dr. Lena Lewis and Mr. Frederick Olsted - each trained for approximately 1 - 2 weeks.
- (6) Randolph Field School of Aviation Medicine - Dr. Lawrence Milch trained for approximately 1 - 2 weeks.
- (7) Nihon University of Tokyo - Dr. Tadeo Yasugi trained for 6 months.
- (8) Department of Biochemistry, University of Nebraska - Dr. Anthony Marak trained for 1 month.
- (9) Institute of Medical Physics - Several representatives trained at various times, cumulative total approximately 6 months.
- (10) Beth-El Hospital, Brooklyn - Dr. I. Greenblatt - trained for 3 to 4 weeks.
- (11) Lederle Laboratories - Several representatives trained at various times, cumulative total approximately 1 month.
- (12) Kaiser Wilhelm Institute - Dr. Fritz Pezold - trained for approximately 1 month.
- (13) Veterans Administration of Canada and McGill University - Dr. Winkler trained for approximately 2 weeks plus another representative trained for 1 month.
- (14) Veterans Hospital - Los Angeles - Dr. Goodman trained for 1 week.
- (15) University of Oregon - Dr. Roy Svank's representative trained for 1 month.
- (16) Institute of Cardiology - Mexico - Dr. Chavez's representative - trained for 2 months.
- (17) Institute for Medical Research - Capetown, South Africa - representative trained for 2 weeks.

(There may be a half-dozen additional cases that cannot be recalled right now).

1172581

DOCUMENT SOURCE	
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Archives and Records Office	
Records Series Title	<u>R+D ADMIN FILES OF ADMIN ASSTS</u> <u>to DIRECTORS OF BIOMED DIV + DONNER LAB</u>
Accession No.	<u>434 90 0309</u>
File Code No.	<u>16-3-22</u>
Carton No.	<u>216</u>
Folder No.	<u>INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PHYSICS</u>
Notes	
Found By	<u>M. HONES</u> <u>12/6/94</u>
Dates	

-4-

of my potential critics weren't in the laboratory during the hundreds of nights I spent in the laboratory doing work over and above what might be considered a normal work load. The last thing that will ever occur to me will be to justify whether or not I faithfully accomplished my University duties. If, therefore, I chose to devote my additional spare time to the consultative work for the Institute, I feel this was my privilege, especially since it was directly concerned with the applied aspects of the research I was doing. The Institute was unable to pay for such consultative work, so I did it without compensation. In mid-1955 I felt the Institute could begin token payments for my services and therefore from mid-1955 to mid-1960 I did receive compensation in part for my services. I stress that these services were over and above my University duties, and were performed evenings and weekends. Indeed during almost the whole of this period, I excluded the possibility of any consultations as usually occupied one or two half-days per week by equivalent University Faculty members. Furthermore what work I did for the Institute netted me far less than I could have made by doing normal consultation work 2 half-days per week.

Lastly, what compensation I received involved my own personal work - not the use of University equipment or personnel. Any University equipment or personnel was utilized only in connection with the mutual studies described previously in this memo and for which work the Institute of Medical Physics received no preferential treatment whatever.

1172583