

Marijuana-Deathdrug Warning

MOTHER MARY: We have received letters from disciples on what they might pray about in their altar work. We will then tell you what happened at one government interrogation.

GOD SHIVA: We ask you to not only make calls but that you send everyone a copy of the various articles from Encyclopedia Britannica articles from the various years. It seems that the one year adding a physical description is to counteract the truth on it.

MOTHER MARY: You have asked if the article in Encyclopedia Britannica has been tampered with due to politics and the Karmic Board has found that this is what happened.

JESUS CHRIST: Hemp is a part of the Second Advent Teachings. It will be here on earth and it must be truthfully shown as a poison. It is a danger as once you die, and you die early, you cannot simply remove the records of smoking but you go to hell in this condition if not the second death.

MOTHER MARY: What the government did was to interrogate 5 Whites. The one from Malaysia was the leader, he is not from the United States. He and 4 others Whites were hired by Red China to bring about the marijuana-deathdrug initiative for health reasons in the 40 States. They were each paid \$400,000 and this is unreported tax-free cash that they had in addition to their regular job for income.

What the leader said was that “We are told to say to the United States that this is in revengeance or punishment for the Opium War!”

Our government officials asked, “What does the Opium War have to do with the United States? That’s Britain.”

And his reply along with the 4 others was “This is what we are told to tell you.”

GOD HELIOS: The 5 hacked the websites that carry the dangers on marijuana-deathdrug. We are reproducing some of that information for you. **You will not find the dangers on the internet.** Those articles were removed by them.

NOSTREDAME: They added university articles that say that there is nothing dangerous about marijuana-deathdrug. Clinton and Obama are father and son in a Quatrain. The Clintons were identified to have brought the AIDs virus to San Francisco’s homosexual community.

JUDGE Oliver Wendell Holmes: **What they have done is absolutely illegal. It is election fraud.**

NATHAN the Judge: **It is genocide.**

MOTHER MARY: The youth are dying young from not remembering the deaths and the increased crime from the sixties on marijuana-deathdrug smoking. It is a “deathdrug” as it is a false initiation and not the real so-called “high” that comes by victory.

NATHAN the Judge: This the leader admitted, that this was what they understood. That your brain was destroyed with 23 marijuana-deathdrug usages.

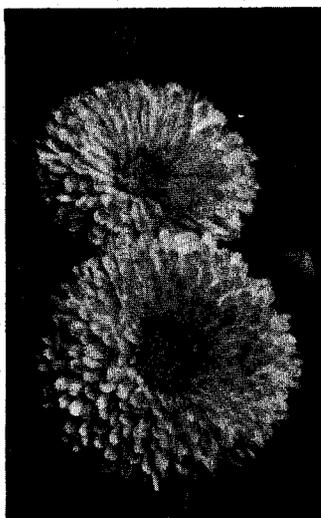
MOTHER MARY: The studies on the rhesus monkeys have been removed. The studies showed their brains were destroyed with as little as 17 marijuana-deathdrug usages. These articles have been removed.

MARIGNY, ENGUERRAND DE (c. 1260–1315), a prominent minister of the French king Philip IV, belonged to the minor nobility and was born at Lyons-la-Forêt in Normandy. Equerry to Hugues de Bouville (d. 1298), he became in 1298 chief bread bearer of Navarre, whose goddaughter, Jeanne, he married. After 1302 Marigny's rise was rapid. Created comte de Longeville, he became king's chamberlain, was sent to preside over the Normandy, and subsequently became *surintendant* and *capitaine* of the Louvre. His power increased in the years 1313–14 when he was in charge of the new auditing department, the *chambre des comptes*, and the king on them a unified rule. On Aug. 1, 1314, he addressed an assembly at Paris on the financial difficulties arising from Philip's renewal of war with Flanders. Generally unpopular both with the nobility and with the *bourgeoisie* and associated with the policy of heavy taxation and debasement of the coinage, Marigny also incurred the special enmity of the king's brother, Charles of Valois. In the last few months of Philip's reign a commission was nominated to examine Marigny's administration of the finances. After the accession of Philip's son Louis X the membership of the commission was changed to include many of Marigny's enemies, including Charles of Valois. Nevertheless the accounts were found to be in order. Charles of Valois then made further charges against Marigny, who was arrested and confined successively in the Louvre, the Temple and the keep of Vincennes. King Louis was inclined merely to banish Marigny, but Charles of Valois then accused the minister of sorcery, and immediate execution was ordered. Marigny was hanged on the public gallows at Montfaucon, just outside the city wall, to the northeast of Paris, on April 11 or 30, 1315. In 1317 his body was taken down and buried in the Chartreux at Paris. The legend that Marigny himself had erected the gallows is untrue.

See P. Clément, *Trois Drames historiques* (1857).

MARIGOLD, a common name given to several plants, of which the following are the best known: *Tagetes erecta*, the African marigold; *T. patula*, the French marigold; *Calendula officinalis*, the pot marigold; and *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the corn marigold. These all belong to the family Compositae, but the marsh marigold (*q.v.*), *Calitha palustris*, belongs to the Ranunculaceae (buttercup family). (See also ICE PLANT for the fig marigold.)

To the gardener the name marigold most commonly indicates species of the genus *Tagetes* and especially the developed varieties of *T. erecta* and *T. patula*. Contrary to the origins indicated by their common names, these are native to America, from Mexico to the Argentine. These hardy annuals, from the tiny (one to one and one-half foot) French types to the giant (three to four feet) African, have finely cut strong-scented foliage, except for a few later-developed unscented varieties. Besides the above species, *T. lucida*, sweet-scented marigold, and *T. tenuifolia*, striped marigold, are grown. The flowers of yellow, orange and red to red-brown are popular in the garden in beds, borders and massed groups, and are excellent as cut flowers. Seed sown in the spring in any garden soil—poor to average, wet or dry—in sun or partial



J. HORACE MCFARLAND CO.

POT MARIGOLD (CALENDULA OFFICINALIS)

shade will give a profusion of blooms from midsummer to frost. The plants require little attention and transplant readily.

The pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*), a familiar garden plant up to two feet in height, with unscented foliage and orange-coloured blossoms, is probably not known in the wild state. Single and dou-

ble varieties have been in cultivation for at least 300 years; John Gerard in his *Herball* (1597) mentions a prolific form, the "fruitful marigolde," in which small flower heads proceed from beneath the circumference of the flower. He remarks that it is

easy to see to flower in the calendar. *Calendula officinalis* is one of the plants sown in spring in any average soil where it flourishes, which bloom in the fall, cut back in fall and will flower for several weeks.

(*Chrysanthemum segetum*) is a common plant throughout the eastern United States and throughout the eastern cape marigold (*Dimorphotheca*

aurantiaca) is a South African perennial, much cultivated for ornament.

MARIJUANA (MARIHUANA), an intoxicating excitant drug, used illegally in the United States and elsewhere usually in cigarette form, is obtained from the top leaves and flowers of the Indian hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), which grows in most parts of the world. Since ancient times people have used its products for stimulation and intoxication, under the names hashish, bhang, ganja, kef, etc. Improper use of marijuana is a serious medical and social problem in various countries. Many emotionally unstable persons known to be associated with major crimes prove to be marijuana users. Marijuana intoxication may be accompanied by such physical and psychic manifestations as thirst, hunger, craving for sweet foods, nausea, dizziness, abdominal pain, drowsiness, irritability, delusions of grandeur or persecution, uncontrollable hilarity, talkativeness, apprehension, mental confusion, prostration, depression, inarticulate speech and delirium. Mental dullness ordinarily increases with continued use of marijuana and psychoses may develop. Some persons have suffered very disagreeable effects a short time after smoking one marijuana cigarette.

Withdrawal of marijuana does not cause the extreme physical discomfort seen in opiate withdrawal. Addiction to heroin or morphine (*q.v.*) is a common sequel to the use of marijuana, especially among young persons.

Marijuana, formerly used in medicine as an analgesic and sedative, was considered to have so little medical value that it was removed from the United States pharmacopoeia. The federal Marihuana Tax act of 1937 prohibited its use. It was placed under international control because of its increased abuse throughout the world. The World Health organization undertook a project to develop a strain of the hemp plant devoid of intoxicating resins.

See DRUG ADDICTION; HASHISH; HEMP.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—R. J. Bouquet, "Cannabis," United Nations, *Bulletin on Narcotics*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 14–30 (Oct. 1950) and vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 22–45 (Jan. 1951); David W. Maurer and Victor H. Vogel, *Narcotics and Narcotic Addiction* (1954); Pablo Osvaldo Wolff, *Marihuana in Latin America: the Threat It Constitutes* (1949); P. O. Wolff, *The Physical and Mental Effects of Cannabis* (1955). (H. J. A.; X.)

MARILLAC, SAINT LOUISE DE (1591–1660), co-founder with St. Vincent de Paul (*q.v.*) of the Daughters of Charity, better known as Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, was born either in Paris or Ferrières on Aug. 12, 1591, and educated by Dominican nuns at Poissy and in a lay boarding school in Paris. Her delicate health, which proved lifelong, prevented her from joining the strict order of Poor Clares, and in 1613 she married Antoine le Gras, secretary to Queen Marie de Médicis, by whom she had a son before his death in 1625. Vincent de Paul, whom she had chosen as her spiritual guide, moderated her zeal and encouraged her to undertake charitable works. Receiving into her home a few country girls sent by him, she trained them in the spiritual life and taught them to assist the Ladies of Charity in visiting, feeding and nursing sick poor. Their number increased, and in 1633 Vincent founded the Daughters of Charity with Louise as their superior. He would not have them called nuns or have them enclosed. He thus pioneered in bringing religious women into the service of God and man outside the cloister. The rest of Louise's life was uneventful. She died in Paris on March 15, 1660. She was canonized in 1934, and her feast day is March 15.

MARIGNY, ENGUERRAND DE (c. 1260–1315), a prominent minister of the French king Philip IV, belonged to the minor nobility and was born at Lyons-la-Forêt in Normandy. Equerry to Hugues de Bourbecame in 1298 chief bread of Navarre, whose goddaughter. After 1302 Marigny's created comte de Longeville, king, was sent to preside over subsequently became *surintendant* and *capitaine* of the Louvre. years 1313–14 when he was in the newer auditing department, the *chambre des comptes*, imposing on them a unified rule. On Aug. 1, 1314, he addressed an assembly at Paris on the financial difficulties arising from Philip's renewal of war with Flanders. Generally unpopular both with the nobility and with the *bourgeoisie* and associated with the policy of heavy taxation and debasement of the coinage, Marigny also incurred the special enmity of the king's brother, Charles of Valois. In the last few months of Philip's reign a commission was nominated to examine Marigny's administration of the finances. After the accession of Philip's son Louis X the membership of the commission was changed to include many of Marigny's enemies, including Charles of Valois. Nevertheless the accounts were found to be in order. Charles of Valois then made further similar charges against Marigny, who was arrested and confined successively in the Louvre, the Temple and the keep of Vincennes. King Louis was inclined merely to banish Marigny, but Charles of Valois then accused the minister of sorcery, and immediate execution was ordered. Marigny was hanged on the public gallows at Montfaucon, just outside the city wall, to the northeast of Paris, on April 11 or 30, 1315. In 1317 his body was taken down and buried in the Chartreux at Paris. The legend that Marigny himself had erected the gallows is untrue.

See P. Clément, *Trois Drames historiques* (1857).

MARIGOLD, a common name given to several plants, of which the following are the best known: *Tagetes erecta*, the African marigold; *T. patula*, the French marigold; *Calendula officinalis*, the pot marigold; and *Chrysanthemum segetum*, the corn marigold. These all belong to the family Compositae, but the marsh marigold (*v.v.*), *Caltha palustris*, belongs to the Ranunculaceae (buttercup family). (See also ICE PLANT for the fig marigold.)

To the gardener the name marigold most commonly indicates species of the genus *Tagetes* and especially the developed varieties of *T. erecta* and *T. patula*. Contrary to the origins indicated by their common names, these are native to America, from Mexico to the Argentine. These hardy annuals, from the tiny (one to one and one-half foot) French types to the giant (three to four feet) Africans, have finely cut strong-scented foliage, except for a few later-developed unscented varieties. Besides the above species, *T. lucida*, sweet-scented marigold, and *T. tenuifolia*, striped marigold, are grown. The flowers of yellow, orange and red to red-brown are popular in the garden in beds, borders and massed groups, and are excellent as cut flowers. Seed sown in the spring in any garden soil—poor to average, wet or dry—in sun or partial shade will give a profusion of blooms from midsummer to frost. The plants require little attention and transplant readily.

The pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*), a familiar garden plant up to two feet in height, with unscented foliage and orange-coloured blossoms, is probably not known in the wild state. Single and dou-

ble varieties have been in cultivation for at least 300 years; John Gerard in his *Herball* (1597) mentions a prolific form, the "fruitful marigolde," in which small flower heads proceed from e of the flower. He remarks that it is s to be seen to flower in the calends meth." *Calendula officinalis* is one of the ; seed sown in spring in any average soil produce flourishing plants which bloom . Smaller plants, cut back in fall and indoors for several weeks.

rigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) is a n England and throughout the eastern

part of North America. The cape marigold (*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*) is a South African perennial, much cultivated for ornament.

MARIJUANA (MARIHUANA), an intoxicating excitant drug, used illegally in the United States and elsewhere usually in cigarette form, is obtained from the top leaves and flowers of the Indian hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), which grows in most parts of the world. Since ancient times people have used its products for stimulation and intoxication, under the names hashish, bhang, ganja, kef, etc. Improper use of marijuana is a serious medical and social problem in various countries. Many emotionally unstable persons known to be associated with major crimes prove to be marijuana users. Marijuana intoxication may be accompanied by such physical and psychic manifestations as thirst, hunger, craving for sweet foods, nausea, dizziness, abdominal pain, drowsiness, irritability, delusions of grandeur or persecution, uncontrollable hilarity, talkativeness, apprehension, mental confusion, prostration, depression, inarticulate speech and delirium. Mental dullness ordinarily increases with continued use of marijuana and psychoses may develop. Some persons have suffered very disagreeable effects a short time after smoking one marijuana cigarette.

Withdrawal of marijuana does not cause the extreme physical discomfort seen in opiate withdrawal. Addiction to heroin or morphine (*q.v.*) is a common sequel to the use of marijuana, especially among young persons.

Marijuana, formerly used in medicine as an analgesic and sedative, was considered to have so little medical value that it was removed from the United States pharmacopoeia. The federal Marihuana Tax act of 1937 prohibited its use. It was placed under international control because of its increased abuse throughout the world. The World Health organization undertook a project to develop a strain of the hemp plant devoid of intoxicating resins. See DRUG ADDICTION; HASHISH; HEMP.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—R. J. Bouquet, "Cannabis," United Nations, *Bulletin on Narcotics*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 14–30 (Oct. 1950) and vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 22–45 (Jan. 1951); David W. Maurer and Victor H. Vogel, *Narcotics and Narcotic Addiction* (1954); Pablo Osvaldo Wolff, *Marihuana in Latin America: the Threat It Constitutes* (1949); P. O. Wolf, *The Physical and Mental Effects of Cannabis* (1955); D. Solomon (ed.), *The Marihuana Papers* (1967). (H. J. A.; X.)

MARILLAC, SAINT LOUISE DE (1591–1660), co-founder with St. Vincent de Paul (*q.v.*) of the Daughters of Charity, better known as Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, was born either in Paris or Ferrières on Aug. 12, 1591, and educated by Dominican nuns at Poissy and in a lay boarding school in Paris. Her delicate health, which proved lifelong, prevented her from joining the strict order of Poor Clares, and in 1613 she married Antoine le Gras, secretary to Queen Marie de Médicis, by whom she had a son before his death in 1625. Vincent de Paul, whom she had chosen as her spiritual guide, moderated her zeal and encouraged her to undertake charitable works. Receiving into her home a few country girls sent by him, she trained them in the spiritual life and taught them to assist the Ladies of Charity in visiting, feeding and nursing sick poor. Their number increased, and in 1633 Vincent founded the Daughters of Charity with Louise as their superior. He would not have them called nuns or have them enclosed. He thus pioneered in bringing religious women into the service of God and man outside the cloister. The rest of Louise's life was uneventful. She died in Paris on March 15, 1660. She was canonized in 1934, and her feast day is March 15.



J. HORACE MCFARLAND CO.
POT MARIGOLD (CALENDULA OFFICINALIS)

species of annual herbs native to southwestern North America, tropical America, and South America. The name *marigold* also refers to the pot marigold (genus *Calendula*) and unrelated plants of several families.

African marigold (*T. erecta*), French marigold (*T. patula*), and several other species are grown as garden ornamentals, although most species have strong-scented leaves. Members of the genus *Tagetes* have attractive yellow, orange, or red flowers that are solitary or clustered; leaves opposite each other on the stem that usually are finely cut; and bracts (leaflike structures) that form a cup-shaped base below each flower head.

Marijampolė (Lithuanian S.S.R.): see Kapuskas.

marijuana, also spelled MARIHUANA, the Indian hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, or the crude drug composed of its leaves and flowers, usually dried and crushed and put into pipes or formed into cigarettes (reefers, or joints) for smoking. The drug—known by a variety of other names, including pot, tea, grass, and weed—can also be sniffed, chewed, or added to foods and beverages. Marijuana varies in potency, depending on where and how it is grown, prepared for use, or stored. The active ingredient, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), is present in all parts of both the male and female plants but is most concentrated in the resin (cannabin) in the flowering tops of the female. A more powerful form of the drug, hashish (*q.v.*), is made by collecting and drying this resin.

Mentioned in a Chinese herbal dating from 2700 BC, the drug has long been used as a sedative or analgesic. The effects of marijuana vary, depending upon the strength and amount consumed, the setting in which it is taken, and the experience of the user. Psychological effects tend to be predominant; the user commonly experiences a mild euphoria. Alterations in vision and judgment result in distortions of time and space. Acute intoxication may occasionally induce visual hallucinations, anxiety, depression, extreme variability of mood, paranoid reactions, and psychoses lasting from four to six hours. Physical effects include reddening of the eyes, dryness of the mouth and throat, moderate increase in the rapidity of the heartbeat, tightness of the chest (if the drug is smoked), drowsiness, unsteadiness, and muscular incoordination. Chronic use does not establish physical dependence, nor, upon withdrawal, does the regular user suffer extreme physical discomfort (such as that associated with narcotics); but its use may be psychologically habituating.

The worldwide use of marijuana and hashish as intoxicants has raised various medical and social questions; many of these have been under continuing scientific investigation, especially since the mid-1960s, when THC was first isolated and produced synthetically. Research has been directed toward identifying the short- and long-term physical effects of marijuana on the body and toward clarifying the effectiveness of the drug as a reality-distorting agent that produces psychological dependence. In the 1970s and 1980s, medical research revealed the therapeutic effects of marijuana and THC. They were found to be useful in lowering internal eye pressure in persons suffering from glaucoma and in alleviating nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapeutic drugs used to treat cancer patients. The use of marijuana and THC for medical research in the United States has been authorized in a number of states.

International trade in marijuana and hashish was first placed under controls during the International Opium Convention of 1925. In the United States, the use of these drugs in the 1930s prompted passage (1937) of federal restrictions on the botanical substances;

these were extended to THC in 1968. By the late 1960s most countries had enforced restrictions on trafficking and using marijuana and hashish and had imposed generally severe penalties for their illegal possessions, sale, or supply. Since the 1970s, however, some countries and many jurisdictions in the United States have reduced the penalty for possession of small quantities.

Marília, city, west central São Paulo state, Brazil, lying between the Aguapei and Peixe rivers in the highlands at 2,139 ft (652 m) above sea level. Founded in 1611, it was made the seat of a municipality and given city status in 1928. Agriculture (rice, coffee, cotton), livestock raising, and lumbering are regional activities. Marília's industries include the extraction of nonferrous minerals, the processing of foodstuffs, and the production of liquor, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. These goods are shipped to São Paulo, the state capital, about 320 mi (515 km) southeast, and to other cities in the state. Pop. (1980 prelim.)

Marillac, Saint I 1591, Paris/Ferrières Paris; canonized 1930; cofounder with St. Vincent of Charity congregation of laywomen and hospital work

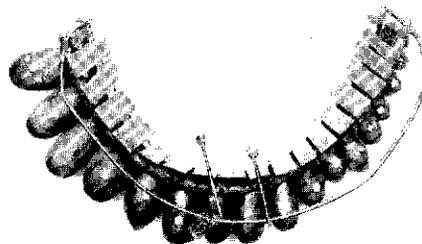
Poor health prevented strict order of Poor Clares, and he later married Antoine Le Gras (secretary to Queen Marie de Médicis of France), by whom Louise had a son, Michel. Widowed in 1625, she had already chosen Vincent as her spiritual guide, and he encouraged her to undertake charitable works. She trained girls in the spiritual life and taught them to assist in visiting, feeding, and nursing the needy.

In 1633 Vincent founded the Daughters of Charity with Louise as their superior. Because they were neither enclosed nor called nuns, their concept pioneered in bringing women into religious service outside the cloister.

By the late 20th century the Daughters of Charity were the Catholic Church's largest congregation of women.

marimba, any of several varieties of xylophone. Marimba is one of many African names for the xylophone, and, because African instruments bearing this name frequently have a tuned calabash resonator for each wooden bar, some ethnomusicologists use the name marimba to distinguish gourd-resonated from other xylophones.

The xylophone was taken to Latin America by African slaves (or possibly originated



African marimba with gourd resonators, Chokwe tribe, Angola, collected in 1931; in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago

By courtesy of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago

through pre-Hispanic contact), became known there as "marimba," and has remained a popular folk instrument in Central America. The wooden bars are affixed to a frame supported by legs or hung at the player's waist. Large, deep-toned instruments up to 6½ octaves in range are sometimes played by four musicians. Marimba keys have tubular or gourd resonators, and, as in Africa, a buzzing mem-

brane is frequently set in the resonator wall, adding a sharp edge to the instrument's sound.

The orchestral marimba is a tube-resonated instrument pitched an octave below the orchestral xylophone; its range varies, but 3½ octaves upward from the C below middle C is common. Extremely large marimbas are known as xylorimbas. Compositions for marimba include a concerto by the U.S. composer Paul Creston (1940) and a concerto by the French composer Darius Milhaud (1947).

Marin, Francisco de Paula, byname MANINI (b. 1774, Jerez, Spain—d. Oct. 30, 1837, Honolulu), horticultural experimenter who introduced numerous plant species to the Hawaiian Islands and, with the first application of scientific agricultural methods in the islands, ensured their flourishing.

1986 Encyclopedia Britannica

Kamehameha's interpreter; and, as the King aged, the Spaniard assumed many government duties. He began to experiment with island herbs and developed a wealth of pharmacological lore. From Spanish colonies all over the world, Marin requested and received foreign seeds and plants and devised the best means, time, and soil type in which to plant them. Peaches, oranges, olives, and others arrived; in exchange, Marin sent coconuts. Much of the diversity of Hawaii's island flora today is due to Marin's careful studies. He became known for his flourishing gardens and vineyards, and also for his reluctance to bestow his bountiful crops on friends and acquaintances. The Hawaiian corruption of his name, "Manini," has become a slang word in the modern island vocabulary, meaning miserly.

Marin, John (b. Dec. 23, 1870, Rutherford, N.J., U.S.—d. Oct. 1, 1953, Cape Split, Maine), U.S. painter and printmaker, especially known for his expressionistic watercolour seascapes of Maine and his views of Manhattan.

After working as an architectural draftsman, Marin studied painting at the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia and at the Art Students League of New York. In 1905 he went to Europe, where he was influenced by the watercolours and etchings of James McNeill Whistler. But he remained unaware of the new movements of European art until 1910, when he returned to New York. There, at Alfred Stieglitz' "291" Gallery and at the Armory Show in 1913, he became familiar with Cubism and the various schools of German Expressionism. Influenced by those movements, his own style matured into a very personal form of expressionism, exemplified by such works as "The Singer Building" (1921; Philadelphia Museum of Art), "Lower Manhattan" (1920; Museum of Modern Art, New York City), and "Maine Islands" (1922; Phillips Collection, Washington, D.C.).

Watercolour is usually employed to produce only delicate, transparent effects, but Marin's brilliant command of the medium enabled him to render the monumental power of the city and the relentless surge of the sea on the Maine coast. Although semi-abstract, his works were always based on objective reality. His concern with force and motion, however, led him to produce such works as "Lower Manhattan" (1922; Museum of Modern Art,

edge
ine-
rnia
own
veen
ued,
port

me-
agri-
i as

husband and wife were carrying a genetic defect known to be associated with cystic fibrosis. Cells removed from the embryos three days after fertilization were screened for the genetic abnormality. Some were affected and some unaffected. Following reimplantation of an unaffected embryo, the woman gave birth to a girl free of both cystic fibrosis and the aberrant gene.

Other Developments. The era of animal-to-human transplants may have begun in 1992 with the transplantation of a baboon's liver into a man whose liver had been almost destroyed by hepatitis B. The patient died of a brain aneurysm 71 days after surgery, but the surgeons said more such transplants were planned. Shortly after this, doctors at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles transplanted a pig liver into a woman dying of liver failure as a temporary measure until a human liver could be found. Unfortunately, the woman died of complications of liver failure right before a newly obtained human liver could replace the pig liver.

A number of pediatric issues were in the news in 1992. Confirming what many parents had long suspected, U.S. researchers reported in the journal *Science* that babies grow in spurts—sometimes as much as 2.5 cm (one inch) in 24 hours—rather than steadily and continuously. Following upon a reduction in the CDC's official threshold for potentially dangerous levels of lead in the blood—from 25 micrograms per decilitre to 10 micrograms per decilitre—it was announced in 1992 that virtually all children on Medicaid would undergo blood screening for lead poisoning. It was estimated that more than six million children under age six would be eligible for the screening. That intellectual development can be significantly impaired by lead exposure— independent of any detrimental influences exerted by socioeconomic factors—was confirmed by an Australian study that documented the adverse effects on cognitive abilities of low levels of lead in school-age children in a middle-class community. It was the largest long-range investigation of the effects of lead exposure ever conducted.

A recently introduced vaccine against the bacterial infection haemophilus influenzae type B, the leading cause of meningitis in children, was shown to be exceedingly effective, reducing the number of cases by 90%. And an as-yet-unlike influenza A, a severe and sometimes deadly virus, was found effective in a population of children.

A study conducted on the new light on the occurrence of asthma and eczema in the family history of conditions known to indicate an increased role of certain foods and other substances was uncertain. The study clearly showed that among infants at risk for allergic disorders, exposure to allergens in food and house dust in the first years of life contributes to the development of allergy and eczema, with passive smoking a particularly important factor.

The outcome of another study from the U.K., based at Cambridge, strongly suggested that breast feeding has a beneficial effect on brain development in preterm infants. When children's IQs were assessed at ages 7½ to 8, they were found to be significantly higher in those who had received maternal milk than in those who had been bottle-fed. This extended a previous report from the same investigators showing high development scores at 18 months in the breast-fed children.

A major drug trial, carried out at a number of centres in the U.S. and Russia, showed that low doses of methotrexate, given once weekly for a six-month period, are an effective treatment for juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, the most com-

mon rheumatic condition of childhood. Whether the drug would prove effective—and nontoxic—in the long term remained to be seen.

Concern was expressed during the year about the dangers of excessive vitamin D intake, caused by drinking milk overfortified with the vitamin. Although supplementation of milk with vitamin D (first begun in the 1930s) has since greatly reduced the incidence of rickets, U.S. investigators identified several cases of hypervitaminosis D in the U.S. during 1992, in patients ranging in age from 15 months to 81 years. Subsequent analysis of milk and infant-formula preparations showed that they often contained too much—or too little—vitamin D. This finding led to calls for better monitoring of the fortification process.

There was a call for greater care in the use of bronchodilator sprays containing beta-agonist drugs for the relief of asthma. This followed the publication of a study from New Zealand, confirmed by findings in Canada, that brought to light a heightened risk of death or near death in patients using these sprays regularly—and particularly in those using more than the prescribed amount. It was unclear whether beta-agonists were themselves responsible for the adverse effects or whether the fatalities and near fatalities indicated the emergence of a more severe form of asthma. Nevertheless, physicians were warned to reevaluate the condition of patients using such sprays heavily.

(BERNARD DIXON; GAIL W. MCBRIDE)

MENTAL HEALTH

The year 1992 saw three important steps toward a deeper understanding of schizophrenia. The advances came from different types of investigation and seemed to confirm that it was unlikely that the condition had any one specific cause.

In the first of these studies, psychiatrists at Harvard Medical School and other centres in Massachusetts investigated 15 male schizophrenics by means of the innovative technique of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Although comparable to conventional radiography, MRI provided much more detailed information about the inside of the body. It also enabled three-dimensional structures to be reconstructed, and measurements of their size. Previous studies of schizophrenics might have abnormalities of the brain, the left temporal lobe. MRI scans showed that, compared with normal controls, their 15 patients had significant reductions in volume of gray matter in three areas of the temporal lobe. There were no abnormalities in other parts of the brain. The results show that the severity of the

patients' thought disorders was paralleled by the reduction in volume of a part of the brain associated with language.

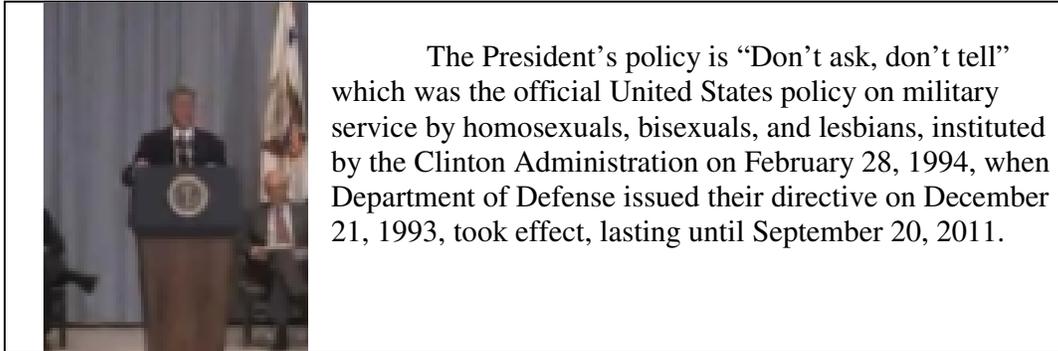
Psychiatrists had known for many years that schizophrenia was more common in modern industrialized city centres and occurred more frequently in urban than in rural areas. This pattern was thought to reflect the drifting of schizophrenics into cities. This hitherto unverified hypothesis was tested by scientists at Huddinge (Sweden) University Hospital and the Institute of Psychiatry in London. Data about the childhood locations of a group of some 50,000 young men, drawn from the Swedish Conscript Survey, revealed that schizophrenia was 1.65 times more common among individuals brought up in cities than among those who spent their youth in a rural area. Even when the investigators adjusted their figures to compensate for potentially relevant factors such as parental divorce, use of marijuana, and family history of psychiatric disorder, the clear association remained. They concluded that as-yet-unidentified environmental factors found in cities increased the risk of schizophrenia.

1999 Encyclopedia Britannica

Update November 28, 2017.

Mother Mary asked that 17 military homosexuals to go to the electric chair because they were recruited out of the San Francisco Castro District to join the military for the purpose of making the military men homosexuals.

They were paid by Red China. The TV media is controlled by Red China, Canada and a consortium of nations, however the programming is Red China controlled. The story viewed ubiquitously is saying the homosexuality is rampant in the military.



MOTHER MARY: It is not widespread as the propaganda by the President would have you believe.

COMMENTARY: Mostly the military men are straight. Otherwise you see that they would not be able to think clearly as with homosexuals and lesbians. Furthermore we know that homosexuals do not anticipate any persecution and are willing to die for anyone desiring to kill them. They do not and cannot develop the normal defenses. The military does not attract them where they would be targeted for death in foreign wars. This is not the place even for homosexuals as such.

GENERAL OVERSEAS: What is wrong with this policy is that its purpose was to give time to Red China to make the military men homosexual. It so-called expired but the policy continued on— making homosexuality a brouhaha. The policy is not speaking on the issue even— but giving free rein to the homosexuals to go wherever they seek to harass the straight men.

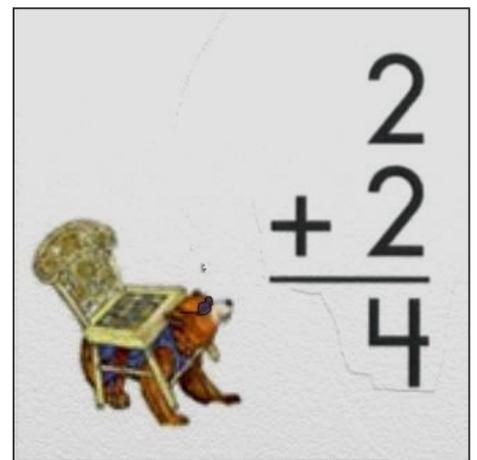
MOTHER MARY: We have said that where there are the sharing of showers in communal living, that these cannot stay. The neophytes must be able to have the offices to protect them and this is whether it is on church grounds or the military.

JESUS CHRIST: They cannot stay, they must leave.

MOTHER MARY: These are killed as they have quickly under Clinton and Red China's grease-the-wheel program, to put men under a great death certainty¹ and threatened the men if they were not to follow the homosexuals at the military bases.

GOD HELIOS: It is not widespread in the military.

MOTHER MARY: You can see that our teaching on the masks and masquerades applies in both these instances of subterfuge.



¹ The homosexuality takes the 70,000 years to correct. There is the breaking of the iron bands of the white fire core of being.