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SPORTS FINAL

25 CENTS

# Scouts sell player data, agent says

Allegation could strain NFL-college relations

By Chris Mortensen
Staff Writer

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LOS ANGELES — Some National Football League (NFL) scouts have sold information about college football players — including their telephone numbers — to sports agents Lloyd Bloom and Norby Walters, Bloom said.

This is the first time anyone in the NFL has been connected to the agents' activities, which have resulted in five college athletes' losing their senior seasons of eligibility and triggered a federal grand jury investigation in Chicago. Officials in college and professional football said Monday that the allegation could strain relations between the NFL and colleges.

"There were scouts within the NFL — I can't mention their names — for certain teams that would work for us," Bloom said. "Other agents get the service [also]. But we paid a little more because, besides the [basic] service, the scouts would call us up and give us their personal opinions of players they felt would be drafted high."

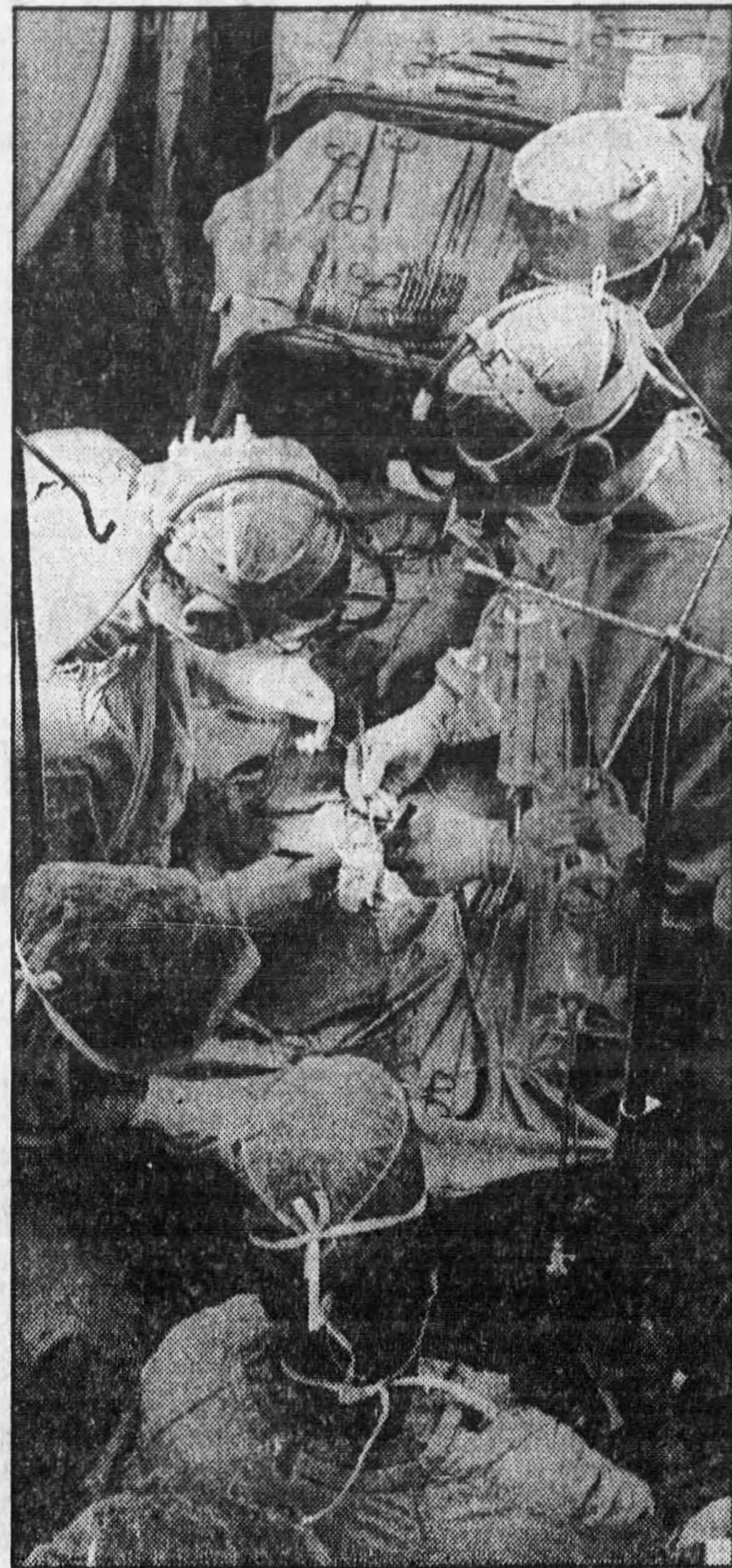
The scouts offered basic information for \$500 to \$1,500, Bloom said. This information normally would include a player's ranking at his position and his telephone number.

Bloom and Walters later made additional payments for more indepth information, Bloom said. This would include continuously updated evaluations of a player's progress.

Bloom said he and Walters used the information to identify and contact prospective clients. Bloom and Walters have admitted giving cash to numerous college athletes, who in turn would sign postdated contracts to be represented by the agents.

It is against National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules for an athlete to accept money from, or sign a contract with, an agent before the end of his college eligibility.

See SCOUTS, Page 8-A



Kosair Children's Hospital/Special

One-year-old Robert Dean Cardin (right) of Glendale, Ky., is faring well after having a heart transplant (above) at Louisville's Kosair Children's Hospital. Infant transplant patients have created new moral and medical dilemmas for surgeons.



The Associated Press

#### Tiny heart transplants pose huge dilemmas

By Mike King Science/Medicine Writer

GLENDALE, Ky. — For his first birthday this year, Robbie Dean Cardin got a U.S. Savings Bond from the surgeon who gave him his walnut-sized heart. The instructions to his parents say the bond is not to be cashed until he gets to college.

"I won't be completely happy about this until then," says Dr. Constantine Mavroudis, University of Louisville heart surgeon.

"I know what we did for him was the right thing to do. But we're a long way from declaring these experiments a complete success. These kids have a long We're a long way from declaring these experiments a complete success. These kids have a long road ahead.

- Dr. Constantine Mavroudis

road ahead of them."

"These kids" are a small but growing number of infants with transplanted hearts. Nationwide, 22 infants have now received transplanted hearts. But authorities say there could soon be a demand for

4,000 to 5,000 infant hearts and kidneys a

As the numbers swell, however, so do the moral and medical dilemmas. These children live only because others have died — and the demand for infant hearts outstrips the supply.

The shortage has prompted some doctors to propose a redefinition of the meaning of death — a change that would make it legally possible to use the healthy hearts of thousands of anencephalic infants who are born each year without a fully functioning brain.

See HEART, Page 8-A

# Stark skipper takes blame for incident

### Captain will leave Navy, won't face court-martial

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The captain and weapons officer of the USS Stark accepted responsibility Monday for the frigate's failure to defend itself against an Iraqi warplane and, as a result, will be allowed to leave the service rather than face court-martial, the Navy said.

Thirty-seven sailors died and 21 were injured when the Stark was struck by two Exocet missiles from the plane May 17 while on routine patrol in the Persian Gulf. Iraq called the attack a mistake, an explanation the United States accepted.

Capt. Glenn Brindel, the Stark's skipper, submitted a request to retire, the Navy said. Since he has served almost 22 years, he is eligible to request retirement with a pension, the Navy added.



Glenn Brindel

Because he had held the rank of captain only since

January — less than the required three years — Brindel will have to retire at the reduced rank of commander. Officials said this will mean a loss of more than \$100,000 in potential retirement pay over his lifetime.

Lt. Basil Moncrief, 32, of Corpus Christi, Texas, the tactical action officer, has served only about eight years in the Navy. As a result, he submitted a letter of resignation "and will be separated by the Navy," forfeiting his naval career without any opportunity to obtain a pension, the service said.

An investigation by a naval board of inquiry, conducted in Bahrain after the Stark was attacked, found that the ship had failed to execute a series of standard maneuvers that might have prevented the attack

or protected the ship.

The decisions of the two men were announced Monday after Adm. Frank Kelso, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet in Norfolk, Va., issued letters of reprimand censuring them for their perfor-

mance during the Stark incident.

The Navy said the Stark's executive officer, or No. 2 in command, Lt. Cmdr. Raymond Gajan, 35, of Rockville, Md., "has been referred [for] disciplinary action to the commander, Naval Surface Force, Atlantic Elect."

That means Kelso determined that Gajan was less culpable than the other two officers and thus decided to delegate review of his case to a lower level in the

chain of command, officials explained.

The letters of reprimand were issued after a disciplinary proceeding, known as an "admiral's mast," during which Kelso reviewed the circumstances of the

"Both [officers] accepted responsibility and both volunteered significant personal sacrifice in acknowledgement of accountability," the Navy said.

"Adm. Kelso, after a review of the investigation, felt that it was unlikely that any new facts would be uncovered in a [court-martial]" and thus agreed to hold an admiral's mast, the Navy added.

See STARK, Page 8-A

#### Panama arrests foe of military strongman, censors news media

The New York Times

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — In the harshest effort so far to break growing opposition to the Panamanian regime, security forces attacked the home of a leading critic of the military leader Monday after closing the main opposition newspaper and censoring all radio and television stations.

The Panamanian army said Roberto Diaz Herrera,

a retired colonel whose charges of corruption and political killings prompted a wave of unrest, was arrested with 44 other people after a siege at his home. The military said the arrests were made after resistance to a search for weapons.

In Washington, a senior State Department official said Diaz Herrera had been arrested and that the U.S. government was certain he was in good health.

Accounts from Panama said the four-hour siege at

a retired colonel whose charges of corruption and polit-

fire and the use of tear gas.

The Panamanian army said no deaths or injuries

occurred, but there were other reports of one or more deaths. Because of censorship of Panamanian media, the reports could not be confirmed.

The army crackdown came on the first day of what

See PANAMA, Page 9-A

#### Aide alleges press bid to 'destroy' president

Reagan's hiding of arms sales was to protect hostages, Fitzwater says

The Washington Post

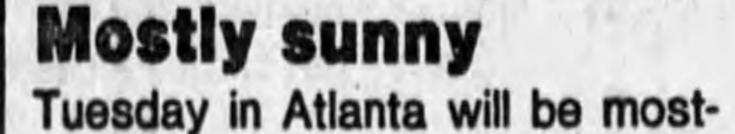
PORT WASHINGTON, Wis. — White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater charged Monday that "some members of the press" are attempting to "destroy" President Reagan over the Iran-contra affair, and he defended Reagan's decision last November to conceal information about the Iran arms sales on grounds that lives of American hostages and some Iranian contacts were at stake.

"I frankly think that some members of the press are so hungry to try to destroy the president that they've lost all perspective," Fitzwater said in response to a story in The Washington Post on Sunday. The story reported that notes of a White House meeting last Nov. 10 indicated that Reagan actively led the initial effort to hide details of the arms-for-hostages deals from the American public.

The notes were made by Alton Keel, then deputy national security adviser, and made public for the first time last week by the congressional Iran-contra committees as an exhibit accompanying testimony by Secretary of State George Shultz. They recorded the comments made by Reagan and his top advisers at a discussion of the sale of arms to Iran a week after the sales were disclosed by a Beirut magazine.

Fitzwater said Reagan is "disturbed that this issue was so clearly reviewed by the Tower board and so openly discussed at the time and somehow the facts have been overlooked in this case."

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ly sunny, with a 30 percent chance of afternoon thunderstorms. High in the middle 90s. Details, 8-K.

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Column resumes

Lewis Grizzard will continue writing his column in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, resuming this Friday. 13-A.

#### Study of area aviation needs takes off

#### Expansion of Hartsfield, second airport considered

By Diane R. Stepp

The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) is taking a new look at the Atlanta region's aviation needs through the year

2010 in a major study that may recom-

mend building a second airport, expanding

Hartsfield International or opening Dobbins
Air Force Base to commercial traffic.

These are some of the options airport
planners will examine in a one-year study
already under way by the ARC and a Cincinnati-based consulting firm, according to

David Kirk, transportation planner for the

The study will update the ARC's 1975
Atlanta Regional Airport System Plan.
Dramatic changes in the airline industry
prompted the ARC to take a new look at
the study, Kirk said.

There are so many options out there being discussed. They really need to be looked at all at once.

— David Kirk ARC transportation planner

Portions of the 1975 plan became obsolete with the 1978 deregulation of the airline industry and proliferation of smaller carriers, said Kirk.

That study's aviation forecasts for 1990 were exceeded at Hartsfield last year, he said.

The ARC is awaiting Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approval of a \$200,000 grant for the update study, but preliminary work has already begun in assessing what will be needed to meet Atlan-

See STUDY, Page 5-A

#### Soviets execute alleged Nazi war criminal deported by U.S. in '84

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Monday the execution of Fyodor Fedorenko, the first suspected Nazi war criminal deported from the United States to the Soviet Union.

Fedorenko lived 35 years in the United States and was deported in 1984 after it was found that he had obtained citizenship by covering up a Nazi past.

Fedorenko, 80, was convicted by a Soviet court in

John Demjanjuk, accused of being a Nazi death camp guard, denies he was ever at the camp. Page 3-A.

1986 of treason and Nazi war crimes and was sentenced to death. The Soviet news agency Tass said the sentence was "carried out," but it did not say when and gave no details.

Execution in the Soviet Union is by firing squad.

A court in Fedorenko's native Crimea convicted him of treason, voluntarily joining the Nazis in World War II, and participating in mass murder at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland in 1942-43.

"Fedorenko personally took part in executions, drove people into gas chambers," Tass said. "This command with Fedorenko's participation destroyed at least

See FEDORENKO, Page 9-A

#### Stark

From Page 1-A

Such a proceeding is one step short of a formal court-martial and can result in various disciplinary sanctions, including a suspension from duty, temporary forfeiture of pay, a letter of reprimand or a letter of admonition.

Within the military legal system, a formal letter of reprimand "is a harsh penalty," said one Navy officer who asked not to be identified. "For an officer, it's the same thing as saying your career is through, you'll never have a shot at command."

Brindel and Moncrief did not appear in person before Kelso, as was their right, but "each admitted responsibility in writing," the Navy said.

"Capt. Brindel and Lt. Moncrief admitted and accepted accountability for the lack of readiness and inadequacy of measures taken to protect the Stark on May 17, 1987. The basic charge ... was negligence in the performance of official duties."

Kelso said he decided to forego courts-martial for the two because of various "factors," including the fact the Iraqi attack was "unprovoked and indiscriminate" and "originated from a source consid-

ered not likely to act in a manner hostile to a U.S. naval vessel."

Kelso also cited the leadership of the two men in "their respective personal efforts in saving the Stark and preventing further loss of life" and a "concern that the prolonged nature of courts-martial proceedings would cause intensified grief on the part of the families of the victims of the attack and stress to the Stark crew."

Brindel, 43, of Pittsburgh had commanded the Stark since Jan. 23,

The Navy's investigation found that the Stark did not warn the approaching Iraqi aircraft away until it was too late to prevent the attack. The ship did not turn in a way that would allow its guns to fire at the incoming missile.

Brindel told congressional investigators last month that he was in his cabin at the time of the attack, having left Moncrief in the ship's Combat Information Center with orders to pay close attention to the approaching Iraqi plane.

Under Navy tradition and regulations, however, the captain is responsible for everything that happens aboard his ship, regardless of his personal role. The military has been criticized in recent years for drifting away from the principle that holds commanders responsible for everything that happens under their authority.

#### Kuwait awaits U.S. word on damage to tanker

From Wire Reports

KUWAIT — Kuwaiti officials waited Monday for the U.S. Coast Guard to decide whether the reflagged tanker Bridgeton, whose hull was pierced by a mine explosion while under American escort, can be loaded with oil and embark on its return voyage down the Persian Gulf.

Anthony Quainton, U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, expressed American determination that the supertanker return quickly to service.

"There isn't a question of it not going,"
Quainton said. "It is a question of when," he
told NBC News.

Gulf shipping sources saw U.S. resolve as stemming from reluctance to see escort efforts in the gulf founder on one mine. One executive said putting the Bridgeton in dry dock would "make Reagan's policy look foolish and stupid."

The Reagan administration asked Iraq on Monday to stop attacking Iranian shipping in the gulf. Iran has threatened to strike at vessels of other gulf nations in retaliation for Iraqi attacks.

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq warned that unless Iran promptly accepted a comprehensive cease-fire his country might resume its attacks on shipping in the Persian Gulf.

Otherwise, Aziz told reporters after meet-

ing with Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington, Iraq would be yielding to Iranian "blackmail" by extending the voluntary 12-day moratorium while fighting continued on other fronts

Meanwhile, an official of the company that owns the Bridgeton said the U.S. Navy found another underwater mine planted in the Persian Gulf about 14 miles north of the one that damaged the Bridgeton.

The Navy found the other mine, according to the executive who requested anonymity, soon after an underwater mine damaged the Bridgeton on its maiden voyage under the Reagan administration's controversial plan to reflag 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers to protect them from attacks.

In another development, nearly 3,000 French servicemen attached to an aircraft carrier battle group rejoined their units Monday, ready to sail for the gulf at 24 hours notice, a defense official in Paris said.

Capt. Saad Mattouq, maritime operations director of the Kuwait Oil Tanker Co., said the mine, believed planted by Iran, left a gaping 29-foot-by-4-foot hole in the hull of the 401,382-ton supertanker and cracked an interior structural beam.

The Kuwaiti shipping company Monday awaited Coast Guard authorization to fill the Bridgeton's undamaged compartments with

crude oil and send the holed tanker back down the gulf under U.S. Navy escort by week's end. The Coast Guard is in charge of determining the seaworthiness of American ships, including the reflagged Kuwaiti tanker.

If the vessel is declared unfit, it will have to proceed empty to a dry dock in Bahrain or Dubai for major repairs.

As a precaution against other such mines, the three U.S. warships changed formation after the incident and lined up behind the deephulled Bridgeton to follow it into safer waters off Kuwait.

Rear Adm. Harold Bernsen, commander of the U.S. Middle East Force, said Sunday that escorts could not resume without a minefree path through the gulf.

The United States and Kuwait have no mine sweepers in the gulf. Saudi Arabia, which has two mine sweepers, has indicated reluctance in such operations outside its own waters.

But Quainton denied Monday that the incident has questioned the effectiveness of the U.S. naval presence.

Kuwaiti officials "have lost no confidence in our ability to work very closely with them," he said. "I have every confidence that the reflagging will continue."

#### Scouts

From Page 1-A

Bloom said the unnamed scouts initiated the relationship with him and Walters. "They contacted us first; we didn't contact them," he

With more than 1,500 agents attempting to represent football players, NFL scouting director Harry Buffington conceded that scouts could make a substantial amount of money by selling the information, as Bloom alleged.

"That would pay off the mortgage," Buffington said. "But if I ever discovered a scout of mine who was selling information, I would fire him in under two minutes. I'd like to catch one of my

Some NFL executives expressed dismay and doubt at Bloom's allegation that scouts cooperated with the agents. "I've never heard of that, and I don't think it's true," said Denver Broncos general manager John Beake. "I think Bloom and those people will say anything with the situation they're in."

But Dallas Cowboys Vice President Gil Brandt said he believes

Bloom's account that scouts are

providing information to agents.
"Let me tell you: It's true,"

Brandt said. "I don't think there's any question that it is happening. I don't know who they [the scouts] are. I've got some ideas. I've seen instances that certainly make it appear to be true. Let's put it this way: With the advent of the copying machines, there are no secrets anymore."

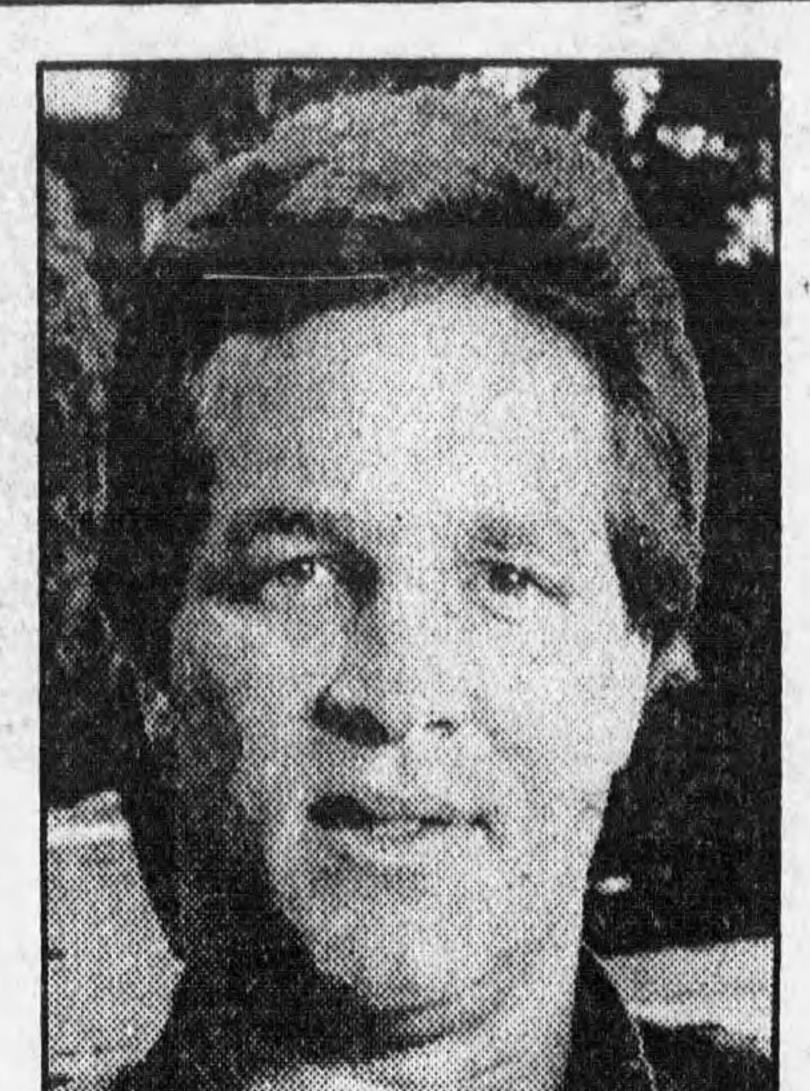
NFL spokesman Joe Browne said, "If [Bloom's] comments are true, then it obviously would be a practice frowned upon by the clubs and the league. There would be no further comment from the league at this time."

College coaches, who provide pro scouts access to their practices and their players while trying to keep agents away, were upset at the allegation

"I have trouble giving this guy Bloom any credibility," said University of Pittsburgh coach Mike Gottfried, who has lost two starters because they signed early with Walters and Bloom. "But if it's true, it's disappointing. It would make me mad. It would make a lot of coaches mad."

Told that an NFL executive [Brandt] believes Bloom's story, Gottfried responded, "Then I'm very disappointed."

Said Auburn head football coach and athletic director Pat Dye, "If NFL scouts are doing that, it's very unethical, certainly when they're working to hurt college athletes.



Lloyd Bloom

"We let [scouts] come in and have access to our films and things like that," Dye said. "If that kind of thing is going on, then jobs should be in deep jeopardy. We certainly would not let any scout on our campus who is providing agents with information."

New England Patriots personnel director Dick Steinberg said that if Bloom's account is verified in the grand jury investigation, it will harm the relationship between the NFL and college football.

"There's enough tension as there is," Steinberg said. "It would be very damaging. Whoever is responsible would be dismissed immediate-

ly. It shocks me that this information would be sold.

"But let me tell you, if they went by the [scouts'] ratings based on a kid's junior season, it's too premature and not all that exact. But then, these guys [Bloom and Wal-

ters] did give money to some kids

who didn't get drafted."

Minnesota Vikings general manager Mike Lynn said it would be "very alarming" if he discovered a scout selling information to agents. But he admitted that he has shared his opinion about college players with certain agents.

"If an agent has established a good relationship with a club and the agent happens to ask, 'What do you think of this player?' then I might tell him where I think the guy might be drafted," Lynn said. "I don't think that's unusual. But I don't know of any systematic effort to get money for inside information. If anybody in our organization was involved, he would no longer work for the Minnesota Vikings."

Bloom discussed an example of how he and Walters used information provided by scouts.

The agents paid University of Pittsburgh defensive back Teryl Austin \$2,500 in late September, one month into his junior season at Pitt, and agreed to send him \$250 per month. Austin signed a postdated contract to be represented by the agents.

But pro scouts subsequently changed their assessment of Austin, lowering him drastically in the rankings. Bloom and Walters then stopped payments to Austin and tore up the contract.

"That's correct," said Bloom

"We signed the kid early; we gave him some money, but scouts told us the kid's rating had gone way down. Austin was a nice kid. I wanted to be up-front with him. I didn't want to string him along, and it wasn't good business for us. I told him, 'Since we're breaking the relationship, you don't have to pay us the money back.' He doesn't owe us a penny."

Austin has been declared ineligible for his senior season this fall because of his dealings with the agents.

One document that the agents have gotten from scouts, Bloom said, is the computer printout listing all players who have been scouted by the NFL scouting service. Twenty NFL teams subscribe to the service.

Buffington, who heads the service, said, "The problem we have is that we distribute it to the teams, and where that information goes from there is out of our control."

Several other agents who were contacted Monday confirmed that they have received information from NFL scouts, sometimes for a fee and sometimes without charge.

But these agents refused to talk -

One agent, asking not to be identified said, "The guys [other agents] better get busy because when this story hits, people are going to get cut off."

Bloom said scouts are not his and Walters' only source of information about players. "We read everything, football preview magazines and all that stuff," Bloom said.

The federal grand jury is considering charges of fraud, extortion and violation of the RICO (Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations) Act against the agents. There have been reports of threats allegedly made by Bloom against athletes and other agents. Bloom has denied making any threats.

Bloom and Walters have admitted breaking NCAA rules but have denied breaking any laws. Walters is based in New York, and Bloom has moved his base to Los Angeles.

The college athletes who have lost their senior seasons of eligibility because of dealings with Walters and Bloom are football players Cris Carter of Ohio State, Alvin Miller of Notre Dame and Charles Gladman and Austin of Pittsburgh, and basketball player Derrick McKey of Alabama.

Staff writer Earnest Reese contributed to this report.

#### Heart

From Page 1-A

Heart transplants have become almost routine operations for hundreds of adults each year, but their success in children remains uncertain. Getting children through the long surgery is hard enough, but keeping their young bodies from rejecting the donor heart is the most difficult challenge.

The first pediatric patient to receive a heart transplant in Georgia, 6-year-old April Williams of Attapulgus, died late Saturday night at University Hospital in Augusta. The child, who suffered from a congenital heart defect, was admitted Wednesday in critical condition. She received a donor heart Saturday morning and died about 13 hours later when the heart failed.

The state's youngest heart recipient, 5-year-old Stephanie Rampey of Morrow, lived for only six months after undergoing two heart transplants at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham in 1986.

But there are some success stories.

Like the Cardin baby, these tiniest heart recipients eat, drink, sleep, cry and grow like other children. Their hearts function the way both their doctors and parents hoped they would.

But no one is yet sure how long the tiny donor hearts — one-fifteenth the size of an adult's heart — will last. Rejection, the body's natural defense against foreign tissue, is easier to detect in adults than in the immature immune systems of small

Few people remember that the first heart recipient in the United States was an infant. It occurred in New York City two days after Christiaan Barnard did the world's first transplant in South Africa in 1967. The infant lived only six and a half

The plight of infants with fatal heart defects was highlighted anew in October 1984, when Dr. Leonard Bailey of Loma Linda University used a baboon's heart to replace the deformed heart of the infant known as Baby Fac

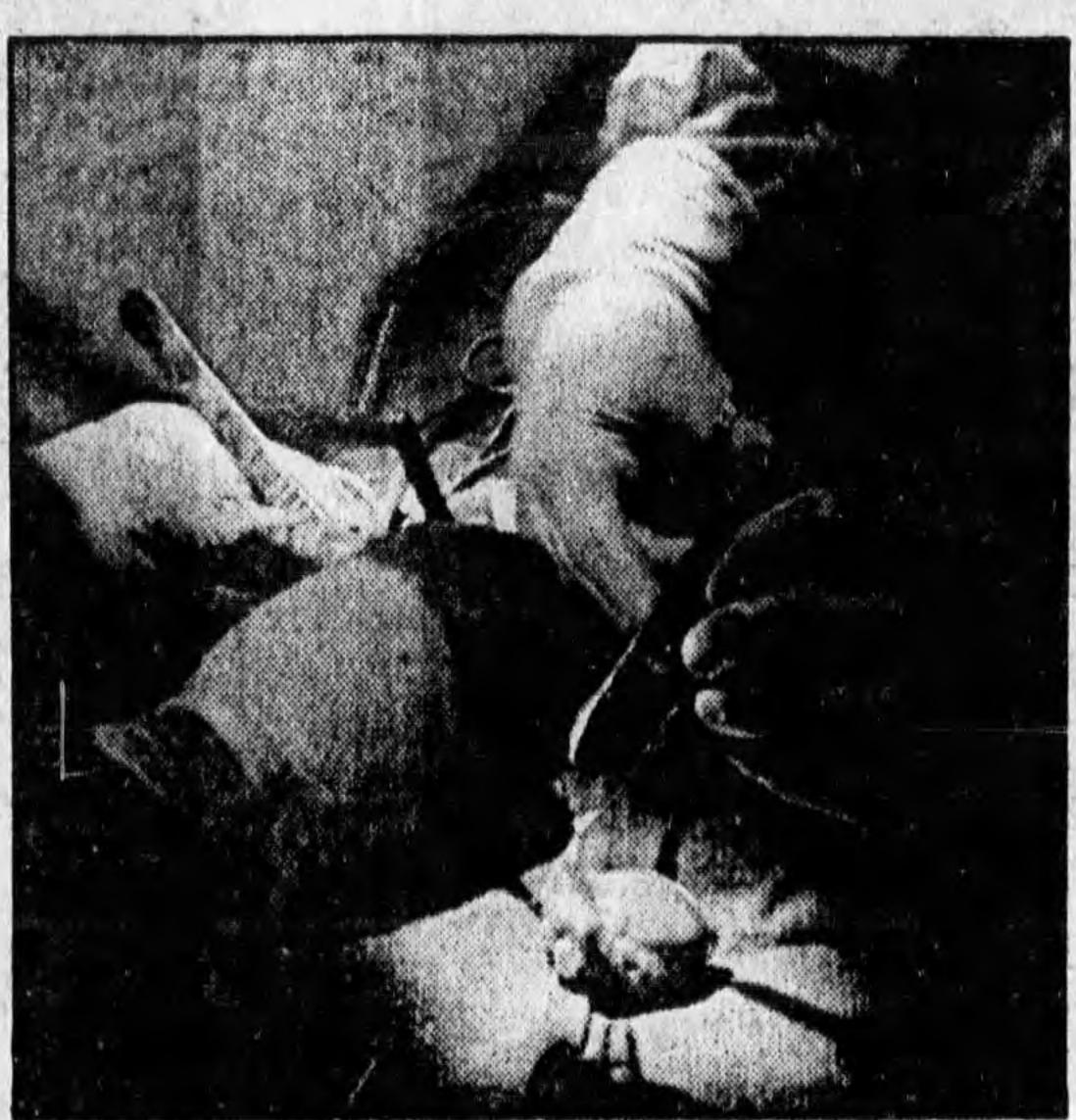
Bailey said the experimental surgery was necessary because it was nearly impossible to find human donors for dying infants. Baby Fae lived for three weeks before her body rejected the animal

Since then, as organ procurement practices have improved and public acceptance of organ donation has increased, Bailey and other surgeons, including Mavroudis, have turned increasingly to human departs for infant beauty

The results have been mixed: statistics compiled by Loma Linda show that half the 22 infants who have received new hearts are still alive.

The longest surviving infant is a 3-year-old girl who received her heart at the Texas Heart Institute in Houston two years ago.

But Mavroudis says he is "pleasantly surprised" at how well the youngest survivors like Robert Dean Cardin are doing.



Kosair Children's Hospital/Special

Cardiovascular surgeon Dr. Constantine Mavroudis trims the walnut-sized donor heart before sewing it into Robbie's chest.

The Cardin family never doubted their decision last year to let Mavroudis proceed with the experimental surgery.

"He's growing up as close to normal as we can make it," said the child's father, 59-year-old Wendell Cardin.

"We don't see him as some sort of medical

"We don't see him as some sort of medical freak. He's just like any other child who was lucky enough to survive major surgery."

Robert Dean is just now learning to walk

around the central Kentucky farmhouse he shares with his parents and two older brothers.

Like other infants his age, he has periodic ear infections — complicated in his case because of the drugs he takes to suppress his infection-fighting im-

mune system.

So far, however, the infections have been overcome, but like other young heart recipients, the youngster will always require anti-rejection drugs, like cyclosporine, which can cost up to \$200 a

week, for as long as he lives.

The Cardins say their lives — and their son's — are nearly normal.

"That's our goal. To have him grow up just like any other kid around here," says his mother, Patri-

That goal seemed a distant one when, on May 21, 1986, Robert Dean Cardin entered the world with a massive congenital defect, known as hypoplastic left heart syndrome — the same condition

that prompted Baby Fae's surgery.

The left side of his heart was so misshapen that it could not pump enough blood to sustain his body.

About a thousand babies a year are born in the United States with similar defects. Most usually

But a few days after his birth, young Cardin was moved to Louisville's Kosair Children's Hospital, where Mavroudis had just initiated a heart transplant program for newborns.

A few weeks later, a 3-month-old infant who had been pronounced brain dead after an accident in Connecticut, was rushed to Louisville. A University of Louisville surgical team removed his heart and sewed the tiny organ into Robbie's chest.

The infant went through the surgery well but a

The infant went through the surgery well, but a few hours later his blood pressure skyrocketed and he went into cardiac arrest. Mavroudis brought it under control, but not without wondering whether the surgery had been a mistake.

"The first 24 hours were very trying. We had been telling everyone all along that this is an experiment, that it could turn out to be disastrous, but we hadn't convinced ourselves," Mavroudis said. "Since then his course has been remarkably uneventful."

Mavroudis followed the same procedure Bailey has used at Loma Linda where, since November 1985, he has successfully transplanted hearts into four newborns.

Bailey has now performed transplants on seven patients 2 or younger. Five of them are still alive. Mavroudis has done four of the operations, with three survivors.

Not all the infants are lucky.

One baby, born several weeks premature, underwent transplant surgery in Louisville earlier this year and died a few hours later.

The failure of that operation convinced Mavroudis of the difficulty the operation poses for very small infants — and underscored the near impossi-

One of Bailey's infant patients, who lived only five days after receiving a transplanted heart, apparently died because she was in an extremely weakened condition after waiting nearly two

months for a suitable donor.

"I'm proud of the fact that not everyone we've offered this option to has taken advantage of it," Mavroudis said of the parents with whom he's worked.

"We make a point of telling them the down side of all this: that it may not work and that it doesn't mean their child is cured forever. We've had several say it simply wasn't worth it."

In general, the older the child the better the chance of success. Only Bailey and Mavroudis have done successful transplants in infants younger than 1 month old.

Pediatric heart surgeons are still debating the value of the procedure. Many are waiting for results on infants who have gone through a technically more demanding procedure pioneered by Dr. William Norwood of Philadelphia.

The procedure involves reconstructing the heart's two right chambers so they can pump blood to both the lungs and the body. There are two separate operations, the second one coming months or years later. Many of the infants do not survive long enough to go through the second operation.

Bailey says for now, the only alternative is transplantation. He believes it is the lack of donors, more than anything else, that is limiting neonatal transplantation.

Because of the difficulty in finding acceptable donors, both Bailey and Mavroudis want to use animal hearts again — this time as stop-gap measures until human donors can be found.

That's why he and Mavroudis have begun a private campaign to change the way doctors and ethicists define brain death. They have already broached the idea to state legislators in Kentucky, California and several other states.

They want babies born without a functioning brain to be considered as donors. The proposal is a controversial one.

The generally accepted definition of death used in most states — and accepted by many ethical experts — is that when brain function ceases, and a person must be maintained by artificial means, the person is considered dead.

The donor heart for the unsuccessful 1967 infant transplant in New York City, for instance, came from an anencephalic baby, but since then,

bies a year are born without a functioning cerebral

But in the United States, more than 2,000 ba-

ethical and legal standards have prevented surgeons from using such donors.

By the official definitions, anencephalic infants are alive. But with only a functioning brain stem, which enables erratic respiration and heartbeat,

Bailey and others argue that because the outcome is always fatal, parents of anencephalic babies should be allowed to donate their child's or-

gans to infants awaiting transplantation.

Both say they have had to turn down such offers.

dard of death used for organ donation.

The bottom line, according to Alexander Morgan Capron, a professor of law, medicine and public policy at the University of Southern California and former chairman of a presidential commission on bioethics, is that such babies are still only near

Many ethicists sympathize with that position,

Capron believes that if they are not being kept alive artificially, doctors should not do anything to hasten their demise — even though waiting for them to die often eventaries the heart and other or

them to die often overtaxes the heart and other organs and disqualifies them as donors.

Mavroudis and Bailey believe that without some change in the definition of death, transplant surgeons will have to use animal hearts as a bridge-to-

transplant basis until human donors can be located.

"The shortage of donors is so severe that we have to think about that again," Mavroudis says.

"Where will those babies fit in the gustom? Will

"Where will those babies fit in the system? Will they have priority over babies who haven't had any surgery yet? There are still a lot of questions lurking out there."