

26 November 1962

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MEMORANDUM FOR: (See Distribution)

SUBJECT: Minutes of the Sixteenth Joint Medical Research Conference.

The following were present at the sixteenth conference in Room 1-E-780, the Pentagon, 0900 - 0945, 14 November 1962:

B/Gen Robert E. Blount, AMR&DC, D/A
Col Jack Bollerud, AFRST-SC, D/AF
Col Colin F. Vorder Bruegge, AMR&DC, D/A (part-time)
Dr. F. J. Frese, Jr., ODDR&E
Dr. Frank W. Hartman, AFCSG, D/AF
Col Karl H. Houghton, AFCSG, D/AF
Dr. R. A. Kern, Temple University Hospital, (Chairman)
Dr. F. W. Morthland, ARO-OCRD, D/A (part-time)
L/Col Robert E. Robards, AFRST-SC, D/AF
Dr. Marion B. Sulzberger, AMR&DC, D/A

Minutes of the fifteenth meeting were approved as published.

Col Vorder Bruegge, at the request of the Chairman, gave brief resume of the status of the program for medical research in Southeast Asia. He pointed out that one major problem was the investigation of possibly drug-resistant strains of malaria. Other major problems were those pertaining to lines of command and communications from the various field units and the difficulties of establishing a common ground with the local populations. Exclusive of military construction, it is estimated that approximately \$1.8 million will be required in FY '63, and \$3.2 million in FY'64 for this project. Initially, it is planned to rely on temporary facilities at Clark Field, in the Philippines, for major laboratory support pending build-up of the Army 405th Laboratory. These arrangements are subject to concurrence of Theater Headquarters. At present, there are approximately thirty (30) personnel engaged in this project, and it is estimated that at least one hundred fifty (150) more will be required. Col Houghton reported that the Air Force Laboratory trailers for support at Clark Field are stocked and ready for movement.

The next item discussed was the impact on the planned Army research program of the proposed cut in its budget submittal. There was general agreement that such major reductions in planned expenditures, occurring at frequent intervals, seriously impaired the services' ability to do any long-range planning of medical research, and, if continued, would inevitably result in a steady degradation of the quality of medical research which could be accomplished by the services.

2/2