

ARMED FORCES RADIOBIOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY
BETHESDA, MARYLAND

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SUBJECT: Minutes of the Twentieth Meeting, Armed Forces
Radiobiology Research Institute Board of
Governors, 13 April 1972

1. Attendees:

Hq, Defense Nuclear Agency

LTG C. H. Dunn, Director
Dr. J. A. Northrop, Deputy Director, Science & Technology
Mr. P. H. Haas, Scientific Assistant to DDST

Service Representatives:

ARMY

BG R. B. Taylor, Special Assistant to the Surgeon General
for R&D

NAVY

VADM G. M. Davis, The Surgeon General
RADM R. E. Faucett, Asst. Chief for Research and Military
Medical Specialties, BUMED

AIR FORCE

BG G. L. Nakhuis, Director, Professional Services, OTSG

AFRRI

CAPT M. I. Varon, Director
COL L. R. Stromberg, Deputy Director
LT COL J. W. Cable, COR
LT COL J. E. West, Chairman, Radiation Biology Department
Dr. S. J. Baum, Chairman, Experimental Pathology Department
Dr. W. F. Davis, Chairman, Behavioral Sciences Department
Mr. Robert Carter, Chairman, Physical Sciences Department

2. General Dunn opened the meeting at 0900 hours, 13 April 72, and expressed his appreciation for the continued support of the AFRRI by the three medical services. He noted that, during

Following discussion of Colonel Stromberg's presentation, it was agreed by the Board that the AFRRI undertake the necessary rewriting.

General Dunn agreed that this was clearly within the mission of DNA and agreed that AFRRI should respond to the request for rewriting the tri-service document.

6. The Director, AFRRI, reviewed the NIH and NNMC proposals for human exposure work at AFRRI.

General Dunn indicated that he did not feel it was appropriate for DNA to get involved in the treatment of humans but if others who are in that business wish to make use of AFRRI facilities, that was wholly acceptable.

Admiral Davis agreed with the position taken by General Dunn and emphasized that the AFRRI is the best location in this area for such work, although it must be understood that the AFRRI's assistance would be limited to a support role, providing services not otherwise available.

General Dunn indicated that while he was prepared for the AFRRI to provide the necessary assistance, it would only be provided when the Board of Governors had approved the appropriateness of the research itself, down to and including specific details and provisions of any protocols and agreements developed in connection with the proposed research.

General Bekhuis indicated that, based on his experience, it might be necessary for significant facilities modification to be undertaken in order for AFRRI to perform the proposed human exposures.

Dr. Northrop emphasized the need to develop a clearly written agreement that stated the responsibilities of the AFRRI and outside users.

General Taylor proposed that a formal agreement be established between the Director, DNA and one of the Surgeons General, providing for direct technical supervision of AFRRI participation in such programs. General Taylor felt that since the DoD does not have guidelines and regulations which cover these programs in detail, it is necessary that the AFRRI programs be reviewed and supported by an agency which does. He suggested that, because of the location of the AFRRI on the grounds of the National Naval Medical Center, the most logical reviewing authority would be the Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy.

Admiral Davis agreed with this concept.

In connection with General Taylor's proposal Dr. Northrop asked whether or not it was necessary for a single set of rule to be established under which AFRRI would operate; i.e., the Navy's rules, the Army's rules, etc. or whether or not the rules of the group sponsoring a given research project could be followed. He further asked whether or not General Taylor felt that the DoD would be developing regulations applicable to the specific support under question.

General Taylor indicated that he did not think the development of DoD wide regulations was underway but that instead the regulations of one of the individual services would have to be followed. He felt that a single set of rules for all projects would be the best. The three Services all have basically the same rules and regulations and any substantive differences could be handled by a specific agreement if required for any particular research project.

General Dunn indicated that as he understood it, the Board of Governors agreed with the desirability of AFRRI participation in medical/clinical support activities and that the Director, AFRRI should proceed with the coordination required in order to provide such support; and finally, that the procedures and regulations of the Department of the Navy would be followed as a guide for AFRRI support activities.

Dr. Northrop asked whether VADM Davis had any suggestions as to the kinds of groups outside of DoD or NIH that might review proposed AFRRI involvement in human irradiation work.

Admiral Davis indicated that he thought it was appropriate that the Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences review this particular project and that this Council would be contacted by Admiral Faucett at the appropriate time so that it would be included in the agenda of an early meeting.

Insofar as obtaining of AEC concurrence for facility license modification, General Dunn indicated he thought coordination with OTSG, USN, NIH, and the AEC should go on simultaneously.

Admiral Davis indicated that insofar as NIH use of AFRRI facilities was concerned, he was confident that they would agree to provide the necessary funds required to modify the facilities.

7. Colonel Cable presented the DNA position on the work done by Dr. Saenger of the University of Cincinnati.

General Taylor indicated that the problems that had developed in connection with the Saenger work were problems which might well have developed in connection with work the Army is supporting in connection with research on hepatitis. He indicated that the response to the Saenger work was simply part of a change in the national attitude toward "people used in research."

General Dunn indicated that, notwithstanding the response from the public and the Congress, DNA felt that the work being performed by Dr. Saenger was necessary work and that it would continue to fund that work through 1973, if this is acceptable to the University of Cincinnati.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Myron A. Vason

MYRON I. VASON
Captain, MC, USN
Surgeon