

December 5, 1942.

Dr. Harold K. Faber,
Stanford University School of Medicine,
2398 Sacramento Street,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Harold:

As it turned out, neither the Society of American Bacteriologists nor the poliomyelitis Round Table are going to meet, since the meetings are cancelled by request of the Office of Defense Transportation. The Bacteriologists usually have met at this ungodly time because most of them are teachers and they find it possible to get away at that time. However, I should have thought that a more suitable time of year could also fit the special circumstances.

The abstracts of the Round Table discussion will be published in the January issue of the Journal of Bacteriology.

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me a reprint of your recent paper in Science. I was very much interested in what you had to say in that paper, particularly since in general it agrees rather well with what we have found in *Cynomolgus* monkeys infected by mouth with this strain of virus. I believe, however, that the demonstration of virus in certain zones by subinoculation such as you have done in the past and we have done on a rather large scale in more recent years, is a more reliable index to the pathways taken by the virus, than pathological changes, particularly when the latter may be represented only by cellular infiltration. I might say that in a considerable number of *Cynomolgus* monkeys, that we have studied, we could demonstrate virus neither in the superior cervical sympathetic or in the celiac ganglia. This was also true in human beings. Furthermore, one must be very careful of cellular infiltration in the spinal ganglia. I have found such infiltrations in *Cynomolgus* monkeys in which an infectious polyneuritis quite similar to the human infectious neuroneuritis was present. There were no lesions in the spinal cord and passage yielded no virus.

With all good wishes,

As ever,

Albert B. Sabin, M.D.

ABS:EHB.