

141 Schools Share Research Grants Of \$18 Million

The award of grants totaling \$18,706,123 to 141 schools of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy to help strengthen their research and research training programs was announced January 15 by Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. The awards were the first to be made under the new General Research Support Grant program of the National Institutes of Health.

Provides Continuing Support

The program provides general support on a continuing basis for research and research training projects. "It is our belief that the program will help meet the needs of research and research training institutions for greater flexibility in the use of portions of Federal funds," Dr. Terry said.

Funds for the support of these activities by NIH have risen from a level of \$3.5 million in Fiscal Year 1947 to more than \$525 million in Fiscal Year 1962, Dr. Terry pointed out. For the most part these funds have been used for specific projects proposed by individual investigators.

"To some extent," he said, "this procedure has limited the au-

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Eaton Agent Grown in Lab, Linked to PPLO Microbes

The "Eaton agent," known to scientists only since 1944 and recently shown to be an important cause of pneumonia, has been grown for the first time in a cell-free medium and revealed as a member of an obscure group of microbes called "PPLO" or pleuropneumonia-like organisms.

This is the first PPLO linked with any human disease. The findings represent not only a step toward diagnosis and prevention of a prevalent form of pneumonia but also the "capture" of an agent that may give information about its kind.

May Facilitate Studies

The research is reported in the January issue of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences by investigators of the National Institutes of Health and the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia, Pa.

According to the scientists—Dr. Robert M. Chanock of NIH's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Dr. Leonard Hayflick of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology; and Dr. Michael F. Barile of the NIH Division of Biologics Standards—growth of the Eaton agent on arti-

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360 Science Students Participate in Annual Research Seminars

The National Heart Institute is cooperating with the Montgomery County Tuberculosis and Heart Association in presenting the second annual Medical Research Seminars, which are being held at NIH and the National Naval Medical Center.

The five seminar sessions feature physicians and scientists from NIH and the Naval Medical Center, and deal with cardiovascular and pulmonary diseases. The sessions are being held on consecutive Saturdays. The first and second sessions were conducted January 20 and 27. The next three will be held in the 14th floor assembly hall of the Clinical Center, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Others cosponsoring the program are the County Medical Society, Board of Education, and Health Department.

More than 360 Montgomery County public, private, and paro-

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Health Service Opens Unit in Bldg. 31, Offers Many Services, Eases Workload

The NIH Employee Health Service opened an auxiliary health unit in the B wing of Building 31 on Monday, January 22.

Conveniently located on the ground floor near the Cedar Lane entrance, Room B2B34, the new unit offers many of the services now available in its Clinical Center headquarters. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The telephone extension is 5901.

During the first week of operation Mrs. Mary Daniel of the Employee Health Service will be on

duty in the auxiliary unit. Later, other Employee Health Service nurses will rotate on this assignment.

Dr. John M. Lynch, Chief of the Employee Health Service Branch, believes this new facility will help to alleviate the heavy workload being carried by his staff in their limited Clinical Center quarters.

The auxiliary unit includes a well-equipped examining room, a treatment room, bed-rest space, and a utility room, in addition to the reception room for which Dr. Lynch says new furnishings are anticipated.

Dr. Cole Named To New Post On OD Staff

Dr. Berwin A. Cole has been appointed to the newly established position of Chief, Special Staff for Extramural Programs at the National Institutes of Health. His appointment was effective January 5.

Dr. Cole will serve within the Office of the Associate Director for Institutional Relations under Dr. Charles V. Kidd as advisor on NIH programs for the support of research and related activities in non-Federal institutions.

Chief of the Research Grants Review Branch in the Division of Research Grants since 1959, Dr. Cole came to NIH in 1954 as Executive Secretary of that Division's Microbiology and Immunology Study Section. In 1956 he became DRG's Project Review Officer, and from 1957 until 1959 he was Chief of Project Review and Deputy Chief of the Research Grants Review Branch.

Serves in San Juan

From 1952 until he came to NIH, Dr. Cole was Chief of the Department of Parasitology, Tropical Medicine Research Laboratory in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and from 1950 until 1952 was Acting Chief of the Department of Parasitology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

He has also served with the Food and Drug Administration, the Army Map Service, and the Department of Commerce, and has been a teaching assistant in the Department of Biology at Catholic University. During World War II, he served with the Army Air Force.

A native of New York City, Dr. Cole received a B.S. degree from the City College of New York and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Catholic University.



Dr. Cole

NIH Film to Be Presented On WETA-TV February 8

The NIH public information color film, "The National Institutes of Health," is scheduled for presentation on WETA-TV (Channel 26) on Thursday, February 8, at 5 p.m.

Operated by the Greater Washington Educational Television Association, a non-profit organization, WETA-TV features drama, good music, and educational programs.

For television sets not equipped to receive Channel 26, low-cost converters are purchasable.

Further information may be obtained from the Association's office at 1001 Vermont Ave., N.W. The telephone number is DIstrict 7-5271.

the Record

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PERSONNEL TO PERSON

Personnel Pamphlet Published

PMB has recently published a pamphlet titled "Personnel Systems at NIH," designed as a guide for use by field recruiters in contacting applicants for employment.

The guide, intended for informational purposes only, presents general items concerning the various personnel and recruitment systems at NIH. It emphasizes requirements and procedures in filling professional positions in the PHS Commissioned Corps and under the Civil Service system.

Scientists attending professional meetings and visiting universities who will also be discussing employment possibilities with candidates will find this booklet helpful.

Copies of this booklet as well as examination announcements may be obtained by calling the Recruitment and Placement Section, Ext. 2403.

Registration Begins for NIH Graduate Program

Registration opened yesterday (Jan. 29) for the evening courses to be offered during the spring semester of the Graduate Program at NIH, which is sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc. Classes begin February 5 and close May 25.

Three new courses will be given this spring, in addition to those of the fall semester.

The new courses are Chemical Quantum Mechanics, Selected Topics in the Field of Molecular Biology, and Introduction to Switching Circuits, Elementary Electricity and Magnetism.

Registration in the Clinical Center, Rm. 2B48, will continue through Saturday, February 3. Registration hours are: Weekdays, 11 a.m.—4:30 p.m.; Saturday, 9:30

New Program to Assist In Recruiting, Training For Extramural Staff

Dr. David E. Price, Deputy Director of NIH, has announced the establishment of a new Grants Associate program designed to recruit and train professional staff for extramural programs.

Arising from a growing need in the Public Health Service for a dependable and continuous flow of candidates for staff positions in grants administration work, the program offers a year of training divided among several of the key extramural programs.

Participants will be known as Grants Associates and will be assigned to specific staff members for training and supervision.

Grades Are 11-14

Civil Service grade levels for candidates will be GS-11 through GS-14, with corresponding ranks for members of the PHS Commissioned Corps.

In general, Civil Service candidates must meet the requirements of the Scientist Administrator examination, and Commissioned Corps candidates must meet the experience and training standards for their respective ranks.

Responsibility for management of the program is centered in a Grants Associate Board. Members of the Board will establish policies for the program, select candidates for training, and act as advisors to the Grants Associates.

Additional information concerning this program is available in the Recruitment and Placement Section of the Personnel Management Branch, Ext. 2403.

a.m.—4 p.m. Tuition is \$12 per semester hour.

Catalogs and further information about the program may be obtained from the Registrar, Ext. 2427.

Dr. Philip Is Named Director of RML, World Center of Rickettsial Research

Appointment of Dr. Cornelius B. Philip, medical research entomologist, as Director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., was announced recently by Dr. Luther L. Terry, PHS Surgeon General.

Dr. Philip has been Acting Director of RML since September 1960, when his predecessor, Dr. Carl L. Larson, left for a year of study at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. Dr. Larson, on his return, joined the staff of the Director, NIAID, and is currently conduct-

ing a program review and evaluation.

A field station of the National Institutes of Health, Rocky Mountain Laboratory is the largest intramural unit of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Philip, who has conducted research in medical entomology at RML since he entered the Civil Service in 1930, will direct a staff of about 160, of whom 28 are doctoral level scientists.

Basic Problems Studied

A world center of research on rickettsial diseases, the Laboratory under Dr. Philip's guidance will continue its broadly based program concerned with basic problems on transmission of arthropod-borne infections, as well as resistance to disease.

Widely known in the scientific community, Dr. Philip is a past President of the American Society of Parasitologists and of the International Northwest Conference on Diseases of Nature Communicable to Man. He has been Chairman of the Medical and Veterinary Entomology Section of the American Entomological Society and is a member of the Council of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

(See DR. PHILIP, Page 4)



Dr. Cornelius B. Philip, newly appointed Director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, is pictured raising the flag on a new flagpole recently erected at RML.

Miss Hannigan Leaves for N.Y. Library Post

Margaret C. Hannigan, Head of the CC Patients' Library, resigned January 15 to accept appointment as Senior Library Consultant in the New York State Library.

When Miss Hannigan came to the Clinical Center in 1954, the library for patients consisted of a small collection of children's books which had been borrowed from the Montgomery County Library Association. A group of Red Cross Gray Ladies distributed the books and the CC Social Service staff supplied a few talking books for patients having visual defects.

Miss Hannigan ordered books, catalogued them, and organized many special library activities. Today the staff includes two Librarians, a Librarian Assistant, several patient volunteer helpers, and six Red Cross Gray Lady volunteers who assist on a part-time basis.

The collection includes 4,000 hardcover volumes, 54 periodicals, and a variety of talking books, filmed books, and sight-saving books, along with magnifying and prism glasses and automatic page-turners.



Margaret C. Hannigan, Head of the CC Patients' Library for seven and a half years, accepts a farewell gift from NIH friends, presented by Arnold Sperling, Chief of the CC Patient Activities Section, at a Library open house in her honor January 15.—Photo by Bob Pumphrey.

EATON AGENT

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ficial medium may facilitate studies designed to find answers to many remaining questions regarding this agent and its natural history.

They comment: "Once the optimum conditions for growth on agar have been defined, it is possible that recovery of this agent and its identification by immunofluorescence could be achieved within a few days, thus providing a rapid method for diagnosis of infection. The growth of Eaton agent on artificial medium should stimulate efforts to prepare . . . vaccines."

Although its true nature has just been established in the present work, the agent was first recovered by Eaton in 1944. Many scientists doubted the validity of its disease-producing capacity.

Antibodies Effective

However, Chanock and associates, in previously reported research, observed respiratory illness when the agent was administered to volunteers and showed that naturally acquired antibody offered protection against this illness. The fact that antibodies are effective against the Eaton agent indicates a protective vaccine may eventually be developed.

A serologic response to the Eaton agent occurs in about 90 percent of pneumonias in which cold agglutinins (a type of antibody) develop during convalescence, as well as in a significant proportion of agglutinin negative pneumonia.

In one large Marine recruit population the Eaton agent was associated with 51 percent of 530 pneumonias occurring over a 16-month period. Earlier surveys suggested it may be responsible for at least 10 percent of all virus-like pneumonias in children.

Colonies Grow

Chanock and coworkers first adapted the Eaton agent to tissue culture. In the present study infected culture fluid prepared at NIH was placed by Hayflick at the Wistar Institute onto agar plates prepared with horse serum and yeast extract, but with no living cellular material. Definite colonies were observed growing.

Subsequently, passages were initiated by rubbing a small block of infected agar over the surface of a fresh plate. Appearance of the colonies on the agar plates and other properties definitely established them as PPLO. Fluorescent antibody studies confirmed them as Eaton agent.

This organism passes through filters that trap bacteria and for years was tentatively classified as a virus. However, these scientists have shown that it can be grown on cell-free media. Viruses, which

Bldg. 31 Wins Kuhn Trophy For Architectural Design



Building 31, winner for NIH of the Oliver Owen Kuhn cup for 1961, is pictured in this unusual photo taken prior to the building's dedication last October. It shows only the east end of the 11-story A wing (left), but reveals to advantage the 2-story connecting wing and rear of the 5-story B wing. Visible at extreme lower right is a portion of Building T-6, now in process of demolition.—Photo by Norman MacVicar.

The National Institutes of Health was recently awarded the Oliver Owen Kuhn cup for 1961 by the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Chamber of Commerce for its new general office building, Building 31.

The trophy, donated by the Evening Star in memory of Mr. Kuhn, a former managing editor of the newspaper who died in 1937, is awarded annually to the person or group contributing the most toward making Bethesda-Chevy Chase a better place in which to live.

The award was presented to Dr.

Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, at a dinner at the Kenwood Country Club last Wednesday evening.

Selection of NIH for the award brings the Kuhn trophy full circle. Its first recipient was Luke I. Wilson, who was awarded the cup posthumously in 1938 for donating the original tract of the land on which NIH is located.

The prize-winning NIH building was designed by the architectural firms of Keyes, Lethbridge and Condon, and Collins and Kronstadt.

R&W Counseling Office Moves to Wilson House

Kathleen Cole, R&W psychiatric social worker, has moved to her new office in Building 15K (Wilson House), Room 108.

Engaged by the Recreation and Welfare Association of NIH to counsel employees on their personal problems, Mrs. Cole is at NIH on Tuesdays between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., and on Thursdays between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Appointments for counseling may be made by calling the R&W office, Ext. 3597.

are cell parasites, cannot so survive.

Also, the relatively larger size of the agent and its sensitivity to streptomycin and various tetracycline derivatives, not effective against known viruses, posed some difficulty with such a classification.

The name "pleuropneumonia-like organism" was coined after Pasteur's associates, Nocard and Roux, isolated the prototype organism

from diseased cattle in 1898 and could not fit it into any established classification.

Other types of PPLO have been found in rats, birds, sewage, and various tissue culture cell lines.

PPLO's are capable of growth on artificial media but differ from bacteria in the smaller size of the multiplying form, a requirement for many special nutrients (such as serum and cholesterol) and, finally, the absence of a cell wall.

PPLO strains other than Eaton have been known for many years to infect man without causing disease. Association of PPLO with human disease was not entertained, however, until the present study.

The prototype PPLO found in Pasteur's time is responsible for a virulent pneumonia in cattle. Entire herds have been destroyed to avert epidemics with the original bovine PPLO.

The researchers believe that attempts to recover human types of PPLO should be included in any systematic investigation of the presently unexplained segment of human respiratory disease.

Dr. Forbes Takes Post At NIAMD, to Work With ICNND Program

Dr. Allan L. Forbes, an authority on medical nutrition, has joined the staff of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases as Assistant Director for Medical Programs for the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense.

The programs of the ICNND are one aspect of the international nutrition interests of the Institute.

Sponsors Surveys

The Committee, on request, sponsors nutrition surveys of civilian and Armed Forces personnel in developing countries, assesses the prevailing nutritional status, and assists these countries in making the best use of available foods and facilities toward nutritional betterment. Its activities increase American scientists' understanding of nutritional problems and reflect increased U. S. Government interest in studying and improving nutritional health throughout the world.

Dr. Forbes was formerly associated with the Veterans Administration as Clinical Director of its Richmond (Va.) Hospital and was also the VA's representative on the ICNND. In this capacity, he participated in numerous foreign surveys for the Committee.

He was Director of a nutrition survey team in the Republic of Vietnam in 1959 and headed a similar team in the Kingdom of Thailand in 1960. In 1961 he again was in charge of ICNND follow-up activities in both countries.

ARC Bloodmobile Visits Wilson Hall Thursday

The American Red Cross Bloodmobile will be in Wilson Hall on Thursday, February 1, from 9:15 a.m. until 12:45 p.m.

Employees over 18 and under 60 years of age are eligible to donate blood. Volunteers under 21 must have written permission from a parent or guardian. Permission forms are available in Bldg. 1, Rm. 21.

Volunteers may donate once every eight weeks or five times a year. Donors should not eat any fatty foods for at least four hours prior to their appointment.

In a memorandum to all employees, Dr. Shannon said: "The need for blood is especially acute following the holiday slump of donors and the heavy drain on blood supplies caused by winter accidents. The gift of blood is a way for every healthy human to participate personally and directly in the saving of a neighbor's life."

Additional information is available on Ext. 4851.

RESEARCH GRANTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tonomy of grantee institutions and investigators in controlling the character and direction of their health-related research and research training activities."

"The new form of support will afford more freedom and enable the institutions to assume greater responsibility in carrying out their programs," Dr. Terry explained. "However, the enabling legislation does not give the Public Health Service authority to support new types of expenditures."

Funds' Use Listed

General Research Support Grant funds may be used for the support of research resources, such as animal facilities; for personnel, such as staff salaries; for research or research training projects, including the preliminary exploration of promising ideas; and for certain other activities for which Public Health Service support now no longer will be available, such as research project grants for less than \$2,000 a year. These funds will not be used for construction, renovation, or alteration of space.

The program was established under Public Law 86-798 in September 1960. Although this legislation provides that grants may be made to public or nonprofit universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other institutions, the initial grants are being awarded only to schools of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy.

Based on Formula

The amount of each grant is based on a formula involving certain research programs of approved institutions being supported by Federal agencies and by non-Federal funds. In addition, each grantee institution will receive a basic amount of \$25,000, plus 15 percent of its total award for the indirect costs of its research and research training programs.

Applications for grants are subject to approval by the National Advisory Health Council and the Surgeon General.

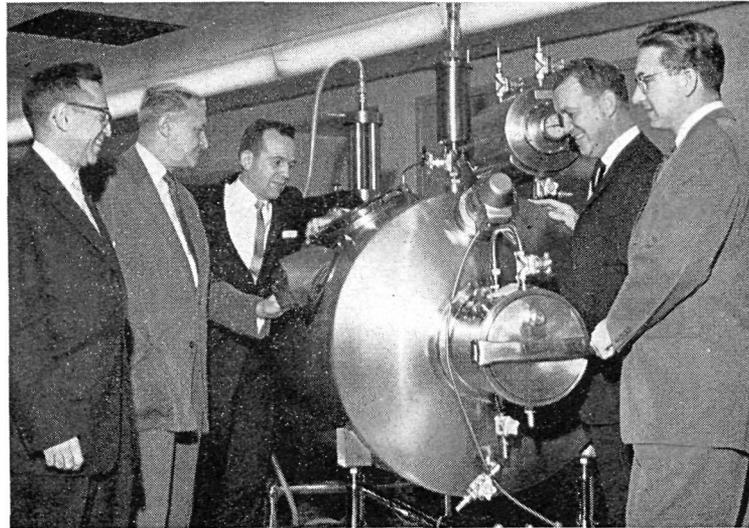
Total funds for the program are derived from a percentage of the total funds appropriated to the Institutes and to DGMS for the support of extramural research projects each fiscal year.

The law provides for an allotment up to 15 percent of the total amounts provided for grants for research projects for any fiscal year.

In the initiation of the program this year, however, a total of only about five percent of the NIH extramural appropriations is being used for the General Research Support Grant program.

The program is administered by DGMS.

GERMFREE TANK INTERESTS VISITORS



Officers of the District of Columbia Dental Society inspect a germfree tank used in dental research studies, during a tour of the Dental Institute laboratories by approximately 200 members of the Society on January 9. Left to right: Drs. Israel Shulman, President; Woodson Birthright, Treasurer; James P. Kerrigan, Vice President; Balfour D. Mattox, and Albert K. Leon, President-elect. Following the tour, members heard a discussion of research in three broad areas of dental diseases by Drs. Albert L. Russell, Chief, Epidemiology Branch; Harold R. Stanley, Clinical Investigations Branch; and Paul H. Keyes, Laboratory of Histology and Pathology. —Photo by Sam Silverman.

Dr. Stetten Appointed AAAS Vice President

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Associate Director in Charge of Research, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been appointed a Vice President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also serving concurrently as Chairman of the Section on Medical Sciences.

During his one-year term, Dr. Stetten assumes responsibility for the programs of the largest of the 20 sections in the AAAS. He will also assist in organizing sectional programs for the Association's annual two-day symposium, to be held in Philadelphia next December.

Well known for his research on metabolic diseases, Dr. Stetten has served in his present NIAMD capacity since 1954.

Before joining the Institute's staff, he was Chief of the Division of Nutrition and Physiology of the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, Inc., for six years. During that time, he conducted and directed research on problems of intermediary metabolism.

Dr. Stetten received his M.D. and Ph.D. from Columbia University. Subsequently, he was on the faculties of Harvard Medical School and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

DR. PHILIP

(Continued from Page 2)

Last year he was the recipient of an Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of Minnesota, where he received his Ph.D. the year he entered government service. He also holds an honorary D.Sc. from his alma mater, the University of Nebraska, awarded in 1952. Early in his career Dr. Philip received a Guggenheim Fellowship. He has also given the Mayo and Theobald Smith Lectureships.

A veteran of two World Wars, Dr. Philip received the USA Typhus Commission Medal in 1945. He has been a member since 1959 of the Food and Agricultural Organization, UN Expert Panel on Tick-borne Diseases, and is the USA member of the International Commission on Bacteriological Nomenclature.

In 1960 he was a member of the Department of Defense Advisory Panel on Biological and Chemical Defense. Since 1953 he has been a consultant in his specialty to scientists at Ft. Detrick, Md., and in 1959 was appointed to the Inter-agency Advisory Committee, Dugway Proving Ground, Utah. He is author or coauthor of more than 200 scientific publications.

Three out of four Federal civilian employees in the United States worked in metropolitan areas in 1960. Ten years earlier only two out of three worked in these areas.

Dr. Sherman Appointed NIAMD Extramural Associate Director

Appointment of Dr. John F. Sherman as Associate Director for Extramural Programs, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been announced by Dr. Floyd S. Daft, NIAMD Director.

Dr. Sherman succeeds to the position formerly held by Dr. Ralph E. Knutti, now Director of the National Heart Institute. The appointment was effective January 15.

Formerly associated with NIAMD as Deputy Director of Extramural Programs, Dr. Sherman has been Associate Director for Extramural Programs of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness since July 1961.

Directs Programs

In his new capacity, Dr. Sherman will be responsible for directing the Institute's nationwide and foreign research grant, training grant, traineeship, and fellowship programs.

These programs furnish support to research in medicine, biology, and other health-related fields by making Federal funds available for such research and by stimulating scientific investigation of health problems on which urgently needed information is lacking.

Dr. Sherman came to NIH in 1953 as a research pharmacologist in the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases, NIAID. He holds the rank of Scientist Director in the PHS Commissioned Officer Corps.

He joined the staff of the NIAMD in 1956, when he was named Assistant to the Chief of Extramural Programs. The following year he became Assistant Chief of the Institute's Extramural Programs.

SCIENCE STUDENTS

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chial high school science students—almost twice as many as last year—have been accepted for the program, which was originated by the Montgomery County Tuberculosis and Heart Association in 1961.

Fellowships of \$200 each will be awarded to the seven students rated highest after a final examination. The students will use the fellowship awards for summer work with research scientists at NIH and the Naval Medical Center.

Exploration to provide additional student fellowships is underway. Among the seminar subjects are "Heart Surgery," "Pulmonary Emboli," "Coronary Artery Disease," and "Electrolytes."