Otis Ducker Appointed Administrative Services Director; Replaces Davis

Otis Ducker has been named Director of the Division of Administrative Services replacing James B. Davis.

Mr. Ducker will provide administrative direction and develop policy for three areas: General Services Management, Protection and Safety Management, and Materiel Management.

He came to NIH in 1958 as a storekeeper in the Supply Unit of the Supply Management Branch. After serving in several positions—involving stock control, inventory, and storage and supply management—Mr. Ducker was named chief of the Supply Operations Branch in 1969.

Three years later he was appointed assistant director for Materiel Management, a post he held until his recent appointment.

An accomplished musician, Mr. Ducker likes to teach music in his spare time—he plays the saxophone, oboe, clarinet, and other reed instruments. He joined the U.S. Army's 75th Army Band stationed at Ft. Belvoir, Va., in 1949 after 2 years as an orchestra leader in his home town of New Orleans.

Recalling his introduction to music, he stated: "I shifted gears while in the Army" and took up supply management.

Scientists Known for Studies of Genetic Disorders Address Seminar on Mongolism

A campaign to reduce by one-third the incidence of the births of babies with mongolism—Dow's Syndrome—was launched by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development at the NIH Science Writers' Seminar held here earlier this month.

Dr. Ronald Lamont-Havens, NIH Deputy Director, welcomed the science writers and other guests. Dr. Gilbert Woodside, NICHD's Acting Director, asked the aid of the press in bringing to the general public the awareness of our conviction that the incidence of Down's Syndrome can be dramatically reduced... that, in fact, prevention may be possible."

Excerpts from Dr. Woodside's speech are carried on page 7.

Three scientists, known for their studies of genetic disorders, were among those who participated in the seminar.

Dr. Michael Kaback, associate professor at the UCLA School of Medicine, stated that mongolism is one of the most common chromosomal abnormalities in newborns. He stressed that these abnormalities may occur more often than expected, but most fetuses with a defect are probably aborted naturally.

Dr. Kaback explained that, although scientists do not yet know why, the incidence of several chromosomal defects, including mongolism, increases dramatically with advancing maternal age.

Dr. Zena Stein, director of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, Epidemiology of Mental Retardation Research Unit, stated that because of medical advances, children with mongolism now live longer and are healthier than children with mongolism born in the past.

She said that scientists have known that women over 35 face now no one had concentrated on the 23 chromosomes inherited from each parent, might direct this study.

During the question-and-answer period, Drs. Kaback, Nadler, and Stein (1 to r) discussed with the press the ethical aspects of prenatal diagnosis and other issues related to mongolism.

NICHD Study May Explain Production Of Antibodies by Fusion of Genes

Recent research findings at NIH may help explain how a normal human body can produce an almost infinite number of custom-fitted antibodies to protect against hundreds of thousands of bacteria, viruses and other foreign agents.

Dr. Philip Leder, head of a research team at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, estimated that a human being requires a million or more antibodies, or immunoglobulins, to achieve and maintain normal immune status.

He and his colleagues are interested in ways in which a person's finite number of genes, located in the 23 chromosomes inherited from each parent, might direct this enormous yet exacting production process.
World War I Medicine Exhibit Will Open Sept. 3

"Medicine of World War I," a new presentation in the National Library of Medicine's ongoing exhibit series, will open Sept. 3 in the Library lobby.

The exhibit—composed of photographs, posters, books, and manuscripts from the Library's extensive historical collection—focuses on the state of military medicine in the first World War.

Events shown include a devastating influenza epidemic, the effect of phosgene and mustard gas used during battle, the operation of a newly motorized ambulance corps, and battlefield surgery and sanitation methods.

Artifacts on loan from the Museum of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology will also be on display.

The exhibit may be seen from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays, and 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays until Jan. 17, 1975.

NIAID Awards Grant to Harvard School Of Public Health for Research on VD

A program project grant for venereal disease research has been awarded to the Harvard School of Public Health by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The $182,057 grant will support the first year of a Center for the Study of Sexually Transmitted Diseases under the direction of Dr. Roger L. Nichols, professor and head of the department of microbiology.

In 1972, faced with alarming increases in venereal disease cases, NIAID initiated a special research effort directed toward the eventual development of preventive measures, such as vaccines for syphilis and gonorrhea—the two most important venereally transmitted diseases.

In most minds, "venereal disease" is equated solely with syphilis and gonorrhea. The Harvard project grant is symbolic, however, of the growing recognition of other venereally transmitted diseases caused by such agents as cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus, mycoplasma, and chlamydia.

Dr. Nichols' studies will focus on some of these, although his primary interest will be Neisseria gonorrhoeae (the bacteria causing gonorrhea).

As a result of this award, six new projects will supplement studies on venereal disease already underway at the school. Three of these projects concern gonorrhea.

Project Explained

One involves the maintenance and expansion of a serum bank for storing frozen samples of N. gonorrhoeae obtained in the venereal disease clinics at Peter Bent Brigham and Boston City Hospitals. Such a source will ensure the availability of samples for studies of the immune response and the microorganism.

A second project on gonorrhea will study specific fractions of the bacterium's cell wall. Employed in a vaccine, the fractions (known as antigens) might stimulate sufficient antibody to fight and destroy the gonococcus and, thus, prevent the spread of gonorrhea.

The last of the gonorrhea studies is aimed at standardizing antibiotic disk susceptibility tests, used to determine the level of resistance of gonococci to various antimicrobial agents. Uniformity in this area would allow more effective comparison of the gonococci's reactions to different antibiotics.

The second microorganism of interest to the Harvard investigators is cytomegalovirus (CMV). One study, directed by Nobel Laureate Dr. Thomas H. Weller, will concern itself with the role of CMV in venereal diseases.

Using blood and cervical secretion samples from women, Dr. Weller and his associates will investigate how the virus is spread.

Recycle Paper—Dial 64247

A service for collecting paper to be recycled is available by calling Ext. 64247.

Package all paper in cardboard boxes and tape the tops closed.

Staples, paper clips, and carbon cannot be recycled—remove them.

Ann Lindsay, NLM, Dies; Former 'News' Editor

Ann R. Lindsay, National Library of Medicine, died Aug. 11 at her home in Bethesda.

A long-time member of the Library staff, Mrs. Lindsay was a former editor of the NLM News. Most recently she had been employed in NLM's Index Section.

Bryn Mawr Graduate

Following her graduation from Bryn Mawr College in 1941, she became a public information officer with the Port of Embarkation, San Francisco.

In 1946 she moved to Washington, and served with the Public Health Service in a similar post until she joined NLM.

Mrs. Lindsay had also been a very active member of the Medical Library Association, and closely associated with its various publications.

She is survived by a daughter, Elizabeth Lindsay Deschenes of Fitchburg, Mass.
NIDR's Dr. Ronald Dubner Visits Hospitals in China; Sees Acupuncture Anesthesia

For extracting an upper bicuspid of a 14-year-old girl, the needle is placed locally and hand manipulated for 10 minutes before extraction.

Dr. Ronald Dubner, National Institute of Dental Research, recently visited China as a member of an Acupuncture-Anesthesia Study Group. The visit was sponsored by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China. The group toured 15 hospitals in Communist China, and witnessed 48 operations conducted under acupuncture anesthesia.

Dr. Dubner, who is chief of NIDR's Neurobiology and Anesthesiology Branch, agreed with other researchers that acupuncture was a relatively effective means of anesthetizing patients for many types of surgery—notably chest, throat, and head operations.

In routine dental procedures, including extractions, Dr. Dubner saw no advantage in using acupuncture—except in some rather unusual and rare conditions. He said that when acupuncture anesthesia is used other methods of pain control may also be indicated.

Dr. Dubner explained that the American Dental Association had only recently reaffirmed its policy that acupuncture in dentistry should be considered, at this time, an experimental procedure.

Research at NIDR has shown that operations in the oral cavity, including the teeth, can serve as an excellent model, not only for the study of acupuncture, but for basic investigations of some of the many enigmas of the pain phenomenon itself.

Dr. Dubner stated that NIDR recently funded a grant for studies on this subject to a team of researchers at the Harvard University Medical School who are working at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dr. Henry W. Scherp Dies: Former Dental Scientist

Dr. Henry W. Scherp, 66, noted microbiologist who retired from the National Institute of Dental Research in 1972, died suddenly of a heart attack on Aug. 16 at his home in Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Scherp had served as chief of the Laboratory of Microbiology from 1958 to 1969. Later, he established and directed the Institute's National Caries Program.

In 1965, Dr. Scherp received HEW's Superior Service Award "for his exemplary leadership in basic and disease-oriented research involving the role of microorganisms and search for control of dental diseases."

Following his retirement, he became visiting professor of microbiology and consultant at the Institute of Dental Research, School of Dentistry, University of Alabama. Last April he was elected honorary member of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the honorary dental society.

Dr. Scherp was co-author of Oral Microbiology and Infectious Disease, A Textbook for Students and Practitioners of Dentistry, now in its third edition, and has written other scientific publications.

Dr. Scherp is survived by his wife, Lilian Morgan, of Birmingham. Memorial offerings will be used to donate a set of books to the NIH Library.

Suzanne R. Rosenthal Appointed To Term on NIAMDD Council

Suzanne R. Rosenthal, executive vice-president of the National Foundation for Ileitis and Colitis, Inc., has been appointed to the National Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases Advisory Council through Sept. 30, 1977.

She will participate in the evaluation and recommendation procedures concerning the NIAMDD grants and awards program.

Mrs. Rosenthal, a victim of ileitis, is co-founder and director of NFIC—an organization established in 1966 to bolster the research effort in finding causes and cures for these gastrointestinal disorders which affect over 2 million Americans.

New Booklet Discusses Serious Lung Disorders

A 16-page illustrated booklet, Chronic Obstructive Lung Diseases: Emphysema and Chronic Bronchitis, has been published by the National Heart and Lung Institute. These two potentially serious lung disorders afflict an estimated 7.8 million Americans, more than half of them under age 65.

Single copies of the booklet, DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 74-614, may be ordered free of charge from the NIH Library. 40 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402.
6 NIH Management Interns Graduate; Ready to Assume Administrative Posts

Six participants in the NIH Management Intern Program recently completed their year’s internship: Robert Slevin, Michael Machesko, Gilbert Press, Sherman Hatchett, Joan Topalian, and David Brand.

All six graduates, whose ages range from 27 to 44, have had varied experience prior to joining the Program, but five have now accepted permanent positions within the Public Health Service. Mr. Slevin is working as a management analyst with the Division of Management Policy, OD. A former social science analyst for DRG, Mr. Slevin received his B.A. degree from Long Island University and a masters degree in political science from the New School for Social Research in New York.

Mr. Machesko has a new position as assistant to the associate director for science, Bureau of Foods, Food and Drug Administration. After graduating from Duke University, he worked as a chemist for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park, N.C. Mr. Press has joined the National Institute of Dental Research as an administrative officer, dealing primarily with budget matters. Formerly NICHD Chemist

A graduate of Morgan State College, Mr. Press was formerly a chemist with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Baltimore.

Mr. Hatchett has a personnel position with the National Cancer Institute. For 10 years prior to becoming a management intern, he was a research biologist with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases after completing 2 years at the George Washington University Medical School.

The NIH Management Intern Program was established in 1956 to develop men and women for responsible administrative jobs. Individuals selected to participate receive a year of on-the-job training coupled with courses in management and public administration.

Internship Described

The internship consists of four 3-month assignments in general management in the research program area of an Institute or Division, and in such administrative areas as personnel, budget, management analysis, data processing, or contracts.

After successful completion of the program, MI graduates are eligible for permanent jobs at the GS 9 or 11 levels.
MR. DUCKER
(Continued from Page 1)

supply management, Mr. Ducker explained that an inspector general was reviewing the base when he noticed the band had no means of controlling supplies.

"I was sitting on my bunk in the barracks when a warrant officer came in asking for a volunteer to go to Fort Lee, Va., to take supply management courses," he said.

Started as Volunteer

"I said I would go," Mr. Ducker continued, "It was the first time I ever volunteered for anything. After 16 weeks of schooling, I returned to Ft. Belvoir as a supply sergeant for the band—now I have been at it for 24 years."

M. Frye Replaces O. Ducker,
Heads Materiel Management

Melvin C. Frye, assistant director for Protection and Safety Management, DAS, has been named assistant director for Materiel Management replacing Otis Ducker.

With NIH since 1958, Mr. Frye has served as the Division's assistant director for Program Coordination, and has held several administrative posts in the Procurement Branch.

PHS Displays Prepared
For Bicentennial Exhibit

A major new Smithsonian Bicentennial exhibit will include two Public Health Service segments which are being prepared by NIH.

The displays will include material on the development of a rubella (German measles) vaccine and on the extension of medical consultation to remote villages in Alaska through radio communication by satellite.

NIH is collecting materials to illustrate the steps from conception to widespread use of rubella vaccine which is credited with forestalling an expected rubella epidemic in the early 1970s.

Several Agencies Cooperate

The Food and Drug Administration and the Center for Disease Control, as well as the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, are cooperating in this preparation.

The medical communications display will include materials and information provided by the National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill Biomedical Communications Center and the Indian Health Service.

The two segments will probably later become part of a permanent exhibit, according to Margaret Klapthor, a Smithsonian curator.

Studies Show Kidney Transplant Patients Usually Have Few Periodontal Problems

Kidney transplant patients have few periodontal problems because drugs which suppress their immune responses also suppress inflammation in their mouths.

This was the consensus of a workshop on the Immunology of Periodontal Disease at the Second International Congress of Immunology meeting last month at Brighton, England.

Dr. Stephan E. Mergenhagen, chief of the Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology, National Institute of Dental Research, summarized the reports of the workshop in which 40 investigators participated.

Periodontal disease is a collective term for disorders of the tissues that support the teeth. Most tooth loss after age 35 is attributed to it.

The chronic inflammation associated with the disease is ascribed largely to immune reactions to bacterial products in the mouth.

Dr. Mergenhagen reviewed his laboratory's studies on circulating white blood cells taken from patients with well-established periodontal disease.

These cells are much more reactive than similar cells from healthy people or from patients whose immune systems are being depressed.

When activated cells are challenged in tissue culture by exposure to various products of particular oral bacteria, they enlarge and divide much more frequently than unactivated cells. These cells also produce biologically active lymphokines, substances which stimulate other cells to behave in specific ways.

Some of these lymphokine effects are: destruction of bone; production of an enzyme that destroys collagen, the chief protein in connective tissue, and the killing of cells with specific antigens on their surfaces.

Some bacterial products which are antigenic and activate white blood cells are the well-known endotoxins from the walls of gram-negative bacteria, and others are complex sugars (peptidoglycans) made by gram-positive Actinomyces organisms which are common in the mouths of patients with severe periodontal disease.

Still other unidentified antigens are soluble and occur in the bacterial film of plaque that forms on teeth.

Long-chain polysaccharides (dextran and levans) from some bacteria will activate white cells derived from bone marrow, but not those derived from the thymus gland.

Observations Important

These observations are important because these polysaccharides can help distinguish which line of cells is involved in other human diseases.

The workshop recommended further research to learn whether normally defensive immune reactions can also increase the damage to periodontal tissues triggered by plaque antigens.

Dr. Mergenhagen served as co-chairman of the workshop with Dr. Thomas Lehner, a noted authority on oral immunology at Guy's Hospital, London.

Dr. Cardon is a member of the American Psychosomatic Society, Society for Psychophysiological Research, and the Society for Neuroscience.

DR. CARDON
(Continued from Page 1)


Dr. Cardon received his A.B. degree from Yale in 1942 and an M.D. from Columbia University in 1946.

Prior to joining NIH, he was a fellow in medicine at Cornell University Medical College for 2 years.

Later, Dr. Cardon became a clinical professor of medicine at Georgetown University, and a visiting scientist at the University of Zurich's Brain Research Institute.

He is the author of approximately 30 scientific papers relating to psychophysical research.

Dr. Blue Spruce Named
Director of HEW Office
Of Native Am. Programs

Dr. George Blue Spruce, Jr., has been named Director of the HEW Office of Native American Programs.

He will be responsible for the Department's program to assist Indians, Eskimos, Alaskan natives, and Aleuts in attaining self-sufficiency through a policy of self-determination.

ONAP Serves Many Areas

ONAP serves approximately 450,000 Native Americans on 154 reservations and in 52 off-reservation programs. These programs include such things as family planning, nutrition, training, economic development, and aid to tribal government.

Dr. Blue Spruce, the Nation's only full-blooded American Indian dentist, comes to his new post from the Health Resources Administration where he was liaison officer for Indian Concerns.

In 1970 he joined NIH where he held various positions, all primarily related to increasing the enrollment of American Indians and other minorities in the health professions.
NIH EEO Office Provides Redress for Discrimination

By Ed Driscoll
First of two articles

Do elevator doors close when you approach? Do green traffic signals turn yellow as you near the intersection? Does the telephone ring as you are about to leave the office? These forms of “discrimination” are humorous, but discrimination in any shape or form can be upsetting.

Specific areas of discrimination—based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin—fall under the NIH Equal Employment Opportunity Office’s jurisdiction which provides redress for complaints of alleged discrimination.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, in response to a march on Washington a year earlier, provided a strong base for EEO and established the EEO Commission. How­ever, Federal employees were not covered under this law.

The EEO Act passed in 1972, in response to a march on Wash­ington a year earlier, provided a legal remedy for discrimination.

Redress for Discrimination

Joyce Rivers, acting complaints manager, briefs John Gulka, a DHEW EEO investigator, at the beginning of a discrimination investigation.
Dr. Woodside Explains Campaign to Reduce Incidence of Mongolism

At the science writers' seminar, Dr. Gilbert Woodside explained NICHD's nationwide health education campaign to reduce by one-third the incidence of Down's Syndrome. Dr. Woodside, who is NICHD Acting Director, said: "We...roughed out a series of approaches that we might take to achieve this highly desirable social end.

These plans we lumped together under the word "campaign," although we had no banner, no money specifically earmarked to support it.

But so important was the aim we felt, that if we could enlist the support of the professional community—and through their science writers—the Nation's press, we might go far toward achieving our goal. And that is why—as Dr. Lamont-Havers observed—you and I are here today.

Wrote to Colleagues

Last fall I distributed a "Dear Colleague" letter to men and women in the medical and health-related fields who might be expected to lend their support to this effort.

I shared with them a new publication, designed for the physician or public health nurse, called Antenatal Diagnosis and Down’s Syndrome...

The response to my letter was almost uniformly favorable.

We hope to enlist a new forum. We hope to enlist the support of the medical and health-related fields who might be expected to lend their support to this effort.

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**Bicentennial Plans for Health Screening, Other NIH Exhibits Now Shaping Up**

Plans are shaping up for NIH participation in the HEW Bicentennial exhibition called BI-CENT-EX.

The exhibition will be located on the first floor of HEW's South Portal Building now under construction at Third Street and Independence Avenue, S.W., across the street from the North Building.

The BI-CENT-EX exhibition area—scheduled for completion next June, with the opening tentatively set for July 4, 1974—will probably attract many of the more than 40 million visitors expected to visit other tourist sites in the Mall area during the Bicentennial celebration.

Visitors will be able to actively participate in several exhibits covering program areas of the entire Department. These will include health screening, computers answering social security questions, and teen and children's centers.

The general nationwide Bicentennial theme is "Improving the Quality of Life." HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has chosen HEW's theme, "Freedom from Dependence," and has asked that, to the extent possible, the exhibits focus on the future.

**Health Screening Planned**

NIH has been assigned several booths and a health screening area in BI-CENT-EX. Plans call for a hypertension information education program and taking visitors' blood pressures.

Another area which may lend itself to a similar education and screening program may include testing for visual defects and acuity.

Under present plans, one booth will contain information portraying NIH's general mission of research into the causes, cure, and prevention of disease, and a second booth will highlight the special effort against cancer.

**NLM Has Booth**

A third booth will cover activities conducted by the National Library of Medicine. These include the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, the National Medical Audiovisual Center, and NLM's experimental satellite activity for patient care and medical training in remote areas of Alaska.

BI-CENT-EX plans also call for a theater where HEW films will be catalogued and shown through 1976 as well as a permanent history room.

**NIH to Participate**

Projects for NIH "on campus" Bicentennial activity will be reported soon, according to Huly Bray, OD, NIH Bicentennial coordinator.

Assistant Secretary for Administration John Ottina, HEW, is official Bicentennial director for the Department. He has designated Anne Russell, editor of the HEW Newsletter, and Martin T. Walsh, director of Administration's Special Projects, as co-coordinators for all internal projects and events.

**New Rules to Prevent Abuse of Special Groups In Research Proposed**

Proposed rules to prevent abuses in research on special categories of human subjects have been published in the Aug. 23 Federal Register.

These rules would augment more general regulations issued on May 30, 1974, by HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger providing procedural protection for all human subjects in HEW-supported research.

The new regulations provide special protection for pregnant women, fetuses, abortuses, prisoners, and the institutionalized mentally disabled.

Secretary Weinberger noted that these special measures were originally described in an NIH staff paper published in the Federal Register on Nov. 16, 1973.

**Safeguards Supported**

"While there was criticism of certain details in the draft," he said, "most of the comments supported the idea that we should provide additional safeguards for those groups who have limited or no ability to provide informed consent on their own."

Additional safeguards to be required include the establishment of special review groups to assure the reasonableness and validity of consent and to consider the ethical issues involved.

In calling for views on the proposed rules, Secretary Weinberger said that comments should be particularly useful to the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects in Biomedical and Behavioral Research.

Interested persons have 90 days to comment on the rules proposed.

Comments should be addressed to the Chief, Institutional Relations Branch, Division of Research Grants, NIH, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

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**Charles Leasure Named Exec. Officer of NIAID**

Charles E. Leasure, Jr., has been appointed executive officer of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Mr. Leasure, administrative officer of the Division of Cancer Treatment, National Cancer Institute, will join NIAID in September.

He received the B.A. degree from Georgetown University in 1960, and also studied law for a year. He then served as an officer in the U.S. Navy for 4 years.

Mr. Leasure's entire professional career has been with NIH. In 1965, he came to the Office of Personnel Management as an employee management relations assistant.

The following year, he joined NCI as an administrative assistant, and held various positions there until his present appointment.

Mr. Leasure is succeeding Walter H. Magruder who is retiring.

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**BICENTENNIAL project managers from HEW's Health and constituent agencies look over a scale model of the new South Portal Building with exhibits in place during a BI-CENT-EX meeting.**

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**NINDS's Research Advances Explained to Mass. Audience**

Dr. Donald B. Tower, Director of the NINDS, recently discussed his Institute's research advances with Representative Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts on Mr. Conte's radio and television programs, which are broadcast weekly to his home state.

As a result of hearing Dr. Tower's testimony before the House Labor-HEW appropriations subcommittee this spring, Mr. Conte wanted his constituents in western Massachusetts to hear first-hand about the work NINDS is supporting.