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Dr. Knight to Speak

Duke Building Dedication Dec. 9

NEW RESEARCH FACILITY—Dedication ceremonies Dec. 9 will officially open the Nanaline H. Duke Medical Science Building.

Nanaline H. Duke, wife of the University's founder, James B. Duke, will be honored Dec. 9 as Medical Sciences I is officially named the Nanaline H. Duke Medical Science Building.

Dedicatory ceremonies, to begin at 2 p.m. in the building's first-floor lecture room, will include a talk by Duke President Douglas Knight. Dr. Barnes Woodhall, associate provost for medical affairs, will present introductory remarks and the Rev. James T. Cleland, dean of the chapel, will give the invocation.

The new facility, begun in May, 1966, and occupied in July of this year, houses research facilities for the Department of Biochemistry-Genetics under Chairman Phillip Handler and the Department of Physiology-Pharmacology under Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson, chairman.

"The Nanaline H. Duke Building provides a superb environment for the creative researches of scientists," according to a joint statement by Drs. Handler and Tosteson. The departmental chairmen stressed the facility's adaptability to a variety of future projects.

Constructed of precast concrete panels and Duke's traditional Hillsborough stone, the building is designed with four laboratory towers, an administrative wing and a central research area. The structure is the cornerstone of the new medical campus as projected in long range planning.

The four research towers offer a variety of space arrangements to permit experiments which have different demands, from large pieces of optical equipment to electronic devices and computers. Laboratory areas have been designed to provide flexibility for modifications to meet future research space requirements.

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1000-Foot Depth Simulated In Hyperbaric Chamber

Duke University and the U. S. Navy's Experimental Diving Unit are participating in experiments in early December to try to map out what happens to man at great pressures simulating those found 1,000 feet beneath the surface of the sea.

The experimental "dive" is taking place in the hyperbaric chamber, built with a capability for simulating the immense pressures encountered in deep ocean dives.

Five divers--three from the Navy and two from Duke--are taking part in the project. The men were scheduled to stay at the simulated 1,000-foot depth for three days to determine the problems man may encounter as he pushes deeper into the ocean. In addition, the Navy tested new deep diving equipment including a life support system it hopes to use for salvage purposes at 850 feet.

The divers will be brought back to normal pressure over an 11-day period to avoid the dangerous bends of deep diving.

The project is one of the first saturation dives to the 1,000-foot level. While a few other dives have been made to 1,000 feet, mostly in hyperbaric chambers, they have been "bounced" after only a few minutes duration.

None has involved extensive tests of man's physiological responses to these depths that the Navy-Duke project entails.

The five divers are Delmar L. Shelton, hyperbaric chamber operator and technician; Frank J. Falejczyk of Scott Aviation Corp., working with Duke; and Lt. Cmdr. James Kelly, M. D., Chief Francis J. Smelko and Chief Murray Cato of the Navy Experimental Diving Unit.