

Constituent and Component Groups Feature Special Events at Annual Meeting

FAA Administrator to Speak at Civil Aviation Medicine Luncheon

General William F. McKee, Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, will be the speaker at the Civil Aviation Medicine Luncheon on Monday, April 10, 1967 at the Aerospace Medical Association's 38th Annual Scientific Meeting. This luncheon is co-sponsored by the Association and by the Civil Aviation Medical Association (CAMA), and will be of particular interest to the Aviation Medical Examiners, members of the Airline Medical Directors Association and of the Flying Physicians Association, and all are urged to include this luncheon on their schedule and make reservations now. Although General McKee has not announced the title of his address, he has stated that he will discuss the most current topics of concern to general aviation, including the latest developments in the FAA's Office of Aviation Medicine, safety measures, the jet noise problems at modern airports, and the SST program.

General McKee has been the Administrator of the FAA since July 1, 1965, succeeding Mr. Najeeb Halaby, who had held that post for the preceding four years. General McKee had retired from the Air Force in August 1964 as Vice Chief of Staff and in September of that same year had joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as Assistant Administrator for Management Development.

A native Virginian, General McKee is a West Point Military Academy graduate in the class of 1929. Early Army assignments included duty in Florida, the Canal Zone, California, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and the Norfolk Naval Station, Virginia. He transferred to the Army Air Force in January 1942, and received his first star in 1945 when he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Air Transport Command. In August 1946, he went to Europe as Commanding General of the European Division, ATC, with headquarters in Paris, and later that same year transferred to USAF Europe with headquarters in Wiesbaden.

When the Air Force became a separate service in 1947, General McKee returned from Europe to work under General "Hap"



William F. McKee

Arnold in setting up the new service. He became Vice Chief of Staff, USAF, in 1947 and was promoted to Major General in 1948. From 1953 to 1961 he served as Vice Commander of the Air Materiel Command which later became the Logistics Command, during which time he gained his third star. In 1961 he was named Commander, Logistics Command, receiving his fourth star at that time. The following July he became Vice Chief of Staff, USAF, under General Curtis LeMay. During his 35 years of military service General McKee was awarded three Distinguished Service Medals.

General McKee's exceptional ability as an administrator earned him the first annual Distinguished Management Award for his outstanding contribution in logistics assignment, and is an extremely valuable asset to him in his administrative position in the FAA. His address, which will be on extremely current topics, both medical and operational, will interest all who are engaged in the general aviation field.

All Group Meetings to Feature Outstanding Speakers

As outlined in this issue, the component groups within the Aerospace Medical Association are planning outstanding meetings, and luncheons with well-known speakers. The Civil Aviation Medicine Luncheon which is co-sponsored by the Aerospace Medical Association and the Civil Aviation Medical Association will have the Honorable William F. McKee, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. General Bruce Holloway, Vice Chief of Staff, USAF, will address the luncheon meeting of the Society of USAF Flight Surgeons. The Space Medicine Branch will have the privilege of hearing Dr. William H. Pickering, Director of Jet Propulsion Laboratory at its annual luncheon. General Charles H. Roadman will address the Flight Nurses.

Broad Scope of Scientific Program

The Scientific Program for the 38th Annual Meeting of the Aerospace Medical Association clearly reflects the wide scope of interests in which the Association members are engaged. There are sixty-three sessions scheduled during the four-day meeting giving the attendees a wide choice of excellent presentations in most basic areas of this wide field of related sciences.

There are sessions on Impact, Acceleration, Life Support, Disorientation, Protective Carments, Flight Safety, Bioinstrumentation, Aerospace Biology, Physiology, Bioengineering, Simulators, and Gaseous Environment. A special session on Hyperbaric Medicine and Undersea Physiology will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

Civil Aviation Medicine

As many as fourteen of these sessions will be of particular interest to the designated Aviation Medical Examiners, many of which have been planned through the full cooperation of the Federal Aviation Administration's Office of Aviation Medicine, and the Federal Air Surgeon's staff. As announced last month, the FAA has arranged for many of its AMEs who are located outside the United States to attend this meeting and there will be two Inter-

national Panels in which some of them will participate. One International Panel is on Medical Policies, Standards, and Procedures throughout the world with participants from Belgium, Australia, Mexico and Canada, and one on the Evaluation of Fitness to Fly by members from Israel, Lebanon, Taiwan, and Germany. There is a special panel on Psychiatric Problems in Flyers, and one on Pulmonary Function and Disease in Civil Aviation. Three sessions have been scheduled on Clinical Aerospace Medicine, and the Flying Physicians are co-sponsoring a session on Aerospace Medical Factors on Thursday morning at 8:30 a.m. Two of the closed circuit color television programs are concerned with pilot and crew health matters. The William Randolph Lovelace Memorial Session is on Pilot Aging, and one of the highlights of the final afternoon is the highly specialized panel on Cardiovascular Problems. This session will be co-chaired by Dr. Ludwig G. Lederer, Medical Director of American Airlines and a past-president of the Association, and Dr. Eliot Corday, immediate past-president of the American College of Cardiology. The presentations and discussions of this special panel program with Dr. Simon Dack, Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Cardiology*, Dr. Harry F. Zinsser, Jr., Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Clayton B. Ethridge, Clinical Professor, George Washington University School of Medicine and former Chairman of the Medical Advisory Panel of the FAA Administrator, will add materially to the understanding and consideration of the problems involved in the diagnosis and handling of flying personnel with known or suspected cardiovascular disease.

Four Color TV Sessions

The Smith Kline & French Laboratories have again selected the Association's Scientific Meeting as one of the important international medical conferences of the year at which its closed circuit color television facilities will be used to highlight certain featured presentations. As published in the advance program in the January issue, these sessions will take place Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, and on Thursday afternoon. Two of these sessions will consist of clinical examinations of flight personnel that have been developed by the FAA, and consist of the Ear, Nose, and Throat Examination of airmen, in which major points concerning flight environment will be considered. The presentation of Cardiovascular Examination of Pilots will provide the viewers with a comprehensive clinical approach, giving the functional aspects of tests for underlying heart disease. Those conditions likely to cause sudden incapacity will be discussed from the diagnostic standpoint.

The color TV presentation on Technology Utilization with Dr. Quentin L. Hartwig, Senior Staff Scientist, George Washington University as Moderator, will point out a NASA program to relate space technology to medicine. Along with clinical demonstrations will be presentations of the

Dr. Freis Keynotes AMDA Scientific Program



Edward D. Freis

Dr. John R. McGraw, Medical Director, Eastern Air Lines, the incumbent president of the Airline Medical Directors Association, has announced that Dr. Edward D. Freis will give the principal presentation at the Association's scientific meeting to be held on Saturday, April 9, at the Washington Hilton Hotel. The AMDA is one of the five constituent Associations of the Aerospace Medical Association, and has always scheduled its scientific program on the Saturday preceding the Annual Meeting.

Hypertension in Airline Pilots

Dr. Freis, the Senior Medical Investigator for the Veterans Administration Hospital, Washington, D. C., who is also Professor of Medicine and Director of the Cardiovascular Research Laboratory, at the Georgetown University Medical Center, is an eminent authority on cardiovascular problems and in particular with problems concerned with hypertension.

Edward D. Freis, M.D., a native of Chicago, Illinois, received his undergraduate training from the University of Arizona, and his M.D. degree from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, New York City, in 1940. Following internship at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, Boston, and service as house physician of the Fifth Medical Service of Boston University, Boston City Hospital, Dr. Freis served with the U. S. Army Air Force at Lincoln AFB, Nebraska, as Assistant Chief and Chief of Laboratory Services, and later as Chief, Laboratory Service, Rheumatic Fever Research Program, Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho. He returned to Boston in 1946 to begin a residency in medicine and a Research Fellowship at Evans Memorial Hospital, and also served as Instructor in Medicine at Boston University.

Dr. Freis came to Washington, D. C., in 1949 as Adjunct Professor of Clinical Medicine, Georgetown University School of Medicine and as Assistant Chief of Medical Service at the Veterans Administration Hospital. A member of numerous scientific organizations, Dr. Freis has been Vice President of the Southern Society for Clinical Research; Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Council on High Blood Pressure Research of the American Heart Association; also Chairman of the Research Committee of the Washington Heart Association and later its Vice President, and President.

Dr. Freis has authored and co-authored more than 165 scientific articles, the most recent of which include, "Organization of a Long-Term Multiclinic Therapeutic Trial in Hypertension," and "Changes in Carotid Pulse Which Occur With Age and Hypertension," published in the *American Heart Journal*.

Other speakers for the AMDA Scientific Session will be announced at a later date. All members of the Aerospace Medical Association and other interested scientists are cordially invited to attend the professional deliberations during the morning.

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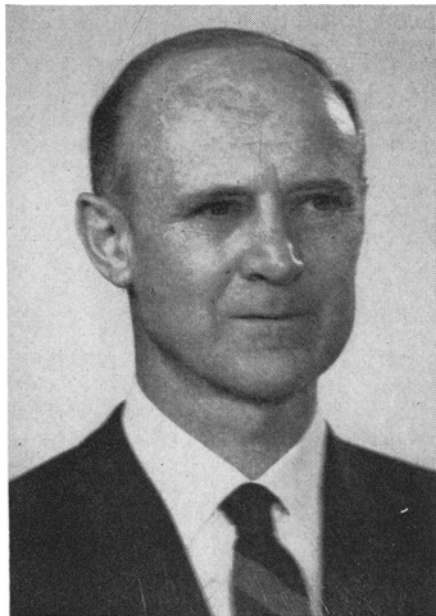
Representative Hanna (Cal.) To Address AILSA Members

Dr. Robert D. Gafford, President of the Aerospace Industrial Life Sciences Association, one of the constituent organizations of the Aerospace Medical Association, has announced that the Honorable Richard T. Hanna, Democratic Representative of the 34th District of the State of California, will be the guest speaker at AILSA's annual luncheon on Monday, April 13, during the Aerospace Medical Association's Scientific Meeting. All members of the Association and guests at the Annual Meeting are invited to attend this luncheon and are urged to reserve their tickets through advance registration. During the luncheon AILSA will make its annual Award for Professional Excellence in Industrial Life Sciences.

New Officers for 1967-1968 will be elected during the brief business meeting of the Association.

Space Medicine Branch to Hear Dr. Pickering

"The Search for Extraterrestrial Life"



William H. Pickering

Dr. Ralph L. Christy, Chairman of the Space Medicine Branch of the Aerospace Medical Association, has announced that Dr. William H. Pickering, Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, will address the Space Medicine Branch during its annual luncheon on Wednesday, April 12, at the Washington Hilton Hotel during the Aerospace Medical Association's 38th Annual Scientific Meeting.

Dr. Pickering was made an Honorary Member of the Association in 1966 at the Las Vegas meeting and the Association is most gratified that he will honor it by addressing this large segment of its membership.

William Hayward Pickering was born in Wellington, New Zealand, in 1910. After one year of enrollment in an engineering course at Canterbury College, University of New Zealand, he came to the United States, entering the California Institute of Technology in 1929. He received his B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering in 1932, his M.S. in 1933, and his Ph.D. in Physics in 1936. He then joined the Caltech faculty as an instructor in electrical engineering and was appointed successively, assistant professor, associate professor in 1945, and professor in 1946. Meanwhile, he was deep in cosmic ray research with Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Robert A. Millikan. Together they traveled throughout the world releasing high altitude balloons to study the geographical variation of cosmic ray counts.

Dr. Pickering was assigned to JPL in 1944 when rocket research had reached a point where telemetry was needed for missile guidance and for checking instru-

ments. Five years later, Dr. Pickering was made responsible for the development of a weapons system based on an experimental liquid propelled supersonic missile for the U.S. Army, which subsequently became America's first long-range supersonic missile capable of tactical application, the CORPORAAL.

In 1954, he was appointed Director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory with a broadened mission to originate, develop and test new guided missile systems, conduct supporting research and acquire basic data applicable to varied aspects of missile-system development. It was from overall responsibility for this effort that he turned to satellite and spacecraft as the post-Sputnik era began.

In 1958, after the Laboratory had successfully launched EXPLORER I, and later two other Explorers, in cooperation with the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, the Laboratory was transferred to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The talents of the Laboratory were then reoriented toward space vehicles and missions, and then to the unmanned exploration of the moon, the planets, and interplanetary space. Under Dr. Pickering's direction, the U.S. lunar and planetary missions RANGER, MARINER, and SURVEYOR were planned, developed, and carried out.

When MARINER II spacecraft successfully completed a flyby of the planet Venus in 1962, it marked the birth of the interplanetary age, indicating the first time that man has penetrated the depths of space to the vicinity of another planet and obtained firsthand information. In 1965, MARINER IV obtained the first close-up pictures of another planet (Mars), measured the density of the Martian atmosphere and made fields-and-particles measurements in space between Earth and Mars.

The RANGER series successfully photographed selected areas of the moon in 1964 and 1965, and on June 1 of 1966, the SURVEYOR I spacecraft, built under the technical direction of JPL, landed gently on the lunar surface after a near-perfect 63-½ hour flight. Over a period of 42 days, SURVEYOR I received and acted upon approximately 120,000 commands from the earth and returned over 11,000 pictures of which the first 144 were relayed "live" through commercial television and Early Bird satellite to the nation and to Europe.

Dr. Pickering is the immediate past-president of the International Astronautical Federation; an Honorary Fellow and past president of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers; and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He holds memberships in numerous scientific organizations, and has served as a member of many scientific advisory panels for both

military and civilian programs. He was awarded the NASA Distinguished Service Medal by President Lyndon B. Johnson, and has been many times honored nationally and internationally for his scientific contributions leading to the conquest of space.

Capt. Snowden to Speak at Naval Aviation Medicine Luncheon

The Naval Aviation Medicine Luncheon on Monday, April 10, which brings together the informal section of Naval Aviation Medical Personnel, will be privileged to hear Captain William M. Snowden,



William M. Snowden

Assistant Chief for Aerospace Medicine, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, in Washington. Captain Snowden has been acting as Chairman of the Naval Aviation Medicine group for the past several years.

Dr. Snowden received his medical degree from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia in 1935 and after serving a general internship in East Orange, New Jersey, returned to Hahnemann where he was lecturer/instructor until 1940 when he began his active military service. His first assignment was as Medical Officer, U. S. Naval Hospital in Philadelphia. A Naval Flight Surgeon and designated Naval Aviator, his other assignments have included Battalion Surgeon, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific Fleet; Flight Surgeon, Fleet Air Wings 5 and 11, Atlantic Fleet; Senior Medical Officer and Flight Surgeon, Annapolis, Maryland; Staff Surgeon on the USS *Coral Sea* and the USS *Princeton*; and previous duty at BUMED in successive positions of Head, Special Activities Branch of the Aviation Medicine Division and later as Deputy Director, Operations Division, and Head, Aviation Medicine Plans and Personnel Branch. Dr. Snowden was one of the Founders Group for Aviation Medicine (now Aerospace Medicine) of the American Board of Preventive Medicine, and is a Fellow of the Aerospace Medical Association.

General Holloway to Address Flight Surgeons

Colonel Raymond Yerg, USAF, President of the Society of USAF Flight Surgeons, has announced that General Bruce K. Holloway, Vice Chief of Staff of the U. S. Air Force, will be the guest speaker at the Society's Annual Luncheon on Thursday, April 13, at the 38th Scientific Meeting of the Aerospace Medical Association.



General Bruce K. Holloway, USAF

As Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, General Holloway bears a large share of the responsibility for managing the vast human and material resources of the world's most powerful aerospace force. He has had a long and varied flying career of approximately six thousand flying hours, has qualified in jet fighter, bomber and reconnaissance aircraft, flown all the modern century-series fighters, and additionally, is a qualified parachutist. He is a graduate of the Airborne Training School at Ft. Benning, Georgia, and a graduate of the U. S. Army Parachute School.

A native of Tennessee, General Holloway studied engineering at the University of Tennessee for two years before entering the United States Military Academy, West Point, from which he was graduated in 1937 as a second lieutenant of Cavalry. He received his pilot wings at Kelly Field, Texas, in 1938, and after two years as flight leader with the 6th Pursuit Squadron in Hawaii, became Adjutant of the 18th Pursuit Group there. In 1941, after a brief tour at Duncan Field, Texas, he took a postgraduate course in aeronautical engineering at the California Institute of Technology.

During World War II, General Holloway went to Chungking, China, with General Claire Chennault's American Volunteer Group, the "Flying Tigers", completing 12 combat missions before the "Tigers" were disbanded as a volunteer group to become the Army Air Force 23rd Fighter Group in July 1942. He became Operations Officer of the 23rd and in January 1943 was made Group Commander. Before he was reassigned to the United States in late

1943, General Holloway had flown 110 missions and logged 310 combat hours, during the course of which he shot down 13 Japanese planes.

In 1946, after an assignment in Headquarters, U. S. Army Air Forces, he took command of the reactivated 1st Fighter Group, which became the first Air Force jet unit. Other assignments have included Director of Plans, Headquarters Continental Air Command and Air Defense Command; Director of Research and Development, Headquarters, U. S. Air Force; and Deputy Director of Requirements, also at Headquarters, Washington. In July 1955, he became Deputy Commander of the Ninth Air Force, TAC, at Shaw AFB, South Carolina, and in 1957, Deputy Commander of the Twelfth Air Force at Waco Texas. In 1959, General Holloway

again moved to Headquarters, USAF, in Washington, as Director of Operational Requirements. He was promoted to Lieutenant General in 1961 and moved to MacDill AFB, Florida, as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Strike Command. Before assuming his present duties in August of 1966, General Holloway had commanded the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and was also Commander of NATO's Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force. He received his fourth star in August 1965.

General Holloway has attended the Air Command and Staff School and the National War College. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, (all with one or more oak leaf clusters), Order of the Sacred Tripod (China), and the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

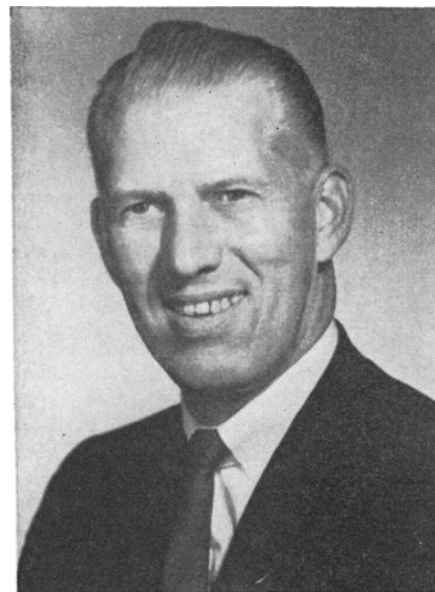
Bio-Environmental Engineering and Sciences Section Plan Scientific Program

Major Herbert E. Bell, Chairman of the Bio-Environmental Engineering and Sciences Branch of the Aerospace Medical Association, has announced that they will hold their section meeting on Tuesday, April 11, at 4:30 p.m. in the Jefferson Room. Mr. Paul H. Robbins, P.E., Executive Director of the National Society of Professional Engineers, will address the group. A brief business meeting and social hour will make up the rest of the program.

Mr. Robbins to Speak on "Your Technology is not Enough"

A registered professional engineer licensed to practice in Maryland and the District of Columbia, Mr. Robbins has a background which includes civil engineering, engineering education, municipal engineer training, engineering management, and the development of national engineering society programs.

Mr. Robbins, a native of Syracuse, New York, received his B.S. degree from Syracuse University, his M.S. degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and an honorary Doctor of Engineering degree from Rose Polytechnic Institute. After extensive field experience in highway design and layout, and serving on engineering staffs of several industrial companies, Mr. Robbins became a consultant on engineering training in the executive office of the Mayor of the City of New York. During World War II, Mr. Robbins was appointed director of training for the New York Port of Embarkation. In this capacity, he visited all ports



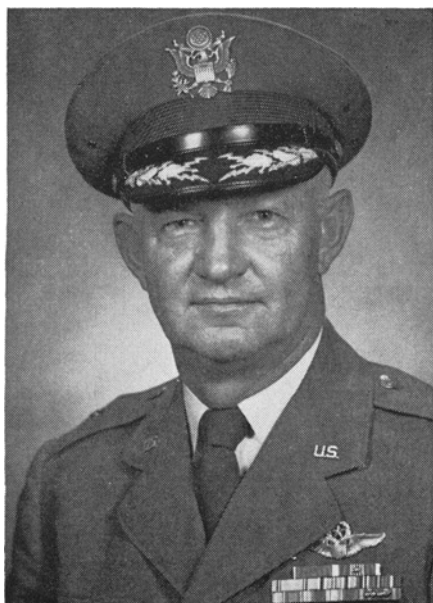
Paul H. Robbins

of embarkation in the U.S. as the representative of the Chief of Transportation, U.S. Army, to consult with local commanders on all phases of management, organization, and personnel utilization.

Mr. Robbins was named Executive Director of NSPE in 1946, and has served throughout the period when the Society, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., has grown in membership from 12,000 to more than 63,000. He has served as advisor to the Task Force on Utilization of Scientists and Engineers and was a member of the local Action Task Force of the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers. He is also a member of the Committee on Specialized Personnel of the Department of Labor.

The Bioenvironmental Engineering and Sciences Section had its first formal meeting during the 37th Annual Scientific Meeting in Las Vegas in 1966.

General Roadman to Address Flight Nurses



Brig. General Roadman

The Flight Nurse Section of the Aerospace Medical Association will hold their Fourth Annual Luncheon and business meeting on Wednesday, April 12, during the 38th Annual Scientific Meeting in Washington. Lt. Colonel Florence Marchitelli, Chairman of the Flight Nurse Section, has announced that Brigadier General Charles Roadman, Commander of the Aerospace Medical Division, AFSC, Brooks AFB, Texas, will be the guest speaker for the luncheon.

As in the past, the Flight Nurses will hold a special Scientific Symposium titled, "The Challenge of Nursing in the Aerospace Environment," as published in the Advance Scientific Program in the January issue. This special program is scheduled for Tuesday, April 11 at 2:30 p.m.

"Leadership in Aerospace Medicine"

General Roadman's topic, "Leadership in Aerospace Medicine," will treat with some of the history of aerospace medicine which has brought us to our present day activity in aerospace medical research and will outline some of the predicted future activities in this field.

Charles H. Roadman, a native of Waterloo, Iowa, assumed command of the Aerospace Medical Division, Air Force Systems Command, at Brooks AFB, Texas in May 1966. General Roadman's immediate previous assignment had been as Command Surgeon, Air Defense Command (ADC), Ent AFB, Colorado, where, since 1963, he had also the responsibility as Command Surgeon for the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) and the Continental Air Defense Command (CONAD).

General Roadman, a Chief Flight Surgeon as well as a Command Pilot, re-

ceived his M.D. degree from Northwestern University in 1940. After internship at Baylor University Hospital, Dallas, Texas, he entered military service and was assigned to the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas, and while there, entered flying training, receiving his pilot wings in 1942. During World War II, General Roadman assisted in the development of the Central Pilot Instructor's School at Randolph and actively instructed both in flying and ground phases. In 1946, he was assigned to the School as Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division and later as Director of Operations and Executive Officer. Other assignments have included Command Surgeon of the Air University, attendance at the Air Command and Staff School, the Air War College, and duty in Buenos Aires, Argentina as Assistant Air Attache, later as Air Attache to the United States Embassy.

For five years, 1955-1960, General Roadman served as Chief of the Human Factors Division, Directorate of Research and Development, USAF Headquarters, Washington, D. C. In June 1960 he was assigned to NASA as Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Life Science Programs, later as Deputy Director. In 1961, he was appointed first as Acting Director, then Director, Aerospace Medicine, Manned Space Flight where he was responsible for the planning, programming and implementation of medical development and support for Projects Mercury, Gemini, Apollo and the Manned Lunar Landing Program.

General Roadman received the Guided Missile Insignia for his duty performed with NASA. In addition he holds numerous Defense and Campaign Medals, the Commendation Ribbon, and the Air Force Longevity Service Award with four oak leaf clusters. He is a Fellow in Aerospace Medicine and is a Diplomat in Aerospace Medicine of the American Board of Preventive Medicine.

Wives' Wing Board Meets

The Executive Board of the Wives' Wing of the Aerospace Medical Association met on 6 December 1966 at the Officer's Club, Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, to plan the activities for Wives attending the April meeting of the Association in Washington. Mrs. Joseph Pollard, President of the Wives' Wing, presided.

Mrs. Joseph Weaver is in charge of the arrangements, and plans are well along the way to completion. Among the exciting events for entertainment during the four days are a VIP tour of the White House and an all-day tour which includes the embassies, and historic spots in nearby Virginia and Maryland, with a stop for lunch at George Washington's "Olde Club"

in Alexandria, Virginia.

During the President's Welcoming Tea, to be held in the Jefferson Room on Monday afternoon, April 10, at 3:00 p.m., a fashion and style show will be presented by Julius Garfinkle's fashion department.

The annual luncheon and business meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 12, also in the Jefferson Room. Registration will be open on Sunday, April 10, at the Wives' Wing Hospitality Center in the Washington Hilton's beautiful Terrace Reception area.

The Board is looking forward to having a record turnout of Wives—to get together—to renew and make new friendships—and have a "fun-packed" holiday in "Cherry Blossom Time."



PLANNING FOR ANNUAL MEETING—(Seated l. to r.) Mrs. Frank B. Voris, Honorary President; Mrs. Joseph P. Pollard, President; and Mrs. Aubrey L. Jennings, First Vice President. (Standing l. to r.) Mrs. Carl Pruett, Board Member at Large; Mrs. T. C. Bedwell, Jr., Past-president; Mrs. Russell G. Witwer, Treasurer; Mrs. Edward Wurzel, Publicity Chairman; Mrs. Henry Wagner, Registration Chairman; Mrs. Don E. Flinn, Secretary; Mrs. Peter V. Siegal, Honorary Membership Chairman; Mrs. Joseph W. Weaver, Arrangements Chairman; and Mrs. Henry C. Dorris, Board Member at Large.

Aerospace Physiologists to Hear Dr. Detlov Bronk

The Aerospace Physiologists Branch of the Aerospace Medical Association which held its charter meeting at the 37th Annual Meeting in Las Vegas last April, has scheduled a special scientific session to be held on Monday, April 10, at 2:30 p.m. in the Hemisphere Room at the Washington Hilton Hotel. Dr. Charles F. Lombard, Chairman of the Section, has announced that the eminent Dr. Detlov Bronk, President of the Rockefeller Institute, will address the group on the subject of "Physiology of Stress."

The Physiologists Section will hold a business meeting following Dr. Bronk's address and will conclude with a social hour. All members of the Section and interested association members are cordially invited.

Dr. Detlov E. Bronk received his A.B. degree from Swathmore College, Pennsylvania, his M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, and has been the recipient of more than 45 honorary degrees at various universities and colleges. Dr.



Dr. Detlov Bronk

Bronk was made an Honorary Member of the Aerospace Medical Association (then

the Aero Medical Association), in 1944 and was the second scientist to be awarded the Longacre Award, receiving it and an Honorary Fellowship of the Association in 1948. He presented the Louis H. Bauer Lecture at the 1960 Annual Scientific Meeting.

Dr. Bronk was President of the National Academy of Sciences from 1950 to 1962 and was Chairman of the National Science Foundation Board from 1956 to 1964. He was a member of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee until 1963 and is still a Consultant to the Committee. He has held many faculty positions at universities throughout the country and was President of the Johns Hopkins University from 1949 to 1953. His awards and honors in addition to those from this Association include the Exceptional Civilian Service Award of the United States Army Air Force, Order of the British Empire, the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute and the Public Welfare Medal of the National Academy of Sciences. The Aerospace Physiologists Section of the Aerospace Medical Association is indeed fortunate to have such an esteemed scientist address its first scientific session.

Resolutions for Annual Business Meeting

The Resolutions Committee of the Aerospace Medical Association, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ross A. McFarland, calls the attention of the membership to the constitutional provisions provided for submitting resolutions which may be placed before the membership during the Annual Business Meeting.

Article VIII, Section 1, (2), Resolutions: All Resolutions shall be submitted to the Resolutions Committee at least sixty days prior to the annual business meeting of the Association before presentation to the Executive Council and the Association, with the exception that resolutions by standing or special committees submitted to and approved by the Executive Council at any meeting prior to the annual business meeting of the Association may be submitted to the Resolutions Committee at any time prior to the annual meeting of the Association. The Resolutions Committee shall see that the proposed resolutions are properly worded and their contents are stated clearly and logically. The Resolutions Committee may, on its own initiative, purpose resolutions at the annual meeting of the Association without regard to the sixty-day requirement stated above.

Members or committees wishing to submit resolutions should send them immediately to the Executive Vice President who will, in turn, send them to the Resolutions Committee Chairman for proper wording. These resolutions will be presented to the Executive Council at its semi-annual meeting on Sunday, April 17, at the Las Vegas Convention. Approved resolutions will then be presented to the membership on Tuesday, April 19, during the Annual Business Luncheon.

American Academy of General Practice Grants Category II Credits

The Annual Scientific Meetings of the Aerospace Medical Association have been classified by the Commission on Education of the American Academy of General Practice as acceptable for Category II credit.

Attendance at the Scientific Program Sessions of the 38th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Aerospace Medical Association, April 10-13, 1967, The Washington Hilton, Washington, D. C. is acceptable for **twenty (20) hours of Category II** credit by the American Academy of General Practice.

FPA Reception and Dinner

The Flying Physicians Association is again joining with the Aerospace Medical Association during the Annual Scientific Meeting by co-sponsoring one of the Scientific Sessions, and by planning a Flying Physicians Reception and Dinner.

Dr. Mark S. Kochevar, President of FPA, has arranged for a Reception and Dinner to be held Wednesday evening, April 12, 1967, in the Military Room of the Washington Hilton Hotel.

The co-sponsored Scientific Session on, "Aerospace Medical Factors," will take place Thursday morning at 8:30 a.m. in the Crystal Room. In addition to the listed papers as shown on page 97 of the scientific program, *January 1967*, General Joseph D. Caldara (Smokey), President of the Flight Safety Foundation, will speak on, "The Aeromedical Examiner and His Relationship to Safe and Efficient Flying." This is one of the special civil aviation medicine sessions of interest to all AMEs and the members of CAMA and AMDA.

Reserve Officers Earn Retirement Points Credit

Dr. Shirley C. Fisk, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) of the Department of Defense, has requested the Military Departments to authorize Reserve physicians to earn retirement points at the Aerospace Medical Association's 38th Annual Scientific Meeting, April 10-13, 1967, The Washington Hilton, Washington, D. C. This covers eligible physicians who are Medical Corps officers of the reserve components of the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force on inactive status. Dr. Fisk stated in his communication to the three branches of the armed services: "This office concurs in the awarding of such point credits under the authority contained in Department of Defense Instruction 1215.7, 'Reserve Retirement Point Credits for Equivalent Reserve Instruction Conducted in Connection with Professional Conventions', 6 April 1961, insofar as consistent with current departmental policy and in the same manner as implemented in previous years."

Alumni Groups to Meet

The Alumni of the Harvard School of Public Health and the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and Hygiene will both hold a social get-together on the evening of April 12 in the East and West sections of the Jefferson Room, during the Annual Scientific Meeting. Dr. Ross McFarland (Harvard), and Dr. John Hume (Johns Hopkins), have made arrangements for these functions which are always enjoyed by the civilian and military physicians who have taken this part of their residency training in aerospace medicine at these universities.

Fourth CAC Medical Reserve Symposium

At Aerospace Medical Association 38th Annual Meeting

Through the efforts of Colonel Lee F. Ferrell, Surgeon, Continental Air Command (CAC), and his staff, with the full cooperation of CAC's Commander, Lt. General Henry Vicellio, an outstanding program has been developed for the U. S. Air Force Reserve Medical Officers from all commands and reserve units at a special symposium on Thursday, 13 April, at the Aerospace Medical Association's Annual Scientific Meeting. This will be the fourth consecutive year for this special symposium,

and indications are that even more attendees than in the past will be present this year.

For the first time, a special panel on the program, will concern the Reserve Flight Nurses. 'Awards of Merit' will be presented to the most outstanding units of three types—Medical Service Unit, Tactical Hospital and Dispensary Unit, and Aero-medical Evacuation Unit. The program which was not included in the January Advance Scientific Program is published in full below.



Lt. Gen. Richard L. Bohannon



Col. Lee F. Ferrell



Lt. Gen. Henry Vicellio



Richard L. Meiling, M.D.



Col. Louis C. Kossuth, USAF



Col. Theodore C. Marrs



Brig. Gen. F. L. Duff, USAF



Col. Harold F. Funsch

APRIL 13, 1967

Thursday 8:30 a.m.

Crystal Room

AIR FORCE MEDICAL RESERVE SYMPOSIUM

CHAIRMAN:

Lee F. Ferrell, Colonel, USAF, MC, Surgeon, Continental Air Command, Robins AFB, Georgia

WELCOMING ADDRESS

Lt. General Richard L. Bohannon, Surgeon General, USAF, Washington, D. C.

SYMPOSIUM PRESENTATIONS

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AIR FORCE RESERVE FORCES

Lt. General Henry Vicellio, Commander, Continental Air Command, Robins AFB, Georgia

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS

THE EFFECTIVE USE OF MEDICAL RESERVE FORCES

Richard L. Meiling, M.D., Dean, College of Medicine, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

PROBLEMS IN EFFECTIVE TRAINING OF MEDICAL SERVICE UNITS

Col. Louis C. Kossuth, USAF, Surgeon Air Defense Command, Ent AFB, Colorado

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS OF MERIT

Col. Theodore C. Marrs, USAF, Deputy for Reserve and ROTC Affairs, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D. C.

THE EFFECTIVE USE OF TACTICAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Brig. Gen. Fratis L. Duff, USAF, Surgeon Tactical Air Command, Langley AFB, Virginia

EFFECTIVE USE OF AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION

Brig. Gen. Harold F. Funsch, USAF, Surgeon Military Air-lift Command, Scott AFB, Illinois

RESERVE FLIGHT SURGEON'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Maj. Francis L. Perry, USAFRes., Commander, 937 USAF Dispensary, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma

PANEL DISCUSSION: RESERVE FLIGHT NURSES ACTIVE DUTY TOURS DURING PRESENT CRISIS

Lt. Col. Arland R. Henry, USAF, Chief Nurse, Continental Air Command, Robins AFB, Georgia—*assisted by Reserve Flight Nurses on active duty.*



Lt. Col. Arland P. Henry

Maj. Francis L. Perry

Russian Scientists Acknowledge Visit to Annual Meeting

It was the Association's great pleasure that through the efforts of a large number of the Association's officers and members who wrote many, many letters to the United States Department of State, and to the various officials of the Soviet Republic, that for the first time two well-known Russian Scientists were permitted to attend the Association's Annual Meeting in Las Vegas. During the meeting, a special evening session was held where questions were posed to Dr. Berry, NASA's Manned Spaceflight Center Medical Chief, Astronaut Frank Borman, Dr. Armen Gyurdjhan, distinguished Russian Space Scientist, and Mr. Ivan Filekin, USSR Medical Equipment Engineer.

Late in October Dr. Neal Baxter, who was president of the Association during the meeting, and Dr. Frank Voris, our incumbent President, received letters from Dr. Gyurdjhan expressing his gratitude and appreciation for courtesies extended during his visit to the United States. The letters were written in English, and were similar with the exception of personal greetings to the families of each. Dr. Gyurdjhan's letter follows.

Commission for Outer Space Research
USSR Academy of Sciences
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

It was a great pleasure and satisfaction for me to attend your country and the 37th Annual Convention of the Aerospace Medical Association. I take this opportunity to express my best thanks to you, authorities and members of the Association for your hospitality and kind attention to me and engineer I. A. Filekin. My information about the trip, the Convention, conversations with American colleagues, suggestions on exchange of scientific information and international activities of the Association was most warmly met in our country and was approved by our leading scientists: V. N. Chernigovski, V. V. Parin, O. G. Gzenko and others. I hope that contacts and collaboration between scientists of our countries will keep growing. On my part I shall do my best to promote this noble affair.

I'd like to express my special appreciation of your great help, attention, tact and kindness to us. This made the success of our mission possible. I often remember everything that you have done for us from the beginning to the end of our visit with gratitude and appreciation.

Please excuse the delay of my letter. I am looking forward to meeting you in Madrid.

With best regards and wishes

Sincerely

Armen Gyurdjhan

Dr. Baxter replied to Dr. Gyurdjhan in the Russian language and Dr. Voris in English, as follows:

My dear Armen:

Thank you for your very nice letter. You are most gracious to take time to write. I am particularly pleased that you and Mr. Filekin found our country and my colleagues hospitable and warm towards you. We thoroughly enjoyed the honor of your visit and I feel that the exchange of scientific information between you and our American scientists was free and extremely helpful. We in the United States welcome such an interchange that displays friendship and mutual trust.

I am asked quite frequently by interested citizens of our country about the exchange of courtesies and information between Soviet and American bioscientists, and have persistently replied that our friendship is mutually warm and that scientific facts and findings are freely exchanged and respected. I sincerely hope that the trust and admiration found in the biomedical communities of our two nations will continue to grow and perhaps further stimulate a similar desire of mutual cooperation in scientists and engineers in the many other fields of scientific and engineering endeavor in which our respective nations have assumed world prominence.

It was a pleasure to learn that my friends, Doctors V. V. Parin and O. G. Gzenko approved of your visit and report of our Association's meetings. Please extend to them my most cordial greetings and a welcome invitation to visit with us. Our next scientific meeting is to be held here in Washington, D.C., on 9-13 April 1967 and will hold a great deal of interest for you and your fellow scientists. It is hoped that you, Mr. Filekin, and many other of your colleagues will be able to again come to the United States to attend this and other future Aerospace Medical Association meetings. If I can be of any assistance to those of you in the Soviet Union who wish to attend the Association's scientific meetings, please inform me of the manner in which I can help.

May I speak for myself and for my associates when I say that we would welcome any invitations to attend and contribute to Soviet scientific meetings parallel to our Association's meetings.

Again, thank you for your very welcome letter and my warmest regards to you, your family, and your associates.

Sincerely,

FRANK B. VORIS, M.D.

Correspondence

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

December 27, 1966

Dear Dr. Kennard:

I note from the first question on page 1168 that the question of routine tonometry is still with us. The FAA guide allows digital tonometry. The guide is wrong!

Digital tonometry will allow detection of pressure which is so high that the patient is in pain and has decreased vision. It will also allow detection of a very low pressure when the patient has a raging uveitis with pain and decreased vision. Obviously, neither of these conditions would allow the patient to pass the flight physical anyway. The reason for performing tonometry is to detect the difference between a pressure of about 20, which would be considered normal, and about 30, which would be considered abnormal. I know of almost no one who can accomplish this feat merely by feeling with his fingers. This is why instrumental tonometry is necessary.

If something is worth doing, let's do it right and do it on every patient. If we aren't going to do it the right way we might as well not do it at all. There are, of course, differences in readings among the various types of tonometers available. For all practical purposes, though, the Schiotz tonometer is a good standard instrument for flight physicals. Persons for whom Schiotz tonometry would not be accurate would be under the care of an ophthalmologist anyway.

I happened to pull out my letter to you of September 26, 1961. I still feel the same way about routine tonometry. In my own practice I perform tonometry on just about any patient who can cooperate sufficiently, including young children. I have already picked up enough families with glaucoma through high normal readings in their children to reinforce my opinion that tonometry is a procedure which should be performed on every complete examination.

Yours Sincerely,
Matthew C. Kartch, M.D.
330 Ratzer Road
Wayne, New Jersey 07470

RE: DIGITAL TONOMETRY

January 23, 1967

Dear Dr. Kartch:

Your letter of recent date regarding the above subject, to Dr. William Kennard, Managing Editor of Aerospace Medical Association, was sent to me via Route Slip dated January 4, 1967, from Dr. Peter Siegel, Federal Air Surgeon. Dr. Siegel invited me, as his ophthalmological consultant, to answer your letter as one ophthalmologist to another. To begin with, I could not agree with your remarks more. (I have advocated the use of instrument tonometry in the Air Force for several years. Of course, where a qualified ophthalmologist is on duty, there has been no problem. At the present time, there exists no serious problem since the personnel have been trained to use the Sch-

Participants in Aviation Medicine Course at University of Mexico



AVIATION MEDICINE IN MEXICO—(from left) Leonardo Luna A. Renato Cervantes H., M.D., Sergio Sainz D. de Leon, M.D., Eduardo Nunez L., M.D., J. Manuel Rodriguez A., M.D. (Venezuela), Francisco Hernandez O., M.D., Luis A. Amezcua G., M.D.; (Director of the Course), Hector Rivero Borrell, M.D., Viria Chavarria F., M.D., (Costa Rica), Aurelio Melean L., M.D. (Bolivia) Cap. de Aviacion Guillermo Iturralde A., M.D. (Ecuador), Freddy A. Rodriguez S., M.D. (Rep. Dominicana), Manuel Echave M., M.D., and (in front) Gonzalo Ruz M., M.D. Those not otherwise identified by parentheses are from Mexico.

iotz Tonometer.)

I am convinced the procedure of using a Schiotz Tonometer is something the average doctor can learn very rapidly and certainly the cost of the instrument is not prohibitive.

You do a service in bringing this situation again to the attention of organizations which are in a position to bring its significance to a greater number of physicians who are engaged in physical examinations.

I am sure the Federal Air Surgeon and the Managing Editor of Aerospace join me in congratulating you on your persistence in following up this important procedure in the conduct of physical examination of flyers.

Sincerely,
A. L. Jennings, M.D.
Consultant, Ophthalmology
to the Federal Air Surgeon

World War II Flight Nurses to Meet

The World War II Flight Nurses Association is having a reunion of about 40 persons in Washington, D. C. during the Aerospace Medical Association's Annual Scientific Meeting in April, 1967. On April 13, the group has planned a luncheon at the Andrews AFB Officers' Club, followed by a tour and a briefing covering the aeromedical evacuation facilities, operation, and other interesting related activities at Andrews.

General Harold F. Funsch will give a luncheon talk on the current aeromedical evacuation operations, with emphasis on the nursing aspect.

NASA Fellowships at Harvard Offered Physicians in Aerospace Medicine

The Guggenheim Center for Aerospace Health and Safety, Harvard School of Public Health, announces the availability of fellowships for well-qualified physicians in the field of aerospace medicine through a training grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The aims of the program are to provide courses and supervised research experience related to the physical, psychological and biological problems associated with manned space flight. The instruction will emphasize the physician's role as a member of a bioastronautics team whose function is: (1) to select and train crew members for space missions; (2) to understand man's response to the adverse environments and multiple stresses of space, and (3) to aid in the designing of protective equipment. In addition to the facilities of the Guggenheim Center and the Harvard School of Public Health, the resources of Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology are available to the trainees. The graduate training program in aerospace medicine is under the direction of Professor Ross A. McFarland.

Fellowships are awarded on an annual basis and consist of a stipend of \$6,000 and tuition of \$2,000.

For further information applicants should direct inquiries to the Registrar of the Harvard School of Public Health, 55 Shattuck Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

**REGISTER IN ADVANCE FOR THE 37TH ANNUAL MEETING
APRIL 10-13, 1967, WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL**

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