The Constituent Associations of the Aerospace Medical Association will install new officers for 1965-1966 during their annual meetings held at the 36th Annual Scientific Meeting of the parent Association.

**Doctor K. G. Bergin Becomes President of AMDA**

Doctor Kenneth C. Bergin, former Director of Medical Services for British Overseas Airways Corporation, will be installed as the 1965-1966 President of the Airline Medical Directors’ Association on Saturday, April 24, 1965, during the Association’s annual meeting at the New York Hilton.

Doctor Bergin, a Vice President and Council Member of the Aerospace Medical Association, has been a qualified pilot for over thirty years and has logged over 3,000 pilot hours on civil and military aircraft. He is still flying, and for many years was a private owner.

Following two years of private practice, 1937-1939, Doctor Bergin entered military service in the Royal Air Force where he served with distinction in positions of great responsibility until 1946, attaining the rank of Wing Commander. He began his service with BOAC as Assistant Director of Medical Services, based at the Head Office, London, where he was in charge of all Aviation Medicine Research in the United Kingdom and overseas, including medical and psychological matters affecting aircrew, medical aspects of aircraft design, layout and construction, with particular reference to safety, medical standards and examinations, physiological problems associated with flying and flying time limitations, fatigue, diet, etc.

In 1948 he was made Medical Superintendent of the Western Area, based at Bristol, in charge of medical services for the staff based in the U.K., Canada, North America, South America and Australia. From 1951 to 1956 he was the Medical Superintendent of the London Airport, and in 1957 was made Chief Medical Officer in charge of Corporation medical services on a world-wide basis. A reorganization of BOAC in 1959, made Doctor Bergin Director of Personnel and Medical Services responsible for the whole field of human relations within the Corporation. He resigned from this latter post in December 1964 and expects to practice aviation medicine as a consultant and research advisor.

He is the author of numerous publications on Aviation Medicine, including a widely used textbook on the subject. A Fellow of the Aerospace Medical Association, the International Academy of Aviation Medicine, and the Royal Aeronautical Society, he also holds membership in many other professional societies. He is the only doctor to have been Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators of Great Britain of which H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh is Grand Master. He is at present a member of the World Health Organization Committee on International Quarantine.

Doctor Bergin obtained his doctorate in medicine at Cambridge University, England. In addition, he holds a Diploma of Public Health, is a Master of Arts in Psychology, and has studied aviation medicine in England, Canada, and the United States. He obtained a Diploma in Aviation Medicine from the R.A.F. School of Aviation Medicine in Canada in 1942, and was a lecturer there. He has been a lecturer on Aviation Medicine to the British Association; to Oxford, Cambridge, Bristol and London Universities; to the British Medical Association, the Royal Air Force, the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health, the Society of Medical Officers of Health, the Association of Industrial Medical Officers and other organizations in the United Kingdom and America. His election as Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society was with particular reference to the aviation medical aspects of air safety.

**Doctor Charles A. Berry to Head Space Medicine Branch**

Succeeding Doctor James T. Gaume as Chairman of the Space Medicine Branch of the Aerospace Medical Association is Dr. Charles A. Berry, Chief of Center Medical Programs, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas.

A veteran of 15 years of military service, Dr. Berry resigned his commission in the U.S. Air Force, where he had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in 1963 in order to continue in the position as Chief of the Medical Operations at the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center to which he had been assigned on loan from the Air Force. The reclassification of the office as a Civil Service post was felt to be necessary to assure continuity of personnel in the
position. The Medical Operations Office has the responsibility for all medical, health, and safety aspects of the Center, including flight missions.

Doctor Berry received his medical degree from the University of California Medical School in San Francisco in 1947. After serving a rotating internship with the University of California Service at the San Francisco City and County Hospital, he entered private practice in California for three years. He began military duty in 1951, serving first at Hamilton AFB, California, and entered the Aviation Medicine residency training program in September that year. He received his Master of Public Health degree from the Harvard School of Public Health, Cum Laude, in 1955, and is Certified in Aviation Medicine by the American Board of Preventive Medicine. He is a Fellow of the Aerospace Medical Association, and was the recipient of the Arnold D. Tuttle Award in 1961 for published research accomplished in 1959 and 1960. He was awarded the USAF Certificate of Achievement in 1962. He is rated a Senior Flight Surgeon, and has received several other decorations including the Commendation Ribbon and Wings of the Nicaraguan Air Force.

Doctor Berry has been active in the Aerospace Medical Association for many years. He is currently a member of the Executive Council, and will be the Scientific Program Chairman for the Association's 1966 meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada.

His frequent television appearances and news conferences during and after the various space flights since the very inception of the Manned Space Flight Program, have made him well known throughout the aerospace complex. Dr. Berry has taken part in many activities related to the education and training of physicians in aviation and aerospace medicine, and has contributed many published articles in the aerospace medical field.

Doctor Dominic T. Chechile
1965-1966 President of CAMA

Dr. Dominic T. Chechile, a Charter Member of the Civil Aviation Medical Association (CAMA) will be installed at the annual business meeting of CAMA, immediately after the Civil Aviation Medicine Luncheon, Monday, April 26, 1965, at the New York Hilton.

A native of Chicago, Dr. Chechile took his medical training at Loyola University in Chicago, and interned at the Little Company of Mary Hospital. After one year's practice, he was commissioned and went on active duty in the U.S. Army Air Force and was first assigned to the Bratton Flying School, Cruero, Texas. He attended the School of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Field and graduated as an Aviation Medical Examiner in 1941.

Dr. Chechile was ordered overseas in 1943 where he served in the first invasion at Casablanca, later being assigned consecutively as Flight Surgeon with the 85th Fighter Squadron, 51st Wing; Flight Surgeon, the 440th Group, at Capitano, Italy; and Commanding Officer of the 302nd Evacuation Group at Marseille, France. He was separated from the Air Force in 1946 with the rank of Major, and returned to Chicago where he has continued to do AME and Flight Surgeon practice in Aviation Medicine through the years.

He took post graduate work in Aviation Medicine at Ohio State and Michigan Universities and has attended many of the Office of Aviation Medicine, Federal Aviation Agency, sponsored Seminars for Aviation Medical Examiners.

Dr. Chechile is a member of the AMA, the Illinois Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Northwest Branch Society. He has been President of the Italian Medical Society and Vice President of the Joint Civic Committee of Chicago. At present, he is very active in the Italian Community Appeal for the Stritch School of Medicine, Loyola University, serving as its President. He is a Senior Staff member at St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, and is in General Practice with special interest in general surgery and aviation medicine.

A member of the Board of Trustees of CAMA for many years, and active on its committees, Dr. Chechile brings to his new office a wealth of enthusiasm and deep interest in the field of civilian aviation medicine.

Aaron Bloom to Presidency
Aerospace Industrial Life Sciences Association

The Aerospace Industrial Life Sciences Association will install Mr. Aaron Bloom, President of the Sierra Engineering Company, Sierra Madre, California, as its third President. The Association, which was formed in 1962 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Charles A. Gell, elected Dr. Gell President in 1963, Dr. Charles W. Lawton, in 1964, and has chosen Mr. Bloom as President for 1965.
In 1951 he entered Residency in Otolaryngology at Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D. C., which was abruptly terminated by the Korean Conflict at which time he was assigned as Flight Surgeon to the 20th Fighter Bomber Group, Manston, England. He re-entered Otolaryngology Residency later that year at the University of Illinois, College of Medicine, successfully passing the Board Examinations in the specialty in 1954. Colonel Bear, while assigned as Chief of Otolaryngology at Maxwell AFB, Alabama, was involved in an aircraft accident in 1958 in which he received severe burns of hands, face, and legs with compound fracture of the left leg. Before receiving his present assignment at Edwards, Colonel Bear served as Chief of Otolaryngology at Wiesbaden and as Consultant to the Surgeon General, USAFE.

He has had approximately 2,000 hours flying time and his aeronautical ratings include Parachute and Glider Wings (43 jumps), Senior Flight Surgeon, and private pilot license. He has been awarded the Mach II Pin for flying faster than twice the speed of sound on several occasions.

Colonel Bear has authored and co-authored more than fifteen articles and papers in Aviation Medicine and Otolaryngology.

He is a member of the Aerospace Medical Association, the AMA, Pan-American Association of Oto-RhinoLaryngology and Broncho-esophagatory, Society of Air Force Clinical Surgeons, and the Military Society of Otolaryngologists. Besides his Fellowship in the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, he is a Fellow in the American College of Surgeons and the International College of Surgeons. He has held office in several of these Associations, has served on Aerospace Medical Association Committees, and has been a member of the Board of Governors of the Society of Air Force Flight Surgeons since 1963.

Aerospace Medicine Symposium at School of Medicine

At the request of Dr. William Arndt, Jr., Preventive Medicine Department, Georgetown University School of Medicine, Washington, D. C., Dr. Frank B. Voris, Captain USN, developed a four-hour symposium on aerospace medicine that was presented to the Sophomore Class in Preventive Medicine, January 21, 1985.

The symposium was open to the faculty and visitors of Georgetown University. Approximately 125 students attended, and another 100 faculty members and visitors were present.

Colonel Robert K. Quinnell, USAF, Office of the Surgeon General, presented “The Practice of Aviation Medicine.” Captain Voris presented a report on “Research and Development in Aerospace Medicine.” The latter was Dr. Charles A. Berry, Director of Center Medical Programs, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas, who spoke on “Operation Space Medicine.”

Each speaker took approximately 45 to 50 minutes for his presentation which was followed by a question and answer period. The students were enthusiastic in their reception and the question periods had to be curtailed in order to allow the speakers time for their presentations. The symposium’s success assures that such presentations will be repeated.

NASA Fellowships at Harvard

Offered Physicians in Aerospace Medicine

The Guggenheim Center for Aerospace Health and Safety, Harvard School of Public Health, has received a second NASA grant for the training of well-qualified physicians in the field of aerospace medicine for the academic years 1965-66 and 1966-67. Three fellowships, each amounting to approximately $7,500, will be awarded annually. The Center is under the direction of Professor Ross A. McFarland.
Addendum to Safety and Health Committee Report on Aeromedical Knowledge for General Aviation Pilots

The figures below are presented to show there is a need for an effort directed at General Aviation in order to improve its safety, and thereby save lives. The magnitude of the problem of the unnecessarily large number of general aviation accidents, and the resulting loss of life and injury, reaffirm the Committee's original direction and effort in the field of Safety and Health of the Private Pilot and Passenger.

The accident and fatality rate of the General Aircraft Fleet for the past few years is of interest.

**GENERAL AIRCRAFT FLEET**

Active General Aircraft Pilots........378,700
General Aviation Aircraft Fleet—
Approximately......................... 88,000
1962, Accidents ................ 4,650
   Fatal accidents ...... 425
   Total fatalities ...... 884
1963, Total fatalities—
   approximately ........ 900
   (16 of these fatalities are reported to have been physicians)

**U. S. CERTIFIED ROUTE AIR CARRIER SCHEDULED DOMESTIC FLEET**
1962, Accidents .............. 34
   Fatal accidents ...... 5
   Total fatalities ...... 183

**MILITARY AVIATION**

Figures are not available. However, the problems of military flying are so different that there is no basis for any comparison of accident and fatality figures.

The above figures which apply to the General Aviation Fleet indicate that one (1) of each 180 aircraft is involved in a fatal accident each year. The accident and mortality figures have remained almost constant and steady for the past five years, despite the work that many agencies have done to help lower the figures. Magazine articles, posters, slogans, lectures, rules and regulations, indeed nothing that has been done seems to have had any effect.

Thirty per cent of the general aircraft accidents involve weather and approximately 30% involve the use of alcohol. There is some overlapping of these figures. Many of the general aviation fatal accidents could be survivable, if adequate and available safety equipment were in general use. As an example, it has been estimated that the survivability rates for general aviation accidents could be increased 40% by the universal use of shoulder harnesses.

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**Conference, Medical Diagnostic Applications of Ultrasound**

At this conference, sponsored by the Postgraduate Medical Program of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, investigators from the United States and abroad will present their experiences in the use of ultrasonic techniques for diagnostic purposes in all the various specialty areas of medicine. This will include discussion of the diagnostic applications of ultrasound in neurology and neurosurgery with particular reference to the current status of echoencephalography. It will include ultrasonic uses in cardiology and a discussion of the echocardiograph. The applications of ultrasound in ophthalmology, obstetrics and gynecology, the diagnostic application to lesions of the liver, spleen, kidney, stomach, and bladder and the use of these techniques at surgery will be discussed.

The program will include discussion of the basic principles relating to ultrasonic diagnostic applications and the most effective equipment development necessary to achieve maximum diagnostic information.

Information on registration and specific details regarding the conference may be obtained by writing to:
Campbell Moses, M.D.
Director, Postgraduate Medicine
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Other questions may be directed to:
Joseph H. Holmes, M.D.
University of Colorado Medical Center
Denver, Colorado

**Fellowships Available**

Post-doctoral fellowships are available for studies related to physiological responses to stresses encountered in space flight. Major interest of such studies are concerned with cardiovascular and respiratory physiology. For further information, write:
Department of Physiology and Biophysics
University of Kentucky Medical Center
Lexington, Kentucky