

"Federal Aviation Administration Forecast" describes the recent history of commercial aviation and attempts to forecast its future. The definitive reference work on aviation today, this almanac will find heavy use among aviation professionals, the aviation business community, and college and university libraries.

Alcott Painting, Portrait of Theodore C. Lyster, the "Father of Aviation Medicine. A Pilot wearing a T-1 partial pressure suit, standing in front of a prototype Air Force aircraft. Aerospace medicine is a medical specialty that deals with ways to adapt to the stresses experienced by those who fly far from the earth, including sustained acceleration, weightlessness, decompression sickness, temperature extremes, noise, vibration, confinement, and radiation. After the Wright brothers pioneered airplane flights in , the Signal Corps established an Aeronautical Division to supervise all matters pertaining to "air machines. This laboratory evolved into a training academy for flight surgeons and was renamed the School of Aviation Medicine in the same year that Brooks Field later Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio became a center for primary flight training in the army In the army transferred the School of Aviation Medicine to Brooks, where it remained for five years. Armstrong, another pioneer in aviation medicine, commanded SAM between and Armstrong had participated in the establishment of the Aeromedical Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio, in He studied physiological problems of flight and developed ways to prevent them. He and others developed partial-pressure and full-pressure suits, keys to the beginnings of aerospace medicine. When Charles Yeager became the first man to break the sound barrier in October , he wore a T-1 partial-pressure suit developed by the Aeromedical Laboratory. Donald Farrell pictured in the space cabin simulator before his 7-day test. Courtesy of the Space Medicine Association. Armstrong believed that a medical center must embrace all fields of science related to human biology and medicine, and that it should have close association with other civilian and military scientific, engineering, and medical-research centers. Many experiments were conducted before the Mercury series-the first United States manned space flights. Many of the human subjects were USAF basic trainees who volunteered for pressure-chamber, isolation, and weightlessness studies. One of the first was Airman Donald R. In he volunteered to test the "space cabin simulator" that the SAM had received in Much was learned from his seven-day stay in a tiny cabin, and Farrell was honored by the presence of Lyndon B. Johnson , then the Senate majority leader, when he emerged on February 16, A Literature Review of research on space-related medical issues by Daniel L. Courtesy of the Defense Technical Information Center. Officials wanted the new Aerospace Medical Center to expand its traditional role in flight medicine. For four decades, doctors and scientists had addressed the medical needs of pilots and astronauts. Now they hoped that the center would become the single agency for studies in the life sciences and aerospace medicine. Under the direction of Lt. AMD commanded virtually all of the USAF facilities for aerospace medical-research development and testing; postgraduate training of medical officers, nurses, and technicians in aerospace medicine and related specialties; and clinical services for flyers afflicted with aerospace disorders. NASA would continue to need support from the air force, since the military supplied launch vehicles, experiments, and research animals. Since NASA managed the only operational programs for the support of man in space, control of nearly all research in manned space flight and aerospace medicine was lifted from the USAF. One program of the USAF School of Aerospace Medicine graduated thirty-nine veterinarians who specialized in the care of animals used in aerospace research. Because of a need to reduce defense spending, the Manned Orbiting Laboratory program was canceled in , but AMD continued with several aerospace-research projects. Owen Garriott is tested for cardiovascular changes while weightless at Skylab space station. A Short Arm Centrifuge in motion. Other studies involved the effects of ionizing radiation and the effects of protons on nonhuman primates. Some of the first experiments in the space-shuttle launches of the early s involved tests in visual functions, since astronauts had commented on both increased and decreased ability to see in space. A short-arm centrifuge was studied as a way to prevent the physiological deconditioning caused by weightlessness in space. Williams and Wilkins, ; 2d. Alcott and Robert C. Williford, Aerospace Medical Division: Williams and Wilkins,

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