

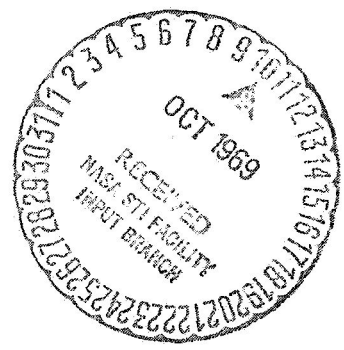
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AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY
WITH INDEXES



SEPTEMBER 1969

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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NASA SP-7011 (67)

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY
WITH INDEXES

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Aerospace Medicine and Biology is a continuing bibliography which, by means of periodic supplements, serves as a current abstracting and announcement medium for references on this subject. The publication is compiled through the cooperative efforts of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) and NASA Scientific and Technical Information Facility. It assembles, within the covers of a single bibliographic announcement, groups of references that were formerly announced in separate journals, and provides a convenient compilation for medical and biological scientists. Additional background details for this publication can be found in the first issue, NASA SP-7011, which was published in July, 1964. Supplements are identified by the same number followed by two additional digits in parentheses.

In its subject coverage, *Aerospace Medicine and Biology* concentrates on the biological, physiological, psychological, and environmental effects to which man is subjected during and following simulated or actual flight in the earth's atmosphere or in interplanetary space. References describing similar effects on biological organisms of lower order are also included. Such related topics as sanitary problems, pharmacology, toxicology, safety and survival, life support systems, exobiology, and personnel factors receive appropriate attention. In general, emphasis will be placed on applied research, but references to fundamental studies and theoretical principles related to experimental development also qualify for inclusion.

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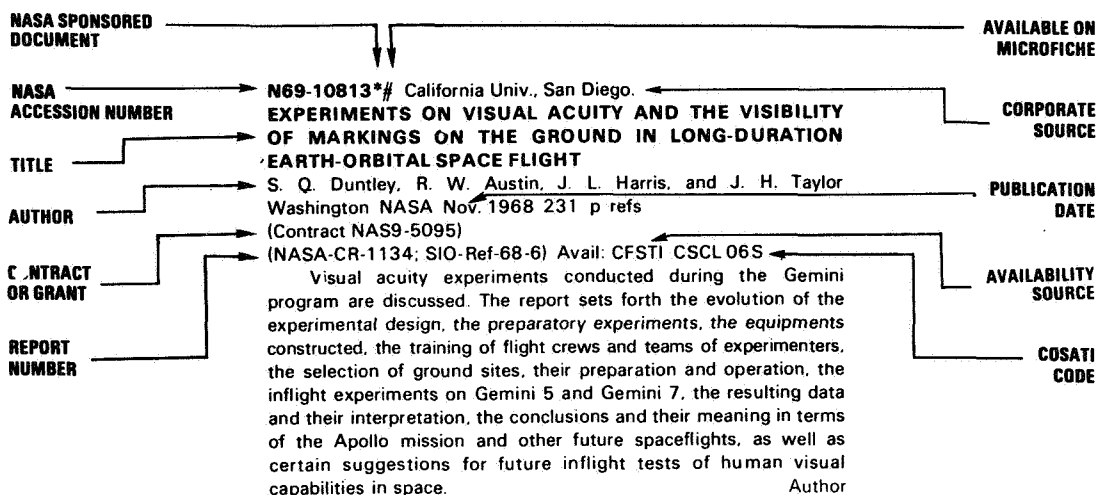
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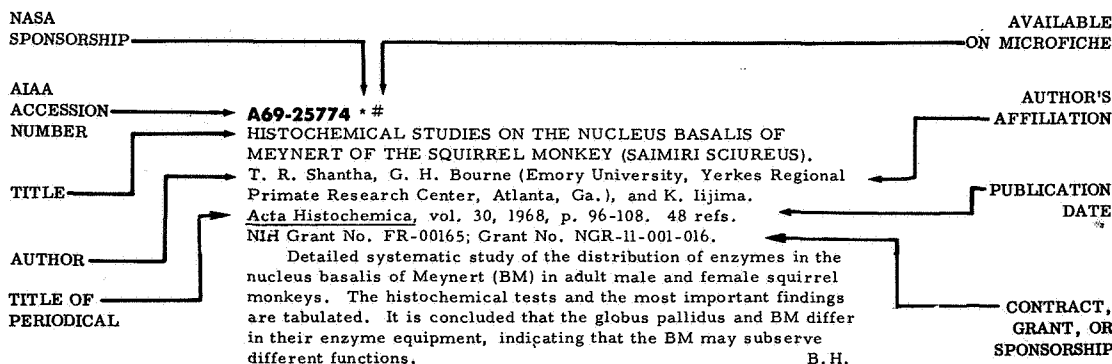
TABLE OF CONTENTS

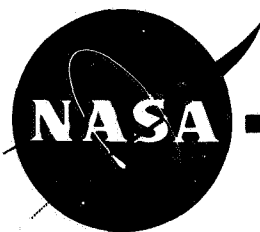
	Page
STAR Entries (N69-10000)	1
IAA Entries (A69-10000)	21
Subject Index	I-1
Corporate Source Index	I-25
Personal Author Index	I-29

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TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM IAA





AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

a continuing bibliography SEPTEMBER 1969

STAR ENTRIES

N69-27601# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN MEDICINE

21 May 1969 21 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Vychislitel'naya Tekhn. v Fiz. i Med. (USSR), 1968 p 151-162, 172-177

(JPRS-48079) Avail: CFSTI

CONTENTS:

1. METHODS AND SOME OF THE RESULTS OF AUTOCORRELATION AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF CARDIAC RHYTHM R. M. Bayevskiy et al p 1-12 refs (See N69-27602 15-04)

2. USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN PREDICTING THE QUALITY OF FLIGHT TRAINING Ye. I. Garber et al p 13-19 refs (See N69-27603 15-05)

N69-27602# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

METHODS AND SOME OF THE RESULTS OF AUTOCORRELATION AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF CARDIAC RHYTHM

R. M. Bayevskiy et al *In its Appl. of Computer Technol. in Med.* 21 May 1969 p 1-12 refs (See N69-27601 15-05)

Avail: CFSTI

Two recently proposed methods for investigating cardiac rhythm are discussed, with attention being focused on the role of extracardial regulators in determining the correlations within a dynamic series of values for the duration of a cardiac cycle. In particular, the sinus node combined with the sympathetic and vagus nerves and corresponding nerve centers is considered as a single functional system, in which control commands circulate and input commands can enter from higher levels of regulation (cerebral cortex, hypothalamus, etc.). The tabulated results obtained from examination of ten young people at rest and during minor activity are included, from which it was concluded that the proposed methods may be an important ancillary tool in cardiological examination. In addition, it appeared that in a number of cases, where it is difficult to gather the necessary information, these methods may enable effective medical monitoring of an individual's condition. A.C.R.

N69-27603# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN PREDICTING THE QUALITY OF FLIGHT TRAINING

Ye. I. Garber et al *In its Appl. of Computer Technol. in Med.* 21 May 1969 p 13-19 refs (See N69-27601 15-05)

Avail: CFSTI

Computer techniques for solving complex problems in nosological diagnostics and diagnostics of states, where the weight of a given symptom or set of symptoms must be determined by processing the primary material, are described. A study was conducted using multidimensional regression analysis for a specific instance involving the diagnostics of states, in which data from laboratory, psychological, and physiological examinations were analyzed to determine the psychophysiological qualifications of the subjects for entrance into flight training. The approach used in the study presupposed that the relation between laboratory findings and actual flight training achievement can be approximated in a linear ratio, and the satisfactory prognostic results verified the supposition. It was concluded, however, that a special study was required to determine how often linear approximation of data is applicable to other similar clinical investigations. A.C.R.

N69-27670# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

SOVIET POLAR STUDIES

31 Mar. 1969 26 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Russian Rept.

(JPRS-47746) Avail: CFSTI

CONTENTS:

1. SOME PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL SUPPLY OF ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS N. R. Deryapa et al p 1-11 (See N69-27671 15-04)

2. SOVIET MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE ANTARCTIC I. V. Shastin, p 12-16 refs (See N69-27672 15-04)

3. CONCERNING MEDICAL SELECTION OF MEN FOR ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS A. L. Matusov p 17-24 refs (See N69-27673 15-04)

N69-27671# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

SOME PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL SUPPLY OF ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

N. R. Deryapa et al *In its Soviet Polar Studies* 31 Mar. 1969 p 1-11 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Antarktika (USSR), 1965 p 121-128 (See N69-27670 15-04)

Avail: CFSTI

Medical problems encountered on Soviet Antarctic expeditions are summarized based on literature data and personal experience gained in investigating the acclimatization of polar explorers in this region and the therapeutic and prophylactic services furnished them. These studies revealed the existence of severe climatic conditions which frequently exceed the corresponding situation in the Arctic. Numerous body functional changes were also observed in the process of Antarctic acclimatization; and many subjective disturbances, generally characterized by complaints of not feeling well, were reported particularly in middle aged and older people. The general physical condition, however, usually remained good, although the incidence of disease among polar explorers is higher in the Antarctic than on other continents and should be considered in close association with the process of acclimatization. It was concluded that the medical care of polar explorers should be of a pronounced preventive nature, and a detailed list of recommendations is included. A.C.R.

N69-27672# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

SOVIET MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE ANTARCTIC

I. V. Shastin *In its* Soviet Polar Studies 31 Mar. 1969 p 12-16 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Antarktika (USSR), 1965 p 129-132 (See N69-27670 15-04)
Avail: CFSTI

Research carried out by staff doctors at the Soviet expeditionary stations in the Antarctic is summarized as to the psychological, physiological, and psychophysiological effects of acclimatization. It was found that in most of the persons examined the acclimatization process gave rise to neurasthenic symptoms, and that under adverse meteorological conditions minor physical effort caused shortness of breath and tachycardia. Detailed research was conducted during the period 1956-1962, with particular emphasis on neurotic disturbances, incidence of internal disease, electrocardiographic irregularities, and wound healing processes. Of particular interest were the changing responses of explorers to the Antarctic environment at various stages of the acclimatization process and as a result of variations in daily outdoor exposure time. A.C.R.

N69-27673# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

CONCERNING MEDICAL SELECTION OF MEN FOR ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

A. L. Matusov *In its* Soviet Polar Studies 31 Mar. 1969 p 17-24 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki (Leningrad), No. 26 1967 p 71-76 (See N69-27670 15-04)
Avail: CFSTI

A brief summary of Soviet selection criteria for polar explorers from the earliest expeditions of the nineteenth century to the recent era is presented, as well as recommendations for primary factors which should be taken into account in preparing a set of instructions and a list of medical contraindications for persons assigned to such missions. These factors include: (1) the extreme natural and climatic conditions of the polar regions and their effect on the human organism; (2) the occupation of polar explorers and the nature of the work to be accomplished; and (3) the age of a prospective expedition member and whether or not he is a new applicant or an experienced worker. It is also emphasized that the various locations and physical facilities of the expeditionary stations should be considered when evaluating the natural and climatic influences. Specific recommendations are also outlined for the complexity of the medical examinations and the types of medical personnel who are to perform the tests. A.C.R.

N69-27736# Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Munich (West Germany). Institut fuer Flugmedizin.

THE PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE AFTER APPLICATION OF ANALGETICS AND ANAESTHETICS IN THERAPEUTIC DOSES UNDER THE ASPECT OF TRAFFIC MEDICINE [DIE VERAENDERUNG DER PSYCHOMOTORISCHEN LEISTUNGSBEREITSCHAFT BE ANWENDUNG VON ANALGETIKA UND ANAESTHETIKA IN THERAPEUTISCH WIRKSAMEN DOSEN UNTER VERKEHRSMEDIZINISCHER SICHT]

M. Lass, (Ph.D. Thesis--Bonn Univ.) Mar. 1969 47 p refs In GERMAN; ENGLISH summary (DLR-FB-69-10; DVL-829) Avail: CFSTI

Magnitude and duration of the psychomotor performance decrement caused by some analgetic, anesthetic, and narcotic drugs (applied orally, gaseous or by injection) were measured in 12 young healthy persons and compared with the effect of ethylalcohol. The results allow the conclusion that a person's ability to actively take part in traffic is impaired at least for several hours by the tested pharmaceutical substances. Author

N69-27747# Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Bad Godesberg (West Germany). Inst. fuer Flugmedizin.

EFFECTS OF THE FLIGHT STRESS TO SOME CELLENZYME-ACTIVITIES IN THE BLOOD OF PILOTS OF THE STARFIGHTER F 104 G [AUSWIRKUNGEN DER FLIEGERISCHEN BELASTUNG AUF EINIGE ENZYMAKTIVITAETEN IM BLUT BEI PILOTEN DES STARFIGHTERS F 104 G]

D. Finger, (Ph.D. Thesis--Bonn Univ.) Mar. 1969 52 p refs In GERMAN; ENGLISH summary (DLR-FB-69-14; DVL-830) Avail: CFSTI

The behaviour of cell enzyme-activities in the blood of pilots trained for the plane of the type F 104 G was tested and the results were compared with those of exercise training, lack of O₂, coldness and heat, vibration and acceleration. As a result there could be found correlation between the extent of the stress reaction and the stress intensity. Author

N69-27781*# California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena. W. M. Keck Lab. of Environmental Health Engineering.

INVESTIGATION OF BIOCHEMICAL STABILIZATION OF AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS BY UNSATURATED FLOW THROUGH POROUS MEDIA Final Report, 1965-1968

Jan. 1969 127 p refs (Grant NGR-05-002-036) (NASA-CR-101280) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06A

This study concerns the oxidation of nitrogenous and carbonaceous organic matter in urine by intermittent percolation through porous media. An objective of the study was to investigate the process for possible application in the reclamation of water from urine in space vehicles or at lunar stations. The characteristics of wastewaters in space vehicles were identified, including quantities, quality requirements, and the properties of natural and synthetic urines. Aerobic decomposition by means of hydrolysis, nitrification of ammonia, and removal of carbonaceous matter and phosphates are described. Laboratory and field experiments were conducted with sand columns and columns of activated carbon and CaCO₃. Results are presented regarding the various mechanisms of biochemical stabilization of urine and observations of urea hydrolysis, ammonification of nitrogenous compounds, ion absorption and oxidation in various media, maintenance of aerobic environments, and nitrogen production. K.W.

N69-27792# National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa (Ontario).

DEFINITIONS OF THE DOSE EQUIVALENT, THE REM AND THE VALUATION FACTOR [DIE DEFINITIONEN DES DOSISAEQUIVALENTS, DER EINHEIT REM UND DES BEWERTUNGSFAKTORS]

H. Berger et al 1969 9 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Strahlentherapie (Munich), vol. 131, no. 1, 1966 p 143-149 (NRC-TT-1361) Avail: CFSTI

The dose equivalent D_q is the product of the absorbed dose D and a valuation factor q , determined by mutual agreement and characterizing the risk from the different types of radiation in radiation protection work. The rem, originally proposed as roentgen equivalent man, serves for stating dose equivalents instead of the rad, but is identical to the absorbed dose unit rad. Till now these terms have not been closely defined. In the meantime, however, they have found general acceptance and it is necessary to have them approved as a standard. Author

N69-27866# Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, Grenoble (France). Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires.

RADIO-SENSITIZATION OF ANIMALS BY BISMUTH [RADIOSENSIBILISATION DE L'ANIMAL PAR LE BISMUTH]

Théodore Pierotti and André Verain 1969 21 p In FRENCH; ENGLISH summary

(CEA-R-3689) Avail: CFSTI

Digestive absorption of bismuth by animals leads to radio-sensitization and this effect is very marked when the X-rays used are centered on the absorption line of bismuth. Experiments were carried out on more than 2,000 C3H/JAX mice, and showed that a maximum lethal effect, with respect to the standard, occurs for bismuth subnitrate doses of the order of 3 g/kg and for exposures of 700 R. For stronger or weaker doses, the sensitization effect is less marked. Author (ESRO)

N69-27913*# California Univ., Los Angeles.

A MINIATURIZED TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF SINGLE NERVE CELLS IN THE BRAIN

James G. McElligott, John R. Zweizig, and Raymond T. Kado [1968] 13 p refs

(Grant NGL-05-007-195)

(NASA-CR-101403) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06B

A telemeter is described by which the activity of individual nerve cells in the awake and unrestrained animal can be transmitted. The unit, directly incorporated into the electrode connector plug on the animal's head, possesses a high input impedance and a broad bandwidth. It is constructed inexpensively from readily available stock components and is designed to operate in the FM broadcast band. Author

N69-28024*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Langley Station, Va.

SIMULATION OF GEMINI EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS BY NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY TECHNIQUES

Otto F. Trout, Jr., Gary P. Beasley, and Donald L. Jacobs (NASA Manned Spacecraft Center) Washington Jun. 1969 92 p refs (NASA-TN-D-5235) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 05E

Neutral-buoyancy simulation techniques were applied to investigate experimentally the astronaut's extravehicular tasks in the Gemini flight program. The preflight hardware, procedures, modes of performance, and data developed during the neutral-buoyancy tests are described and compared with those pertaining to the extravehicular activities in the Gemini flights. Continuing development of the simulation during this investigation showed that the techniques are useful in assessing procedures and supporting hardware, obtaining a reasonable estimate of the subject's energy expenditure, and developing realistic time lines in training the astronaut for the extravehicular tasks in space. Author

N69-28037# National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa (Ontario).

DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INCORPORATED MESOTHORIUM-228 (CALCULATION MODEL AND REFERENCE CURVES) [DOZIMETRICHESKIE KHARACTERISTIKI IN KORPORIROVANNOGO MEZOTORIYA-228 (MODEL RASCHETA I SPRAVOCHNYE GRAFIKI)]

V. M. Malykhin et al 1969 22 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Gos. Kom. po Ispol'z At. Energii SSSR (Moscow), 1967 (NRC-TT-1355) Avail: CFSTI

This report gives a complete method of analytically and numerically determining the dosimetric characteristics of $M\text{sTh}^{228}$ - $R\text{dTh}^{228}$. It describes the method of determining the accumulation and retention levels of mesothorium-228 after a limited uptake period at a constant average daily uptake, the dynamics of removal with excreta and the accumulation of the biological dose. An evaluation was made of the feasibility of direct and indirect methods of tissue dosimetry of $M\text{sTh}^{228}$ - $R\text{dTh}^{228}$ link. Aspects of establishing maximum permissible uptake levels are discussed. Author

N69-28051# Israel Program For Scientific Translations, Ltd., Jerusalem.

HYGIENE EFFECTS AND CONTROL OF DUSTS, FOGS, GASES, VAPOURS, AND RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES

1968 49 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Staub (Duesseldorf), v. 28, no. 8, Aug. 1968 Supported by HEW (IPST-5308) Copyright. Avail: In US solely from CFSTI Order No. TT-68-50448/8; outside US solely from VDI-Verlag GmbH, 4 Duesseldorf 1 Post Box 1139. West Germany

CONTENTS:

1. SIZE SPECTROSCOPY OF RADIOACTIVE AEROSOLS BY MEANS OF ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATION D. Petrusch et al p 1-6 refs (See N69-28052 15-06)

2. INVESTIGATIONS AT β -DECAY CURVES OF FISSION PRODUCT AEROSOLS WITH CONSIDERATION OF FRACTIONATION EFFECTS D. Paffreth et al p 7-15 refs (See N69-28053 15-24)

3. PARTICLE SIZE SPECTROMETRY OF AEROSOLS BY LIGHT SCATTERING IN A LASER BEAM W. Jacobi et al p 15-22 refs (See N69-28054 15-14)

4. LEAD DEPOSITION IN NORMAL HUMAN LUNGS H. J. Einbrodt p 22-25 refs

5. CALCULATING THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF A DUST BY MEANS OF FRACTIONAL SEPARATION EFFICIENCY CURVES AND TOTAL EFFICIENCY CURVES p 25-28 ref (See N69-28055 15-14)

6. MEASURING THE CONCENTRATIONS OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCE IN WASTE GASES BY ABSORPTION AND INFRARED SPECTROMETRY L. Grupinski p 28-30 refs (See N69-28056 15-06)

N69-28071

N69-28071*# Systems Technology, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif.
EXPERIMENTS AND A MODEL FOR PILOT DYNAMICS WITH VISUAL AND MOTION INPUTS

Robert L. Stapleford, Richard A. Peters, and Fred R. Alex
Washington NASA May 1969 126 p refs
(Contract NAS2-3650)

(NASA-CR-1325; TR-168-2) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 05H

This report describes the results of a simulator program to investigate the effects of motion cues on a manual-control tracking task. The experimental variables were controlled-elements dynamics, linear motion characteristics, and angular motion characteristics. The data obtained include: pilot describing functions, both overall (combined visual and motion feed-backs) and separate (independent visual and motion pathways); remnant characteristics; and tracking performance. These data are also compared with previous experimental results. A multimodality pilot model for both visual and motion feedbacks is derived. The dynamics of the two (angular and linear) motion feedback paths and the integration of visual and motion feedbacks are discussed. The implications of the experimental data and the multimodality pilot model on the design requirements for moving-base simulators are also reviewed.

Author

N69-28080 National Lending Library For Science and Technology, Boston Spa (England).

USE OF THERMOLUMINESCENT ALUMINOPHOSPHATE GLASSES FOR A PERSONNEL NEUTRON DOSIMETER [ISPOLZOVANIE TERMOLUMINESTSI RUYUSHCHIKH ALYUMOFOSFATNYKH STEKOL DLYA INDIVIDUALNOGO DOZIMETRA NEITRONOV]

I. A. Bochvar et al Feb. 1969 15 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of Simpozium po Neitronnoi Dozimetr. Dlya Radiol. Zashchity Paper SM-76/48 (Vienna), 29 Aug.-2 Sep. 1966
(NLL-RTS-3877) Avail: Natl. Lending Library, Boston Spa, Engl.: £1 17s 6d

The thermoluminescent effect of activated lithium containing aluminum phosphate glasses was evaluated for possible mixed gamma-neutron beam detection as personnel neutron dosimeter. It was found that this glass can be used as thermoluminescence dosimeter for monitoring radiation dose equivalents of mixed gamma neutron beams over a wide energy range.

G.G.

N69-28093*# Research Triangle Inst., Durham, N.C.
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Quarterly Progress Report, 15 Dec. 1968 - 14 Mar. 1969

14 Mar. 1969 101 p refs
(Contract NSR-34-004-056)

(NASA-CR-101399; RTI-EU-411; QPR-3) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06B

During the reporting period the NASA-supported Biomedical Application Team identified 15 new problems, performed significant activities on 10 of the active problems identified previously, performed 5 computer searches of the NASA aerospace literature, and maintained 3 current awareness searches. Significant transfers of technology included adaptation of the spray-on electrode technique to two new applications, an implantable fluid pressure sensor for cranial measurements, indicator-dilution techniques for blood dynamics studies, and a cardiac R-wave detector for use in electrocardiogram analysis.

Author

N69-28098*# Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Div. of Optometry.
AN ANALYSIS OF SOME REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS IN U. S. AIR FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS

Irving L. Dunskey and John R. Levene Jun. 1969 73 p refs
(Contract NAS9-8078)

(NASA-CR-99667) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06E

An analysis of the refractive powers of the horizontal and vertical meridians of the eye with age on 153 pilots and 55 navigators of the United States Air Force indicated (1) Very low regression coefficients and correlations between age and meridional refractive powers for the two groups are found. (2) Meridional powers of refractive error in the right and left eyes of pilots showed a paired relationship. The same paired relationship also exists between the right and left eyes of navigators. (3) The mean meridional refractive powers (right and left eyes) of pilots and navigators are significantly different from each other. This indicated that the two samples came from two different populations.

Author

N69-28099*# Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
SOLID ELECTROLYTE SYSTEM FOR OXYGEN REGENERATION

L. Elikan and J. P. Morris Washington NASA Jun. 1969 180 p refs

(Contract NAS1-7306)

(NASA-CR-1359) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 05E

High efficiency multi-cell batteries employing $(ZrO_2)_{0.9}(Y_2O_3)_{0.1}$ electrolyte were constructed and operated for periods exceeding 100 days. Three five-cell batteries were life-tested; their lives were 152, 112, and 77 days. A continuous carbon deposition reactor in which the CO in the CO-CO₂-H₂-H₂O mixture produced by electrolysis was decomposed to form solid C and CO₂, was operated for 100 days without interruption and without decline in catalyst activity. Over 60% conversion was obtained throughout the test. The carbon produced was dry, free flowing, and non-clogging. Palladium foils were found to be an effective means of removing H₂ from a CO, CO₂, H₂, H₂O mixture. Operated 800°C and above, no carbon deposition was observed on the foil. Based on the performance of the multi-cell electrolysis battery, carbon deposition reactor, and palladium foils tested, it is estimated that a solid electrolyte oxygen system can be built for a 4-man, 100-day mission which will weigh 121 pounds and require 1160 watts of power.

Author

N69-28103# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

SOVIET POLAR STUDIES

12 Mar. 1969 28 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from various Russian publications

(JPRS-47626) Avail: CFSTI

CONTENTS:

1. SOME PROBLEMS OF MAN'S ACCLIMATIZATION IN THE ANTARCTIC A. L. Matusov p 1-9 refs (See N69-28104 15-04)

2. MICROCLIMATE IN HOUSING INSTALLATIONS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF INTRACONTINENTAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION V. F. Garshenin et al p 10-12 (See N69-28105 15-20)

3. PULMONARY VENTILATION AT REST IN PERSONNEL WINTERING AT ANTARCTIC STATIONS V. N. Ponomarev p 13-19 (See N69-28106 15-04)

4. MAN'S ACCLIMATIZATION IN THE ANTARCTIC G. M. Danishevskiy et al p 20-34 (See N69-28107 15-04)

N69-28104# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

SOME PROBLEMS OF MAN'S ACCLIMATIZATION IN THE ANTARCTIC

A. L. Matusov *In its Soviet Polar Studies* 12 Mar. 1969 p 1-9 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Byul. Sov. Antarkt. Ekspeditsii (Moscow), no. 65, 1967 p 142-149 (See N69-28103 15-04)

Avail: CFSTI

Human acclimatization to Antarctic conditions together with variations in the functional state of the required life-support systems induce organic changes that can be a prerequisite for the formation of pathological states and the development of illnesses. Pathological changes foremost observed during Antarctic expeditions are: (1) diseases of the teeth and the oral cavity (20.8%); (2) traumas (16.3%); (3) diseases of the peripheral nervous system (15.0%); (4) neuroses (7.8%); and (5) acute purulent and other skin diseases (6.7%). These five nosological forms account for 66.6% of the total number of referrals of polar workers for medical assistance. Numerous studies of acclimatization processes project the biological adaptation of the human body; however, toward the end of wintering signs of exhaustion of adaptation reserves appear.

G.G.

N69-28106# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

PULMONARY VENTILATION AT REST IN PERSONNEL WINTERING AT ANTARCTIC STATIONS

V. N. Ponomarev *In its Soviet Polar Studies* 12 Mar. 1969 p 13-19 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Byul. Sov. Antarkt. Ekspeditsii (Moscow), no. 69, 1968 p 55-62 (See N69-28103 15-04)

Avail: CFSTI

Human lung ventilation capacity under Antarctic conditions increases corresponding to the greater severity of the physico-geographic environment. The required gas exchange is sustained as basic indexes increase and new metabolic levels are formed in the process of man's adaptation to the icy environment. Upon return to customary climatic conditions, the basal metabolic level decreases again and pulmonary ventilation is reduced.

G.G.

N69-28107# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

MAN'S ACCLIMATIZATION IN THE ANTARCTIC

G. M. Danishevskiy et al *In its Soviet Polar Studies* 12 Mar. 1969 p 20-34 refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Osnovnyye Itogi Izucheniya Antarktiki za 10 Let" Moscow, Izd. AN SSSR, 1967 p 147-158 (See N69-28103 15-04)

Avail: CFSTI

Systematic studies of human acclimatization under Antarctic conditions show a dependence on the various geographic areas. Somatic dystrophy and cardiovascular insufficiency are found most frequently in the central mountain region; greater liability in human adaptation reactions with dysadaptation-type metoneuroses appear in Antarctic coastal workers. Both groups lose their immunity to many strains of microorganisms not present in the camps so that during annual replacements epidemial outbreaks of gripe-type illnesses occur. Since gradual acclimatization to harsh conditions proves advantageous, it is recommended that winterers arriving by aircraft undergo a two week adaptation in the coastal region before being sent to interior stations.

G.G.

N69-28177 California Univ., Los Angeles.

WORK PHYSIOLOGY: A PHYSIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TIME STANDARDS AND WORK-REST DESIGN FOR MODERATE TO STRENUOUS WORK

Nicholas Joseph Aquilano (Ph.D. Thesis) 1968 200 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms: HC \$9.00/Microfilm \$3.00 Order No. 68-16508

The major purposes of this study were: (1) to investigate the adequacy of conventional industrial engineering methods for setting time standards when applied to moderate or strenuous type work; (2) to reexamine the work-rest method in work design as oppose to continuous performance at a slower pace for the same level of output; (3) to investigate the feasibility of applying the relationships derived from a physical fitness type test (a bicycle ergometer in this case) to estimate energy expended during the performance of a different type task. Experiments were designed wherein experienced workers performed carton handling tasks while heart rate and oxygen consumption were measured. Heart rates and EKG were continuously monitored through the direct couple of surface electrodes to a Beckman-Offner Dynagraph. Energy expenditure was measured by open-circuit calorimetry using respirometers and a oxygen analyzer. Six tasks consisting of lifting cartons of two weights at three heights were selected.

Dissert. Abstr.

N69-28180*# Hawaii Univ., Honolulu. Botany Dept.

ROLE OF GRAVITATIONAL STRESS IN LAND PLANT EVOLUTION: THE GRAVITATIONAL FACTOR IN LIGNIFICATION Semiannual Report

S. M. Siegel May 1969 31 p *Its Botan. Sci. Paper No. 9*

(Grant NGR-12-001-053)

(NASA-CR-101449) Avail: CFSTI

In accord with the hypothesis that the role of gravito-mechanical factors in lignification require a broad biological support as well as direct hypogravity simulation, the biology of lignification is pursued in the study of its determinants. Observations concerning the nature of habitat are reported, and the presence of flavenoid pigments is discussed. The association of gigantism and hyperlignification is considered, with data indicating a facultative relation between lignin and mechanical stress. Studies on mangrove seedlings indicate that a variety of physical and chemical treatments leading to lignification of young seedlings may be reasonably explained on the basis of increased membrane permeability, or even wholesale removal of membranes involved in specific compartments. Statistical experimental data are also presented concerning the lignification and growth response of cucumber seedlings to hypergravity, as well as further studies concerning the effects of two weeks clinostat hypogravity on growth and lignification in cucumber seedling roots and hypocotyls.

P.A.B.

N69-28241*# California Univ., Los Angeles.

PHYSIOLOGY OF CHIMPANZEES IN ORBIT Progress Report, Oct - Dec. 1968

Dec. 1968 12 p

(Grant NSR-05-007-158)

(NASA-CR-101447; AAP-PMH-69-5) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

Couch restrained, catheterized and unrestrained, uncatheterized male chimpanzees were studied in simulated spacecraft orbiting environments. The sleep/wake cycle, 24-hour urinary metabolites and excretion analysis on food deprivation, and hormonal patterns were recorded. Matching successive sample discrimination (MSSD) training, visuo-motor tracking, and adaptation to the prototype spherical chamber are also described.

M.H.E.

N69-28297

N69-28297# Defense Documentation Center, Alexandria, Va
**ACCELERATION TOLERANCE, VOLUME 1. REPORT
BIBLIOGRAPHY, DEC. 1945-FEB. 1968**

Feb. 1969 132 p refs

(AD-684450; DDC-TAS-68-81) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/19

The tolerance for acceleration has been studied by experimentation on the centrifuge using human and animal subjects. Body positioning relative to the direction of the increased gravitational forces was found to be critical. In an upright position, the gravitational shifts of blood may leave the brain cells without adequate blood and oxygen supply causing grayout or blackout at 4 to 6g This annotated bibliography compiles 99 unclassified and unlimited references of documents that have been cataloged in the DDC collection. Author (TAB)

N69-28300# Flugmedizinisches Institut der Luftwaffe,
Fuerstenfeldbruck (West Germany).

**ACTIVITY REPORT, LISTINGS OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS
AND PRESENTATIONS OF 1968 [TAETIGKEITSBERICHT,
VERZEICHNIS DER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN ARBEITEN
UND VORTRAEGE DES JAHRES 1968]**

1968 54 p refs In GERMAN

Avail: CFSTI

Medical studies during the year centered in the field of flight stresses. Other studies were conducted on the relationship between flight medicine and the exact natural sciences, simulation models, flight psychology, and clinical biology. Activities of the sections for human engineering, aircraft accidents, laboratory analysis, biotelemetry, ballistocardiography, and electrocardiography are reported. Summaries are also presented on library activities, documentation, and medical instrumentation. All scientific works published during the year and participation in professional meetings are listed. Transl. by K.W.

N69-28352# Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Aerospace
Technology Div.

**ELECTROSLEEP (CEREBRAL ELECTROTHERAPY) AND
ELECTROANESTHESIA: THE INTERNATIONAL EFFORT AT
EVALUATION**

F. M. Wageneder (Graz, Univ., Austria), A. Iwanovsky, and C. H. Dodge (Naval Observatory, Washington) *In its Foreign Sci. Bull.*, Vol. 5, No. 4 Apr. 1969 p 1-104 refs (See N69-28351 15-34)

Avail: CFSTI

This review reflects the efforts of the international biomedical and bioengineering communities to critically approach and quantitatively evaluate electrosleep and electroanesthesia, and to improve the understanding of the physiological mechanisms of these electroneural techniques. Author

N69-28481*# Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Research Center for
Group Dynamics.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS FOR THE EARLY
IDENTIFICATION OF HEART DISEASE AND RELATED JOB
STRESSES Progress Report, 1 Mar.-30 Jun. 1969**

John R. P. French, Jr. 30 Jun. 1968 34 p refs

(Grant NGR-23-005-185)

(NASA-CR-101490) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06S

A study is described which has as its purpose the investigation of the risk factors of heart disease found in specific occupations,

in terms of the person-environment fit. Information is sought on the nature of the interactive relationships between overload conditions of the work environment, psychological and physiological reactions to those conditions, and the personality traits of the individual. Three occupational groups comprise the target groups of the study: administrators, scientists, and engineers; volunteers will be used to donate blood samples and other physiological data and fill out a questionnaire on their work environment. The variables which are to be measured include subjective quantitative and qualitative overload, objective quantitative workload, career history, personality, physiology, non-occupational health-related behaviors, and other data. The study procedure to be followed is described. P.A.B.

N69-28485*# Wyle Labs., Inc., Huntsville, Ala. Research Div.
**ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO
TEST OPERATIONS OF ROCKETDYNE/SANTA SUSANA
FACILITY**

L. C. Sutherland Aug. 1968 24 p refs

(Contract NAS8-21260)

(NASA-CR-98475; TM-68-11) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 05H

An analysis was carried out on the anticipated impact of noise levels, generated by a rocket engine test facility, on potential inhabitants of neighboring land tracts. Essential background and prediction data showed that no structural damage to residences was expected. Significant portions of the subject property were in reaction zones ranging from threats of community action to actual vigorous community reaction. Predicted responses were based on data extrapolation from static firing tests conducted at locations with reasonably flat terrain. Author

N69-28500# Technische Hochschule Hannover (West Germany).
**STUDIES ON THE ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF THE
BIOLOGICAL EFFECT OF FAST NEUTRONS
[UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR ENERGIEABHANGIGKEIT DER
BIOLOGISCHEN WIRKUNG SCHNELLER NEUTRONEN]**

Hans Jurgen Hamann (Ph.D. Thesis) 1968 95 p refs In
GERMAN

Avail: CFSTI

The effects of monoenergetic neutron irradiation of 3.4 and 14.7 MeV were studied on a number of plants. The neutrons were produced in a cascade accelerator using the reactions D(d,n)He 3 and T(d,n)He 4. Seeds of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and horse beans (*Vicia faba*) as well as spores of the mold fungus *Aspergillus niger* and of the moss *Funaria hygrometrica* were irradiated. For comparison, the objects were also exposed to gamma rays of Cs 137 and Co 60. The following effects were studied: (1) shortening of the germination, seedling, and chromosome aberration rate in the root tips of barley; (2) main root shortening of *Vicia faba*; and (3) survival rate and viability of the spores. Transl. by K.W.

N69-28519*# Midwest Research Inst., Kansas City, Mo.
**BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE
GENERATED TECHNOLOGY, TASK 1 Final Report, 1 Jun.
1968-31 May 1969**

David Bendersky, Wilbur E. Goll, and Donald E. Roberson 31 May
1969 144 p refs

(Contract NSR-26-002-083)

(NASA-CR-101446) CSCL 06B

During the period, 70 biomedical problems were submitted by five medical institutions. As a result, technology which appears

to be applicable to the solution of 30 biomedical problems was identified. The identified technology was successfully used by the biomedical researchers in 10 cases, and there are 20 potential transfers of technology which are in various stages of evaluation.

Author

N69-28534# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div.

MONOGRAPHS ON SPACE PHYSIOLOGY

V. V. Parin et al 18 Nov. 1968 115 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the publ. "Ocherki po Kosmicheskoi Fiziologii" Moscow Izd. Meditsina, 1967 p 1-135
(AD-684602; FTD-MT-24-338-68) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/19

Space physiology is a new scientific direction, intimately connected with the practice of the medico-biological preservation of the safety of space flights. A separate chapter is dedicated to the methods of physiological investigations in flight. It points out the broad use of biotelemetry for transmitting data about the state of the astronaut from on board the ship to earth. A number of specific methods developed for registering physiological functions in flight is described. Numerous data obtained in the performance of flying experiments with animals and during space flights of man are examined in the light of the existing theoretical concepts about regulation of functions in the living organism. Moreover, both the classical ideas as well as the new conceptions connected with ideas of cybernetics are employed. In this book much space is allotted to the problem of vestibulo-vegetative reactions, the motion-sickness syndrome. It is shown that these phenomena must be examined as an overall reaction of the organism, caused by the disturbance of the interconnection of the afferent systems. In the concluding chapter the prospects are examined for the development of space physiology, included in which are problems of lunar and interplanetary flights, problems of biocontrol and of the further development of the methods of investigation.

Author (TAB)

N69-28543# Kansas State Univ., Manhattan. Inst. for Systems Design and Optimization.

SIMULATION AND FEASIBILITY STUDY OF A THERMAL COMFORT EQUATION

E. S. Lee, L. T. Fan, C. L. Hwang, and M. A. Shaikh Jan. 1968 39 p refs
(Contract F44620-68-C-0020)
(AD-684744; ISDO-3) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/11

A basic problem in the study of life support systems is to establish conditions under which human beings feel thermally comfortable. Since the condition for thermal comfort is influenced by various factors in a complex manner, a general equation for thermal comfort is very difficult to establish. In this work the feasibility region of the comfort equation of Fanger is studied by simulation. One of the purposes of this study is to illustrate how the systems techniques can be used to analyze complex models. Another purpose is to study the behavior of this equation so that it can be used as one of the constraints for the optimization studies of life support systems.

Author (TAB)

N69-28546# Kansas State Univ., Manhattan. Dept. of Industrial Engineering.

A COOLING HOOD IN HOT HUMID ENVIRONMENTS

Stephan A. Konz and H. Fritz Nentwich
Jan. 1969 42 p refs /Its Spec. Rept. No. 81
(Contract F44620-68-C-0020); Proj. Themis)
(AD-684582, AFOSR-69-0574TR) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06/17

This paper describes cooling man with conduction: specifically, cool water in tubes of a hood on the head. The results can be summarized as follows: head temperature was kept considerably lower and skin and rectal temperatures were kept lower; cardiac cost was reduced; sweating was at approximately 40% of the rate without the hood, and permitted exposure time to heat stress was longer.

Author (TAB)

N69-28593*# Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, N.Mex.

CONTAMINATION CONTROL HANDBOOK

Feb. 1969 314 p refs Supported by AEC
(NASA Order H-13245A)
(NASA-CR-61264) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 05E

Technical information and data on contamination control are assembled and include the following topics: contamination control in product design, gases, and liquids; and microbial, airborne, and surface contamination control. Sections are also presented on radiation, clean packaging, and maintaining product and personnel cleanliness.

B.P.

N69-28595# Human Engineering Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AN ELECTRONIC PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL TESTER OF V/STOL PILOTS

Orest Zupal Dec. 1968 37 p refs
(AD-684304; HEL-TN-12-68) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 5/10

This is a report from a program of studies of V/STOL handling qualities. Simple electronic equipment was used to assess psychomotor capabilities. The task provided a zero-input compensatory rate-tracking test with variable system sensitivity. Two groups of ten subjects each were placed on different schedules for training and testing. The integrated absolute-error scores suggested that the rate-tracking task had face validity and discriminated reliably among subjects. Preliminary indications were that the test was insensitive to flight time.

Author (TAB)

N69-28599# Central Electricity Generating Board, Berkeley (England). Nuclear Labs.

DOSE ARISING FROM INHALATION OF NOBLE GASES

J. T. Whitton Dec. 1968 15 p refs
(RD/B/N-1274) Avail: CFSTI

Dose distributions in a person exposed to a cloud of noble gas are affected by the presence of the gas in the blood stream after inhalation. The diffusion and solubility coefficients of various noble gases in the body were estimated from the biological literature and used to calculate the gonad dose from inhalation of ⁸⁵Kr. It is shown that this is only 1% of that from the gammas and bremsstrahlung from external irradiation, which in turn is only 1% of the skin dose. Simple considerations show that no seriously larger corrections are needed for the other radioactive noble gases.

Author (NSA)

N69-28637# Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique, Grenoble (France). Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires.

NONDESTRUCTIVE ANALYSIS OF MAJOR COMPONENTS OF PLANT MATERIALS BY MEANS OF 14-MeV NEUTRONS [ANALYSE NON DESTRUCTRICE DES PRINCIPAUX CONSTITUANTS DE LA MATIERE VEGETALE APRES IRRADIATION AUX NEUTRONS DE 14 MeV]

N69-28642

Jean-Pierre Garrec Nov. 1968 30 p refs In FRENCH
(CEA-R-3636) Avail: AEC Depository Libraries

Small electrostatic accelerators, which generate fast neutrons of 14-MeV energy, are used for directing a deuteron beam at 150 KeV onto a tritiated target. The resulting flux of monoenergetic neutrons attain 5×10^{11} /sec in 4π geometry by the ${}^3\text{H}(d,n){}^4\text{He}$ reaction. Numerous elements found in plant material can be activated in this flux, mainly by (n,p) , (n,α) , and $(n,2n)$ reactions. Current research is directed towards making use of the entire gamma spectrum of activated plant matter. A computer is used to break down the spectrum into seven main spectral regions by the least-squares method. As a first approximation, these regions are those obtained from aluminum, calcium, potassium, magnesium, phosphorus, silicon, and chlorine standards in standard activation and radioactive decay conditions. Radioactivation with 14-MeV neutrons is particularly well adapted to quick and simultaneous determination of useful elements in agronomy. Author (NSA)

N69-28642*# Public Health Service, Cincinnati, Ohio. Research and Technology Branch.

ECOLOGY AND THERMAL INACTIVATION OF MICROBES IN AND ON INTERPLANETARY SPACE VEHICLE COMPONENTS Quarterly Progress Report, 1 Jan.-31 Mar. 1969

R. B. Read, Jr. Apr. 1969 19 p

(NASA Order R-36-015-001)

(NASA-CR-101471; QPR-16) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

Moisture effects on spore heat resistance are investigated, and parameters governing water uptake and loss from spores were studied. Efforts were concentrated on (1) determination of spore moisture content during various phases of spore preparation process, (2) determination of moisture content of the can-matrix system used during heat resistance determinations, (3) effect of moisture in the environment on spore water content, (4) influence of moisture on the thermal destruction of *Bacillus subtilis* var. *niger*, and (5) effect of spore lyophilizates on the z_D of *Bacillus subtilis* var. *niger*. Author

N69-28726*# Southwest Research Inst., San Antonio, Tex.
SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE ASSISTANCE TO NASA IN BIOMEDICAL AREAS OF THE TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION PROGRAM Cumulative Quarterly Report, 1 Apr.-30 Jun. 1968

Ray W. Ware, Louis S. Berger, and Felix L. St. Claire, III 15 Jul. 1968 93 p refs

(Contract NASw-1714; SwRI Proj. No. 14-2329)

(NASA-CR-101383) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06B

Updated data are presented on the various activities conducted by the biomedical applications team. A status summary of the biomedical problems considered, along with the transfers effected, is presented. Attention is also directed to problems which are still under consideration and to new problems presented to the institute for action. B.P.

N69-28848# Navy Experimental Diving Unit., Washington, D.C.
FORTAN 4 COMPUTER PROGRAMS TO FACILITATE ANALYSIS AND CALCULATION OF DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULES

T. E. Berghage 1 Jun. 1968 54 p refs

(AD-680604; NEDU-RR-4-68) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/19

Four Fortran 4 computer programs designed to calculate and analyze decompression profiles are described. All four computer programs are based upon the haldane decompression model as presented by Workman. Additional theoretical considerations and supportive data are outlined in an attempt to modernize the present model for use on surface dives to great depths. Author (TAB)

N69-28853# Army Medical Research Lab., Fort Knox, Ky. Experimental Psychology Div.

A COMPARISON OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC NYSTAGMUS IN CAT AND MAN

James W. Wolfe Oct. 1968 16 p refs

(AD-684346; USAMRL-796) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/16

Optokinetic responses from 20 cats and 20 human subjects were compared under two different experimental conditions. Data indicate that cat and man possess completely different optokinetic responses: (1) cats show a well developed secondary optokinetic response, while humans do not; (2) humans show a directional preponderance in primary optokinetic nystagmus not found in cat; (3) marked adaptation of the primary optokinetic response was also characteristic of the human subjects. Author (TAB)

N69-28921 National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa (England).

METHYLATION OF DNA AND ITS BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE [METILIROVANIE DNK I EGO BIOLOGICHESKOE ZNACHENIE]

B. F. Vanyushin Mar. 1969 47 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Usp. Sovrem. Biol. (Moscow), v. 65, no. 2, 1968 p 163-185 (NLL-RTS-4991) Avail: Natl. Lending Library, Boston Spa, Engl.: 40s

An extensive literature survey of the methylated components of nucleic acids, specifically DNA, was carried out with a view to establishing the origin of these minor bases. The DNA usually has two forms of subsidiary methylated bases: 5-methylcytosine and 6-methylaminopurine. The positions of these minor bases in the nucleotide sequence of DNA were examined for various animals and higher plants. It was concluded that methylation is a specific modification of nucleic acids. This modification of the DNA in the cell is effected by particular enzymes, DNA methylases, having pronounced specificity with regard to species and strains. The presence, nature, and character of distribution of minor methylated bases in DNA of various origins are additional specific features of the genetic material of the cell and may have a definite taxonomic significance. DNA methylation was found to play a special part in conjugation and recombination in the case of microorganisms and the reproduction of phages and viruses. It may have a definite significance in the regulation of the activity of genes, in the replication of DNA, senescence, mutagenesis, and carcinogenesis. B.P.

N69-28924# Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C. Dept. of Biology.

THE PERFORMANCE OF SMALL MAMMALS AT LOW BODY TEMPERATURES Final Report, 1 Sep. 1964-31 Dec. 1968

Joseph Allan Panuska Feb. 1969 36 p refs

(Contract DA-49-193-MD-2668)

(AD-684477) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/3

The occurrence of performance failure as a temperature dependent phenomenon in hypothermia was studied in six species of

mammals: the rat, guinea pig, chinchilla, mouse, gerbil, and hamster. The performance suppression temperature of the hamster was higher and more variable than was noted in nonhibernating species. Trained performance, therefore, stubbornly persists through a large depression in body temperature. Nevertheless, it is a temperature-dependent phenomenon, with suppression occurring in a nonlinear fashion. Trained performance stops within narrow body temperature ranges for individuals of the same species performing the same task, and within a wider but still narrow range for the six species studied. The report also contains brief summaries of research on blood pressure, heart rate, fractional distribution of cardiac output to the brain, righting reflexes, and spontaneous locomotor activity during progressive hypothermia in the unanesthetized rat. In addition, the report summarizes studies on the effect of Dimethylsulfoxide on cooling rates, oxygen consumption, behavioral temperature regulation, heart rate, and cardiac arrest during progressive hypothermia in unanesthetized small mammals. The distribution of Dimethylsulfoxide in the tissues of the unanesthetized hypothermic rat is also discussed. Author (TAB)

N69-28955# Liege Univ. (Belgium).
MEASUREMENT OF INFRARED SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL BONDING OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS Final Scientific Report, 1 Jan. 1966-31 Aug. 1968

Pierre C. Tarte and Pierre-Andre Flamee Oct. 1968 99 p refs
 (Contract AF 61(052)-917)
 (AD-684135; AFCRL-69-0033) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 7/4

Infra-red absorption spectra of selected families of inorganic solid compounds have been registered and discussed. The following types of compounds have been investigated: (1) Compounds with, or related to, the MgO (NaCl) structure. The spectrum, which is very simple for compounds with the true NaCl structure, is more complicated for LiX(III)O₂ compounds; in this latter type of compounds, the study of ⁶Li - ⁷Li isotopic shifts shows that the low-frequency band (in the 300 - 200/cm region) must be assigned to a vibration of LiO₆ octahedra, whereas the 600 - 400/cm absorption is essentially related to vibrations of the X(III)O₆ octahedra. (2) Lithium compounds of various types. In this case, a systematic investigation of ⁶Li - ⁷Li isotopic frequency shifts demonstrates the occurrence of various (weak to very strong) types of vibrational interactions. (3) Compounds with the BaSO₄ structure. Three problems have been investigated: the occurrence of frequency shifts in the spectrum of BaSO₄ in relation with the methods of synthesis; the IR pattern of compounds of this type for different cations and anions; the IR spectrum of solid solutions. Author (TAB)

N69-28956# Emory Univ., Atlanta, Ga.
COMPOSITIONAL CHANGES OF ECOSYSTEM SEGMENTS DURING CHRONIC GAMMA IRRADIATION

Arthur R. Garrett, Jr. (Ph.D. Thesis) 1968 144 p refs
 (Contract AT(40-1)-2412)
 (ORO-2412-18) Avail: CFSTI

A series of observations were made on segments of granite outcrop ecosystems during chronic gamma irradiation. Samples were taken on ten dates during a 14-month period. Dose rates covered the interval from 161 to 0.1 R/hr for total doses ranging between 1356 and 0.8 kR. Samples of vegetation, litter arthropods and soil nematodes were quantitatively studied. The number of nematodes generally declined with increasing irradiation. The values of the index of similarity and 10 diversity indexes for the vegetation

and litter arthropods are presented as annual progressions or in terms of their regression on radiation exposure and time. Similarity considerations seem more informative regarding vegetation changes. Diversity indexes seem more appropriate to describing changes in litter arthropod samples. The indexes are useful as concise descriptive statements of change in taxonomic composition of ecosystems. Author (NSA)

N69-28966# Army Biological Labs., Fort Detrick, Md.
MICROBIOLOGICAL METHODS OF TESTING THE ATMOSPHERE

A. Yu. Vershigora Jul. 1968 135 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Metody Mikrobiologichnykh Doslidzhen Povitrya" Kiev, 1960 133 p

(AD-680423; Trans-557) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/13

The book presents brief information on bacterial aerosols and methods of conducting experiments with them. It contains exact descriptions of new instruments used for bacteriological testing of the atmosphere, methods of using them and evaluating instruments that are widely applied in practice. A succinct exposition is given of the basic rules employed in the methodology of bacteriological testing of the air in closed spaces as well as outdoors. Author (TAB)

N69-28978# Army Natick Labs., Mass. Food Lab.
GROWTH OF PLANT CELL CULTURES. PART 3: GROWTH KINETICS AND MASS CULTURE

Mary Mandels, Robert O. Matthern and Hamed M. El-Bisi Sep. 1968 41 p refs

(AD-684610; FL-80; TR-69-22-FL) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/3

Suspension cultures of bean and lettuce cells have been maintained by serial transfer for over three years. Such cultures may show exponential growth, although growth rates are low with doubling times of three to four days. These suspension cultures have also been grown in commercial laboratory fermenters in batch and semi-continuous systems for period of up to 61 days without contamination. Productivity in fermenters was up to 2.3 grams dry weight of cells per liter of culture per day. Cell yields are up to 40% based in the weight of sucrose in the medium. Author (TAB)

N69-29056# Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn. Medical Research Lab.

THE PERCEPTION OF PITCH IN A WHITE NOISE MASK

Alan N. Richards 10 Oct. 1968 16 p refs

(AD-684775; SMRL-548) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 5/10

The mel scale, relating subjective pitch in mels to physical, frequency in cycles per second, is now commonly found in texts and handbooks in engineering psychology. It is usually derived from the psychophysical method known as bisection, in which the listener adjusts a variable frequency to sound half as high in pitch as a standard tone. The average subject will not, for example, adjust the variable to 500 for a standard of 1000 cycles per second. In this study mel scales were derived from fractionation data when the standard and variable tones were presented in each of three background noise conditions. The scale for tones in quiet differed in no essential manner from the generally accepted mel scale advanced by Stevens in 1940; however, upon the introduction of a wide-band masking noise, the shape of the mel function became more positively accelerated. In general, when holding the intensity

N69-29057

of the masker constant, this acceleration is inversely related to the sensation of the masker constant, this acceleration is inversely related to the sensation level of the experimental tones above masked threshold, and is not frequency dependent. Although the relationship is not dependent upon frequency per se, the magnitude of pitch shift increases with frequency. Author (TAB)

N69-29057# Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn. Medical Research Lab.

AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND HELIUM-SPEECH Interim Report

James Willott (Conn. Coll.) and Russell L. Sergeant 18 Sep. 1968
12 p refs

(AD-684773; SMRL-544) Avail: CFSTI CSDL 17/2

Acoustic and intelligibility analyses were made of speech from five talkers breathing air or an HeO₂ mixture, when their speech was or was not masked by loud noise of 95 decibels sound pressure level re .0002 microbar. Mean intelligibility scores were determined from responses by 26 listeners for both air and helium conditions when noise interfered with a talker's ability to hear his own speech. The average long-term power spectra of speech in air and speech in the helium-mix did not differ to an appreciable degree as had been expected. However, sound spectrograms for the helium-speech revealed upward frequency shifts as typically reported. But neither the average spectra nor the spectrograms of helium-speech and speech in air showed significant differences between talking in noise versus talking in quiet. It is concluded that alterations made to improve intelligibility while speaking in loud noise are not closely related to the acoustic variations analyzed in this investigation. Author (TAB)

N69-29058# Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn. Medical Research Lab.

THE THRESHOLD OF THE STAPEDIUS REFLEX TO SELECTED ACOUSTIC STIMULI IN NORMAL HUMAN EARS

Lawrence J. Deutsch 24 Sep. 1968 34 p
(AD-684774; SMRL-546) Avail: CFSTI CSDL 6/16

The threshold sound pressure levels for the middle-ear stapedius muscle reflex in response to white noise (constant spectrum level), and to pure tones and narrow bands of noise in the regions of 2 and 4 kilocycles per second, were studied with the Zwislocki acoustic impedance bridge and an objective recording method. Means and the shape of the distributions were provided. Mean thresholds for noise were as low as 62 decibels above audiometric threshold. Reliability and stability were high. It was concluded that the method could be used for a variety of purposes in audiometry, clinical audiology, and physiological acoustics; and for such purposes this paper provides normative data from 30 normal-hearing young men. Author (TAB)

N69-29073 Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

THE HUMAN CONTROLLER WITH PREVIEWED INPUTS

Leonard Estes Joseph Maginn (Ph. D. Thesis) 1968 83 p
Avail: Univ. Microfilms: HC \$4.40/Microfilm \$3.00 Order No. 68-17983

The results are reported of experiments conducted with human controllers when the subject could see the input in the

future. For this case, the controller can prepare, in advance, for a response, and it is likely that his characteristics may be describable in terms of an optimal control system. The experiments were designed to test certain aspects of such a description. The experiments are described, and the results are tabulated and/or graphed. One series of experiments was conducted to determine the ability of the controller to predict accurately the proper time to make a response. It was concluded that the human controller tends to respond very near the proper time but not too accurately. For these experiments the controller required approximately one-half second to make this prediction. A second series of experiments was conducted to determine the ability of the controller to change his performance as required by different scoring criteria. Dissert. Abstr.

N69-29100# Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn. Medical Research Lab.

THE INTELLIGIBILITY OF HELIUM-SPEECH AS A FUNCTION OF SPEECH-TO-NOISE RADIO Interim Report

Russell L. Sergeant and Christine L. McKay (Conn. Coll.) 31 Oct. 1968 12 p refs

(AD-684777; SMRL-555) Avail: CFSTI CSDL 17/2

Three experiments compared the intelligibilities of helium-speech and normal speech masked by loud noise. Recordings were made of 5 talkers reading intelligibility word lists. Several panels of listeners heard these recordings masked by different levels of background noise. In Experiment 1, a fatigue effect seemed at first to be present differentially for the helium-speech, suggesting that short-term auditory fatigue may occur with helium. However, Experiment 2, designed to observe the effect on intelligibility of time during listening session that material was heard, refuted the notion of short-term fatigue effects. Experiment 3 incorporated results of the first two experiments to evaluate the effect of introducing varied levels of noise upon intelligibility of helium-speech and normal speech when order of presentation of gas mix was minimized. Author (TAB)

N69-29119# Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique, Fontenay-aux-Roses (France). Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires.

EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE AMINO ACIDS IN THE RABBIT [EFFETS DE L'IRRADIATION SUR L'EXCRETION URINAIRE DES AMINO-ACIDES LIBRES DU LAPIN]

C. Valle, J. C. Huet, and G. Marble [1968 13 p In FRENCH Presented at the 1st European Congr. on Radiation Protection and Exhibition on Equipments Using Low Energy and Short Range Radiation Dosimetry, Menton, France, Oct. 1968 (CEA-CONF-1172; CONF-681013-12) Avail: AEC Depository Libraries

The results obtained in the study of the urinary excretion of free amino acids in rabbits exposed to 400, 600, 800, and 1000 rads of γ radiation from a ⁶⁰Co source were reported. Some results present analogies with those observed during accidental human irradiation. It is difficult to draw dose-effect relations of the results from this first study. Author (NSA)

N69-29147# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

BIOMEDICINE PROBLEMS OF HIGH TERRESTRIAL ELEVATIONS

A. H. Hegnauer Jan. 1969 172 p refs Symp. held at Army Res. Inst. of Environ. Med. Natick, Mass., 16-17 Oct. 1967 (AD-682731; USARIEM-TR-68-50) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/16

The symposium was concerned with (a) the effects of climatic extremes upon the human subject and his performance, (b) mechanisms of acclimatization, and (c) providing the information required for the development of means for protection with minimal decrement of performance. This symposium was therefore organized to present extant knowledge of the biomedical problems engendered by the hypoxia of high terrestrial altitudes. Central to the purpose was the thought that by means of such presentation and discussion, not only would the present 'state of the art' be summarized, but also that the gaps in present knowledge would appear in bolder relief, thus revealing the most promising and profitable directions for future research.

Author (TAB)

N69-29174# Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Human Performance Center.

SOME PRINCIPLES FOR DESIGN OF DECISION SYSTEMS: A REVIEW OF THE FINAL PHASE OF RESEARCH ON A COMMAND-CONTROL SYSTEM SIMULATION Final Report, 1 Sep. 1966-31 Mar. 1968

William C. Howell and Charles F. Gettys Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio AMRL Nov. 1968 54 p refs (Contract AF 33(615)-2248)

(AD-684548; AMRL-TR-68-158) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 5/5

The chief objective of the present research was to anticipate a number of issues which would arise if an automated aid to decision making were actually implemented. Questions asked included: (1) What happens to system performance if probabilistic information is reduced to an all-or-none form at some point in processing. (2) Can a hierarchical (specialist-nonspecialist) system use limited resources effectively to gather predictive data. (3) Can a system in which aggregation of predictive information is automated benefit from a manual supplement (to handle unanticipated data). Results summarized in the nine principles suggest that (1) all-none transformation of probabilistic data can seriously degrade system performance, especially if system response is in any way dependent upon likelihood of alternative states (but there are several important exceptions to this rule); (2) potential deficiencies in allocation of resources by the system should be guarded against in future system designs; (3) an automated aggregation design can be enhanced by a manual supplement to deal with unanticipated data; (4) a voice communication capability does not offset system performance deficit attributable to degradation of other processing modes; and (5) the value of experience in certain aspects of human decision performance may not extend far beyond the specific conditions under which the experience was acquired.

Author (TAB)

N69-29195# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Langley Research Center, Langley Station, Va.

A PROCESS FOR IMPRINTING MICRO LAGOON FIELDS IN PLASTIC SURFACES FOR USE IN CELL AND TISSUE CULTURE

Clarence D. Cone, Jr. and Edward N. Fleenor, Jr. Washington Jun. 1969 33 p refs

(NASA-TN-D-5255) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

The process involved the fabrication of a metal impression die possessing a raised image anvil of the micro lagoon field on

its surface, and the impressment of the heated die into the surface of suitable plastic vessels. Details of the die fabrication process are given, including the techniques used for photo transference of the basic lagoon-field image to the metal die surface and the development of the anvil imprint image on the die surface by chemical etching. The process used for imprinting the lagoon-field image into the plastic culturing surfaces of various culture vessel types is also described. Photomicrographs of typical lagoon fields formed by the process are presented, along with an analysis of factors in the die-fabrication process which affect the dimensional accuracy of the resulting lagoons. Time-lapse studies of actual cell growth in lagoons produced by the impression process, using L-strain fibroblasts, indicate that the lagoons are of excellent optical quality and are very effective in preventing both the escape of cells from the lagoons and the intrusion of external cells into the lagoons.

Author

N69-29259*# Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.

EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED MICROCEPHALY IN CAUDATA [UBER EXPERIMENTELL ERZEUGTE MIKROKEPHALIE BEI URODELEN]

Gian Tondury Washington NASA May 1969 35 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Arch. Entwicklungsmech. Organ. (Germany), v. 136, 1937 p 529-562

(Contract NASw-1695)

(NASA-TT-F-12154) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

Experiments were performed on *Triton alpestris*, *taeniatus* and *Amblystoma mexicanum* with the intent of answering the following questions: (1) Is it possible to create defects in the foregut and foregut tegmen by performing defect operations in the area of the blastopore pit? (2) How do such defects effect head development? (3) Is formation of a normal head with a brain and sense organs only dependent on the nature and extent of the underlying head mesoderm, or does it develop as a function of the development of a normal foregut, or do both of these, underlay and foregut, work together as head organizers? The defect operation along with removal of the dorsal-lateral, and ventral parts, resulted in a clear reduction of small celled mesodermal foregut tegmen material in 55% of all embryos. As a result of these post-operatively developed defects, embryos were developed which had defective head anlagen in 80% of all cases and normal head anlagen in 20%.

Author

N69-29272*# Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.

CONSTRICTION AND SECTION EXPERIMENTS WITH ANURAN EMBRYOS [SCHNURUNGS- UND DURCHSCHNEIDUNGSVERSUCHE AM ANURENKEIM]

G. A. Schmidt Washington NASA May 1969 50 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of Arch. Entwicklungsmech. Organ. (Germany), v. 129, 1935 p 1-44

(Contract NASw-1695)

(NASA-TT-F-12153) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

Constriction and section experiments were designed to show that, in anurans just as in urodelaans, the gastrula is still capable of making extensive adjustments and that it is not yet finally and irrevocably determined in its parts. Strong constrictions of anuran embryos at different stages of their development resulted in double formations, normal, well proportioned twins, or deformed though whole formations. After the neural plate has developed, the embryo is finally determined in its parts and constrictions produce only semi-formations. Experimental results are also affected by the constriction angle. Section experiments produced the same results.

Author

N69-29289*# Ohio State Univ. Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio. Acarology Lab

DETERMINATION OF MINIMUM CONCENTRATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL WATER CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING LIFE Semiannual Report, 1 Nov. 1968-30 Apr. 1969

G. W. Wharton 10 Jun. 1969 93 p refs
(Grant NGR-36-008-015; RF Proj. 1858)

(NASA-CR-101567; Rept-10) Avail CFSTI CSCL 06C

As part of the continuing work on this project, a systematic analysis was made of the exchange of water between a mite *Laelaps echidnina* and the surrounding vapor. The water exchange rates were determined from observations of the water mass and tritium content of the mite following a step change in the environmental water balance parameters. The resulting change in water content was shown to be a first order rate process according to the theory of surface limited diffusion from solids. This model was further developed to relate the observed tritium content and specific activity to the total transpiration of water from the body fluids and the total sorption of water from vapor, respectively. The components of water exchange were hypothesized to include bulk flow, metabolic production and loss, diffusion, and the little understood active transport pump. The variations of permeability of the water exchange barrier were tentatively associated with the diffusion through the tracheal system. Author

N69-29347*# Stanford Univ., Calif. Biomechanics Lab
TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTENSION, TORSION AND AXIAL WAVES IN ARTERIES

William E. Moritz (Ph.D. Thesis) May 1969 90 p refs
(Grant NGR-05-020-223)

(NASA-CR-101582; SUDAAR-373) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06P

Experiments were conducted using anesthetized, mature, male mongrels of unknown age, weighing between 20 and 40 kg and lying in a supine position. Complex Fourier analysis and the interference of wave reflections were eliminated by the use of small amplitude, finite trains of sine waves. The induced wall displacements were monitored by a pair of electro-optical tracking units equipped with a lens system that allowed for a resolution of 2×10^{-4} cm. Wave transmission data were also acquired on the effect of varying the arterial pressure, the initial stretch and the surrounding medium of the vessel, together with the signal amplitude. The results indicate that the artificial pressure wave is non-dispersive with a speed of about 11 m/sec, while the torsion and axial waves are mildly dispersive with speeds of 15-24 and 25-35 m/sec, respectively, for frequencies from 20 to 100 Hz. A discrepancy indicative of anisotropic wall behavior was evident between the experimental results and those predicted by an isolated isotropic model. A.C.R.

N69-29360 Oklahoma Univ., Norman.
THE EFFECTS OF NOISE, AIR IONS, AND ELECTRIC FIELDS ON LIVING SYSTEMS

Adil M. Mayyasi (Ph.D. Thesis) 1968 167 p
Avail: Univ. Microfilms: HC \$7.80/Microfilm \$3.00 Order No. 68-17593

Experimental animals (400 King-Holtzman hybrid breed of rats, 200 males half young and half adult and 200 females half young and half adult) were subjected to three environmental conditions: noise, negative air ions, and positive direct electric fields. This study consisted of two experiments, one of which involved exposing rats to two levels of noise and three levels of negative air ion concentrations. The other experiment involved exposing rats to two levels of noise and three levels of electric field intensity variations. The data collected consisted of the time and error scores

(average value of 10 trials for each rat) of rats running a modified Lashley left-right maze with an escape from water motive. A randomized-complete-block-design with repeated measures was selected for statistical treatment by analysis of variance. In the cases where significant interaction terms appeared with significant main effects an additional statistic (Newman-Keuls) was used to facilitate interpretation of the main effects. Dissert. Abstr.

N69-29372*# Texas Woman's Univ. Research Inst., Denton, Nelda Childers Stark Lab. for Human Nutrition Research.

THE EFFECT OF SPACE FLIGHT ON BONE DEMINERALIZATION

Pauline Beery Mack May 1969 159 p refs
(Contract NAS9-3687)

(NASA-CR-99696) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06P

Experiment M-6 was designed to determine the extent of bone mass loss experienced during space flight and the rate of recovery of bone mass postflight. The method used in these investigations consisted of radiographic bone densitometry, with the crew members of Gemini flights 4, 5, and 7 serving as subjects. Calibrated and standardized radiographs were made at various times both preflight and postflight. By radiographing anatomical sites with a limited amount of soft tissue, the X-ray image of the bone was maximized. The radiographs were analyzed by a special analog computer to determine X-ray absorbency; the data were reported in terms of changes in X-ray equivalent calibration wedge mass which could be converted to changes in calcium hydroxyapatite, the chief component of skeletal mineral. Decreases in X-ray absorbency indicated a decrease in bone mass; increases indicated bone mass recovery. Author

N69-29435# American Inst. for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DEVELOPMENT OF A TAXONOMY OF HUMAN PERFORMANCE: A REVIEW OF THE FIRST YEAR'S PROGRESS

Edwin A. Fleishman, Robert G. Kinkade, and Armand N. Chambers
Nov. 1968 59 p

(Contract F44620-67-C-0116; ARPA Order 1032)
(AD-684583; AFOSR-69-0657TR; AIR-726-11/68-TPR1; TPR-1)
Avail: CFSTI CSCL 5/10

The report briefly describes technical progress during the first year of a five year project to develop and verify a taxonomic system for the classification of human task performance. During this initial year, the major efforts on the project proceeded along four lines of activity: (1) review of previous taxonomic efforts, (2) development of an integrative model, (3) development of provisional classification schemes, and (4) development of a human performance data base. Previous taxonomic efforts were reviewed to provide guidelines and suggest approaches for the development of classification systems. An integrative model was developed to indicate which areas had to be taken into account in the development of a comprehensive task taxonomy. A provisional classification scheme, based on human abilities identified in earlier correlational studies, was developed to indicate the feasibility of using such an approach and to isolate some of the practical problems that might be encountered in the development of a taxonomy. Work on another provisional classification scheme, based on observable characteristics of tasks, has been initiated. The requirements of a human performance data base were defined to provide a resource and a research tool for testing provisional classification systems being developed. Author (TAB)

N69-29448# Oregon Univ., Eugene.
CHARACTERISTICS OF MATRIX TASKS EMPLOYED IN TASK-DIRECTED LEARNING

Fred R. Fosmire, Forrest L. Brissey, and Carolin S. Keutzer May 1968 31 p refs

(Grant AF-AFOSR-1055-66)

(AD-684585; AFOSR-69-0607TR) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 5/10

A general purpose of Task-Directed Learning (TDL) is to provide opportunities for participants in decision-making groups to learn something about the nature of complex interpersonal processes. A closely related objective is that the participants acquire a higher level of competence in the management of interpersonal relations. A key assumption in the TDL program is that the effectiveness of the group will increase as the individuals gain knowledge about group process and grow in interpersonal competence. For long-term working arrangements, there seem to be two separate and necessary components of group effectiveness: (1) technical competence in achieving the solution to the problem confronting the group at the outset, and (2) social reinforcement for members who participate in group decision-making.

Author (TAB)

N69-29466 Stanford Univ., Calif.
EFFECTS OF VISCOSITY AND EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS ON WAVE TRANSMISSION IN BLOOD VESSELS

Everett Jones (Ph.D. Thesis) 1968 157 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms: HC \$7.40/Microfilm \$3.00 Order No. 69-237

The propagation of sounds and pulse waves within the cardiovascular system is subject to strong dissipative mechanisms. To investigate the effects of viscosity on dissipation as well as dispersion of small pressure signals in arteries and veins a parametric study was carried out. A linearized analysis of pressure waves in a cylindrical membrane that contains a viscous fluid and whose wall is isotropically viscoelastic indicates that there are two families of axisymmetric waves: a family of slow waves and one of fast waves. It is shown that the faster waves are more sensitive to variations in the elastic properties of the medium surrounding the blood vessels. At high Reynolds numbers the attenuation due to fluid viscosity over a fixed length is found to be substantially greater for the fast waves than for the slow waves. At very low Reynolds numbers the effects of attenuation are reversed.

Dissert. Abstr.

N69-29582# Army Aeromedical Research Unit, Fort Rucker, Ala.
AN EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC (CR-39) LENSES IN THE US ARMY AVIATION ENVIRONMENT

John K. Crosley, Robert W. Bailey, and Frank H. Fischer Feb. 1969 24 p refs

(AD-684371; USAARL-69-3) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 17/8

Thirty rated U. S. Army aviators with various types of refractive errors were selected to wear-test both clear and tinted plastic (CR-39) ophthalmic lenses for a period of six months. Subjective evaluations were made in the areas of impact resistance, scratch resistance, weight, optical clarity, comfort, cleaning ease, resistance to breakage, and accumulation of foreign material. User acceptance was quite good. Lens scratching was not found to be a significant problem.

TAB

N69-29609# Army Biological Labs., Fort Detrick, Md.
APPLICATION OF THE HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD FOR THE STUDY OF ADSORPTION PROPERTIES OF IRRADIATED PROTEINS

V. K. Trach et al 1969 9 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Russian publ.

(AD-685402; Trans-2411) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/18

The method devised by the author makes it possible to estimate the adsorptive properties of proteins by determining the temperature coefficients of the high-frequency electrical conductivity of their solutions.

Author (TAB)

N69-29610# Kobe Univ. (Japan). Dept. of Physiology.
STUDIES OF THE MAMMALIAN BRAIN FUNCTION IN VITRO Annual Report, 3 Sep. 1967-Sep. 1968

Isamu Suda San Francisco Army Research and Develop. Group (Far East) 23 Jan. 1969 15 p

(Grant DA-CRD-AG-S92-544-67-G52)

(AD-684957; J-293-4) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/16

Viability of the frozen cat brain at -60C was studied by electrocorticograms, spontaneous single nerve cell discharges, light and electronmicroscopic examination. The brain which had been perfused with 4% dextran Hanks solution in situ was isolated and cryoprotective agent was added in the perfusate. Thereafter it was frozen slowly and stored at -60C for 28 days.

Author (TAB)

N69-29612# Shuford-Massengill Corp., Lexington, Mass.

ITEM ANALYSIS BASED ON CONFIDENCE RESPONSES

Emir H. Shuford, Jr. and H. Edward Massengill Mar. 1969 49 p refs

(Contract F44620-69-C-0068; ARPA Order 833)

(AD-685182; SMC-R-17; AFOSR-69-0408TR) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 5/10

In examining the behavior of a group of subjects with respect to one test item, a distribution of confidence is obtained for each answer to the item. Empirical confidence distributions are analyzed for the responses of 98 students to 16 four-alternative items. Techniques are derived for computing both a difficulty index and a validity index from confidence data. Two graphical techniques are devised and applied to 16 items to indicate the ability of these items to discriminate between the better and poorer students. One graphical technique compares the confidence distributions for each of the possible answers for the upper and lower subjects while the other technique compares the frequency of occurrence of various states of knowledge in the upper and lower groups.

Author (TAB)

N69-29613# Oregon State Univ., Corvallis.
INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZERS, VOLUME 2: EFFECTS UPON MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS Final Report, 15 May 1966-30 Jun. 1967

Frank N. Dost, D. J. Reed, and C. H. Wang Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio AMRL Nov. 1968 71 p refs

(Contract AF 33(615)-1767)

(AD-684176; AMRL-TR-66-187-Vol-2) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/20

The effects of the inorganic fluoride oxidizing agents, chlorine trifluoride, chlorine pentafluoride, bromine pentafluoride, oxygen difluoride, nitrogen trifluoride, and tetrafluorohydrazine, upon selected species of microorganisms, fish, and plants were studied. In acute

N69-29619

exposures of less than 1 hour, the interhalogens, as gases, are destructive to plants at atmospheric concentrations of 10-30 ppm, and in aqueous solution, are lethal to fish and microorganisms at concentrations of 10-25 micrograms fluoride per milliliter. The latter effects result from formation of inorganic acids and various oxidizing species, either of which are lethal alone and which can be neutralized by basic compounds and reducing agents, and by filtration through soil. Oxygen difluoride is toxic to plants at concentrations in air as low as 1.5 ppm over a 30-minute exposure period, but has no effect upon aquatic species. Nitrogen trifluoride and tetrafluorohydrazine are nearly innocuous to nonmammalian organisms. Author (TAB)

N69-29619*# Stanford Univ., Calif. Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

DIRECT DETERMINATION OF DISTENSIBILITY OF THE LEFT VENTRICLE OF THE HEART UNDER IN VIVO CONDITIONS

William J. Astleford Mar. 1969 54 p
(Grant NGR-05-020-223)

(NASA-CR-101581; SU-DAAR-372) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06P

An attempt was made to obtain quantitative information on the effective material properties of the in vivo canine cardiac muscle through distensibility measurements. In addition the frequency spectra of intravascularly recorded heart sounds were obtained. As part of a systematic effort to evaluate the accuracy of various possible mathematical models, a number of animal experiments were devised which should allow for a more direct determination of the heart's mechanical behavior. The governing equations and boundary conditions pertaining to the distensibility of the left ventricle are given. The ventricle is assumed to behave like a thick-walled spherical shell. Surgical preparations, instrumentation, and data acquisition and reduction used in the measurements are explained. These direct measurements of the distensibility established that the material properties of the left ventricular wall vary with the phase of the cardiac cycle and are frequency dependent within the ejection phase of systole. K.W.

N69-29627# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.
RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE, 18 Jul.-24 Sep. 1967

Stuart J. Menn, Richard D. Sinclair, and B. E. Welch Dec. 1968 23 p refs

(AD-685271; SAM-TR-68-116) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/19

Trained volunteers performed steady-state moderate exercise (one-half of maximum $\dot{V}O_2$) and heavy exercise (two-thirds of maximum $\dot{V}O_2$) in 0, 8, 15, 21, and 30 mm. Hg $PICO_2$ for 30 minutes on a bicycle ergometer. At CO_2 levels of 8 and 15 mm. Hg, no difficulty was encountered by the subjects. The higher levels of hypercapnia caused some respiratory symptoms of air-hunger and intercostal muscle pain, but were of mild enough degree to permit all subjects to complete the exercise. Incremental exercise up to workloads producing maximum $\dot{V}O_2$ was also performed. The tolerance at maximum exercise in 21 mm. Hg $PICO_2$ resembled that at two-thirds workload in 30 mm. Hg $PICO_2$. VE during maximum exercise did not vary with the level of inspired CO_2 , whereas at submaximal workloads, VE increased as $PICO_2$ increased. At two-thirds and maximum workloads, $\dot{V}CO_2$ during exercise fell progressively with increasing $PICO_2$. The ineffective CO_2 removal is explained by the decreased alveolar-inspired CO_2 gradient with increasing $PICO_2$. Inadequate elimination of CO_2 caused respiratory acidosis to be superimposed on the metabolic acidosis normally present during exercise. Author (TAB)

N69-29644*# Baylor Univ., Houston, Tex. Coll. of Medicine.

EVALUATION OF MATERIALS PROPOSED FOR USE IN SPACE FLIGHT Final Report

W. Christopher Duncan and John M. Knox [1967] 3 p refs
(Contract NAS9-8109)

(NASA-CR-101731) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 05/E

The primary irritancy and allergenicity of a flame proof paper proposed for use in space flight were evaluated in skin tests on animals and human volunteers. Guinea pigs were used in the animal tests. The test method is briefly described. The paper was found to be free of irritant and allergic potentials. K.W.

N69-29646# Virginia Univ., Charlottesville. School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.

LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION Semiannual Progress Report, 15 Mar.-15 Sep. 1968

J. W. Moore, E. S. McVey, B. J. Gilpin, P. F. Chen, E. J. White et al Feb. 1969 307 p refs

(Contract DAAB07-68-C-0066)

(AD-684325; ECOM-0066-2; SAPR-2) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/4

Topics covered include finite state sequential machines, thin film deposition research, construction of chip matrix receptors, neural networks of the retina, phototransistor response testing, position and velocity detection systems, and character recognition. A feasibility study of the theory and design of position and velocity detecting systems using pattern recognition concepts is presented. Design parameters of the systems receptor are considered. The results indicate that the required size of the receptor matrix is relatively large for available solid state receptors. Methods of receptor resolution improvement through input signal perturbation are presented. The results indicate that an order of magnitude improvement in position detection accuracy can be obtained by appropriately choosing the objects size, sensor element geometry, and the amplitude of the perturbation signal. A character recognition machine that is insensitive to translation and, to a lesser degree, dilations and angular orientation of the input samples is described. The system consists of three stages: (1) a receptor to make certain measurements on the input patterns to be classified; (2) a preprocessor to subdivide the pattern set into sixteen subsets; and (3) a categorizer to separate the members of the individual subsets. Author (TAB)

N69-29649*# Aztec School of Languages, Maynard, Mass. Research Translation Div.

ON THE ANALYSIS OF VISUAL PERCEPTIONS [ZUR PSYCHOPHYSIK DES SEHRAUMS. (THEORETISCHE BEDEUTUNG DES ZWEI KOMPLEMENTENSATZES)]

E. R. Jaensch Washington NASA Jun. 1969 30 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Z. Psychol. (Leipzig), Supple. v. 4, pt. 1, 1909 p 321-352

(Contract NASw-1692)

(NASA-TT-F-12101) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06E

A theoretical dissertation on the nature of vision in light of recently established philosophical-methodological tenets is presented. The goal is to question findings (as well as methods and assumptions thereby employed) of neuroanatomical research on stimulation received by the retina, and the translations of it by the brain into impulses leading to behavior. Author

N69-29720# Naval Research Lab., Washington, D.C.
EXPERIMENTS IN DISCRIMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION

J. J. Freeman Dec. 1968 17 p refs
 (AD-684069; NRL-6742) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 5/10

In discrimination problems, one usually must consider many variates simultaneously. A nonparametric discrimination method, based on estimating the probability densities of two populations is now available and appears generally applicable to discrimination problems, based on the results of extensive experiments. The nonparametric method may also be combined with Gambas learning without teacher or classification procedure to obtain a new classification technique which considers all variates simultaneously.

Author (TAB)

N69-29721# Naval Medical Research Inst., Bethesda, Md.
SENSORY DEPRIVATION (SLEEP SATURATION) AND PERFORMANCE Interim Report

Thomas I. Myers Oct. 1968 21 p refs
 (AD-684074; MF12-524-003-1006-2; Rept-2) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/19

Experiments on the effects of sensory deprivation upon performance are summarized, and data and speculation presented to the effect that long term sensory deprivation may induce a state of sleep saturation entailing both a slowing of cortical activity and a resistance to drowsiness normally evident, for example on a vigilance task.

Author (TAB)

N69-29723*# National Aeronautics and Space. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
TOXICITY PROBLEMS IN PLASTIC HARDWARE DESIGNED FOR BIOLOGICAL SPACE-FLIGHT EXPERIMENTS

Richard Willoughby Washington Jun. 1969 7 p refs
 (NASA-TM-X-1818) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

In the development of hardware for biological space flight, various plastic materials were found to be toxic to sea urchin sperm and unfertilized eggs. Glass control chambers were not. Acrylic and polycarbonate plastics were tested as material for the hardware body, while fluorocarbon elastomer rubber, nitrile, three silicone rubbers, butyl rubber, and ethylene propylene were tested as O ring materials. Fertilized frog eggs were found to be compatible with ethylene propylene and acrylic plastic after careful treatment, principally outgassing by vacuum exposure, but no treatment was discovered which would sufficiently detoxify plastic hardware so that it would maintain sea urchin sperm and unfertilized eggs.

Author

N69-29732# Naval Research Lab., Washington, D.C.
FUNGUS-INHIBITIVE COATINGS IN A JUNGLE ENVIRONMENT Final Report

F. T. Brannan, J. D. Bultman, and J. M. Leonard Feb. 1969 16 p refs
 (AD-684764; NRL-6849) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/6

The ability of ten candidate fungicides, singly and in combination, to suppress fungal growth on a variety of organic coatings under natural, tropical conditions was investigated. After 1 year of exposure, substantial protection for the susceptible coatings was afforded by copper-8-quinolinate and binary mixtures of p-toluenesulfonamide with copper-8-quinolinate and phenylmercuric phthlate in fairly low concentration. At a higher concentration,

p-toluenesulfonamide provided good protection for the susceptible coatings, while its n-ethyl derivative was less effective and its n-cyclohexyl derivative was almost inert. At an intermediate concentration, 2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone and p-chlorophenoxyacetic acid provided effective protection for the susceptible coatings. None of the eight binary mixtures tested showed any evidence of synergism. The results confirm those obtained from earlier exposure programs; which showed that p-toluenesulfonamide is effective at higher concentrations in providing protection against fungal infestations. It was observed, however, that at very low levels this material may act as a growth promoter. Author (TAB)

N69-29740# Ohio State Univ. Research Foundation, Columbus.
ANALYSIS OF VISUAL AND PUPILLARY FUNCTIONING Final Comprehensive Report, 1 Jul. 1967-31 Dec. 1968

Torrence A. Makley, Jr. and William R. Biersdorf Jan. 1969 15 p
 (Contract DADA-17-67-C-7155)
 (AD-684362; Rept-3) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/16

To determine the site (or sites) of adaptation in the human eye, the components of the human electroretinogram were separately analysed by the incremental threshold technique at various levels of light adaptation and in dark adaptation. The human a-wave was found to adapt over at least three log units and was still not saturated at the highest adaptation tested. To develop an inexpensive method of recording human pupillary dilation and constriction, the c-wave of the electroretinogram was investigated. An inexpensive infrared electronic pupillograph was developed for the measurement of pupillary responses.

Author (TAB)

N69-29747# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, NO. 55. ON THE BIOMECHANISM OF INFORMATION PROCESSING

Pal Greguss 9 Jun. 1969 48 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Magy. Fiz. Folyoirat (Budapest), no. 6, Apr. 1968 p 526-538
 (JPRS-48186) Avail: CFSTI

The mechanism of biological information processing is interpreted on the basis of the hologram principle. Statements are substantiated partly by evaluating experimental data derived from echo location of bats, and partly on the basis of model experiments. It is proposed that the biological hologram principle may be generalized and with it higher order brain processes might be interpreted. Apparatus, experimental procedure, and computations are detailed, and future lines of investigation suggested. K. R.G.

N69-29751*# Martin Marietta Corp., Denver, Colo.
A PARAMETRIC STUDY TO DETERMINE TIME-TEMPERATURE-VACUUM RELATIONSHIPS FOR STERILIZATION OF TERRESTRIAL SPORES, PHASE 2 Summary Report

James A. Brierley Jun. 1969 37 p
 (Contract NAS9-9261)
 (NASA-CR-101701; MCR-69-269) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

The results of a parametric study to determine time-temperature-vacuum relationships for sterilization of terrestrial bacterial spores are presented. Spores of *Bacillus* sp. G2, *Bacillus subtilis* var *niger*, and *Clostridium sporogenes* were exposed to temperatures of 100°, 105°, 110°, 115°, and 120°C at vacuum

N69-29789

(10^{-6} torr) and atmospheric pressure for periods of 1, 4, 8, and 16 hours. The data were used to determine the D-values for the test spores at the test and control conditions. The vacuum increased the rate of spore death for *Bacillus* sp. G2 and *B. subtilis* spores at all test temperatures. The spores of *Cl. sporogenes* were more resistant to heat within the vacuum at 100°, 105°, and 110°C, but they showed no detectable heat resistance within the vacuum at 115° and 120°C. The data indicated that temperatures above 110°C, even in the vacuum environment, need to be used for sterilization. Author

N69-29789# Joint Publications Research Service, Washington, D.C.

CHEMISM AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF PROCESSES OF MICROBIOLOGICAL OXIDATION OF PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

V. I. Karban et al 3 Jun. 1969 44 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from USP. Khim. (Moscow), v. 38, no. 3 1969 p 539-559 (JPRS-48150) Avail: CFSTI

The article presents a survey of literature on the microbiological synthesis of protein substances from petroleum hydrocarbons. A general description is given of the process and the conditions of its occurrence, as well as the chemical mechanism of the microbiological oxidation of aliphatic, aromatic, and heterocyclic hydrocarbons. Particular attention is given to physicochemical and topochemical peculiarities of the process. It is shown that from the physicochemical viewpoint the process under consideration resembles emulsion oxidation of hydrocarbons. Author

N69-29796# Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., Bethpage, N.Y. Research Dept.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL: A CRITICAL OVERVIEW

A. Hershafit Jun. 1969 33 p refs (RM-446) Avail: Issuing Activity

A concise critical introduction is presented on the general status and most pressing technical problem areas of air pollution control. Following a discussion of the nature, effects, and measurement of air pollutants, discharge and control problems are examined within the context of each of the three major sources of air pollution. Subsequent portions deal with control legislation and programs, and the concluding section outlines the most pressing technical problems in each of the areas mentioned. Author

N69-29841# Army Biological Labs., Fort Detrick, Md.
THE SECOND ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF RADIOELECTRONICS IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

Yu. B. Mandelstsvai Jul. 1968 4, p Transl. into ENGLISH from Med. Radiol. (Moscow), v. 7, no. 8, 1962 p 100-101 (AD-685373; Trans-916) Avail: CFSTI

At 11 sectional meetings, more than 100 reports were made. One of the sections was devoted to electronic equipment in physiological research using isotopes. Author (TAB)

N69-29847# Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla. Office of Aviation Medicine.

ASSESSMENT OF THE BROCA-SULZER PHENOMENON VIA INTER- AND INTRA-MODALITY MATCHING PROCEDURES: STUDIES OF SIGNAL-LIGHT BRIGHTNESS

Mark F. Lewis and Henry W. Mertens Oct. 1968 10 p refs (FAA-AM-68-27) Avail: CFSTI

This study was concerned with the effect of method of measuring brightness and with the effect of adaptive state of the eye on the Broca-Sulzer phenomenon. Subjects adjusted the luminance of test flashes 1 to 1000 msec. in duration to match either the loudness of a 500 msec. comparison tone (1000 Hz) or the brightness of a 500 msec. comparison flash. Comparison tone loudness were 75, 86, and 97 dB. Comparison flash luminances were 10, 100, and 1000 mL. In the light-adapted condition, a 1.5 sec. adapting flash was presented 2.5 sec. before the comparison flash. No adapting flash was presented in the dark-adapted condition. The Broca-Sulzer effect appeared only with the highest comparison stimulus intensities in both crossmodality matching and brightness matching conditions. An interaction found between method of measuring brightness and adaptive state was also discussed. Author

N69-29872# Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn. Medical Research Lab.

STEREOSCOPIC AND RESOLUTION ACUITY WITH VARYING FIELD VIEW

Saul M. Luria 6 Dec. 1968 11 p refs (AD-685229; SMRL-557) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/16

Resolution and stereoscopic acuity were measured while the field of view was varied in size--without, however, obstructing the targets for either eye. Resolution acuity showed no marked or regular changes, but stereoacuity was progressively reduced as the field of view was constricted. This supports the hypothesis that the sharp decline in stereoacuity is due to loss of peripheral visual stimuli and suggests that the introduction of such cues underwater should improve stereoacuity. Several possible explanations of the phenomenon are discussed. Author (TAB)

N69-29896# Centre d'Etudes de Physiologie Nerveuse et d'Electro-physiologie, Paris (France).

NERVOUS PROCESSES UNDERLYING BEHAVIOUR AND LEARNING Final Scientific Report, 1 May 1967-30 Apr. 1968

A. F. Fessard (Coll. de France) Apr. 1968 11 p (Grant AF-FOAR-67-40) (AD-684734; AFOSR-69-0580TR) CSCL 6/3

The aim of the research has been to evaluate the involvement of different cortico-subcortical structures in certain aspects of sleep, pain, and learning. Author (TAB)

N69-29901# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div.

BIOLOGICAL ACTION OF HIGH-ENERGY PROTONS, VOLUME 1

Yu. G. Grigoreva Oct. 1968 338 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "K Otsenke Radiatsionnoy Opasnosti Kosmicheskikh Poletov" Moskva, Atomizdat, 1967 508 p (AD-685622; FTD-MT-24-150-68-Vol-1) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/18

This monograph deals with radiobiological problems which must be solved before man can master outer space. It deals in

particular with the immediate and remote effects of ionizing radiation on man. It consists of seven chapters, some of which contain several separate articles. These are by various authors who cite the results of their own experiments and also refer very extensively to other investigations, both Soviet and foreign. These articles are consolidated under the following main headings: Physical aspects of radiation safety of space flight; Biological foundations for radiation safety of space flights; Model radiobiological investigations of the action of high-energy protons; Biological action of protons on mammals and birds; Radiobiological effects of the action of protons on plants; Clinico-physiological observations of persons working on accelerators; Prophylaxis and therapy of proton injuries; Radiobiological materials as the basis for the local protection of astronauts.

TAB

N69-29902# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div.

BIOLOGICAL ACTION OF HIGH-ENERGY PROTONS, VOLUME 2

Yu. G. Grigoreva Oct. 1968 320 p Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "K Otstenke Radiatsionnoi Opasnosti Kosmicheskikh Poletov" Moskva, Atomizdat, 1967 508 p (AD-685486; FTD-MT-24-150-68-Vol-2) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/18

For abstract, see N69-29901.

N69-29907# Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla. Office of Aviation Medicine.

IMPACT INJURY TO THE PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP BELT RESTRAINT

Richard G. Snyder, Clyde C. Snow, Warren M. Crosby, Peter Hanson, Jerry Fineg et al Dec. 1968 10 p refs (FAA-AM-68-24) Avail: CFSTI

It is established that the lap (seat) belt offers considerable protection against injury or death in crash environments; but there has been controversy over the injury potential to the pregnant female. This question is of importance in consideration of restraint and seat protective environments for both aircraft and automotive vehicles. This study is concerned with the clinical, experimental, and applied aspects of the problem. Tests utilizing pregnant baboons were run on the Daisy Decelerator, and clinical case histories were obtained in automotive accidents involving late-term pregnant women through cooperation of the California and Oklahoma Highway Patrol and individual obstetricians. Medical evidence for concern is outlined, and the experimental findings to date are noted. Author

N69-29943*# General Technical Services, Inc., Upper Darby, Pa. **DEVELOPMENT OF A SPECTRAL ANALYZER Progress Report, 8 Mar.-7 Jun. 1969**

A. S. Iberall 26 Jun. 1969 4 p (Contract NASw-1815)

(NASA-CR-101670; PR-3) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

Research continued on the glucose level in mammalian blood by analysis of 15 second samples obtained from 10 rats. The results were found to be in agreement with those of previous studies on guinea pigs, mice, and humans. Also of importance was a comparison analysis of two subjects, one with polycythemia. The

results, while inconclusive, did show very large oscillations in the polycythemic subject. Another area of experimentation involved a study of the effects of hyperoxia on the flow of red cells in capillaries in the panniculus muscle of the mouse. Two subjects were taken up to 4 atmospheres of pure oxygen in increments of 1 atmosphere for periods at one hour at each stage and one half hour at the highest pressure. Results indicated no serious changes in the microvasculature.

D.L.G.

N69-29954# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div.

THE APPLICATION OF AVIATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, PART 1

M. B. Azaryan et al 23 Aug. 1968 268 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Primenenie Aviatsii v Selskom i Lesnom" Moscow, izd-vo Transport, 1966 p 1-381

(AD-685458; FTD-MT-24-101-68-Pt-1) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 2/1

The work gives an account of aerial agricultural operations in the USSR and the latest achievements of science and advanced experimentation in the field. It describes the agricultural apparatus of aircraft and helicopters; the chemicals used in aerial- and chemical operations and the methods of their application; the periods in which the aerial treatments are conducted in the various agricultural crops; the aerial-chemical methods of controlling weeds, pests and diseases of agricultural crops and forests and also infection carriers; and the organization of aerial-chemical operations in the application of aviation to agriculture and forestry.

Author (TAB)

N69-29955# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div.

THE APPLICATION OF AVIATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, PART 2

M. B. Azaryan et al 23 Aug. 1968 206 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Primenenie Aviatsii v Selskom i Lesnom" Moscow, izd-vo Transport, 1966 p 1-381

(AD-685419; FTD-MT-24-101-68-Pt-2) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 2/1

The work gives an account of aerial agricultural operations in the USSR and the latest achievements of science and advanced experimentation in the field. It describes the agricultural apparatus of aircraft and helicopters; the chemicals used in aerial- and chemical operations and the methods of their application; the periods in which the aerial treatments are conducted in the various agricultural crops; the aerial-chemical methods of controlling weeds, pests and diseases of agricultural crops and forests and also infection carriers; and the organization of aerial-chemical operations in the application of aviation to agriculture and forestry.

Author (TAB)

N69-29984# Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Inst., Daytona Beach, Fla.

ANGLE OF ATTACK PRESENTATION IN PILOT TRAINING Final Report

Frank G. Forrest Mar. 1969 77 p refs (Contract FA-67-W-1811)

(FAA-DS-69-6) Avail: Issuing Activity

The possible value of angle of attack presentation in addition to other required instruments for flight training in general aviation aircraft was determined. Two groups of inexperienced flight students from the same population as measured by a mental aptitude test (CTMM) participated in identical flight training programs at the

N69-29986

private pilot level. However, the experimental group completed the course using an angle of attack indicator. Statistical comparison of performance measurement scores revealed no significant difference in ability between the two groups. It was concluded that the angle of attack indicator in addition to airspeed was unimportant during private pilot flight training. Author

N69-29986# Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique, Fontenay-aux-Roses (France). Centre d'Études Nucléaires.
EFFECT OF NON-LETHAL WHOLE-BODY GAMMA IRRADIATION ON THE SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ADULT RABBIT [EFFETS D'UNE IRRADIATION GAMMA GLOBALE NON LETALE SUR LES ACTIVITES ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIQUES SPONTANÉES ET EVOQUEES DU LAPIN ADULTE]

Louis Court Feb. 1969 206 p refs In FRENCH; ENGLISH summary
(CEA-R-3693) Avail: CFSTI

All the experimental methods described (animal preparation, precise physiological techniques, dosimetry, biological information processing) allowed one to follow the changes during 15 days in the spontaneous and evoked electroencephalographic activities of rabbits submitted to non-lethal 400 rads whole-body γ -irradiation. Behavioral troubles, changes in the arousal state and in the spontaneous electrical activity of the neo-cortex and hippocampus were noted continuously together with enhanced cortical excitability, and the appearance of elements of the paroxysmic series sometimes contrasting with a general decrease in amplitude. After a visual stimulus the general morphology of evoked activities at the level of the primary visual areas and hippocampus was unchanged, but enhanced latencies and delays and less systematic modifications in amplitudes seemed to show a direct effect of radiation on the nervous system and sensorial activities; these troubles seemed to arise independently from the basic electrical activity. The changes observed were usually transitory and varied with each individual. A hypothesis is presented to explain the arousal troubles and the general evolution of spontaneous electrical activity in the brain.

Author (ESRO)

N69-30085*# Jet Propulsion Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.
A MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE EFFECT OF A PREDATOR ON SPECIES DIVERSITY

J. N. Yang and C. R. Weston 15 Jun. 1969 24 p refs
(Contract NAST-100)

(NASA-CR-101669; JPL-TR-32-1359) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

The presence of two species in the same environment with a common limiting resource is paradoxical if competition for the limiting resource is the only consideration: one or the other of the species must be eliminated. This analysis shows that a normally unsuccessful competitor for the limiting resource may persist when there is a predator on the otherwise successful species. The modified assumption and different parametric values which are considered do not alter this generalization. The working model is of bacteria growing in a chemostat; however, there is no reason to assume the resultant conclusions are restricted to a bacterial system, an experimental situation, or terrestrial organisms. Author

N69-30091# Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique, Fontenay-aux-Roses (France). Centre d'Études Nucléaires.

EFFECTS OF DIETHYLENE TRIAMINE PENTA-ACETIC ACID AEROSOL ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM [INFLUENCE DU DTPA EN AEROSOL SUR LES CONTAMINATIONS PULMONAIRES AU LANTHANE]

Christian Pasquier, Dominique Voisin, Pierre Thieblemont, Gérard Perrault, and Jean-Pierre Bayard Apr. 1969 21 p refs In FRENCH; ENGLISH summary
(CEA-R-3735) Avail: CFSTI

Applying DTPA aerosol for the treatment of lung contamination by lanthanum gave data on its effectiveness as a function of time. Provided it was administered early during the two hours after exposure, over 50 per cent could be removed using lower therapeutic doses than those prescribed for other routes of administration. Its association with various enzymes did not enhance the chelator therapeutic effect. The constant of passage of lanthanum through the alveolar wall was calculated to be 0.016 mn⁻¹. A large part cannot be mobilized by DTPA and the physicochemical mechanisms involved in this protection are now being investigated.

Author (ESRO)

N69-30114*# Chicago Univ., Ill. Dept. of Biophysics.
INTEGRATED RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY: ULTRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY Annual Progress Report

Humberto Fernandez-Moran [1968] 69 p refs
(Grant NsG-441-63; Contract AT(30-1)-2278; Grants NIH B-2460; NIH NB-04267)

(NASA-CR-101583) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06C

A progress summary is presented on an integrated research and training program in molecular biology. The major effort during the past year was devoted to the organization and initial operation of the special electron microscope laboratories for the proposed program. Specific research was carried out in the following areas: continuation of correlated electron microscope and biochemical studies of mitochondrial membranes which resulted in the detection and isolation of a fundamental unit of energy transduction and studies of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex of *Escherichia coli*; electron microscope and electron diffraction studies of DNA macromolecules in solution; collateral development work on improvement of preparation techniques and instrumentation for high resolution electron microscopy; correlated electron microscope and electron diffraction studies of Orgueil carbonaceous chondrite and pre-Cambrian organized systems; and development of techniques for electron optical examination of extraterrestrial matter. B.P.

N69-30166# Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C. Dept. of Transportation.

MEDICAL FACTORS IN U.S. GENERAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

P. V. Siegel and S. R. Mohler Jan. 1969 8 p refs
(AM-69-2) Avail: Issuing Activity

About 90 percent of fatal U. S. general aviation accidents involve factors other than the aircraft or outside circumstances. This necessarily brings the flight surgeon into the mainstream of aviation safety activities. This paper describes some relatively recent accidents which illustrate the roles played by medical factors. Preventive programs are discussed which have a direct focus on the medical factors which will potentially contribute to future accidents.

Author

N69-30168*# Harvard Univ., Boston, Mass. School of Public Health.

PREDICTING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN SPACE ENVIRONMENTS

Warren H. Teichner and Diane Olson Washington NASA Jun. 1969 186 p refs

(Grant NGR-22-007-070)

(NASA-CR-1370) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06L

An attempt is made to provide a systematic framework which can be used for predicting the effects of the physical environment on human performance. The nature of the approach was: (1) to develop a general classification scheme for the description of tasks; (2) to develop postulates from the basic literature of psychology so as to formulate a quantitative model of wide scope representing *fundamental behavioral processes assumed to underlie performance at the tasks*; (3) to develop relationships between environmental conditions and major physiological effects known or thought to result from them; (4) to postulate relationships between selected ones of the underlying behavioral processes and the physiological effects, and then to use these relationships along with the performance model to predict the effects of the environment on performance, and (5) to develop a general criterion for determining the environmental conditions which should be considered limiting

Author

N69-30210# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio Foreign Technology Div

SOME PROBLEMS IN PREVENTING MOTION INTERFERENCES DURING PROLONGED EKG INVESTIGATIONS

E. D. Dubrovin Jul. 1968 15 p refs Transl into ENGLISH from the book "Radioelektronnye Pribory Dlya Biologicheskikh i Meditsinskikh Issledovaniy" Moscow, Izd-Vo Nauka, 1968 p 18-29 (AD-685144; FTD-HT-23-336-68) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/5

Experiments were performed to investigate the possibilities of using the synchronous cumulation method for isolating EKG recordings from interferences caused by movements of the subject. A specialized medical data-processing computer, the ATAS-401 (Nihon Konden Kogyo Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) which accomplishes synchronous cumulation was used in the experiments. A schematic diagram showing the connection of the devices used is shown. Use of the synchronous cumulation method greatly improved the structure of EKG curves recorded during various movements of the subject. Results of three cumulated EKG recordings indicated that interferences produced by movements are rarely characterized as a *stationary random process*. In a majority of cases, the character depends on the time factor. Selection of the number of cumulation cycles is discussed. Successful use of the synchronous cumulation method depends on the periodicity of the cumulated signal. Problems in recording signal changes and a method of automatic regulation are discussed. The synchronous cumulation method with automatic regulation of cumulation time depending on the interference level is now being clinically tested in a new variant of the device for recording oxygen starvation of the human cardiac muscle.

Author (TAB)

N69-30217# Iowa Univ., Iowa City, Dept. of Mathematics.
MEMORY REQUIREMENTS OF TWO-WAY VERSUS ONE-WAY AUTOMATA

Bruce H. Barnes Feb. 1969 8 p refs
(Contract N00014-68-A-0500)

(AD-684841; THEMIS-UI-TR-5) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/4

The article presents an example of a two-way automaton which has significantly fewer states than any one-way automaton accepting the same set of tapes. Thus, memory space can be saved by using a two-way automaton. This savings in space, however, is accompanied by an increase in recognition time.

Author (TAB)

N69-30226# Pittsburgh Univ., Pa. Dept. of Pharmacology.

DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTS WITH LABYRINTHINE STATORECEPTORS

Gerhard Wernek, Hershel Sacks, and James Fierst Mar. 1969 18 p refs

(Grant AFOSR-1005-66)

(AD-685171; TR-2; AF-AFOSR-69-0852TR) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/12

The report establishes a theoretical framework and computational procedures which lead to an experimental strategy for distinguishing between two alternative modes of operation of the vestibular statoreceptors: the question is whether individual kinocilia in the maculae sacculi and utriculi are innervated by single vestibular afferent fibers; or else, whether convergence of neural discharges originating from several kinocilia with different orientation of functional polarization occurs in vestibular afferent fibers. If the former condition prevails, it is possible to calculate the vector of maximal sensitivity of each kinocilium from the polar plot of nerve discharge rates, obtained at suitable head positions in the gravity field. The principle of the procedure consists in the matching of experimental data with a computer simulated model of sacculus and utriculus.

Author (TAB)

N69-30255# Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La. La Delta Regional Primate Research Center.

A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF STIMULATING NEURONS BY ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

Ernest E. Erickson (La. State Univ.) and Ralph A. Kinney (La. State Univ.) Mar. 1969 35 p refs Final Rept. made at Stanford Res. Inst.

(Contracts Nonr-475(11); N00014-68-C-0184)

(AD-685644; TR-2) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 6/16

This study was to determine the feasibility of using externally applied electromagnetic fields to selectively stimulate electrically any desired point deep in the brain of primates using external electrodes. The squirrel monkey was chosen as the animal specimen for all calculations. Values of the dielectric constants and conductivity of biological tissue and the consequent electromagnetic properties were applied to three potential methods described in detail, including a pulsing technique, a focusing lens system, and a method of creating standing waves in the brain. For all three methods, it was found to be impossible to electrically stimulate neurons within the brain using microwave frequencies. This is because relatively high frequencies are necessary to obtain accuracy, but attenuation of the electrical field increases exponentially with frequency, thereby limiting depth of penetration. One possible solution is to search for an attenuation window in brain substance, much as exists for sea water at visible light frequencies.

Author (TAB)

N69-30274*# Aztec School of Languages, Inc., Maynard, Mass.

SWEAT LOSS AND BEVERAGE INTAKE OF MINERS AND LABORERS EMPLOYED IN A HIGH TEMPERATURE ENVIRONMENT [SCHWEISSVERLUST UND GETRAENKEAUFNAHME BEI BERGLEUTEN UND HITZEARBEITERN]

Gunther Lehmann et al Washington NASA Jun. 1969 25 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Arbeitsphysiol. (West Ger.), v. 11, 1941 p 73-100

(Contract NASw-1692)

(NASA-TT-F-12313) Avail: CFSTI CSCL 06P

Studies were carried out on 21 miners and 16 laborers of various plants to obtain high temperature environment data on the magnitude of sweat loss during the working shift, on chlorine loss, on water intake and chlorine supply. Beside an absolute water

N69-30350

and chlorine balance, an osmotic balance was calculated from the results, which indicates to what extent the subjects have drunk too much or too little for the maintenance of the osmotic pressure of their tissue fluid. It was determined that the miners drink, for the most part, too little and leave their place of employment with a serious fluid deficit. Author

N69-30350# Board of Trade, London (England).
**THE SAFETY PERFORMANCE OF UNITED KINGDOM
AIRLINE OPERATORS: SPECIAL REVIEW**
1968 113 p
Avail: HMSO 8s 6d

The results of an aircraft accident investigation are presented. The responsibilities of the Aviation Safety Division and the Air Registration Board are outlined, and the history and procedures of the air operator's certificate are reviewed. An analysis of accidents from 1955 to 1967 shows that pilot's incompetence and poor judgment, and aircraft airworthiness deficiencies were the factors contributing most to the accidents. A statistical study indicates that the safety levels of public transport operators have improved, the safety levels of independent operators were significantly lower than that of corporations, and the safety levels of the United Kingdom airlines are equal to those achieved by French and ICAO airlines but are probably lower than those of United States and Australian airlines. The effects of aircraft age on safety were also examined, and it is felt that age is a minor influence, however, newer craft are designed to a higher standard. Recommendations are made for improving the training, testing, and licensing of air and ground crews and maintaining and checking the aircraft. N.E.N.

N69-30354# Gesellschaft fuer Strahlenforschung m.b.H., Munich (West Germany). Institut fuer Biologie.
**PATHOGENESIS OF GENETIC AND SOMATIC RADIATION
DAMAGE [PATHOGENESE GENETISCHER UND
SOMATISCHER STRAHLENSCHAEDEN] Annual Report, 1966**
May 1969 23 p refs in GERMAN; ENGLISH summary
(Contract EURATOM-045-65-1-BIAD)
(EUR-4097.d) Avail: CFSTI

The frequency and mode of origin of genetic damage and delayed somatic damage induced in animals by ionizing radiation are discussed. In research on mammals (mice) and fish, mutations at specific loci and lethal mutations were studied, likewise the effects of radiation on polygenic factors and the extent to which these are dependent on dose and dose-rate. In the course of electrophysiological research on the central nervous system in normal and irradiated cats, the reaction potentials of various cortical regions were analyzed and measurements concerning the electrical excitability of the neocortex were effected. The work is centered on investigations of radium-224 (thorium X) and comparison with the longlived radium-226, with particular reference to the formation of bone tumors. A study was begun on delayed damage after the incorporation of radium-224 in mice. Histopathological and histochemical studies were conducted on bones following internal and external irradiation, together with studies on the behavior of the alkaline phosphatase in the mucous membrane of the small intestine in mice after X-irradiation, and on the influence of a whole-body irradiation on the spleen enzyme pattern in various species of animals. Author

IAA ENTRIES

A69-30036 *

CONTROL OF ATP-DEPENDENT CO₂ FIXATION IN EXTRACTS OF HYDROGENOMONAS FACILIS - NADH REGULATION OF PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE.

R. D. MacElroy (NASA, Ames Research Center, Exobiology Div., Moffett Field, Calif.), E. J. Johnson, and M. K. Johnson (NASA, Ames Research Center, Exobiology Div., Moffett Field, Calif.; Tulane University, Medical School, Dept. of Microbiology, New Orleans, La.).

Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, vol. 131, Apr. 1969, p. 272-275. 8 refs.

NSF Grant No. GB-7492.

The role of NADH in stimulating ATP-dependent CO₂ fixation has been examined in crude extracts of *Hydrogenomonas facilis*. It has been found that the stimulation cannot be attributed to reduction of the product, 3-phosphoglyceric acid, and consequent regeneration of substrate. Rather, NADH appears to specifically affect phosphoribulokinase, probably by causing an allosteric transition of this regulatory enzyme. The kinetics of the NADH effect on CO₂ fixation suggest cooperative binding of the effector. A similar cooperative response of the enzyme to ATP has been noted. It is suggested that the control of CO₂ fixation is mediated by allosteric regulation of phosphoribulokinase activity. (Author)

A69-30055 #

ROLE OF THE CENTRAL ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS IN CHANGES IN THE NEUROSECRETORY FUNCTION OF THE HYPOTHALAMO-HYPOPHYSIAL SYSTEM UNDER THE ACTION OF ACCELERATIONS [O ROLI TSENTRAL'NYKH ADRENERGICHESKIKH MEKHAENZIMOV V IZMENENII NEUROSEKRETORNOI FUNKTSII GIPOTALAMO-GIPOFIZARNOI SISTEMY PRI VOZDEISTVII USKORENII].

L. A. Andrianova (Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR).

Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady, vol. 185, Mar. 21, 1969, p. 717-719. 11 refs. In Russian.

Study of the possible role of the central adrenergic mechanisms in the neurosecretory function of the hypothalamo-hypophysial system of a group of 38 male rabbits subjected to transverse accelerations of 10 g for 4 min in a centrifuge. Aminazine was administered intravenously to the rabbits 15 min before experiments in order to block the activity of the adrenergic system. The effect of aminazine injections on the composition and morphology of neurons in the supraoptic nucleus of the hypothalamus of the rabbits is investigated. It is concluded that the adrenergic system stimulates the neurosecretory activity of the hypothalamo-hypophysial system after accelerations. V. Z.

A69-30187 #

REMOTE MANIPULATORS IN SPACE.

Alfred Interian (General Electric Co., New York, N.Y.) and Donald Kugath (General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.).

Astronautics and Aeronautics, vol. 7, May 1969, p. 40-51. 8 refs.

Discussion of deep-submergence vehicles, prosthetics, robot-like manipulators and other nuclear hot-lab manipulator systems as potential performers in space missions. Three simplified manipulator-joint designs are illustrated, and a block diagram of a master-slave remote manipulator is shown. A block diagram of an entire remote-manipulator space system is given, and some manipulator studies are tabulated. It is shown that laboratory time studies have already demonstrated that a manipulator system rivals a space-suited astronaut in executing typical space-maintenance tasks. Some possible missions envisioned for remote manipulators include a thorough survey of the regional resources of the moon and planets, the exploration of asteroids, high-radiation-environment operations, and exercises of marginal technology. B.H.

A69-30394 *

MANNED TEST OPERATIONS RELATED TO THE APOLLO LUNAR MODULE IN THE SIMULATED SPACE ENVIRONMENT.

O. L. Pearson (NASA, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex.) and P. R. Gauthier (Boeing Co., Seattle, Wash.).

IN: MAN IN HIS ENVIRONMENT; INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, ANNUAL TECHNICAL MEETING AND EQUIPMENT EXPOSITION, 15TH, ANAHEIM, CALIF., APRIL 20-24, 1969, PROCEEDINGS. [A69-30356 15-11]

Mt. Prospect, Ill., Institute of Environmental Sciences, 1969, p. 459-474.

Description of a series of tests conducted to confirm spacecraft performance in the thermal vacuum (TV) environment and to verify flight operating procedures related to the Apollo lunar module. Tests were conducted of a representative spacecraft, manufactured and checked out in the same manner as the flight spacecraft. To simulate the mission time lines, it was necessary to seek a thermal similarity and introduce the two crewmen at that point. The test crewmen entered the spacecraft cabin under TV conditions and energized the vehicle systems in much the same manner as is planned in flight. G. R.

A69-30406 *

HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAPSULE OF THE MUSCLE SPINDLE IN NORMAL AND DENERVATED MUSCLE.

T. R. Shantha, M. N. Golarz, and G. H. Bourne (Emory University, Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center, Atlanta, Ga.).

Acta Anatomica, vol. 69, 1968, p. 632-646. 33 refs.

NIH Grants No. FR-00165; No. NB-02038; Grant No. NGR-11-001-016.

Study of the distribution of various groups of dephosphorylating enzymes on the normal muscle spindle of the guinea-pig thigh muscle with its nerve supply intact, and on the muscle spindles of normal and denervated calf muscles of the cat. The localization of a number of dephosphorylating enzymes in the capsule of the muscle spindle is described. The identical nature of the capsule of the muscle spindle and the perineural epithelium of peripheral nerves is confirmed by histochemical means. G. R.

A69-30412 *

THE NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF INVERTEBRATE CARTILAGES.

Philip Person (U.S. Veterans Administration, Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.; NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.) and Delbert E. Philpott (Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.).

Biological Reviews, vol. 44, 1969, p. 1-16. 97 refs.

Discussion of the occurrence and nature of invertebrate endoskeletal cartilage and cartilage-like tissues. The cellular endoskeletal tissues of coelenterates, molluscs, arthropods, and annelids that are considered to be cartilage or appear to be closely related to it, are discussed. Some explanations of the possible origin of cartilage in the invertebrates are given. M. G.

A69-30413 *

STUDIES ON THE ENERGY METABOLISM OF HUMAN LEUKOCYTES. II.

Jean L. Baierlein (Wesleyan University, Dept. of Biology, Middletown, Conn.) and John M. Foster (National Science Foundation, Div. of Undergraduate Education in Science, Washington, D.C.).

Blood, vol. 32, Sept. 1968, p. 412-422. 25 refs.

PHS Grant No. CA-050-98; AEC Contract No. AT (30-1)-1845; Grant No. NGT-22-004-003.

Study of the control of glycolysis by respiration in normal human leukocytes under conditions in which a Pasteur effect was present, and under conditions in which this effect was lost. It is shown that there is a 20 to 50% Pasteur effect in leukocytes isolated by dextran sedimentation of heparinized blood and suspended in isologous serum. Crossover-point analysis of glycolytic intermediates indicates that phosphofructokinase (PFK) becomes rate-limiting for aerobic glycolysis and that this enzyme is primarily responsible for the

A69-30444

Pasteur effect. Studies on the activity of PFK in leukocyte homogenates showed that this enzyme is competitively inhibited by ATP and reactivated by ADP and Pi. The concentrations of these compounds which significantly effect PFK activity in homogenates fall within the range found in intact cells. The differences in PFK activity in intact cells under anaerobic and aerobic conditions can therefore be attributed to allosteric effects caused by an increase in the concentrations of ATP on transition to aerobic conditions, with concomitant decreases in the levels of ADP and Pi. M.G.

A69-30444 *

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER. Henri Atlan (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.), Jaime Miquel, and Rosemarie Binnard.

Journal of Gerontology, vol. 24, Jan. 1969, p. 1-4. 7 refs.

Study of the mortality kinetics of *Drosophila melanogaster* showing essential differences between gamma radiation-induced life shortening and normal aging. Gamma irradiation of *Drosophila melanogaster* imagoes 1 to 20 days of age resulted in death at a constant time after exposure. Age at irradiation influenced survival time only when the flies were irradiated 30 to 90 days after eclosion. These results suggest that the life-shortening effects of gamma radiation on *Drosophila* are the result of a radiation syndrome which, at least for 1 to 20 day old flies, is unrelated to aging. P.v.T.

A69-30445 *

A CONTINUOUS CULTURE DEVICE FOR PROTOZOAN CELLS.

J. R. Cook (Maine, University, Dept. of Zoology, Orono, Me.). Journal of Protozoology, vol. 15, no. 3, 1968, p. 452-455. 7 refs. PHS Grant No. GM-12179; Grants No. NsG-338; No. NGL-20-006-001.

Description of a continuous culture device suitable for controlled growth of *Euglena gracilis*. It could probably be adapted to other similar cell types with generation times no greater than 150-200 hr (Author)

A69-30446 *

DEFECTIVE BACTERIOPHAGE PB5H IN BACILLUS SUBTILIS. II. Martin Haas and Hiroshi Yoshikawa (California, University, Space Sciences Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif.).

Journal of Virology, vol. 3, Feb. 1969, p. 248-260. 27 refs.

Research supported by the American Cancer Society; Grant No. NGR-05-003-020.

Description of a new type of defective bacteriophage, PB5H, which produced large numbers of phage particles after induction, without detectable replication of phage deoxyribonucleic acid. Treatment of *Bacillus subtilis* strain 168 with mitomycin C caused induction of a defective prophage, PB5H. During induction, extensive deoxyribonucleic acid synthesis took place. Concurrently, a change in marker frequency of the bacterial DNA was noticed. G.R.

A69-30453

TOTAL IN-FLIGHT SIMULATION - A MAJOR RESOURCE FOR AIR TRANSPORT SAFETY.

A. M. Johnston (Aero Spacelines, Inc.; Tex Johnston, Inc., Santa Barbara, Calif.).

Perspective, 1st Quarter, 1969, p. 3-9.

Discussion of the air transport industry's safety record since 1958. The data presented consist of information and statistics compiled by and for the air-transport industry by reliable fact-gathering agencies and organizations. Crashes and their causes are discussed. The use of variable-stability research planes to simulate the airborne behavior of aircraft under development and to demonstrate handling qualities characteristics to test pilots of the Navy, Air Force, and Federal Aviation Agency is cited. M.M.

A69-30456 *

REFLECTANCE OF COTTON LEAVES AND THEIR STRUCTURE.

H. W. Gausman, W. A. Allen, and R. Cardenas (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Soil and Water Conservation Research Div., Weslaco, Tex.).

Remote Sensing of Environment, vol. 1, Mar. 1969, p. 19-22. 35 refs. NASA-supported research.

Cotton plants were grown hydroponically with low-, medium-, and high-salinity substrate levels formulated with sodium chloride. Leaves were sampled from third and fourth nodes down from apexes of cotton plants, simulating what an overhead remote sensor would see. A spectrophotometer was used to measure reflectance and transmittance of light impinging on upper surfaces of individual leaves. Total reflectance of light in the 750- to 1300-m μ spectral range was greater from leaves of cotton plants grown in medium- and high-salinity substrates than from those grown in low-salinity substrates. This increase in reflectance and a lessening in absorbance were consistent with the observed thicker leaves of the saline substrate-grown plants which had larger palisade cells and loosely arranged spongy mesophyll. These structural changes resulted in more intercellular spaces, thus supporting the premise that internal scattering of light is increased by cell-wall/air-cavity interfaces. (Author)

A69-30462

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC FACTORS IN USAF AIRCRAFT MISHAPS INVOLVING GROUND EGRESS.

Victor J. Ferrari, Jr. and Robert H. Shannon (USAF, Life Sciences Group, Norton AFB, Calif.).

(SURVIVAL AND FLIGHT EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL NATIONAL FLIGHT SAFETY, SURVIVAL AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT SYMPOSIUM, 6TH, SAN DIEGO, CALIF., OCTOBER 1-3, 1968, PROCEEDINGS, p. B35-B48.)

Safe Engineering, vol. 3, Dec.-Jan. 1969, p. 12-15.

[For abstract see issue 06, page 878, Accession no. A69-16959]

A69-30470 *

GRAVITY AND THE UPRIGHT PLANT.

Charles J. Lyon (Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.).

Yale Scientific Magazine, vol. 43, Nov. 1968, p. 6-9, 24.

Grant No. NGR-30-001-001.

Investigation of the effect of the force of gravity on plant growth. Identical growth rates and patterns of leaves and roots in the Biosatellite 2 experiments and in the ground control experiments on horizontal clinostats have confirmed the reliability of the clinostat method for studies of geotropism and related phases of growth physiology. From research using this old device and modern methods for analysis of auxin transport in plant organs, it is possible to explain the paradoxical situation where plants grow upward and easily produce heavy leaves as lateral appendages in spite of the gravitational force that tends to topple such a structure. G.R.

A69-30587 *

ENERGY LEVELS OF HUMAN BODY SEGMENTS DURING LEVEL WALKING.

H. J. Ralston and L. Lukin (California, University, Medical Center, Biomechanics Laboratory, San Francisco, Calif.).

Ergonomics, vol. 12, no. 1, 1969, p. 39-46. 14 refs.

NIH-supported research; Grant No. NGR-05-025-001.

Description of a method for measuring the mechanical energy levels of the principal body segments during walking at moderate speeds on the treadmill. Together with metabolic measurements, the method provides a powerful means of analyzing human locomotion. It is shown that the energy level of the HAT (head+arms+trunk) tends to remain constant - except for a period during transition from stance to swing - and therefore acts as a semiconservative system. The main input of muscular work occurs during the period shortly preceding and following heel contact, agreeing with electromyographic studies of muscle activity during walking. The push-pull character of walking is evident from the mechanical energy curves. The metabolic and mechanical effects of load are described, particularly as related to gravitational and inertial effects. The gross efficiency of the external work performed during walking is shown to be about 23%, agreeing with figures in the literature for human muscle work. (Author)

A69-30692 #

THE PRESENTATION OF NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION.

M. G. Treadgold and D. J. Walters (Ministry of Technology, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants., England).

(Institute of Navigation, Ordinary Meeting, London, England, Apr. 25, 1968.)

Institute of Navigation, Journal, vol. 22, Apr. 1969, p. 184-192; Discussion, p. 192-197.

Discussion of the display of navigational information in an aircraft. Basic principles of navigation and its mechanization are considered. The "moving map" technique is discussed, and various possibilities are examined for the display of the present position. Current navigation displays are numerous, and are mainly of an electromechanical nature such as compass cards, Doppler Navigation Indicator panels, and the latest ARINC Inertial Navigation panels.

G. R.

A69-30693

REGULATION OF ENERGY BALANCE.

C. R. Hervey (Leeds University, School of Medicine, Dept. of Physiology, Leeds, England).

Nature, vol. 222, May 17, 1969, p. 629-631. 34 refs.

Research supported by the Medical Research Council, the University of Sheffield, the University of Aberdeen, Leeds University, and PHS.

Brief review of the problem posed by changes in the food intake of female rats, which are considered to be made in response to changes in energy balance. It is suggested that, because the administration of various steroids leads to marked changes in body weight and fat control, the administered steroid in some way "taps into" the regulation of energy balance and alters the output of the central regulator.

F. R. L.

A69-30753

DRUG THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY.

I. S. Gurin, B. I. Davydov, Ia. N. Divin, E. M. Panova, P. P. Saksonov, and V. G. Terent'ev.

(Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia, vol. 6, Sept.-Oct. 1968, p. 782-787.)

Cosmic Research, vol. 6, Sept.-Oct. 1968, p. 658-662. 30 refs.

Translation.

[For abstract see issue 01, page 14, Accession no. A69-10583]

A69-30754

GROWTH STIMULATION OF CERTAIN BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS SUBJECTED TO VERTICAL VIBRATIONS.

N. L. Delone, V. V. Antipov, E. M. Morozova, P. P. Saksonov, and A. S. Trusova.

(Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia, vol. 6, Sept.-Oct. 1968, p. 788-792.)

Cosmic Research, vol. 6, Sept.-Oct. 1968, p. 663-666. 11 refs.

Translation.

[For abstract see issue 01, page 14, Accession no. A69-10584]

A69-30851

ATTENUATION CAPABILITIES OF IMPACT ENERGY.

Abraham L. Lastnik (U.S. Army, Natick Laboratories, Clothing and Organic Materials Laboratory, Natick, Mass.).

Safe Engineering, vol. 3, Feb.-Mar. 1969, p. 10-12, 29. 5 refs.

Results of quality assurance impact testing of the U.S. Army's standard flyer's protective helmet, covering more than 12,000 helmets. Tests revealed factors that influence the impact energy attenuation capabilities of the helmet. The Army's specification requires that the helmet shall sustain two successive impacts in each of four designated sites without bottoming or transmitting an excess of 300 G's to an instrumental headform. Because of the helmet's configuration and construction, the sides exhibit the greatest ability to attenuate impact energy, followed in descending order by the front and rear areas. The distance between the impact center and the edge of the polystyrene foam liner is critical for second-impact attenuation capabilities. A slow-recovery, expanded plastic component of the fitting pad assembly is an essential component of the energy-attenuating system. Absence of this pad will negate the second-impact attenuation capabilities of the helmet. The combined

interaction of the shell, the crushable foam liner, and the slow-recovery plastic pads are required for the helmet to attenuate or dissipate maximum impact loads.

P. v. T.

A69-31000 *

DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS OF SOME BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, PROTEINS, AND STARCHES.

V. I. Oyama (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena; NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.) and George K. Estok (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.).

Texas Journal of Science, vol. 20, Apr. 1969, p. 355-360.

Dynamic differential thermal analysis (with helium flow) of various dried plant and animal specimens and related substances yields discrete decomposition peaks of the exothermic type. These peaks are suitable as valuable monitors of the pyrolysis process prior to analysis of volatile decomposition products by gas-liquid chromatography. Two main peaks are generally observed - one in the region of 350°, and the other more variable between 450 and 600°. Undifferentiated soil organisms give generally similar patterns, whereas more highly organized plant and metazoan animal forms vary appreciably with phylum.

(Author)

A69-31035 *#

SACCADIC SUPPRESSION.

Whitman Richards (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dept. of Psychology, Cambridge, Mass.).

Optical Society of America, Journal, vol. 59, May 1969, p. 617-623. 20 refs.

NIH Grant No. MH-05673; Grant No. NSG-496; Contract No. AF 44(620)-67-C-0085.

Description of measurements of the Stiles-Crawford effect, both before and following eye movements, in order to determine whether or not the retina is sheared during eye movement. An observed shift of the peak of the Stiles-Crawford effect suggests that saccades shear the retina. This action appears to lead to an increase in the retinal activity of a real-light background. Thus thresholds following a saccade are raised the most for test wavelengths which are most similar to the adapting-field wavelength. If the adapting field is eliminated, saccadic suppression is reduced. Saccades also affect the customary rise of thresholds found near the onset and extinction of the adapting field.

M. G.

A69-31044 *

A MULTICHANNEL IMPLANTABLE TELEMETRY SYSTEM.

Thomas B. Fryer, Harold Sandler, and Boris Danow (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.).

Medical Research Engineering, vol. 8, Mar.-Apr. 1969, p. 9-15. 14 refs.

Multichannel telemetry system suitable for chronic implantation in animals, developed to monitor a variety of physiological parameters. A time-sharing multiplex system is used to sample the outputs from several different sensors such as thermistors, EKG electrodes, or pressure cells. The design is such that the number of channels can easily be increased or decreased, depending on requirements of the experimenter. To date, units with five and eight channels have been built and tested. The essential features of small size and low power required for an implantable physiological telemetry system have been achieved without sacrificing accuracy and reliability.

(Author)

A69-31045 *

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN BACTERIAL CELLS EXPOSED TO OXYGEN.

Ho Lee Young (NASA, Ames Research Center, Environmental Biology Div., Moffett Field, Calif.).

Journal of Bacteriology, vol. 97, Mar. 1969, p. 1498, 1499.

Discussion of the effect of O₂ on the synthesis of cellular materials and on cell size in a resting state, with no net protein syn-

A69-31123

thesis. It is shown that pure oxygen at 1 atm exerts two opposite effects on nitrogen-deficient *Pseudomonas saccharophila* - namely, it inhibits sucrose uptake and lipid synthesis, but it enhances the formation of polysaccharides. M.G.

A69-31123 *

QUALITY ASSURANCE MONITORING OF THE MICROBIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE JPL STERILIZATION ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY.

T. R. Gavin, G. H. Redmann, and D. M. Taylor (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.). IN: AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL, ANNUAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE, 23RD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., MAY 5-7, 1969, TRANSACTIONS. [A69-31119 15-34] Milwaukee, American Society for Quality Control, Inc., 1969, p. 115-125.

Examination of the Sterilization Assembly Development Laboratory (SADL) program to prevent the introduction of terrestrial microorganisms to other planets by spacecraft. This will be accomplished by assembling such spacecraft capsules in an ultraclean environment to limit biocontamination levels to a maximum of 10^5 spores, and by incorporating a prelaunch dry heat sterilization cycle sufficient to reduce the probability of survival of one microorganism to one chance in 10,000. SADL was designed and constructed to serve as the pilot plant for development of the techniques and procedures necessary to assemble such a capsule and to microbiologically assay, sterilize, and certify that it has satisfied the NASA planetary quarantine requirements. F. R. L.

A69-31124

MICROBIOLOGY QUALITY ACTIVITIES FOR A PLANETARY MISSION.

James E. Cole (Martin Marietta Corp., Quality Assurance Dept., Denver, Colo.).

IN: AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL, ANNUAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE, 23RD, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., MAY 5-7, 1969, TRANSACTIONS. [A69-31119 15-34] Milwaukee, American Society for Quality Control, Inc., 1969, p. 129-137.

Description of the activities for which the quality assurance organization must assume responsibility in order to ensure that the NASA program to avoid planetary microbiological contamination is effective. The planning and implementation of controls that meet the sterilization requirements, considered as an inherent part of the total quality assurance program, are dealt with. Attention is given to program-peculiar requirements, design and development controls, procurement controls, fabrication and test, and microbiology activities at the launch site. F. R. L.

A69-31225

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF FUTURE MASS AIR TRANSPORT [MEDIZINISCHE ASPEKTE DES MASSENFLUGVERKEHRS VON MORGEN].

E. A. Lauschner (Bundesministerium der Verteidigung, Deutsche Luftwaffe, Flugmedizinisches Institut, Fürstenfeldbruck, West Germany).

Therapeutische Berichte, vol. 40, no. 165, 1968, p. 165-171. In German.

Summary of the findings of the FAUSST committee (French-Anglo-U.S. Supersonic Transport), relating to problems associated with mass transport by supersonic aircraft. The areas investigated include effects on both the aircraft and passengers, and cover such categories as radiation, ozone toxicity, sudden pressure drops, temperature, humidity and internal cabin pressure, time-zone physiology, air sickness, and crew fitness. The physiological and psychological effects of sonic boom on the general population are discussed, and it is hoped that both engineers and airlines will pool all their available knowledge to dampen sonic boom to levels which are tolerable and acceptable to the general public. B. H.

A69-31228

TELEMETRY IN INDUSTRIAL AND EFFICIENCY MEDICINE WITH SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF PULSE RATE MEASUREMENT [DIE TELEMETRIE IN DER ARBEITS- UND LEISTUNGSMEDIZIN UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER PULSFREQUENZMESSUNG].

H. W. Kirchhoff and R. O. Amendt (Bundesministerium der Verteidigung, Deutsche Luftwaffe, Flugmedizinisches Institut, Fürstenfeldbruck, West Germany).

Wehrmedizinische Monatsschrift, vol. 13, Mar. 1969, p. 66-71. In German.

Discussion of telemetric techniques, based on pulse-rate measurements, which make it possible to monitor the state of human beings under their natural working conditions. This technique makes it possible to gain new knowledge concerning the changes in the physiological functions of humans. Several examples are presented, taken from the sectors of industrial medicine, sports medicine, and efficiency medicine. It is stressed that, in order to promote the application of telemetry to functional diagnostics, it will be necessary to develop sophisticated and varied sensor elements, since telemetry can be used to good advantage only when a large number of measured variables are transmitted simultaneously. P. v. T.

A69-31229

IN-FLIGHT TELEMETRY OF BLOOD PRESSURE [DIE TELEMETRIE DES BLUTDRUCKES AUS DEM FLUGZEUG]

L. Pircher (Eidgenössisches Militärdepartement, Schweizerische Luftwaffe, Fliegerärztliches Institut, Dübendorf, Switzerland).

Wehrmedizinische Monatsschrift, vol. 13, Mar. 1969, p. 75-77. In German.

Discussion of the possibilities opened by telemetry to make important measurements of blood pressure during flight. The application of indirect measurements (cuff) permits measurements of blood pressure to be carried out even within the scope of normal flying. Valuable results are thus obtained both for the evaluation of circulatory processes and for the determination of psychophysical relations. P. v. T.

A69-31230

RESPIRATORY VOLUME MEASUREMENTS WITH PYROELECTRIC CONDUCTOR SENSORS [MESSUNG DES ATEMVOLUMENS MIT HEISSELEITERSSENSOREN].

W. Buck (Bundesministerium der Verteidigung, Deutsche Luftwaffe, Flugmedizinisches Institut, Fürstenfeldbruck, West Germany).

Wehrmedizinische Monatsschrift, vol. 13, Mar. 1969, p. 88-90. In German.

Description of a method which permits continuous measuring and recording of the air volume inhaled during chosen time intervals. A pyroelectric conductor, inserted into a respiratory mask, serves as a sensor for these measurements and forms part of a bridge circuit. The integration of the starting signal of this measuring bridge during each phase of inhaling produces a voltage, which is proportional to the inhaled air volume and is recorded by a measuring instrument or by a recorder. P. v. T.

A69-31231

SENSOR FOR O₂ PARTIAL PRESSURE TELEMETRY [MESSFÜHLER FÜR DIE TELEMETRIE DES O₂-PARTIALDRUCKES].

O. Harth, H. Gutzzeit, H. R. Vogel, and G. Thews (Mainz, Universität, Physiologisches Institut, Mainz, West Germany).

Wehrmedizinische Monatsschrift, vol. 13, Mar. 1969, p. 91-94. 6 refs. In German.

Description of a small lightweight sensor for recording the oxygen partial pressure in respiration air. This device, which permits even nonstationary measurements, is a miniaturized, membrane-covered, polarographic measuring arrangement with a platinum electrode. The adjustment time for the final stationary measurement readings after an abrupt change in the oxygen partial pressure in the test gas amounts to less than 0.2 sec. The calibration curve is linear. It is possible with this measuring device to continuously determine changes in the oxygen partial pressure during the expiration stage. P. v. T.

A69-31232

TELEMETRIC EEG STUDIES DURING HIGH-PERFORMANCE SITUATIONS [TELEMETRISCHE EEG-UNTERSUCHUNGEN IN LEISTUNGSSITUATIONEN].

H. Legewie, O. Simonova, and O. D. Creutzfeldt (Max-Planck-Institut für Psychiatrie, Abteilung für Neurophysiologie, Munich, West Germany).

Wehrmedizinische Monatsschrift, vol. 13, Mar. 1969, p. 95-101. 14 refs. In German.

Discussion of the problems and possibilities of routine EEG recording, with emphasis on a suitable and economical computer analysis of the EEG. As an example of such use, two model studies are presented, in which EEG criteria are determined under clearly defined rest and performance conditions. It was found, as the most significant result of these two studies, that mental tension is not generally associated with desynchronization of the EEG. P. v. T.

A69-31233

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EEG FOR AVIATION MEDICINE WITH PARTICULAR CONSIDERATION OF TELEMETRIC IN-FLIGHT LEADS [DIE BEDEUTUNG DES EEG FÜR DIE FLUGMEDIZIN MIT BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG TELEMETRISCHER INFLIGHT-ABLEITUNGEN].

J. C. Aschoff (Ulm, Universität, Abteilung für Neurologie, Ulm, West Germany).

Wehrmedizinische Monatsschrift, vol. 13, Mar. 1969, p. 102-106. 20 refs. In German.

Discussion of Sem-Jacobsen's (1958, 1959, 1960, 1963) success in establishing a relation between EEG and flight performance in pilots. For this purpose, the EEG is measured telemetrically during a standardized flight program from a ground station. Paroxysmal delta and theta patterns during particularly strenuous flight stages (6 G) occur frequently in accident-prone pilots and indicate a disorder of cerebral functions under high stress. Jet aircraft accidents, which in more than 50% of the cases are due to human failure, could be reduced by half, if an in-flight EEG were performed on all jet pilots at the beginning of their training and if admission to jet training depended on the results of the in-flight EEG. To replace the in-flight EEG by centrifuge EEGs under simulated flight-stress conditions is now under consideration. P. v. T.

A69-31306 * #

INTEGRATION OF EXPERIMENTS FOR THE DETECTION OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY IN EXTRATERRESTRIAL EXPLORATION.

E. L. Merck and V. I. Oyama (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 16 p. 8 refs.

Description of a unified device for detecting extraterrestrial life. The device can detect growth and catabolic and anabolic activity on a single sample. Growth is monitored in a liquid medium which is in contact with, and chemically influenced by, a relatively large sample. Catabolic activity is indicated by changes in the gas composition of the atmosphere above the sample. Anabolic activity is indicated by the appearance of reduced carbon compounds, from oxidized precursors, in the liquid medium. A schematic diagram is given of the components of the integrated device. M. G.

A69-31315 * #

THE DETECTION OF OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL SPACE EXPLORATION - SAMPLE PROCESSING STUDIES. G. E. Pollock, A. K. Miyamoto, and V. I. Oyama (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 18 p. 9 refs.

Investigation of a method of life detection for space missions, based on the detection of optical asymmetry in molecules by a gas chromatographic technique involving the synthesis of diastereomeric esters [(+)-2-butyl derivatives of amino acids]. A scheme for isolating, purifying, and derivatizing amino acids from soils has been devised and applied to rich and poor soils alike. Since the operations involved are simple, as shown schematically, the utility of automated wet chemical approaches in space exploration is a distinct possibility. G. R.

A69-31321 * #

RADIOBIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF PLANTS ORBITED IN BIO-SATELLITE II.

L. A. Schairer, A. H. Sparrow, and K. M. Marimuthu (Brookhaven National Laboratory, Dept. of Biology, Upton, N. Y.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 10 p. 5 refs.

AEC-supported research; NASA Contract No. R-104-7.

Investigation of the effects of the space environment on spontaneous and radiation-induced mutation rates and on cytological changes in *Tradescantia* clone 02. Plants were carried by the Biosatellite 2 for a two-day orbital flight during which a part of them was subjected to gamma radiation from an onboard 85 strontium source. The plants were studied after the flight, and the results were compared with tests on plants kept on the ground. Analysis of data on somatic mutation, cell size, and chromosome aberration endpoints showed no significant differences between flight and nonflight samples. However, pollen abortion, frequency of micronuclei in pollen, and loss of reproductive integrity showed increases associated with weightlessness in irradiated material. G. R.

A69-31325 #

THE DETECTION OF IRON PORPHYRIN PROTEINS BY THE METHOD OF BIOCHEMILUMINESCENCE IN THE SEARCH FOR EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL LIFE.

G. G. Sotnikov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Mikrobiologii, Moscow, USSR).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 20 p. 19 refs.

Study of the possibility of using the biochemiluminescent luminol-peroxide reaction for determining porphyrin-containing proteins in microorganisms. It is shown that the kinetics of the reaction with porphyrin-containing proteins differ both in signal intensity and in the duration of the drop in chemiluminescence from the kinetics of the reaction with nonheme type catalysts. A method is described which provides an authentic signal only after 13 hr of incubating microflora in a nutrient medium. The dynamics of the biochemiluminescent signal after inoculating the culture medium with desert soil are shown graphically. M. G.

A69-31330 * #

DIURNAL RHYTHM OF THE PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL RESPONSE TO STRESS - EFFECT OF CONSTANT LIGHT AND CONSTANT DARKNESS.

Joan Vernikos-Danellis, C. M. Winget, and N. W. Hetherington (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 14 p. 15 refs.

Results of a study undertaken to describe the existence of a diurnal rhythm in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical system before and after stress in female rats kept under controlled environmental conditions. The time pattern in the response to stress was determined at 4-hr intervals during a 24-hr period in which plasma ACTH and plasma corticosterone were measured at different time intervals. The stress response varied considerably with time of day in both magnitude and duration. The adrenals of rats exposed to constant light for 45 days atrophied, whereas the adrenals of animals kept in constant dark for the same period did not differ significantly from control animals kept in 12 hr light and 12 hr dark. The increase in plasma ACTH in response to stress was greater both in the animals maintained in constant light and in constant dark than in the control group. Homeostatic mechanisms involved in these changes are discussed. M. G.

A69-31336 * #

MECHANISMS OF ACTION OF LIGHT ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN THE MONKEY.

C. M. Winget, L. S. Rosenblatt, C. W. DeRoshia, and N. W. Hetherington (NASA, Ames Research Center, Environmental Biology Div., Moffett Field, Calif.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 25 p. 18 refs.

A69-31344

Description of changes in deep body temperature (DBT) and locomotor activity (LMA) phase relationships as well as alterations in the DBT waveform in response to changing photoperiods in two species of subhuman primates (*Macaca nemestrina* and *Cebus albifrons*). It has been demonstrated that DBT and LMA rhythmicity are stable in the subhuman primate. Asymmetrical DBT waveforms retained their inherent shapes over a relatively long time period and were perhaps entrained to the 12L:12D cycle. Maxima were exhibited during light and minima in the dark with a range of oscillation in DBT of 2 to 3°C.

G. R.

A69-31344 #

BIOMEDICAL INVESTIGATIONS PERFORMED IN THE USSR DURING 1968 AND THE BEGINNING OF 1969 ACCORDING TO A PROGRAM OF SPACE STUDY AND MASTERY [MEDIKO-BIOLOGICHESKIE ISSLEDOVANIYA, PRAVEDENNYE V SSSR V TECHENIE 1968 g. I NACHALA 1969 g. PO PROGRAMME ISSLEDOVANIYA I OSVOENIYA KOSMICHESKOGO PROSTRANSTVA].

V. V. Parin (Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) and O. G. Gazenko.

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 21 p. In Russian.

Discussion of investigations aimed at determining the admissible radiation doses for space crews and at developing adequate protection from ionizing radiation. A long-term experiment is described in which 180 dogs were exposed to gamma-radiation over a period of several years, at radiation doses corresponding to the constant action of galactic cosmic rays (25 to 150 rem per year) and repeated solar corpuscular radiation (single radiation doses ranging from 10 to 50 rem). The biological effects observed are discussed. Some of the dogs exposed to yearly radiation doses ranging from 150 to 225 rem exhibited many symptoms of the early stage of chronic radiation sickness. The radiation doses recorded in the Soyuz 3, 4, and 5 space vehicles and in the atmosphere during these flights are examined.

V. P.

A69-31354 #

EFFECT OF HIGH VACUUM ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN BACTERIA AS WELL AS ON ACTIVITY OF CERTAIN ENZYMES.

A. A. Inshenetskii, S. V. Lysenko, and G. S. Komolova (Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 10 p.

Investigation of the effect of 72-hr exposure to high vacuum (10^{-8} - 10^{-9} mm Hg) on spores of *Bacillus simplex*, cells of *Sarcina flava*, and certain enzymes. The enzymes investigated included catalase, ribonuclease, α -amylase, trypsin, and urease. It was found that microorganisms can not only survive 72-hr of exposure to high vacuum, but some of their physiological activities are preserved.

G. R.

A69-31368 #

AN EFFECT OF WEIGHTLESSNESS FOLLOWING EXPOSURE TO VIBRATION.

Stephen W. Gray and Betty F. Edwards (Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.)

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 7 p. 10 refs.

Study of the effects of weightlessness and vibration on seedlings of a soft red winter wheat. It was found that vibration alone doubles the number of malformed seedlings, while vibration, followed by growth on the clinostat or in orbital weightlessness, decreases the number of deformed plants below that found in control plants. Weightlessness alone appears to have little effect.

G. R.

A69-31388 #

SURVIVAL OF MICROORGANISMS UNDER SIMULATED SPACE CONDITIONS.

H. Bücker and G. Horneck (Frankfurt, Universität, Arbeitsgruppe für biophysikalische Weltraumforschung, Frankfurt am Main, West Germany).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 9 p. 15 refs.

Research supported by the Bundesministerium für Wissenschaftliche Forschung.

Monocellular layers of stationary phase cells of *Escherichia coli* B/r were exposed to high vacuum (up to 10^{-6} torr) at different temperatures. After simultaneous irradiation with UV (at 254 nm) or X-rays, the survival was tested as the colony forming ability. In vacuum, the sensitivity to UV and X-rays was enhanced compared with the controls at atmospheric pressure.

(Author)

A69-31408 #

SOME ASPECTS OF UTILIZATION OF HIGHER PLANTS AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN SPACE MISSIONS.

V. G. Chuchkin, V. I. Rozhdestvenskii, V. N. Golovin, K. S. Arbutova, I. V. Tsvetkova, and A. V. Kostetskii.

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 4 p.

Comparison of the weight requirement for equipment used for cultivating higher plants and for storing food for a ten-man space mission lasting five years. The estimation was made for wheat, potatoes, cabbage, kale, tomatoes, carrots, and beet. It is shown that the raising of higher plants has weight advantages over systems based on storage of food and physicochemical air regeneration.

P. G.

A69-31444 #

DRY HEAT DESTRUCTION RATES FOR MICROORGANISMS ON OPEN SURFACES, IN MATED SURFACE AREAS AND ENCAPSULATED IN SOLIDS OF SPACECRAFT HARDWARE.

I. J. Pflug (Minnesota, University, College of Medical Sciences, School of Public Health, Minneapolis, Minn.)

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 9 p. 11 refs.

Discussion of D-values for the dry heat destruction of microorganisms on spacecraft hardware. Three types of microorganisms are treated: (1) encapsulated microorganisms, (2) microorganisms on surfaces, and (3) microorganisms in mated surface areas. Each of these three classifications is defined and discussed, and the physical conditions which are responsible for the different D-values are described. It is concluded that temperature and the water condition in the spore are the major factors that determine the D-value. The temperature coefficient, in the range of temperatures used in sterilization of spacecraft hardware, is 21°C. In sterilizing spacecraft hardware, the location of the microorganisms (encapsulated on surfaces or in mated surface areas) determines the rate of water and/or final water condition of the spore, and as such, has a major effect on the D-value. It is suggested that the D-values can be reduced using low-moisture assembly conditions, a postassembly drying cycle, and very dry gas during the terminal sterilization cycle.

M. G.

A69-31457 #

PROBLEMS OF LATENT DESYNCHRONOSIS.

B. S. Aliakrinskii.

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 14 p.

Discussion of phase relationships in the control of a life system and their distortion (desynchronization). Body rhythms and their coordination are considered, and studies of circadian rhythms are reported. Cases of desynchronization are described, and a classification of its causes is presented. The term "latent desynchronization" is defined in connection with findings concerning difficulties in the adaptation to a new system of time. The consequences of latent desynchronization are then considered.

G. R.

A69-31458 #

DIURNAL RHYTHMS AND IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS.

Iu. G. Grigor'ev, N. G. Darenskaia, Iu. P. Druzhinin, S. S. Kuznetsova, and V. M. Seraia.

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 8 p. 10 refs.

Study of diurnal variations in the radiation sensitivity of mice and rats. It was found that the pattern of sensitivity variations (in response to irradiation with median lethal doses) in non-bred mice and rats, as judged by their survival, is close to the sine curve with two periods attained during 24 hours. Variations in the survival of animals lie within 50%. The pattern of diurnal variations of sensitivity seems to depend on the "map of phases" of experimental animals, L:D ratio, and seasonal variations. However, diurnal rhythmicity of sensitivity remains unaltered when the animals are maintained on a shortened 6L:6D cycle and different feeding patterns. Early stages of the rearrangement of circadian rhythms to adjust to this cycle (11-25 days) are accompanied by increased radiation sensitivity of animals. G. R.

A69-31459 *#

FOOD TECHNOLOGY PROBLEMS RELATED TO SPACE FEEDING.

H. A. Hollender, Mary V. Klicka (U.S. Army, Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass.), and M. C. Smith (NASA, Houston, Tex.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 19 p. 7 refs.

Discussion of technological problems connected with feeding the astronaut in space, and summary of NASA criteria for space foods. Except for contingency purposes, these criteria eliminated foods in metal tubes and directed development effort to the dehydrated foods. Two approaches to the use of dehydrated foods were pursued. Bite-size foods (to be eaten dry) and precooked dehydrated foods (to be reconstituted with water by the astronaut before consumption) were developed. The subjects discussed include thermostabilized wet meat products, packaging, human factors, and controls on food production and development. G. R.

A69-31460 #

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING OF COSMONAUTS.

Z. Jethon (Wojskowy Instytut Medycyny Lotniczej, Warsaw, Poland).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 10 p. 8 refs.

Discussion of the possibility of increasing the tolerance of cosmonauts to the space environment by means of physical exercises. Experimental results are reported which suggest that suitable physical training is effective not only in developing the capacity to resist acceleration, but may improve hypoxia tolerance and high-altitude acclimatization for acceleration tolerance. F. R. L.

A69-31461 #

THE EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC FIELDS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMICITY IN MEN.

R. Wever (Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen über Starnberg, West Germany).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 10 p. 15 refs.

Study of circadian rhythms in men, using an underground bunker in which human subjects were isolated from the environment for three to eight weeks. One of the two experimental rooms was shielded against magnetic and electric fields. It was found that the mean-periodic value is lower in the nonshielded room than in the shielded room. Artificial constant fields, electric and magnetic, do not influence human circadian rhythms, but a weak electric field, alternating at 10 cps, affects human circadian rhythms in the same manner as the total of the natural fields. F. R. L.

A69-31462 #

PROBLEMS OF SPACE NUTRITION OF MAN.

A. A. Pokrovskii and A. S. Ushakov.

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 6 p.

Attempt to establish the human requirements for nutrients under stress conditions developed in response to the effect of space flight factors. It appears that the most realistic way to assure proper nutrition in both short- and longer-duration (up to several years) space flights is to have stored foods on board the vehicle. Synthetic food can be used, and their advantages are outlined. The possibilities of hothouse plants are considered. F. R. L.

A69-31468 #

CALCIUM METABOLISM IN SPACE FLIGHT.

William F. Neuman (Rochester, University, School of Medicine and Dentistry, Dept. of Radiation Biology and Biophysics, Rochester, N. Y.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 11 p. 15 refs.

AEC-sponsored research.

Immobilization has been repeatedly shown to induce a loss of skeletal substance accompanied by hypercalcemia and hypercalcaemia. Older data from paraplegics, polio patients, fracture patients, and immobilized normal volunteers are reviewed. More recent studies of bone densitometry on normal volunteers and astronauts of Gemini IV, V, and VII are reported briefly. Finally, metabolic balance studies from Gemini VII are summarized. The balance data suggest that adequate calcium intake and programmed exercise may control the problem of calcium mobilization. However, there are disquieting discrepancies between the densitometric results (which show bone losses) and the balance data (which show no bone loss). Either the densitometric results are in error or there occur alarming intraskeletal transfers of bone mineral not detected by the balance approach. (Author)

A69-31469 #

CIRCADIAN RHYTHM AS RESPONSE TO THE COMPULSORY CONSTANT CONDITIONS.

V. B. Chernyshev.

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 3 p.

Description of an experiment designed to study circadian rhythm in dermestid beetles *Trogoderma glabrum* Herbst. It is shown that circadian rhythm can result from abnormal constant light and temperature conditions. It is assumed that the general characteristics of such rhythm may be explained as a behavioral response to the constant conditions. M. G.

A69-31470 #

EVALUATION OF FOODS FOR SPACE FLIGHTS.

John E. Vanderveen (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Aerospace Medical Div., Brooks AFB, Tex.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 13 p. 6 refs.

Discussion of the evaluation of proposed foods for space flights, using metabolic balance techniques under conditions which simulate as nearly as possible actual space flights. The metabolic balance studies included balances for energy, nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, chloride, magnesium, and water. In addition, the digestibility of fat and fiber were measured. A study of food consumption during weightlessness is described. M. G.

A69-31471**A69-31471 #****SYNTHETIC MONOSACCHARIDES FOR NUTRITION OF MAN IN SPACE.**

A. M. Ugolev, B. A. Adamovich, O. V. Krylov, Iu. E. Siniak, V. A. Uspenskaia, and I. L. Shulgina.

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 6 p. 11 refs.

Study of the possibility of producing monosaccharides from carbon dioxide expired by man or released during human waste incineration in accordance with the scheme: wastes - carbon dioxide - methane - formaldehyde - monosaccharides. The conditions for waste oxidation, nitric oxide production from urine, synthesis of formaldehyde, and its condensation to sugars are established. The toxicological evaluation of synthetic monosaccharides showed no toxic effect of the products obtained. G. R.

A69-31472 * #**SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION BY DESTRUCTIVE HEATING.**

Byron L. Swenson (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.) and Lawrence B. Hall (NASA, Washington, D. C.).

COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 12th, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 11-24, 1969, Paper. 15 p.

Study of the problem of sterilization of spacecraft by destructive heating before entering a planet's atmosphere. It is concluded that a spacecraft can theoretically be sterilized in space by heating to destruction with thermite or similar agents, but heavy weight and design penalties must be accepted. A danger of contamination lies in microbes entrapped within plastic pieces surviving entry, since the low diffusivity of such materials protects them from experiencing high internal temperatures. Z. W.

A69-31539 ***IDENTIFICATION OF SUGARS AS THEIR TRIFLUOROACETYL POLYOL DERIVATIVES.**

Jacob Shapira (NASA, Ames Research Center, Biotechnology Div., Moffett Field, Calif.).

Nature, vol. 222, May 24, 1969, p. 792, 793. 14 refs.

Description of a method which successfully solves the problems inherent in the identification of mixtures of sugars by gas-liquid chromatography (GLC). The method involves the sodium borohydride reduction of the sugar or sugar mixture to the corresponding polyol(s) and GLC of the trifluoroacetyl derivative. G. R.

A69-31551 ***EFFECT OF MANGANESE DEFICIENCY ON GROWTH AND CHLOROPHYLL CONTENT OF ALGAE WITH AND WITHOUT HYDROGENASE.**

Erich Kessler (Florida State University, Institute of Molecular Biophysics, Dept. of Biological Science, Tallahassee, Fla.).

Archiv für Mikrobiologie, vol. 63, 1968, p. 7-10. 14 refs. Grant No. NGR-10-004-018.

Results of an investigation of manganese deficiency in algae without hydrogenase, showing that they become rapidly chlorotic under manganese-deficient conditions, in agreement with the reaction of higher plants. By contrast, the chlorophyll of algae which contain hydrogenase, is much more stable in the absence of manganese. M. M.

A69-31552 ***STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA - ORGANIC ANALYSIS.**

N. H. Horowitz, A. J. Bauman, R. E. Cameron, P. J. Geiger, J. S. Hubbard, G. P. Shulman, P. G. Simmonds, and K. Westberg (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Space Sciences Div., Pasadena, Calif.).

Science, vol. 164, May 30, 1969, p. 1054-1056. 17 refs.

Investigation of soils from the dry-valley region of Antarctica. It was found that they can be sterile by the usual microbiological criteria and yet contain significant amounts of organic carbon. Examination of one such soil shows that the organic material is finely divided anthracite coal. These findings have significant implications for the biological exploration of Mars. P. G.

A69-31555 ***COMPLEX SYNAPTIC CONFIGURATIONS IN PLANARIAN BRAIN.**

J. B. Best and J. Noel (Colorado State University, Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics, Fort Collins, Colo.).

Science, vol. 164, May 30, 1969, p. 1070, 1071. 11 refs. NIH Grant No. MH-07603; Grant No. NsG-625.

Complex synaptic configurations which appear to have special evolutionary and functional significance are shown in the neuropil of the brain of the planarian *Dugesia dorotocephala*. Some of the endings in these synaptic attachments contain dense core vesicles, suggesting that nonadrenaline or serotonin or both are neurotransmitters at a more primitive phyletic level than reported hitherto. The spatial proximity and connectivity of the synapses suggest modes of action permitting greater functional complexity to the planarian brain than previously supposed. Closely adjacent cellular processes which contain polysomal ribosomes, unusual in the neuropil, suggest synaptic transmission-protein synthesis coupling and a possible role in memory. (Author)

A69-31556**OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF THE DYNAMICS OF A VISUAL MOVEMENT ILLUSION.**

John Thorson, G. David Lange, and Marguerite Biederman-Thorson (California, University, School of Medicine, Dept. of Neurosciences, La Jolla, Calif.).

Science, vol. 164, May 30, 1969, p. 1087, 1088. 7 refs. USAF-Navy-NIH-NSF-supported research.

Description of experiments dealing with the apparent movement in peripheral vision which can be induced by sequential flashing of two dots that are spatially unresolved. Subjects used this illusion to make forced-choice estimates of the directional sequence of the two dots. Performance of this task defines spatiotemporal conditions that induce the illusion without reliance upon subjective distinctions of "movement" from "successivity" and "simultaneity." The dynamics of the illusion, defined in this way, are measured and compared with those for after-flash inhibition and the perception of real movement. P. G.

A69-31864 ***ELECTRON MICROSCOPY OF A HEMAGGLUTININ FROM LIMULUS POLYPHEMUS.**

H. Fernandez Moran (Chicago, University, Dept. of Biophysics, Chicago, Ill.), J. J. Marchalonis, and G. M. Edelman (Rockefeller University, New York, N. Y.).

Journal of Molecular Biology, vol. 32, 1968, p. 467-469. 7 refs.

Research supported by the L. Block Fund and the University of Chicago; NIH Grants No. GM-13243; No. AM-04256; NSF Grant No. GB-6546; AEC Contract No. AT (11-1)-1344; Grant No. NsG-441-63.

Discussion of macromolecular components with ring-shaped structures, previously observed in the hemolymph of *Limulus polyphemus*. The ring-shaped macromolecular components had diameters of about 100 Å, and the height of the molecules was tentatively estimated to be 65 Å. Electron microscopic evidence is presented which indicates that the ring structures correspond to *Limulus* hemagglutinin. M. G.

A69-31930 #**ARTIFICIAL GRAVITATION ON SPACECRAFT [ISKUSTVENNAIA GRAVITATSIIA NA KOSMICHESKIKH KORABLIKHX].**

A. Volkov, E. Zav'ialov, and V. Kopanev.

Aviatsiia i Kosmonavtika, May 1969, p. 36, 37, 47. In Russian.

Interpretation, geared to the popular level, of the problem of weightlessness. A number of difficulties arising from the state of weightlessness are described, together with the recent experiences of astronauts in this field. The main problems concerning artificial gravitation produced by rotation of the spacecraft are discussed (gravitational gradient, Coriolis force). Taking the Coriolis force into account, it is concluded that the lower limit of artificial gravitation should be at least 0.277 g for a rotational radius of 24 m and a rotational velocity of 1.2 m/sec. P. G.

A69-32008

AEROSPACE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., MAY 5-8, 1969, PRE-PRINTS.

Washington, D. C., Aerospace Medical Association, 1969. 253 p. Members, \$5.00; nonmembers, \$8.00.

CONTENTS:

AUTHORS INDEX. 2 p.

MICROBIOLOGY.

CURRENT STATUS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN FACTORS IN THE U.S.A. J. A. Kraft (Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif.), p. 1-3.

SURVIVAL OF BACTERIA IN PURIFIED WATER. L. L. Reed and R. F. Zeits (Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif.), p. 4, 5.

APPLICATION TO AEROSPACE BACTERIOLOGY OF A COMPUTERIZED ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON THE BACTERIAL FLORA OF NEONATES. H. E. Evans, S. O. Akpata, and A. Baki (Harlem Hospital; Columbia University, New York, N.Y.), p. 6, 7.

ACCIDENT CAUSATION.

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN "THE DARK NIGHT TAKEOFF ACCIDENT." L. E. Buley (International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal, Canada), p. 8, 9.

FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY OF LIGHT AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS. P. W. Smith, D. J. Lacefield, and C. R. Crane (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 10, 11.

ACCELERATION. 1.

CHANGES IN AORTIC, CORONARY, AND CAROTID FLOW VELOCITIES DURING $+G_x$ ACCELERATION. H. L. Stone, H. F. Stegall, M. B. Kardon (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), and H. Sandler (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.), p. 12.

PREVENTION OF BEDREST INDUCED ORTHOSTATISM BY 9-ALPHA-FLUOROHYDROCORTISONE. B. J. Bohnn, L. G. Kamenetsky, B. E. Calder, and K. H. Hyatt (U.S. Public Health Service, Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.), p. 13, 14.

THE CARDIO-RESPIRATORY EVENTS PRECEDING SYNCOPE INDUCED BY A COMBINATION OF LOWER BODY NEGATIVE PRESSURE AND HEAD-UP TILT. P. D. Newberry (Canadian Forces Institute of Environmental Medicine, Toronto, Canada), p. 15, 16.

COMPARISON OF THE INCIDENCE OF CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS DURING $+G_x$ ACCELERATION, TREADMILL EXERCISE AND TILT TABLE TESTING. W. K. Brown, J. D. Rogge, and J. F. Meyer (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 17, 18.

TOXICOLOGY. 1.

TOXICOLOGY OF SPACECRAFT ATMOSPHERES. E. S. Harris (NASA, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex.) and M. L. Moberg (Aerojet-General Corp., Azusa, Calif.), p. 19, 20.

A LIQUID CRYSTAL TRACE CONTAMINANT VAPOR DETECTOR WITH AN ELECTRONIC INPUT. W. H. Toliver, P. E. Hoffman (USAF, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio), J. L. Ferguson, and E. Sharpless (Kent State University, Kent, Ohio), p. 21.

THE FLAMMABILITY OF SKIN AND HAIR IN OXYGEN ENRICHED ATMOSPHERES. R. L. Durfee, J. M. Sparlock, and M. Crompton (Susquehanna Corp., Alexandria, Va.), p. 22, 23.

SEAT EJECTION.

AN ANALYSIS OF FATALITY CAUSAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH UNSUCCESSFUL EJECTIONS IN THE U. S. NAVY. E. V. Rice and R. E. Luehrs (U.S. Navy, Naval Safety Center), p. 24, 25.

HYPERCAPNIA.

CARDIOPULMONARY RESPONSES OF THE EXERCISING DOG BREATHING CO_2 ENRICHED AIR. R. D. Sinclair, W. J. Sears, and B. E. Welch (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 26, 27.

HIGH FIDELITY SIMULATIONS IN THE EVALUATION OF

ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS - ACUTE CO_2 EXPOSURE. J. R. Wamsley, E. W. Youngling, and W. F. Behm (McDonnell Douglas Corp., St. Louis, Mo.), p. 28, 29.

PHYSIOPSYCHOLOGIC RESPONSE TO ACUTE CARBON DIOXIDE EXPOSURE. L. V. Gibbons, T. D. Franklin, P. W. Jones, and J. R. Wamsley (McDonnell Douglas Corp., Huntington Beach, Calif.), p. 30, 31.

CHROMOSOME TOLERANCE IN MAN TO A CABIN ATMOSPHERE OF 3% CARBON DIOXIDE WITH EXERCISE. J. E. Prince and J. M. Clark (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 32, 33.

TOXICOLOGY. II - PROPELLANTS.

AEROSPACE MEDICINE PROGRAM AT VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE. W. H. King (USAF, Vandenberg AFB, Calif.), p. 34, 35.

PYRIDOXINE AND PHENOBARBITAL AS TREATMENT FOR AEROZINE-50 TOXICITY. A. Azar, A. A. Thomas, and F. H. Shillito (Ohio State University, Columbus; USAF, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio), p. 36, 37.

ANALYSIS OF ENGINE EXHAUST PRODUCT BUILDUP IN THE C-5 CARGO COMPARTMENT DURING VEHICLE OFF-LOADING OPERATIONS. J. L. Burson and K. L. Buschow (Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Marietta, Ga.), p. 38, 39.

EGRESS AND IMPACT.

COMPRESSION FRACTURE OF THE SEVENTH THORACIC VERTEBRA CAUSED BY EXPERIMENTAL IMPACT (A CASE REPORT). H. S. Klopfenstein (USAF, Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Holloman AFB, N. Mex.), p. 40, 41.

COMFORT AND SAFETY IN A NON-COMPRESSIBLE CUSHION. J. D. Wallace (USAF, Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Holloman AFB, N. Mex.), p. 42, 43.

A THEORY ON THE MECHANICS OF WHIPLASH PRODUCED CONCUSSION IN PRIMATES. R. Mahone, P. Corrao, E. Hendler, M. Schulman (U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.), and A. Ommaya (National Institutes of Health, Washington, D.C.), p. 44, 45.

MECHANISM AND PREVENTION OF CARDIO-THORACIC INJURY. D. L. Beckman, M. F. Palmer, and V. L. Roberts (Michigan, University, Ann Arbor, Mich.), p. 46, 47.

NOISE AND COMMUNICATION.

NOISE AND COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS IN MILITARY AIRCRAFT. E. P. Beck (Ministry of Defence /Navy/, London; Royal Air Force, Farnborough, Hants., England), p. 48, 49.

THE COMPLEX PROBLEM OF PREDICTING HUMAN RESPONSE TO NOISE. R. G. Pearson, F. D. Hart, and J. F. O'Brien (North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C.), p. 50, 51.

TOXICOLOGY. III.

ALTITUDE EFFECTS ON ALVEOLAR ETHANOL ANALYSIS. L. P. Leonelli, R. Phau, and R. L. Wick, Jr. (Ohio State University; Franklin County Crime Laboratory, Columbus, Ohio), p. 52, 53.

EVALUATION OF LEAKAGE IN SMOKE-FLAME PROTECTIVE HOODS. J. M. McKenzie, E. B. McFadden, J. M. Simpson, and P. R. Fowler (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 54, 55.

A METHOD OF ESTIMATING THE TIME OF USEFUL FUNCTION (TUF) ON EXPOSURE TO COMBINATIONS OF TOXIC GASES. J. G. Gaume and P. Bartek (McDonnell Douglas Corp., Long Beach, Calif.), p. 56, 57.

LIVER CHANGES IN POISONING WITH ENDRIN, DIELDRIN AND DISULFOTON. G. Clark (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 58.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC ENDRIN ADMINISTRATION ON BRAIN ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY. A. M. Revzin (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 59, 60.

SEALED CABIN TESTING.

VACUUM DISTILLATION-VAPOR FILTERED, CATALYTIC OXIDATION FOR WATER RECLAMATION USING RADIOISOTOPES FOR THERMAL ENERGY. C. A. Metzger, A. B. Hearld, B. McMullen, and M. W. Schelle (USAF, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio), p. 61, 62.

FITNESS AND EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYSICAL FITNESS AND STRESS TOLERANCES. K. E. Klein, H. M. Wegmann, H. Brüner, and L. Vogt (Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Porz-Wahn, West Germany), p. 63, 64.

ADRENOCORTICAL HORMONE RESPONSES TO VARIOUS STRESSORS IN RELATION TO PHYSICAL FITNESS AND TOLERANCES. H. M. Wegmann, K. E. Klein, H. Brüner, and L. Vogt (Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Porz-Wahn, West Germany), p. 65.

ACUTE HYPOXIA.

ACCIDENTAL DECOMPRESSION - A NEW PHILOSOPHY FOR THE TRANSPORTS OF THE 1970'S. A. P. Holm, T. Freedman, and A. Puskas (North American Rockwell Corp., El Segundo, Calif.), p. 66, 67.

INTRAOCULAR CHANGES DURING AND AFTER EXPOSURE TO ALTITUDES OF 45,000 AND 80,000 FEET. J. P. Cooke and R. Miranda (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 68, 69.

BIOCHEMISTRY.

THE ROLE OF PERIPHERAL CHEMORECEPTORS ON ADRENOCORTICAL SECRETORY RATES OF ANESTHETIZED DOGS DURING HYPOXIA. C. Lau and S. F. Marotta (Illinois University, Chicago, Ill.), p. 70, 71.

INSULIN RELEASE IN DOGS EXPOSED TO SIMULATED ALTITUDE - THE ROLE OF CORTICOTROPHIN. M. Taub, W. M. Booker, and H. L. Bitter (Howard University, Washington, D.C.; USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 72.

CASUALTY EVACUATION.

THE USE OF THE HELICOPTER AS AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE IN THE CIVILIAN ENVIRONMENT - RESULTS OF A SURVEY-QUESTIONNAIRE. H. S. Turner and H. V. Ellingson (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio), p. 73, 74.

POTENTIALS OF THE AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION SYSTEM IN THE OVERALL TREATMENT PROCESS FOR THE SERIOUSLY ILL PATIENT. J. P. McCann, J. R. Burnett (General Dynamics Corp., New York, N.Y.), and F. M. G. Holmstrom (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 75, 76.

AIR TRANSPORT OF PATIENTS IN RESPIRATORY FAILURE. J. R. Burns, R. B. Byrd, and W. H. McElvain (USAF, Washington, D.C.), p. 77, 78.

CARDIORESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY. I.

THE VALSALVA MANEUVER - A USEFUL ADJUNCT TO EXAMINATION OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM. F. G. Jones (USAF, Hospital, Lackland AFB, Tex.) and H. L. Brammell (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 79, 80.

ABNORMALITIES OF CARDIAC RHYTHM WITH TREADMILL EXERCISE. H. L. Brammell, R. A. Schwegler, and M. C. Lancaster (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 81, 82.

ISCHEMIC ST SEGMENT RESPONSES TO TREADMILL EXERCISE IN AN AIR FORCE POPULATION. M. C. Lancaster, H. L. Brammell, and R. A. Schwegler (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 83, 84.

SILENT AND "ATYPICAL" MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.

R. I. Leal, p. 85.

THERMAL STRESS.

DYNAMIC PARTITIONAL CALORIMETRY DURING INTERMITTENT SUB-MAXIMAL EXERCISE. J. A. J. Stolwijk, B. Saltin, and A. P. Gagge (John B. Pierce Foundation, New York, N.Y.; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.), p. 86, 87.

VESTIBULAR PHYSIOLOGY. I.

AN EVALUATION OF SUBJECTIVE CUPULOMETRY AS A SELECTION TECHNIQUE FOR USE WITH POTENTIAL AIRCREW TRAINEES. T. G. Dobie (Ministry of Defence, London, England), p. 88.

CALORIC AND ROTATION-INDUCED "VERTIGO" RESPONSES FOLLOWING HABITUATION TO UNIDIRECTIONAL CALORIC STIMULATION IN TOTAL DARKNESS. W. E. Collins, R. A. Mertens, and D. J. Schroeder (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 89.

A QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF ADAPTATION IN THE HUMAN

VESTIBULO-OCULAR SYSTEM. R. Malcolm (Canadian Forces Institute of Environmental Medicine, Toronto, Canada) and G. M. Jones (Defence Research Board; McGill University, Montreal, Canada), p. 90, 91.

PROGRESSIVE ADAPTATION TO CORIOLIS STIMULATION ASSOCIATED WITH 1 RPM INCREMENTS IN THE VELOCITY OF THE SLOW ROTATION ROOM. J. T. Reason and A. Graybiel (U.S. Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.), p. 92, 93.

INVESTIGATION OF HABITUATION TO ROTATIONAL STIMULATION WITHIN THE RANGE OF NATURAL MOVEMENT.

A. Gonshor and G. M. Jones (Defence Research Board; McGill University, Montreal, Canada), p. 94, 95.

MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON FLIGHT NURSING.

HUMAN FACTORS IN PRESENT AEROMEDICAL LITTERS. D. A. Harris, G. K. Cantrell, B. O. Hartman, and R. W. Trimble (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 96, 97.

INDIRECT BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS IN THE AIRBORNE ENVIRONMENT. J. E. Allred, H. L. Brammell, M. A. Hunt, and J. M. Chansley (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 98, 99.

DEVELOPMENT OF A PATIENT NURSE CALL SYSTEM FOR MULTIPURPOSE AIRCRAFT. C. S. Lessard, R. Paschall, G. E. Ford, and G. Fromme (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 100, 101.

BIODYNAMICS. I.

FEASIBILITY OF EMPLOYING AN ORBITAL ON-BOARD CENTRIFUGE AS A FUNCTION OF SUBJECT PERFORMANCE DECREMENT. J. F. Brady (General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, Calif.), p. 102, 103.

BIOTECHNOLOGY.

A UNIQUE ACCELERATION AND HIGH-SPEED CINERADIOGRAPHIC FACILITY. R. H. Howard and L. S. Higgins (Technology, Inc., Mountain View, Calif.), p. 104, 105.

A NEW CINE RECORDING OPHTHALMOSCOPE FOR USE IN AEROSPACE RESEARCH. R. J. Cheek, S. D. Leverett, Jr., J. F. Gerald, G. R. Holden, and P. F. Bailey (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.; NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.; Oregon University, Portland, Ore.), p. 106, 107.

WORK LOAD AND FATIGUE.

CREW PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF FLIGHT DURATION (FATIGUE) IN AN OPERATIONAL SIMULATOR. R. F. Gabriel, L. R. Creamer, D. L. Carpenter, A. A. Burrows (McDonnell Douglas Corp., Long Beach, Calif.), and R. A. Alkov (U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.), p. 108, 109.

CONTINUOUS EKG RECORDING OF HELICOPTER INSTRUCTOR PILOTS (AN INTERIM EVALUATION). W. P. Schane (U. S. Army, Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, Ala.), p. 110, 111.

HEART RATE OF TRAINING CAPTAINS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES. H. P. R. Smith, S. C. Bateman, R. Goldsmith, K. F. Jackson, and V. S. Mattocks, p. 112, 113.

PILOT PERFORMANCE.

FURTHER STUDIES OF PILOT PERFORMANCE IN HELICOPTERS. C. E. Billings, G. E. Briggs, R. J. Gerke, J. J. Eggspuehler, and R. C. Chase (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio), p. 114, 115.

SOME PROBLEMS OF LOW LEVEL HELICOPTER FLYING. I. C. Perry (Ministry of Defence /Army/, Army Aviation Centre, Middle Wallop, Hants., England), p. 116, 117.

EFFECTS OF TWO COMMON MEDICATIONS ON COMPLEX PERFORMANCE. W. D. Chiles, H. L. Gibbons, and P. W. Smith (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 118, 119.

ACCELERATION. II.

CHANGES IN ECG CONTOUR DURING PROLONGED +G_z ACCELERATION. G. H. Cohen and W. K. Brown (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 120, 121.

DECREASED ANTIDIURETIC HORMONE (ADH) ACTIVITY ACCOMPANYING THE POLYURIA AND LOWERED WATER INTAKE

OF UNRESTRAINED, MALE, SIMONSEN RATS LIVING AT 1.7 G'S THROUGHOUT SEVEN DAYS OF CHRONIC CENTRIFUGATION AS COMPARED TO PAIR-FED CONTROL RATS. H. H. Bengel, Jr., W. W. Moore, and C. C. Wunder (Iowa, University, Iowa City, Iowa; Indiana, University, Bloomington, Ind.), p. 122, 123.

RETINAL FLUORESCENCE ANGIOGRAPHY IN RHESUS MONKEYS EXPOSED TO SUSTAINED $-G_z$ ACCELERATION. S. D. Leverett, Jr., R. J. Cheek, W. A. Newsom, and P. M. Sundaram (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.; Iowa, University, Iowa City, Iowa; School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore India), p. 124, 125.

CARDIORESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY. II.

ROENTGEN DENSITOMETRY - A METHOD FOR EVALUATING CARDIOPULMONARY DYNAMICS. J. D. Cohn, F. M. Holden, and A. R. Marko (USAF, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio), p. 126, 127.

THE PULMONARY EFFECTS OF HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK IN BABOONS. G. D. Buckberg, C. A. Lipman, A. R. Dowell, M. McCally, and J. A. Hennesen (USAF, Washington, D.C.), p. 128, 129.

BIODYNAMICS. II.

EVALUATION OF SKELETAL STATUS IN HUMANS. J. R. Cameron, J. M. Jurist, J. A. Sorenson, and R. B. Mazess (Wisconsin, University, Madison, Wis.), p. 130, 131.

SHORT TERM RESPONSE OF INSULIN, GLUCOSE, AND CORTICOSTERONE TO ACUTE VIBRATION IN RATS. C. B. Dolkas, H. A. Leon, and M. Chackerian (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.), p. 132, 133.

EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE ON BIOLOGICAL STRESS FROM VIBRATION. R. C. Armstrong, J. P. McCann, D. W. Vorbeck, L. L. Short, and C. H. Purdy (General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, Calif.), p. 134, 135.

LIFE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.

THE USAF LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM 412A. J. J. McCambridge and R. R. Hessberg (USAF, Washington, D.C.), p. 136, 137.

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF AIRCREW ARMOR DESIGNED FOR LOW LEVEL MISSIONS. B. H. Warren, J. E. Murphy, and E. R. Barron (USAF, European Office of Aerospace Research, Brussels, Belgium; USAF, Aerospace Medical Div., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; U.S. Army, Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass.), p. 138, 139.

A SYSTEMATIC ASSESSMENT OF AIRCREW EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLIES. J. H. Lemon (Royal Air Force, Farnborough, Hants., England), p. 140, 141.

PERSONNEL SELECTION AND EVALUATION.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE OBJECTIVELY SCOREABLE APPERCEPTION TEST (OAT) TO SUCCESS IN AVIATION TRAINING. R. M. Bale and L. E. Waldeisen (U.S. Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.), p. 142, 143.

A CRITERION FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS AND PERSONALITY FACTORS IN RADAR CONTROLLERS. S. Karson and J. W. O'Dell (Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich.), p. 144.

PERCEPTUAL STYLE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AIRLINE PILOTS AND ENGINEERS. J. F. Cullen, C. R. Harper, and G. J. Kidera, p. 145, 146.

THE PREDICTABILITY OF CAREER NAVAL PILOTS AND FLIGHT OFFICERS. G. M. Rickus, Jr. (U.S. Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.), p. 147, 148.

SUBATMOSPHERIC DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS.

DEVELOPMENT OF ASCENT-LIMITING VALUES OF TISSUE NITROGEN TENSIONS FOR THE DECOMPRESSION TO ALTITUDE OF AEROSPACE PERSONNEL. H. R. Schreiner (Ocean Systems, Inc., Nashua, N.H.), P. L. Kelley, and N. Skalski (Union Carbide Corp., New York, N.Y.), p. 149, 150.

INCIDENCE OF DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS IN NAVY AVIATION PHYSIOLOGY TECHNICIANS. D. E. Furry (U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.), p. 151, 152.

TREATMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS BY HEPARIN ALONE. A. T. K. Cockett, J. C. Saunders, and S. M. Pauley (Harbor General Hospital; California, University,

Los Angeles, Calif.), p. 153.

SPACE-CABIN AND SUIT PRESSURES FOR AVOIDANCE OF DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS AND ALLEVIATION OF FIRE HAZARD. T. H. Allen, D. A. Maio, S. E. Beard, and R. W. Bancroft (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Ohio), p. 154, 155.

VESTIBULAR PHYSIOLOGY. II.

EFFECTS OF ANGULAR ACCELERATION ON MAN - THRESHOLDS FOR THE PERCEPTION OF ROTATION AND THE OCULOGYRAL ILLUSION. B. Clark (San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.) and J. D. Stewart (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.), p. 156, 157.

EFFECTS OF VARIOUS RESPIRATORY MANEUVERS ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO ANGULAR ACCELERATION.

J. G. Lipana, J. Fletcher, W. Brown, and G. Cohen (New England Medical Center, Boston, Mass.; Systems Research Laboratories, Inc., Dayton, Ohio; USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.), p. 158, 159.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NEURAL DRIVE AND MECHANICAL RESPONSE IN THE OCULOMOTOR SYSTEM. D. Mergler and G. M. Jones (Defence Research Board; McGill University, Montreal, Canada), p. 160, 161.

SENSITIVITY OF VESTIBULAR NEURAL UNITS TO LINEAR ACCELERATION OF THE HEAD. G. M. Jones and J. H. Milsum (Defence Research Board; McGill University, Montreal, Canada), p. 162, 163.

PERFORMANCE AND STRESS.

THE EFFECTS OF STRESS ON PERFORMANCE AND ON AUTONOMIC RESPONSES AS A FUNCTION OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDE TOWARDS A SPECIFIC STRESS SITUATION. D. W. Pearson and R. I. Thackray (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 164, 165.

PERFORMANCE UNDER STRESS AS A FUNCTION OF PREVIOUS EXPOSURE AND THE LIKELIHOOD OF HARM. X. Coulter and M. A. Overman (U.S. Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.), p. 166, 167.

EFFECT OF LOW-GRADE HYPOXIA ON PERFORMANCE IN A VIGILANCE SITUATION. V. Fiorica, M. J. Burr, and R. Moses (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 168, 169.

ALTITUDE ACCLIMATIZATION.

PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF AEROSPACE MEDICINE IN ARGENTINA. S. Finkelstein (Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Albuquerque, N. Mex.), p. 170.

VISION. I.

DAYTIME CONSPICUITY STUDY - U.S. ARMY AIRCRAFT. J. K. Crosley, J. A. Bynum, and R. W. Bailey (U.S. Army, Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, Ala.), p. 171, 172.

THE H-R-R "PSEUDO-ISOCROMATIC" PLATES AS A TEST FOR PILOT SCREENING. M. F. Lewis (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 173.

FLIGHT RESEARCH PROGRAM. XIII - LANDING PERFORMANCE AFTER THE LOSS OF BINOCULAR VISION. C. E. Lewis, Jr. and G. E. Krier (NASA, Flight Research Center, Edwards AFB, Calif.), p. 174, 175.

EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF HUMAN ABILITY TO PERCEIVE AIRCRAFT AIM POINT FROM EXPANDING GRADIENT CUES. E. A. Palmer (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.), p. 176, 177.

HYPERBARIC PHYSIOLOGY. I.

DEEP QUEST AND DSRV LIFE SUPPORT - FROM AEROSPACE TO INNER-SPACE. J. M. Smith and Y. S. Li (Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif.), p. 178, 179.

HYPERBARIC EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT GASES ON THE DEVELOPING CHICK EMBRYO. T. K. Akers and R. E. Thompson (North Dakota, University, Grand Forks, N. Dak.), p. 180.

MORPHINE ANALGESIA IN MICE EXPOSED TO A HELIUM-OXYGEN ATMOSPHERE AT 266 PSIG (600 FEET SEAWATER). D. E. Evans and L. J. Greenbaum, Jr. (National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.), p. 181.

THE PARADOXICAL EFFECTS OF HYPEROXIA AND HYPOXIA ON THE AUDITORY EVOKED RESPONSE IN HUMANS. K. N. Ackles, P. B. Bennett, and A. J. Brock (Defence Research

A69-32070

Establishment, Toronto, Canada), p. 182, 183.

ADVANCES IN LIFE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT.

A NEW AUTOINFLATING SURVIVAL RAFT. B. L. Tiep (U.S. Army, Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Fort Rucker, Ala.), p. 184, 185.

ELECTROCHEMICAL AIRCREW OXYGEN SYSTEMS. R. J. Kiraly, A. D. Babinsky, and R. A. Wynveen (TRW, Inc., Cleveland Ohio), p. 186, 187.

OXYGEN GENERATION FOR LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS THROUGH WATER ELECTROLYSIS. F. H. Schubert, R. G. Huebscher, and R. A. Wynveen (TRW, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio), p. 188, 189.

ENVIRONMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.

HEMATOLOGICAL AND ACTIVITY RESPONSES TO ALTERED PHOTOPERIODS. E. L. Besch (Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kan.), p. 190, 191.

INDOLE METABOLISM OF CATECHOLAMINES DURING EXPOSURE TO HYPERBARIC OXYGEN. R. T. Houlihan, M. D. Altschule, and Z. L. Hegedus (Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.; Harvard University, Boston; McLean Hospital, Belmont, Mass.), p. 192, 193.

EFFECT OF HYPEROXIA ON RED BLOOD CELL SURVIVAL IN THE RAT. H. A. Leon (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.), S. A. Landaw, and H. S. Winchell (California, University, Berkeley, Calif.), p. 194, 195.

HYPERBARIC PHYSIOLOGY. II.

LIMITATIONS OF VENTILATION IN A HYPERBARIC ENVIRONMENT. L. H. Wood, A. C. Bryan, and G. H. Koch (Canadian Forces Institute of Environmental Medicine, Toronto, Canada), p. 196, 197.

AVIATION PSYCHIATRY.

STATISTICAL DATA ON GROUNDING OF CREW MEMBERS IN AN AIRLINE DUE TO PSYCHIC DISORDERS. J. Lavernhe, C. Blanc, and J. Pasquet (Compagnie Nationale Air France, Paris, France), p. 198, 199.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIONS AND NEUROSES IN AVIATION MEDICINE. C. J. Blanc, E. Lafontaine, R. Lelion, and S. Geier (Compagnie Nationale Air France, Paris, France), p. 200, 201.

THE PREVENTION OF MISASSIGNMENTS AMONG VARIOUS AVIATION SPECIALTIES. R. K. Ambler, G. M. Rickus, Jr., and R. F. Booth (U.S. Naval Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.), p. 202, 203.

VESTIBULAR PHYSIOLOGY. III.

THE EFFECT OF GRAVITY ON CENTRAL AND VESTIBULAR EYE MOVEMENTS. W. J. Oosterveld (Amsterdam, Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands), p. 204, 205.

EFFECTS OF SUSTAINED ACCELERATION, CORIOLIS ACCELERATION AND BED REST ON PRECISION PSYCHOMOTOR CONTROL PERFORMANCE. W. E. Larsen, N. M. McFadden, and M. Sadoff (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.), p. 206, 207.

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT OF AIRCREW.

THE LOVELACE AEROMEDICAL EVALUATION OF TEST PILOTS - A TEN-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. R. L. Masters, S. Finkelstein, and R. R. Secrest (Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Albuquerque, N. Mex.), p. 208, 209.

DETECTION OF RESPIRATORY IMPAIRMENT IN PILOTS. G. F. Catlett and G. J. Kidera (United Air Lines, Inc., Chicago, Ill.), p. 210.

SEIGNIORITY LIST ASPECTS OF RENAL CALCULOSIS. S. Kušić (Jugoslavenski Aerotransport, Belgrade, Yugoslavia) and R. Rajšić (Vazduhoplovnomedicinski Institut, Zemun, Yugoslavia), p. 211, 212.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN AIRLINE STEWARDS. R. L. Green (Air Corporations Joint Medical Service, London, England), p. 213, 214.

VISION. II.

ASTRONAUT PERFORMANCE IN THE IN-SPACE VISUAL ENVIRONMENT. W. K. Kincaid, Jr. and S. Seidenstein (Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif.), p. 215, 216.

EYE HAZARDS FOR MILITARY MEN. D. N. Farrer (USAF, Aeromedical Research Laboratory, Holloman AFB, N. Mex.) and E. S. Graham (Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.), p. 217, 218.

OPHTHALMIC HAZARDS OF MICROWAVE AND LASER ENVIRONMENTS. M. M. Zaret (Zaret Foundation, Inc.), p. 219, 220.

BIOMONITORING.

A BIOENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MONITORING APOLLO MANNED SPACE FLIGHT. K. N. Beers (USAF, Washington, D.C.; NASA, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex.), p. 221, 222.

APOLLO BIOINSTRUMENTATION SYSTEM OPERATIONAL APPLICATIONS. S. L. Pool (NASA, Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex.), p. 223, 224.

CREW REQUIREMENTS FOR ON-ORBIT MEDICAL MEASUREMENT SYSTEM DESIGN. H. T. Fisher (Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Sunnyvale, Calif.), p. 225, 226.

AROUSAL LEVEL THEORY AND AEROSPACE MEDICAL RESEARCH. R. L. Hilgendorf (USAF, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio), p. 227, 228.

ISOLATION, TIME PERCEPTION AND PHYSIOLOGY. B. K. Schwartz (Bunker-Ramo Corp., Oakbrook, Ill.), p. 229, 230.

BIOPHYSICS.

SUPPRESSION OF APPETITIVE VIGILANCE BEHAVIOR IN SAIMIRI SCIUREUS BY INTENSE DC ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS. J. S. Thach, Jr. (U.S. Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.), p. 231, 232.

A CLOSED LOOP LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING METABOLIC GASES PRODUCED BY SMALL ANIMALS. A. E. Binks, N. L. Bonatucci, and R. M. Ross (General Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.), p. 233, 234.

DETERMINATION OF CENTERS OF GRAVITY OF INFANTS. J. J. Swearingen, J. M. Badgley, G. E. Braden, and T. F. Wallace (Federal Aviation Administration, Oklahoma City, Okla.), p. 235, 236.

CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED SPINAL ABNORMALITIES IN NAVAL FLIGHT STUDENTS. P. C. Gregg (U.S. Naval Aviation Medical Center, Pensacola, Fla.), p. 237, 238.

DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE AS AN AID IN WHOLE ANIMAL PRESERVATION. G. J. Goble and J. T. Wilson, Jr. (Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Palo Alto, Calif.), p. 239, 240.

A69-32070

SATELLITE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL DATA FOR REAL-TIME ANALYSIS [TRANSMISSION DE DONNEES ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIQUES PAR SATELLITE POUR ANALYSE EN TEMPS REEL].

C. Gaudreau, F. Neel (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Institut Blaise Pascal, Laboratoire de Recherches Avancées en Moyens Informatiques, Paris, France), J. Thouvenot (Orléans, Université, Faculté Mixte de Médecine et de Pharmacie, Tours, France), and A. Martin (Centre Hospitalier Régional, Service de Psychiatrie, Tours, France).

L'Aéronautique et l'Astronautique, no. 10, 1969, p. 32-36. In French.

Results of an experiment conducted in real-time processing of medical data by a computer center. Two sets of data were processed: (1) telex transmission at 50 bauds from Tours to Paris of electrophysiological numerical cardiological data, and (2) a new type of electrophysiological data called an "electrosplanchnogram," or a recording of visceral abdominal activity, primarily of the digestive tract. The importance of such transmissions by teletype as an aid to medical observation and diagnosis is discussed. B.H.

A69-32435

SPACE CRAFT STERILIZATION.

Philip R. Austin.

Contamination Control, vol. 8, June 1969, p. 9-12.

Discussion of planetary quarantine constraints established by NASA to ensure a low probability of contamination resulting from extraterrestrial biological exploration. Four prime sources of contamination are considered: (1) the launch vehicle, (2) the planetary vehicle, (3) the orbiting spacecraft, and (4) the sterilized lander capsule. Contamination probability equations suitable for use with planetary missions are given, and sterilization procedures for planetary landing vehicles are outlined. Analytic concepts for establishing sterilization process parameters are shown to be feasible, although the exact quantitative relationship between particulate contamination levels and microbial contamination levels has not yet been established.

B. H.

A69-32444

TIME-ZONE EFFECTS.

Peter V. Siegel, Siegfried J. Gerathwohl, and Stanley R. Mohler (Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D. C.).

(American Association for the Advancement of Science, Meeting, New York, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1967.)Science, vol. 164, June 13, 1969, p. 1249-1255. 51 refs.

Discussion of the adverse effects of disrupted circadian rhythms during long-distance air flights. Different circadian physiological cycles are described together with the effects of shifts in the light-dark ratio. Circadian-rhythm desynchronization in air crews is studied, and a time-zone nomograph is given. Methods are considered for lessening the effects of desynchronization in circadian periodicities.

G. R.

A69-32447 *

CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN MAMMALIAN BODY TEMPERATURE ENTRAINMENT BY CYCLIC PRESSURE CHANGES.

Page Hayden and Robert G. Lindberg (Northrop Corp., Northrop Corporate Laboratories, Medical Systems Laboratory, Hawthorne, Calif.).

Science, vol. 164, June 13, 1969, p. 1288, 1289. 21 refs.

Contract No. NASw-812.

Investigation of the effect of pressure cycles on the circadian rhythm in the body temperature of pocket mice (*Perognathus longimembris*). It was found that a 24-hr cycle of pressure can act as a zeitgeber to entrain the endogenous circadian rhythm of body temperature in pocket mice under constant conditions of environmental temperature and light.

G. R.

A69-32448

DARK ADAPTATION - AN INTEROCULAR LIGHT-ADAPTATION EFFECT.

Theron G. Lansford (Tri-State College, Angola, Ind.) and Howard D. Baker (Florida State University, Dept. of Psychology, Tallahassee, Fla.).

Science, vol. 164, June 13, 1969, p. 1307-1309. 8 refs.

NSF Grant No. GY-2378.

Study of adaptation to darkness showing that the light adaptation in one eye appears to increase the rate of subsequent dark adaptation in the other eye. Presentation of light to the left eye simultaneously with adaptation of the right eye to light may accelerate dark adaptation in the right eye. The result is that the rod-cone-break and the final threshold of the rods are achieved earlier than when the right eye alone is adapted to light.

G. R.

A69-32605

NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR REACTIONS [NERVNYE MEKHAENZIMY VESTIBULIARNYKH REAKTSII].

A. N. Razumeev and A. A. Shipov.

Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka (Problemy Kosmicheskoi Biologii. Volume 10), 1969. 343 p. 451 refs. In Russian.

This volume, another in the series of "Problems in Space Biology," examines the advances which have been made during the past few years in electrophysiological investigations of the individual links of the vestibular analyzer tracts, the interaction between the vestibular analyzer subsystems, the nature of the receptor pulses, and the behavior of these pulses during the passage through the vestibular tract. Particular attention is given to the mathematical description of the principles of operation of the peripheral sections of the vestibular analyzer, the modeling of the activity of the oculomotor apparatus, and the mathematical treatment of the changes in neuron rhythmicity in various regions of the cerebral cortex and subcortical formations associated with irritations of the vestibular apparatus. The book is intended to serve physiologists, otolaryngologists, and engineers dealing with the modeling of physiological functions.

V. P.

A69-32764 #

A STATUS REPORT ON COMMUNITY NUISANCE.

G. P. Sallee (American Airlines, Inc., New York, N. Y.).

American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Propulsion Joint Specialist Conference, 5th, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo., June 9-13, 1969, Paper 69-489. 10 p. Members, \$1.00; nonmembers, \$1.50.

Discussion of what is being done today and what is planned for the future to alleviate the noise problem and reduce the level of smoke emission from aircraft engines. Work being done at American Airlines to reduce the level of noise to which communities surrounding airports are exposed is described. As an example, the takeoff noise abatement procedures put into use at a major New York airport are discussed. Economic and performance penalties imposed by noise reduction programs and airline participation in various airline/industry/government noise abatement activities are discussed. The activities of the airlines and the aircraft engine manufacturers in reducing the levels of smoke emission are described. The status of current efforts to reduce smoke emissions is reviewed for current and future aircraft.

(Author)

A69-32788

THE EFFECTS OF HIGH INTENSITY LIGHT ADAPTATION ON ELECTRONIC DISPLAY VISIBILITY.

James Ketchel (Kaiser Aerospace and Electronics Corp., Palo Alto, Calif.).

Information Display, vol. 6, May-June 1969, p. 71-76. 20 refs.

Investigation of the effects of high intensity light adaptation on the visibility of a raster scan, television type, avionic display. The objective of the study was to find out what minimum values of display luminance and contrast a pilot needs to overcome adaptation to high-intensity sky luminance. Two separate studies were conducted, each of which used 24 subjects. The first aimed at determining what levels of symbol luminance are required to yield zero latency times, given certain experimental conditions. The second experiment attempted to determine what levels of contrast are required to yield zero latency times under a different set of treatments.

G. R.

A69-32810 *

ORTHOSTATIC INTOLERANCE AFTER ARTIFICIAL HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION IN PHYSICALLY FIT SUBJECTS.

J. E. Greenleaf and J. S. Bosco (NASA, Ames Research Center, Biotechnology Div., Moffett Field, Calif.).

Nature, vol. 222, May 31, 1969, p. 891. 5 refs.

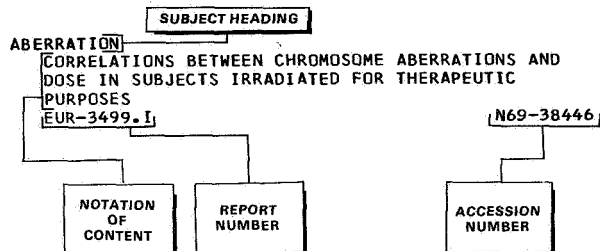
Experimental study of the effects of artificial heat acclimatization on orthostatic tolerance in men exposed to the combined stresses of heat, exercise, and dehydration. Three out of four test persons showed marked orthostatic intolerance, although analysis of fluid losses and levels of total body dehydration does not reasonably explain the effect.

P. G.

Subject Index

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / a continuing bibliography SEPTEMBER 1969

Typical Subject Index Listing



The Notation of Content (NOC), rather than the title of the document, is used to provide a more exact description of the subject matter. The NASA or AIAA accession number is included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section of this supplement. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

A

- ACCELERATION TOLERANCE**
PHYSICAL EXERCISES TO INCREASE COSMONAUT SPACE ENVIRONMENT TOLERANCE, DISCUSSING EFFECTS OF ACCELERATION, ALTITUDE AND HYPOXIA
A69-31460
- ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ACCELERATION TOLERANCE OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL SUBJECTS
AD-684450 N69-28297
- ACCEPTABILITY**
EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC LENS IN US ARMY AVIATION
AD-684371 N69-29582
- ACCLIMATIZATION**
ARTIFICIAL HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION EFFECT ON ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE IN MAN EXPOSED TO STRESSES OF HEAT, EXERCISE AND DEHYDRATION
A69-32810
- PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE, ACCLIMATIZATION, AND PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS
JPRS-47746 N69-27670
- ACETIC ACID**
DIETHYLENTRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
CEA-R-3735 N69-30091
- ACTIVITY (BIOLOGY)**
INTEGRATED DEVICE TO DETECT BIOLOGICAL GROWTH AND CATABOLIC AND ANABOLIC ACTIVITY IN EXTRATERRESTRIAL EXPLORATION
A69-31306
- ACTIVITY CYCLES (BIOLOGY)**
LATENT DESYNCHRONOSIS, DISCUSSING LIFE SYSTEM AND DISTORTION, BODY RHYTHMS COORDINATION, CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS AND ADAPTATION TO NEW SYSTEM OF TIME
A69-31457
- ADAPTATION**
SITE DETERMINATION OF ADAPTATION IN HUMAN EYE AND ANALYSIS OF ELECTRORETINOGRAM
AD-684362 N69-29740
- ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE (ATP)**
N ADH STIMULATION OF ATP DEPENDENT CARBON DIOXIDE FIXATION IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF HYDROGENOMONAS FACILIS, CONSIDERING ALLOSTERIC REGULATION OF PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE ACTIVITY
A69-30036
- ADRENAL GLAND**
CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS
A69-31330
- ADRENERGICS**
CENTRAL ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS ROLE IN NEUROSECRETORY FUNCTION OF HYPOTHALAMO-HYPOPHYSIAL SYSTEM OF RABBITS UNDER TRANSVERSE ACCELERATIONS IN CENTRIFUGE
A69-30055
- ADSORPTIVITY**
IRRADIATED BLOOD PROTEINS ADSORPTIVITY BY HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD
AD-685402 N69-29609
- AERODYNAMIC HEATING**
SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION BY DESTRUCTIVE HEATING WITH THERMITE OR HIGH VELOCITY ENTRY FRICTION BEFORE ENTERING PLANET ATMOSPHERE
A69-31472
- AEROSOLS**
AIR POLLUTION AND CONTROL OF DUST, GASES, AND RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES
IPST-5308 N69-28051
- EQUIPMENT AND METHODS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING OF ATMOSPHERE
AD-680423 N69-28966
- AEROSPACE ENGINEERING**
REMOTE MANIPULATORS APPLICATIONS IN SPACE, DISCUSSING JOINT CONFIGURATIONS, MASTER-SLAVE SYSTEMS DESIGN, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ETC
A69-30187
- AEROSPACE ENVIRONMENTS**
RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN BIOSATELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES
A69-31321
- AEROSPACE MEDICINE**
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT, TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
A69-30753
- AEROSPACE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION - CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1969
A69-32008
- N ASA DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY STORED IN DATA BANK TRANSFERRED TO BIOINSTRUMENTATION PROBLEMS GENERATED AT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS
NASA-CR-101399 N69-28093
- MEDICAL STUDIES, SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES, AND PUBLICATIONS OF GERMAN AIR FORCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE DURING 1968
N69-28300
- AEROSPACE MEDICINE FOR IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS ON MAN DURING SPACE FLIGHT**
AD-685622 N69-29901
- AGE FACTOR**
REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS WITH AGE IN US AIR FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS
NASA-CR-99667 N69-28098
- AGING (BIOLOGY)**
MORTALITY KINETICS OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER, COMPARING EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE

AGRICULTURE

SUBJECT INDEX

SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING A69-30444

AGRICULTURE
 NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS ON PLANT MATERIAL COMPONENTS
 CEA-R-3636 N69-28637

APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY - PART 1
 AD-685458 N69-29954

APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY - PART 2
 AD-685419 N69-29955

AIR POLLUTION
 AIR POLLUTION AND CONTROL OF DUST, GASES, AND RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES
 IPST-5308 N69-28051

AIR POLLUTION, ITS EFFECTS, MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL
 RM-446 N69-29796

AIR SAMPLING
 AIR POLLUTION AND CONTROL OF DUST, GASES, AND RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES
 IPST-5308 N69-28051

AIR TRANSPORTATION
 AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY SAFETY RECORD AND VARIABLE STABILITY RESEARCH PLANES TO SIMULATE AIRCRAFT AIRBORNE BEHAVIOR AND HANDLING QUALITIES
 A69-30453

LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH DIFFERENT TIME ZONES, DISCUSSING CIRCADIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLES, LIGHT-DARK RATIO SHIFTS EFFECTS AND METHODS OF LESSENING DESYNCHRONIZATION EFFECTS
 A69-32444

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
 UNITED KINGDOM AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
 N69-30350

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS
 PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC FACTORS IN USAF AIRCRAFT MISHAPS INVOLVING GROUND EGRESS
 A69-30462

MEDICAL FACTORS IN GENERAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS IN UNITED STATES
 AM-69-2 N69-30166

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY
 AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY SAFETY RECORD AND VARIABLE STABILITY RESEARCH PLANES TO SIMULATE AIRCRAFT AIRBORNE BEHAVIOR AND HANDLING QUALITIES
 A69-30453

AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTS
 NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION DISPLAY IN AIRCRAFT, DISCUSSING MOVING MAP TECHNIQUE AND MECHANIZATION
 A69-30692

AIRCRAFT NOISE
 NOISE ABATEMENT AND SMOKE EMISSION REDUCTION FROM AIRCRAFT ENGINES
 AIAA PAPER 69-489 A69-32764

AIRCRAFT PILOTS
 FLIGHT STRESS EFFECTS ON CELL ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN BLOOD OF STARFIGHTER F 104 G PILOTS
 DLR-FB-69-14 N69-27747

AIRCRAFT SAFETY
 AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY SAFETY RECORD AND VARIABLE STABILITY RESEARCH PLANES TO SIMULATE AIRCRAFT AIRBORNE BEHAVIOR AND HANDLING QUALITIES
 A69-30453

AIRCRAFT STABILITY
 AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY SAFETY RECORD AND VARIABLE STABILITY RESEARCH PLANES TO SIMULATE AIRCRAFT AIRBORNE BEHAVIOR AND HANDLING QUALITIES
 A69-30453

ALGAE
 MANGANESE DEFICIENCY EFFECT ON GROWTH AND

CHLOROPHYLL CONTENT OF ALGAE WITH AND WITHOUT HYDROGENASE A69-31551

ALLERGIC DISEASES
 IRRITANT AND ALLERGIC POTENTIALS OF FIREPROOF PAPER FOR SPACE FLIGHT USE EVALUATED ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL SKINS
 NASA-CR-101731 N69-29644

ALTITUDE ACCLIMATIZATION
 PHYSICAL EXERCISES TO INCREASE COSMONAUT SPACE ENVIRONMENT TOLERANCE, DISCUSSING EFFECTS OF ACCELERATION, ALTITUDE AND HYPOXIA
 A69-31460

PULMONARY VENTILATION IN RESTING PERSONNEL OF ANTARCTIC GROUND STATION N69-28106

ALUMINUM COMPOUNDS
 THERMOLUMINESCENT ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE GLASSES FOR PERSONNEL NEUTRON DOSIMETER
 NLL-RTS-3877 N69-28080

AMINO ACIDS
 RADIATION EFFECTS ON URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE AMINO ACIDS IN RABBIT
 CEA-CONF-1172 N69-29119

AMPHIBIA
 EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED MICROCEPHALY IN CAUDATA
 NASA-TT-F-12154 N69-29259

CONSTRICTION AND SECTIONING EXPERIMENTS WITH ANURAN EMBRYOS TO STUDY FORMATION AND GROWTH
 NASA-TT-F-12153 N69-29272

ANESTHETICS
 HUMAN PERFORMANCES IN TRAFFIC AFTER DOSAGES OF ANALGETIC, ANESTHETIC, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS COMPARED WITH ETHYL ALCOHOL
 DLR-FB-69-10 N69-27736

ANGLE OF ATTACK
 ANGLE OF ATTACK INDICATOR FOR REQUIRED INSTRUMENT FLIGHT TRAINING OF AIRCRAFT PILOTS
 FAA-DS-69-6 N69-29984

ANIMALS
 DYNAMIC DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS OF DRIED PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIMENS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES YIELDING DISCRETE DECOMPOSITION PEAKS OF EXOTHERMIC TYPE
 A69-31000

SYNAPTIC CONFIGURATIONS IN NEUROPIIL OF PLANARIAN DUGESIA DOROTOCEPHALA BRAIN, DISCUSSING NEUROTRANSMITTERS AT PHYLETIC LEVEL
 A69-31555

MACROMOLECULAR RING SHAPED COMPONENTS CORRESPONDING TO HEMAGGLUTININ STUDIED IN LIMULUS POLYPHEMUS HEMOLYMPH BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
 A69-31864

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ACCELERATION TOLERANCE OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL SUBJECTS
 AD-684450 N69-28297

ANTARCTIC REGIONS
 STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF MARS
 A69-31552

PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE, ACCLIMATIZATION, AND PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS
 JPRS-47746 N69-27670

PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE AND ACCLIMITIZATION FOR ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS
 N69-27671

SOVIET MEDICAL RESEARCH ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ANTARCTIC ACCLIMATIZATION
 N69-27672

BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
 JPRS-47626 N69-28103

PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES AND BIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF

SUBJECT INDEX

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- HUMAN BODY DURING ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS N69-28104
- PULMONARY VENTILATION IN RESTING PERSONNEL OF ANTARCTIC GROUND STATION N69-28106
- HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS N69-28107
- APOLLO PROJECT**
THERMAL VACUUM / TV/ MANNED TEST OPERATIONS RELATED TO APOLLO LUNAR MODULE IN SIMULATED SPACE ENVIRONMENT A69-30394
- ARCTIC REGIONS**
PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE, ACCLIMATIZATION, AND PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS JPRS-47746 N69-27670
- ARMED FORCES**
REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS WITH AGE IN US AIR FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS NASA-CR-99667 N69-28098
- ARTERIES**
TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTENSION, TORSION, AND AXIAL WAVES IN ARTERIES NASA-CR-101582 N69-29347
- ARTHROPODS**
CHRONIC GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON SEGMENT COMPOSITION OF GRANITE OUTCROP ECOSYSTEMS ORO-2412-18 N69-28956
- ARTIFICIAL GRAVITY**
WEIGHTLESSNESS PROBLEMS, DISCUSSING ARTIFICIAL GRAVITATION ON SPACECRAFT AND ASTRONAUT EXPERIENCES A69-31930
- ASTRONAUT PERFORMANCE**
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT, TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS A69-30753
- WEIGHTLESSNESS PROBLEMS, DISCUSSING ARTIFICIAL GRAVITATION ON SPACECRAFT AND ASTRONAUT EXPERIENCES A69-31930
- PREDICTING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN SPACE ENVIRONMENTS NASA-CR-1370 N69-30168
- ASTRONAUT TRAINING**
PHYSICAL EXERCISES TO INCREASE COSMONAUT SPACE ENVIRONMENT TOLERANCE, DISCUSSING EFFECTS OF ACCELERATION, ALTITUDE AND HYPOXIA A69-31460
- ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION**
EQUIPMENT AND METHODS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING OF ATMOSPHERE AD-680423 N69-28966
- ATMOSPHERIC ENTRY**
SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION BY DESTRUCTIVE HEATING WITH THERMITE OR HIGH VELOCITY ENTRY FRICTION BEFORE ENTERING PLANET ATMOSPHERE A69-31472
- ATTITUDE INDICATORS**
ANGLE OF ATTACK INDICATOR FOR REQUIRED INSTRUMENT FLIGHT TRAINING OF AIRCRAFT PILOTS FAA-DS-69-6 N69-29984
- AUDITORY PERCEPTION**
PITCH PERCEPTION IN WHITE NOISE MASK AD-684775 N69-29056
- AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND HELIUM-SPEECH AD-684773 N69-29057
- AUDITORY STIMULI**
THRESHOLD SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS FOR STAPEDIUS MUSCLE REFLEX IN RESPONSE TO AUDITORY STIMULI IN NORMAL HUMAN EARS AD-684774 N69-29058
- AUTOCORRELATION**
APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS JPRS-48079 N69-27601
- USE OF AUTOCORRELATION AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN EVALUATION OF CARDIAC RHYTHM N69-27602
- AUTOMATA THEORY**
MEMORY REQUIREMENTS OF TWO-WAY VERSUS ONE-WAY AUTOMATA AD-684841 N69-30217
- AUTOMATIC CONTROL**
DESIGN OF DECISION SYSTEM IN COMMAND-CONTROL SIMULATION AD-684548 N69-29174
- AVIONICS**
HIGH INTENSITY LIGHT ADAPTATION EFFECTS ON VISIBILITY OF RASTER SCAN, TV TYPE AND AVIONIC DISPLAYS FOR SYMBOL LUMINANCE NEEDS A69-32788
- AXIAL STRESS**
TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTENSION, TORSION, AND AXIAL WAVES IN ARTERIES NASA-CR-101582 N69-29347
- B**
- BABOONS**
IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP BELT RESTRAINT FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907
- BACILLUS**
DEFECTIVE BACTERIOPHAGE PB5H IN BACILLUS SUBTILIS AFTER MITOMYCIN C TREATMENT, SHOWING DNA SYNTHESIS AND MARKER FREQUENCY CHANGE A69-30446
- MOISTURE EFFECTS ON BACILLUS SUBTILIS VAR. NIGER SPORES NASA-CR-101471 N69-28642
- BACTERIA**
HIGH VACUUM EFFECTS ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN BACTERIA AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENZYMES A69-31354
- EQUIPMENT AND METHODS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING OF ATMOSPHERE AD-680423 N69-28966
- MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF PREDATOR EFFECT ON BACTERIA GROWTH NASA-CR-101669 N69-30085
- BACTERIOLOGY**
OXYGEN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS ON PSEUDOMONAS SACCHAROPHILA, DISCUSSING SUCROSE UPTAKE, LIPID SYNTHESIS AND POLYSACCHARIDE FORMATION A69-31045
- BACTERIOPHAGES**
DEFECTIVE BACTERIOPHAGE PB5H IN BACILLUS SUBTILIS AFTER MITOMYCIN C TREATMENT, SHOWING DNA SYNTHESIS AND MARKER FREQUENCY CHANGE A69-30446
- BETLES**
CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN DERMESTID BEETLES TROGODERMA GLABRUM HERBST AS RESPONSE TO COMPULSORY CONSTANT LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS A69-31469
- BEHAVIOR**
BEHAVIOR OF SMALL MAMMALS AT LOW BODY TEMPERATURES AD-684477 N69-28924
- ROLE OF CORTICO-SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES IN RATS AND MONKEYS IN ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING AD-684734 N69-29896
- BIBLIOGRAPHIES**
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ACCELERATION TOLERANCE OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL SUBJECTS

BIOASSAY

SUBJECT INDEX

AD-684450 N69-28297
LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLEEP /CEREBRAL
ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA N69-28352

LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHYLATION OF DNA AND ITS
BIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS NLL-RTS-4991 N69-28921

BIOASSAY
STERILIZATION ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY
/ SADL/ QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING ACCORDING TO NASA
PLANETARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS A69-31123

BIOASTRONAUTICS
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE GENERATED
TECHNOLOGY NASA-CR-101446 N69-28519

SPACE FLIGHT EFFECTS ON BONE DEMINERALIZATION OF
GEMINI 4, 5, AND 7 CREWS STUDIED BY X RAY
DENSITOMETRY NASA-CR-99696 N69-29372

BIODYNAMICS
HUMAN LOCOMOTION ANALYSIS, MEASURING METABOLIC
EXPENDITURE AND MECHANICAL ENERGY LEVELS OF
PRINCIPAL BODY SEGMENTS DURING WALKING A69-30587

BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION PROCESSING USING HOLOGRAM
PRINCIPLE JPRS-48186 N69-29747

BIOELECTRICITY
SYNAPTIC CONFIGURATIONS IN NEUROPILO OF PLANARIAN
DUGESIA DOROTOCEPHALA BRAIN, DISCUSSING
NEUROTRANSMITTERS AT PHYLETIC LEVEL A69-31555

BIOINSTRUMENTATION
PYROELECTRIC CONDUCTOR SENSORS PERMITTING
CONTINUOUS MEASURING AND RECORDING OF AIR INHALED
DURING CHOSEN TIME INTERVALS A69-31230

N ASA DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY STORED IN DATA BANK
TRANSFERRED TO BIOINSTRUMENTATION PROBLEMS
GENERATED AT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS
NASA-CR-101399 N69-28093

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS
WEIGHTLESSNESS AND VIBRATION EFFECTS ON SOFT RED
WINTER WHEAT SEEDLINGS A69-31368

BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN
ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
JPRS-47626 N69-28103

AIR POLLUTION, ITS EFFECTS, MEASUREMENT AND
CONTROL RM-446 N69-29796

BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION
LIFE DETECTION FOR SPACE MISSIONS BASED ON
DETECTING OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES
BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INVOLVING DIASTEREOMERIC
ESTERS SYNTHESIS A69-31315

LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHYLATION OF DNA AND ITS
BIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS NLL-RTS-4991 N69-28921

BIOLOGY
CONFERENCE ON RADIOELECTRONICS APPLICATIONS IN
BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE AD-685373 N69-29841

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM,
ULTRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
NASA-CR-101583 N69-30114

BIOFLUORESCENCE
BIOCHEMILUMINESCENT LUMINOL-PEROXIDE REACTION TO
DETECT IRON PORPHYRIN PROTEINS IN MICROORGANISMS
FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE SEARCH, DISCUSSING
REACTION KINETICS A69-31325

BIOMETRICS
BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION PROCESSING USING HOLOGRAM
PRINCIPLE JPRS-48186 N69-29747

BIOPAKS
TOXICITY OF PLASTIC HARDWARE CONTAINING BIOLOGICAL
SPACE FLIGHT EXPERIMENT NASA-TM-X-1818 N69-29723

BIOSELLITE 2
RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN
BIOSELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON
SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND
CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES A69-31321

BIO SYNTHESIS
DEFECTIVE BACTERIOPHAGE PBSH IN BACILLUS
SUBTILIS AFTER MITOMYCIN C TREATMENT, SHOWING
DNA SYNTHESIS AND MARKER FREQUENCY CHANGE A69-30446

LITERATURE SURVEY ON PROPERTIES OF MICROBIOLOGICAL
SYNTHESIS OF PROTEIN SUBSTANCES FROM PETROLEUM
HYDROCARBONS JPRS-48150 N69-29789

BIOTECHNOLOGY
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY NASA-CR-101383 N69-28726

BIOTELEMETRY
MULTICHANNEL TELEMETRY SYSTEM FOR CHRONIC
IMPLANTATION IN ANIMALS TO MONITOR PHYSIOLOGICAL
PARAMETERS A69-31044

TELEMETRY TECHNIQUES, BASED ON PULSE RATE
MEASUREMENTS, PERMITTING CONTINUOUS EXAMINATION OF
HUMANS UNDER NATURAL WORKING CONDITIONS A69-31228

BLOOD PRESSURE TELEMETRY OF PILOT DURING FLIGHT
INCLUDING DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL
RELATIONS A69-31229

LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN
PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR A69-31231

COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF EEG RECORDING, PRESENTING
MODEL STUDIES UNDER REST AND PERFORMANCE
CONDITIONS A69-31232

E EG AND PILOTS FLIGHT PERFORMANCE RELATIONS,
DISCUSSING IN-FLIGHT TELEMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FROM
GROUND STATION A69-31233

MINIATURE TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION OF
ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN NERVE CELLS
NASA-CR-101403 N69-27913

SOVIET MONOGRAPHS ON SPACE PHYSIOLOGY
AD-684602 N69-28534

BISMUTH
RADIO SENSITIZATION OF MICE BY DIGESTIVE
ABSORPTION OF BISMUTH
CEA-R-3689 N69-27866

BLOOD
FLIGHT STRESS EFFECTS ON CELL ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN
BLOOD OF STARFIGHTER F 104 G PILOTS
DLR²-FB-69-14 N69-27747

IRRADIATED BLOOD PROTEINS ADSORPTIVITY BY
HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD
AD-685402 N69-29609

STUDY OF MAMMALIAN BLOOD TO DETERMINE GLUCOSE
LEVELS AND THE EFFECTS OF POLYCYTHEMIA AND
HYPEROXIA NASA-CR-101670 N69-29943

BLOOD PRESSURE
BLOOD PRESSURE TELEMETRY OF PILOT DURING FLIGHT
INCLUDING DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL
RELATIONS A69-31229

SUBJECT INDEX

CEREBRAL CORTEX

- BLOOD VESSELS**
EFFECTS OF VISCOSITY AND EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS ON WAVE TRANSMISSION IN BLOOD VESSELS N69-29466
- BODY FLUIDS**
SWEAT LOSS AND FLUID INTAKE OF MINE WORKERS AND INDUSTRIAL LABORERS NASA-TT-F-12313 N69-30274
- BODY TEMPERATURE**
LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS, DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS A69-31336
DIURNAL PRESSURE CYCLES FOUND AS ZEITGEBER TO ENTRAIN BODY TEMPERATURE ENDOGENOUS CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN POCKET MICE UNDER CONSTANT ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT A69-32447
REDUCED BODY TEMPERATURE BY USING COOLING HOOD IN HOT-HUMID ENVIRONMENTS AD-684582 N69-28546
BEHAVIOR OF SMALL MAMMALS AT LOW BODY TEMPERATURES AD-684477 N69-28924
- BODY WEIGHT**
VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS A69-30754
- BONES**
DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MESOTHOORIUM 228 EFFECTS ON BONE TISSUE NRC-TT-1355 N69-28037
SPACE FLIGHT EFFECTS ON BONE DEMINERALIZATION OF GEMINI 4, 5, AND 7 CREWS STUDIED BY X RAY DENSITOMETRY NASA-CR-99696 N69-29372
- BRAIN**
SYNAPTIC CONFIGURATIONS IN NEUROPIIL OF PLANARIAN DUGESIA DOROTOCEPHALA BRAIN, DISCUSSING NEUROTRANSMITTERS AT PHYLETIC LEVEL A69-31555
MINIATURE TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN NERVE CELLS NASA-CR-101403 N69-27913
MAMMALIAN BRAIN VIABILITY IN CRYOGENIC, PERFUSED STATE AD-684957 N69-29610
NATURE AND ANALYSIS OF VISUAL PERCEPTIONS NASA-TT-F-12101 N69-29649
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS TO SELECTIVELY STIMULATE DESIRED POINT IN BRAIN AD-685644 N69-30255
- BRIGHTNESS**
BROCA- SULZER EFFECT OF SIGNAL LIGHT BRIGHTNESS FAA-AM-68-27 N69-29847
- BULBS**
VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS A69-30754
- C**
- CALCIUM METABOLISM**
CALCIUM MOBILIZATION CONTROL BY ADEQUATE CALCIUM INTAKE AND PROGRAMMED EXERCISE DURING SPACE FLIGHT SUGGESTED FROM METABOLIC BALANCE DATA A69-31468
- CARBON DIOXIDE**
N ADH STIMULATION OF ATP DEPENDENT CARBON DIOXIDE FIXATION IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF HYDROGENOMONAS FACILIS, CONSIDERING ALLOSTERIC REGULATION OF PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE ACTIVITY A69-30036
MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION, EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471
- SOLID ELECTROLYTE ELECTROLYSIS OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND WATER AS OXYGEN REGENERATION SYSTEM FOR LONG MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS NASA-CR-1359 N69-28099
- RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE AD-685271 N69-29627
- CARDIAC VENTRICLES**
MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND DIRECT IN VIVO DISTENSIBILITY DETERMINATION OF LEFT VENTRICLE OF CANINE HEART NASA-CR-101581 N69-29619
- CARDIOLOGY**
APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS JPRS-48079 N69-27601
USE OF AUTOCORRELATION AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN EVALUATION OF CARDIAC RHYTHM N69-27602
- CARTILAGE**
INVERTEBRATE ENDOSKELETAL CARTILAGE AND CARTILAGE-LIKE TISSUES OCCURRENCE AND NATURE, DISCUSSING CELLULAR TISSUES AND ORIGIN A69-30412
- CATHETERIZATION**
PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSAYS, CONDITIONED LEARNING TASKS, AND VISUOMOTOR TRACKING USING CHIMPANZEES IN SIMULATED ORBIT NASA-CR-101447 N69-28241
- CATS**
HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF DEPHOSPHORYLATING ENZYME DISTRIBUTION IN MUSCLE SPINDLE CAPSULE OF GUINEA PIG THIGH MUSCLES AND CAT CALF MUSCLES A69-30406
COMPARISON OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC NYSTAGMUS IN CAT AND MAN AD-684346 N69-28853
MAMMALIAN BRAIN VIABILITY IN CRYOGENIC, PERFUSED STATE AD-684957 N69-29610
- CELL DIVISION**
CONSTRICTION AND SECTIONING EXPERIMENTS WITH ANURAN EMBRYOS TO STUDY FORMATION AND GROWTH NASA-TT-F-12153 N69-29272
- CELLS (BIOLOGY)**
INVERTEBRATE ENDOSKELETAL CARTILAGE AND CARTILAGE-LIKE TISSUES OCCURRENCE AND NATURE, DISCUSSING CELLULAR TISSUES AND ORIGIN A69-30412
CONTINUOUS CULTURE DEVICE FOR CONTROLLED GROWTH OF EUGLA GRACILIS A69-30445
FLIGHT STRESS EFFECTS ON CELL ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN BLOOD OF STARFIGHTER F 104 G PILOTS DLR-FB-69-14 N69-27747
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATES OF BEAN AND LETTUCE CELLS IN DIFFERING SUSPENSION CULTURE MEDIA AD-684610 N69-28978
MAMMALIAN BRAIN VIABILITY IN CRYOGENIC, PERFUSED STATE AD-684957 N69-29610
- CENTRIFUGING STRESS**
CENTRAL ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS ROLE IN NEUROSECRETORY FUNCTION OF HYPOTHALAMO-HYPOPHYSIAL SYSTEM OF RABBITS UNDER TRANSVERSE ACCELERATIONS IN CENTRIFUGE A69-30055
- CEREBRAL CORTEX**
SOVIET BOOK ON NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR REACTIONS EMPHASIZING MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION, NEURORHYTHMIC CHANGES IN CEREBRAL CORTEX AND OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY MODELING A69-32605

CEREBRUM

SUBJECT INDEX

- ROLE OF CORTICO-SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES IN RATS AND MONKEYS IN ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING
AD-684734 N69-29896
- CEREBRUM
LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLEEP /CEREBRAL ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA
N69-28352
- CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
SUGARS IDENTIFICATION AS TRIFLUOETHYLACETYL POLYOL DERIVATIVES BY GAS-LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY
A69-31539
- STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF MARS
A69-31552
- CHEMICAL BONDS
MEASURED INFRARED ABSORPTION SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL BONDS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
AD-684139 N69-28955
- CHEMICAL ELEMENTS
NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS ON PLANT MATERIAL COMPONENTS
CEA-R-3636 N69-28637
- CHEMILUMINESCENCE
BIOCHEMILUMINESCENT LUMINOL-PEROXIDE REACTION TO DETECT IRON PORPHYRIN PROTEINS IN MICROORGANISMS FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE SEARCH, DISCUSSING REACTION KINETICS
A69-31325
- CHEMOTHERAPY
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT, TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
A69-30753
- CHIMPANZEES
PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSAYS, CONDITIONED LEARNING TASKS, AND VISUOMOTOR TRACKING USING CHIMPANZEES IN SIMULATED ORBIT
NASA-CR-101447 N69-28241
- CHLOROPHYLLS
MANGANESE DEFICIENCY EFFECT ON GROWTH AND CHLOROPHYLL CONTENT OF ALGAE WITH AND WITHOUT HYDROGENASE
A69-31551
- CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS
CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS
A69-31330
- LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS, DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS
A69-31336
- LATENT DESYNCHRONOSIS, DISCUSSING LIFE SYSTEM AND DISTORTION, BODY RHYTHMS COORDINATION, CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS AND ADAPTATION TO NEW SYSTEM OF TIME
A69-31457
- DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION
A69-31458
- ALTERNATING ELECTRIC FIELD EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MEN, DISCUSSING PERIOD SHORTENING AND INTERNAL DESYNCHRONIZATION
A69-31461
- CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN DERMESTID BEETLES TROGODERMA GLABRUM HERBST AS RESPONSE TO COMPULSORY CONSTANT LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS
A69-31469
- LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH DIFFERENT TIME ZONES, DISCUSSING CIRCADIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLES, LIGHT-DARK RATIO SHIFTS EFFECTS AND METHODS OF LESSENING DESYNCHRONIZATION EFFECTS
A69-32444
- DIURNAL PRESSURE CYCLES FOUND AS ZEITGEBER TO ENTRAIN BODY TEMPERATURE ENDOGENOUS CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN POCKET MICE UNDER CONSTANT ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT
A69-32447
- PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSAYS, CONDITIONED LEARNING TASKS, AND VISUOMOTOR TRACKING USING CHIMPANZEES IN SIMULATED ORBIT
NASA-CR-101447 N69-28241
- CLASSIFICATIONS
EXPERIMENTS IN DISCRIMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION
AD-684069 N69-29720
- CLINICAL MEDICINE
PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE, ACCLIMATIZATION, AND PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS
JPRS-47746 N69-27670
- SELECTION CRITERIA FOR POLAR EXPEDITION PERSONNEL
N69-27673
- COLD ACCLIMATIZATION
BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
JPRS-47626 N69-28103
- PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES AND BIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF HUMAN BODY DURING ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
N69-28104
- PULMONARY VENTILATION IN RESTING PERSONNEL OF ANTARCTIC GROUND STATION
N69-28106
- HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
N69-28107
- COLUMNS (PROCESS ENGINEERING)
INTERMITTENT PERCOLATION THROUGH POROUS MEDIA STUDIED FOR OXIDATION OF NITROGENOUS AND CARBONACEOUS ORGANIC MATTER IN URINE
NASA-CR-101280 N69-27781
- COMMAND AND CONTROL
DESIGN OF DECISION SYSTEM IN COMMAND-CONTROL SIMULATION
AD-684548 N69-29174
- COMMUNICATION SATELLITES
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPALNCHNOGRAM/ MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING
A69-32070
- COMPUTER PROGRAMMING
COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF EEG RECORDING, PRESENTING MODEL STUDIES UNDER REST AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS
A69-31232
- COMPUTER PROGRAMS
APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS
JPRS-48079 N69-27601
- F ORTRAN 4 COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR ANALYSIS AND CALCULATION OF DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULES
AD-680604 N69-28848
- CONDUCTORS
PYROELECTRIC CONDUCTOR SENSORS PERMITTING CONTINUOUS MEASURING AND RECORDING OF AIR INHALED DURING CHOSEN TIME INTERVALS
A69-31230
- CONFERENCES
AEROSPACE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION - CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1969
A69-32008
- CONFERENCE ON BIOMEDICAL PROBLEMS OF HYPOXIA AT HIGH TERRESTRIAL ALTITUDES'
AD-682731 N69-29147
- CONFERENCE ON RADIOELECTRONICS APPLICATIONS IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE
AD-685373 N69-29841
- CONFIDENCE
ITEM ANALYSIS BASED ON CONFIDENCE RESPONSES
AD-685182 N69-29612
- CONTACT DERMATITIS
IRRITANT AND ALLERGIC POTENTIALS OF FIREPROOF

SUBJECT INDEX

DOSAGE

PAPER FOR SPACE FLIGHT USE EVALUATED ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL SKINS NASA-CR-101731	N69-29644	CALCULATION OF DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULES AD-680604	N69-28848
CONTAMINATION CONTAMINATION CONTROL HANDBOOK NASA-CR-61264	N69-28593	DEMINEALIZING SPACE FLIGHT EFFECTS ON BONE DEMINEALIZATION OF GEMINI 4, 5, AND 7 CREWS STUDIED BY X RAY DENSITOMETRY NASA-CR-99696	N69-29372
CONTROL SIMULATION DESIGN OF DECISION SYSTEM IN COMMAND-CONTROL SIMULATION AD-684548	N69-29174	DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID DEFECTIVE BACTERIOPHAGE PB5H IN BACILLUS SUBTILIS AFTER MITOMYCIN C TREATMENT, SHOWING DNA SYNTHESIS AND MARKER FREQUENCY CHANGE	A69-30446
COOLING REDUCED BODY TEMPERATURE BY USING COOLING HOOD IN HOT-HUMID ENVIRONMENTS AD-684582	N69-28546	LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHYLATION OF DNA AND ITS BIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS NLL-RTS-4991	N69-28921
CRITERIA SELECTION CRITERIA FOR POLAR EXPEDITION PERSONNEL	N69-27673	DESTRUCTION SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION BY DESTRUCTIVE HEATING WITH THERMITE OR HIGH VELOCITY ENTRY FRICTION BEFORE ENTERING PLANET ATMOSPHERE	A69-31472
CRUDE OIL LITERATURE SURVEY ON PROPERTIES OF MICROBIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF PROTEIN SUBSTANCES FROM PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS JPRS-48150	N69-29789	DIAGNOSIS. APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS JPRS-48079	N69-27601
CRYOGENIC STORAGE MAMMALIAN BRAIN VIABILITY IN CRYOGENIC, PERFUSED STATE AD-684957	N69-29610	USE OF AUTOCORRELATION AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN EVALUATION OF CARDIAC RHYTHM	N69-27602
CULTURE TECHNIQUES CONTINUOUS CULTURE DEVICE FOR CONTROLLED GROWTH OF EUGLA GRACILIS	A69-30445	DIES DIES FOR IMPRINTING MICROSCOPIC LAGOON FIELDS IN PLASTIC SURFACES FOR USE IN CELL AND TISSUE CULTURE NASA-TN-D-5255	N69-29195
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATES OF BEAN AND LETTUCE CELLS IN DIFFERING SUSPENSION CULTURE MEDIA AD-684610	N69-28978	DIETS FOOD INTAKE CHANGES OF FEMALE RATS IN RESPONSE TO CHANGES IN ENERGY BALANCE, DISCUSSING STEROIDS AS PHYSIOLOGICAL TRACER	A69-30693
DIES FOR IMPRINTING MICROSCOPIC LAGOON FIELDS IN PLASTIC SURFACES FOR USE IN CELL AND TISSUE CULTURE NASA-TN-D-5255	N69-29195	DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS DYNAMIC DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS OF DRIED PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIMENS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES YIELDING DISCRETE DECOMPOSITION PEAKS OF EXOTHERMIC TYPE	A69-31000
CYTOLOGY OXYGEN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS ON PSEUDOMONAS SACCHAROPHILA, DISCUSSING SUCROSE UPTAKE, LIPID SYNTHESIS AND POLYSACCHARIDE FORMATION	A69-31045	DIFFUSION MAMMALIAN BRAIN VIABILITY IN CRYOGENIC, PERFUSED STATE AD-684957	N69-29610
D			
DARK ADAPTATION DARKNESS ADAPTATION, OBSERVING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT EYE	A69-32448	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED MICROCEPHALY IN CAUDATA NASA-TT-F-12154	N69-29259
DATA PROCESSING BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION PROCESSING USING HOLOGRAM PRINCIPLE JPRS-48186	N69-29747	DISEASES PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE AND ACCLIMITIZATION FOR ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS	N69-27671
DATA RECORDING COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF EEG RECORDING, PRESENTING MODEL STUDIES UNDER REST AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS	A69-31232	DISPLAY DEVICES NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION DISPLAY IN AIRCRAFT, DISCUSSING MOVING MAP TECHNIQUE AND MECHANIZATION	A69-30692
DATA STORAGE MEMORY REQUIREMENTS OF TWO-WAY VERSUS ONE-WAY AUTOMATA AD-684841	N69-30217	HIGH INTENSITY LIGHT ADAPTATION EFFECTS ON VISIBILITY OF RASTER SCAN, TV TYPE AND AVIONIC DISPLAYS FOR SYMBOL LUMINANCE NEEDS	A69-32788
DATA TRANSMISSION ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPALNCHNOGRAM/ MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING	A69-32070	DIURNAL VARIATIONS DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION	A69-31458
DECISION MAKING DESIGN OF DECISION SYSTEM IN COMMAND-CONTROL SIMULATION AD-684548	N69-29174	DOGS MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND DIRECT IN VIVO DISTENSIBILITY DETERMINATION OF LEFT VENTRICLE OF CANINE HEART NASA-CR-101581	N69-29619
DECISION MAKING IN GROUPS AD-684585	N69-29448	DOSAGE DOSE DISTRIBUTION FOLLOWING RADIOACTIVE RARE GAS INHALATION	
DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS F ORTRAN 4 COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR ANALYSIS AND			

DOSIMETERS

RD/B/N-1274 N69-28599

DOSIMETERS
DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MESOTHORIUM 228
EFFECTS ON BONE TISSUE
NRC-TT-1355 N69-28037

DRINKING
SWEAT LOSS AND FLUID INTAKE OF MINE WORKERS AND
INDUSTRIAL LABORERS
NASA-TT-F-12313 N69-30274

DROSOPHILA
MORTALITY KINETICS OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER,
COMPARING EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE
SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING A69-30444

DRY HEAT
DRY HEAT DESTRUCTION RATES FOR MICROORGANISMS
ENCAPSULATED IN AND ON SPACECRAFT HARDWARE,
CONCLUDING TEMPERATURE AND WATER CONDITIONS IN
SPORE AS MAJOR FACTORS A69-31444

SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION BY DESTRUCTIVE HEATING
WITH THERMITE OR HIGH VELOCITY ENTRY FRICTION
BEFORE ENTERING PLANET ATMOSPHERE A69-31472

DUST
AIR POLLUTION AND CONTROL OF DUST, GASES, AND
RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES
IPST-5308 N69-28051

E

EAR
THRESHOLD SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS FOR STAPEDIUS
MUSCLE REFLEX IN RESPONSE TO AUDITORY STIMULI IN
NORMAL HUMAN EARS
AD-684774 N69-29058

ECOLOGY
CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN DERMESTID BEETLES TROGDERMA
GLABRUM HERBST AS RESPONSE TO COMPULSORY CONSTANT
LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS A69-31469

EGRESS
PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC FACTORS IN USAF AIRCRAFT
MISHAPS INVOLVING GROUND EGRESS A69-30462

ELASTIC WAVES
TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTENSION,
TORSION, AND AXIAL WAVES IN ARTERIES
NASA-CR-101582 N69-29347

EFFECTS OF VISCOSITY AND EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS ON
WAVE TRANSMISSION IN BLOOD VESSELS N69-29466

ELECTRIC FIELDS
ALTERNATING ELECTRIC FIELD EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN
RHYTHMS IN MEN, DISCUSSING PERIOD SHORTENING AND
INTERNAL DESYNCHRONIZATION A69-31461

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF NOISE, AIR,
IONS, AND ELECTRIC FIELDS ON RATS N69-29360

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS TO SELECTIVELY STIMULATE
DESIRED POINT IN BRAIN
AD-685644 N69-30255

ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY
IRRADIATED BLOOD PROTEINS ADSORPTIVITY BY
HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD
AD-685402 N69-29609

ELECTROANESTHESIA
LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLEEP /CEREBRAL
ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA N69-28352

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY
SYNCHRONOUS CUMULATION FOR PREVENTION OF MOTION
INTERFERENCES DURING EKG INVESTIGATIONS
AD-685144 N69-30210

SUBJECT INDEX

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY
COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF EEG RECORDING, PRESENTING
MODEL STUDIES UNDER REST AND PERFORMANCE
CONDITIONS A69-31232

E EG AND PILOTS FLIGHT PERFORMANCE RELATIONS,
DISCUSSING IN-FLIGHT TELEMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FROM
GROUND STATION A69-31233

EFFECT OF NONLETHAL WHOLE-BODY GAMMA IRRADIATION
ON SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF ADULT
RABBITS
CEA-R-3693 N69-29986

ELECTROLYSIS
SOLID ELECTROLYTE ELECTROLYSIS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AND WATER AS OXYGEN REGENERATION SYSTEM FOR LONG
MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS
NASA-CR-1359 N69-28099

ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS TO SELECTIVELY STIMULATE
DESIRED POINT IN BRAIN
AD-685644 N69-30255

ELECTRON MICROSCOPES
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM,
ULTRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
NASA-CR-101583 N69-30114

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT
ELECTRONIC PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL TESTER FOR V/STOL
PILOTS
AD-684304 N69-28595

CONFERENCE ON RADIOELECTRONICS APPLICATIONS IN
BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE
AD-685373 N69-29841

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPLANCHNOGRAM/
MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM
FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING
A69-32070

SOVIET BOOK ON NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR
REACTIONS EMPHASIZING MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF
OPERATION, NEURORHYTHMIC CHANGES IN CEREBRAL
CORTEX AND OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY MODELING A69-32605

MINIATURE TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION OF
ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN NERVE CELLS
NASA-CR-101403 N69-27913

ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY
STILES- CRAWFORD EFFECT MEASUREMENTS BEFORE AND
FOLLOWING EYE MOVEMENTS TO DETERMINE RETINA
SHEARING DURING EYE MOVEMENTS A69-31035

SITE DETERMINATION OF ADAPTATION IN HUMAN EYE AND
ANALYSIS OF ELECTRORETINOGRAM
AD-684362 N69-29740

EMBRYOS
EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED MICROCEPHALY IN CAUDATA
NASA-TT-F-12154 N69-29259

CONSTRICTION AND SECTIONING EXPERIMENTS WITH
ANURAN EMBRYOS TO STUDY FORMATION AND GROWTH
NASA-TT-F-12153 N69-29272

EMOTIONAL FACTORS
BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN
ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
JPRS-47626 N69-28103

ENERGY ABSORPTION
QUALITY ASSURANCE IMPACT ENERGY ATTENUATION
TESTING OF U.S. ARMY FLYER PROTECTIVE HELMET,
CONSIDERING COMBINED INTERACTION OF SHELL, FOAM
LINER AND PLASTIC PADS A69-30851

ENERGY BUDGETS
FOOD INTAKE CHANGES OF FEMALE RATS IN RESPONSE TO
CHANGES IN ENERGY BALANCE, DISCUSSING STEROIDS AS
PHYSIOLOGICAL TRACER A69-30693

SUBJECT INDEX

FLIGHT FITNESS

- ENERGY LEVELS**
HUMAN LOCOMOTION ANALYSIS, MEASURING METABOLIC EXPENDITURE AND MECHANICAL ENERGY LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL BODY SEGMENTS DURING WALKING A69-30587
- ENVIRONMENT MODELS**
SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE OF TRITIATED WATER BETWEEN MITE AND SURROUNDING VAPOR NASA-CR-101567 N69-29289
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**
MICROBIOLOGY QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR PLANETARY MISSION, CONSIDERING SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION DURING FABRICATION, TEST AND LAUNCH SITE ACTIVITIES A69-31124
- ENZYME ACTIVITY**
N ADH STIMULATION OF ATP DEPENDENT CARBON DIOXIDE FIXATION IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF HYDROGENOMONAS FACILIS, CONSIDERING ALLOSTERIC REGULATION OF PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE ACTIVITY A69-30036
- HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF DEPHOSPHORYLATING ENZYME DISTRIBUTION IN MUSCLE SPINDLE CAPSULE OF GUINEA PIG THIGH MUSCLES AND CAT CALF MUSCLES A69-30406
- HIGH VACUUM EFFECTS ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN BACTERIA AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENZYMES A69-31354
- FLIGHT STRESS EFFECTS ON CELL ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN BLOOD OF STARFIGHTER F 104 G PILOTS DLR-FB-69-14 N69-27747
- EQUIVALENCE**
RADIATION DOSE EQUIVALENT AND RADIATION ABSORPTION MEASUREMENTS IN RADIATION MEDICINE NRC-TT-1361 N69-27792
- ESCHERICHIA**
ESCHERICHIA COLI B/R SURVIVAL IN HIGH VACUUM AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES IRRADIATED WITH UV OR X RAYS TESTED AS COLONY FORMING ABILITY A69-31388
- ETHYL ALCOHOL**
HUMAN PERFORMANCES IN TRAFFIC AFTER DOSAGES OF ANALGETIC, ANESTHETIC, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS COMPARED WITH ETHYL ALCOHOL DLR-FB-69-10 N69-27736
- EUGLENA**
CONTINUOUS CULTURE DEVICE FOR CONTROLLED GROWTH OF EUGLENA GRACILIS A69-30445
- EXERCISE (PHYSIOLOGY)**
RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE AD-685271 N69-29627
- EXHAUST GASES**
NOISE ABATEMENT AND SMOKE EMISSION REDUCTION FROM AIRCRAFT ENGINES AIAA PAPER 69-489 A69-32764
- EXOBIOLGY**
IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS ON MAN DURING SPACE FLIGHTS AD-685486 N69-29902
- EXOTHERMIC REACTIONS**
DYNAMIC DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS OF DRIED PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIMENS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES YIELDING DISCRETE DECOMPOSITION PEAKS OF EXOTHERMIC TYPE A69-31000
- EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN**
HUMAN CONTROLLER EXPERIMENTS WITH PREVIEWED INPUTS N69-29073
- EXPONENTS**
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATES OF BEAN AND LETTUCE CELLS IN DIFFERING SUSPENSION CULTURE MEDIA AD-684610 N69-28978
- EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE**
INTEGRATED DEVICE TO DETECT BIOLOGICAL GROWTH AND
- CATABOLIC AND ANABOLIC ACTIVITY IN EXTRATERRESTRIAL EXPLORATION A69-31306
- LIFE DETECTION FOR SPACE MISSIONS BASED ON DETECTING OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INVOLVING DIASTEREOMERIC ESTERS SYNTHESIS A69-31315
- BIOCHEMILUMINESCENT LUMINOL-PEROXIDE REACTION TO DETECT IRON PORPHYRIN PROTEINS IN MICROORGANISMS FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE SEARCH, DISCUSSING REACTION KINETICS A69-31325
- EXTRAVEHICULAR ACTIVITY**
WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION OF GEMINI EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS USING NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY UNDERWATER TECHNIQUES NASA-TN-D-5235 N69-28024
- EYE (ANATOMY)**
DARKNESS ADAPTATION, OBSERVING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT EYE A69-32448
- SITE DETERMINATION OF ADAPTATION IN HUMAN EYE AND ANALYSIS OF ELECTRORETINOGRAM AD-684362 N69-29740
- EYE MOVEMENTS**
STILES-CRAWFORD EFFECT MEASUREMENTS BEFORE AND FOLLOWING EYE MOVEMENTS TO DETERMINE RETINA SHEARING DURING EYE MOVEMENTS A69-31035
- APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION A69-31556
- COMPARISON OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC NYSTAGMUS IN CAT AND MAN AD-684346 N69-28853
- EYEPIECES**
EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC LENS IN US ARMY AVIATION AD-684371 N69-29582

F

- F- 104 AIRCRAFT**
FLIGHT STRESS EFFECTS ON CELL ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN BLOOD OF STARFIGHTER F 104 G PILOTS DLR-FB-69-14 N69-27747
- FALLOUT**
AIR POLLUTION AND CONTROL OF DUST, GASES, AND RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES IPST-5308 N69-28051
- FEEDBACK**
AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND HELIUM-SPEECH AD-684773 N69-29057
- FETUSES**
IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP BELT RESTRAINT FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907
- FISHES**
INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS AD-684176 N69-29613
- FLIGHT CLOTHING**
QUALITY ASSURANCE IMPACT ENERGY ATTENUATION TESTING OF U.S. ARMY FLYER PROTECTIVE HELMET, CONSIDERING COMBINED INTERACTION OF SHELL, FOAM LINER AND PLASTIC PADS A69-30851
- FLIGHT CREWS**
PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC FACTORS IN USAF AIRCRAFT MISHAPS INVOLVING GROUND EGRESS A69-30462
- FLIGHT FITNESS**
PHYSICAL EXERCISES TO INCREASE COSMONAUT SPACE ENVIRONMENT TOLERANCE, DISCUSSING EFFECTS OF ACCELERATION, ALTITUDE AND HYPOXIA A69-31460

FLIGHT SAFETY

SUBJECT INDEX

FLIGHT SAFETY
 MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND
 ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT,
 TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS A69-30753

FLIGHT SIMULATION
 AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY SAFETY RECORD AND VARIABLE
 STABILITY RESEARCH PLANES TO SIMULATE AIRCRAFT
 AIRBORNE BEHAVIOR AND HANDLING QUALITIES A69-30453

FLIGHT SIMULATORS
 MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION
 FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM
 NASA-CR-1325 N69-28071

FLIGHT STRESS (BIOLOGY)
 E EG AND PILOTS FLIGHT PERFORMANCE RELATIONS,
 DISCUSSING IN-FLIGHT TELEMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FROM
 GROUND STATION A69-31233

LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH DIFFERENT TIME
 ZONES, DISCUSSING CIRCADIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLES,
 LIGHT-DARK RATIO SHIFTS EFFECTS AND METHODS OF
 LESSENING DESYNCHRONIZATION EFFECTS A69-32444

FLIGHT STRESS EFFECTS ON CELL ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN
 BLOOD OF STARFIGHTER F 104 G PILOTS
 DLR-FB-69-14 N69-27747

FLIGHT SURGEONS
 MEDICAL STUDIES, SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES, AND
 PUBLICATIONS OF GERMAN AIR FORCE MEDICAL
 INSTITUTE DURING 1968 N69-28300

FLIGHT TRAINING
 USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN
 PREDICTING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS
 FOR FLIGHT TRAINING N69-27603

FLUORIDES
 INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON
 MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS
 AD-684176 N69-29613

FLUORINE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
 SUGARS IDENTIFICATION AS TRIFLUOETHYLACETYL POLYOL
 DERIVATIVES BY GAS-LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY A69-31539

FOOD INTAKE
 SPACE FLIGHT FOOD EVALUATION BY METABOLIC BALANCE
 TECHNIQUES DURING SPACE FLIGHT SIMULATION,
 CONSIDERING FOOD CONSUMPTION DURING WEIGHTLESSNESS
 A69-31470

FORESTS
 APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND
 FORESTRY - PART I
 AD-685458 N69-29954

FORTRAN
 F ORTRAN 4 COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR ANALYSIS AND
 CALCULATION OF DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULES
 AD-680604 N69-28848

FREQUENCIES
 PITCH PERCEPTION IN WHITE NOISE MASK
 AD-684775 N69-29056

FROZEN FOODS
 ASTRONAUT FEEDING IN SPACE AND NASA CRITERIA FOR
 SPACE FOODS, ELIMINATING FOODS IN METAL TUBES AND
 DIRECTING DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO DEHYDRATED FOODS
 A69-31459

FUNGICIDES
 FUNGUS INHIBITIVE COATINGS IN JUNGLE ENVIRONMENTS
 AD-684764 N69-29732

GAMMA RAYS
 MORTALITY KINETICS OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER,
 COMPARING EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE
 SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING A69-30444

G

EFFECT OF NONLETHAL WHOLE-BODY GAMMA IRRADIATION
 ON SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED
 ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF ADULT
 RABBITS
 CEA-R-3693 N69-29986

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY
 LIFE DETECTION FOR SPACE MISSIONS BASED ON
 DETECTING OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES
 BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INVOLVING DIASTEREOMERIC
 ESTERS SYNTHESIS A69-31315

SUGARS IDENTIFICATION AS TRIFLUOETHYLACETYL POLYOL
 DERIVATIVES BY GAS-LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY A69-31539

GEMINI FLIGHTS
 WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION OF GEMINI
 EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS USING NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY
 UNDERWATER TECHNIQUES
 NASA-TN-D-5235 N69-28024

GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT
 MEDICAL FACTORS IN GENERAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS IN
 UNITED STATES
 AM-69-2 N69-30166

GENETICS
 LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHYLATION OF DNA AND ITS
 BIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
 NLL-RTS-4991 N69-28921

GEOTROPISM
 GRAVITY EFFECTS ON PLANT GROWTH, DISCUSSING
 HORIZONTAL CLINOSTAT EXPERIMENTS AND AUXIN
 TRANSPORT MECHANISM A69-30470

GERMANY
 MEDICAL STUDIES, SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES, AND
 PUBLICATIONS OF GERMAN AIR FORCE MEDICAL
 INSTITUTE DURING 1968 N69-28300

GLASS
 THERMOLUMINESCENT ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE GLASSES FOR
 PERSONNEL NEUTRON DOSIMETER
 NLL-RTS-3877 N69-28080

GLUCOSE
 STUDY OF MAMMALIAN BLOOD TO DETERMINE GLUCOSE
 LEVELS AND THE EFFECTS OF POLYCYTHEMIA AND
 HYPEROXIA
 NASA-CR-101670 N69-29943

GLYCOLYSIS
 GLYCOLYSIS CONTROL BY RESPIRATION IN HUMAN
 LEUKOCYTES WITH AND WITHOUT PASTEUR EFFECT
 CONDITIONS A69-30413

GRAINS (FOOD)
 WEIGHTLESSNESS AND VIBRATION EFFECTS ON SOFT RED
 WINTER WHEAT SEEDLINGS A69-31368

GRAVITATIONAL EFFECTS
 GRAVITY EFFECTS ON PLANT GROWTH, DISCUSSING
 HORIZONTAL CLINOSTAT EXPERIMENTS AND AUXIN
 TRANSPORT MECHANISM A69-30470

GRAVITATIONAL FACTOR IN LIGNIFICATION IN LAND
 PLANT EVOLUTION STUDIES
 NASA-CR-101449 N69-28180

SPACE FLIGHT EFFECTS ON BONE DEMINERALIZATION OF
 GEMINI 4, 5, AND 7 CREWS STUDIED BY X RAY
 DENSITOMETRY
 NASA-CR-99696 N69-29372

GREAT BRITAIN
 UNITED KINGDOM AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
 N69-30350

GROUP DYNAMICS
 DECISION MAKING IN GROUPS
 AD-684585 N69-29448

GROWTH
 VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION
 BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS A69-30754

EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATES OF BEAN AND LETTUCE CELLS

SUBJECT INDEX

HUMAN REACTIONS

- IN DIFFERING SUSPENSION CULTURE MEDIA
AD-684610 N69-28978
- MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF PREDATOR EFFECT ON BACTERIA
GROWTH
NASA-CR-101669 N69-30085
- GUINEA PIGS
HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF
DEPHOSPHORYLATING ENZYME DISTRIBUTION IN MUSCLE
SPINDLE CAPSULE OF GUINEA PIG THIGH MUSCLES AND
CAT CALF MUSCLES A69-30406
- H**
- HANDBOOKS
CONTAMINATION CONTROL HANDBOOK
NASA-CR-61264 N69-28593
- HEAD (ANATOMY)
EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED MICROCEPHALY IN CAUDATA
NASA-TT-F-12154 N69-29259
- HEART DISEASES
METHODS FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF HEART DISEASE
AND RELATED JOB STRESSES
NASA-CR-101490 N69-28481
- MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND DIRECT IN VIVO
DISTENSIBILITY DETERMINATION OF LEFT VENTRICLE
OF CANINE HEART
NASA-CR-101581 N69-29619
- HEART RATE
TELEMETRY TECHNIQUES, BASED ON PULSE RATE
MEASUREMENTS, PERMITTING CONTINUOUS EXAMINATION OF
HUMANS UNDER NATURAL WORKING CONDITIONS A69-31228
- HEAT TOLERANCE
ARTIFICIAL HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION EFFECT ON
ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE IN MAN EXPOSED TO STRESSES
OF HEAT, EXERCISE AND DEHYDRATION A69-32810
- HELIUM
AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND HELIUM-SPEECH
AD-684773 N69-29057
- HELIUM-SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY AS FUNCTION OF
SPEECH TO NOISE RATIO
AD-684777 N69-29100
- HELMETS
QUALITY ASSURANCE IMPACT ENERGY ATTENUATION
TESTING OF U.S. ARMY FLYER PROTECTIVE HELMET,
CONSIDERING COMBINED INTERACTION OF SHELL, FOAM
LINER AND PLASTIC PADS A69-30851
- HIGH ALTITUDE ENVIRONMENTS
CONFERENCE ON BIOMEDICAL PROBLEMS OF HYPOXIA AT
HIGH TERRESTRIAL ALTITUDES
AD-682731 N69-29147
- HIGH FREQUENCIES
IRRADIATED BLOOD PROTEINS ADSORPTIVITY BY
HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD
AD-685402 N69-29609
- HIGH TEMPERATURE ENVIRONMENTS
SWEAT LOSS AND FLUID INTAKE OF MINE WORKERS AND
INDUSTRIAL LABORERS
NASA-TT-F-12313 N69-30274
- HISTOLOGY
RADIATION DAMAGE TO CELLS, BONE, NERVOUS SYSTEM,
AND SPLEEN
EUR-4097.D N69-30354
- HOLOGRAPHY
BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION PROCESSING USING HOLOGRAM
PRINCIPLE
JPRS-48186 N69-29747
- HUMAN BEINGS
DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MESOTHORIUM 228
EFFECTS ON BONE TISSUE
NRC-TT-1355 N69-28037
- IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
BELT RESTRAINT
FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907
- SYNCHRONOUS CUMULATION FOR PREVENTION OF MOTION
INTERFERENCES DURING EKG INVESTIGATIONS
AD-685144 N69-30210
- HUMAN BODY
GLYCOLYSIS CONTROL BY RESPIRATION IN HUMAN
LEUKOCYTES WITH AND WITHOUT PASTEUR EFFECT
CONDITIONS A69-30413
- BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN
ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
JPRS-47626 N69-28103
- PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES AND BIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF
HUMAN BODY DURING ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC
CONDITIONS N69-28104
- PULMONARY VENTILATION IN RESTING PERSONNEL OF
ANTARCTIC GROUND STATION N69-28106
- HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
N69-28107
- HUMAN PATHOLOGY
BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN
ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
JPRS-47626 N69-28103
- HUMAN PERFORMANCE
TELEMETRY TECHNIQUES, BASED ON PULSE RATE
MEASUREMENTS, PERMITTING CONTINUOUS EXAMINATION OF
HUMANS UNDER NATURAL WORKING CONDITIONS A69-31228
- USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN
PREDICTING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS
FOR FLIGHT TRAINING N69-27603
- HUMAN PERFORMANCES IN TRAFFIC AFTER DOSAGES OF
ANALGETIC, ANESTHETIC, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS
COMPARED WITH ETHYL ALCOHOL
DLR-FB-69-10 N69-27736
- COMPARISON OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC
NYSTAGMUS IN CAT AND MAN
AD-684346 N69-28853
- HUMAN CONTROLLER EXPERIMENTS WITH PREVIEWED INPUTS
N69-29073
- PROVISIONAL TAXONOMIC SCHEMES FOR HUMAN
PERFORMANCE, DATA BASE, AND INTEGRATIVE MODEL
AD-684583 N69-29435
- ITEM ANALYSIS BASED ON CONFIDENCE RESPONSES
AD-685182 N69-29612
- RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN
PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AD-685271 N69-29627
- SENSORY DEPRIVATION EFFECTS ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE
AD-684074 N69-29721
- HUMAN REACTIONS
LATENT DESYNCHRONOSIS, DISCUSSING LIFE SYSTEM AND
DISTORTION, BODY RHYTHMS COORDINATION, CIRCADIAN
RHYTHMS AND ADAPTATION TO NEW SYSTEM OF TIME
A69-31457
- ALTERNATING ELECTRIC FIELD EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN
RHYTHMS IN MEN, DISCUSSING PERIOD SHORTENING AND
INTERNAL DESYNCHRONIZATION A69-31461
- LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH DIFFERENT TIME
ZONES, DISCUSSING CIRCADIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLES,
LIGHT-DARK RATIO SHIFTS EFFECTS AND METHODS OF
LESSENING DESYNCHRONIZATION EFFECTS A69-32444
- PREDICTED HUMAN RESPONSES TO NOISE LEVELS FROM
ROCKET ENGINE TESTS
NASA-CR-98475 N69-28485
- PREDICTING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN SPACE ENVIRONMENTS

HUMAN TOLERANCES

SUBJECT INDEX

NASA-CR-1370 N69-30168

HUMAN TOLERANCES
 ARTIFICIAL HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION EFFECT ON
 ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE IN MAN EXPOSED TO STRESSES
 OF HEAT, EXERCISE AND DEHYDRATION A69-32810

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ACCELERATION TOLERANCE
 OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL SUBJECTS N69-28297
 AD-684450

PREDICTED HUMAN RESPONSES TO NOISE LEVELS FROM
 ROCKET ENGINE TESTS N69-28485
 NASA-CR-98475

HUMAN WASTES
 MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM
 RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION,
 EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC
 MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471

HYDROGENOMONAS
 N ADH STIMULATION OF ATP DEPENDENT CARBON DIOXIDE
 FIXATION IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF HYDROGENOMONAS
 FACILIS, CONSIDERING ALLOSTERIC REGULATION OF
 PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE ACTIVITY A69-30036

HYDROPONICS
 COTTON LEAVES REFLECTIVITY AND TRANSMITTANCE
 MEASUREMENTS, DISCUSSING SUBSTRATE SALINITY
 EFFECTS ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF HYDROPONICALLY
 GROWN PLANTS A69-30456

HYPEROXIA
 STUDY OF MAMMALIAN BLOOD TO DETERMINE GLUCOSE
 LEVELS AND THE EFFECTS OF POLYCYTHEMIA AND
 HYPEROXIA N69-29943
 NASA-CR-101670

HYPOTHALAMUS
 CENTRAL ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS ROLE IN
 NEUROSECRETORY FUNCTION OF HYPOTHALAMIC-HYPOPHYSIAL
 SYSTEM OF RABBITS UNDER TRANSVERSE ACCELERATIONS
 IN CENTRIFUGE A69-30055

CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE
 RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL
 SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS A69-31330

HYPOTHERMIA
 BEHAVIOR OF SMALL MAMMALS AT LOW BODY TEMPERATURES
 AD-684477 N69-28924

HYPOXIA
 CONFERENCE ON BIOMEDICAL PROBLEMS OF HYPOXIA AT
 HIGH TERRESTRIAL ALTITUDES N69-29147
 AD-682731

ILLUSIONS
 APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY
 SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO
 DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION A69-31556

IMAGES
 NATURE AND ANALYSIS OF VISUAL PERCEPTIONS
 NASA-TT-F-12101 N69-29649

IMPACT
 IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
 BELT RESTRAINT N69-29907
 FAA-AM-68-24

IMPACT TESTS
 QUALITY ASSURANCE IMPACT ENERGY ATTENUATION
 TESTING OF U.S. ARMY FLYER PROTECTIVE HELMET,
 CONSIDERING COMBINED INTERACTION OF SHELL, FOAM
 LINER AND PLASTIC PADS A69-30851

IMPLANTATION
 MULTICHANNEL TELEMETRY SYSTEM FOR CHRONIC
 IMPLANTATION IN ANIMALS TO MONITOR PHYSIOLOGICAL
 PARAMETERS A69-31044

IN-FLIGHT MONITORING
 BLOOD PRESSURE TELEMETRY OF PILOT DURING FLIGHT

INCLUDING DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL
 RELATIONS A69-31229

E EG AND PILOTS FLIGHT PERFORMANCE RELATIONS,
 DISCUSSING IN-FLIGHT TELEMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FROM
 GROUND STATION A69-31233

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL
 NASA DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY STORED IN DATA BANK
 TRANSFERRED TO BIOINSTRUMENTATION PROBLEMS
 GENERATED AT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS
 NASA-CR-101399 N69-28093

INFRARED SPECTRA
 MEASURED INFRARED ABSORPTION SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL
 BONDS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS N69-28955
 AD-684139

INJURIES
 IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
 BELT RESTRAINT N69-29907
 FAA-AM-68-24

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
 MEASURED INFRARED ABSORPTION SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL
 BONDS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS N69-28955
 AD-684139

INTELLIGIBILITY
 HELIUM-SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY AS FUNCTION OF
 SPEECH TO NOISE RATIO N69-29100
 AD-684777

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
 MASS SUPERSONIC AIR TRANSPORT PHYSIOLOGICAL
 PROBLEMS, REPORTING FINDINGS OF FAUSST COMMITTEE
 CONCERNING OZONE TOXICITY, PRESSURE DROPS, SONIC
 BOOMS, TIME ZONE PHYSIOLOGY, ETC A69-31225

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPALCHNOGRAM/
 MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM
 FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING
 A69-32070

INVERTEBRATES
 INVERTEBRATE ENDOSKELETAL CARTILAGE AND
 CARTILAGE-LIKE TISSUES OCCURRENCE AND NATURE,
 DISCUSSING CELLULAR TISSUES AND ORIGIN A69-30412

IONIZING RADIATION
 DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF
 MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL
 DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION A69-31458

AEROSPACE MEDICINE FOR IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS
 ON MAN DURING SPACE FLIGHT N69-29901
 AD-685622

K

KRYPTON 85
 DOSE DISTRIBUTION FOLLOWING RADIOACTIVE RARE GAS
 INHALATION N69-28599
 RD/B/N-1274

L

LABYRINTH
 DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTS WITH
 LABYRINTHINE STATORECEPTORS N69-30226
 AD-685171

LANTHANUM
 DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL
 EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
 CEA-R-3735 N69-30091

LAUNCHING SITES
 MICROBIOLOGY QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
 PLANETARY MISSION, CONSIDERING SPACECRAFT
 STERILIZATION DURING FABRICATION, TEST AND LAUNCH
 SITE ACTIVITIES A69-31124

LEARNING
 HUMAN CONTROLLER EXPERIMENTS WITH PREVIEWED INPUTS
 N69-29073

SUBJECT INDEX

MATHEMATICAL MODELS

- EXPERIMENTS IN DISCRIMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION
AD-684069 N69-29720
- ROLE OF CORTICO-SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES IN RATS AND MONKEYS IN ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING
AD-684734 N69-29896
- LEARNING MACHINES
LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AD-684325 N69-29646
- LEAVES
COTTON LEAVES REFLECTIVITY AND TRANSMITTANCE MEASUREMENTS, DISCUSSING SUBSTRATE SALINITY EFFECTS ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF HYDROPONICALLY GROWN PLANTS
A69-30456
- LEUKOCYTES
GLYCOLYSIS CONTROL BY RESPIRATION IN HUMAN LEUKOCYTES WITH AND WITHOUT PASTEUR EFFECT CONDITIONS
A69-30413
- LIFE DETECTORS
INTEGRATED DEVICE TO DETECT BIOLOGICAL GROWTH AND CATABOLIC AND ANABOLIC ACTIVITY IN EXTRATERRESTRIAL EXPLORATION
A69-31306
- LIFE DETECTION FOR SPACE MISSIONS BASED ON DETECTING OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INVOLVING DIASTEREOMERIC ESTERS SYNTHESIS
A69-31315
- LIFE SCIENCES
NASA DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY STORED IN DATA BANK TRANSFERRED TO BIOINSTRUMENTATION PROBLEMS GENERATED AT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS
NASA-CR-101399 N69-28093
- SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE OF TRITIATED WATER BETWEEN MITE AND SURROUNDING VAPOR
NASA-CR-101567 N69-29289
- LIFE SPAN
MORTALITY KINETICS OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER, COMPARING EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING
A69-30444
- LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS
TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS
AD-684744 N69-28543
- LIGHT (VISIBLE RADIATION)
LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS, DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS
A69-31336
- LIGHT ADAPTATION
DARKNESS ADAPTATION, OBSERVING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT EYE
A69-32448
- HIGH INTENSITY LIGHT ADAPTATION EFFECTS ON VISIBILITY OF RASTER SCAN, TV TYPE AND AVIONIC DISPLAYS FOR SYMBOL LUMINANCE NEEDS
A69-32788
- LIGNIN
GRAVITATIONAL FACTOR IN LIGNIFICATION IN LAND PLANT EVOLUTION STUDIES
NASA-CR-101449 N69-28180
- LITERATURE
LITERATURE SURVEY ON PROPERTIES OF MICROBIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF PROTEIN SUBSTANCES FROM PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS
JPRS-48150 N69-29789
- LOCOMOTION
LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS, DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS
A69-31336
- LUMINOUS INTENSITY
HIGH INTENSITY LIGHT ADAPTATION EFFECTS ON VISIBILITY OF RASTER SCAN, TV TYPE AND AVIONIC DISPLAYS FOR SYMBOL LUMINANCE NEEDS
A69-32788
- LUNAR MODULE
THERMAL VACUUM / TV/ MANNED TEST OPERATIONS RELATED TO APOLLO LUNAR MODULE IN SIMULATED SPACE ENVIRONMENT
A69-30394
- LUNGS
DIETHYLENTRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
CEA-R-3735 N69-30091
- LYMPHOCYTES
MACROMOLECULAR RING SHAPED COMPONENTS CORRESPONDING TO HEMAGGLUTININ STUDIED IN LIMULUS POLYPHEMUS HEMOLYMPH BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
A69-31864
- M**
- MAGNETIC FIELDS
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS TO SELECTIVELY STIMULATE DESIRED POINT IN BRAIN
AD-685644 N69-30255
- MAMMALS
BEHAVIOR OF SMALL MAMMALS AT LOW BODY TEMPERATURES
AD-684477 N69-28924
- STUDY OF MAMMALIAN BLOOD TO DETERMINE GLUCOSE LEVELS AND THE EFFECTS OF POLYCYTHEMIA AND HYPEROXIA
NASA-CR-101670 N69-29943
- MANGANESE
MANGANESE DEFICIENCY EFFECT ON GROWTH AND CHLOROPHYLL CONTENT OF ALGAE WITH AND WITHOUT HYDROGENASE
A69-31551
- MANIPULATORS
REMOTE MANIPULATORS APPLICATIONS IN SPACE, DISCUSSING JOINT CONFIGURATIONS, MASTER-SLAVE SYSTEMS DESIGN, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ETC
A69-30187
- MANNED SPACE FLIGHT
THERMAL VACUUM / TV/ MANNED TEST OPERATIONS RELATED TO APOLLO LUNAR MODULE IN SIMULATED SPACE ENVIRONMENT
A69-30394
- CALCIUM MOBILIZATION CONTROL BY ADEQUATE CALCIUM INTAKE AND PROGRAMMED EXERCISE DURING SPACE FLIGHT SUGGESTED FROM METABOLIC BALANCE DATA
A69-31468
- SOLID ELECTROLYTE ELECTROLYSIS OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND WATER AS OXYGEN REGENERATION SYSTEM FOR LONG MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS
NASA-CR-1359 N69-28099
- SOVIET MONOGRAPHS ON SPACE PHYSIOLOGY
AD-684602 N69-28534
- MANPOWER
SWEAT LOSS AND FLUID INTAKE OF MINE WORKERS AND INDUSTRIAL LABORERS
NASA-TT-F-12313 N69-30274
- MANUAL CONTROL
MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM
NASA-CR-1325 N69-28071
- MASKING
PITCH PERCEPTION IN WHITE NOISE MASK
AD-684775 N69-29056
- MATHEMATICAL LOGIC
MEMORY REQUIREMENTS OF TWO-WAY VERSUS ONE-WAY AUTOMATA
AD-684841 N69-30217
- MATHEMATICAL MODELS
SOVIET BOOK ON NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR REACTIONS EMPHASIZING MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION, NEURORHYTHMIC CHANGES IN CEREBRAL CORTEX AND OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY MODELING
A69-32605
- MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF PREDATOR EFFECT ON BACTERIA GROWTH

MEASUREMENT

SUBJECT INDEX

NASA-CR-101669	N69-30085	SPORE AS MAJOR FACTORS	A69-31444
MEASUREMENT		INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS	N69-29613
AIR POLLUTION, ITS EFFECTS, MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL RM-446	N69-29796		
BROCA- SULZER EFFECT OF SIGNAL LIGHT BRIGHTNESS FAA-AM-68-27	N69-29847	MINES (EXCAVATIONS) SWEAT LOSS AND FLUID INTAKE OF MINE WORKERS AND INDUSTRIAL LABORERS NASA-TT-F-12313	N69-30274
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		MINIATURE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT MINIATURE TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN NERVE CELLS NASA-CR-101403	N69-27913
DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTS WITH LABYRINTHINE STATORECEPTORS AD-685171	N69-30226		
MEDICAL PHENOMENA		MOISTURE CONTENT MOISTURE EFFECTS ON BACILLUS SUBTILIS VAR. NIGER SPORES NASA-CR-101471	N69-28642
BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS JPRS-47626	N69-28103		
MEDICAL FACTORS IN GENERAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS IN UNITED STATES AM-69-2	N69-30166	MOLECULAR ENERGY LEVELS MEASURED INFRARED ABSORPTION SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL BONDS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS AD-684139	N69-28955
MEDICAL SCIENCE		MOLECULAR STRUCTURE MOLECULAR BIOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM, ULTRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY NASA-CR-101583	N69-30114
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE GENERATED TECHNOLOGY NASA-CR-101446	N69-28519		
MEDICAL SERVICES		MONKEYS LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS, DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS A69-31336	A69-31336
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPALCHNOGRAM/ MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING A69-32070	A69-32070		
PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE AND ACCLIMITIZATION FOR ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS	N69-27671	ROLE OF CORTICO-SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES IN RATS AND MONKEYS IN ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING AD-684734	N69-29896
MEDICAL STUDIES, SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES, AND PUBLICATIONS OF GERMAN AIR FORCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE DURING 1968	N69-28300		
METABOLISM		MONOSACCHARIDES MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION, EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471	A69-31471
GLYCOLYSIS CONTROL BY RESPIRATION IN HUMAN LEUKOCYTES WITH AND WITHOUT PASTEUR EFFECT CONDITIONS A69-30413	A69-30413		
HUMAN LOCOMOTION ANALYSIS, MEASURING METABOLIC EXPENDITURE AND MECHANICAL ENERGY LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL BODY SEGMENTS DURING WALKING	A69-30587	MOTION SYNCHRONOUS CUMULATION FOR PREVENTION OF MOTION INTERFERENCES DURING EKG INVESTIGATIONS AD-685144	N69-30210
METHYLATION		MULTICHANNEL COMMUNICATION MULTICHANNEL TELEMETRY SYSTEM FOR CHRONIC IMPLANTATION IN ANIMALS TO MONITOR PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS A69-31044	A69-31044
LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHYLATION OF DNA AND ITS BIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS .NLL-RTS-4991	N69-28921		
MICE		MUSCLES HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF DEPHOSPHORYLATING ENZYME DISTRIBUTION IN MUSCLE SPINDLE CAPSULE OF GUINEA PIG THIGH MUSCLES AND CAT CALF MUSCLES A69-30406	A69-30406
VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS A69-30754	A69-30754		
DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION	A69-31458	MUTATIONS RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN BIOSATELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES A69-31321	A69-31321
RADIO SENSITIZATION OF MICE BY DIGESTIVE ABSORPTION OF BISMUTH CEA-R-3689	N69-27866		
MICROBIOLOGY		NARCOTICS HUMAN PERFORMANCES IN TRAFFIC AFTER DOSAGES OF ANALGETIC, ANESTHETIC, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS COMPARED WITH ETHYL ALCOHOL DLR-FB-69-10	N69-27736
MICROBIOLOGY QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR PLANETARY MISSION, CONSIDERING SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION DURING FABRICATION, TEST AND LAUNCH SITE ACTIVITIES A69-31124	A69-31124		
MANGANESE DEFICIENCY EFFECT ON GROWTH AND CHLOROPHYLL CONTENT OF ALGAE WITH AND WITHOUT HYDROGENASE	A69-31551	NASA PROGRAMS PLANETARY QUARANTINE CONSTRAINTS BY NASA INSURING LOW CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY FROM EXTRATERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, GIVING CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY EQUATIONS AND STERILIZATION PROCEDURES A69-32435	A69-32435
MICROORGANISMS		NASA DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY STORED IN DATA BANK TRANSFERRED TO BIOINSTRUMENTATION PROBLEMS GENERATED AT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS NASA-CR-101399	N69-28093
BIOCHEMILUMINESCENT LUMINOL-PEROXIDE REACTION TO DETECT IRON PORPHYRIN PROTEINS IN MICROORGANISMS FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE SEARCH, DISCUSSING REACTION KINETICS A69-31325	A69-31325		
DRY HEAT DESTRUCTION RATES FOR MICROORGANISMS ENCAPSULATED IN AND ON SPACECRAFT HARDWARE, CONCLUDING TEMPERATURE AND WATER CONDITIONS IN			

N

BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101383 N69-28726 A69-32605

NAVIGATION AIDS
NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION DISPLAY IN AIRCRAFT, DISCUSSING MOVING MAP TECHNIQUE AND MECHANIZATION
A69-30692

NAVIGATORS
REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS WITH AGE IN US AIR FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS
NASA-CR-99667 N69-28098

NEUROLOGY
SOVIET BOOK ON NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR REACTIONS EMPHASIZING MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION, NEURORHYTHMIC CHANGES IN CEREBRAL CORTEX AND OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY MODELING
A69-32605

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
CENTRAL ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS ROLE IN NEUROSECRETORY FUNCTION OF HYPOTHALAMO-HYPOPHYSIAL SYSTEM OF RABBITS UNDER TRANSVERSE ACCELERATIONS IN CENTRIFUGE
A69-30055

MAMMALIAN BRAIN VIABILITY IN CRYOGENIC, PERFUSED STATE
AD-684957 N69-29610

NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS
NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS ON PLANT MATERIAL COMPONENTS
CEA-R-3636 N69-28637

NEUTRON COUNTERS
THERMOLUMINESCENT ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE GLASSES FOR PERSONNEL NEUTRON DOSIMETER
NLL-RTS-3877 N69-28080

NEUTRON IRRADIATION
FAST NEUTRON IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON CHROMOSOME ABERRATION, GERMINATION, AND VIABILITY OF SPORES AND SEEDLINGS
N69-28500

NOISE (SOUND)
HELIUM-SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY AS FUNCTION OF SPEECH TO NOISE RATIO
AD-684777 N69-29100

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF NOISE, AIR, IONS, AND ELECTRIC FIELDS ON RATS
N69-29360

NOISE REDUCTION
NOISE ABATEMENT AND SMOKE EMISSION REDUCTION FROM AIRCRAFT ENGINES
AIAA PAPER 69-489 A69-32764

NONFLAMMABLE MATERIALS
IRRITANT AND ALLERGIC POTENTIALS OF FIREPROOF PAPER FOR SPACE FLIGHT USE EVALUATED ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL SKINS
NASA-CR-101731 N69-29644

NUTRIENTS
HUMAN REQUIREMENTS FOR NUTRIENTS UNDER STRESS RESPONSES TO SPACE FLIGHT, CONSIDERING SYNTHETIC FOOD AND HOTHOUSE PLANTS
A69-31462

NUTRITION
MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION, EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC MONOSACCHARIDES
A69-31471

NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
HUMAN REQUIREMENTS FOR NUTRIENTS UNDER STRESS RESPONSES TO SPACE FLIGHT, CONSIDERING SYNTHETIC FOOD AND HOTHOUSE PLANTS
A69-31462

OCULOMOTOR NERVES
SOVIET BOOK ON NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR REACTIONS EMPHASIZING MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION, NEURORHYTHMIC CHANGES IN CEREBRAL CORTEX AND OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY MODELING

ORGANIC MATERIALS
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF MARS
A69-31552

ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE
ARTIFICIAL HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION EFFECT ON ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE IN MAN EXPOSED TO STRESSES OF HEAT, EXERCISE AND DEHYDRATION
A69-32810

OXIDIZERS
INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS
AD-684176 N69-29613

OXYGEN
OXYGEN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS ON PSEUDOMONAS SACCHAROPHILA, DISCUSSING SUCROSE UPTAKE, LIPID SYNTHESIS AND POLYSACCHARIDE FORMATION
A69-31045

OXYGEN ANALYZERS
LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR
A69-31231

OXYGEN CONSUMPTION
HIGH VACUUM EFFECTS ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN BACTERIA AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENZYMES
A69-31354

OXYGEN SUPPLY EQUIPMENT
SOLID ELECTROLYTE ELECTROLYSIS OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND WATER AS OXYGEN REGENERATION SYSTEM FOR LONG MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS
NASA-CR-1359 N69-28099

P

PACKAGING
ASTRONAUT FEEDING IN SPACE AND NASA CRITERIA FOR SPACE FOODS, ELIMINATING FOODS IN METAL TUBES AND DIRECTING DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO DEHYDRATED FOODS
A69-31459

PAPERS
IRRITANT AND ALLERGIC POTENTIALS OF FIREPROOF PAPER FOR SPACE FLIGHT USE EVALUATED ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL SKINS
NASA-CR-101731 N69-29644

PARTIAL PRESSURE
LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR
A69-31231

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION
AIR POLLUTION AND CONTROL OF DUST, GASES, AND RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES
IPST-5308 N69-28051

PASSENGER AIRCRAFT
MASS SUPERSONIC AIR TRANSPORT PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, REPORTING FINDINGS OF FAUSST COMMITTEE CONCERNING OZONE TOXICITY, PRESSURE DROPS, SONIC BOOMS, TIME ZONE PHYSIOLOGY, ETC
A69-31225

PATHOLOGY
RADIATION DAMAGE TO CELLS, BONE, NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND SPLEEN
EUR-4097.D N69-30354

PATTERN RECOGNITION
LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AD-684325 N69-29646

PERCOLATION
INTERMITTENT PERCOLATION THROUGH POROUS MEDIA STUDIED FOR OXIDATION OF NITROGENOUS AND CARBONACEOUS ORGANIC MATTER IN URINE
NASA-CR-101280 N69-27781

PERFORMANCE PREDICTION
PREDICTED HUMAN RESPONSES TO NOISE LEVELS FROM ROCKET ENGINE TESTS

PERFORMANCE TESTS

SUBJECT INDEX

NASA-CR-98475	N69-28485	N69-28107
PREDICTING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN SPACE ENVIRONMENTS NASA-CR-1370	N69-30168	
PERFORMANCE TESTS		
ITEM ANALYSIS BASED ON CONFIDENCE RESPONSES AD-685182	N69-29612	
SENSORY DEPRIVATION EFFECTS ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE AD-684074	N69-29721	
PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM		
HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF DEPHOSPHORYLATING ENZYME DISTRIBUTION IN MUSCLE SPINDLE CAPSULE OF GUINEA PIG THIGH MUSCLES AND CAT CALF MUSCLES	A69-30406	
PERSONNEL SELECTION		
PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE, ACCLIMATIZATION, AND PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS JPRS-47746	N69-27670	
SELECTION CRITERIA FOR POLAR EXPEDITION PERSONNEL	N69-27673	
PHOSPHATES		
THERMOLUMINESCENT ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE GLASSES FOR PERSONNEL NEUTRON DOSIMETER NLL-RTS-3877	N69-28080	
PHYSICAL EXERCISE		
PHYSICAL EXERCISES TO INCREASE COSMONAUT SPACE ENVIRONMENT TOLERANCE, DISCUSSING EFFECTS OF ACCELERATION, ALTITUDE AND HYPOXIA	A69-31460	
PHYSICAL WORK		
HUMAN LOCOMOTION ANALYSIS, MEASURING METABOLIC EXPENDITURE AND MECHANICAL ENERGY LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL BODY SEGMENTS DURING WALKING	A69-30587	
PHYSIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TIME STANDARDS AND WORK-REST DESIGN FOR MODERATE TO STRENUOUS WORK	N69-28177	
PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS		
OXYGEN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS ON PSEUDOMONAS SACCHAROPHILA, DISCUSSING SUCROSE UPTAKE, LIPID SYNTHESIS AND POLYSACCHARIDE FORMATION	A69-31045	
MASS SUPERSONIC AIR TRANSPORT PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, REPORTING FINDINGS OF FAUSST COMMITTEE CONCERNING OZONE TOXICITY, PRESSURE DROPS, SONIC BOOMS, TIME ZONE PHYSIOLOGY, ETC	A69-31225	
LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS, DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS	A69-31336	
HIGH VACUUM EFFECTS ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN BACTERIA AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENZYMES	A69-31354	
ALTERNATING ELECTRIC FIELD EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MEN, DISCUSSING PERIOD SHORTENING AND INTERNAL DESYNCHRONIZATION	A69-31461	
LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH DIFFERENT TIME ZONES, DISCUSSING CIRCADIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLES, LIGHT-DARK RATIO SHIFTS EFFECTS AND METHODS OF LESSENING DESYNCHRONIZATION EFFECTS	A69-32444	
PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE, ACCLIMATIZATION, AND PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS JPRS-47746	N69-27670	
SOVIET MEDICAL RESEARCH ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ANTARCTIC ACCLIMATIZATION	N69-27672	
HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS		
PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS		
MULTICHANNEL TELEMETRY SYSTEM FOR CHRONIC IMPLANTATION IN ANIMALS TO MONITOR PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS	A69-31044	
PHYSIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TIME STANDARDS AND WORK-REST DESIGN FOR MODERATE TO STRENUOUS WORK	N69-28177	
MEDICAL FACTORS IN GENERAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS IN UNITED STATES AM-69-2	N69-30166	
PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES		
FOOD INTAKE CHANGES OF FEMALE RATS IN RESPONSE TO CHANGES IN ENERGY BALANCE, DISCUSSING STEROIDS AS PHYSIOLOGICAL TRACER	A69-30693	
CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN DERMESTID BEETLES TROGODERMA GLABRUM HERBST AS RESPONSE TO COMPULSORY CONSTANT LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS	A69-31469	
PHYSIOLOGY		
SOVIET MONOGRAPHS ON SPACE PHYSIOLOGY AD-684602	N69-28534	
CONFERENCE ON BIOMEDICAL PROBLEMS OF HYPOXIA AT HIGH TERRESTRIAL ALTITUDES AD-682731	N69-29147	
PILOT PERFORMANCE		
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT, TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS	A69-30753	
BLOOD PRESSURE TELEMETRY OF PILOT DURING FLIGHT INCLUDING DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL RELATIONS	A69-31229	
E EG AND PILOTS FLIGHT PERFORMANCE RELATIONS, DISCUSSING IN-FLIGHT TELEMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FROM GROUND STATION	A69-31233	
MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM NASA-CR-1325	N69-28071	
ELECTRONIC PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL TESTER FOR V/STOL PILOTS AD-684304	N69-28595	
PILOT TRAINING		
ANGLE OF ATTACK INDICATOR FOR REQUIRED INSTRUMENT FLIGHT TRAINING OF AIRCRAFT PILOTS FAA-DS-69-6	N69-29984	
PILOTS (PERSONNEL)		
REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS WITH AGE IN US AIR FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS NASA-CR-99667	N69-28098	
PITUITARY GLAND		
CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS	A69-31330	
PLANETARY QUARANTINE		
STERILIZATION ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY SADL/ QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING ACCORDING TO NASA PLANETARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS	A69-31123	
MICROBIOLOGY QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR PLANETARY MISSION, CONSIDERING SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION DURING FABRICATION, TEST AND LAUNCH SITE ACTIVITIES	A69-31124	
PLANETARY QUARANTINE CONSTRAINTS BY NASA INSURING LOW CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY FROM EXTRATERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, GIVING CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY EQUATIONS AND STERILIZATION PROCEDURES	A69-32435	

PLANTS (BOTANY)

- GRAVITY EFFECTS ON PLANT GROWTH, DISCUSSING HORIZONTAL CLINOSTAT EXPERIMENTS AND AUXIN TRANSPORT MECHANISM A69-30470
- DYNAMIC DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS OF DRIED PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIMENS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES YIELDING DISCRETE DECOMPOSITION PEAKS OF EXOTHERMIC TYPE A69-31000
- HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE A69-31408
- GRAVITATIONAL FACTOR IN LIGNIFICATION IN LAND PLANT EVOLUTION STUDIES NASA-CR-101449 N69-28180
- NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS ON PLANT MATERIAL COMPONENTS CEA-R-3636 N69-28637
- INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS AD-684176 N69-29613
- PLASTICS**
- DIES FOR IMPRINTING MICROSCOPIC LAGOON FIELDS IN PLASTIC SURFACES FOR USE IN CELL AND TISSUE CULTURE NASA-TN-D-5255 N69-29195
- EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC LENS IN US ARMY AVIATION AD-684371 N69-29582
- TOXICITY OF PLASTIC HARDWARE CONTAINING BIOLOGICAL SPACE FLIGHT EXPERIMENT NASA-TM-X-1818 N69-29723
- POCKET MICE**
- DIURNAL PRESSURE CYCLES FOUND AS ZEITGEBER TO ENTRAIN BODY TEMPERATURE ENDOGENOUS CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN POCKET MICE UNDER CONSTANT ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT A69-32447
- POLAR REGIONS**
- SELECTION CRITERIA FOR POLAR EXPEDITION PERSONNEL N69-27673
- POLYCYTHEMIA**
- STUDY OF MAMMALIAN BLOOD TO DETERMINE GLUCOSE LEVELS AND THE EFFECTS OF POLYCYTHEMIA AND HYPEROXIA NASA-CR-101670 N69-29943
- POROUS MATERIALS**
- INTERMITTENT PERCOLATION THROUGH POROUS MEDIA STUDIED FOR OXIDATION OF NITROGENOUS AND CARBONACEOUS ORGANIC MATTER IN URINE NASA-CR-101280 N69-27781
- PORPHYRINS**
- BIOCHEMILUMINESCENT LUMINOL-PEROXIDE REACTION TO DETECT IRON PORPHYRIN PROTEINS IN MICROORGANISMS FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE SEARCH, DISCUSSING REACTION KINETICS A69-31325
- PREGNANCY**
- IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP BELT RESTRAINT FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907
- PRESSURE EFFECTS**
- DIURNAL PRESSURE CYCLES FOUND AS ZEITGEBER TO ENTRAIN BODY TEMPERATURE ENDOGENOUS CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN POCKET MICE UNDER CONSTANT ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT A69-32447
- PRESSURE SENSORS**
- LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR A69-31231
- PROTECTIVE CLOTHING**
- REDUCED BODY TEMPERATURE BY USING COOLING HOOD IN HOT-HUMID ENVIRONMENTS AD-684582 N69-28546

PROTECTIVE COATINGS

- FUNGUS INHIBITIVE COATINGS IN JUNGLE ENVIRONMENTS AD-684764 N69-29732
- PROTEINS**
- BIOCHEMILUMINESCENT LUMINOL-PEROXIDE REACTION TO DETECT IRON PORPHYRIN PROTEINS IN MICROORGANISMS FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE SEARCH, DISCUSSING REACTION KINETICS A69-31325
- MACROMOLECULAR RING SHAPED COMPONENTS CORRESPONDING TO HEMAGGLUTININ STUDIED IN LIMULUS POLYPHEMUS HEMOLYMPH BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY A69-31864
- IRRADIATED BLOOD PROTEINS ADSORPTIVITY BY HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD AD-685402 N69-29609
- LITERATURE SURVEY ON PROPERTIES OF MICROBIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF PROTEIN SUBSTANCES FROM PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS JPRS-48150 N69-29789
- PROTOZOA**
- CONTINUOUS CULTURE DEVICE FOR CONTROLLED GROWTH OF EUGLENA GRACILIS A69-30445
- PSEUDOMONAS**
- OXYGEN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS ON PSEUDOMONAS SACCHAROPHILA, DISCUSSING SUCROSE UPTAKE, LIPID SYNTHESIS AND POLYSACCHARIDE FORMATION A69-31045
- PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS**
- PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE, ACCLIMATIZATION, AND PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS JPRS-47746 N69-27670
- SOVIET MEDICAL RESEARCH ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ANTARCTIC ACCLIMATIZATION N69-27672
- PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE**
- ELECTRONIC PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL TESTER FOR V/STOL PILOTS AD-684304 N69-28595
- PSYCHOPHYSICS**
- BLOOD PRESSURE TELEMETRY OF PILOT DURING FLIGHT INCLUDING DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL RELATIONS A69-31229
- PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY**
- PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC FACTORS IN USAF AIRCRAFT MISHAPS INVOLVING GROUND EGRESS A69-30462
- APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS JPRS-48079 N69-27601
- USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN PREDICTING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR FLIGHT TRAINING N69-27603
- PULMONARY FUNCTIONS**
- PULMONARY VENTILATION IN RESTING PERSONNEL OF ANTARCTIC GROUND STATION N69-28106
- PYROELECTRICITY**
- PYROELECTRIC CONDUCTOR SENSORS PERMITTING CONTINUOUS MEASURING AND RECORDING OF AIR INHALED DURING CHOSEN TIME INTERVALS A69-31230
- PYROLYSIS**
- DYNAMIC DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS OF DRIFD PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIMENS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES YIELDING DISCRETE DECOMPOSITION PEAKS OF EXOTHERMIC TYPE A69-31000
- Q**
- QUALITY CONTROL**
- QUALITY ASSURANCE IMPACT ENERGY ATTENUATION TESTING OF U.S. ARMY FLYER PROTECTIVE HELMET, CONSIDERING COMBINED INTERACTION OF SHELL, FOAM LINER AND PLASTIC PADS A69-30851

RABBITS

SUBJECT INDEX

- STERILIZATION ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY / SADL/ QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING ACCORDING TO NASA PLANETARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS A69-31123
- CONTAMINATION CONTROL HANDBOOK NASA-CR-61264 N69-28593
- R**
- RABBITS**
- CENTRAL ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS ROLE IN NEUROSECRETORY FUNCTION OF HYPOTHALAMO-HYPOPHYSIAL SYSTEM OF RABBITS UNDER TRANSVERSE ACCELERATIONS IN CENTRIFUGE A69-30055
- RADIATION EFFECTS ON URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE AMINO ACIDS IN RABBIT CEA-CONF-1172 N69-29119
- EFFECT OF NONLETHAL WHOLE-BODY GAMMA IRRADIATION ON SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF ADULT RABBITS CEA-R-3693 N69-29986
- RADIATION ABSORPTION**
- RADIATION DOSE EQUIVALENT AND RADIATION ABSORPTION MEASUREMENTS IN RADIATION MEDICINE NRC-TT-1361 N69-27792
- RADIATION DISTRIBUTION**
- DOSE DISTRIBUTION FOLLOWING RADIOACTIVE RARE GAS INHALATION RD/B/N-1274 N69-28599
- RADIATION DOSAGE**
- ADMISSIBLE RADIATION DOSES FOR SPACE CREWS AND IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION, STUDYING LONG TERM RADIATION EFFECTS ON DOGS A69-31344
- RADIATION DOSE EQUIVALENT AND RADIATION ABSORPTION MEASUREMENTS IN RADIATION MEDICINE NRC-TT-1361 N69-27792
- IRRADIATED BLOOD PROTEINS ADSORPTIVITY BY HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD AD-685402 N69-29609
- RADIATION DAMAGE TO CELLS, BONE, NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND SPLEEN EUR-4097.D N69-30354
- RADIATION EFFECTS**
- MORTALITY KINETICS OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER, COMPARING EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING A69-30444
- RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN BIOSATELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES A69-31321
- ADMISSIBLE RADIATION DOSES FOR SPACE CREWS AND IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION, STUDYING LONG TERM RADIATION EFFECTS ON DOGS A69-31344
- ESCHERICHIA COLI B/R SURVIVAL IN HIGH VACUUM AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES IRRADIATED WITH UV OR X RAYS TESTED AS COLONY FORMING ABILITY A69-31388
- RADIO SENSITIZATION OF MICE BY DIGESTIVE ABSORPTION OF BISMUTH CEA-R-3689 N69-27866
- FAST NEUTRON IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON CHROMOSOME ABERRATION, GERMINATION, AND VIABILITY OF SPORES AND SEEDLINGS N69-28500
- CHRONIC GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON SEGMENT COMPOSITION OF GRANITE OUTCROP ECOSYSTEMS ORO-2412-18 N69-28956
- RADIATION EFFECTS ON URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE AMINO ACIDS IN RABBIT CEA-CONF-1172 N69-29119
- EFFECT OF NONLETHAL WHOLE-BODY GAMMA IRRADIATION ON SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF ADULT RABBITS CEA-R-3693 N69-29986
- RADIATION HAZARDS**
- RADIATION DAMAGE TO CELLS, BONE, NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND SPLEEN EUR-4097.D N69-30354
- RADIATION MEDICINE**
- RADIATION DOSE EQUIVALENT AND RADIATION ABSORPTION MEASUREMENTS IN RADIATION MEDICINE NRC-TT-1361 N69-27792
- CONFERENCE ON RADIOELECTRONICS APPLICATIONS IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE AD-685373 N69-29841
- RADIATION PROTECTION**
- ADMISSIBLE RADIATION DOSES FOR SPACE CREWS AND IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION, STUDYING LONG TERM RADIATION EFFECTS ON DOGS A69-31344
- RADIATION TOLERANCE**
- ADMISSIBLE RADIATION DOSES FOR SPACE CREWS AND IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION, STUDYING LONG TERM RADIATION EFFECTS ON DOGS A69-31344
- DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION A69-31458
- RADIOBIOLOGY**
- RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN BIOSATELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES A69-31321
- FAST NEUTRON IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON CHROMOSOME ABERRATION, GERMINATION, AND VIABILITY OF SPORES AND SEEDLINGS N69-28500
- IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS ON MAN DURING SPACE FLIGHTS AD-685486 N69-29902
- RAPID EYE MOVEMENT STATE**
- STILES- CRAWFORD EFFECT MEASUREMENTS BEFORE AND FOLLOWING EYE MOVEMENTS TO DETERMINE RETINA SHEARING DURING EYE MOVEMENTS A69-31035
- RATS**
- FOOD INTAKE CHANGES OF FEMALE RATS IN RESPONSE TO CHANGES IN ENERGY BALANCE, DISCUSSING STEROIDS AS PHYSIOLOGICAL TRACER A69-30693
- CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS A69-31330
- DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION A69-31458
- STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF NOISE, AIR, IONS, AND ELECTRIC FIELDS ON RATS N69-29360
- *ROLE OF CORTICO-SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES IN RATS AND MONKEYS IN ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING AD-684734 N69-29896
- REAL TIME OPERATION**
- ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPLANCHNOGRAM/ MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING A69-32070
- RECEPTORS (PHYSIOLOGY)**
- DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTS WITH LABYRINTHINE STATORECEPTORS AD-685171 N69-30226
- REFLECTANCE**
- COTTON LEAVES REFLECTIVITY AND TRANSMITTANCE

- MEASUREMENTS, DISCUSSING SUBSTRATE SALINITY
EFFECTS ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF HYDROPONICALLY
GROWN PLANTS A69-30456
- REFRACTIVITY**
REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS WITH AGE IN US AIR
FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS
NASA-CR-99667 N69-28098
- REGRESSION ANALYSIS**
APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS
JPRS-48079 N69-27601
- USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN
PREDICTING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS
FOR FLIGHT TRAINING N69-27603
- REMOTE CONTROL**
REMOTE MANIPULATORS APPLICATIONS IN SPACE,
DISCUSSING JOINT CONFIGURATIONS, MASTER-SLAVE
SYSTEMS DESIGN, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ETC A69-30187
- REMOTE HANDLING**
REMOTE MANIPULATORS APPLICATIONS IN SPACE,
DISCUSSING JOINT CONFIGURATIONS, MASTER-SLAVE
SYSTEMS DESIGN, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ETC A69-30187
- RESEARCH FACILITIES**
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM,
ULTRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
NASA-CR-101583 N69-30114
- RESPIRATION**
GLYCOLYSIS CONTROL BY RESPIRATION IN HUMAN
LEUKOCYTES WITH AND WITHOUT PASTEUR EFFECT
CONDITIONS A69-30413
- DOSE DISTRIBUTION FOLLOWING RADIOACTIVE RARE GAS
INHALATION
RD/B/N-1274 N69-28599
- RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN
PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AD-685271 N69-29627
- RESPIROMETERS**
PYROELECTRIC CONDUCTOR SENSORS PERMITTING
CONTINUOUS MEASURING AND RECORDING OF AIR INHALED
DURING CHOSEN TIME INTERVALS A69-31230
- LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN
PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR
A69-31231
- RESPONSES**
COMPARISON OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC
NYSTAGMUS IN CAT AND MAN
AD-684346 N69-28853
- REST**
PHYSIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TIME STANDARDS AND
WORK-REST DESIGN FOR MODERATE TO STRENUOUS WORK
N69-28177
- RETINA**
NATURE AND ANALYSIS OF VISUAL PERCEPTIONS
NASA-TT-F-12101 N69-29649
- RETINAL ADAPTATION**
STILES- CRAWFORD EFFECT MEASUREMENTS BEFORE AND
FOLLOWING EYE MOVEMENTS TO DETERMINE RETINA
SHEARING DURING EYE MOVEMENTS A69-31035
- RING STRUCTURES**
MACROMOLECULAR RING SHAPED COMPONENTS
CORRESPONDING TO HEMAGGLUTININ STUDIED IN LIMULUS
POLYPHEMUS HEMOLYMPH BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
A69-31864
- ROCKET ENGINE NOISE**
PREDICTED HUMAN RESPONSES TO NOISE LEVELS FROM
ROCKET ENGINE TESTS
NASA-CR-98475 N69-28485
- S**
- SALT BATHS**
COTTON LEAVES REFLECTIVITY AND TRANSMITTANCE
MEASUREMENTS, DISCUSSING SUBSTRATE SALINITY
EFFECTS ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF HYDROPONICALLY
GROWN PLANTS A69-30456
- SCHEDULING**
FORTRAN 4 COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR ANALYSIS AND
CALCULATION OF DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULES
AD-680604 N69-28848
- SEA URCHINS**
TOXICITY OF PLASTIC HARDWARE CONTAINING BIOLOGICAL
SPACE FLIGHT EXPERIMENT
NASA-TM-X-1818 N69-29723
- SEAT BELTS**
IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
BELT RESTRAINT
FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907
- SEEDS**
WEIGHTLESSNESS AND VIBRATION EFFECTS ON SOFT RED
WINTER WHEAT SEEDLINGS A69-31368
- FAST NEUTRON IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON CHROMOSOME
ABERRATION, GERMINATION, AND VIABILITY OF SPORES
AND SEEDLINGS N69-28500
- SENSITIZING**
RADIO SENSITIZATION OF MICE BY DIGESTIVE
ABSORPTION OF BISMUTH
CEA-R-3689 N69-27866
- SENSORY DEPRIVATION**
SENSORY DEPRIVATION EFFECTS ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE
AD-684074 N69-29721
- SEQUENTIAL CONTROL**
APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY
SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO
DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION A69-31556
- SHEARING**
STILES- CRAWFORD EFFECT MEASUREMENTS BEFORE AND
FOLLOWING EYE MOVEMENTS TO DETERMINE RETINA
SHEARING DURING EYE MOVEMENTS A69-31035
- SIGNAL RECEPTION**
BRUCA- SULZER EFFECT OF SIGNAL LIGHT BRIGHTNESS
FAA-AM-68-27 N69-29847
- SLEEP**
LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLEEP /CEREBRAL
ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA
N69-28352
- SMOKE**
NOISE ABATEMENT AND SMOKE EMISSION REDUCTION FROM
AIRCRAFT ENGINES
AIAA PAPER 69-489 A69-32764
- SOIL SCIENCE**
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN
ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION OF MARS A69-31552
- CHRONIC GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON SEGMENT
COMPOSITION OF GRANITE OUTCROP ECOSYSTEMS
ORD-2412-18 N69-28956
- SOUND PRESSURE**
THRESHOLD SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS FOR STAPEDIUS
MUSCLE REFLEX IN RESPONSE TO AUDITORY STIMULI IN
NORMAL HUMAN EARS
AD-684774 N69-29058
- SPACE ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION**
THERMAL VACUUM / TV/ MANNED TEST OPERATIONS
RELATED TO APOLLO LUNAR MODULE IN SIMULATED SPACE
ENVIRONMENT A69-30394
- ESCHERICHIA COLI B/R SURVIVAL IN HIGH VACUUM AT
DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES IRRADIATED WITH UV OR X
RAYS TESTED AS COLONY FORMING ABILITY

SPACE EXPLORATION

SUBJECT INDEX

- A69-31388
- PREDICTING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN SPACE ENVIRONMENTS
NASA-CR-1370 N69-30168
- SPACE EXPLORATION**
INTEGRATED DEVICE TO DETECT BIOLOGICAL GROWTH AND
CATABOLIC AND ANABOLIC ACTIVITY IN
EXTRATERRESTRIAL EXPLORATION A69-31306
- SPACE FLIGHT**
AEROSPACE MEDICINE FOR IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS
ON MAN DURING SPACE FLIGHT
AD-685622 N69-29901
- IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS ON MAN DURING SPACE
FLIGHTS
AD-685486 N69-29902
- SPACE FLIGHT FEEDING**
HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN
SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR
CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE A69-31408
- ASTRONAUT FEEDING IN SPACE AND NASA CRITERIA FOR
SPACE FOODS, ELIMINATING FOODS IN METAL TUBES AND
DIRECTING DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO DEHYDRATED FOODS
A69-31459
- HUMAN REQUIREMENTS FOR NUTRIENTS UNDER STRESS
RESPONSES TO SPACE FLIGHT, CONSIDERING SYNTHETIC
FOOD AND HOTHOUSE PLANTS A69-31462
- SPACE FLIGHT FOOD EVALUATION BY METABOLIC BALANCE
TECHNIQUES DURING SPACE FLIGHT SIMULATION,
CONSIDERING FOOD CONSUMPTION DURING WEIGHTLESSNESS
A69-31470
- MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM
RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION,
EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC
MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471
- SPACE FLIGHT STRESS**
HUMAN REQUIREMENTS FOR NUTRIENTS UNDER STRESS
RESPONSES TO SPACE FLIGHT, CONSIDERING SYNTHETIC
FOOD AND HOTHOUSE PLANTS A69-31462
- SPACE MISSIONS**
MICROBIOLOGY QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
PLANETARY MISSION, CONSIDERING SPACECRAFT
STERILIZATION DURING FABRICATION, TEST AND LAUNCH
SITE ACTIVITIES A69-31124
- SPACE RATIONS**
HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN
SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR
CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE A69-31408
- SPACECRAFT CONTAMINATION**
PLANETARY QUARANTINE CONSTRAINTS BY NASA INSURING
LOW CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY FROM
EXTRATERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, GIVING
CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY EQUATIONS AND
STERILIZATION PROCEDURES A69-32435
- SPACECRAFT ENVIRONMENTS**
WEIGHTLESSNESS PROBLEMS, DISCUSSING ARTIFICIAL
GRAVITATION ON SPACECRAFT AND ASTRONAUT
EXPERIENCES A69-31930
- PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSAYS, CONDITIONED LEARNING TASKS,
AND VISUOMOTOR TRACKING USING CHIMPANZEES IN
SIMULATED ORBIT
NASA-CR-101447 N69-28241
- SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION**
STERILIZATION ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY
/ SADL/ QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING ACCORDING TO NASA
PLANETARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS A69-31123
- MICROBIOLOGY QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
PLANETARY MISSION, CONSIDERING SPACECRAFT
STERILIZATION DURING FABRICATION, TEST AND LAUNCH
SITE ACTIVITIES A69-31124
- DRY HEAT DESTRUCTION RATES FOR MICROORGANISMS
ENCAPSULATED IN AND ON SPACECRAFT HARDWARE,
CONCLUDING TEMPERATURE AND WATER CONDITIONS IN
SPORE AS MAJOR FACTORS A69-31444
- SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION BY DESTRUCTIVE HEATING
WITH THERMITE OR HIGH VELOCITY ENTRY FRICTION
BEFORE ENTERING PLANET ATMOSPHERE A69-31472
- PLANETARY QUARANTINE CONSTRAINTS BY NASA INSURING
LOW CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY FROM
EXTRATERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, GIVING
CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY EQUATIONS AND
STERILIZATION PROCEDURES A69-32435
- SPACECREWS**
ADMISSIBLE RADIATION DOSES FOR SPACE CREWS AND
IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION, STUDYING LONG TERM
RADIATION EFFECTS ON DOGS A69-31344
- SPECTRUM ANALYSIS**
USE OF AUTOCORRELATION AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS
TECHNIQUES IN EVALUATION OF CARDIAC RHYTHM
N69-27602
- SPEECH**
AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND HELIUM-SPEECH
AD-684773 N69-29057
- HELIUM-SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY AS FUNCTION OF
SPEECH TO NOISE RATIO
AD-684777 N69-29100
- SPORES**
FAST NEUTRON IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON CHROMOSOME
ABERRATION, GERMINATION, AND VIABILITY OF SPORES
AND SEEDLINGS N69-28500
- MOISTURE EFFECTS ON BACILLUS SUBTILIS VAR. NIGER
SPORES
NASA-CR-101471 N69-28642
- PARAMETRIC STUDY OF TIME-TEMPERATURE-VACUUM
RELATIONSHIPS FOR TERRESTRIAL SPORE
STERILIZATION
NASA-CR-101701 N69-29751
- SPRAYERS**
APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND
FORESTRY - PART 1
AD-685458 N69-29954
- APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND
FORESTRY - PART 2
AD-685419 N69-29955
- STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF NOISE, AIR,
IONS, AND ELECTRIC FIELDS ON RATS
N69-29360
- STEREOCHEMISTRY**
LIFE DETECTION FOR SPACE MISSIONS BASED ON
DETECTING OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES
BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INVOLVING DIASTEREOMERIC
ESTERS SYNTHESIS A69-31315
- STEREOSCOPIC VISION**
SHARP DECLINE IN STEREOACUITY DUE TO LOSS OF
PERIPHERAL VISUAL STIMULI
AD-685229 N69-29872
- STERILIZATION**
PARAMETRIC STUDY OF TIME-TEMPERATURE-VACUUM
RELATIONSHIPS FOR TERRESTRIAL SPORE
STERILIZATION
NASA-CR-101701 N69-29751
- STERIODS**
FOOD INTAKE CHANGES OF FEMALE RATS IN RESPONSE TO
CHANGES IN ENERGY BALANCE, DISCUSSING STEROIDS AS
PHYSIOLOGICAL TRACER A69-30693
- STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)**
CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE
RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL
SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS A69-31330

SUBJECT INDEX

TRANSMITTANCE

ARTIFICIAL HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION EFFECT ON ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE IN MAN EXPOSED TO STRESSES OF HEAT, EXERCISE AND DEHYDRATION NASA-CR-101490	A69-32810	PARAMETRIC STUDY OF TIME-TEMPERATURE-VACUUM RELATIONSHIPS FOR TERRESTRIAL SPORE STERILIZATION NASA-CR-101701	N69-29751
METHODS FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF HEART DISEASE AND RELATED JOB STRESSES NASA-CR-101490	N69-28481	THERAPY LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLLEEP /CEREBRAL ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA	N69-28352
STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY) METHODS FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF HEART DISEASE AND RELATED JOB STRESSES NASA-CR-101490	N69-28481	THERMAL COMFORT TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS AD-684744	N69-28543
SUGARS SUGARS IDENTIFICATION AS TRIFLUOETHYLACETYL POLYOL DERIVATIVES BY GAS-LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY	A69-31539	THERMAL VACUUM TESTS THERMAL VACUUM / TV/ MANNED TEST OPERATIONS RELATED TO APOLLO LUNAR MODULE IN SIMULATED SPACE ENVIRONMENT	A69-30394
SUPERSONIC TRANSPORTS MASS SUPERSONIC AIR TRANSPORT PHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, REPORTING FINDINGS OF FAUSST COMMITTEE CONCERNING OZONE TOXICITY, PRESSURE DROPS, SONIC BOOMS, TIME ZONE PHYSIOLOGY, ETC	A69-31225	THORIUM ISOTOPES DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MESOTHORIUM 228 EFFECTS ON BONE TISSUE NRC-TT-1355	N69-28037
SWEAT SWEAT LOSS AND FLUID INTAKE OF MINE WORKERS AND INDUSTRIAL LABORERS NASA-TT-F-12313	N69-30274	THRESHOLDS (PERCEPTION) THRESHOLD SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS FOR STAPEDIUS MUSCLE REFLEX IN RESPONSE TO AUDITORY STIMULI IN NORMAL HUMAN EARS AD-684774	N69-29058
SWELLING MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND DIRECT IN VIVO DISTENSIBILITY DETERMINATION OF LEFT VENTRICLE OF CANINE HEART NASA-CR-101581	N69-29619	SHARP DECLINE IN STEREOACUITY DUE TO LOSS OF PERIPHERAL VISUAL STIMULI AD-685229	N69-29872
SYNAPSES SYNAPTIC CONFIGURATIONS IN NEUROPIIL OF PLANARIAN DUGESIA DOROTOCEPHALA BRAIN, DISCUSSING NEUROTRANSMITTERS AT PHYLETIC LEVEL	A69-31555	TIME PARAMETRIC STUDY OF TIME-TEMPERATURE-VACUUM RELATIONSHIPS FOR TERRESTRIAL SPORE STERILIZATION NASA-CR-101701	N69-29751
SYNCHRONISM LATENT DESYNCHRONOSIS, DISCUSSING LIFE SYSTEM AND DISTORTION, BODY RHYTHMS COORDINATION, CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS AND ADAPTATION TO NEW SYSTEM OF TIME	A69-31457	TISSUES (BIOLOGY) INVERTEBRATE ENDOSKELETAL CARTILAGE AND CARTILAGE-LIKE TISSUES OCCURRENCE AND NATURE, DISCUSSING CELLULAR TISSUES AND ORIGIN	A69-30412
SYNCHRONOUS CUMULATION FOR PREVENTION OF MOTION INTERFERENCES DURING EKG INVESTIGATIONS AD-685144	N69-30210	DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MESOTHORIUM 228 EFFECTS ON BONE TISSUE NRC-TT-1355	N69-28037
T			
TASKS METHODS FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF HEART DISEASE AND RELATED JOB STRESSES NASA-CR-101490	N69-28481	TORSIONAL STRESS TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTENSION, TORSION, AND AXIAL WAVES IN ARTERIES NASA-CR-101582	N69-29347
TAXONOMY PROVISIONAL TAXONOMIC SCHEMES FOR HUMAN PERFORMANCE, DATA BASE, AND INTEGRATIVE MODEL AD-684583	N69-29435	TOXICITY TOXICITY OF PLASTIC HARDWARE CONTAINING BIOLOGICAL SPACE FLIGHT EXPERIMENT NASA-TM-X-1818	N69-29723
TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION NASA DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY STORED IN DATA BANK TRANSFERRED TO BIOINSTRUMENTATION PROBLEMS GENERATED AT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS NASA-CR-101399	N69-28093	TRACE CONTAMINANTS EQUIPMENT AND METHODS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING OF ATMOSPHERE AD-680423	N69-28966
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE GENERATED TECHNOLOGY NASA-CR-101446	N69-28519	TRADESCANTIA RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN BIOSATELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES	A69-31321
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY NASA-CR-101383	N69-28726	TRAFFIC HUMAN PERFORMANCES IN TRAFFIC AFTER DOSAGES OF ANALGETIC, ANESTHETIC, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS COMPARED WITH ETHYL ALCOHOL DLR-FB-69-10	N69-27736
TEMPERATURE CONTROL TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS AD-684744	N69-28543	TRANSLATIONAL MOTION MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM NASA-CR-1325	N69-28071
TEMPERATURE EFFECTS ESCHERICHIA COLI B/R SURVIVAL IN HIGH VACUUM AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES IRRADIATED WITH UV OR X RAYS TESTED AS COLONY FORMING ABILITY	A69-31388	TRANSMITTANCE COTTON LEAVES REFLECTIVITY AND TRANSMITTANCE MEASUREMENTS, DISCUSSING SUBSTRATE SALINITY EFFECTS ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF HYDROPONICALLY GROWN PLANTS	A69-30456

TRANSPLANTATION

SUBJECT INDEX

TRANSPLANTATION
 EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED MICROCEPHALY IN CAUDATA
 NASA-TT-F-12154 N69-29259

TRITIUM
 SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE OF TRITIATED
 WATER BETWEEN MITE AND SURROUNDING VAPOR
 NASA-CR-101567 N69-29289

TROPICAL REGIONS
 FUNGUS INHIBITIVE COATINGS IN JUNGLE ENVIRONMENTS
 AD-684764 N69-29732

TUMBLING MOTION
 MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION
 FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM
 NASA-CR-1325 N69-28071

U

UNDERWATER TESTS
 WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION OF GEMINI
 EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS USING NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY
 UNDERWATER TECHNIQUES
 NASA-TN-D-5235 N69-28024

URINALYSIS
 PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSAYS, CONDITIONED LEARNING TASKS,
 AND VISUOMOTOR TRACKING USING CHIMPANZEES IN
 SIMULATED ORBIT
 NASA-CR-101447 N69-28241

URINATION
 RADIATION EFFECTS ON URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE
 AMINO ACIDS IN RABBIT
 CEA-CONF-1172 N69-29119

URINE
 INTERMITTENT PERCOLATION THROUGH POROUS MEDIA
 STUDIED FOR OXIDATION OF NITROGENOUS AND
 CARBONACEOUS ORGANIC MATTER IN URINE
 NASA-CR-101280 N69-27781

UTILITY AIRCRAFT
 APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND
 FORESTRY - PART 1
 AD-685458 N69-29954

APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND
 FORESTRY - PART 2
 AD-685419 N69-29955

V

V/STOL AIRCRAFT
 ELECTRONIC PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL TESTER FOR V/STOL
 PILOTS
 AD-684304 N69-28595

VACUUM EFFECTS
 HIGH VACUUM EFFECTS ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN
 BACTERIA AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENZYMES
 A69-31354

ESCHERICHIA COLI B/R SURVIVAL IN HIGH VACUUM AT
 DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES IRRADIATED WITH UV OR X
 RAYS TESTED AS COLONY FORMING ABILITY
 A69-31388

PARAMETRIC STUDY OF TIME-TEMPERATURE-VACUUM
 RELATIONSHIPS FOR TERRESTRIAL SPORE
 STERILIZATION
 NASA-CR-101701 N69-29751

VEGETATION
 CHRONIC GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON SEGMENT
 COMPOSITION OF GRANITE OUTCROP ECOSYSTEMS
 ORO-2412-18 N69-28956

VESTIBULAR TESTS
 SOVIET BOOK ON NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR
 REACTIONS EMPHASIZING MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF
 OPERATION, NEURORHYTHMIC CHANGES IN CEREBRAL
 CORTEX AND OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY MODELING
 A69-32605

VIBRATION EFFECTS
 VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION
 BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS
 A69-30754

WEIGHTLESSNESS AND VIBRATION EFFECTS ON SOFT RED
 WINTER WHEAT SEEDLINGS
 A69-31368

VISCOSITY
 EFFECTS OF VISCOSITY AND EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS ON
 WAVE TRANSMISSION IN BLOOD VESSELS
 N69-29466

VISIBILITY
 HIGH INTENSITY LIGHT ADAPTATION EFFECTS ON
 VISIBILITY OF RASTER SCAN, TV TYPE AND AVIONIC
 DISPLAYS FOR SYMBOL LUMINANCE NEEDS
 A69-32788

VISUAL AIDS
 ANGLE OF ATTACK INDICATOR FOR REQUIRED INSTRUMENT
 FLIGHT TRAINING OF AIRCRAFT PILOTS
 FAA-DS-69-6 N69-29984

VISUAL DISCRIMINATION
 APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY
 SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO
 DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION
 A69-31556

VISUAL PERCEPTION
 APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY
 SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO
 DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION
 A69-31556

NATURE AND ANALYSIS OF VISUAL PERCEPTIONS
 NASA-TT-F-12101 N69-29649

BROCA-SULZER EFFECT OF SIGNAL LIGHT BRIGHTNESS
 FAA-AM-68-27 N69-29847

SHARP DECLINE IN STEREOACUITY DUE TO LOSS OF
 PERIPHERAL VISUAL STIMULI
 AD-685229 N69-29872

VISUAL TASKS
 APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY
 SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO
 DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION
 A69-31556

W

WALKING
 HUMAN LOCOMOTION ANALYSIS, MEASURING METABOLIC
 EXPENDITURE AND MECHANICAL ENERGY LEVELS OF
 PRINCIPAL BODY SEGMENTS DURING WALKING
 A69-30587

WASTE UTILIZATION
 MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM
 RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION,
 EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC
 MONOSACCHARIDES
 A69-31471

WATER
 SOLID ELECTROLYTE ELECTROLYSIS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
 AND WATER AS OXYGEN REGENERATION SYSTEM FOR LONG
 MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS
 NASA-CR-1359 N69-28099

WATER BALANCE
 SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE OF TRITIATED
 WATER BETWEEN MITE AND SURROUNDING VAPOR
 NASA-CR-101567 N69-29289

WATER RECLAMATION
 INTERMITTENT PERCOLATION THROUGH POROUS MEDIA
 STUDIED FOR OXIDATION OF NITROGENOUS AND
 CARBONACEOUS ORGANIC MATTER IN URINE
 NASA-CR-101280 N69-27781

WAVE ATTENUATION
 TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTENSION,
 TORSION, AND AXIAL WAVES IN ARTERIES
 NASA-CR-101582 N69-29347

WAVE PROPAGATION
 EFFECTS OF VISCOSITY AND EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS ON
 WAVE TRANSMISSION IN BLOOD VESSELS
 N69-29466

SUBJECT INDEX

X RAY DENSITY MEASUREMENT

WEATHER

AIR POLLUTION, ITS EFFECTS, MEASUREMENT AND
CONTROL
RM-446 N69-29796

WEIGHT ANALYSIS

HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN
SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR
CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE
A69-31408

WEIGHTLESSNESS

WEIGHTLESSNESS AND VIBRATION EFFECTS ON SOFT RED
WINTER WHEAT SEEDLINGS A69-31368

WEIGHTLESSNESS PROBLEMS, DISCUSSING ARTIFICIAL
GRAVITATION ON SPACECRAFT AND ASTRONAUT
EXPERIENCES A69-31930

WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION

SPACE FLIGHT FOOD EVALUATION BY METABOLIC BALANCE
TECHNIQUES DURING SPACE FLIGHT SIMULATION,
CONSIDERING FOOD CONSUMPTION DURING WEIGHTLESSNESS
A69-31470

WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION OF GEMINI
EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS USING NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY
UNDERWATER TECHNIQUES
NASA-TN-D-5235 N69-28024

WHITE NOISE

PITCH PERCEPTION IN WHITE NOISE MASK
AD-684775 N69-29056

WORK CAPACITY

TELEMETRY TECHNIQUES, BASED ON PULSE RATE
MEASUREMENTS, PERMITTING CONTINUOUS EXAMINATION OF
HUMANS UNDER NATURAL WORKING CONDITIONS
A69-31228

WORMS

CHRONIC GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON SEGMENT
COMPOSITION OF GRANITE OUTCROP ECOSYSTEMS
ORO-2412-18 N69-28956

X

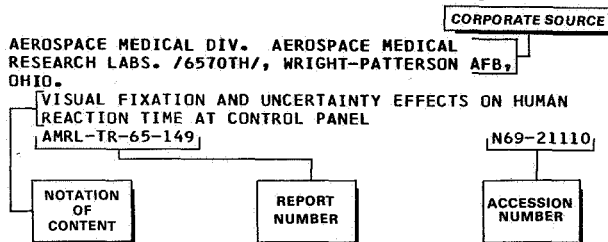
X RAY DENSITY MEASUREMENT

SPACE FLIGHT EFFECTS ON BONE DEMINERALIZATION OF
GEMINI 4, 5, AND 7 CREWS STUDIED BY X RAY
DENSITOMETRY
NASA-CR-99696 N69-29372

Corporate Source Index

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / a continuing bibliography SEPTEMBER 1969

Typical Corporate Source Index Listing



The Notation of Content (NOC), rather than the title of the document, is used to provide a more exact description of the subject matter. The NASA or AIAA accession number is included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section of this supplement. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

A

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO.
SOVIET MONOGRAPHS ON SPACE PHYSIOLOGY
AD-684602 N69-28534

AEROSPACE MEDICINE FOR IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS ON MAN DURING SPACE FLIGHT
AD-685622 N69-29901

IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS ON MAN DURING SPACE FLIGHTS
AD-685486 N69-29902

APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY - PART 1
AD-685458 N69-29954

APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY - PART 2
AD-685419 N69-29955

SYNCHRONOUS CUMULATION FOR PREVENTION OF MOTION INTERFERENCES DURING EKG INVESTIGATIONS
AD-685144 N69-30210

AMERICAN INST. FOR RESEARCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.
PROVISIONAL TAXONOMIC SCHEMES FOR HUMAN PERFORMANCE, DATA BASE, AND INTEGRATIVE MODEL
AD-684583 N69-29435

ARMY AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT, FORT RUCKER, ALA.
EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC LENS IN US ARMY AVIATION
AD-684371 N69-29582

ARMY BIOLOGICAL LABS., FORT DETRICK, MD.
EQUIPMENT AND METHODS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING OF ATMOSPHERE
AD-680423 N69-28966

IRRADIATED BLOOD PROTEINS ADSORPTIVITY BY HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD
AD-685402 N69-29609

CONFERENCE ON RADIOELECTRONICS APPLICATIONS IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE
AD-685373 N69-29841

ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH LAB., FORT KNOX, KY.
COMPARISON OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC

NYSTAGMUS IN CAT AND MAN
AD-684346 N69-28853

ARMY NATICK LABS., MASS.
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATES OF BEAN AND LETTUCE CELLS IN DIFFERING SUSPENSION CULTURE MEDIA
AD-684610 N69-28978

ARMY RESEARCH INST. OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE, NATICK, MASS.
CONFERENCE ON BIOMEDICAL PROBLEMS OF HYPOXIA AT HIGH TERRESTRIAL ALTITUDES
AD-682731 N69-29147

AZTEC SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, INC., MAYNARD, MASS.
NATURE AND ANALYSIS OF VISUAL PERCEPTIONS
NASA-TT-F-12101 N69-29649

SWEAT LOSS AND FLUID INTAKE OF MINE WORKERS AND INDUSTRIAL LABORERS
NASA-TT-F-12313 N69-30274

B

BAYLOR UNIV., HOUSTON, TEX.
IRRITANT AND ALLERGIC POTENTIALS OF FIREPROOF PAPER FOR SPACE FLIGHT USE EVALUATED ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL SKINS
NASA-CR-101731 N69-29644

BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON /ENGLAND/.
UNITED KINGDOM AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION
N69-30350

C

CALIFORNIA INST. OF TECH., PASADENA.
INTERMITTENT PERCOLATION THROUGH POROUS MEDIA STUDIED FOR OXIDATION OF NITROGENOUS AND CARBONACEOUS ORGANIC MATTER IN URINE
NASA-CR-101280 N69-27781

CALIFORNIA UNIV., LOS ANGELES.
MINIATURE TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN NERVE CELLS
NASA-CR-101403 N69-27913

PHYSIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TIME STANDARDS AND WORK-REST DESIGN FOR MODERATE TO STRENUOUS WORK
N69-28177

PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSAYS, CONDITIONED LEARNING TASKS, AND VISUOMOTOR TRACKING USING CHIMPANZEES IN SIMULATED ORBIT
NASA-CR-101447 N69-28241

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD, BERKELEY /ENGLAND/.
DOSE DISTRIBUTION FOLLOWING RADIOACTIVE RARE GAS INHALATION
RD/B/N-1274 N69-28599

CENTRE D ETUDES DE PHYSIOLOGIE NERVEUSE ET D ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIE, PARIS /FRANCE/.
ROLE OF CORTICO-SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES IN RATS AND MONKEYS IN ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING
AD-684734 N69-29896

CHICAGO UNIV., ILL.
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM, ULTRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
NASA-CR-101583 N69-30114

COMMISSARIAT A L ENERGIE ATOMIQUE, FONTENAY-
AUX-ROSES /FRANCE/.RADIATION EFFECTS ON URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE
AMINO ACIDS IN RABBIT
CEA-CONF-1172 N69-29119EFFECT OF NONLETHAL WHOLE-BODY GAMMA IRRADIATION
ON SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF ADULT
RABBITS
CEA-R-3693 N69-29986DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL
EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
CEA-R-3735 N69-30091COMMISSARIAT A L ENERGIE ATOMIQUE GRENOBLE
/FRANCE/.RADIO SENSITIZATION OF MICE BY DIGESTIVE
ABSORPTION OF BISMUTH
CEA-R-3689 N69-27866NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS ON PLANT MATERIAL
COMPONENTS
CEA-R-3636 N69-28637

D

DEFENSE DOCUMENTATION CENTER, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ACCELERATION TOLERANCE
OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL SUBJECTS
AD-684450 N69-28297DEUTSCHE VERSUCHSANSTALT FUR LUFT- UND
RAUMFAHRT, BAD GODESBERG /WEST GERMANY/.FLIGHT STRESS EFFECTS ON CELL ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN
BLOOD OF STARFIGHTER F 104 G PILOTS
DLR-FB-69-14 N69-27747DEUTSCHE VERSUCHSANSTALT FUR LUFT- UND
RAUMFAHRT, MUNICH /WEST GERMANY/.HUMAN PERFORMANCES IN TRAFFIC AFTER DOSAGES OF
ANALGETIC, ANESTHETIC, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS
COMPARED WITH ETHYL ALCOHOL
DLR-FB-69-10 N69-27736

E

EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL INST., DAYTONA
BEACH, FLA.ANGLE OF ATTACK INDICATOR FOR REQUIRED INSTRUMENT
FLIGHT TRAINING OF AIRCRAFT PILOTS
FAA-DS-69-6 N69-29984

EMORY UNIV., ATLANTA, GA.

CHRONIC GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON SEGMENT
COMPOSITION OF GRANITE OUTCROP ECOSYSTEMS
ORO-2412-18 N69-28956

F

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION,
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.BROCA- SULZER EFFECT OF SIGNAL LIGHT BRIGHTNESS
FAA-AM-68-27 N69-29847IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
BELT RESTRAINT
FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON,
D. C.MEDICAL FACTORS IN GENERAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS IN
UNITED STATES
AM-69-2 N69-30166FLUGMEDIZINISCHES INSTITUT DER LUFTWAFFE,
FUERSTENFELDBRUCK /WEST GERMANY/.MEDICAL STUDIES, SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES, AND
PUBLICATIONS OF GERMAN AIR FORCE MEDICAL
INSTITUTE DURING 1968 N69-28300

G

GENERAL TECHNICAL SERVICES, INC., UPPER DARBY,
PA.STUDY OF MAMMALIAN BLOOD TO DETERMINE GLUCOSE
LEVELS AND THE EFFECTS OF POLYCYTHEMIA AND
HYPEROXIA

NASA-CR-101670 N69-29943

GEORGETOWN UNIV., WASHINGTON, D. C.
BEHAVIOR OF SMALL MAMMALS AT LOW BODY TEMPERATURES
AD-684477 N69-28924GESELLSCHAFT FUER STRAHLENFORSCHUNG M.B.H.,
MUNICH /WEST GERMANY/.
RADIATION DAMAGE TO CELLS, BONE, NERVOUS SYSTEM,
AND SPLEEN
EUR-4097.D N69-30354GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORP., BETHPAGE,
N. Y.
AIR POLLUTION, ITS EFFECTS, MEASUREMENT AND
CONTROL
RM-446 N69-29796

H

HARVARD UNIV., BOSTON, MASS.
PREDICTING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN SPACE ENVIRONMENTS
NASA-CR-1370 N69-30168HAWAII UNIV., HONOLULU.
GRAVITATIONAL FACTOR IN LIGNIFICATION IN LAND
PLANT EVOLUTION STUDIES
NASA-CR-101449 N69-28180HUMAN ENGINEERING LABS., ABERDEEN PROVING
GROUND, MD.
ELECTRONIC PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL TESTER FOR V/STOL
PILOTS
AD-684304 N69-28595

I

INDIANA UNIV., BLOOMINGTON.
REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS WITH AGE IN US AIR
FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS
NASA-CR-99667 N69-28098IOWA UNIV., IOWA CITY.
MEMORY REQUIREMENTS OF TWO-WAY VERSUS ONE-WAY
AUTOMATA
AD-684841 N69-30217ISRAEL PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATIONS,
LTD., JERUSALEM.
AIR POLLUTION AND CONTROL OF DUST, GASES, AND
RADIOACTIVE PARTICLES
IPST-5308 N69-28051

J

JET PROPULSION LAB., CALIF. INST. OF TECH.,
PASADENA.
MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF PREDATOR EFFECT ON BACTERIA
GROWTH
NASA-CR-101669 N69-30085JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS
JPRS-48079 N69-27601USE OF AUTOCORRELATION AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS
TECHNIQUES IN EVALUATION OF CARDIAC RHYTHM
N69-27602USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN
PREDICTING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS
FOR FLIGHT TRAINING N69-27603PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE, ACCLIMATIZATION, AND
PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR ANTARCTIC AND ARCTIC
EXPEDITIONS
JPRS-47746 N69-27670PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE AND ACCLIMATIZATION FOR
ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS N69-27671SOVIET MEDICAL RESEARCH ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ANTARCTIC
ACCLIMATIZATION N69-27672SELECTION CRITERIA FOR POLAR EXPEDITION PERSONNEL
N69-27673

- BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
JPRS-47626 N69-28103
- PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES AND BIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF HUMAN BODY DURING ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
N69-28104
- PULMONARY VENTILATION IN RESTING PERSONNEL OF ANTARCTIC GROUND STATION
N69-28106
- HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
N69-28107
- BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION PROCESSING USING HOLOGRAM PRINCIPLE
JPRS-48186 N69-29747
- LITERATURE SURVEY ON PROPERTIES OF MICROBIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF PROTEIN SUBSTANCES FROM PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS
JPRS-48150 N69-29789
- K**
- KANSAS STATE UNIV. MANHATTAN.
TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS
AD-684744 N69-28543
- REDUCED BODY TEMPERATURE BY USING COOLING HOOD IN HOT-HUMID ENVIRONMENTS
AD-684582 N69-28546
- KOBE UNIV. /JAPAN/.
MAMMALIAN BRAIN VIABILITY IN CRYOGENIC, PERFUSED STATE
AD-684957 N69-29610
- L**
- LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLEEP /CEREBRAL ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA
N69-28352
- LIEGE UNIV. /BELGIUM/.
MEASURED INFRARED ABSORPTION SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL BONDS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
AD-684139 N69-28955
- M**
- MARTIN MARIETTA CORP., DENVER, COLO.
PARAMETRIC STUDY OF TIME-TEMPERATURE-VACUUM RELATIONSHIPS FOR TERRESTRIAL SPORE STERILIZATION
NASA-CR-101701 N69-29751
- MICHIGAN UNIV., ANN ARBOR.
METHODS FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF HEART DISEASE AND RELATED JOB STRESSES
NASA-CR-101490 N69-28481
- MIDWEST RESEARCH INST., KANSAS CITY, MO.
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE GENERATED TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101446 N69-28519
- N**
- NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
AMES RESEARCH CENTER, MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF.
TOXICITY OF PLASTIC HARDWARE CONTAINING BIOLOGICAL SPACE FLIGHT EXPERIMENT
NASA-TM-X-1818 N69-29723
- NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER, LANGLEY STATION, VA.
WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION OF GEMINI EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS USING NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY UNDERWATER TECHNIQUES
NASA-TN-D-5235 N69-28024
- DIES FOR IMPRINTING MICROSCOPIC LAGOON FIELDS IN PLASTIC SURFACES FOR USE IN CELL AND TISSUE CULTURE
NASA-TN-D-5255 N69-29195
- NATIONAL LENDING LIBRARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON SPA /ENGLAND/.
THERMOLUMINESCENT ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE GLASSES FOR PERSONNEL NEUTRON DOSIMETER
NLL-RTS-3877 N69-28080
- LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHYLATION OF DNA AND ITS BIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
NLL-RTS-4991 N69-28921
- NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA, OTTAWA /ONTARIO/.
RADIATION DOSE EQUIVALENT AND RADIATION ABSORPTION MEASUREMENTS IN RADIATION MEDICINE
NRC-TT-1361 N69-27792
- DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MESOTHORIUM 228 EFFECTS ON BONE TISSUE
NRC-TT-1355 N69-28037
- NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INST., BETHESDA, MD.
SENSORY DEPRIVATION EFFECTS ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE
AD-684074 N69-29721
- NAVAL RESEARCH LAB., WASHINGTON, D. C.
EXPERIMENTS IN DISCRIMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION
AD-684069 N69-29720
- FUNGUS INHIBITIVE COATINGS IN JUNGLE ENVIRONMENTS
AD-684764 N69-29732
- NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL CENTER, GROTON, CONN.
PITCH PERCEPTION IN WHITE NOISE MASK
AD-684775 N69-29056
- AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND HELIUM-SPEECH
AD-684773 N69-29057
- THRESHOLD SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS FOR STAPEDIUS MUSCLE REFLEX IN RESPONSE TO AUDITORY STIMULI IN NORMAL HUMAN EARS
AD-684774 N69-29058
- HELIUM-SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY AS FUNCTION OF SPEECH TO NOISE RATIO
AD-684777 N69-29100
- SHARP DECLINE IN STEREOACUITY DUE TO LOSS OF PERIPHERAL VISUAL STIMULI
AD-685229 N69-29872
- NAVY EXPERIMENTAL DIVING UNIT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
FORTRAN 4 COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR ANALYSIS AND CALCULATION OF DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULES
AD-680604 N69-28848
- O**
- OHIO STATE UNIV. RESEARCH FOUNDATION, COLUMBUS.
SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE OF TRITIATED WATER BETWEEN MITE AND SURROUNDING VAPOR
NASA-CR-101567 N69-29289
- SITE DETERMINATION OF ADAPTATION IN HUMAN EYE AND ANALYSIS OF ELECTRORETINOGRAM
AD-684362 N69-29740
- OHIO STATE UNIV., COLUMBUS.
DESIGN OF DECISION SYSTEM IN COMMAND-CONTROL SIMULATION
AD-684548 N69-29174
- OKLAHOMA UNIV., NORMAN.
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF NOISE, AIR, IONS, AND ELECTRIC FIELDS ON RATS
N69-29360
- OREGON STATE UNIV., CORVALLIS.
INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS
AD-684176 N69-29613
- OREGON UNIV., EUGENE.
DECISION MAKING IN GROUPS
AD-684585 N69-29448

PITTSBURGH UNIV., PA.

CORPORATE SOURCE INDEX

P

PITTSBURGH UNIV., PA.
DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTS WITH
LABYRINTHINE STATORECEPTORS
AD-685171 N69-30226

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
MOISTURE EFFECTS ON BACILLUS SUBTILIS VAR. NIGER
SPORES
NASA-CR-101471 N69-28642

R

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INST., DURHAM, N. C.
NASA DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY STORED IN DATA BANK
TRANSFERRED TO BIOINSTRUMENTATION PROBLEMS
GENERATED AT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS
NASA-CR-101399 N69-28093

S

SANDIA CORP., ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.
CONTAMINATION CONTROL HANDBOOK
NASA-CR-61264 N69-28593

SCHOOL OF AEROSPACE MEDICINE, BROOKS AFB, TEX.
RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN
PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AD-685271 N69-29627

SHUFFORD-MASSENGILL CORP., LEXINGTON, MASS.
ITEM ANALYSIS BASED ON CONFIDENCE RESPONSES
AD-685182 N69-29612

SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101383 N69-28726

STANFORD RESEARCH INST., MENLO PARK, CALIF.
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS TO SELECTIVELY STIMULATE
DESIRED POINT IN BRAIN
AD-685644 N69-30255

STANFORD UNIV., CALIF.
TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTENSION,
TORSION, AND AXIAL WAVES IN ARTERIES
NASA-CR-101582 N69-29347

EFFECTS OF VISCOSITY AND EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS ON
WAVE TRANSMISSION IN BLOOD VESSELS
N69-29466

MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND DIRECT IN VIVO
DISTENSIBILITY DETERMINATION OF LEFT VENTRICLE
OF CANINE HEART
NASA-CR-101581 N69-29619

SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY, INC., HAWTHORNE, CALIF.
MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION
FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM
NASA-CR-1325 N69-28071

T

TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE HANNOVER /WEST GERMANY/.
FAST NEUTRON IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON CHROMOSOME
ABERRATION, GERMINATION, AND VIABILITY OF SPORES
AND SEEDLINGS N69-28500

TECHTRAN CORP., GLEN BURNIE, MD.
EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED MICROCEPHALY IN CAUDATA
NASA-TT-F-12154 N69-29259

CONstriction AND SECTIONING EXPERIMENTS WITH
ANURAN EMBRYOS TO STUDY FORMATION AND GROWTH
NASA-TT-F-12153 N69-29272

TEXAS WOMENS UNIV. RESEARCH INST., DENTON.
SPACE FLIGHT EFFECTS ON BONE DEMINERALIZATION OF
GEMINI 4, 5, AND 7 CREWS STUDIED BY X RAY
DENSITOMETRY
NASA-CR-99696 N69-29372

TULANE UNIV., NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS TO SELECTIVELY STIMULATE
DESIRED POINT IN BRAIN

AD-685644

N69-30255

V

VANDERBILT UNIV., NASHVILLE, TENN.
HUMAN CONTROLLER EXPERIMENTS WITH PREVIEWED INPUTS
N69-29073

VIRGINIA UNIV., CHARLOTTESVILLE.
LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AD-684325 N69-29646

W

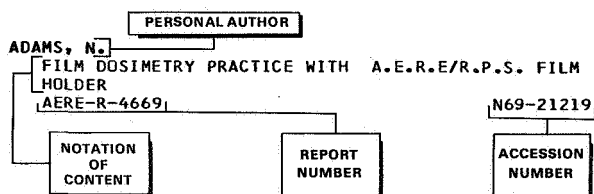
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLID ELECTROLYTE ELECTROLYSIS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AND WATER AS OXYGEN REGENERATION SYSTEM FOR LONG
MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS
NASA-CR-1359 N69-28099

WYLE LABS., INC., HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
PREDICTED HUMAN RESPONSES TO NOISE LEVELS FROM
ROCKET ENGINE TESTS
NASA-CR-98475 N69-28485

Personal Author Index

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / a continuing bibliography SEPTEMBER 1969

Typical Personal Author Index Listing



The Notation of Content (NOC), rather than the title of the document, is used to provide a more exact description of the subject matter. The NASA or AIAA accession number is included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section of this supplement. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

A

- ADAMS, N.**
FILM DOSIMETRY PRACTICE WITH A.E.R.E./R.P.S. FILM HOLDER
AERE-R-4669
N69-21219
NOTATION OF CONTENT
REPORT NUMBER
ACCESSION NUMBER
- ADAMOVICH, B. A.**
MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION, EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC MONOSACCHARIDES
A69-31471
- ALEX, F. R.**
MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM
NASA-CR-1325
N69-28071
- ALIAKRINSKII, B. S.**
LATENT DESYNCHRONOSIS, DISCUSSING LIFE SYSTEM AND DISTORTION, BODY RHYTHMS COORDINATION, CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS AND ADAPTATION TO NEW SYSTEM OF TIME
A69-31457
- ALLEN, W. A.**
COTTON LEAVES REFLECTIVITY AND TRANSMITTANCE MEASUREMENTS, DISCUSSING SUBSTRATE SALINITY EFFECTS ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF HYDROPONICALLY GROWN PLANTS
A69-30456
- AMENDT, R. O.**
TELEMETRY TECHNIQUES, BASED ON PULSE RATE MEASUREMENTS, PERMITTING CONTINUOUS EXAMINATION OF HUMANS UNDER NATURAL WORKING CONDITIONS
A69-31228
- ANDRIANOVA, L. A.**
CENTRAL ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS ROLE IN NEUROSECRETORY FUNCTION OF HYPOTHALAMO-HYPOPHYSIAL SYSTEM OF RABBITS UNDER TRANSVERSE ACCELERATIONS IN CENTRIFUGE
A69-30055
- ANTIPOV, V. V.**
VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS
A69-30754
- AQUILANO, N. J.**
PHYSIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TIME STANDARDS AND WORK-REST DESIGN FOR MODERATE TO STRENUOUS WORK
N69-28177
- ARBUZOVA, K. S.**
HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE
A69-31408
- ASCHOFF, J. C.**
EEG AND PILOTS FLIGHT PERFORMANCE RELATIONS, DISCUSSING IN-FLIGHT TELEMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FROM GROUND STATION
A69-31233
- ASTLEFORD, W. J.**
MATHEMATICAL MODELS AND DIRECT IN VIVO DISTENSIBILITY DETERMINATION OF LEFT VENTRICLE OF CANINE HEART
NASA-CR-101581
N69-29619
- ATLAN, H.**
MORTALITY KINETICS OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER, COMPARING EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING
A69-30444
- AUSTIN, P. R.**
PLANETARY QUARANTINE CONSTRAINTS BY NASA INSURING LOW CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY FROM EXTRATERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, GIVING CONTAMINATION PROBABILITY EQUATIONS AND STERILIZATION PROCEDURES
A69-32435
- AZARYAN, M. B.**
APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY - PART 1
AD-685458
N69-29954
- APPLICATIONS OF AVIATION TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY - PART 2
AD-685419
N69-29955

B

- BAIERLEIN, J. L.**
GLYCOLYSIS CONTROL BY RESPIRATION IN HUMAN LEUKOCYTES WITH AND WITHOUT PASTEUR EFFECT CONDITIONS
A69-30413
- BAILEY, R. W.**
EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC LENS IN US ARMY AVIATION
AD-684371
N69-29582
- BAKER, H. D.**
DARKNESS ADAPTATION, OBSERVING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT EYE
A69-32448
- BARNES, B. H.**
MEMORY REQUIREMENTS OF TWO-WAY VERSUS ONE-WAY AUTOMATA
AD-684841
N69-30217
- BAUMAN, A. J.**
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF MARS
A69-31552
- BAYARD, J.-P.**
DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
CEA-R-3735
N69-30091
- BAYEVSKIY, R. M.**
USE OF AUTOCORRELATION AND SPECTRAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES IN EVALUATION OF CARDIAC RHYTHM
N69-27602
- BEASLEY, G. P.**
WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION OF GEMINI EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS USING NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY UNDERWATER TECHNIQUES
NASA-TN-D-5235
N69-28024

BENDERSKY, D.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

BENDERSKY, D.
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE GENERATED
TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101446 N69-28519

BULTMAN, J. D.
FUNGUS INHIBITIVE COATINGS IN JUNGLE ENVIRONMENTS
AD-684764 N69-29732

C

BERGER, H.
RADIATION DOSE EQUIVALENT AND RADIATION ABSORPTION
MEASUREMENTS IN RADIATION MEDICINE
NRC-TT-1361 N69-27792

CAMERON, R. E.
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN
ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION OF MARS A69-31552

BERGER, L. S.
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101383 N69-28726

CARDENAS, R.
COTTON LEAVES REFLECTIVITY AND TRANSMITTANCE
MEASUREMENTS, DISCUSSING SUBSTRATE SALINITY
EFFECTS ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF HYDROPONICALLY
GROWN PLANTS A69-30456

BERGHAGE, T. E.
FORTRAN 4 COMPUTER PROGRAMS FOR ANALYSIS AND
CALCULATION OF DECOMPRESSION SCHEDULES
AD-680604 N69-28848

CHAMBERS, A. N.
PROVISIONAL TAXONOMIC SCHEMES FOR HUMAN
PERFORMANCE, DATA BASE, AND INTEGRATIVE MODEL
AD-684583 N69-29435

BEST, J. B.
SYNAPTIC CONFIGURATIONS IN NEUROPIIL OF PLANARIAN
DUGESIA DOROTOCEPHALA BRAIN, DISCUSSING
NEUROTRANSMITTERS AT PHYLETIC LEVEL A69-31555

CHEN, P. F.
LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AD-684325 N69-29646

BIEDERMAN-THORSON, M.
APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY
SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO
DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION A69-31556

CHERNYSHEV, V. B.
CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN DERMESTID BEETLES TROGODERMA
GLABRUM HERBST AS RESPONSE TO COMPULSORY CONSTANT
LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS A69-31469

BIERSDORF, W. R.
SITE DETERMINATION OF ADAPTATION IN HUMAN EYE AND
ANALYSIS OF ELECTRORETINOGRAM
AD-684362 N69-29740

CHUCKKIN, V. G.
HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN
SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR
CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE A69-31408

BINNARD, R.
MORTALITY KINETICS OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER,
COMPARING EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE
SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING A69-30444

COLE, J. E.
MICROBIOLOGY QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
PLANETARY MISSION, CONSIDERING SPACECRAFT
STERILIZATION DURING FABRICATION, TEST AND LAUNCH
SITE ACTIVITIES A69-31124

BOCHVAR, I. A.
THERMOLUMINESCENT ALUMINUM PHOSPHATE GLASSES FOR
PERSONNEL NEUTRON DOSIMETER
NLL-RTS-3877 N69-28080

CONE, C. D., JR.
DIES FOR IMPRINTING MICROSCOPIC LAGOON FIELDS IN
PLASTIC SURFACES FOR USE IN CELL AND TISSUE
CULTURE
NASA-TN-D-5255 N69-29195

BOSCO, J. S.
ARTIFICIAL HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION EFFECT ON
ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE IN MAN EXPOSED TO STRESSES
OF HEAT, EXERCISE AND DEHYDRATION A69-32810

COOK, J. R.
CONTINUOUS CULTURE DEVICE FOR CONTROLLED GROWTH OF
EUGLENA GRACILIS A69-30445

BOTNIKOV, G. G.
BIOCHEMILUMINESCENT LUMINOL-PEROXIDE REACTION TO
DETECT IRON PORPHYRIN PROTEINS IN MICROORGANISMS
FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE SEARCH, DISCUSSING
REACTION KINETICS A69-31325

COURT, L.
EFFECT OF NONLETHAL WHOLE-BODY GAMMA IRRADIATION
ON SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES OF ADULT
RABBITS
CEA-R-3693 N69-29986

BOURNE, G. H.
HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF
DEPHOSPHORYLATING ENZYME DISTRIBUTION IN MUSCLE
SPINDLE CAPSULE OF GUINEA PIG THIGH MUSCLES AND
CAT CALF MUSCLES A69-30406

CREUTZFELDT, O. D.
COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF EEG RECORDING, PRESENTING
MODEL STUDIES UNDER REST AND PERFORMANCE
CONDITIONS A69-31232

BRANNAN, F. T.
FUNGUS INHIBITIVE COATINGS IN JUNGLE ENVIRONMENTS
AD-684764 N69-29732

CROSBY, W. M.
IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
BELT RESTRAINT
FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907

BRIERLEY, J. A.
PARAMETRIC STUDY OF TIME-TEMPERATURE-VACUUM
RELATIONSHIPS FOR TERRESTRIAL SPORE
STERILIZATION
NASA-CR-101701 N69-29751

CROSLY, J. K.
EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC LENS IN US ARMY
AVIATION
AD-684371 N69-29582

BRISSEY, F. L.
DECISION MAKING IN GROUPS
AD-684585 N69-29448

D

BUCK, W.
PYROELECTRIC CONDUCTOR SENSORS PERMITTING
CONTINUOUS MEASURING AND RECORDING OF AIR INHALED
DURING CHOSEN TIME INTERVALS A69-31230

DANISHEVSKIY, G. M.
HUMAN ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS
N69-28107

BUECKER, H.
ESCHERICHIA COLI B/R SURVIVAL IN HIGH VACUUM AT
DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES IRRADIATED WITH UV OR X
RAYS TESTED AS COLONY FORMING ABILITY A69-31388

DARENSKAIA, N. G.
DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF
MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL
DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION A69-31458

- DATNOW, B.
MULTICHANNEL TELEMETRY SYSTEM FOR CHRONIC
IMPLANTATION IN ANIMALS TO MONITOR PHYSIOLOGICAL
PARAMETERS A69-31044
- DAYYDOV, B. I.
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND
ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT,
TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS A69-30753
- DELONE, N. L.
VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION
BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS A69-30754
- DEROSHIA, C. W.
LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS,
DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND
LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS A69-31336
- DERYAPA, N. R.
PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL CARE AND ACCLIMITIZATION FOR
ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS N69-27671
- DEUTSCH, L. J.
THRESHOLD SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS FOR STAPEDIUS
MUSCLE REFLEX IN RESPONSE TO AUDITORY STIMULI IN
NORMAL HUMAN EARS AD-684774 N69-29058
- DIVIN, IA. N.
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND
ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT,
TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS A69-30753
- DODGE, C. H.
LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLEEP /CEREBRAL
ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA N69-28352
- DOST, F. N.
INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON
MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS AD-684176 N69-29613
- DRUZHININ, IU. P.
DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF
MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL
DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION A69-31458
- DUBROVIN, E. D.
SYNCHRONOUS CUMULATION FOR PREVENTION OF MOTION
INTERFERENCES DURING EKG INVESTIGATIONS
AD-685144 N69-30210
- DUNCAN, W. C.
IRRITANT AND ALLERGIC POTENTIALS OF FIREPROOF
PAPER FOR SPACE FLIGHT USE EVALUATED ON HUMAN
AND ANIMAL SKINS NASA-CR-101731 N69-29644
- DUNSKY, I. L.
REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS WITH AGE IN US AIR
FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS NASA-CR-99667 N69-28098
- E**
- EDELMAN, G. M.
MACROMOLECULAR RING SHAPED COMPONENTS
CORRESPONDING TO HEMAGGLUTININ STUDIED IN LIMULUS
POLYPHEMUS HEMOLYMPH BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY A69-31864
- EDWARDS, B. F.
WEIGHTLESSNESS AND VIBRATION EFFECTS ON SOFT RED
WINTER WHEAT SEEDLINGS A69-31368
- EL-BISI, H. M.
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATES OF BEAN AND LETTUCE CELLS
IN DIFFERING SUSPENSION CULTURE MEDIA AD-684610 N69-28978
- ELIKAN, L.
SOLID ELECTROLYTE ELECTROLYSIS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AND WATER AS OXYGEN REGENERATION SYSTEM FOR LONG
MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS NASA-CR-1359 N69-28099
- ERICKSON, E. E.
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS TO SELECTIVELY STIMULATE
DESIRED POINT IN BRAIN AD-685644 N69-30255
- ESTOK, G. K.
DYNAMIC DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS OF DRIED
PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIMENS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
YIELDING DISCRETE DECOMPOSITION PEAKS OF
EXOTHERMIC TYPE A69-31000
- F**
- FAN, L. T.
TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LIFE
SUPPORT SYSTEMS AD-684744 N69-28543
- FERNANDEZ-MORAN, H.
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAM,
ULTRASTRUCTURE AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
NASA-CR-101583 N69-30114
- FERRARI, V. J., JR.
PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC FACTORS IN USAF AIRCRAFT
MISHAPS INVOLVING GROUND EGRESS A69-30462
- FESSARD, A. F.
ROLE OF CORTICO-SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES IN RATS AND
MONKEYS IN ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING
AD-684734 N69-29896
- FIERST, J.
DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTS WITH
LABYRINTHINE STATORECEPTORS AD-685171 N69-30226
- FINEG, J.
IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
BELT RESTRAINT FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907
- FINGER, D.
FLIGHT STRESS EFFECTS ON CELL ENZYME ACTIVITIES IN
BLOOD OF STARFIGHTER F 104 G PILOTS
DLR-FB-69-14 N69-27747
- FISCHER, F. H.
EVALUATION OF OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC LENS IN US ARMY
AVIATION AD-684371 N69-29582
- FLAMEE, P.-A.
MEASURED INFRARED ABSORPTION SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL
BONDS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS AD-684139 N69-28955
- FLEENOR, E. N., JR.
DYES FOR IMPRINTING MICROSCOPIC LAGOON FIELDS IN
PLASTIC SURFACES FOR USE IN CELL AND TISSUE
CULTURE NASA-TN-D-5255 N69-29195
- FLEISHMAN, E. A.
PROVISIONAL TAXONOMIC SCHEMES FOR HUMAN
PERFORMANCE, DATA BASE, AND INTEGRATIVE MODEL
AD-684583 N69-29435
- FORREST, F. G.
ANGLE OF ATTACK INDICATOR FOR REQUIRED INSTRUMENT
FLIGHT TRAINING OF AIRCRAFT PILOTS
FAA-DS-69-6 N69-29984
- FOSMIRE, F. R.
DECISION MAKING IN GROUPS AD-684585 N69-29448
- FOSTER, J. M.
GLYCOLYSIS CONTROL BY RESPIRATION IN HUMAN
LEUKOCYTES WITH AND WITHOUT PASTEUR EFFECT
CONDITIONS A69-30413
- FREEMAN, J. J.
EXPERIMENTS IN DISCRIMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION
AD-684069 N69-29720

FRENCH, J. R. P., JR.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

FRENCH, J. R. P., JR.
METHODS FOR EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF HEART DISEASE
AND RELATED JOB STRESSES
NASA-CR-101490 N69-28481

FRYER, T. B.
MULTICHANNEL TELEMETRY SYSTEM FOR CHRONIC
IMPLANTATION IN ANIMALS TO MONITOR PHYSIOLOGICAL
PARAMETERS A69-31044

G

GARBER, YE. I.
USE OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL REGRESSION ANALYSIS IN
PREDICTING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL QUALIFICATIONS
FOR FLIGHT TRAINING N69-27603

GARREC, J.-P.
NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS ON PLANT MATERIAL
COMPONENTS
CEA-R-3636 N69-28637

GARRETT, A. R., JR.
CHRONIC GAMMA IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON SEGMENT
COMPOSITION OF GRANITE OUTCROP ECOSYSTEMS
ORD-2412-18 N69-28956

GAUDEAU, C.
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPALNCHNOGRAM/
MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM
FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING
A69-32070

GAUSMAN, H. W.
COTTON LEAVES REFLECTIVITY AND TRANSMITTANCE
MEASUREMENTS, DISCUSSING SUBSTRATE SALINITY
EFFECTS ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF HYDROPONICALLY
GROWN PLANTS A69-30456

GAUTHIER, P. R.
THERMAL VACUUM / TV/ MANNED TEST OPERATIONS
RELATED TO APOLLO LUNAR MODULE IN SIMULATED SPACE
ENVIRONMENT A69-30394

GAVIN, T. R.
STERILIZATION ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY
/ SADL/ QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING ACCORDING TO NASA
PLANETARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS A69-31123

GAZENKO, O. G.
ADMISSIBLE RADIATION DOSES FOR SPACE CREWS AND
IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION, STUDYING LONG TERM
RADIATION EFFECTS ON DOGS A69-31344

GEIGER, P. J.
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN
ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION OF MARS A69-31552

GERATHEWOHL, S. J.
LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH DIFFERENT TIME
ZONES, DISCUSSING CIRCADIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLES,
LIGHT-DARK RATIO SHIFTS EFFECTS AND METHODS OF
LESSENING DESYNCHRONIZATION EFFECTS A69-32444

GETTYS, C. F.
DESIGN OF DECISION SYSTEM IN COMMAND-CONTROL
SIMULATION
AD-684548 N69-29174

GILPIN, B. J.
LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AD-684325 N69-29646

GOLARZ, M. N.
HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF
DEPHOSPHORYLATING ENZYME DISTRIBUTION IN MUSCLE
SPINDLE CAPSULE OF GUINEA PIG THIGH MUSCLES AND
CAT CALF MUSCLES A69-30406

GOLL, W. E.
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE GENERATED
TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101446 N69-28519

GOLOVIN, V. N.
HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN
SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR
CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE A69-31408

GRAY, S. W.
WEIGHTLESSNESS AND VIBRATION EFFECTS ON SOFT RED
WINTER WHEAT SEEDLINGS A69-31368

GREENLEAF, J. E.
ARTIFICIAL HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION EFFECT ON
ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE IN MAN EXPOSED TO STRESSES
OF HEAT, EXERCISE AND DEHYDRATION A69-32810

GREGUSS, P.
BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION PROCESSING USING HOLOGRAM
PRINCIPLE
JPRS-48186 N69-29747

GRIGOREV, I. U. G.
DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF
MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL
DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION A69-31458

GRIGOREVA, YU. G.
AEROSPACE MEDICINE FOR IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS
ON MAN DURING SPACE FLIGHT
AD-685622 N69-29901

IONIZING RADIATION EFFECTS ON MAN DURING SPACE
FLIGHTS
AD-685486 N69-29902

GURIN, I. S.
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND
ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT,
TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS A69-30753

GUTTZEIT, H.
LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN
PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR
A69-31231

H

HAAS, M.
DEFECTIVE BACTERIOPHAGE PB5H IN BACILLUS
SUBTILIS AFTER MITOMYCIN C TREATMENT, SHOWING
DNA SYNTHESIS AND MARKER FREQUENCY CHANGE A69-30446

HALL, L. B.
SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION BY DESTRUCTIVE HEATING
WITH THERMITE OR HIGH VELOCITY ENTRY FRICTION
BEFORE ENTERING PLANET ATMOSPHERE A69-31472

HAMANN, H. J.
FAST-NEUTRON IRRADIATION EFFECTS ON CHROMOSOME
ABERRATION, GERMINATION, AND VIABILITY OF SPORES
AND SEEDLINGS N69-28500

HANSON, P.
IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
BELT RESTRAINT
FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907

HARTH, O.
LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN
PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR
A69-31231

HAYDEN, P.
DIURNAL PRESSURE CYCLES FOUND AS ZEITGEBER TO
ENTRAIN BODY TEMPERATURE ENDOGENOUS CIRCADIAN
RHYTHM IN POCKET MICE UNDER CONSTANT ENVIRONMENTAL
TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT A69-32447

HEGNAUER, A. H.
CONFERENCE ON BIOMEDICAL PROBLEMS OF HYPOXIA AT
HIGH TERRESTRIAL ALTITUDES
AD-682731 N69-29147

HERSHAFT, A.
AIR POLLUTION, ITS EFFECTS, MEASUREMENT AND

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

KOMOLOVA, G. S.

- CONTROL
RM-446 N69-29796
- HERVEY, G. R.
FOOD INTAKE CHANGES OF FEMALE RATS IN RESPONSE TO
CHANGES IN ENERGY BALANCE, DISCUSSING STEROIDS AS
PHYSIOLOGICAL TRACER A69-30693
- HETHERINGTON, N. W.
CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE
RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL
SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS A69-31330
- LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS,
DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND
LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS A69-31336
- HOLLENDER, H. A.
ASTRONAUT FEEDING IN SPACE AND NASA CRITERIA FOR
SPACE FOODS, ELIMINATING FOODS IN METAL TUBES AND
DIRECTING DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO DEHYDRATED FOODS A69-31459
- HORNECK, G.
ESCHERICHIA COLI B/R SURVIVAL IN HIGH VACUUM AT
DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES IRRADIATED WITH UV OR X
RAYS TESTED AS COLONY FORMING ABILITY A69-31388
- HOROWITZ, N. H.
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN
ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION OF MARS A69-31552
- HOWELL, W. C.
DESIGN OF DECISION SYSTEM IN COMMAND-CONTROL
SIMULATION AD-684548 N69-29174
- HUBBARD, J. S.
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN
ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION OF MARS A69-31552
- HUET, J. C.
RADIATION EFFECTS ON URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE
AMINO ACIDS IN RABBIT CEA-CONF-1172 N69-29119
- HWANG, C. L.
TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LIFE
SUPPORT SYSTEMS AD-684744 N69-28543
- I
IBERALL, A. S.
STUDY OF MAMMALIAN BLOOD TO DETERMINE GLUCOSE
LEVELS AND THE EFFECTS OF POLYCYTHEMIA AND
HYPEROXIA NASA-CR-101670 N69-29943
- INSHENETSKII, A. A.
HIGH VACUUM EFFECTS ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN
BACTERIA AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENZYMES A69-31354
- INTERIAN, A.
REMOTE MANIPULATORS APPLICATIONS IN SPACE,
DISCUSSING JOINT CONFIGURATIONS, MASTER-SLAVE
SYSTEMS DESIGN, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ETC A69-30187
- IWANOVSKY, A.
LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLEEP /CEREBRAL
ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA N69-28352
- JACOBS, D. L.
WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION OF GEMINI
EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS USING NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY
UNDERWATER TECHNIQUES NASA-TN-D-5235 N69-28024
- JAENSCH, E. R.
NATURE AND ANALYSIS OF VISUAL PERCEPTIONS
- NASA-TT-F-12101 N69-29649
- JETHON, Z.
PHYSICAL EXERCISES TO INCREASE COSMONAUT SPACE
ENVIRONMENT TOLERANCE, DISCUSSING EFFECTS OF
ACCELERATION, ALTITUDE AND HYPOXIA A69-31460
- JOHNSON, E. J.
N ADH STIMULATION OF ATP DEPENDENT CARBON DIOXIDE
FIXATION IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF HYDROGENOMONAS
FACILIS, CONSIDERING ALLOSTERIC REGULATION OF
PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE ACTIVITY A69-30036
- JOHNSON, M. K.
N ADH STIMULATION OF ATP DEPENDENT CARBON DIOXIDE
FIXATION IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF HYDROGENOMONAS
FACILIS, CONSIDERING ALLOSTERIC REGULATION OF
PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE ACTIVITY A69-30036
- JOHNSTON, A. M.
AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY SAFETY RECORD AND VARIABLE
STABILITY RESEARCH PLANES TO SIMULATE AIRCRAFT
AIRBORNE BEHAVIOR AND HANDLING QUALITIES A69-30453
- JONES, E.
EFFECTS OF VISCOSITY AND EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS ON
WAVE TRANSMISSION IN BLOOD VESSELS N69-29466
- K
- KADO, R. T.
MINIATURE TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION OF
ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN NERVE CELLS NASA-CR-101403 N69-27913
- KARBAN, V. I.
LITERATURE SURVEY ON PROPERTIES OF MICROBIOLOGICAL
SYNTHESIS OF PROTEIN SUBSTANCES FROM PETROLEUM
HYDROCARBONS JPRS-48150 N69-29789
- KESSLER, E.
MANGANESE DEFICIENCY EFFECT ON GROWTH AND
CHLOROPHYLL CONTENT OF ALGAE WITH AND WITHOUT
HYDROGENASE A69-31551
- KETCHEL, J.
HIGH INTENSITY, LIGHT ADAPTATION EFFECTS ON
VISIBILITY OF RASTER SCAN, TV TYPE AND AVIONIC
DISPLAYS FOR SYMBOL LUMINANCE NEEDS A69-32788
- KEUTZER, C. S.
DECISION MAKING IN GROUPS AD-684585 N69-29448
- KINKADE, R. G.
PROVISIONAL TAXONOMIC SCHEMES FOR HUMAN
PERFORMANCE, DATA BASE, AND INTEGRATIVE MODEL AD-684583 N69-29435
- KINNEY, R. A.
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS TO SELECTIVELY STIMULATE
DESIRED POINT IN BRAIN AD-685644 N69-30255
- KIRCHHOFF, H. W.
TELEMETRY TECHNIQUES, BASED ON PULSE RATE
MEASUREMENTS, PERMITTING CONTINUOUS EXAMINATION OF
HUMAN UNDER NATURAL WORKING CONDITIONS A69-31228
- KLICKA, M. V.
ASTRONAUT FEEDING IN SPACE AND NASA CRITERIA FOR
SPACE FOODS, ELIMINATING FOODS IN METAL TUBES AND
DIRECTING DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO DEHYDRATED FOODS A69-31459
- KNOX, J. M.
IRRITANT AND ALLERGIC POTENTIALS OF FIREPROOF
PAPER FOR SPACE FLIGHT USE EVALUATED ON HUMAN
AND ANIMAL SKINS NASA-CR-101731 N69-29644
- KOMOLOVA, G. S.
HIGH VACUUM EFFECTS ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN

- BACTERIA AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENZYMES
A69-31354
- KONZ, S. A.
REDUCED BODY TEMPERATURE BY USING COOLING HOOD
IN HOT-HUMID ENVIRONMENTS
AD-684582 N69-28546
- KOPANEV, V.
WEIGHTLESSNESS PROBLEMS, DISCUSSING ARTIFICIAL
GRAVITATION ON SPACECRAFT AND ASTRONAUT
EXPERIENCES A69-31930
- KOSTETSKII, A. V.
HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN
SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR
CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE A69-31408
- KRYLOV, O. V.
MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM
RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION,
EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC
MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471
- KUGATH, D.
REMOTE MANIPULATORS APPLICATIONS IN SPACE,
DISCUSSING JOINT CONFIGURATIONS, MASTER-SLAVE
SYSTEMS DESIGN, CONTROL SYSTEMS, ETC A69-30187
- KUZNETSOVA, S. S.
DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF
MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL
DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION A69-31458
- L
- LANGE, G. D.
APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY
SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO
DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION A69-31556
- LANSFORD, T. G.
DARKNESS ADAPTATION, OBSERVING RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN LEFT AND RIGHT EYE A69-32448
- LASS, M.
HUMAN PERFORMANCES IN TRAFFIC AFTER DOSAGES OF
ANALGETIC, ANESTHETIC, AND NARCOTIC DRUGS
COMPARED WITH ETHYL ALCOHOL
DLR-FB-69-10 N69-27736
- LASTNIK, A. L.
QUALITY ASSURANCE IMPACT ENERGY ATTENUATION
TESTING OF U.S. ARMY FLYER PROTECTIVE HELMET,
CONSIDERING COMBINED INTERACTION OF SHELL, FOAM
LINER AND PLASTIC PADS A69-30851
- LAUSCHNER, E. A.
MASS SUPERSONIC AIR TRANSPORT PHYSIOLOGICAL
PROBLEMS, REPORTING FINDINGS OF FAUSST COMMITTEE
CONCERNING OZONE TOXICITY, PRESSURE DROPS, SONIC
BOOMS, TIME ZONE PHYSIOLOGY, ETC A69-31225
- LEE, E. S.
TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LIFE
SUPPORT SYSTEMS
AD-684744 N69-28543
- LEGWIE, H.
COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF EEG RECORDING, PRESENTING
MODEL STUDIES UNDER REST AND PERFORMANCE
CONDITIONS A69-31232
- LEHMANN, G.
SWEAT LOSS AND FLUID INTAKE OF MINE WORKERS AND
INDUSTRIAL LABORERS
NASA-TT-F-12313 N69-30274
- LEONARD, J. M.
FUNGUS INHIBITIVE COATINGS IN JUNGLE ENVIRONMENTS
AD-684764 N69-29732
- LEVENE, J. R.
REFRACTIVE ERROR TRENDS WITH AGE IN US AIR
- FORCE PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS
NASA-CR-99667 N69-28098
- LEWIS, M. F.
BROCA-SULZER EFFECT OF SIGNAL LIGHT BRIGHTNESS
FAA-AM-68-27 N69-29847
- LINDBERG, R. G.
DIURNAL PRESSURE CYCLES FOUND AS ZEITGEBER TO
ENTRAIN BODY TEMPERATURE ENDOGENOUS CIRCADIAN
RHYTHM IN POCKET MICE UNDER CONSTANT ENVIRONMENTAL
TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT A69-32447
- LUKIN, L.
HUMAN LOCOMOTION ANALYSIS, MEASURING METABOLIC
EXPENDITURE AND MECHANICAL ENERGY LEVELS OF
PRINCIPAL BODY SEGMENTS DURING WALKING A69-30587
- LURIA, S. M.
SHARP DECLINE IN STEREOACUITY DUE TO LOSS OF
PERIPHERAL VISUAL STIMULI
AD-685229 N69-29872
- LYON, C. J.
GRAVITY EFFECTS ON PLANT GROWTH, DISCUSSING
HORIZONTAL CLINOSTAT EXPERIMENTS AND AUXIN
TRANSPORT MECHANISM A69-30470
- LYSENKO, S. V.
HIGH VACUUM EFFECTS ON OXIDATIVE PROCESSES IN
BACTERIA AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENZYMES
A69-31354
- M
- MACELROY, R. D.
N ADH STIMULATION OF ATP DEPENDENT CARBON DIOXIDE
FIXATION IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF HYDROGENOMONAS
FACILIS, CONSIDERING ALLOSTERIC REGULATION OF
PHOSPHORIBULOKINASE ACTIVITY A69-30036
- MACK, P. B.
SPACE FLIGHT EFFECTS ON BONE DEMINERALIZATION OF
GEMINI 4, 5, AND 7 CREWS STUDIED BY X RAY
DENSITOMETRY
NASA-CR-99696 N69-29372
- MAGINN, L. E. J.
HUMAN CONTROLLER EXPERIMENTS WITH PREVIEWED INPUTS
N69-29073
- MAKLEY, T. A., JR.
SITE DETERMINATION OF ADAPTATION IN HUMAN EYE AND
ANALYSIS OF ELECTRORETINOGRAM
AD-684362 N69-29740
- MALYKHIN, V. M.
DOSIMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MESOTHORIUM 228
EFFECTS ON BONE TISSUE
NRC-TT-1355 N69-28037
- MANDELS, M.
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATES OF BEAN AND LETTUCE CELLS
IN DIFFERING SUSPENSION CULTURE MEDIA
AD-684610 N69-28978
- MANDELTSVAI, YU. B.
CONFERENCE ON RADIOELECTRONICS APPLICATIONS IN
BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE
AD-685373 N69-29841
- MARBLE, G.
RADIATION EFFECTS ON URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE
AMINO ACIDS IN RABBIT
CEA-CO NF-1172 N69-29119
- MARCHALONIS, J. J.
MACROMOLECULAR RING SHAPED COMPONENTS
CORRESPONDING TO HEMAGGLUTININ STUDIED IN LIMULUS
POLYPHEMUS HEMOLYMPH BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
A69-31864
- MARIMUTHU, K. M.
RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN
BIOSATELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON
SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND
CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES A69-31321

- MARTIN, A.
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPANCHNOGRAM/
MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM
FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING
A69-32070
- MASSENGILL, H. E.
ITEM ANALYSIS BASED ON CONFIDENCE RESPONSES
AD-685182 N69-29612
- MATTHERN, R. O.
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATES OF BEAN AND LETTUCE CELLS
IN DIFFERING SUSPENSION CULTURE MEDIA
AD-684610 N69-28978
- MATUSOV, A. L.
SELECTION CRITERIA FOR POLAR EXPEDITION PERSONNEL
N69-27673
- PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES AND BIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF
HUMAN BODY DURING ACCLIMATIZATION TO ANTARCTIC
CONDITIONS N69-28104
- MAYYASI, A. M.
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF NOISE, AIR,
IONS, AND ELECTRIC FIELDS ON RATS
N69-29360
- MC ELLIGOTT, J. G.
MINIATURE TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION OF
ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN NERVE CELLS
NASA-CR-101403 N69-27913
- MC KAY, C. L.
HELIUM-SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY AS FUNCTION OF
SPEECH TO NOISE RATIO
AD-684777 N69-29100
- MC VEY, E. S.
LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AD-684325 N69-29646
- MENN, S. J.
RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN
PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AD-685271 N69-29627
- MEREK, E. L.
INTEGRATED DEVICE TO DETECT BIOLOGICAL GROWTH AND
CATABOLIC AND ANABOLIC ACTIVITY IN
EXTRATERRESTRIAL EXPLORATION A69-31306
- MERTENS, H. W.
BROCA-SULZER EFFECT OF SIGNAL LIGHT BRIGHTNESS
FAA-AM-68-27 N69-29847
- MIQUEL, J.
MORTALITY KINETICS OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER,
COMPARING EFFECTS OF GAMMA RADIATION-INDUCED LIFE
SHORTENING AND NATURAL AGING A69-30444
- MIYAMOTO, A. K.
LIFE DETECTION FOR SPACE MISSIONS BASED ON
DETECTING OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES
BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INVOLVING DIASTEREOMERIC
ESTERS SYNTHESIS A69-31315
- MOHLER, S. R.
MEDICAL FACTORS IN GENERAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS IN
UNITED STATES
AM-69-2 N69-30166
- MOORE, J. W.
LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AD-684325 N69-29646
- MORAN, H. F.
MACROMOLECULAR RING SHAPED COMPONENTS
CORRESPONDING TO HEMAGGLUTININ STUDIED IN LIMULUS
POLYPHEMUS HEMOLYMPH BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY
A69-31864
- MORITZ, W. E.
TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTENSION,
TORSION, AND AXIAL WAVES IN ARTERIES
NASA-CR-101582 N69-29347
- MOROZOVA, E. M.
VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION
BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS A69-30754
- MORRIS, J. P.
SOLID ELECTROLYTE ELECTROLYSIS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AND WATER AS OXYGEN REGENERATION SYSTEM FOR LONG
MANNED SPACE FLIGHTS
NASA-CR-1359 N69-28099
- MYERS, T. I.
SENSORY DEPRIVATION EFFECTS ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE
AD-684074 N69-29721
- N
- NEEL, F.
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPANCHNOGRAM/
MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM
FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING
A69-32070
- NENTWICH, H. F.
REDUCED BODY TEMPERATURE BY USING COOLING HOOD
IN HOT-HUMID ENVIRONMENTS
AD-684582 N69-28546
- NEUMAN, W. F.
CALCIUM MOBILIZATION CONTROL BY ADEQUATE CALCIUM
INTAKE AND PROGRAMMED EXERCISE DURING SPACE FLIGHT
SUGGESTED FROM METABOLIC BALANCE DATA
A69-31468
- NOEL, J.
SYNAPTIC CONFIGURATIONS IN NEUROPIIL OF PLANARIAN
DUGESIA DOROTOCEPHALA BRAIN, DISCUSSING
NEUROTRANSMITTERS AT PHYLETIC LEVEL
A69-31555
- O
- OLSON, D.
PREDICTING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN SPACE ENVIRONMENTS
NASA-CR-1370 N69-30168
- OYAMA, V. I.
DYNAMIC DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS OF DRIED
PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIMENS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES
YIELDING DISCRETE DECOMPOSITION PEAKS OF
EXOTHERMIC TYPE A69-31000
- INTEGRATED DEVICE TO DETECT BIOLOGICAL GROWTH AND
CATABOLIC AND ANABOLIC ACTIVITY IN
EXTRATERRESTRIAL EXPLORATION A69-31306
- LIFE DETECTION FOR SPACE MISSIONS BASED ON
DETECTING OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES
BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INVOLVING DIASTEREOMERIC
ESTERS SYNTHESIS A69-31315
- P
- PANOVA, E. M.
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND
ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT,
TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
A69-30753
- PANUSKA, J. A.
BEHAVIOR OF SMALL MAMMALS AT LOW BODY TEMPERATURES
AD-684477 N69-28924
- PARIN, V. V.
ADMISSIBLE RADIATION DOSES FOR SPACE CREWS AND
IONIZING RADIATION PROTECTION, STUDYING LONG TERM
RADIATION EFFECTS ON DOGS
A69-31344
- SOVIET MONOGRAPHS ON SPACE PHYSIOLOGY
AD-684602 N69-28534
- PASQUIER, C.
DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL
EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
CEA-R-3735 N69-30091
- PEARSON, O. L.
THERMAL VACUUM / TV/ MANNED TEST OPERATIONS
RELATED TO APOLLO LUNAR MODULE IN SIMULATED SPACE
ENVIRONMENT A69-30394

PERRAULT, G.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

PERRAULT, G.
DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL
EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
CEA-R-3735 N69-30091

PERSON, P.
INVERTEBRATE ENDOSKELETAL CARTILAGE AND
CARTILAGE-LIKE TISSUES OCCURRENCE AND NATURE,
DISCUSSING CELLULAR TISSUES AND ORIGIN A69-30412

PETERS, R. A.
MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION
FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM
NASA-CR-1325 N69-28071

PFLUG, I. J.
DRY HEAT DESTRUCTION RATES FOR MICROORGANISMS
ENCAPSULATED IN AND ON SPACECRAFT HARDWARE,
CONCLUDING TEMPERATURE AND WATER CONDITIONS IN
SPORE AS MAJOR FACTORS A69-31444

PHILPOTT, D. E.
INVERTEBRATE ENDOSKELETAL CARTILAGE AND
CARTILAGE-LIKE TISSUES OCCURRENCE AND NATURE,
DISCUSSING CELLULAR TISSUES AND ORIGIN A69-30412

PIEROTTI, T.
RADIO SENSITIZATION OF MICE BY DIGESTIVE
ABSORPTION OF BISMUTH
CEA-R-3689 N69-27866

PIRCHER, L.
BLOOD PRESSURE TELEMETRY OF PILOT DURING FLIGHT
INCLUDING DETERMINATION OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL
RELATIONS A69-31229

POKROVSKII, A. A.
HUMAN REQUIREMENTS FOR NUTRIENTS UNDER STRESS
RESPONSES TO SPACE FLIGHT, CONSIDERING SYNTHETIC
FOOD AND HOTHOUSE PLANTS A69-31462

POLLOCK, G. E.
LIFE DETECTION FOR SPACE MISSIONS BASED ON
DETECTING OPTICAL ASYMMETRY IN BIOGENIC MOLECULES
BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY INVOLVING DIASTEREOMERIC
ESTERS SYNTHESIS A69-31315

PONOMAREV, V. N.
PULMONARY VENTILATION IN RESTING PERSONNEL OF
ANTARCTIC GROUND STATION N69-28106

R

RALSTON, H. J.
HUMAN LOCOMOTION ANALYSIS, MEASURING METABOLIC
EXPENDITURE AND MECHANICAL ENERGY LEVELS OF
PRINCIPAL BODY SEGMENTS DURING WALKING A69-30587

RAZUMEEV, A. N.
SOVIET BOOK ON NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR
REACTIONS EMPHASIZING MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF
OPERATION, NEURORHYTHMIC CHANGES IN CEREBRAL
CORTEX AND OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY MODELING A69-32605

READ, R. B., JR.
MOISTURE EFFECTS ON BACILLUS SUBTILIS VAR. NIGER
SPORES
NASA-CR-101471 N69-28642

REDMANN, G. H.
STERILIZATION ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY
/ SADL/ QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING ACCORDING TO NASA
PLANETARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS A69-31123

REED, D. J.
INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON
MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS
AD-684176 N69-29613

RICHARDS, A. H.
PITCH PERCEPTION IN WHITE NOISE MASK
AD-684775 N69-29056

RICHARDS, W.
STILES- CRAWFORD EFFECT MEASUREMENTS BEFORE AND
FOLLOWING EYE MOVEMENTS TO DETERMINE RETINA
SHEARING DURING EYE MOVEMENTS A69-31035

ROBERSON, D. E.
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE GENERATED
TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101446 N69-28519

ROMOHLER, S.
LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH DIFFERENT TIME
ZONES, DISCUSSING CIRCADIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLES,
LIGHT-DARK RATIO SHIFTS EFFECTS AND METHODS OF
LESSENING DESYNCHRONIZATION EFFECTS A69-32444

ROSENBLATT, L. S.
LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS,
DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND
LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS A69-31336

ROZHDESTVENSII, V. I.
HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN
SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR
CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE A69-31408

S

SACKS, H.
DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTS WITH
LABYRINTHINE STATORECEPTORS
AD-685171 N69-30226

SAKSONOV, P. P.
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND
ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT,
TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS A69-30753

VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION
BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS A69-30754

SALLEE, G. P.
NOISE ABATEMENT AND SMOKE EMISSION REDUCTION FROM
AIRCRAFT ENGINES
AIAA PAPER 69-489 A69-32764

SANDLER, H.
MULTICHANNEL TELEMETRY SYSTEM FOR CHRONIC
IMPLANTATION IN ANIMALS TO MONITOR PHYSIOLOGICAL
PARAMETERS A69-31044

SCHAIRER, L. A.
RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN
BIOSATELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON
SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND
CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES A69-31321

SCHMIDT, G. A.
CONSTRICTION AND SECTIONING EXPERIMENTS WITH
ANURAN EMBRYOS TO STUDY FORMATION AND GROWTH
NASA-TT-F-12153 N69-29272

SERAIA, V. M.
DIURNAL VARIATIONS IN RADIATION SENSITIVITY OF
MICE AND RATS TO IRRADIATION WITH MEDIAN LETHAL
DOSES, NOTING SINE CURVE SURVIVAL FUNCTION A69-31458

SERGEANT, R. L.
AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND HELIUM-SPEECH
AD-684773 N69-29057

HELIUM-SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY AS FUNCTION OF
SPEECH TO NOISE RATIO
AD-684777 N69-29100

SHAIKH, M. A.
TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LIFE
SUPPORT SYSTEMS
AD-684744 N69-28543

SHANNON, R. H.
PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC FACTORS IN USAF AIRCRAFT
MISHAPS INVOLVING GROUND EGRESS A69-30462

- SHANTHA, T. R.
HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF
DEPHOSPHORYLATING ENZYME DISTRIBUTION IN MUSCLE
SPINDLE CAPSULE OF GUINEA PIG THIGH MUSCLES AND
CAT CALF MUSCLES A69-30406
- SHAPIRA, J.
SUGARS IDENTIFICATION AS TRIFLUOETHYLACETYL POLYOL
DERIVATIVES BY GAS-LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY A69-31539
- SHASTIN, I. V.
SOVIET MEDICAL RESEARCH ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ANTARCTIC
ACCLIMATIZATION N69-27672
- SHIPOV, A. A.
SOVIET BOOK ON NERVOUS MECHANISMS OF VESTIBULAR
REACTIONS EMPHASIZING MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF
OPERATION, NEURORHYTHMIC CHANGES IN CEREBRAL
CORTEX AND OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY MODELING A69-32605
- SHUFORD, E. H., JR.
ITEM ANALYSIS BASED ON CONFIDENCE RESPONSES
AD-685182 N69-29612
- SHULGINA, I. L.
MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM
RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION,
EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC
MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471
- SHULMAN, G. P.
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN
ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION OF MARS A69-31552
- SIEGEL, P. V.
LONG DISTANCE AIR FLIGHTS THROUGH DIFFERENT TIME
ZONES, DISCUSSING CIRCADIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLES,
LIGHT-DARK RATIO SHIFTS EFFECTS AND METHODS OF
LESSENING DESYNCHRONIZATION EFFECTS A69-32444
- MEDICAL FACTORS IN GENERAL AVIATION ACCIDENTS IN
UNITED STATES
AM-69-2 N69-30166
- SIEGEL, S. M.
GRAVITATIONAL FACTOR IN LIGNIFICATION IN LAND
PLANT EVOLUTION STUDIES
NASA-CR-101449 N69-28180
- SIMMONDS, P. G.
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN
ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION OF MARS A69-31552
- SIMONOVA, O.
COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF EEG RECORDING, PRESENTING
MODEL STUDIES UNDER REST AND PERFORMANCE
CONDITIONS A69-31232
- SINCLAIR, R. D.
RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN
PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AD-685271 N69-29627
- SINIAK, IU. E.
MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM
RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION,
EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC
MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471
- SMITH, M. C.
ASTRONAUT FEEDING IN SPACE AND NASA CRITERIA FOR
SPACE FOODS, ELIMINATING FOODS IN METAL TUBES AND
DIRECTING DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO DEHYDRATED FOODS
A69-31459
- SNOW, C. C.
IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
BELT RESTRAINT
FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907
- SNYDER, R. G.
IMPACT INJURY TO PREGNANT FEMALE AND FETUS IN LAP
BELT RESTRAINT
- FAA-AM-68-24 N69-29907
- SPARROW, A. H.
RADIOBIOLOGY OF TRADESCANTIA CLONE ORBITED IN
BIOSATELLITE 2, ANALYZING SPACE EFFECTS ON
SPONTANEOUS AND RADIATION INDUCED MUTATION AND
CYTOLOGICAL CHANGES A69-31321
- ST. CLAIRE, F. L., III
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101383 N69-28726
- STAPLEFORD, R. L.
MULTIMODALITY PILOT MODEL FOR VISUAL AND MOTION
FEEDBACKS DERIVED FROM SIMULATOR PROGRAM
NASA-CR-1325 N69-28071
- SUDA, I.
MAMMALIAN BRAIN VIABILITY IN CRYOGENIC, PERFUSED
STATE
AD-684957 N69-29610
- SUTHERLAND, L. C.
PREDICTED HUMAN RESPONSES TO NOISE LEVELS FROM
ROCKET ENGINE TESTS
NASA-CR-98475 N69-28485
- SWENSON, B. L.
SPACECRAFT STERILIZATION BY DESTRUCTIVE HEATING
WITH THERMITE OR HIGH VELOCITY ENTRY FRICTION
BEFORE ENTERING PLANET ATMOSPHERE
A69-31472
- T
- TARTE, P. C.
MEASURED INFRARED ABSORPTION SPECTRA AND CHEMICAL
BONDS OF INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
AD-684139 N69-28955
- TAYLOR, D. M.
STERILIZATION ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY
/ SADL/ QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR
MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING ACCORDING TO NASA
PLANETARY QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS
A69-31123
- TEICHNER, W. H.
PREDICTING HUMAN PERFORMANCE IN SPACE ENVIRONMENTS
NASA-CR-1370 N69-30168
- TERENTEV, V. G.
MEDICINAL THERAPY AND FLIGHT SAFETY OF PILOTS AND
ASTRONAUTS, DISCUSSING DRUG USE, SELF TREATMENT,
TOLERANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
A69-30753
- THEWS, G.
LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN
PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR
A69-31231
- THIEBLEMONT, P.
DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL
EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
CEA-R-3735 N69-30091
- THORSON, J.
APPARENT MOVEMENT IN PERIPHERAL VISION INDUCED BY
SEQUENTIAL FLASHING OF SPATIALLY UNRESOLVED TWO
DOTS, STUDYING DYNAMICS OF ILLUSION
A69-31556
- THOUVENOT, J.
ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL /ELECTROSPLANCHNOGRAM/
MEDICAL DATA TRANSMISSION VIA SATELLITE FROM
FRANCE TO U.S. FOR REAL TIME COMPUTER PROCESSING
A69-32070
- TONDURY, G.
EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED MICROCEPHALY IN CAUDATA
NASA-TT-F-12154 N69-29259
- TRACH, V. K.
IRRADIATED BLOOD PROTEINS ADSORPTIVITY BY
HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY METHOD
AD-685402 N69-29609

TREADGOLD, M. G.

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

TREADGOLD, M. G.
NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION DISPLAY IN AIRCRAFT,
DISCUSSING MOVING MAP TECHNIQUE AND MECHANIZATION
A69-30692

TROUT, O. F., JR.
WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION OF GEMINI
EXTRAVEHICULAR TASKS USING NEUTRAL-BUOYANCY
UNDERWATER TECHNIQUES
NASA-TN-D-5235 N69-28024

TRUSOVA, A. S.
VERTICAL VIBRATION STIMULATION OF GROWTH OF ONION
BULBS AND MICE BODY WEIGHTS A69-30754

TSVETKOVA, I. V.
HIGHER PLANTS UTILIZATION AS NUTRITION SOURCE IN
SPACE MISSIONS, COMPARING WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS FOR
CULTIVATION EQUIPMENT AND FOOD STORAGE
A69-31408

U

UGOLEV, A. M.
MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM
RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION,
EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC
MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471

USHAKOV, A. S.
HUMAN REQUIREMENTS FOR NUTRIENTS UNDER STRESS
RESPONSES TO SPACE FLIGHT, CONSIDERING SYNTHETIC
FOOD AND HOTHOUSE PLANTS A69-31462

USPENSKAIA, V. A.
MONOSACCHARIDE PRODUCTION FROM CARBON DIOXIDE FROM
RESPIRATION OR HUMAN WASTE INCINERATION,
EVALUATING TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SYNTHETIC
MONOSACCHARIDES A69-31471

V

VALLE, C.
RADIATION EFFECTS ON URINARY EXCRETION OF FREE
AMINO ACIDS IN RABBIT
CEA-CONF-1172 N69-29119

VANDERVEEN, J. E.
SPACE FLIGHT FOOD EVALUATION BY METABOLIC BALANCE
TECHNIQUES DURING SPACE FLIGHT SIMULATION,
CONSIDERING FOOD CONSUMPTION DURING WEIGHTLESSNESS
A69-31470

VANYUSHIN, B. F.
LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHYLATION OF DNA AND ITS
BIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
NLL-RTS-4991 N69-28921

VERAIN, A.
RADIO SENSITIZATION OF MICE BY DIGESTIVE
ABSORPTION OF BISMUTH
CEA-R-3689 N69-27866

VERNIKOS-DANELIS, J.
CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE
RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL
SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS A69-31330

VERSHIGORA, A. YU.
EQUIPMENT AND METHODS FOR MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING
OF ATMOSPHERE
AD-680423 N69-28966

VOGEL, H. R.
LIGHTWEIGHT SENSOR FOR TELEMETERING OXYGEN
PARTIAL PRESSURE IN RESPIRATION AIR
A69-31231

VOISIN, D.
DIETHYLENETRIAMINEPENTAACETIC ACID / DTPA/ AEROSOL
EFFECT ON LUNG CONTAMINATION BY LANTHANUM
CEA-R-3735 N69-30091

VOLKOV, A.
WEIGHTLESSNESS PROBLEMS, DISCUSSING ARTIFICIAL
GRAVITATION ON SPACECRAFT AND ASTRONAUT
EXPERIENCES A69-31930

W

WAGENER, F. M.
LITERATURE REVIEW OF ELECTROSLEEP /CEREBRAL
ELECTROTHERAPY/ AND ELECTROANESTHESIA
N69-28352

WALTERS, D. J.
NAVIGATIONAL INFORMATION DISPLAY IN AIRCRAFT,
DISCUSSING MOVING MAP TECHNIQUE AND MECHANIZATION
A69-30692

WANG, C. H.
INORGANIC FLUORIDE PROPELLANT OXIDIZER EFFECTS ON
MICROORGANISMS, FISH, AND PLANTS
AD-684176 N69-29613

WARE, R. W.
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF NASA SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
NASA-CR-101383 N69-28726

WELCH, B. E.
RESPONSE OF NORMAL MAN TO GRADED EXERCISE IN
PROGRESSIVE ELEVATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE
AD-685271 N69-29627

WERNER, G.
DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTS WITH
LABYRINTHINE STATORECEPTORS
AD-685171 N69-30226

WESTBERG, K.
STERILE SOIL FROM ANTARCTICA FOUND TO CONTAIN
ORGANIC CARBON, NOTING SIGNIFICANCE FOR BIOLOGICAL
EXPLORATION OF MARS A69-31552

WESTON, C. R.
MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF PREDATOR EFFECT ON BACTERIA
GROWTH
NASA-CR-101669 N69-30085

WEVER, R.
ALTERNATING ELECTRIC FIELD EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN
RHYTHMS IN MEN, DISCUSSING PERIOD SHORTENING AND
INTERNAL DESYNCHRONIZATION A69-31461

WHARTON, G. W.
SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE OF TRITIATED
WATER BETWEEN MITE AND SURROUNDING VAPOR
NASA-CR-101567 N69-29289

WHITE, E. J.
LEARNING CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PATTERN RECOGNITION
AD-684325 N69-29646

WHITTON, J. T.
DOSE DISTRIBUTION FOLLOWING RADIOACTIVE RARE GAS
INHALATION
RD/B/N-1274 N69-28599

WILLOTT, J.
AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND HELIUM-SPEECH
AD-684773 N69-29057

WILLOUGHBY, R.
TOXICITY OF PLASTIC HARDWARE CONTAINING BIOLOGICAL
SPACE FLIGHT EXPERIMENT
NASA-TM-X-1818 N69-29723

WINGET, C. M.
CONSTANT LIGHT/DARKNESS EFFECTS ON STRESS RESPONSE
RHYTHM OF HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY-ADRENOCORTICAL
SYSTEM IN FEMALE RATS A69-31330

LIGHT EFFECTS ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS IN MONKEYS,
DESCRIBING CHANGES IN DEEP BODY TEMPERATURE AND
LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY PHASE RELATIONSHIPS
A69-31336

WOLFE, J. W.
COMPARISON OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OPTOKINETIC
NYSTAGMUS IN CAT AND MAN
AD-684346 N69-28853

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

ZWEIZIG, J. R.

Y

- YANG, J. N.
 MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF PREDATOR EFFECT ON BACTERIA
 GROWTH
 NASA-CR-101669 N69-30085
- YOSHIKAWA, H.
 DEFECTIVE BACTERIOPHAGE PBSH IN BACILLUS
 SUBTILIS AFTER MITOMYCIN C TREATMENT, SHOWING
 DNA SYNTHESIS AND MARKER FREQUENCY CHANGE
 A69-30446
- YOUNG, H. L.
 OXYGEN PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS ON
 PSEUDOMONAS SACCHAROPHILA, DISCUSSING SUCROSE
 UPTAKE, LIPID SYNTHESIS AND POLYSACCHARIDE
 FORMATION A69-31045

Z

- ZAVIALOV, E.
 WEIGHTLESSNESS PROBLEMS, DISCUSSING ARTIFICIAL
 GRAVITATION ON SPACECRAFT AND ASTRONAUT
 EXPERIENCES A69-31930
- ZUBAL, O.
 ELECTRONIC PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL TESTER FOR V/STOL
 PILOTS
 AD-684304 N69-28595
- ZWEIZIG, J. R.
 MINIATURE TELEMETRY DEVICE FOR TRANSMISSION OF
 ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN NERVE CELLS
 NASA-CR-101403 N69-27913

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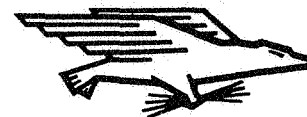
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