

Thank you for sending a copy of flight
-crew created gravity for space station. You
have raised a number of fundamental
questions; some of which will require
additional study. You raised one question
which does not require further study
for the ^{knowledge} ~~data~~ exists and should be well
known to workers in this field, however
this question is frequently raised.

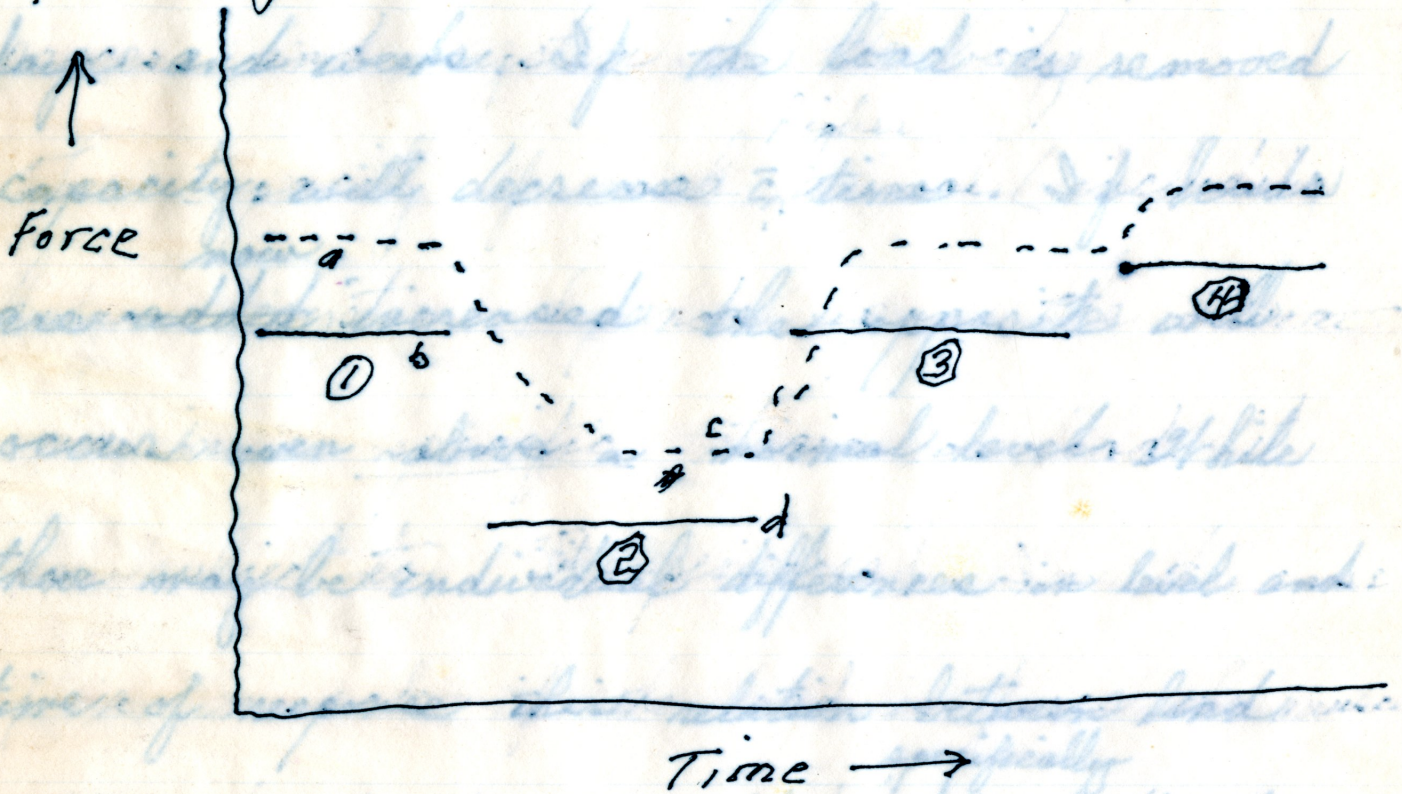
What level of gravity is required to
maintain condition for safe return to
1 g?

This can be answered by an under-
standing of the basic adaptation process

which appears to be the same for every process and system in the body.

The capacity of each ^{higher} animal (including human) system depends upon the ~~usual~~ maximum specific strain or load it is subject to ^[it experiences]. In the case of a muscle if the load is force the muscle fibres change to appropriately to meet the load whether it be increase or decrease. One of the changes is an increase in fibre size such that the strength (force capacity) of a muscle is proportional to muscle size. This change does not occur in some hap-hazard fashion but is very reproducible and can be shown

graphically in Fig. 1.



If an individual can usually work on a given muscle exercises, at some force level ①, say a biceps which does ^{regularly} curls against ^{somewhat larger} weight level b, then the muscle has a capacity, to a safety factor if you will, to generate ~~so~~ to lift weights. If now the usual maximum weight load is decreased ② d the muscle's force capacity (strength)

an exponential ^{to equivalent}
 is decreased ~~as~~ as a function of time ^{and}
 days and weeks. If the load is removed
 capacity will decrease $\propto$ time. If loads
 are ~~added~~ ^{now} increased the opposite will
 occur even above a normal level. While
 there may be individual differences in level and
 time of response this relation between load
 and capacity is universal. It ^{specifically} extends to
^{virtually all} the majority of the body's systems & organs;
 bone, heart,
 whatever.

The first and crucial point is that
^{given time} ^{system's various capacities}
 the body's will adapt to the force level it
 experiences. If one expects full function of
 normal i.g. capacity on return to Earth
 after a long flight,

there the individual will have to, ^{do equivalent} work and exercise under 1 g. loads in space. If one exercises under $1/6$ G at usual loads the body will be adapted for the moon. Conversely in $1/6$ G is available than weights could be added to make 1 g. equivalent loads.

~~Since the next is the~~ This ~~simple~~ fundamental relation between load and capacity was nicely demonstrated on the Skylab missions. Fig 2. Skylab II had only a cycle ergometer for exercise.

Values shown are means values of crewmen with percent loss of flexor and extensor strength also average.