

## Founders Day!

Ohio Physiological Society

For APS, Founders Day is December 30, 1887, a day that will be celebrated at our Centennial Meeting in Washington, DC. However, for the Ohio Physiological Society (OPS), Founders Day is May 7, 1986. On that day, in Dayton, OH, Peter K. Lauf held the OPS' Founders Meeting in an auditorium at Wright State University School of Medicine. Much like the founders of APS, Peter Lauf thinks that the founding of OPS will help "to enhance and advance the field of physiology . . . and unite the physiologists for this purpose."

The founding of the Ohio Physiological Society followed the Fourth Annual Symposium of the Biomedical Sciences Ph.D. Program. The symposium, entitled "Properties and Regulation of Water and Ion Transport in Health and Disease," featured nationally and internationally recognized investigators discussing exciting aspects of cellular and molecular physiology. The content of the symposium reflected Dr. Lauf's view of the importance of cellular and molecular approaches in physiology.

Prior to the meeting and symposia, invitations had been sent to physiologists throughout Ohio. The result was a founders meeting attended by scientists from a number of Ohio departments of physiology. The attendees passed bylaws and elected officers for the 1st year. The officers of the Ohio Physiological Society are President, Peter K. Lauf; Wright State University; President-Elect, Bruce Biaggi, Ohio State University; and Secretary-Treasurer, Noel Nussbaum, Wright State University. The next order of business for the new society is their first scientific meeting, scheduled for November 1986.

Physiologists desiring more information about the Ohio Physiological Society should contact Dr. Peter K. Lauf, Chair, Department of Physiology and Biophysics, Wright State University School of Medicine, Dayton, OH 45435. ☞

## NEWS FROM SENIOR PHYSIOLOGISTS (Continued from p. 68)

sional lecture, I'm having a marvelous time at work which is my form of play." He finds analyzing data to be much more fun than trying to answer the philosophical questions that underlie the committee's inquiry about how he is faring.

**Richard O. Recknagel** is officially retiring this year from Case Western Reserve University. If all goes well, his NIH grant will be renewed for another 5 years and he will continue research with his colleague, Dr. E. A. Glende, Jr. He writes, "I have the following words of wisdom which I pass on to younger investigators: BELIEVE NOBODY."

**James T. Bradbury**, retired since 1974 from the University of Montana, thanks the committee for its greetings on the occasion of his 80th birthday. He reports that in March he was presented the President's Distinguished Scientist Award of the Society for Gynecologic Investigations of which he is a past-president. He recommends that academicians retire in the vicinity of a university where attendance at seminars and a library provide a nice transition to full-time retirement.

**John V. Taggart** writes that his early years were spent in departments of medicine, and then from 1962 to 1982 he was thoroughly immersed in the activities of the Department of Physiology at Columbia. Since retirement 4 years ago, his interests have reverted to internal medicine, doing postgraduate courses, and participating in clinical conferences in an excellent suburban community hospital. He has found a complete change of pace every 20 years to be refreshing and stimulating.

**Morris ("Rocky") Rockstein** has passed his 70th birthday but is pumping iron three times a week, playing (at) singles tennis, and swimming laps. He is also busy wearing two hats as a consultant for AIBS for lecture workshops at minority student universities and as editor of the two major monographic series of the Entomological Society of America. He notes that as a

physiologist he "discovered" insects as a prime group of laboratory experimental animals. He gives frequent lectures on gerontology to professional and university audiences as well as to the public at large. ☞

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

### Bill Would Bar NIH Funds for Pound Animals

Rep. Robert J. Mrazek (D-NY) has introduced what he calls the "Pet Protection Act of 1986" (HR 4871), which would prohibit the use of NIH grant funds for obtaining unclaimed animals from pounds for the purpose of research.

The bill applies to any animal acquired "directly or indirectly from any animal shelter for any research purpose." An animal shelter is defined in the bill as any organization or governmental agency that cares for lost, stray, unwanted, abandoned, or homeless animals or is given custody animals seized under state or local laws.

The bill provides a penalty for violation of "immediate termination of funds for the project or research protocol."

Mrazek claims in a letter to colleagues that shelter animals are not suitable for use in research because nothing is known about their genetic, environmental, or medical backgrounds and that research involving such animals is "scientifically questionable" and that it is "widely recognized that such data obtained through research on shelter animals may not be scientifically valid."

He also states that the claim that shelter animals are less expensive than purpose-bred animals is a false economy because "shelter animals must undergo expensive conditioning" and "are more likely to become sick or die prematurely, and more (shelter animals) are required to complete identical research."

William M. Samuels, CAE

Physiology is the queen of the biological sciences, a very fertile queen indeed for during the last century it gave rise to many daughters. These daughter disciplines are today recognized by names such as Physiological Chemistry or Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Biophysics, Bio-engineering. If one considers Anatomy to be a science of three dimensions, Physiology adds a fourth dimension, namely, time.

Hermann Rahn

