

TABLE 1 Programming of Volunteered Abstracts

Section/Group	Slide	Poster	Poster-Discussion	Total
Cardiovascular	28	100		128
Cell & General		21		21
Comparative	12	16		28
Endocrine & Metabolism		56		56
Environmental, Thermal, & Exercise	22	31		53
Epithelial Transport	8			8
Gastrointestinal		15		15
History				0
Muscle		34		34
Nervous System	11	8		19
Neural Control & Autonomic Regulation	12	7		19
Renal	8	15		23
Respiration	32	38	35	105
Teaching				0
Water & Electrolyte Homeostasis		14		14
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>523</b>

from APS members in the United States. In addition, 33 abstracts were received from Canadian members and 8 abstracts from European members. Industrial scientists accounted for 5 volunteered papers, and female scientists "first-authored" 105 papers, or 20% of the papers.

Physiology departments (including physiology/biophysics, physiology/pharmacology, medical physiology, physiology/anatomy) were responsible for contributing 162 papers. Other departments contributing significant numbers of papers include biological sciences (28), medicine (31), surgery (24), pharmacology (17), pediatrics (13), zoology (11), and anesthesiology (9). The remaining volunteered papers (45.6%) originated in 20 other types of departments. Of the volunteered papers, 48 came from scientists in US Government laboratories, predominantly the Veterans Administration. Of the abstracts acknowledging research support, 184 received support from NIH, 28 from the American Heart Association or affiliates, 19 from NSF, 17 from Canadian MRC, and 12 from VA. In addition, research support was acknowledged from 32 other organizations, foundations, and/or companies.

Table 1 shows the programming of volunteered papers into slide and poster sessions based on the various APS sections and groups. The Cardiovascular and Respiration Sections of the Society programmed 128 and 105 papers, respectively, accounting for 44.6% of the vol-

TABLE 2 Volunteered Papers by Physiological Category

Category	1985 Papers		1986 Papers	
	No.	%	No.	%
Aging	3	0.44	3	0.57
Cell & General	5	0.74	16	3.06
Comparative	56	8.30	28	5.35
Endocrine & Reproduction	20	2.96	37	7.07
Environmental, Temperature, & Exercise	51	7.56	48	9.18
Gravitational	133	19.70	4	0.76
Gastrointestinal & Liver	21	3.11	15	2.86
Heart & Circulation	100	14.81	126	24.09
Membranes & Transport	22	3.26	14	2.68
Metabolism	10	1.48	12	2.29
Muscle	41	6.07	33	6.30
Neurobiology & Neural Biophysics	35	5.19	19	3.63
Regulatory & Integrative	20	2.96	19	3.63
Renal & Electrolyte	18	2.67	25	4.78
Respiratory	121	17.93	103	19.69
Water & Electrolyte	15	2.22	14	2.68
History	2	0.30	2	0.38
Teaching Materials	2	0.30	0	
Other			6	1.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>100.00</b>

unteered papers programmed. As can be seen, 355 papers or 67.8% were scheduled in Poster sessions and 6.7% in Poster-Discussion sessions.

For comparison with the 1985 Fall Meeting in Niagara Falls, Table 2 shows that the 1986 meeting received 152 fewer volunteered papers. The decrease in volunteered papers probably can be as-

cribed to two factors: 1) the July 1986 IUPS Congress in Vancouver and 2) the participation of the IUPS/Commission of Gravitational Physiology at the Fall 1985 Meeting. Considering these two factors, the 1986 Fall Meeting still provided an excellent opportunity for the exchange of physiological research. ¶

## Committee Reports

### Education

The Committee convened on December 2, 1985, at Society Headquarters in Bethesda and on April 14, 1986, in St. Louis, in conjunction with the FASEB meeting held there.

In general, in the last two years positive achievements by the Committee have been curtailed by various factors, e.g., awaiting resolution of our association with AV/MD (Audio Visual Medical Marketing, Inc.) and lack of available funding and sufficient interest in pursuing strategies for faculty development in computer literacy.

The Committee's concerns have been focused on the following issues.

1. *Cataloguing computer software.* In 1984, an appeal by APS for contributions of computer software yielded 32 programs. At that time, a subcommittee consisting of H. Hempling, H. Modell, and C. Rothe was appointed to seek further responses. A new questionnaire published in the June 1985 *Physiologist* generated 27 responses—about half from people who authored soft-

ware and half from people interested in using it. It became obvious that APS does not have sufficient data to set up its own data base through FASEB. Instead, it was advisable to put respondents to the APS questionnaire in touch with associations that have amassed large data bases. In 1986 the National Resource for Computers in Life Science Education was established by H. Modell, a former member of the Education Committee. This nonprofit organization lists as one of its goals promotion of the development of software, thus potentially fulfilling existing needs.

2. *Marketing of slide/tape programs and development of new products.* Negotiations between Martin Frank on behalf of APS and Jan Robinson of AV/MD were not encouraging for further development and marketing of more "state-of-the-art" products, e.g., cassettes for educational use. In view of this and other disappointing past experiences with AV/MD, e.g., renegeing on contractual arrangements, the Committee urges the exploration of other avenues for such needs. In fact, Dr. Frank has been negotiating with another outfit for bringing out the cassette series on Aging that Paola