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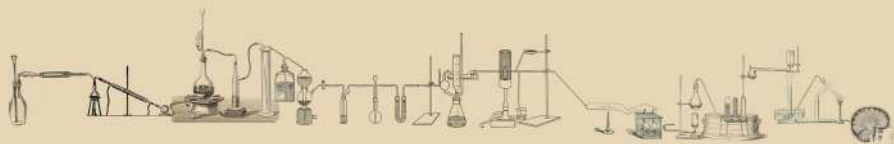
FAOPS 30th ANNIVERSARY

HISTORY | STORY | CELEBRATION

THE FEDERATION OF THE ASIAN AND OCEANIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES



Edited by
CHUMPOL PHOLPRAMOO
SUCHINDA MALAIVIJITNOND
and
KRITSADA KATAWUTPOONPHAN



EDITORIAL NOTE

It is my honor and privilege to take the role as the Editor-in-Chief assigned by the President Xiaomin Wang and members of the present Council at the meeting in Takamutsu in March 2018. At first, I felt reluctant to accept the assignment, but there appeared to be no other choice, so I could not refuse. Besides, Prof. Harbindar Jeet Singh committed to help soliciting inputs from member societies and councilors since, as the present Secretary, he is the only person who has the current addresses of the contact persons. The content of the book was drafted at the meeting and later approved. I have only about one year for the preparation when we agreed to publish the book in electronic format by the celebration of the 30th Anniversary of FAOPS, which will be organized in conjunction with the FAOPS2019. The invitation to contribute a message from previous and present council members and a write up from member societies was launched in May 2018, in which a deadline for submission was the end of December 2018. Many did submit their messages and write up by the deadline while there are still many delayed responses. In fact, the last input I got was in the second week of March 2019, very close to the celebration! For this reason, many writings are not properly edited. I must apologize for this.

In the book, there are messages from the council members many of whom wrote the history and expressed their impressions during the service. Photos of the council are also added with the message. To assist the uniformity of the write up from society members, we gave a guideline in terms of series of questions to be responded by the authors. However, we also accept a free style type essay. This chapter of the book gives insight into the history, achievements, and the relationship of the societies with FAOPS. I hope you enjoy reading the whole book and know FAOPS better.

Chumpol Pholpramool, Ph.D.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology, Mahidol University
Editor-in- Chief



PREFACE

As you may know that the first Asian and Oceanian Regional Physiology Conference initiated and organized by The Physiological Society of Thailand was held in November 1986 in Bangkok, Thailand. During the meeting, Professor Thirayudh Glinsukorn from Thailand, Chumpol Pholpramool from Thailand, Masao Ito from Japan and others proposed the establishment of the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Society (FAOPS) and invited representatives of different national physiology societies to attend the preparatory meeting. At the Second Asian and Oceanian Regional Physiology Conference, held in New Delhi, India, in 1990, the first FAOPS general assembly was officially held, which resulted in the election of the first FAOPS director, Professor Masao Ito, a world-renowned neurophysiologist, was elected as the founding president.

In general, 2020 should be the 30th anniversary of FAOPS. Given that the FAOPS Conference is held every four years, the 9th FAOPS Congress will be held in Kobe, Japan in March 28-31, 2019, so FAOPS Council decided to hold the celebration during this event. In order to review the course of FAOPS 30 years, and to inherit the spirit and culture of FAOPS, the decision has been made by FAOPS Council Meeting in Takamatsu, Japan in March 30, 2018, the founding council member of FAOPS, Prof. Chumpol Pholpramool, Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, Thailand, who has served 20 years for FAOPS Council as the President, 2nd Vice President and Secretary, was invited to be the Editor-in-chief to edit the book of "FAOPS:30th ANNIVERSARY HISTORY | STORY | CELEBRATION The Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies".

Hereafter, Prof. Chumpol Pholpramool carefully organized and fully edited the book of "FAOPS:30th ANNIVERSARY HISTORY | STORY | CELEBRATION The Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies ". The book is mainly divided to 3 parts: 1. History of the foundation of FAOPS, including to cherish the memory of the FAOPS founding President, Professor Masao Ito ; 2. Messages from the FAOPS founders & Executive Officers and the FAOPS Council member; 3. Stories from Society members of FAOPS, including a success stories and their contributions/commitments to FAOPS. This book is the first book in the history of FAOPS to describe the course of the founding and development of the society, reflecting the development and change of physiology discipline in the Asian and Oceanian region. Therefore, it has the significance of the landmark event. We specially thank Editor-in-chief, Chumpol Pholpramool, and all authors for their great effort to write the book.

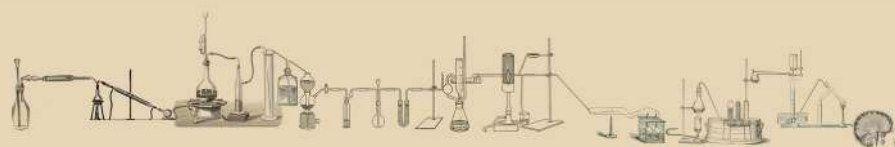
As we look back at history and celebrate the 30 years since the founding of FAOPS, we must bear in mind the predecessors who have made outstanding contributions to the establishment and development of the society, we have to appreciate Masao Ito, Surenda Kumar Manchanda, Xiong Li Yang, Chok Yung Chai, Chumpol Pholpramool, John Atherton Young, Fereshteh Motamedi, Akimichi Kaneko, Swee Hung Cheah, Paul SG Wang, Yasunobu Okada, Ki Whan Kim, Julie YH Chan, Harbindar Jeet Singh, etc. and all of council members. On behalf of the FAOPS Executive Committee, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to them! At the same time, we also want to thank IUPS for his long-term support and help to the establishment and development of FAOPS, thank every state Physiological Society for your support and cooperation! Thank all the members for their participation and efforts!

I do hope and believe that all members could learn and carry forward predecessors' spirit of devotion, persistence and gumption, face challenges, continue to work hard to build a better FAOPS.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Xiaomin Wang". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first name and last name clearly distinguishable.

Professor Dr. Xiaomin Wang

The President of FAOPS



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CONDOLENCE TO THE LATE PROFESSOR MASAO ITO

It is with deepest sorrow to learn that Professor Masao Ito peacefully passed away on December 18th, 2018. I have known Prof. Ito since 1986 when we organized the first AOPS Congress, which initiated the foundation of the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS). Prof. Ito among others is the founder of FAOPS and served as the first President of FAOPS. Under his strong and unyielding leadership, FAOPS steadily grows and gains strength until now. Therefore, he has made an immense contribution to our physiology community. Professor Ito is also a renowned neuroscientist, who also played a major role in and made significant contribution to IBRO. His devotion and sacrifice to physiologists in the region and to global neuroscientists will not be forgotten forever.

I wish to express my heartfelt sympathy to Prof. Ito's family for such a great loss. I pray for his soul to rest in peace in the highest level of haven.

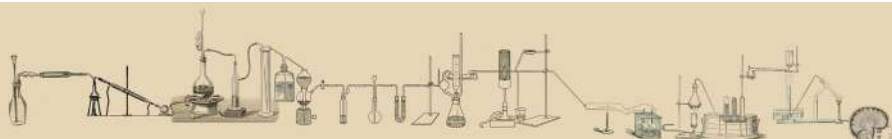
Respectfully yours,

Chumpol Pholpramool, Ph.D.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology,
Department of Physiology, Faculty of Science
Mahidol University
December 25th, 2018

**MESSAGES FROM
THE PAST AND PRESENT
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**





My Memories of FAOPS 1998-2006

Akimichi Kaneko, M.D., Ph.D.

FAOPS Secretary (1998 – 2006)



FAOPS is going to have its 9th Congress in Kobe, Japan, this year. FAOPS has been organizing its Congress every 4 years, and this year FAOPS is going to celebrate its 30th anniversary. To me, the starting date of FAOPS is slightly vague, since I heard that in the beginning several physiologists in Asia Pacific region voluntarily gathered and discussed to found a more formal organization like the present FAOPS. The Council was organized and this proposal was formally approved in the 1990 meeting. The Shanghai Congress held in 1994 was much more organized one and widely attracted physiologists in the Asia Pacific region, so the Shanghai Congress, the 3rd FAOPS Congress, was quite successful. I believe that FAOPS became formally recognized worldwide since.

I was nominated as the Secretary of FAOPS at the General Assembly held in Brisbane in 1998 and served as the Secretary for 2 terms until 2006, the year of the 6th Congress held in Seoul. During these 8 years I had an opportunity to widen my acquaintance with uncountable friends in the field of physiology in Asia-Pacific region. I visited (in the order of distance from my country) Korea, Peoples Republic of China, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, Iran to participate FAOPS-related meetings. Now FAOPS is composed by 14 regular members and 5 associate member societies. Through these interactions I realized that the member societies of FAOPS are quite different, in size, activity and the relationship with the country each society belong to. Some country expects the member society a high research activity, but some other country they expect member societies more contribution to education. The aim of FAOPS activity is set to meet these varieties of requirements. The quadrennial Congress promotes exchange information on the recent progress in research in Physiology and related sciences. In most Congresses a satellite activity on physiology education has been organized. In these education satellites, teaching course is often organized and every meeting is attended by many enthusiastic participants. The aim of future FAOPS activity may not change so much from the abovementioned formula.

In the past decades, the environment of our communication has drastically changed. Internet not only connect local computers, but this infrastructure also presents useful means of inter-individual private communication. For example, FAOPS Newsletter has been distributed initially as printed materials, but now it is open to public as a webpage. When I started my service as the Secretary, correspondence among members has been made by airmails but soon airmails were taken over by emails. This very powerful means of message distribution technique is now fully used in daily activity of FAOPS. By internet, FAOPS became more open organization not only for individual society but also to individual scientists and students, or even to any person in the world. They can access to FAOPS webpages by their computers or smart phones. Through this

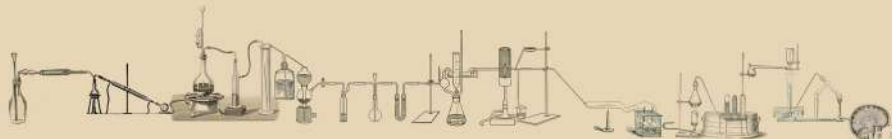
media FAOPS can send out message, including teaching materials or new findings on physiology or general health promotion.

Now it is possible to organize an on-line meetings or on-line teaching courses by using “Skype” or similar software. Students can participate in such activities from their own institution or even from their home. They can cut travelling costs. This is just a small example to using internet to physiology education. I hear that internet usage is more popular in economically developing countries than in developed countries. Of course, face-to-face interaction is indispensable and provide richer and thicker communication among participants, so meetings like FAOPS Congress will never disappear, I believe.

As a retired scientist and teacher, I hope the science of Physiology will bring happiness to human being and FAOPS will contribute to this goal.

Akimichi Kaneko, M.D., Ph.D.

Professor



Chok Yung Chai, Ph.D.

FAOPS Treasurer (1990-1998)

Dear Professor Chumpol:

Your email brings me good tidings of great joy and fresh my days! A great memory of the past is streaming through my mind.

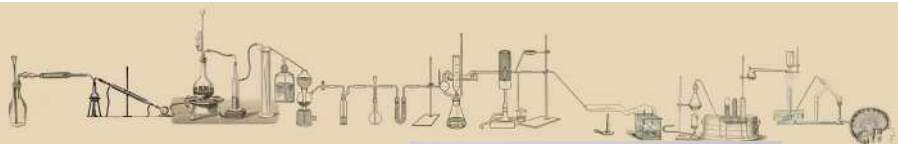
It has been a long time since I retired from Academia Sinica Institute of Biomedical Sciences (IBMS) at the age of 70 years old. After my retirement, I was invited to serve Biomedical Foundation funded by Academia Sinica Institute of Biomedical Sciences as president of the board. Probably, due to my contribution to the Institute during the preparatory period from 1981-6 as acting director of the preparatory office, the board allows me to serve the Foundation for two decades until last year. Now, I am simply being myself as academician. When recalling the old time of being an acting director, IBMS received great support from Drs. Paul N. Yu and Shu Chien. Dr. Shu Chien later became the director of the preparatory office in 1987-8 and the 63th President of the American Physiological Society in 1990-1991.

Since 1980s when I worked for IBMS, I have encountered the challenges of how Chinese Physiological Society in Taipei was able to actively participate in FAOPS. During the period of being a treasurer in FAOPS council, I have been through a harsh time of struggling for a group membership in FAOPS, maintaining our membership, and fighting for the bid of hosting FAOPS Congress. Even though the challenges never end, I was so lucky to have Chumpol with me in FAOPS. With his great help, our society was able to make important contribution to FAOPS Congress and FAOPS council. Recalling the past of FAOPS, I must take the opportunity to express my personal appreciation to Chumpol again.

Now, I am 91 years old. Chumpol will be about at the similar age. Is he still active in FAOPS council? I wish all the best to FAOPS and send my regards to all friends in FAOPS, particularly Chumpol who is still my best friend I knew in FAOPS.

Chok Yung Chai, Ph.D.

Professor



Chumpol Pholpramool, Ph.D.

*FAOPS Secretary (1990-1998),
President (2002-2006),
2nd Vice President (2011-2015)*



Time passes so swiftly such that 30 years seems like 30 days to me. I still recall when we (me and Prof. Thirayudh Glinsukon) discussed and planned to organize the first international meeting of the Physiological Society of Thailand (PST) and to initiate a regional international association of physiology societies. At the time, IUPS was the only forum where physiologists meet and share their knowledge and wisdom. This raises a barrier to many physiologists especially the young one from many countries in Asia and Oceania to have a chance to brush up their knowledge and to meet renowned scientists. The idea was well accepted by PST and our friends overseas and we successfully organized the First Congress of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (AOPS) in November, 1986. We also organized a business meeting and invited key persons from many societies in the region to discuss the issue in setting up a regional organization for physiology. The proposal was unanimously accepted. This is when and where we came up with an agreement to form the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS). Hence, the meeting may be acknowledged as a historical meeting for the foundation of FAOPS.

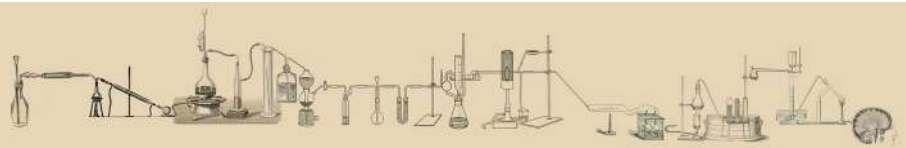
We are grateful to the late Prof. Masao Ito, who plays a key role in navigating FAOPS at the early stage. Without his enthusiasm, clear vision, and strong leadership, FAOPS would not be as today. We should remember, however, that not only the Council of FAOPS, but also all members must play active role in supporting and promoting the activities of FAOPS. One unique advantage of our federation is the unity among member societies in spite of differences in cultural background, religious, advancement in science and technology, and economic status. In a not too far future, I envision a less disparities in the development of knowledge in physiological sciences in the region, which is one of the major goals of FAOPS. To achieve this, I encourage all members, both individuals and societies, to be more active in participating in all programs set forth by FAOPS.

My best wishes and best regards to all,

Chumpol Pholpramool, Ph.D.

Emeritus Professor of Physiology: Mahidol University

Advisor: Institute of Animals for Scientific Purposes Development, NRCT



Fereshteh Motamedi, Ph.D.

*FAOPS Council (1990-1998),
1st Vice President (1998-2002)*



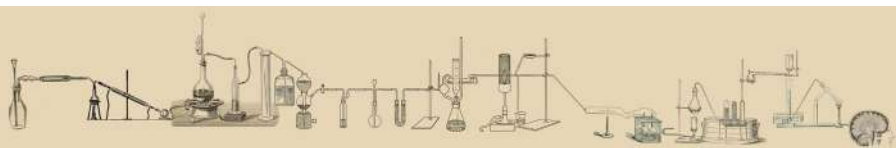
Jan 20, 2019

In 1989, when I was the general secretary of the 9th Iranian Society of Physiology and Pharmacology congress, I became familiar with the idea of FAOPS organization by Professors Masao Ito and S.K. Manchanda who were among our invited speakers in that meeting. I was so excited to learn about the FAOPS initiatives that physiologists in more scientifically advanced countries in the Asian – oceanic region would be willing to help and collaborate with scientists in the countries with limited facilities and resources.

In 1990, I had the honor to be one of the first FAOPS council members representing our society, which became one of the full members of the FAOPS from the start. Later on, I have served as the FAOPS Vice-President and also I was the editor of the FAOPS newsletter until my colleague Prof. Saeed Semnanian took over the editorship of this newsletter. From the beginning of the establishment of FAOPS till now our graduate students and young investigators are having a great opportunity to benefit from the Programs that FAOPS offers including travel grants, workshops and attending schools in the region and learning new techniques in more advanced laboratories. Finally I am glad that I have been part of this excellent event and wish the FAOPS community a great success, also I would to thank Prof. Chumpol Pholpramool for preparing this book and wish him the best.

Fereshteh Motamedi, Ph.D.

Professor and Director,
Neuroscience Research Center
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences,
Tehran Iran
Email: motamedi@ams.ac.ir; fmotamedi54@gmail.com



My sojourn with FAOPS

Harbindar Jeet Singh, Ph.D.

*FAOPS Council (1990-1998; 2006-2011),
Secretary (2011-2019)*



My association with FAOPS began in 1990 in New Delhi when FAOPS was officially launched. I felt really privileged to have been included as a Council member given my age and experience at that time. I was in fact the youngest member of the Council and it was an entirely new experience for me sitting amongst luminaries like Prof. Masao Ito, Prof. Manchanda, Prof. Hubbard, Prof. Yang, Prof. Rahamimoff, Prof. Motamedi, Prof. Chai, Prof. Kim, Prof. Young and of course Prof. Chumpol, many of whom unfortunately are now no longer with us. I was impressed by their zest to promote better and fruitful communications between physiologists in this region. I had much to learn and communications at that time were still via fax and snail mails.

My first attendance at a FAOPS Council meeting was in 1992 in Shanghai when it was held in conjunction with the site visit for the 1994 Congress. The Chinese Association of Physiological Sciences was of course the host for the 1994 FAOPS Congress. It was also my first visit to China, and Shanghai at that time had just begun to show signs of the impending economic boom and rapid infrastructure development that we see there today. The change in Shanghai landscape was so visible during my next visit to Shanghai in 1994. It was also at the General Assembly meeting at this Congress in Shanghai that I presented a bid on behalf of the Malaysian Society of Physiology and Pharmacology (MSPP) to host the 2002 FAOPS Congress, when the bidding process was first introduced. There was a close tussle between MSPP and the Korean Physiology Society (KPS), with MSPP just pipping them by two votes in the General Assembly. The KPS of course got the opportunity to host the 2006 FAOPS Congress in Seoul. At the same time I was nominated to serve another four-year term as a Council member.



Figure 1. Some members of the 1st FAOPS Council

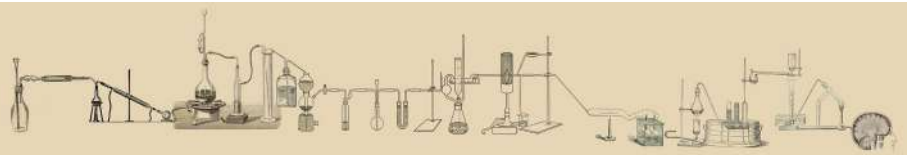
During this time a number of Commissions for the promotion of physiology were established, including one on physiology education and another on research and development within the region. The latter was headed by late Prof. John A Young. I was tasked by him to help assess the research needs of physiologists within the region. From the study, the disparity in physiology research activity within the member countries was very obvious. As expected, research in physiology was wide and varied and was far more advanced in most areas in the more developed countries than that in the lesser developed countries. This primarily stemmed from the differences in emphasis on education and research, availability of research funding and expertise. In countries of some member societies the emphasis had been more on physiology education, partly perhaps due to limited research resources. In countries of other member societies the emphasis was both on research and physiology education. Although much has improved research-wise in some of the lesser developed countries since then, there still remains a lot to be achieved to bridge the gap in research activities between the developed and the less developed countries. Although FAOPS had helped fund numerous workshops on physiology education and research in countries of member societies in between the FAOPS Congresses, funding remains the main drawback for FAOPS to fully realise its stated aim in the promotion of physiological sciences in the region.

After the completion of my second term in 1998, I was appointed as a Co-Chair of the Organizing Committee and head of the Scientific Committee of the 2002 FAOPS Congress in Kuala Lumpur by MSPP. It was a good experience organizing the FAOPS Congress in Kuala Lumpur; the biggest that MSPP had organized up to that point in time.

My second stint with FAOPS began in 2006 when I was nominated once again to serve as a member of the Council. To avoid a clash between FAOPS and IUPS Congresses in the coming years, the FAOPS Congress in Taiwan was moved to 2011 instead of 2010. FAOPS Congresses now fall between the IUPS Congresses. With this shift, the term of the Council elected in 2006 got extended by an extra year to five years. In 2011, I was nominated to the post of Secretary-General of FAOPS and my second term as Secretary-General ends in March 2019. It has indeed been a pleasure serving as a Secretary to FAOPS and the cooperation that I have received from all the Council members has been really helpful and commendable.

The hosting of FAOPS Congresses provides a fantastic opportunity to mix and learn about the cultural practices of population within the Asian Oceanian region. The congeniality that exists between members of the FAOPS Council has indeed provided a joyful experience for me. FAOPS has also provided the opportunity of meeting fellow physiologists from the Asian and Oceanian region. Formation of FAOPS has certainly increased the links between physiologists across the region. The Congresses and workshops that have been held over the years have provided good avenues for scientific and social exchange between physiologists from within the Asian-Oceanian region. FAOPS, in my view, has established a very important niche for itself in the web of physiology and it is hoped that with time, more societies from other countries within the Asian and Oceanian region would become active members of FAOPS and its status and contributions will continue to grow.

Thank you FAOPS.



A Personal Reflection on the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of FAOPS

Julie Y.H. Chan, Ph.D.

*FAOPS 2nd Vice President (2006-2011),
President (2011-2015)*



I have several personal thoughts on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of FAOPS that I would like to share with the readers of this wonderful memento edited by my good friend, Professor Chumpol Pholpramool.

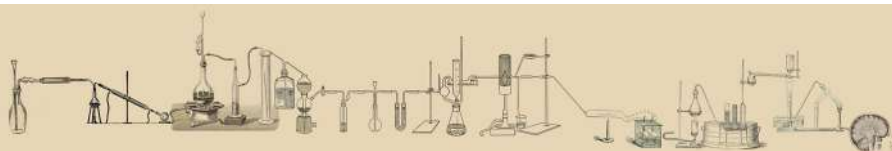
My first thought goes to the founders of FAOPS, in particular the late Professor Masao Ito, who have the foresight and dedication to put together this body of physiologists we fondly called FAOPS. Looking back in my capacity as the current President of IUPS, I would particularly like to pay tribute to their intuition to define the geographic inclusion of physiological societies in the Federation. By witnessing the intense discussions on teaching and research in physiology without any hindrance during our Congresses and Council meetings by our members whose countries may be politically antagonistic, I can only admire that FAOPS best exemplifies the motto of IUPS: Physiology Without Border.

My second thought goes to how association with FAOPS has impacted my career development. My first official encounter with FAOPS was in 2002 when I represented the Chinese Physiological Society in Taipei to offer our invitation to host the 7th FAOPS Congress in Taipei. As the Chairperson of the Organizing Committee for that Congress, I became the Second Vice President in 2006, followed by the election to President in 2011. These official appointments have opened up vast opportunities for me to participate in activities in the global physiology community. As a result, I was elected the Vice President of IUPS (2013 – 2017), and currently President (2017 – 2021). Over the years, the experiences gained by interacting with physiologists in the Asian and Oceanian regions and beyond have afforded me much better perspectives on the similarities and diversities of tasks faced by our community. This experience alone has drastically benefited me as a teacher and researcher in physiology.

My third thought is with the increasing dominance of cellular and molecular biology in contemporary biomedicine that has relegated physiology away from the limelight of medicine. In the report *Physiology: Current Trends and Future Challenges* (<http://www.iups.org/news/iups-news/39/>) published in 2017 during the IUPS Congress in Rio de Janeiro, physiologists across the globe are challenged to bring integrative physiology to the forefront in research and education. I urge the FAOPS Executives, Council and Member Societies to take up this challenge. With the conscientious support of the physiology community, I am confident that the day will come when physiology returns to the center stage of medicine.

My final thought is on a famous quotation from Confucius, which basically states that “at thirty, one stands firm”. Now that FAOPS is standing firm, I envisage that our Federation will take physiology to another level of success and sophistication.

Happy 30th Anniversary FAOPS!



In congratulation of the much achievements of FAOPS during the past thirty years

Ki Whan Kim, MD, PhD

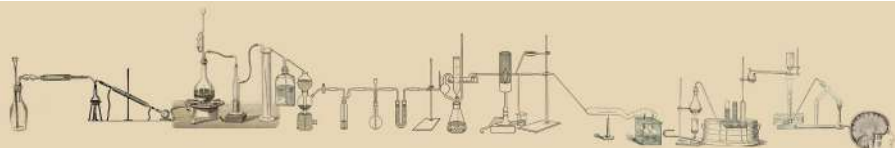
*FAOPS Council (1998-2002),
2nd Vice President (2002-2006)*

The 9th FAOPS Congress, which will be held in Kobe/Japan this year, has long 30 years history since the 1st FAOPS Meeting. We, the Korean Physiological Society, have continued the close relationships with FAOPS since its foundation and starting the scientific meetings. We had been devoted our full energies to prepare the 6th FAOPS Meeting held in 2006, August for 8 years since the determination of Seoul/Korea Meeting at the FAOPS Congress in 1998, Sydney/Australia.

As a senior physiologist and a past organizer of FAOPS Meeting, I would like to advise the FAOPS in the matter of progresses of scientific activities and communications among the countries of FAOPS members. Time and tide waits for no man; Therefore, in haste I would like to recommend the efforts to increase the number FAOPS regular member countries and to make the frequent, scientific communications between member countries, especially to encourage the young physiologists of non-regular member countries.

Ki Whan KIM, M.D., Ph.D.

Professor Emeritus
Department of Physiology and Biophysics
College of Medicine, Seoul National University
Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the 6th FAOPS
Congress held in Seoul/Korea, 2006 August



Swee Hung Cheah

*FAOPS 2nd Vice President (1998-2002),
1st Vice President (2002-2006)*



My first palpable physical contact with FAOPS was in Shanghai during the 1994 FAOPS meeting held there. Before that FAOPS had existed somewhat in the abstract as a line item in the Malaysian Pharmacology and Physiology Society (MSPP) meetings saying how much we had to pay up to FAOPS annually in order to continue MSPP's membership.

In 1994 MSPP mandated a bid for the 2002 FAOPS meeting to be held in Malaysia and Harbindar Singh and I were dispatched to Shanghai to make our ultimately successful pitch.

The next meeting we had was in FAOPS 1998 in Brisbane where we were formally tasked to organize the 2002 FAOPS. However, it was not the most auspicious time as in 1998 we were seeing the world-wide economic crisis, currency collapse in many Asian countries and political turmoil in Malaysia. So it was with a deep sense of trepidation that we took on the job. A committee was formed within MSPP to organize the meeting and foremost in our minds was the question of funding. Under such fraught and challenging times could we even come up with enough money to start planning? Fortunately FAOPS and MSPP came up with some seed money to start off the effort. By the new millennium the economic picture had improved. However, being a basic sciences society, trying to persuade scientific and medical equipment and supply companies to take up sponsorship programs was a great challenge, and we to literally go cap in hand to solicit for funds. Government was of not much help, indeed we had to navigate a whole gamut of regulations to make sure we complied with the law and not run an illegal meeting of foreigners! Fortunately with money from various sources, sponsors, and the generosity of FAOPS and MSPP we were able finally put the meeting together.

It was somewhat in the early days of the Internet age, and abstracts were mainly sent using the then major word-processing software, WordStar and Word Perfect. For those who have had the experience they were rather cumbersome and clunky systems when it came to editing. As usual abstracts were not always sent on time and it was always a tense time especially when it came near to deadline for printing the program and abstract books. So it was really quite challenging trying to get the different pieces together in time – from scientific program, to venue preparation, accommodation to meals. It was thanks to the hard work of the organizing committee that the meeting came off without great hitches, and more importantly without financial loss. Major thanks also to FAOPS committee members and invited speakers who volunteered to pay their own way. We were able to draw participants from all over Asia and Oceania - from the Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, UAE, and Iran in the west, to South Asian countries including India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Contingents came from various Southeast Asian countries such as Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia not to mention Malaysia and Singapore. Great numbers also came from East Asian nations such as China, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea and from the south, Australia and New Zealand.

As chairman of the organizing committee, I was part of the FAOPS council, and came to interact with luminaries and giants of physiology such as Prof. Ito, Prof Young, Prof. Chumpol, Prof. Akimichi and it was a humbling and awe-inspiring experience. It was a most illuminating time.

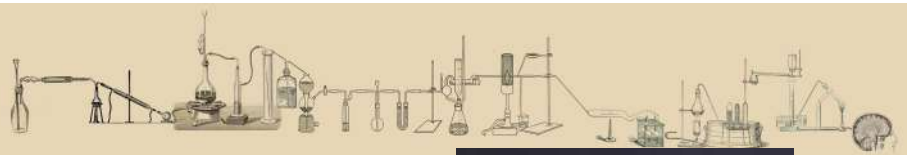
Ultimately FAOPS is successful as it is a congenially run organization with due respect shown to member societies of different countries. Certainly some countries have more resources and are more advanced in technology and scientific expertise and through FAOPS the dissemination of advanced physiology science and knowledge has been expedited to enable the uplifting the quality of physiology in the member countries, through aids in funding for workshops and meetings and through FAOPS's links with IUPS.

FAOPS also is highly concerned with Physiology education and the dissemination of different modes of physiology teaching and learning. There is continuous effort in support of introducing and improving methods of physiology instruction among the various member countries. I find that this is a good mission, and keeps FAOPS in the forefront of relevancy.

All in all it was a most interesting experience I was happy to be a part of it all.

Cheah, Swee Hung

Professor



Review history, look to the future, face the challenge and promote progress

Xiaomin Wang, Ph.D.

FAOPS President (2015-2019)



1. The History of FAOPS

The first Asian and Oceanian Regional Physiology Conference initiated and organized by the Thai Physiology Council was held in November 1986 in Bangkok, Thailand. During the meeting, Professor Thirayudh Glinsukorn, Chumpol Pholpramool, Masao Ito and others proposed the establishment of the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS) and invited representatives of different national physiology societies to attend the preparatory meeting. At the Second Asian and Oceanian Regional Physiology Conference, held in New Delhi, India, in 1990, the first FAOPS general assembly was officially held, which resulted in the election of the first FAOPS director, Professor Masao Ito, a world-renowned neurophysiologist, as the first president. The members of 1st FAOPS Council (1990-1994) is listed as Table 1.

Table 1. The members of 1st FAOPS Council (1990-1994)

Masao Ito	President	Japan
Surenda Kumar Manchanda	1 st Vice President	India
Xiong Li Yang	2 nd Vice President	China
Chok Yung Chai	Treasurer	China (Taiwan)
Chumpol Pholpramool	Secretary	Thailand
John Ingram Hubbard	Member	New Zealand
Woo Gyeum Kim	Member	Korea
Fereshteh Motamedi	Member	Iran
Rami Rahamimoff	Member	Israel
Harbindar Jeet Singh	Member	Malaysia
John Atherton Young	Member	Australia

Physiology is the study of the functions of life and their mechanisms by integrating the processes at all levels between the molecular level to the whole-body level. Thus, Physiology is the most important key discipline among the biological sciences, and that is why the Nobel Prize for life science fields is called “The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine”.

FAOPS is a unique organization comprising of countries located in Oceania region and across the Asia Continent. Set up the purpose of the organization is to promote the development of Physiological Sciences; strengthen exchanges in the physiological sciences and related disciplines and the popularization of knowledge of Physiological Sciences; to encourage physiological science research; and to promote all other local physiological science level of development. The Federation has 2 kinds of members, i.e. official (regular) members and associate ones. Nowadays there are officially 13 members, which include Australia, China, Chinese Taipei, Japan, India,

Thailand, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Iran, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, and 6 associate members (Table.2)

Table 2. FAOPS regular and associate members

Country	Name of the Society
<i>Regular members</i>	
Australia	Australian Physiological Society
China	Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences
China (Taipei)	Chinese Physiological Society in Taiwan
India	Federation of Indian Physiological Societies
Iran	Iranian Society of Physiology and Pharmacology
Israel	Israel Society for Physiology and Pharmacology
Japan	Physiological Society of Japan
Korea	Korean Physiological Society
Malaysia	Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Physiology
New Zealand	Physiological Society of New Zealand
Philippines	Physiology Society of the Philippines
Thailand	Physiological Society of Thailand
United Arab Emirate	Physiology Association of United Arab Emirate
<i>Associate members</i>	
Indonesia	Indonesian Physiological Society
Myanmar	Physiology & Biochemistry Subsection Myanmar Medical Association
Pakistan	Pakistan Physiological Society
Sri Lanka	Physiology Society of Sri Lanka
Vietnam	Physiological Society of Vietnam
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan Physiological Society

As we know the first regional Congress of Physiological Science partly supported by the IUPS in November 1986 in Bangkok. The meeting was highly successful both scientifically and socially. There were many eminent physiologists at the meeting such as the late Sir John Eccles, Erwin Neher, the late John Hubbard, Masao Ito, the late John Young and many others. The idea to establish the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies was brought up and well accepted. This meeting was later recognized as the First Congress of FAOPS, although it was not until 1990 when FAOPS was officially formed. Since then, there is 9 congresses of FAOPS at a 4-year cycle. up to now (Table 3).

Table 3. Congress of FAOPS

No	Year	City	Chair of the Organizing Committee
1	1986	Bangkok	Prasop Rattanakorn
2	1990	New Delhi	Surenda Kumar Manchanda
3	1994	Shanghai	Xiong Li Yang
4	1998	Brisbane	John Atherton Young
5	2002	Kuala Lumpur	Swee Hung Chaeh
6	2006	Seoul	Ki Whan Kim
7	2011	Taipei	Julie YH Chan
8	2015	Bangkok	Chumpol Pholpramool
9	2019	Kobe	Junichi Nabekura

Table 4. FAOPS Council Meetings

No	Date	City	President
1	01/11/1991	New Delhi	Masao Ito
2	12/12/1992	Shanghai	Masao Ito
3	03/08/1993	Glasgow	Masao Ito
4	06/11/1994	Shanghai	Masao Ito
5	06/09/1996	Pattaya	Masao Ito
6	29/06/1997	St. Petersburg	Masao Ito
7	27/09/1998	Brisbane	Masao Ito
8	19/11/2000	Kuala Lumpur	John Young
9	27/08/2001	Christchurch	John Young
10	23/09/2002	Seoul	Chumpol Pholpramool
11	15/10/2006	Seoul	Chumpol Pholpramool
12	30/07/2009	Kyoto	Y. Okada
13	2010?	Taipei	Y. Okada
14	11/09/2011	Taipei	Julie YH Chan
15	24/06/2013	Birmingham	Julie YH Chan
16	22/11/2015	Bangkok	Xiaomin Wang
17	25/09/2016	Beijing	Xiaomin Wang
18	30/03/2018	Takamatsu	Xiaomin Wang

FAOPS Newsletters was created in 1992 and published by the FAOPS Secretariat. It has been issued 23 issues to date. Its purpose is to serve as a venue for communications and exchanging viewpoints between members of FAOPS concerning their teaching, research and social activities. Chumpol Pholpramool (Vol. 1-11), Fereshteh Motamedi (Vol. 13-16) and Saeed Semnanian (Vol. 17-23) are subsequently editors-in-chief of FAOPS Newsletters.

FAOPS website (<http://www.um.edu.my/conf/FAOPS/index.html>) was first set up by Cheah Swee Hung supported by Malaysian Society of Physiology and Pharmacology in 2001, and renewed (<http://faops.org.my>) in Jan 2012. The current web master is Cheah Swee Hung and lead by Prof. Harbindar Jeet Singh.

2. The main work of FAOPS

The missions of FAOPS are to foster research activities in the field of physiological sciences in Asia and Oceania, to provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of knowledge and ideas between physiological scientists in Asia and Oceania, and to encourage and support the advancement of physiological sciences to developing countries and regions in Asia and Oceania. Four Commissions of FAOPS were gradually established in order to reach this goal. That is on Commission of Physiology Education, Commission on Promotion of Research, Commission on Fund-Raising and Committee on Publication. For example, the Commission of Physiology Education has done a lot of work, such as to held dozen times workshop on Computer Aided Learning in Physiology Education, Computer Assisted Teaching, Problem-based Learning in Physiology Education, Immunoassay Techniques, and so on. These activities are distributed to dozen countries in Asia and Oceania and benefit hundreds of Physiological teachers. Now it has become a brand of continuing education programs of FAOPS. The other important action is Inter-Medical School Physiology Quiz (IMSPQ), that was initiated in 2003 by Professor Cheng Hwee Ming, from University of Malaya, who has developed and expanded much beyond the initial 7 Malaysian medical schools to the much more medical schools distributed in many countries in

Asia and Oceania. The IMSPQ is now a good platform for academic physio-dialogue besides stimulating interest and enjoyment in learning Physiology. It has been warmly welcomed by the vast number of students and become an annual event of a medical school. We can look forward to more exciting and enriching developments in high profiling Physiology together across the globe.

3. FAOPS and IUPS

The International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS, <http://www.iups.org>) was officially founded in Montreal in 1953. FOAPS was approved at the IUPS meeting in Helsinki in 1989 and one of Regional members of IUPS. The establishment and development of FAOPS has been supported and helped. Before and after the founding of FAOPS, member countries in the Asia-Pacific region had hosted 5 International Congress of IUPS, including Tokyo (1965), New Delhi (1974), Sydney (1983), Christchurch (2001) and Kyoto (2009). The Chinese Association of Physiological Sciences (CAPS) has won the bid to host the 39th IUPS Congress to be held in Beijing, China in 2021 during 37th IUPS Congress in Birmingham in 2013.

Prof. Masao Ito, Prof. Akimichi Kaneko and, more recently, Prof. Julie YH Chan have been elected as the President of IUPS. Some of physiologists in our region have been elected as the Vice President, or Council members, or the Commission Chair and members of IUPS. These examples amply demonstrate that physiologists in the Asia-Pacific region are playing an increasingly important role on the world physiology stage.

4. The questions and challenge

Spanning over 30 years, the society has a long and rich history of scientific breakthroughs, technical innovations and professional development, well-organized operations, and fruitful strategic developments. But we should be aware that we have a long way to go for the establishment purposes of FAOPS, and there are more difficult works to do.

In the Asia-Pacific region, there are currently 51 countries. Because of the different national strength of these countries, such as economy, education, science and technology, security and other factors, their development is uneven. This is why nowadays FAOPS only has 13 official (regular) members and 6 associate members. The most critical bottleneck problems to constraint FAOPS development are the number of State members, lack of funds and lack of vitality. How to solve these problems? We should think about it and try to reach a consensus, in order to accelerate the development of FAOPS, we should carry out reform and innovation. The following issues should be done as soon as possible.

1. Strengthen ties with non-official member states, increase the strength of the development of members, and pay attention to attract enterprises to become our members.

2. Strengthen academic communication between basic physiological scientists and clinical scientists and strengthen the frequency of academic conferences, supports the special academic meetings, such as focusing on the translational medicine or precise medicine, and training courses organized by the Member States, and to promote scientific and research cooperation between Member States scientists.

3. Strengthen education and training to promote the development of regional physiological discipline.

4. Strengthen the construction of FAOPS website, run well the society's publication - Newsletter, to explore the possibility to create the FAOPS official magazine, enhance the cohesion of the society.

5. Strengthen the funds raised. Through the establishment of FAOPS development foundation, to attract charitable funds and corporate funds for the relief of membership fees developing countries and support the development of the society.

6. Strengthen the communication and cooperation with the Asia Oceanic region, international organization related physiology and Enterprise, and so on, based on the advantages and characteristics of Asia Oceanic region, to hold international, multi-discipline conferences, to build a platform for research and production.

5. Epilogue

As we look back at the history and celebrate the 30 years since the founding of FAOPS, we must bear in mind the predecessors who have made outstanding contributions to the establishment and development of the society, we have to appreciate Masao Ito, Surenda Kumar Manchanda, Xiong Li Yang, Chok Yung Chai, Chumpol Pholpramool, John Atherton Young, Fereshteh Motamedi, Akimichi Kaneko, Swee Hung Cheah, Paul SG Wang, Yasunobu Okada, Ki Whan Kim, Julie YH Chan, Harbindar Jeet Singh, etc. and all of council members (Table 5). We also thank Chumpol Pholpramool, Fereshteh Motamedi and Saeed Semnanian to do a great job as the editors-in-chief of FAOPS Newsletters. We specially thank Cheng Hwee Ming to make the great contribution to organize the IMSPQ.

The recent developments in life sciences and technology have been remarkable. The human genome has been decoded, new technologies such as genetic engineering, protein engineering, cell engineering, computer, the Internet, big data, and artificial intelligence are emerging, that has enabled us to study the fine structure and function of gene, proteins and cell that compose the human body. Physiology is the basis for many clinical sciences and it is the role of physiology to integrate findings obtained in specialized scientific subdivisions and to understand how living organ function as a whole. Therefore, Physiology is a more important discipline than other disciplines to understand the life science and medicine.

We are in the best time for the development of physiology and also face the challenge of FAOPS to develop. In fact, these challenges are also our opportunities. We look forward to the FAOPS under the leadership of the new Executive Committee, reform, innovate, and promote the society development to a new stage!

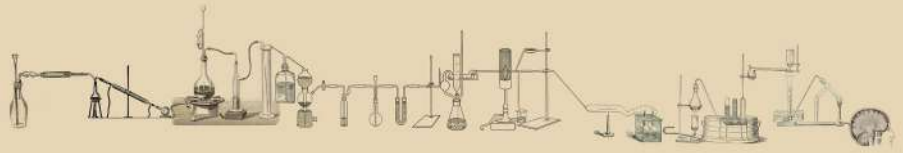
Table 5. FAOPS Council Members (1990-2019)

Year	Name	Position	Country
1990-1994	Masao Ito	President	Japan
	Surenda Kumar Manchanda	1 st Vice President	India
	Xiong Li Yang	2 nd Vice President	China
	Chok Yung Chai	Treasurer	China (Taiwan)
	Chumpol Pholpramool	Secretary	Thailand
	John Ingram Hubbard	Member	New Zealand
	Woo Gyeum Kim	Member	Korea
	Fereshteh Motamedi	Member	Iran
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	Harbindar Jeet Singh	Member	Malaysia
	John Atherton Young	Member	Australia
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	Xiong Li Yang	1 st Vice President	China
	John Atherton Young	2 nd Vice President	Australia
	Chok Yung Chai	Treasurer	China (Taiwan)
	Chumpol Pholpramool	Secretary	Thailand
	Sang Ho Lee	Member	Korea
	Fereshteh Motamedi	Member	Iran
	Usha Nayar	Member	India
	Rodger Pack	Member	New Zealand
	Rami Rahamimoff	Member	Israel
	Harbindar Jeet Singh	Member	Malaysia
1998-2002	John Atherton Young	President	Australia
	Masao Ito	Past President	Japan
	Fereshteh Motamedi	1 st Vice President	Iran
	Swee Hung Chaeh	2 nd Vice President	Malaysia
	Paul SG Wang	Treasurer	China (Taiwan)
	Akimichi Kaneko	Secretary	Japan
	Thirayudh Glinsukorn	Member	Thailand
	Ki Whan Kim	Member	Korea
	V Mohan Kumar	Member	India
	Rodger Pack	Member	New Zealand
	Rami Rahamimoff	Member	Israel
Xiong Li Yang	Member	China	
2002-2006	Chumpol Pholpramool	President	Thailand
	John Atherton Young	Past President	Australia
	Swee Hung Cheah	1 st Vice President	Malaysia
	Ki Whan Kim	2 nd Vice President	Korea
	Paul SG Wang	Treasurer	China (Taiwan)
	Akimichi Kaneko	Secretary	Japan
	Pat Cragg	Member	New Zealand
	Ming Fan	Member	China
	Thirayudh Glinsukorn	Member	Thailand
	V Mohan Kumar	Member	India

	Arie Moran	Member	Israel
	Saeed Semnanian	Member	Iran
2006-2011	Yasunobu Okada	President	Japan
	Chumpol Pholpramool	Past President	Thailand
	Ki Whan Kim	1 st Vice President	Korea
	Julie YH Chan	2 nd Vice President	Taiwan
	David Cook	Treasurer	Australia
	Xiong Li Yang	Secretary	China
	Pat Cragg	Member	New Zealand
	Ming Fan	Member	China
	V Mohan Kumar	Member	India
	Arie Moran	Member	Israel
	Saeed Samnanen	Member	Iran
	Harbindar Jeet Singh	Member	Malaysia
	2011-2015	Julie YH Chan	President
Yasunobu Okada		Past President	Japan
Byung Rim Park		1 st Vice President	Korea
Chumpol Pholpramool		2 nd Vice President	Thailand
David Cook		Treasurer	Australia
Harbindar Jeet Singh		Secretary	Malaysia
Nipon Chattipakorn		Member	Thailand
G Ilavazhagan		Member	India
Arie Moran		Member	Israel
Arif Siddiqui		Member	Pakistan
Xiao Ming Wang		Member	China
2015-2019	Saleh Zahedi Asi	Member	Iran
	Xiao Ming Wang	President	China
	Julie YH Chan	Past President	China (Taiwan)
	Javad Mirnajafi-Zadeh	1 st Vice President	Iran
	Yoshiro Kubo	2 nd Vice President	Japan
	Anuwat Dinudom	Treasurer	Australia
	Harbindar Jeet Singh	Secretary	Malaysia
	Colin Brown	Member	New Zealand
	Chae Hun Leem	Member	Korea
	Suchinda Malaivijitnond	Member	Thailand
	Israel Sekler	Member	Israel
	Arif Siddiqui	Member	Pakistan
	Shashi Bala Singh	Member	India
Mei-Ling Tsai	Member	China (Taiwan)	

Professor Dr. Xiaomin Wang

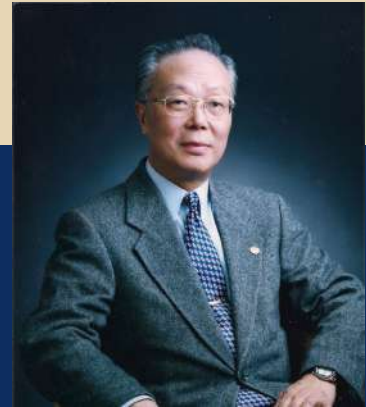
Capital Medical University,
Beijing, China



Unforgettable Memory

Xiong-Li Yang, Ph.D.

*FAOPS 2nd Vice President (1990-1994),
1st Vice President (1994-1998), Council
(1998-2002),
Secretary (2006-2011)*



It was in the evening of Nov. 11, 1990 when I arrived at the New Delhi International Airport to attend the Second Congress of AOPS, as a representative of the Chinese Association of Physiological Sciences (CAPS). At the airport I was met by the late Prof. Manchanda, former Chairman of Indian Physiological Society (host institution). By coincidence, Prof. Pholpramool from Thailand arrived around the same time. That was the first time I met him, and we then started the collaboration in the FAOPS, lasting for more than 20 years.

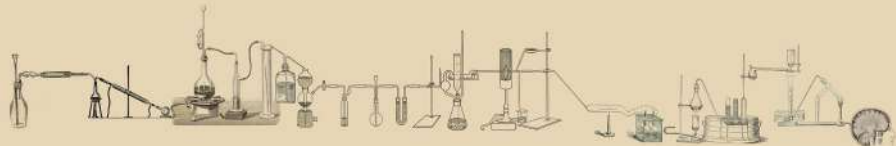
In addition to the scientific program, the representatives of national physiological societies of countries in the Asian and Oceanic Region, including Australia, China, China (Taipei), India, Japan, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, hold a meeting, discussing the possibility of establishing a federation of Asian and Oceanic physiological societies. Chaired by Prof. Ito, Japan, the meeting proceeded very smoothly in a warm and friendly atmosphere and made several important decisions. Even though a number of scientific meetings in the field of physiology were held in this region before, it was in the New Delhi meeting where the FAOPS was formally founded. Prof. Ito was unanimously elected as the Chairman of the Federation and Shanghai, China was selected as the city for holding the Third FAOPS Congress.

I was appointed as the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Congress by CAPS. In early ninetieth of the last century, when the door of China that had been closed for a long period of time was just opened to the world, it was not easy to hold a large international scientific meeting. Nevertheless, under the strong support from the Chinese government and the CAPS, my Chinese colleagues in the former Shanghai Institute of Physiology tried the best endeavor to make the Congress to be held in the Shanghai Convention Center in November, 1994, as scheduled, with more than five hundred participants from 25 countries. In the opening ceremony, the late Prof. T. P. Feng, one of the founders of modern physiology in China, delivered a keynote speech, in which he presented his insightful comments on the big challenge confronted by physiologists given the emergence of cell biology and molecular biology. And the speech was warmly welcomed by the audience, as evidenced by the warm and long lasting applause. In the plenary lecture given in the Congress, Dr. Neher provided a concise description of research advances with the use of patch clamp techniques. This was indeed a big event in the history of CAPS, which rendered Chinese physiologists to realize how important international exchange may be for science advance. Meanwhile, international ties of physiologists in this region were much strengthened during the Congress, which was meaningful for the future of physiological research and education in this region. In the closing remarks, as the first Vice-President of FAOPS, I said "We are all living in an open world, a world of open skies, open minds and open hearts. Once friendship is forged, long distance between us, both physically and mentally, would be shortened."

While I still have a most vivid memory of the Congress, including the opening and closing ceremonies, welcome reception, plenary lectures, twenty-five years have elapsed. Flying time has brought the heads of our generation with numerous grey hairs. I am fully confident that younger generations will definitely push the FAOPS forward with greater effort and make still further progress.

Xiong-Li Yang, Ph.D.

Professor: Institutes of Brain Science and State Key Laboratory of Medical Neurobiology,
Fudan University
138 Yixueyuan Rd., Shanghai 200032, PRC



On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of FAOPS and the 9th FAOPS Congress

Yasunobu Okada, M.D., Ph.D.

FAOPS President (2006-2011)



As one of the former Presidents, I would like to congratulate all the FAOPS members on the 30th Anniversary of FAOPS and to give cordial greetings to all the participants of the 9th FAOPS Congress (FAOPS2019) in Japan.

I served as the FAOPS President from 2006 to 2011 and enjoyed working with all the Council members. During that term, we could approve the Physiological Societies of Pakistan and Myanmar as new Regular Members as well as Uzbekistan Physiological Society (UPS) as a new Associate Member of FAOPS. Prior to this approval for UPS, the UPS itself was reestablished in 2008, and I was invited to attend the first UPS reestablishing congress held in Tashkent and happy to deliver an invitation speech. We also decided to change the FAOPS Congress cycle from a 3-year cycle to a 4-year cycle, thereby enabling every FAOPS Congress to be held just between two subsequent IUPS Congresses. Actually, this 4-year cycle started from the 7th FAOPS Congress in Taiwan in 2011.

The missions of FAOPS are to foster research activities in the field of physiological sciences in Asia and Oceania, to provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of knowledge and ideas between physiological scientists in Asia and Oceania, and to encourage and support the advancement of physiological scientists to developing countries and regions in Asia and Oceania. To achieve these missions fully, it is necessary not only to concentrate the efforts by all the members but also to raise enough funds. In my opinion, it must be grateful if the Chinese Physiological Society can make more contribution in consideration of its recent great achievements and rapid growth.

Physiology is the study of the functions of life and their mechanisms by integrating the processes at all levels between the molecular to the whole-body level. Thus, Physiology is a most important key discipline among the biological sciences, and that is why the Nobel Prize for life science fields is called “The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine”. I hope that all the FAOPS members enjoy their physiological studies and can exchange their results between the FAOPS members especially at the FAOPS Congress.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to summarize briefly my own research history. I started electrophysiological studies on non-excitabile, but not excitable, membranes in epithelial and fibroblastic cells *in vitro* as well as in isolated small intestinal epithelia and enterocytes *ex vivo* from the early 1970's. At that time, such a choice of research field was quite unusual for a newcomer, because most electrophysiological studies were actively carried out on excitable membranes. Several years later, I and my collaborators anyhow succeeded in elucidation of ionic mechanisms of the transmural potential changes associated with absorption of sugar and amino acids in small intestinal epithelia (in 1977) and also in discovering membrane potential oscillations

(in 1977) and cytosolic Ca^{2+} oscillations (in 1983 long before upcoming surges of Ca^{2+} oscillation studies) in these non-excitabile cells. During these studies, we happened to find, for the first time (in 1988), the activity of a new type of anion channel activated by cell swelling, called volume-sensitive outwardly rectifying anion channel (VSOR; also called VRAC) which plays an essential role in cell volume regulation after cell swelling, called the regulatory volume decrease (RVD). I then selected the anion channel as my main research subject, despite that this choice was against the tide of research directions at that time, in which anion channels were looked down as mere background channels. Thereafter, together with a doctor-course student who came from a different academic field, we demonstrated *in vitro* the causal involvement of VSOR activity in induction of apoptotic cell shrinkage, which we, for the first time, called the apoptotic volume decrease (AVD), in collaboration with researchers from a different academic field, including Dr. Y. Ishizaki (in 2000), and also in induction of ischemia-reperfusion neuronal cell death *in vivo* again in collaboration with researchers from a different scientific field, including Dr. S. Shioda (in 2007). The VSOR involvements were also shown in the necrotic volume increase (NVI) and induction of necrotic glial cell death under lactacidosis (in 2002) and neuronal cell death under excitotoxicity (in 2007) *in vitro*. After molecular identification of LRRC8 as the VSOR core component by other groups (in 2014), we provided evidence that LRRC8A *plus* C/D/E are actually necessary but not sufficient to reproduce the full-set of phenotypic properties of VSOR (in 2017). We have also been studying another type of swelling-activated anion channel with exhibiting a huge unitary conductance, called the maxi-anion channel (Maxi-Cl) in persistent collaboration with researchers from Uzbekistan, China and Bangladesh, including Dr. R.Z. Sabirov. We demonstrated, for the first time, that this anion channel serves as one of non-vesicular conductive pathways for ATP release (in 2001). We also showed a variety of physiological roles of Maxi-Cl-mediated ATP release including not only its facilitating role in RVD *in vitro* (in 2011, 2012) but also signaling roles in the tubule-glomerular feedback in macula densa cells *ex vivo* (in 2003) and in ischemia-reperfusion injury in hearts *ex* or *in vivo* (in 2017) in collaboration with researchers from different fields, including Dr. P.D. Bell and Dr. H. Matsuura, respectively. After long-term desperate struggles, we have at last identified the molecule responsible for the Maxi-Cl by genome-wide approaches in combination with proteomics, gene silencing screening, and proteoliposome reconstitution (in 2017). What I can advise young FAOPS members after looking back my research experiences is as followings: First, do not go with the crowd, and do pursue your own interest, even though being against the tide! Second, make collaboration with researchers from different fields. Third, promote your studies in international collaboration especially with those from FAOPS countries. Fourth, do not hesitate to jump into the doctor courses of different scientific fields, as far as you are interested in.

Lastly, I wish the FAOPS will attain further development, and the research and education works by all the FAOPS members will be successful.

Yasunobu Okada, M.D., Ph.D.

Former President: FAOPS

Former President: The Physiological Society of Japan

Adjunct Professor: Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine

Guest Professor: Yokohama City University

Professor Emeritus (Former President): SOKENDAI (Graduate University for Advanced Studies)

Professor Emeritus (Former Director-General): National Institute for Physiological Sciences (NIPS)

**MESSAGES
FROM PAST AND PRESENT
COUNCIL MEMBERS**



Professor Arif Siddiqui, Ph.D.

FAOPS Council (2011-2015, 2015-2019)

Dear Members

I have the privilege of steering Pakistan Physiological Society joining FAOPS in 1998 and feel extremely honored to have been representing the same at the Executive Council of FAOPS for two consecutive terms. Soon after, I realized that its leadership been open and forth coming resulting to enhanced networking and professionally rewarding strides. Prof. Msao Ito, Prof. Chumpol Pholpramool, Prof. Julie Y. Chan, Prof. Xiaomin Wang, Prof. Harbindarjeet Singh and Prof. Saeed Semnanian deserve special mention for this.

In its geographical jurisdiction FAOPS can be regarded as distinct platform for strengthening exchanges and related disciplines thereby promoting the development of physiological sciences in less privileged countries. In recent years I clearly noted a distinct surge in its activities. Certainly there is tremendous scope, however, for this to be capitalized constituent societies need to be more proactive, not only with FAOPS but also within themselves and projecting the FAOPS' platform. Predominantly, finances have been the major constraint in FAOPS's progression but it is the responsibilities of constituent societies to be innovative in overcoming so as to minimize the bottleneck and make best use of such an important forum. Another aspect needing attention is to find more avenues for interaction especially at younger level and introduce more levels of interaction and collaboration such as research workshops and FAOPS through its senior executives walking to events organized by member societies who may not be able to organize events like congresses in their jurisdiction in near future. This will definitely ensure FAOPS visibility in smaller constituent societies.

I sincerely wish FAOPS a great future ahead.

Professor Arif Siddiqui, Ph.D.

Member: FAOPS Executive Council (2011-19)

Former Vice Chancellor: Barrett Hodgson University, Karachi



Transformation of Physiology Education workshop in FAOPS 2011

Mei-Ling Tsai, Ph.D.

FAOPS Council (2015-2019)

Commission on Physiology Education in FAOPS council plays an important role in promoting regional experience exchange in physiology education. The first FAOPS Physiology Education workshop was introduced to FAOPS Congress in 1994 after the guideline for Commission on Physiology Education was proposed in the first FAOPS Executive Committee Meeting in 1991. Before 2000s, Computer-based laboratory teaching Physiology was introduced in the workshop. Later, problem-based learning (PBL) became an important focus. All physiologists benefits from the workshops. Some of them even changes traditional settings in physiology teaching based on the new concepts.

Because of personal interest, some physiologists are willing to implement new pedagogies for improving physiology teaching in a classroom setting. However, some physiologists in early 2000s must change their teaching pedagogies due to external pressure, medical education reform in many medical schools. Physiology teaching may undergo various levels of transformation. Meanwhile, the learners in the 21st century, born after 1982, have changed their learning patterns. They are heavy users of social media, prefer to learn in an informal environment, and pay much less attention to didactic lectures than those of older generations. The changes in their learning styles also requires further modification in teaching approaches to meet the needs in the 21st century.

In 2011 when Chinese Physiological Society in Taipei is responsible for organizing Physiology Education workshop in the 7th FAOPS Congress (Figure 2), our major challenge is to offer Physiology Education workshops which prepare stakeholders to meet their needs in the 21st century. Based on our experiences in medical education, we decided to focus on three important issues, including PBL in physiology teaching, impact of medical education reform on physiology teaching, and how to educate the neo-millennial learners. To provide better platforms for decent discussion, we created panel discussion in symposia and theme-based colloquium. In addition, medical students were invited to participate in the symposium and give a reflection report as a closing remark. To further disseminate the updated concepts of Physiology education to congress goers, one more symposium related to physiology education was embedded in FAOPS Congress. The dramatic changes in the format of Physiology Education workshop invited more participants to learn current progression of physiology education.

The transformation of Physiology Education workshop occurred in 2011 and a new format of Physiology Education workshop appeared in FAOPS 2015 as well. Although Physiology education workshop still coexists in FAOPS Congress, both medical and graduate students were invited to Education symposium in addition to physiologists. Short talks followed by panel discussion were designed to facilitate decent and dynamic discussion.

In 30 years, Commission on Physiology Education in FAOPS councils indeed fulfill their mission in promoting physiology education and facilitating experience exchange. In addition to Physiology Education workshop, the education symposium is designed from organizer- to participant- centered format. Various forms of symposia will be in place. The workshop/symposium provides an important platform for physiologists in the region to learn from other physiologists and consolidate a long-term friendship through education. The long-term interactions of physiologists in the education workshop has built a tradition in a FAOPS Congress. In addition to undergraduate-centered Physiology Education, graduate-centered Physiology Education should be further addressed. Promoting regional mobility among the graduate students may facilitates further reform of graduate programs in the region.



Figure 2. A group photo after Physiology Education Symposium in FAOPS2011

Mei-Ling Tsai, Ph.D.

Chinese Physiological Society in Taipei



Celebration of the FAOPS 30th year
Chae Hun Leem, M.D., Ph.D.
FAOPS Council (2015-2019)

I would like to deeply congratulate the 30th year of FAOPS. Physiological sciences are the central core of all biology to understand life. In the area of Asian and Oceanian, lots of physiologists are fascinated by the nature of physiology. FAOPS is very good container to cover the communication between the physiologists in this area. Now physiologists need to open new topics in addition to the conventional physiological sciences. We can say the last century as the era of the experiment based biology and now we are facing new form of sciences linked computational sciences and data sciences. Lots of physiological data of each person is now easily obtained and accumulated and they can open the possibility to bring the physiological knowledge in the textbook to the everyday human life. The physiological system of individual human body will be deciphered by the sophisticated system analysis and eventually by the artificial intelligence. Human efforts to understand the body and to make better life will continue and we need to take physiology into people's life as a central core of the future development.

Chae Hun Leem, M.D., Ph.D.

Professor: Department of Physiology, University of Ulsan College of Medicine



V. Mohan Kumar, M.D.

FAOPS Council (1998-2002, 2002-2006, 2006-2011)

The Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS) was officially formed/renamed during the Second Congress of Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (AOPS), held at New Delhi, India from 12 to 15 November, 1990. I had the good fortune to be the Joint Secretary of the Congress and to manage its scientific program. Late Prof. Masao Ito, the Founding President of FAOPS, took a very keen interest in the organization of the Second Congress of AOPS. On-sight visits and discussions with Prof. Masao Ito and also Prof. Hiroshi Kawamura resulted in the organizing of 25 symposia, 32 invited and plenary lectures during the Congress. In addition, there were 245 posters and brief communications. The participants of the Congress were not only from Asia and Oceania, but also from USA, USSR, UK, Italy, France, Finland, Argentina and some African countries.

It is also important to throw some light about the Federation of Indian Physiological Societies (FIPS), which is the society from India affiliated to the FAOPS. India had four physiological societies, at the time when discussions were going on for the formation of FAOPS. The societies are the Association of Physiologists and Pharmacologists of India, Physiological Society of India, Indian Society for Comparative Animal Physiology and Society of Animal Physiologists of India. These four societies represented the physiologists from medical science, pure science, comparative animal science and veterinary science, respectively. Understandably, there were practical difficulties in including all the four societies from India in the FAOPS.

One should give due credit to Prof. S.K. Manchanda for bringing the four societies under the umbrella of FIPS to seek adherence with the FAOPS, with each of these societies continuing its independent existence, and working for the specialties that it represented. The meeting of the office bearers of these Societies was held in the Department of Physiology, at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi on 26th October 1990. This meeting, attended by Prof. S.K. Manchanda, Prof. B.K. Anand, Prof. M. Habibulla, Prof. M.L. Madan, Prof. Usha Nayar, Prof. B.K. Kapoor and myself, decided to form a federation of these four physiological societies (i.e. FIPS) to act as the nodal point for the interaction with the international bodies like FAOPS.

Though the Indian physiology community and FIPS were co-founders of the FAOPS, they have not been playing their expected role in the activities of this Asia and Oceanian society, in the past few years. Prof. S.K. Manchanda, the founding President of FIPS, passed away on 9th Nov 1998. After his sad demise, the momentum created by him for scientific interaction of the four physiological societies and its contribution to the FAOPS came to a decline. It took several years of concerted efforts to revive the FIPS. Finally on 20th July 2011 a meeting of the Executive Council of FIPS was held at Delhi. The Executive Council constituted a Nomination Committee

with myself as the Chairman, to propose the next set of office bearers of the FIPS. After long-drawn interactions with the four constituent Societies, the General Body of the FIPS was first reconstituted. The reconstituted General Body of the FIPS met at Delhi on 11th January, 2013 and elected its new office bearers. This reactivated FIPS is now carrying on the activities in an efficient manner, and fulfilling the constitutional obligation with the FAOPS.

The discipline of physiology in India is facing the same problems that this community is facing everywhere else. Teaching hours in physiology in medical curriculum have been cut down. Funding for research in physiology has been greatly reduced. Strong opposition from animal activists is hampering the experiments on animals. Many of these activists have political clout, and some of them do occupy the seats of power. In this situation, research collaboration with international organizations and other countries in the region would be extremely beneficial for Indian scientists. Creation of networks and international working groups within FAOPS would facilitate research and teaching. Research in physiological sciences can certainly be addressed towards solving societal problems. But, at the same time, the importance of fundamental research should never be ignored. I am sure that the Indian scientists will continue to make significant contributions in the field of physiology, and bring laurels to the Asia and Oceanian region. In addition, it is hoped that the other member nations of FAOPS will make use of the vast human resources available in this big country to improve the research and teaching activities of their universities and other teaching institutions. With these few lines, I wish a bright future for the FAOPS.

Profesor V. Mohan Kumar



Nipon Chattipakorn, M.D., Ph.D.

FAOPS Council (2011-2015)

On this special occasion in which FAOPS will celebrate its 30th Anniversary in 2019, it is an honor and my great pleasure to join others to be a part of this celebration. In the past three decades, FAOPS has been a great promoter for the advancement of the physiological sciences in Asia and Oceania since its beginning. Young physiologists across the regions have been encouraged and supported through its member societies for both educational and scientific research. Its activity including the FAOPS Congress has drawn great attention of both young and senior physiologists as shown by the growing number of participants in the past decades. It has been a place where experts from various fields and young investigators come together to share and discuss exciting novel findings and to foster those who need help regardless of their nationalities. FAOPS has been doing its job to serve these purposes wonderfully, and I am certain that it will continue to support physiological science research and education for the future generations to come. And again, on this special occasion I wish FAOPS all the success!

Nipon Chattipakorn, M.D., Ph.D.

Distinguished Professor of Cardiac Electrophysiology
Director: Cardiac Electrophysiology Research and Training Center (CERT), Faculty of
Medicine, Chiang Mai University,
Chair: Department of Physiology,
Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University,
Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand

Saeed Semnanian, M.D., Ph.D.

FAOPS Council (2002-2006, 2006-2011)

My name is Saeed Semnanian, professor of physiology in Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran. I have been the council member of FAOPS from 2004 to 2011, for two terms. Thereafter I have been the editor of FAOPS newsletter and have succeeded in publishing 11 editions of this newsletter, which is sent to the physiologists of FAOPS 14 member countries.

I was introduced to FAOPS through Prof. Fereshteh Motamedi from Iran, who along with Prof. Masao Ito from Japan and Prof. Pholpramool from Thailand, late Prof. Manchanda from India and some others, founded FAOPS at 1990. She was a FAOPS council member for two terms and then at 2004, I was elected to be a council member from Iran.

It is impossible to write about FAOPS and not to mention in more details about Prof. Masao Ito. Indeed, he had a pivotal role in founding this organization. Prof. Ito has been President of the Science Council of Japan, President of both the Neuroscience Society of Japan, and the Physiological Society of Japan for many years since 1994. He has also served as President of the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) and the International the Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS). He has been elected to the Japan Academy, Royal Society, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Armenian Academy of Sciences and Russian Academy of Sciences, and won the 2006 Gruber Prize in Neuroscience.

I have had the privilege of knowing Prof Ito since 1988. We had invited him to our biannual Physiology and Pharmacology congress and I met him for the first time in Tehran. Since then he was kind enough to accept me for many short research visits to his lab in RIKEN Frontier Research and thereafter RIKEN BSI, in Tokyo. At 2006, I spent one year of sabbatical leave in his lab which remains unforgettable memories of his superb behavior and also vast scientific knowledge and experience.

Getting to know outstanding physiologists from Asian and Oceanic countries was one of my best souvenirs from those years acting as a FAOPS council member. Every two years we would meet and discuss about how FAOPS could be influential in disseminating the knowledge of physiology, especially among young scientists of member countries. In between these meetings, we were in touch by email and coordinated the organization's affairs.

Now FAOPS is 30 years old and we are going to celebrate its 30th Anniversary during the 9th FAOPS Congress in 2019 in Kobe, Japan. It seems that it might be also a good opportunity to revise its strengths and maybe weaknesses in order to shed light on the path this scientific organization should pave in the decades ahead. I believe this important job should best be afforded by the current Council, using the consultation of the physiology societies in member countries.



I assume that the main challenges of this relatively young organization are lack of adequate funding, high variability between the scientific level and situation of the member societies, and management problems.

Usually all regional scientific organizations face the same above mentioned problems. The international scientific organizations with good funding situations are usually those backed by wealthy member countries or with too many members and thus membership dues and also the ones who publish high level and well internationally sold scientific journals. The variability between the scientific levels of the member societies are also seen amongst International scientific organizations, but translates in their congresses as a strong point and does not result in poor participation in the scientific gatherings. The management challenges, which sometimes are seen in the scientific organizations, are more prominent in the young and regional ones rather than more mature and international ones.

At last, I deeply hope this important scientific organization be able to bring physiologists of the old continent together and be effective in spreading out this knowledge for the good of people's health in this part of the world.

Saeed Semnanian, M.D., Ph.D.

July 2018, Tehran



Suchinda Malaivijitnond, Ph.D.

FAOPS Council (2015-2019)

First of all, I must express my gratitude and honor to be a part of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS). Comparing with other societies in Physiology throughout the world, at this age of the FAOPS, the society seems to be a teenager which is very young, energetic, and full of power to move forward to achieve her purposes. Although I have joined this society in a very short of time since 2015, I have always felt a high honor to be given this opportunity to work in this society. Indeed, I serve in the council of many international physiological societies, but I can accentuate that FAOPS is one of the best societies that is very strong in academic, activity and friendship. I am grateful for the Emeritus Professor Chumpol Pholpramool, a renowned senior Thai physiologist, who gave me an opportunity to work with him as a Secretary General of the Organizing Committee of the 8th FAOPS Congress in November 2015, in Bangkok, Thailand. It is an initiating step for me to work with FAOPS before becoming one of the council members. Professor Pholpramool is a hard worker and always builds the atmosphere of cordiality at work. He organized the FAOPS2015 as a Chair of the Local Organizing Committee for several years before the event was happened.

Working with other council members in the FAOPS, who are all outstanding in the field of Physiology, I could learn a lot in many aspects from many angles. My eyes have always been wide open during the council meetings by various stimulating ideas of the committees who devote themselves to make FAOPS in a better place. The society does not think only about the reputation of the society, but the council members have always thought about fostering the young physiologists to grow stronger with mutual collaboration.

I have always felt and kept asking myself how lucky I am to have this opportunity to work in this society, which is surrounding with many outstanding council members from many countries. It seems that we are different, but we have the same root of Asian and Oceanian culture under the FAOPS umbrella. By our culture, which has been transmitting from generation to generation, the seniors always groom the juniors and give opportunity and support them whenever possible. With regard to this culture, it makes FAOPS unique, brilliant and strong. I truly hope that this tradition will always be in here for good.

Suchinda Malaivijitnond, Ph.D.

Professor: Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Director: National Primate Research Center of Thailand



Thirayudh Glinsukon, Ph.D.

FAOPS Council (2002-2006)

In the past decades, the limited knowledge in physiological sciences in some Asian and Oceanic countries was recognized. Initiation on the international collaborations of physiological scientists in the region and the western countries to improve this situation was proposed by the Physiological Society of Thailand. In 1990, the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS) was officially established by a unanimous decision of many physiological scientists at the 2nd FAOPS Congress in India. This organization serves as a forum where physiological scientists in the region and those from the developed countries collaborate and share their activities through the education, training and frontier research in physiological sciences. At present, there is a gradually increase in number of the member societies to participate in FAOPS activities for the advancement in this field.

I would like to express my great appreciation to all member societies for their supports and collaborations in the activities of FAOPS for progression in the advancement of this field at present and in the future.

Professor Dr. Thirayudh Glinsukon

Former Vice President: Walailak University, Thailand



Cerebrating the 30 years' anniversary of FAOPS

Yoshihiro Kubo, Ph.D.

FAOPS 2nd Vice-President (2015-2019)

First of all, I would like to express my condolences to Late Prof Masao Ito who passed away on Dec 18, 2018. He was one of the co-founders of FAOPS and also the first President of FAOPS. It is truly a big loss for all of us and FAOPS. I regret the first FAOPS Congress in Japan, FAOPS2019 (Kobe), was not in time. I would like to express my gratitude to his contribution to FAOPS and physiological sciences and wish his soul rest in peace eternally.

After FAOPS was officially established by the effort of Prof Ito and other co-founders in November in 1990, almost 30 years have passed. I would like to celebrate 30 years' anniversary of FAOPS, with many thanks to people who contributed to its foundation and running so far.

I have been serving as Vice-President of The Physiological Society of Japan (PSJ) in Charge of International Affairs for 7 years till today, and facilitated organization of international symposia at every PSJ annual meeting, including KOJACH (Korea-Japan-China), AuPS (Australia)-PSJ, CAPS (China)-PSJ, CPS(Taiwan)-PSJ, KPS(Korea)-PSJ etc. I also facilitated lectures/symposia abroad, including the meetings of AuPS, CAPS, CPS, KPS and PST (Thailand), in response to their invitations. It is a great pleasure and fun for me to have this opportunity to work for the academic interactions between PS and FAOPS countries/ regions.

The number of registrants of FAOPS2019 (Kobe) is 1,849 (as of Jan 18, 2019) besides the invited speakers. Among the 1,849 registrants, there are as many as 563 oversea participants. I feel pleased if the international academic activity of PSJ so far could have contributed to acquire this large number.

I started to serve for FAOPS, as one of the Councils and as the 2nd Vice-President, from the time of FAOPS2015 (Bangkok). During my term, council meetings were held three times, in 2015 (Bangkok, Thailand), in 2016 (Beijing, China) and in 2018 (Takamatsu, Japan). We discussed various management and administration issues, plan of FAOPS2019, and also future action plans. I always enjoyed constructive discussion with nice and cooperative members to challenge difficult tasks.

One of the characteristic points of FAOPS as a whole is that the situation of research/education of physiological sciences significantly differs between countries/regions. Some aim at achieving cutting-edge science, and others focus more on promotion of unique research and also education. As an example, unique researches in herbal medicine, puncture, primate biology etc. are performed, taking advantage of the strength in unique resources and history. We cannot say which is more important, and I believe each activity has its own

significant value. FAOPS is for all members from various countries/regions and, in my opinion, its activity should include various aspects.

Obviously, the practical problem is the limited budget. As we see in the recent high activity of the international “Physiology Quiz” program, however, I hopefully believe there should be things we can accomplish within the limited budget.

The next FAOPS congress, FAOPS2023, is to be held in Teheran (Iran). It is truly noteworthy that the FAOPS congress will take place for the first time in East Asia. It shows the activity of FAOPS entered the next stage. I wish the FAOPS2023 and also following congresses will be held successfully by the leadership and efforts of the host PSs as well as those of the next FAOPS executive members and councils.


It appears that the world is now experiencing unprecedented issues. There are obviously various conflicts in politics and economy in and between countries/regions all over the world, threatening the worldwide peace and growth of economy. I sincerely wish these issues would not give negative effect on the academic activities of FAOPS. I also believe, even in difficult political situation, we need to cooperatively strive to further facilitate academic interactions in between FAOPS countries/regions, to propel progress of research and education of physiological sciences.

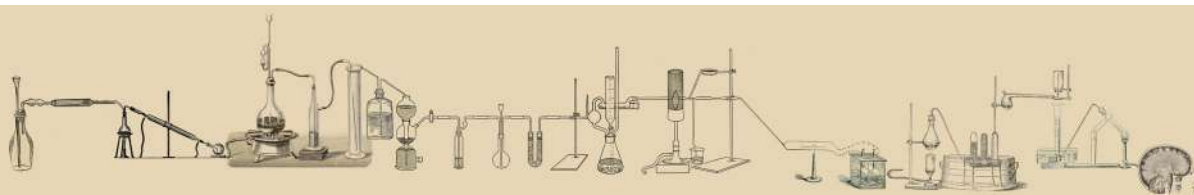
Yoshihiro Kubo, Ph.D.

Professor: National Institute for Physiological Sciences (NIPS)

Vice-president: The Physiological Society of Japan in Charge of International Affairs (2012-2020)

**HISTORY
OF
THE FOUNDATION OF FAOPS**





History of the Foundation of FAOPS

Motivation and initiation

The impact of knowledge in physiological sciences on health and medicine has been recognized since Hippocrates in Ancient Greece. Up to the past decades, however, scientists in the western community, where background training, finance and collaborations among them are strong, play a major role in the advancement of this field whilst the contributions from scientists in Asia and Oceanic countries are limited. In 1984, Prof. Dr. Thirayudh Glinsukon and Prof. Dr. Chumpol Pholpramool were, respectively, elected to the offices of the President and Secretary-General of the Physiological Society of Thailand (PST). At that time, there is no international organization that binds together physiological societies in Asia and Oceania. Both Profs. Glinsukon and Pholpramool then decided to organize the 1st Congress of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (1st AOPS Congress) on November 26-29, 1986 at the Imperial Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand. The purposes of the conference were not only to serve as a forum where physiological scientists in the region and those from the developed countries to update and share their knowledge, but also to be a forum for the discussion on the establishment of regional international organization in physiology. Thus a business meeting was included in the program on November 27th. Key persons, 24 all together, from many countries in Asia and Oceania were invited to the discussion (Table 6). Prof. Rami Rahamimoff from Israel was elected to chair the meeting.

Table 6. Delegates at the 1st AOPS Congress (Business meeting) November 27th, 1986

Delegates	Name	Country
<i>1. Representatives from national societies</i>	J. Fukuda	Japan
	T. Hoshi	Japan
	J.I. Hubbard	New Zealand
	I. Irisawa	Japan
	H. Iwane	Japan
	S. Kurihara	Japan
	Y Lass	Israel
	L. Limlomwongse	Thailand
	S.K. Manchanda	India
	C. Pholpramool	Thailand
	R. Rahamimoff	Israel
	P. Tongroach	Thailand
	Y.R. Wang	China
	J.A. Young	Australia
C.L. Zhang	China	
<i>2. Observers</i>	C.F. Chen	China
	J.C. Hwang	Hong Kong
	R.C. Jones	Australia
	M.T. Lin	China
	D. Moelock	Indonesia
	T.O. Morgan	Australia
	H. Rajikin	Malaysia
	B.P. Setchell	Australia
R. Singh	Malaysia	

The meeting went very well and unanimous decisions were made to have succeeding congresses of AOPS with a periodicity of four years, and to establish a regional international organization named “The Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS)”. Representatives from 5 nations were proposed to be an *ad hoc* committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws. Prof. Chumpol Pholpramool representing Thailand was requested to coordinate the formation of the committee and to draft the constitution to be amended at the following meeting during the 1989 IUPS congress in Helsinki, Finland. Meanwhile, Prof. Dr. Surenda Kumar Manchanda proposed to host the 2nd FAOPS Congress in India in 1990.

Foundation and Constitution

On July 12th, 1989, sixteen representatives from physiological societies in Asia and Oceania met at Helsinki Fair Center, Helsinki, Finland (Table 7). Profs. S.K. Manchanda and C. Pholpramool were elected as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the meeting. After minor modification, the drafted Constitution and By-Laws of FAOPS, which is essentially based on those of IUPS, was amended. It was also agreed that the legal seat/secretariat office should be located in Bangkok. Prof. C. Pholpramool was again asked to draft FAOPS’ logo. A nomination committee for the officers and councilors of FAOPS comprised of Profs. M. Ito, B.K. Anand, J.I. Hubbard, M.T. Lin, E-Up Chae, and C. Pholpramool were formed to prepare a short list of the candidates for an election at the General Assembly. It was agreed that the first General Assembly (GA) of the delegates to amend the Constitution and By-Laws and the Council be held at the 2nd FAOPS Congress in India hosted by the Federation of Indian Physiological Societies in 1990, the year that FAOPS is officially established.

Table 7. Delegates at the FAOPS Foundation meeting on July 12th, 1989 at Helsinki Fair Center, Helsinki, Finland

Name	Society	Country
B.K. Anand	Association of Physiologists and Pharmacologists of India (APPI)	India
E-Up Chae	Korean Physiological Society (KPS)	Korea
P.J. Harris	Australian Physiology and Pharmacology Society (APPS)	Australia
J.I. Hubbard	Physiological Society of New Zealand (PSNZ)	New Zealand
M. Ito	Physiological Society of Japan (PSJ)	Japan
K.J. Kim	Korean Physiological Society (KPS)	Korea
B.N. Koley	Physiological Society of India (PSI)	India
S. Kurihara	Japan Society for Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine (JSPFSM)	Japan
M.T. Lin	Chinese Physiological Society (CPS)	China, Taipei
H.J. Liu	Chinese Physiological Society (CPS)	China, Taipei
S.K. Manchanda	Association of Physiology and Pharmacology of India (APPI)	India
T.O. Morgan	Australian Physiology and Pharmacology Society (APPS)	Australia
C. Pholpramool	Physiological Society of Thailand (PST)	Thailand
R. Rahamimoff	International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS)	Israel
S. Sammuelloff	Israeli Physiology and Pharmacology Society (IPPS)	Israel
A.P.M. Yusof	Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Physiology (MSPP)	Malaysia

The official date of FAOPS' foundation is on November 11th, 1990 when GA of the delegates from the Asian and Oceanic countries amended the Constitution and By-Laws and the proposed candidates for the Council members to run FAOPS was approved. The meeting took place at Asok Hotel, New Delhi, India.

Based on the 1st Constitution and By-Laws, FAOPS has two categories of members (national societies), regular (pay membership fee) and associate (no fee payment) members, and run by Council comprised of Executive Committee (President, 1st Vice President, 2nd Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary) and six members (national representatives). The Council approved at the GA has a term of four years and cannot serve for more than two consecutive terms. The first FAOPS Council includes: Masao Ito (President); Surenda K Manchanda (1st Vice President); Xiong-Li Yang (2nd Vice President); Chok Yung Chai (Treasurer); Chumpol Pholpramool (Secretary); John I Hubbard (New Zealand); W G Kim (Korea); Fereshteh Motamedi (Iran); Rami Rahamimoff (Israel); Harbindar Jeet Singh (Malaysia); and John A Young (Australia). Funding of FAOPS is obtained from membership fees and donations. The latter was kindly offered by the Physiological Society of Japan (US\$10,000). By the year 1992, FAOPS has 12 regular: The Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society (APPS); The Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences (CAPS); The Chinese Physiology Society (CPS); The Federation of Indian Physiological Societies (FIPS); The Iranian Physiology and Pharmacology (IPPS); The Israel Society of Physiology and Pharmacology (ISPP); The Physiological Society of Japan (PSJ); The Japanese Society for Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine (JSPS); The Korean Physiological Society (KPS); The Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Physiology (MSPP); The Physiological Society of New Zealand (PSNZ); The Physiological Society of Thailand (PST), and 3 associate members: The Physiology & Biochemistry Subsection Myanmar Medical Association; The Physiology of Sri Lanka; The Physiological Society of Vietnam. To achieve the main objectives of FAOPS, 3 commissions with specific tasks were formed namely: Commission on Physiology Education (chaired by R Rahamimoff); Commission on Research (chaired by J A Young); and Commission on Fund-Raising (chaired by C Y Chai).

Activities and achievements

The main activity of FAOPS is its congress scheduled at a 4-years interval hosted by FAOPS member society, which is proposed by the Council and approved by the General Assembly at the time of congress. The potential host has to submit its proposal to the Council at least eight years in advance, and confirmation to host the congress is made four years prior to the event. To facilitate the preparation of its congress, FAOPS usually provides some seed money to the host. At the early years, there was no or only few bidding to host, but in recent years the competition to propose becomes more intense and professional. This reflects an increasing awareness of the important role of FAOPS in physiological sciences in the region and much interest from member societies, which gradually increase in number.

In addition to the congress, FAOPS also supports some regional conferences on physiology and related area including physiology teaching taken place between the congresses. Commissions were appointed from council members to perform specific task such as commissions on Physiology Education, Research, and Fund-Raising. Besides, FAOPS Newsletter has been published and circulated in the FAOPS members to disseminate news and activities of the Council and physiologists in the community since 1992. Originally, it was planned to publish the newsletter at least twice a year. But it was proofed to be very difficult to obtain sufficient important news from the member societies. Hence, except only during 2000-2001, there is only one

publication per year. Further, there has been discontinuation in some year due to the transition period between councils, which results in a delay in the appointment of a new editor (Table 8). It is hoped that more inputs, both academic and social events, from the members of FAOPS would make the newsletter more frequent and regular in the future.

Table 8. Editors and the publication of FAOPS Newsletters

Year	Vol.	No./Vol.	Editor
1992-1999	1-8	1	Chumpol Pholpramool
2000-2001	9-10	2	Chumpol Pholpramool
2002	11	1	Chumpol Pholpramool
2006-2009	13-16	1	Fereshteh Motamedi
2011-2014	17-21	1	Saeed Semnanian
2016-current	22-	1	Saeed Semnanian

Affiliation with IUPS

FAOPS became a regional member of IUPS since July 31, 1993. The relationship between FAOPS and IUPS is indeed very well. Several members of FAOPS Council have been elected as the Council members of IUPS especially the Executive Officers (Table 9).

Table 9. Members of FAOPS Council served in the IUPS Council

Name	Position in IUPS Council	Year
Masao Ito	President	1993-1997
Akimichi Kaneko	President	2001-2005
Julie Y.H. Chan	Vice President, President	2013-2017, 2017-2021
John A. Young	Council	1993-1997
Chumpol Pholpramool	Council	1993-2001
Saeed Semnanian	Council	2013-2017
Yoshihiro Kubo	Council	2017-2021
Xiaomin Wang	Council	2017-2021

Written by Chumpol Pholpramool

Further details can be found in FAOPS Newsletter vol. 18, 2012.

**FAOPS CONGRESSES:
PAST, PRESENT
AND FUTURE**

FAOPS Congress is a platform for academic meeting in which physiologists in Asian and Oceanian countries meet, discuss, and exchange their current knowledge, which may lead to collaboration of those who share similar interest. It is one of the mean by which FAOPS promotes the advancement of physiological sciences in the region. The Congress takes place at every four years and is hosted by the member society that wins the bidding at the General Assembly eight years ahead of the event. To facilitate the preparation, FAOPS usually advances some amount as seed money to a host. Although there is no terms and conditions for the seed money, it is expected that the host gives back some money after the final budgeting turns out in surplus. FAOPS also encourages the host to allocate its budget to provide travel awards for the young physiologists so as to facilitate them to attend the congress. From 1986 to 2019, there have been nine congresses, the details of which are in the Table 10.

Table 10. FAOPS Congresses: past, present and future

Number	Date	Host Society	Venue	Participants
1	November 26-29, 1986	Physiological Society of Thailand (PST)	Imperial Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand	~400
2	November 12-15, 1990	Federation of the Indian Physiological Societies (FIPS)	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, India	NA
3	November 7-10, 1994	Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences (CAPS)	Shanghai, China	540
4	September 27-October 1, 1998	Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society (APPS)	Hilton Hotel, Brisbane, Australia	>500
5	September 23-26, 2002	Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Physiology (MSPP)	Crown Princess Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	~400
6	October 15-18, 2006	Korean Physiological Society (KPS)	JW Marriot Hotel, Seoul, Korea	800
7	September 11-14, 2011	Chinese Physiological Society (CPS)	Taipei, Taiwan	747
8	November 22-25, 2015	Physiological Society of Thailand (PST)	Centara Grand Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand	594
9	March 28-31, 2019	Physiological Society of Japan (PSJ)	Kobe Convention Center, Kobe, Japan	>2,100
10	2023	Iranian Physiology and Pharmacology Society (IPPS)	Tehran, Iran	

1st FAOPS Congress (1986)

The 1st FAOPS Congress (1st AOPS Congress) was initiated and organized by the Physiological Society of Thailand (PST) and under the auspices of IUPS on November 26-29, 1986. The President (Chairman) of the Local Organizing Committee was Prof. Prasop Rattanakorn, a renowned psychologist and a member of the Thai Parliament. Prof. Chumpol Pholpramool was the Secretary. The meeting was very successful when considered it is the first conference in this region. There were about 400 participants from many countries both within the region and outside. Renowned physiologists such as Late Sir John Eccles, Late Prof. Masao Ito, Prof. Erwin Neher, Late Prof. John A Young, and Late Prof. John I Hubbard were the keynote speakers. The farewell dinner was organized at the famous out-of-town resort, the Rose Garden, where the guests enjoyed not only delicious Thai food, but also were entertained by cultural shows that rich in both beauty and excitement. The dinner closed with the celebration of the “Roy Kratong Festival”. Many guests in that evening made encouraging comments to the organizer that “this is the best social event ever”.

At this Congress, the idea to establish FAOPS was discussed and accepted. Then the name of the 1st AOPS Congress was later changed to 1st FAOPS Congress. Therefore, it is not too exaggerated to say that this is the beginning of FAOPS history.



Figure 3. General Prem Tinsulanont, Prime Minister of Thailand, presided over the opening ceremony of 1st AOPS Congress.

2nd FAOPS Congress (1990)

Grand success of the 1st FAOPS Congress triggered interest the Indian physiologists. The Late Prof. Surenda K. Manchanda, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, proposed during the business session at the 1st congress to host the second congress in 1990. There was no other proposal, so the offer by Prof. Manchanda was accepted.



Figure 4. Opening ceremony of the 2nd FAOPS Congress.

The 2nd FAOPS Congress took place on November 12-15, 1990 in New Delhi, India. The President of the Congress was Prof. S. K. Manchanda. The meeting was again successful. Unfortunately, however, the number of participants and details of the scientific program are not available for the record. Nevertheless, this congress opens up a chapter for FAOPS. At this congress, the second draft of FAOPS Constitution & By Laws (the first draft was amended at the meeting in Helsinki in 1989) was approved, and the nomination of the officers and members of the first council was accepted (see the Chapter on the History of the Foundation of FAOPS). Therefore, the official inception of FAOPS is in 1990.

3rd FAOPS Congress (1994)

At the 3rd Congress in New Delhi, the Chinese Association of Physiological Sciences (CAPS) proposed to host the third FAOPS Congress in Shanghai. It was well accepted by the delegates and later Prof. Xiong-Li Yang was appointed by CAPS to chair the local organizing committee of the third congress.

The 3rd Congress was held at the Shanghai Convention Center on November 7-10, 1994. In spite of some difficulties at the time when China began to open her long-lasting closed door to the world, the congress was again very successful in term of number of participants (540 persons on the record) and speakers from 25 countries as well as the scientific program. The credit for the success goes to Prof. Xiong-Li Yang and his team. It is worth to mention that the first hand-on workshop on Physiology Teaching began at this congress in cooperation with the ADInstruments in Australia. In addition, the company provided partial financial supports for the publication of FAOPS Newsletters since the first volume till volume 11, during which Prof. Chumpol Pholpramool was the Editor.

Another hallmark of this congress is the meeting of the 1st General Assembly (GA) of the delegates from member societies, and the election of the Council, prescribed by the Constitution & By-Laws. The GA was call on November 8, 1994.



Figure 5. Opening ceremony of the 3rd FAOPS Congress.

4th FAOPS Congress (1998)

The proposal to host the 4th Congress in 1998 was made by the Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society (APPS) at the 2nd FAOPS Council meeting on December 12, 1992 at Shanghai Institute of Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (FAOPS Newsletter, vol. 2, 1993). Although the proposal was a joint meeting of FAOPS and the annual meeting of APPS, there were concerns that travel may be a problem for young physiologists overseas since Australia is quite a distance from the Asian continent. Besides, economic depression affected many countries in the region. In spite of this concerns, the 4th FAOPS Congress, chaired by Late Prof. John A. Young was held jointly with the Federation of Asian and Oceanic Neuroscience Societies (FAONS), APPS, and the Physiological Society of New Zealand (PSNZ) at the Hilton Hotel in Brisbane from September 27 to October 1, 1998. Notably, there were about 500 participants (of these 180 attendants were from countries other than Australia and New Zealand) at the congress.

5th FAOPS Congress (2002)

The interest to host FAOPS Congress by its members gradually increases to the point that more than one proposals were made for the 5th Congress. There were five societies indicated their interest to host the 5th Congress. The council had to screen for the potential candidates. Only two societies, Malaysian and Korea, were submitted to GA for making the final decision. Hence, a process of bidding for hosting FAOPS Congress began in 1994 (FAOPS Newsletter vol. 4, 1995).

Prof. Cheah Swee Hung chaired the local organizing committee of the 5th FAOPS Congress, which was held at Crown Princess Hotel, Kuala Lumpur on September 23-26, 2002. The congress attracted about 400 participants. The highlight of this congress, besides its scientific program, is the pre-congress workshop on Physiology Education, i.e. computer assisted teaching and problem based learning. Many keen and devoted physiology teachers, i.e. Drs. R. Kemm (U of Melbourne), M. Afandi Mohammad (U of Malaya), David Kwan (McMaster U), and Ann Sefton (U Sydney), were recruited to facilitated and lead the discussion with participants.

6th FAOPS Congress (2006)

Although the Korean Physiological Society (KPS) lost the bidding for the 5th Congress, its persistent intention to host the 6th Congress in 2006 was successful. Prof. Ki Whan Kim chaired the local organizing committee. The congress was held at the JW Marriot Hotel in Seoul on October 15-18, 2006. Once again, the congress was success and attracted 800 participants, which was higher than the previous congresses. Prof. Denis Noble, at the time was the President of IUPS, gave the 43rd KAST Distinguished Lecture on “Physiology: its time has come!”, in which he gave the meaning of the word “physiology” in Chinese language as “the logic of life”. The lecture triggered a new hope for physiologists to play a leading role in unraveling the mystery of life and its functions.



Figure 6. Key persons at the opening day of the 6th FAOPS Congress.

7th FAOPS Congress (2011)

Based on the normal cycle of FAOPS Congress, the 7th Congress was originally planned for 2010, but due to the timing coincided with the IUPS Congress, the Council then decided to postpone the 7th Congress to 2011. There has been no objection to this decision. The new cycle was then started from the year 2011.

The 7th Congress chaired by Prof. Julie Y.H. Chan was held on September 11-14, 2011 in Taipei. Prof. Shu Chien was the Honorary Chairman of the Organizing Committee. The theme of this congress is “Physiology: the continuum of genes to functions”. The congress drew a good number of participants (747) and loaded with numerous invited lectures, symposia, and most importantly, poster presentations by young investigators.



Figure 7. Various activities at the 7th FAOPS Congress.

8th FAOPS Congress (2015)

It has been almost 30 years since 1986 when the Physiological Society of Thailand (PST) had a chance to host FAOPS Congress again. The extension of the congress year from 2014 to 2015 appeared to be beneficial to PST since Thailand had political turmoil around that time. The tentative venue had to be changed from time to time to be away from the city. Once a proposal was made to move from Bangkok to Pattaya. However, feedbacks from many, mostly from overseas, were unfavorable since they were worried about transportation between Bangkok and Pattaya. So the idea to move the venue was abandoned and the organizer finally decided to hold the congress in the city center again. This time we chose the Centara Grand Hotel, which is the best convention center in Bangkok. Fortunately, the political conflict had been solved by a military coup that brought peace back to Thailand again. It was a big relief for the organizer.

The 8th FAOPS Congress was chaired by Prof. Chumpol Pholpramool and held on November 22-25, 2015 at the Centara Grand Hotel in Bangkok. The theme of the congress is “Translational Physiology: Imagination, Inspiration and Innovation”. Three Nobel Laureates were invited to give keynote lectures namely: Prof. Bert Sakman, Prof. Erwin Neher, and Prof. Aaron Ciechanover. Named lectures given by distinguished scientists to honor the late renowned physiologists, both local and international, were revived. A series of sessions was devoted to presentations and discussion on Physiology Education. To facilitate attendances of the young scientists, 50 travel grants were awarded to those who submitted sound abstracts for presentations. Almost 600 participants from local and overseas were at the congress. The opening ceremony was presided over by Her Royal Highness Princess Somsawalee. On the closing evening, most participants enjoyed their Congress Dinner during a cruise on a luxury boat along the Chaopraya River. Many stayed for another night to join the Thais celebrating “Loy Kratong” festival.



Figure 8. HRH. Princess Somsawalee presided over the opening ceremony of the 8th FAOPS Congress.



Figure 9. Opening ceremony and group photos of the FAOPS Council.

9th FAOPS Congress (2019)

The Physiological Society of Japan (PSJ) is the biggest society of all members of FAOPS. Hence, the proposal to host the 9th Congress received warm acceptance by the Council as well as unanimous approval from the GA in 2011. It is the first time for PSJ to hold FAOPS Congress. The Congress, chaired by Prof. Junichi Nabekura, is jointly organized with the 96th Annual Meeting of PSJ at the Kobe Convention Center on March 28-31, 2019 in Kobe. The theme of this congress is “Philosophy of Life: Function and Mechanisms”. The highlight of the scientific program is the plenary lectures given by Prof. Linda Buck, Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine (2004), Prof. Yoshinori Ohsumi, Nobel Laureate in Physiology or Medicine (2016), and Prof. David Julius, who discovered TRP channels. At the time when this article is written, the number of participants reported by the Organizer is over 2,000, which is the highest ever. It is expected to be a great success for PSJ.

In addition, a new chapter of FAOPS history begins here when the celebration of the 30th Anniversary of FAOPS will be made in conjunction with the Opening Ceremony of the 9th FAOPS Congress. A deep gratitude should be given to the present Council of FAOPS, and the Organizer and PSJ for recognizing the important role and significant achievements of FAOPS in promoting the advancement of physiological sciences in the region.

10th FAOPS Congress (2023)

The bidding for the host of the 10th Congress took place at the GA in Bangkok in November 2015. The competition was between the Iranian Physiological and Pharmacological Society (IrPPS) and the Korean Physiological Society (KPS). After presentations of the well-prepared invitations from both societies, the former won the vote of approval from the delegates. As the 2nd Vice President of FAOPS during the term 2019-2023, Prof. Javad Mirnajafi-Zadeh is expected to chair the local organizing committee with great success. Let us look forward to joining the 10th FAOPS Congress in Iran in 2023.

Prepared by Chumpol Pholpramool and Saeed Semnianian

STORIES
FROM
SOCIETY MEMBERS OF FAOPS



THE ORIGINS AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (AuPS)*

The Australian Physiological Society had its genesis in 1957, when the late W.V. Macfarlane, then Professor of Physiology at the University of Queensland, spoke to P.O. Bishop at the University of Sydney, J.C. Eccles at the Australian National University, and the late R.D. Wright and the late F.H. Shaw at the University of Melbourne, about the need for the formation of an Australian physiological society. All agreed that such a move was overdue, although it was not until 1959 that definite steps to establish a society were taken. In that year W.V. Macfarlane, who had moved in the meantime to the Australian National University in Canberra, undertook the planning of a scientific meeting to be held in Sydney in May 1960. A draft constitution for the proposed society was drawn up with the assistance of G. Sawer.

Over 26-28 May 1960, 126 physiologists and pharmacologists attended a meeting in the Department of Physiology at the University of Sydney at which 84 scientific papers were read. A business meeting was held on 26 May, attended by 49 scientists from Australia and New Zealand who were active in the areas of physiology or pharmacology. Those present were invited to consider the form to be taken by the proposed society and to consider the draft constitution. P.O. Bishop, head of the host Department, took the chair and W.V. Macfarlane acted as secretary. The name of the society chosen at this meeting was the **Australian Physiological Society**, but, in 1967, the word Pharmacology was included in the name, in recognition of the fact that pharmacologists had been strongly represented and very active in the Society from its foundation. The inaugural meeting appointed the first council consisted of eight members with W.V. Macfarlane as National Secretary and P.O. Bishop as Treasurer. The subsequent National Secretaries have been P.I. Korner, M.E. Holman, J.R. Hales, S.R. O'Donnell, J.A. Young, T.O. Morgan, C. Bell, A.R. Luff, R.J. Lang, D.A. Saint, J.W. Lynch, R. Murphy, M. Watt and the current is D.H. Hryciw. Subsequent treasurers, M.G. Taylor, A.J. Day, P.W. Gage, W. Burke, C. Bell, A.L.A. Boura, D.I. Cook, C.E. Hill, D.G. Allen, C.B. Neylon, S. Bröer. P. Thorn, B. Launikonis and current treasurer is A. Russell. In 1981, the Society departed from its previous policy by creating the position of President. As its first president, it elected A.K. McIntyre; subsequent holders of this office have been W.J. Simmonds, P.I. Korner, M.E. Holman, M.J. Rand, D.R. Curtis, J.A. Young, P.W. Gage, D.J. Adams, D Allen and current president G. Lamb.

In May 1970, the Council felt that the Society was stable enough financially for it to publish its own journal, to be called *the Proceedings of the Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society*. The first issue, which was produced by an editorial committee consisting of M.E. Holman, A.J. Day and M.L. Mashford, contained the abstracts of the papers presented at the 10th Annual General Meeting held in the Department of Physiology at the University of Melbourne in May 1970. In 1971, D.R. Curtis was appointed the Editor of the Proceedings; subsequent Editors have been J.A. Young, J.J. Carmody, D.F. Davey, J.M. Lingard, A.R. Luff, L.M. Aitkin and I. McCance. In 1973 the position of Associate Editor was established and J.J. Carmody was appointed. Subsequent Associate Editors have been D.F. Davey, J.M. Lingard, A.R. Luff, L.M. Aitkin, I. McCance, D.F. Davey, A. Dinudom, D.F. Davey and D. Allen. In 2005, the position of Associate Editor was changed to Webmaster and D. Laver was appointed. Since that time, T. Lewis, S. Potocnik, A. Ansselin, G. Wadley and C. Shaw took the position.

Since the early 1970s two scientific meetings a year were held by the Society, hosted by Departments of Physiology or Pharmacology in one or other of the Australian Universities. From 1997, due to changing circumstances, in particular the proliferation of specialist societies, the Society moved to hold only one annual meeting. The publication of two Issues of the Proceedings annually was retained.

In August 1972, the Society hosted a South East Asian and Pacific Regional Meeting of the International Union of Physiological Sciences in the Department of Physiology at the University of Sydney. In August 1983, it hosted the 29th Congress of the International Union of Physiological Sciences at the University of New South Wales. In February 1988, it participated in the inaugural meeting of the Australian Societies for Experimental Biology, a federation of the twelve leading biological societies in Australia.

The Society has been seminally involved in the formation of the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS), providing advice and financial support. The Society's President, Prof J.A. Young was elected President of FAOPS in 1999. In 1998 the Society's 66th Meeting was held in Brisbane in conjunction with the 4th Congress of FAOPS, the 2nd Congress of FAONS (The Federation of Asian-Oceanian Neuroscience Societies) and the Annual Meeting of the Physiological Society of New Zealand. More than 500 delegates attended: Prof D. Adams chaired the Congress Organizing Committee and Prof E. McLachlan the International Program Committee.

In 1990 the Society instituted the awarding of prizes at each meeting for the best presentations (oral and poster) by graduate students in physiology and pharmacology. These are at present sponsored by SDR Clinical Technology and by Blackwell Scientific Publications. The Society is undertaking the national coordination of teaching initiatives in physiology and pharmacology, particularly in relation to the use of computers.

In 2000, the Society began publication of the Program of the AGM and the Proceedings containing the abstracts for the meeting on a revamped APPS website: www.apps.org.au. Hard copies of this issue of the Proceedings were restricted to registrants of the meeting. The issues of the Proceedings devoted to the Invited Lectures and Symposia began to be published on the website alone. In 2001 a web based method of payment of subscriptions was also introduced. In 2003, the Society moved to an exclusively on-line Proceedings.

At the Annual General Meeting in Sydney 2003, the name of the Society was discussed, and a proposal to change the name the Australian Physiological Society once more was supported by those present. In early 2004 a special General Meeting was held in Adelaide following a notice of motion to change the Constitution to effect the name change. A quorum was not achieved at this meeting, so a postal vote was conducted resulting in the proposed name being adopted. This resulted in the Society once again operating under the original name - **Australian Physiological Society**. To avoid confusion with a number of other organizations with the abbreviation APS, Council adopted the abbreviation **AuPS**. A new logo incorporating this abbreviation was designed, and the Internet domain aups.org.au was registered.

In 2004, two new prizes for young members were introduced: Best PhD Publication and Best Post-Doctoral Publication.

In 2005, the Newsletter was reinstated with a Newsletter Editor co-opted to Council. The position of Associate Editor, which had been vacant for a number of years, was renamed to Webmaster and the first appointment to the new position was made.

At the 2006 AGM, the Editor's responsibilities, which had grown to cover a range of information technologies, were split. An Associate Editor responsible for the Newsletter and to assist the Editor, and an IT Manager were appointed. In 2007 Constitutional Amendments formalized these positions as members of Council appointed by Council. The publication of the Proceedings was separated into the Editorial phase, managed by the Editor and Associate Editor, and the production phase handled by the IT Manager.

At the 2009 AGM, the position of President-elect was proposed and ratified. This will come into action in during 2012 when the current President's term (elected in 2009) will be in its final year.

*See also Macfarlane, W.V. (1977) Origins of the Australian Physiological Society, *Proceedings of the Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society*, 9, 1-5.

A HISTORY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAPS AND FAOPS

1. Introduction to the Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences (CAPS)

The Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences (CAPS) (formerly known as The Chinese Physiological Society) took the current name as of July 1956. The Society/Association was founded in 1926 by the world-renowned physiologist Prof. Robert Kho-seng Lim, then Head of Department of Physiology, Peking Union Medical College. On 27th February, 1926, the Inaugural Meeting of the Society was held in the Department of Physiology of Peking Union Medical College. The founding members, 17 in all, included Profs. Robert Kho-Seng Lim, Hsien Wu, Tsan-Quo Chou, Hengbi Zhu, Guohao Lin, Zhang-gi Ni, Qing Jiang as well as overseas scholars who were then working in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenyang, and Hong Kong. The latter included Profs. Heinrich Necheles, Bernard Emms Read, P.S. Evans Jr., Hugh Shaw Dunn Garven, Herbert Gastineau Earle, Seiko Kubota, and Yasu Kuno. In this meeting, Prof. Kho-seng Robert Lim was elected as the Founding President of CAPS. The first Annual Meeting was held in September of the same year. In January 1927, the Inaugural Issue of *Chinese Journal of Physiology* was published. By 1937, the Society had held 10 annual conferences and had 113 members. Specialties of members spanned from the field of physiology to related disciplines such as biochemistry, pharmacology, anatomy, microbiology, pathology, and clinical medicine.

The Birth of CAPS



Prof. Robert K. S. Lim
Physiology



Prof. Hsien Wu
Biochemistry



Prof. B. E. Read
Pharmacology

CAPS was founded in 1926

Chinese Journal of Physiology



Sep 6th 1926- the first annual meeting of CAPS

Jan 1927- the first issue of "*Chinese Journal of Physiology*"

In English

In July 1937 when the Sino-Japanese War broke out, academic activities of the Society were forced to stop. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, CAPS held a meeting in Beijing in 1950 and formed a new Council. Since then, the Society actively resumed various activities including journal publication, and the number of members also increased rapidly. In 1953, the Council of the Society decided to expand into a larger organization, which would embrace scientists not only in the field of physiology but also biochemistry, pharmacology, pathophysiology, experimental biology, and others. When the 13th General Assembly was held in 1956, there were 1,269 members, and the Society was officially renamed as the Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences (CAPS). At that time, there were already 22 chapters and 11 regional organizations. Six sub-committees for physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, pathophysiology, biophysics, and nutrition were also established. The Institute of Physiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was delegated to run and publish both the *Chinese Journal of Physiology*, renamed as *Acta Physiologica Sinica*, and the new journal *Progress in Physiological Sciences*.

During the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), the activities of CAPS came to a complete halt. It was not until the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1977 that the CAPS Council could reactivate activities of the Association. In 1978, CAPS held the 15th General Assembly alongside a scientific congress in Qingdao. Publication of *Acta Physiologica Sinica* and *Progress in Physiological Sciences* resumed. With increase in workforce of physiological science and expansion of academic and scientific activities into allied fields that are recognized in international arena, national societies of biochemistry, biophysics, pathology, pathophysiology, and nutrition sprang up in time, led by members of CAPS at 1985. At the same time, CAPS launched the journal *Chinese Journal of Applied Physiology*, the English edition *Chinese Journal of Physiological Sciences* and the internal magazine *CAPS News Communication*. CAPS also became a member of the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS) in 1980 and the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS) since 1990.

The General Assembly of CAPS is held every four years. So far, CAPS has held 25 General Assemblies cum scientific congresses. Through Memorial Lectures, Physiologists' Forums, plenary/keynote lectures, special symposia, and other forms of communications, CAPS actively promoted the exchange of science and the latest achievements in research, teaching and experimental techniques of physiology. Through the leadership of many generations of physiologists, including Robert Kho-Seng Lim, Hengbi Zhu, Hsien Wu, Jun-qi Shen, Chengxia Zhao, Yibing Zhao, Ssu-Chih Lia, Chiao Tsai, Te-pei Feng, Chih-chin Wang, Meng-qin Chen, Xiongli Yang, and Tai Yao, CAPS and Chinese physiologists have gone from strength to strength, contributing greatly to the development and achievements of physiological science and life science in China. At present, CAPS has 2,114 members, 11 working committees and 21 sub-committees covering the disciplines of neurophysiology, circulatory physiology, respiratory physiology, renal physiology, stress physiology, blood physiology, digestion and nutrition, reproductive and endocrine physiology, comparative physiology, pain physiology, applied physiology, motor physiology, and Chinese medicine. In order to build a strong and energetic team of young physiologists, the Society established the Young Physiologist Committee in 1998.

The 60th Anniversary of CAPS (Beijing, 1986)



In 1986- the 60th Anniversary of CAPS
Six branches, over 1200 members and 600 abstracts

The 70th Anniversary of CAPS (Xi'an, 1996)



In 1996- the 70th Anniversary of CAPS
Seminar “Future of Chinese Physiology”

The 80th Anniversary of CAPS (Beijing, 2006)



The 90th Anniversary of CAPS (Beijing, 2016)



The 24th National Congress of CAPS and Academic Conference (Shanghai, 2014)



The 25th National Congress of CAPS and Academic Conference (Nanchang, 2018)



Former Presidents of CAPS



Robert K.S. Lim
1st ~2nd term
1926-1929



Hengbi Zhu
3rd ~ 4th term
1929-1931



Hsien Wu
5th~7th term
1931-1935



Jun-qi Shen
8th term
1935-1936



Chengxia Zhao
9th~10th term
1926-1937



Yibing Zhao
11th~12th term
1950-1956



Ssu-Chih Lia
13th term
1956-1964

Former Presidents of CAPS



Chiao Tsai
14th~15th term
1964-1981



Te-pei Feng
16th term
1981-1985



Chih-chin Wang
17th term
1985-1989



Mengqin Chen
18th~19th term
1989-1998



Xiongli Yang
20th
1999-2002



Tao Yao
21st
2002-2006



Ming Fan
22nd
2006-2011



Xiao-Min Wang
23rd~24th
2011-2018

In 1927, CAPS invited eminent physiologists Profs. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (Russia), Edward Albert Sharpey-Schafe (UK), John Jacob Abel (USA), Frederick Gowland Hopkins (UK), Joseph Barcroft (UK), Anton Julius Carlson (USA), and Emil Abderhalden (Germany) to be honorary members. In 2003 and 2013, CAPS again invited renowned physiologists to be honorary members. They are Profs. Shu Chien (USA), Denis Noble (UK), Tomas Hokfelt (Sweden), Robert J. Lefkowitz (USA), and Pierre Magistretti (Switzerland), who have made outstanding contributions in guiding and helping the development of CAPS.

2012 International Conference of Physiological Sciences in Suzhou



2016 International Conference for Physiological Sciences in Beijing



At the turn of this century, CAPS has increased the pace of internationalization. In collaboration with multiple physiology societies around the world, CAPS hosted three International Physiology Conferences that took place in 2008 in Beijing, 2012 in Suzhou, and 2016 in Beijing again. After over a decade of concerted effort and preparation, CAPS made a successful bid at the 37th IUPS Congress in Birmingham, UK (July 2013) for hosting the 39th IUPS Congress to be held in Beijing, China (August 2021).

*2008 International Conference
for Physiological Sciences in Beijing*



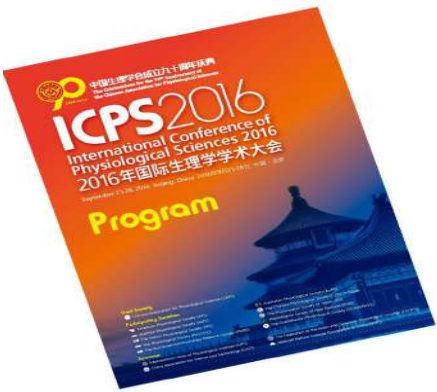
◆ 605 delegates from 35 countries (302 from Mainland China), 592 abstracts, 16 symposiums and 80 thematic lectures

The first international academic event of physiology held in China

2012 International Conference of Physiological Sciences in Suzhou



*2016 International Conference
for Physiological Sciences in Beijing*



*The 37th IUPS Conference in UK
(July 21st - 26th , 2013)*



*The 38th IUPS Conference in Brazil
(July 28-Aug 1, 2017)*





2. CAPS and Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Society (FAOPS)

In 1986, several physiological societies in the region, including those of Japan and Thailand, proposed the establishment of FAOPS. In November of the same year, the first Asian-Oceanian Regional Physiology Congress was held in Bangkok, Thailand. The Preparatory Meeting of FAOPS was held during the Congress and CAPS was invited as one of the founding member societies. Two CAPS representatives, Profs. Chongli Zhang (a member of the CAPS Standing Committee) and Yuruo Wang (Henan Medical University), attended the meeting as observers. It was resolved in the meeting that FAOPS would be officially founded in 1990 in Delhi, India. With the support of the China Association for Science and Technology, CAPS joined FAOPS as a member society, and nominated CAPS Vice-President Prof. Xiongli Yang to represent CAPS in the FAOPS Council. The first Council Meeting of FAOPS was held during the 1990 Congress held in Delhi. Prof. Masao Ito was elected as the President and Prof. Xiongli Yang was elected as the Second Vice-President. It was also decided that the next FAOPS Congress would be hosted by CAPS in Shanghai in 1994. [NB. Although FAOPS was officially founded in 1990, FAOPS Council decided that, for the record, the congress held in Bangkok was named retrospectively as the First FAOPS Congress.

FAOPS Congress hosted by CAPS

To host the 3rd FAOPS Congress, the Standing Committee of CAPS entrusted the Shanghai Institute of Physiology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to organize the meeting. CAPS Vice-President Prof. Xiongli Yang was nominated as the Chairman of the Organizing Committee. The Congress was held in Shanghai on 7-10 November 1994. There were 540 scientists from 26 countries and regions participating in the Congress, with nearly half of the participants from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. The meeting was highly successful, receiving 460 papers of high scientific quality. The Congress was well received by scholars at home and abroad, for its meticulous organization and excited scientific exchange. Prof. Te-pei Feng, the Honorary President of CAPS, even in ailing health delivered the welcome speech brimming with enthusiasm and passion. This speech highly inspired the audience of Chinese and foreign scholars. Meanwhile, Profs. Mengqin Chen, Yizhang Chen and Xiunri Yang represented CAPS in the FAOPS General Assembly, during which Prof. Xiongli Yang was elected as the First Vice-President of FAOPS.

Federation of the Asian And Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS)



Honorary president of CAPS, Te-pei Feng spoke at the opening ceremony of the 3rd FAOPS congress

CAPS officially joined FAOPS as a society member in 1990

3rd FAOPS Congress (Shanghai, 1994)



Local Committee Chair, Prof. Xiongli Yang

The 3rd FAOPS Congress was hosted by Shanghai Institute of Physiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

540 scientists from 26 countries and regions and 460 conference papers

The participation of Chinese scientists in FAOPS Congresses

In September 1998, the 4th FAOPS Congress and the General Assembly were held in Brisbane, Australia. CAPS was represented by its President Prof. Xiongli Yang, Vice-President Profs. Zengqi Zhou and Yu Zheng. In this meeting, Prof. Xiongli Yang, having served two full terms as FAONS Vice-President, stepped down but remained in the FAOPS Council as a member. Over 30 Chinese scholars attended the Congress.

In May 2002, the 5th FAOPS Congress was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Over 50 scholars from China participated in the meeting. Prof. Xiongli Yang was invited to deliver a plenary lecture, and Prof. Ming Fan of CAPS was elected as a Council Member.

The 6th FAOPS Congress in 2006 was held in Seoul, South Korea. Considering the importance of the continuity of FAOPS Council, Prof. Masao Ito, Head of the Nomination Committee, strongly recommended Prof. Xiongli Yang to become the Secretary-General of FAOPS.

In September 2011, the 7th FAOPS Congress was held in Taipei and was attended by 120 physiologists from Mainland China and Hong Kong. Prof. Xiongli Yang, Secretary-General of the Congress, delivered a plenary lecture in the Congress.

In November 2015, the 8th FAOPS Congress was held in Bangkok, Thailand. Over 40 physiologists from Mainland China and Hong Kong attended the Congress. The General Assembly held during the Congress was attended by CAPS President Prof. Xiaomin Wang, Vice-President and Secretary-General Prof. Yun Wang, Vice-Presidents Profs. Ying-Shing Chan and Junxia Xie, as well as Deputy Secretary Prof. Jun Chen. In the meeting, members of the General Assembly unanimously endorsed Prof. Xiaomin Wang to be the 9th President of FAOPS (2015-2019).

CAPS leadership in FAOPS

Since joining FAOPS in 1990, three members of CAPS had served in the Council of FAOPS. They are Prof. Xiongli Yang, as Vice-President (1990-1998), Council Member (1998-2002) and Secretary-General (2006-2010); Prof. Ming Fan as Council Member for two consecutive terms (2002-2010); Prof. Xiaomin Wang as Council Member (2010-2014) and subsequently as the President (2015-2019). These active involvements demonstrate the strong commitment of CAPS in physiological science in the region. There is no doubt that CAPS in the future will continue to give its strongest support to FAOPS in promoting the discipline of physiology within the Asian-Oceanian region.

*The 8th FAOPS Congress in Thailand
(November 22-25, 2015)*



Professor Xiao-Min Wang was elected as the president of FAOPS (2015-2019)

Prepared by Yun Wang, Ying-Shing Chan, Wing-Ho Yung, Xiao-min Wang

SIXTY YEARS POST-RELAUNCH OF THE CHINESE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN TAIWAN (CPS)

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Establishment of the Chinese Physiological Society before World War II

To promote physiological research in China and facilitate communication between Chinese scientists and Western physiologists, Robert Kho-Seng Lim (Robert KS Lim, 林可勝) founded the Chinese Physiological Society in 1926. Next year, the newly established Chinese Physiological Society published its first issue of Chinese Journal of Physiology in English. The Journal quickly established itself as a leading platform for such work in Asia between 1927 and 1937. Because of the Journal, Chinese Physiological Society in Mainland China built its reputation. About the same period, medical education in Taiwan was established based on Japan's model. All professors from Japan, including two in the physiology section, were actively involved in Society activities in Japan.

Re-launch of the Chinese Physiological Society in Taiwan after World War II

At the end of World War II, with the Japanese surrender in 1945, the National Defense Medical Center (NDMC) was formed. Robert K.S. Lim in Mainland China was then appointed as the first president of the National Defense Medical College. One year after civil war broke out in Mainland China, most faculties in NDMC were relocated from Shanghai to Taiwan in 1948. Later, Nationalist government retreated to Taiwan. In the first 10 years after World War II, Japanese professors in Physiology gradually moved back to Japan. The vacancy was replaced by junior faculties. Many faculty members in Physiology needed to adjust the systemic changes of the medical education in Taiwan from the Japanese to American system and focused on establishing the infrastructure of teaching and research. When National Scientific Council (NSC) to be established in 1959, NSC offers national support to research and to further accelerate the progress of physiological research. In the same year, Ann-Cheng Liu, the head of Physiology at NDMC, proposed a re-launch of the Chinese Physiological Society in Taiwan to meet physiologists' needs in research and teaching.

Transformation of Physiology research in the late 20th century

Ten-twenty years after the establishment of NSC, the Chinese Physiological Society was able to promote physiological research, such as organizing physiological annual meetings. The format of the annual meetings has been evolved over time when more and more physiologists completing their doctoral training in other countries came back to Taiwan. They brought back updated technologies to their physiological studies, including biochemical, cellular, and molecular analysis. To continuously update their technologies, interdisciplinary collaboration becomes common practices in physiological research. Therefore, physiological annual meetings were converted to a joint biomedical conference after 1984. The joint conference provided great opportunities to physiologists. In the joint conferences, physiologists were able to meet the

scientists in different fields and build collaborative networks with peoples in different research institutes. Because of the joint biomedical conferences, collaborative efforts frequently appear in our Physiology studies.

Impact of Medical Education Reform on Physiological education in the early 21st century

Taiwan's medical education has been transformed to what was designed for American medical education systems in 1960s-1970s. To meet American guidelines of the National Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation (NCFMEA) in the 21st century, the Taiwanese Ministry of Education launched the independent "Taiwan Medical Accreditation Council (TMAC)". TMAC established its own guidelines based on Taiwan's needs, the NCFMEA report, the guidelines of World Federation of Medical Education, Australian Medical Council, and Liaison Committee on Medical Education US. The major recommendation from the initial accreditation visits in 2000-2002 for the programs was to better integrate their preclinical and clinical medical training. In response to the TMAC recommendation, the medical program of all medical schools in Taiwan underwent a series of changes in medical curriculum, including vertical and horizontal integration. Medical schools in Taiwan may develop different approaches to transform the curriculum. Some schools may develop block-based teaching by integrating one of Physiological systems with the same system of other subjects and others integrate case- or problem- based learning to subject (such as Physiology) teaching. Because of the changes in medical curriculum, Physiology in the future may not stand alone as an academic subject in medical curriculum. When Physiological education is gradually shifted to student-centered learning with the reduction of dictated teaching, it is important to promote scientific research in medical education and explore how Physiological education plays a role in medical curriculum reform.

Current state of Physiology as an academic discipline in the 21st century

NSC in the late 20th century focuses on theme-based team projects or National Science-Technology Programs. The funding agency encourages physiologists to transfer innovative outcome or products to future industries for biotech or clinical use. Due to interdisciplinary collaboration, Division of Physiology in the Department of Life Sciences is no longer considered an academic subject only. Research emphasis may cover cell physiology, translational or clinical medicine. It is considered a concept to develop pathophysiological models or medical devices. To accommodate current changes in the discipline of Physiology, NSC in 2014 was reorganized and became Ministry of Science and technology (MOST) to expand the Division of Physiology in the Department of Life Sciences, promote the integration of Physiology with biotechnology, and boost research capacities through national science-technology programs, theme-based or mission-oriented project. In the programs or projects, physiologists may contribute their state-of-art technologies to future applications. High-throughput analysis such as genomic and proteomic studies are commonly applied to Physiology-related studies through joint efforts and create newly developed or designed products. Scientists from various training background provide multiple approaches to enrich physiological knowledge and solve physiological or pathophysiological problems. The boundary between physiologists and non-physiologist became vague.

Biggest accomplishment for Chinese Physiological Society in Taipei- Returning international communities as an adhering body or a full member

When Taiwan in 1972 seceded from United Nations, the changes of the political status caused the difficulties for our society to join international communities as a national member. After 8-year negotiation, International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS) Secretary-General AGB

Kovach and many others in 1980 came to Taiwan with feasible solutions. Later in 1990s, our society was able to return to IUPS under the name of Chinese Physiological Society in Taipei. With the positive experience, our society began to participate in the organization of Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS) and became a full member in 1991.

Since then, our members actively participated in FAOPS main congress through oral and poster presentations. Some were involved in FAOPS education workshops. After frequent interaction with FAOPS members, the president (Eminy H. Y. Lee) of our society in her term (2002-2004) convinced our council members to bid for FAOPS Congress. After 8-year instillation, our society has been mobilized for FAOPS. Under the leadership of Julie Y.H. Chan, our society was able to organize scientific programs, and social events for FAOPS Congress 2011. In addition, two Satellite Symposia were offered: one on Alternative (Herbal) Medicine and the other on Applied Physiology. To encourage the active participation of new blood in Physiology, travel awards were founded for young scientists and junior faculties in the region.

After returning to international communities, our society was able to organize FAOPS 2011. The successful outcome of FAOPS2011 is an important turning point to our society. The experiences open up new opportunities to us. Our society is about to organize bilateral symposium with regional members. More and more young scientists are willing to participate in regional activities.

Great challenges for Chinese Physiological Society in the 21st Century

Now, Taiwan's birth rate is the world's 3rd lowest total fertility rate. After baby boomer in 1960s, the birth rate in Taiwan reaches the second peak in 1980s. Afterward, the birth rate continuously declines and reaches the lowest level in 2010s. With the reduction of birth rate, Taiwan becomes an aged society. In 8 years, more than 14% of population in Taiwan have their age older than 65 which was an official age limit for faculty retirement.

The dramatic changes in population composition impact personnel configuration in research institutes. After 2010, The number of scientists at the age of younger than 34 keeps declining and that at the age of older than 55 keeps rising. When the senior professors retire at the age of 65, only fewer in-coming students or young scientists join the research projects. The shrinkage of research personnel may limit the productivity in each research institutes.

One of the strategies to overcome the challenges is to recruit in-coming young scientists to Physiology-related projects. After entering colleges, most students learn Physiology in their junior years and are not aware of physiological studies at that time. If possible, increasing the social publicity of physiological studies should be a good way to recruit local students. In addition to local students, international students should be also recruited to strengthen the research capacities. Since Taiwan is not an English-speaking country, the medium of instruction in learning environment should be solved correspondingly.

The brain and mind sciences - the most exciting field in Taiwan for further collaboration with the world

The field of Brain and Mind Sciences is considered the most exciting direction in the 21st century. To integrate brain and mind sciences, we need the collaboration of scientists from various fields, including neuroscience, psychology, psychiatry, cognitive science and artificial intelligence. To make the research of brain and mind science in Taiwan so compatible to the world, our funding agency creates a theme-based project office for brain and mind sciences. Julie YH

Chan from Physiology and Henry YH Sun from Molecular Biology are appointed as the coordinators of the office. Many physiologists in our society focusing on neuroscience-related studies may benefit from the highly competitive but innovative grants by initiating interdisciplinary collaboration and instilling new concepts to the outcome of the projects. There are international conferences organized by the office to promote the field of Brain and Mind Sciences. Several renowned scientists are invited to share their experiences in the field.

Acceleration of regional interactions to reduce the barriers between countries

The Asian and Oceanian region is full of multiple cultures, religions, and natural resources. Even political and economical statuses are so different among the countries. Regional collaboration may be more efficient to maximize the benefit to member societies. Since Physiological Education is the common focus, education symposium may provide a platform to learn the differences and lower the barriers in culture, religion, and political status. The establishment of travel award would be a feasible way to facilitate the mobility of young scientists. Alternatively, a short course can be designed in the region to facilitate deep learning and develop a dual degree in the region.



THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES (FIPS)

[Website: <http://fipsindia.org/>]



Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS), Delhi, Present office of FIPS

1. Genesis of the Society

A meeting of some physiologists including the office bearers of different Physiological Societies of India was held in the Seminar room of the Department of Physiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi-110029 on 26th October 1990. The meeting was attended by Dr. S.K. Manchanda (Convener of the Meeting), Dr. B.K. Anand (representing INSA National Committee of IUPS), Dr. M. Habibulla (representing ISCAP), Dr. M.L. Madan (Representing SAPI), Dr. Usha Nayar and B.K. Karpoor (representing APPI), Dr. V. Mohan Kumar (representing AOPS). Though the PSI representatives could attend the meeting on that day, they extended their full support to its decision.

The meeting, presided over by Prof. B.K. Anand, emphasized the necessity of having a Federation of Indian Physiological Societies, which would facilitate the scientific interaction between Indian Physiologists and foreign scientists. The meeting also recognized that it would be advantageous to have a unified approach to various problems of physiological sciences in the country. It was further pointed out that, that a Federation of Asian and Oceania Physiological Societies is likely to be formed during the Second Congress of Asian and Oceania Physiological Societies (AOPS) during November 1990, and that the Indian Federation can be the adhering organization for the same.

All members present unanimously agreed about the need to form a Federation of Indian Societies of Physiological and Allied Sciences. Everyone felt that the Federation should be of such a nature as to allow the independent working of each Society that will affiliate with the Federation. All members contributed their views on preparing a draft of the constitution of the proposed Federation. It was agreed that this constitution would have to be approved by the different adhering Indian Societies.

The Office Bearers of different Physiological Societies of India met again on 22nd and 27th May 1991, at the Department of Physiology, AIIMS, New Delhi to review the progress. By then the constitution and its philosophy had been approved by the executive bodies of the Association of Physiologists and Pharmacologists of India, The Physiological Society of India, Society of Animal Physiologists of Indian and Indian Society for Comparative Animal Physiology. An ad hoc Executive Council of the Federation of Indian Physiological Societies (FIPS) was formed. The council entrusted its President with the responsibility of getting the Federation registered with the Registrar of Society in Delhi. On 20th September, 1991 the Federation of Indian Physiological Societies was registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 with S/22214 of 1991 as its registration number with an explicit understanding that the office of the Federation shall remain in the union territory of Delhi.

Aims & Objectives: The purpose of the Federation is exclusively scientific, academic and literary and no other. It is for the furtherance of these purposes that specific businesses and the objective of this federation shall be:

- a) To encourage the Advancement of the Physiological Sciences in India.
- b) To promote all such measures as will contribute to the Development of Physiological Science in India (for example publication, arranging lectures etc.)
- c) To foster and encourage research in the Physiological Sciences in India

2. When and how FIPS joined FAOPS

Federation of Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS) was formed during the Second Congress of Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (AOPS) in November 1990, and at that time Indian Federation (FIPS) joined as the adhering organization for the same.

3. Current Activities

FIPS organizes Annual Conferences at an interval of 2-3 years. In 2013 FIPS organized its 5th Congress in the Department of Zoology, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India during 26th-28th September, 2013 in collaboration with Indian Society for Comparative Animal Physiology (ISCAP), 6th Congress of FIPS in the Department of Physiology, University of Calcutta during 7-9th November, 2016, Kolkata in collaboration with the Physiological Society of India (PSI) and 7th Congress in Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS), New Delhi during 7-9th November, 2017 in collaboration with Physiological Society of India (PSI). The next Congress is likely to be held in collaboration with Physiological and Pharmacological Society of India (APPI) possibly in Guwahati, Assam in 2019. In each FIPS Congress there are Inaugural Session, Key Note Addresses, Plenary Lectures, Invited Lectures, Seminars, Oral Presentations, Poster Presentation, Young Scientist Awards, etc., followed by Valedictory Session in presence of different eminent and young physiologists of diverse background from the country and abroad. The duration of the Congress generally consisted of three days.

Further in each FIPS Congress there is prestigious FIPS ORATION

Nobel Laureate Prof. Sir A.F. Huxley delivered the first FIPS oration on 16th March 1991. The second, third, and fourth orations were delivered by Prof. Y. Oomura, Prof. Masao Ito, and Prof. A. S. Paintal, respectively.

On 9th Nov 1998, FIPS Executive Council decided to rename the FIPS Oration as "S.K. Manchanda Memorial FIPS Oration" to honor Late Prof. S.K. Manchanda for his contributions to Physiological Sciences in India and FIPS in particular.

The meeting decided on the following rules for the oration: "S.K. Manchanda Memorial FIPS Oration" will be the most prestigious award given by the Federation of Indian Physiological Societies. It would be awarded to distinguished scientists in the field of Physiology. The award would be given to one Indian and one foreign scientist, working in any branch/discipline of Physiology during the FIPS Congress, which normally takes place once in three years. The award is given in the form of a plaque. In all the Congresses FIPS Orations are delivered by one eminent foreign scientist and one India scientist.

4. Important Achievements

As mentioned above.

5. Contribution to physiology in the region

FIPS allows the independent working of its affiliated societies (PSI, APPI, SAPI, ISCAP) for the promotion of overall development of Physiology in the country. FIPS organizes pre- and post-Congress workshop, general workshop in different venues on different topics with hands-on-training on recent developmental physiology for the young physiologists.

6. Contribution to FAOPS

FIPS is a regular member of FAOPS and therefore there remains representation from FIPS in each FAOPS Congress.

The write up is prepared by:

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General Secretary: The Federation of Indian Physiological Societies (FIPS).

INDONESIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (IPS)

History on the formation of Indonesian Physiological Society

Several young physiology experts from some universities in Indonesia have met several times and the idea occurred to unite them in a professional association. This was supported by the senior experts in physiology at that time, Prof. R. Soetarman and Prof. Moch. Said from Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta and Prof. J.A. Wibowo from Universitas Airlangga. The first meeting was held in Yogyakarta (Central Java) to form the physiology professional association. The organizer and host was the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gajah Mada.

On December 25, 1964, physiology scientists attended a meeting held at Universitas Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta. Participants who attended came from Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta and Surabaya. The session took two days starting at 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. at night to develop the articles of association and the bylaws. The meeting decided that Thursday, December 25, 1964, is the day of the birth of the *Ikatan Ahli Faal Indonesia (IAIFI)*/Indonesian Physiological Society (IPS).

On December 26, 1964, was the establishment of a new professional association, namely the *Ikatan Ahli Faal Indonesia (IAIFI)*/Indonesian Physiological Society (IPS).

The first IPS congress was held on October 30, 1969 in Bandung and the first core committee of the Indonesian Physiological Society for the period of 1969-1972 was chosen with Prof. Soedjatmo Soemowerdoyo as the chairperson and Soedijono Brotoprawiro as the secretary. This committee included a plant and animal physiology expert, namely Prof. Djokowoerjo Sastradipradja.

From then on, IPS national/international seminars are held annually with topics ranging from the fields of human/medical physiology, animal physiology, plant physiology, sports physiology and physiology in Ergonomy.

IPS's core committee period lasts for 3 years alternating from one IPS branch to another.

The series of activities carried out regularly are the national congress every 3 years, national and international seminars, symposiums, workshops every year in rotation from one branch to another.

As an organization IPS has articles of association and bylaws, emblem, flag, hymn and IPS Member Card.

IPS has been a full member of IUUPS, however currently is an associate member of IUUPS and also an associate member of FAOPS.

IPS organization (2019-2021 period) has 5 areas, namely: organization, membership and certification; international relations; strategic studies of education; studies of research, community service, publication, dissemination and seminar; and cooperation and funding.

At present IPS has 20 branches (by province) and 7 commissaries (based on institutions in certain provinces) throughout Indonesia.

The latest IPS meeting, “The 17th Congress and the 27th International Seminar” took place in Bandung, 28-30 June 2018 with the theme “Integrated Physiology for One Health.”

IPS core committee for 2019-2021 mainly comes from the Department of Medical Physiology FMUI, together with members from various physiology experts from all around Indonesia. The current IPS President is Dr.dr.Ermita Isfandiary Ibrahim Ilyas, MS, AIFO and dr. Sophie Yolanda, MBIomed as the General Secretary.

How IPS joined FAOPS

When Prof. Martin Setiabudi was studying for his Doctorate at Mahidol University, he met with Prof. Chumpol who invited IPS to become a member of FAOPS.

IPS joined FAOPS, but due to circumstances IPS has not yet been able to become a full member of FAOPS, only an associate member until now.

IPS current activities

Annual scientific activities are carried out routinely in 2019 to 2021 in several IPS branches that have been established at the last congress in Bandung, 2018.

At present in 2019, IPS's Semarang branch (Central Java), will carry out the annual international seminar and meeting. The local committee will contact several speakers from abroad, seek funding, disseminate information to attract participants from IPS members and non-members throughout Indonesia.

IPS core committee will assist in the preparation of the implementation, by including several core committee members as steering committee, helping to find sponsors and trying so that the presentation results at the seminar can be recognized internationally.

Continuing the dissemination of IPS website activities, striving to produce IPS journals in English that will be internationally recognized to assist IPS members' publications.

Pursue the addition of IPS branches and commissaries throughout Indonesia.

Strive to become a full member of FAOPS this year, as well as IUPS in order to enhance cooperation in the field of physiology education and research.

Improve the existence of the organization by increasing information through websites and other online media.

Increase cooperation with various overseas experts to improve the quality and quantity of research in the field of physiology in Indonesia and participation in international scientific activities.

Form research working groups to develop research proposals that are in line with the problems faced by Indonesians today and education working groups, especially for the role of physiology in Faculty of Medicine which is gradually decreasing and sought uniformity in the provision of physiology materials in all educational institutions in Indonesia. The working groups consist of various physiology experts from all around Indonesia.

Follow up on efforts to certify the title of sports physiologist for IPS members who are interested after the *Persatuan Ahli Ilmu Faal Olahraga Indonesia (PAIFORI)*/Indonesian Sports Physiology Association is approved by the Indonesian National Professional Certification Board of the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia to hold a certification examination to obtain the Sports Physiology Certificate.

Major achievements

In 2002, the first teaching and learning workshop was held at the Indonesian Physiological Society Congress in Bali. The workshop will subsequently be held periodically to improve and develop the quality of teaching physiology in Indonesia to keep current with advancements in teaching physiology

In 2013, Adrian Hutber PhD, the vice president of Exercise is Medicine movement of the American College of Sports Medicine was invited to the Annual Seminar in Jakarta to introduce the Exercise is Medicine movement. Since then Exercise is Medicine has been one of the topics presented at every annual IPS seminar,

In the last 15 years, foreign scientists have been invited to speak at IPS's annual seminars

These last annual seminars were able to stimulate interest in young scientists to publish results of research at the cellular as well as the molecular levels

Working together with Elsevier in translating Guyton and Hall's Textbook of Medical Physiology. This translated version is very much needed for students and medical professionals from various regions in Indonesia

Invite medical students from medical faculties of various universities in Indonesia to take part in Inter-Medical School Physiology Quiz competitions both nationally and internationally

Contributions to physiology in Indonesia

Increase knowledge of students, teaching staff, and researchers in the fields of education, research, and community service through regular scientific activities of physiology throughout Indonesia

Increase and improve education in physiology of various universities in Indonesia

Contributions to FAOPS

Regularly participate in periodic scientific activities of FAOPS member countries

Strive for cooperation in the fields of education, research, and publications with experts from various FAOPS member countries

Jakarta, 7 March 2019

Dr. Ermita Isfandiary Ibrahim Ilyas

President of IPS (2019-2021)

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IRANIAN SOCIETY OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY (IrSPP)

History

Dr. Nematollahi was the pioneering and an outstanding professor in Physiology Department of Tehran University seeking some advice regarding how to found the Iranian Society of Physiology and Pharmacology (ISPP) from Professor Heymans, Faculty of Medicine, Gent University of Belgium in 1956. Professor Giti was the next pioneer talking to Professor Houssay, then the Head of the International Confederation of Physiology (ICP), who grossly outlined how the genesis of ISPP could occur to later join the ICP. It was not until 1967 when Giti and Nematollahi got their acts together and officially submitted their request of giving life to the ISPP in 1968.

Foundation of the Iranian Society of Physiology and Pharmacology was based on the high enthusiasm of the founders and their wishes to promote the human knowledge. The Society began its executive activities such as designing the Society's logo, preparing the membership regulations, opening a bank account, establishing the location of the Society, obtaining a license from the city hall, official registration of the Society and making efforts to join the international societies of physiology and pharmacology. The Society provides a forum for leadership and exchange of information to stimulate discussion and collaboration among physiologists and pharmacologists active in all aspects of their professions. In addition, the Society conducts periodic symposia and cooperates with other organizations having similar or related interests. Since its establishment, the Society began to organize congresses and meetings. The first ISPP congress was held in November 1969 in Tehran University with 59 participants and 21 presentations. National meetings were organized every other four years from the very beginning of the ISPP inception. However, since the early 1990s, one scientific meeting is held biannually by the Society, in which well-known researchers and professors from Iran and oversea countries have been invited for the talks.

Current activities

Until today, 24 congresses have been organized by the Society in Iran and we are honored that some of the eminent professors who have been members of the Society in their youth are still with us and we are benefited from their experiences. In the last (24th) ISPP congress the better the presentations were organized under specialized topics in 18 symposia and 19 satellite workshops with more than 1,000 participants and about 800 presentations. Besides, because of the increased number of participants and lecturers, the scientific quality of the congresses has also been enhanced considerably.

The Society enjoys a high place in national and international venues and is considered among the most active and productive scientific societies and with its permanent and affiliated members is one of the largest scientific societies of the country.

We invite the young researchers that join the Iranian Society of Physiology and Pharmacology to visit the virtual museum of the Society in order to see examples of the research instrumentation that was available at the beginning of the establishment of the Society and the efforts of the

members during all these years. We also invite them to bear in mind the history of the Society and to take big steps on the way of improving this scientific society in future.

ISPP members are educated professionals who have a minimum of a Master's degree in physiology, pharmacology and/or related sciences. The diverse membership represents physiology, pharmacology, molecular and cellular biology, biochemistry, genetics, and immunology. At the first General Meeting in 1969 membership was 25, ISPP currently has 450 active members.



The aims of ISPP are:

1. To provide a powerful, unified forum and opportunity for physiologists and pharmacologists to present and discuss current research in their corresponding disciplines.
2. To promote and encourage the exchange of ideas and information regarding all aspects of physiology and pharmacology.
3. To promote the advancement of teaching and research in physiology and pharmacology within the academic environment.
4. To encourage and implement graduate programs to meet the diverse interests and career opportunities in physiology and pharmacology, regardless of age, gender, race or disability.
5. To promote the development and exchange of scientific information between ISPP and other professional organizations with an interest in physiology and pharmacology.
6. To set the agenda, determine the direction, and make the decisions about the future of the physiology and pharmacology profession.
7. To expand governmental and private funding of physiology and pharmacology research and training.



Association with FAOPS

Although the ISPP had not been involved in formation of the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS), but it jointed FAOPS since its establishment and now an officer of our society is a council member of FAOPS.

Important achievements

Iranian Society of Physiology and Pharmacology (ISPP) is a national nonprofit professional organization committed to the advancement of physiologists and pharmacologists. Founded in 1968 in Tehran, the Society provides a forum for leadership and exchange of information to stimulate discussion and collaboration among physiologists and pharmacologists active in all aspects of their professions. The ISPP also strives to establish an effective communication among researchers and teachers. In addition, the Society conducts periodic symposia and cooperates with other organizations having similar or related interests. In year 2000, the Executive Council felt that the Society was financially stable enough for it to publish its own journal, to be called "Physiology and Pharmacology". "Physiology and Pharmacology" is the official English publication of the ISPP and publishes full-length original articles in physiology, pharmacology and related subjects. It is an open access journal, which means that all contents are freely available without charge to the user or his/her institution.

Contributions to physiology in this region

ISPP provides the opportunity for all researchers in the field of physiology and pharmacology in Iran and overseas country, especially from Asian and Oceania, to gather, meet each other and have scientific discussion by holding the national and International Congresses of Physiology and Pharmacology. In addition, ISPP is among the main organizers and supporter of IBRO Schools in Iran, which are among the most competent Schools in the region and have had significant impacts on progression of neuroscience in the West of Asia.

Contributions to FAOPS

Prof. Fereshteh Motamedi was elected as one of the council members of FAOPS in New Delhi in 1990 to represent Iran. She had this position for some time and then became 1st Vice President for 4 years and in the mean time she was the editor of the FAOPS newsletter. Then, Prof. Saeed Semnanian was elected as FAOPS council member up to 2015 and the editor of the FAOPS newsletter. And in 2015 Dr. Javad Mirnajafi-Zadeh selected as new Iranian council member and 1st Vice President of FAOPS. ISPP will be the host for 10th FAOPS congress in 2023 in Tehran, Iran.

THE ISRAEL SOCIETY FOR PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY (ISPP)

Details on ISPP and its activities may be found at <http://isphyspharm.org/>.

The Israel Society for Physiology and Pharmacology (ISPP) was founded in 1962 following the initiative of Prof. Jonathan Magnes, of Hebrew University of Jerusalem, who also served as its first president. From the start, the mission of the Society has been to support research and advance collaborations in the fields of Physiology and Pharmacology. The President and the management of the Society are elected for 3 years and it is customary that each new President is elected from a different institution from the previous one, thus enabling active participation of all Israeli universities in ISPP management.

ISPP joined FAOPS in 2008, following the invitation of Prof. Fereshteh Motamedi, the Chairperson of FAOPS Public Relation committee at that time. Currently, the representative of ISPP in FAOPS Scientific Council is Prof. Eitan Reuveny of the Weizmann Institute of Science. ISPP is also a member of Federation of Israeli Societies for Experimental Biology (FISEB), International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology (IUPHAR), The Federation of European Pharmacological Societies (EPHAR), International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS), and Federation of European Physiological Societies (FEPS).

The ISPP is a common meeting place of Israeli scientists from academia, industry, and medicine who are actively engaged in research, teaching and application of the disciplines of physiology and pharmacology. Research in physiology and pharmacology in Israel is conducted within a wide framework of establishments, which includes the country's four medical schools (Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Be'er Sheva), faculties of biology or life sciences in the seven universities, government research institutes (principally the Israel Institute of Biological Research), research institutes of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), clinical hospital laboratories, and industry. The main activities of the ISPP include the annual Society meeting, occasional satellite meetings, and participation in meetings of FISEB as well as participation in meetings of the other collaborating Societies. The Society encourages collaboration between researchers from different institutions and countries, promotes young promising investigators by awarding travel fellowships to students whose presentations own prizes at the Annual Meeting, and initiates or participates in other scientific activities in Israel and abroad.

The ISPP Annual Meetings feature plenary lectures supported by the Magnes Fund, whereby an internationally renowned scientist is presenting his/her work in a Magnes Plenary Lecture. The list of Magnes Lecturers over the years is a witness of reputation and quality of ISPP and its annual meetings. The list includes Bert Sackmann, Richard Tsien, Arthur Konnerth, Dario DiFrancesco, Peter Agre, Clifford Woolf, Bruce Bean, Ehud Isacoff, Michel Lazdunski, Irwin Levitan, Hermann Steller, David Julius, Michel Revel, Peter Jenner, Denis Noble, Marta Weinstock-Rosin, William J. Betz, Geoffrey Burnstock, King-Wai Yau, Richard Tsein, Denis A. Baylor, Chris Miller, Harald Reuter, Torsten Wiesel and Annette Dolphin.

Through its activity in the fields of physiology and pharmacology over the years, the ISPP has significantly contributed to research in physiology and pharmacology and to the establishment of high standards of biomedical research in Israel.

THE KOREAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (KPS)

Brief history

1. Before 1945 (Year of the independency of Korea)

- 1) 1899.7.7: First proclaim physiology as subject in medical school rules from academic order of Korean Empire
- 2) 1908: Missionary doctors, Woodbridge Johnson and J Hunter Wells gave the physiology lectures in Daegu and Pyeongyang, respectively.
- 3) Physiology was mainly educated in Severance medical school and Kyungsung Empire Medical College (Kyungsung was an old name of Seoul).
- 4) Prof. Kap-Soo Lee was the first philosophical doctor in physiology awarded at Keio University in 1930 and appointed as lecturer in 1931. He was the one of the founder of the Korean Physiological Society but unfortunately was abducted to the North Korea during the Korean war.

2. Before the Korean War

- 1) The chosun Physiological Society was founded at Nov 1945, and it was the first society among basic medical societies in Korea.
- 2) The first president: Kap-Soo Lee, vice president : Jong Ryoon Lee, Total 15 members (Myung Sun Kim, Ki Yong Nam etc) were participated as promoters.
- 3) The chosun medical association was founded in 1947 and the Chosun Physiological Society became sub-society.
- 4) In 1946, Lee Kap-soo and Kim Myung-sun participated in the promoter conference to revitalize society throughout the country.
- 5) In 1947, they established the Chosun Medical Association in order to organize the unification society and the first academic conference was held.
- 6) In 1949, the Chosun Physiological Society was renamed to the Korean Physiological Society and the Chosun Medical Association was also renamed to the Korean Medical Association. The 3rd academic conference was held.

3. 1950 ~ 1953: the Korean War

1950 President Lee (6 invited), abducted during the Korean War

4. After 1954

- 1) 1954.6.20 The 6th Korean Medical Association Academic Conference (Place: Seoul National University College of Medicine)
- 2) 1957.6.9 The 9th Annual Meeting of the Korean Physiological Association and Academic Conference (Venue: Seoul National University, School of Medicine, Department of Physiology, Seoul National University)
- 3) Annual meeting of the Korean Physiological Society was held every year.

- 4) The Korean Journal of Physiology was published from 1967 and it was merged with The Korean Journal of Pharmacology and renamed The Korean Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology from 1997.
- 5) The 70th anniversary meeting of the Korean Physiological Society was held in 2018.

Join the international physiological societies

1. The Korean Physiological Society joined the International Union of the Physiological Societies in 1965.
2. The Korean Physiological Society became a member of Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies at July 1989 during 31st IUPS meeting held in Helsinki.

Current activities

1. Biannual meetings in spring and fall were held every year. In spring, the symposium is held with one subject, and in fall, the general meeting is held with various subjects.

2. In the 70th anniversary of the year 2018, 10 subdivisions were created as follows and the symposiums were held based those subdivisions.

- 1) Ion channel research
- 2) Physiome
- 3) Neurophysiology
- 4) Cardiovascular physiology
- 5) Exercise physiology
- 6) Skin and epithelial physiology
- 7) Stem cell physiology
- 8) Digestive Smooth muscle physiology
- 9) Metabolic physiology
- 10) Mitochondrial physiology

Important achievements

1. The 6th FAOPS Seoul Convention was held with great success in October 15-18, 2006.
2. The national research foundation, main funding organization in Korea, supports to establish the medical research center in the medical college, the dental college, and the oriental medicine. Several members of KPS became a chief director of medical research center in 2018 and those centers will help the society activities greatly
3. The field of electrophysiology is world widely well known in particular. Many Drs who have awarded degrees from Korea have played a major role in leading universities and research institutes around the world.
4. The Korean Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology is now a major journal in the field of physiology and published bimonthly.

Contributions to physiology in this region

1. Since 1980, Korea and Japan has regularly held the joint academic conferences

2. Korea and China held the conference entitled "International Conference on Brain-Gut Peptides" in Nov. 1988.

3. Many young students from other countries entered the graduate school in Korea, participated in research subjects, and made many excellent achievements. After awarding the degree, they returned their home country and became a faculty and maintain close relationship with the Korean physiologist to continue the cooperative research.

Contributions to FAOPS

1. Since its inception, Korea served 1st vice president, 2nd vice president, and executive council members.

2. The Korean physiologist actively participated in FAOPS from 1994, 3rd FAOPS held in Shanghai, China.

3. Korea hosted 6th FAOPS at Oct 15~16 in Seoul.

4. Korea actively participated in FAOPS to continue academic exchange and to make a personal relationship with other mem

MALAYSIAN SOCIETY OF PHARMACOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY (MSPP)

Brief history on the formation of MSPP

Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Physiology was initially known as Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics or MASPET, which was formed in 1976. Its official base was the Department of Pharmacology at Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. Its membership at that time mainly consisted of pharmacologists, physiologists and some pharmacists. As the number of physiologists grew in its membership ranks, it was decided that the name of the society be changed to better reflect its membership. In 1988, the society came to be known as Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Physiology (MSPP). It is now the premier representative society of pharmacologists and physiologists in Malaysia.

Members of MSPP work in academia, industry and also health services and consist of scientists and medically qualified personnel representing broad areas of pharmacology and physiology including basic and applied aspects of both disciplines.

Contributions to physiology in this region

Over the years, the Society has played an important role in promoting research among its members by providing a venue for interaction and discourse between its members. The Society has been organizing its scientific meetings, which help provide a platform for researchers to share their research findings and build networks and collaborations. It had on occasions also held joint scientific meetings with the Malaysian Society of Vascular Biology and the Malaysian Society of Hypertension. In the recent years it helps organize a one-day session at the National Heart Association of Malaysia annual scientific meetings.

Most of the early research by its members was on traditional medicinal plants that were unique to Malaysia. But in the recent years the research areas have significantly diversified and expanded to include a lot of other areas in Pharmacology and Physiology, as evident from the range of presentations at its scientific meetings. The scientific meetings were originally held biennially but with increasing interest and support, the frequency of the meetings was changed to an annual event in the late 1980s. The scientific meetings are usually held over two days and will include plenary lectures by distinguished speakers, from both local and overseas institutions, symposia and free communications. Its 32nd Scientific Meeting was held in August 2018. These days the scientific meetings not only attract participants from within Malaysia to attend and share their knowledge and findings, but have also attracted many participants from countries like India, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Australia and Finland.

The hosts and venues of the meetings were, until recently, rotated on a voluntary basis between the departments of Pharmacology and Physiology from within the major Institutes in the country. More recently, however, a bidding process has been put in place and bids to hold the annual scientific meetings are now received from numerous public and private medical and science institutes in Malaysia. Bids are made two years in advance and decided upon during the Annual General Meeting that is usually held during the scientific meeting.

In addition to helping promote research activities, MSPP also helps promote teaching of pharmacology and physiology. Many of its members are quite active members in medical education groups. It helps organize annual refresher courses for young pharmacologists and physiologists within the disciplines of pharmacology and physiology. In its endeavour to promote pharmacology and physiology research and teaching within the country it has also introduced the annual teacher's award in pharmacology and physiology and the annual young researcher award.

Contribution to FAOPS

MSPP has been actively involved in FAOPS since the formation of FAOPS in 1990 and has had a representative in the FAOPS Council ever since. Many of its members attend the FAOPS Congresses. It also hosted the 5th FAOPS Congress in Kuala Lumpur in 2002.

THE PAKISTAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY (PPS)

History of PPS

The Pakistan Physiological Society (PPS) is the only officially registered body of physiologists in Pakistan. It was founded in Karachi by Prof. Mahmood Ahmed, who was the Founding President. The Inaugural Convention was held at the Department of Physiology, Aga Khan University (April 15-16, 1987) chaired by Prof. H.R. Ahmed, the Chair of the Organizing Committee. It soon attracted all physiology communities in Pakistan, and biennial conferences became a regular feature. PPS became an adhering member of the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS) at the IUPS congress in Glasgow (1993) and upgraded to become a regular member at the IUPS Congress held in St. Petersburg, Russia (1997).

When and how PPS joined FAOPS

Like IUPS, joining of PPS to FAOPS was led by Dr. Arif Siddiqui when he was the General Secretary of PPS (1997). Approval was accorded by FAOPS during its congress held in Brisbane (1998).

Current Activities

Since its inception, PPS has regularly organized its conference on biennial basis. Accordingly, 16th Biennial conference was held in December, 2018 at the College of Medicine & Dentistry, University of Lahore, Lahore. One of the hallmark event organized was the International Teaching Physiology Workshop with the theme “Teaching Physiology in the Developing World: Models for Quality Learning” held in 1999 in collaboration with IUPS, at the Aga Khan University, Karachi. Prof. Ann E. Sefton, Robert G. Carroll, Usha Nayar and many other renowned speakers attracted participants from 17 countries. The event organized by Dr. Arif Siddiqui became instrumental in initiating innovations in Teaching Physiology including Problem-based Learning in Pakistan. The Proceedings of the workshop was highly applauded and was published by Oxford University Press and circulated worldwide with the sponsorship of Third World Academy of Sciences.

Another hallmark of PPS is the launch of Pakistan Journal of Physiology (PJP), a biannual publication, which is approved for publication on the Open Journal System and is recognized as a peer reviewed Y Category journal by Higher Education Commission Pakistan, and Pakistan Medical & Dental Council. The editorial board of the journal includes Prof. Muhammad Aslam, Prof. Muhammad Ayub, and Dr. Alamgir Khan. PJP is accessible on line as well. PPS also holds its website, What’s app Group, and Facebook page.

PPS also had MOU with the Iranian Society for Physiology & Pharmacology for collaboration in research and conference participation. It participated in International Quiz Competition in Physiology held in Kuala Lumpur and organized similar events at national level.

Actively participated in FAOPS Congresses, on behalf of PPS Dr. Arif Siddiqui has served as Member, Executive Council, and FAOPS Committee on Education. He has also organized Teaching workshops at FAOPS congresses held in Taipei (2009), Bangkok (2015), and Kobe (2019), and also participated in scientific conferences.

Important Achievements

Providing a platform to physiologists in Pakistan and neighboring countries by organizing its biennial conferences regularly. Teaching Physiology Workshop played a key role in adopting innovations in Teaching and Learning of Physiology.

Publishing Pakistan Journal of Physiology, regularly that is not only providing a forum for disseminating physiological research but also providing experience in developing the skills to run the journal itself.

Contribution to Physiology in the Region

On behalf of PPS, Dr. Arif Siddiqui again masterminded the formation of a forum of physiologists at regional level and spearheaded the establishment of South Asian Association of Physiologists (SAAP) with its Headquarter in Colombo. The forum provides an effective platform for closer interactions and has been instrumental in establishing new collaborations and networking through biennial conferences regularly organized that so far been held in Islamabad, Bangalore, Colombo, Dhaka, Kathmandu and Lahore. Pre-conferences on Teaching workshops are also hallmark of SAAP conferences sponsored by IUPS and UK Physiological Society besides national bodies. Through SAAP's platform seminars, and teaching and research workshops are also being held in member countries.

The current Executive Council of PPS is Prof. Zafar Tanveer as its President and Prof. Tehseen Iqbal as the General Secretary, who has committed to steer the society towards achieving its professional target.

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HISTORY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEPAL (PSN)

During IUPS 2009, Dr. Rita Khadka from Nepal met Prof. Arif Siddiqui from Pakistan. Prof. Siddiqui suggested Dr. Khadka to establish Physiological Society of Nepal (PSN) and to apply for membership of South Asian Association of Physiologists (SAAP). This was the first discussion for the establishment of PSN. Then Dr. Khadka took the initiative. She discussed the concept with Prof. B.H. Paudel from Nepal and circulated it to most of the physiologists in Nepal. Several meetings were arranged at the Department of Physiology, B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences (BPKIHS). A team of physiologists, faculty members and postgraduate students, from BPKIHS worked hard for making preliminary constitution and other essential documents and it was circulated to most of the physiologists of Nepal. It was edited and finalized, and the first ad hoc Executive Committee of PSN was formed. Prof. B.H. Paudel was made the President and Dr. Rita Khadka, the Secretary General. An application was submitted to the government of Nepal on November 10, 2010 for the registration of PSN as a professional body according to the land law. The registering body asked for some modification and submission of some additional documents. The process started. The late Prof. Shyamal Roy Choudhury from Kolkata India regularly encouraged for the establishment of PSN. His contribution is unforgettable. Prof. K.K. Deepak from New Delhi, India also encouraged and gave valuable suggestions for the establishment PSN. PSN became regular member of SAAP in December, 2010 during 2nd Biennial conference of SAAP held at Bangalore, India.



*Top: from left; Prof. Bishnu H Paudel (First President of PSN),
Prof. T M Amatya (Current President), Dr. Rita Khadka (Vice President)
Bottom: from left; Dr. Mrigendra Amatya (Secretary General),
Mr. Rajan Pandit (Joint Secretary), Dr. Lava Shrestha (Treasurer)*

Dr. Rita Khadka met Dr. Saeed Semnanian, Chair, Membership Committee, IUPS; Professor of Physiology, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran in 2011 in Taipei, Taiwan during 7th Congress of FAOPS. Prof. Semnanian suggested Dr. Khadka to apply to IUPS for its membership. PSN became an Associate Member of IUPS in July 2013 during 37th Conference of IUPS held in Birmingham, UK. Prof. Semnanian again suggested in 2014 for applying to FAOPS for its membership. Prof. Harbindarjeet Singh, Secretary General, FAOPS, provided all essential documents required for the application. Accordingly, it was done. PSN became an Associate Member of FAOPS in 2015. Because of the devastating earth quack in Nepal and other problems an application was again submitted to the Government of Nepal for the registration of PSN as a professional body according to the land law in 2015. The President, Prof. T.M. Amatya; the Secretary General, Dr. Rita Khadka; the joint Secretary, Dr Mrigendra Amatya; the Treasurer, Dr. lava Shrestha; members, Dr. Ojaswi Nepal, Dr. Bipin Shrestha, Rajan Pandit, Prakash Limbu, Grishma Nepal and other members worked hard for the registration of PSN. Rajan Pandit significantly contributed for it. Dr. Sunil Dhungel, President, Neuroscience Society of Nepal (NSN) also helped so much. In 2016, PSN was registered in Nepal as a non-profit organization according to the land law.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (PSNZ)

History of the society

The Physiological Society of New Zealand was initiated in 1972 by Professor John Hubbard (University of Otago) and Professor Jack Sinclair (University of Auckland). The purpose of the Society was to provide a forum for New Zealand-wide communication on research being carried out nationally in the physiological sciences. This was achieved mainly through annual scientific conferences and then, as now, particular emphasis was placed on the participation of young scientists in these meetings.

The Society currently has around 100 members. They work across research fields that range from functional genomics to computational physiology and they make important contributions in the trend toward integration that is now increasingly important in the medical and biomedical sciences.

Current activities

Over the years, the format of PSNZ annual meetings has altered significantly. Since 2004, our annual meeting has been held within the MedSciNZ Conference which is also attended by biomedical and clinical scientists working in other closely related disciplines. MedSci is New Zealand's premier multi-disciplinary biomedical and medical sciences conference and incorporates the meetings of the Physiological Society of NZ and the NZ Society of Endocrinology, as well as special interest groups from the Auckland Bioengineering Institute, the Institute of Biomedical Technologies and the Otago Centre for Neuroendocrinology.

Important achievements

In 2001, the Society hosted the 34th World Congress of the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS2001) in Christchurch. PSNZ has a combined meeting with the Australian Physiological and Pharmacological Society (APPS) about every five years. The two Societies last joined forces in December 2012 in Sydney.

PSNZ recognizes excellence in Physiology research at all stages of a researcher career path.

Triennial Medal

- The Triennial Medal is made every three years in recognition of distinguished physiological research published by a member of the Society in the previous five years.
- Excellence in Research Award is awarded every two years in recognition of sustained outstanding research by a sub-professorial member.
- New and Emerging Researcher Prize is awarded for best oral presentation highlighting outstanding research by a post-doctoral fellow, research fellow, assistant research fellow, or early career academic staff member.
- The John Hubbard Memorial Prize is awarded in recognition of excellence in studies towards a Ph.D.
- Bullivant Oral and PSNZ Poster Awards is awarded for the Best Student Presentation at the Society's Annual Scientific Meeting.

Contributions to physiology in this region

The aims of PSNZ are:

- to enhance the quality of physiological and related research in New Zealand by providing an annual conference to optimize exchange of information between scientists and nurture the research abilities of postgraduates — the research scientists of the future;
- to establish links with similar research societies throughout the world;
- to enhance the effectiveness of tertiary education in the physiological and related sciences by the sharing of teaching aids and strategies at a national level and by advocating responsible attitudes to ethical issues related to the acquisition of biomedical and animal-based physiological knowledge and skills;
- to maintain and encourage the responsible teaching of biological sciences in secondary and primary education by acting as source of information for current school teachers and by providing effective tertiary training of science graduates likely to become school teachers of the future;
- to provide advice on career opportunities for those with graduate qualifications and to advertise, promote and foster career opportunities for those with postgraduate qualifications in physiology and related disciplines;
- to be a national body active in the provision to the government and the community of advice and information in areas of deliberation relevant to the physiological sciences.

Contributions to FAOPS

We are contributing speakers and symposium organization to the 9th FAOPS Congress being held in Kobe, Japan. Past PSNZ President Professor Colin Brown is a current FAOPS council.

BRIEF HISTORY ON THE FORMATION OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN (PSJ)

The Physiological Society of Japan (PSJ) was founded in 1922 when the first meeting was organized. At the first meeting, 37 papers were presented as free communications. Since then, the Society's scientific meeting has been held annually except in 1944 and 1945 when all social activities were suffered from tremendous difficulties resulting from the World War II. The activities of the PSJ were quickly revived after the end of the war. The aim of the PSJ is to promote research in the physiological sciences by providing free communications to members and by actively committing itself to the national and international scientific communities. Besides an Annual Meeting, the Society has 8 major regional meetings.



PSJ 1st meeting in 1922

The PSJ is a member of the Japanese Medical Association and contributes to the development of medical science including care and technology in the field of medicine through the research. Also, the society is a cooperative science and research body of the Science Council of Japan.

The PSJ has been a member of the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS) since its founding in 1953. The PSJ has organized the IUPS World Congress twice: in 1965 in Tokyo (President: Genichi Kato) and in 2009 in Kyoto (President: Yasushi Miyashita). Masao Ito (1993–1997) and Akimichi Kaneko (2005–2009) served as presidents of the IUPS. Yoshihisa Kurachi, with the recommendation of the PSJ, served as the First Vice President of the IUPS (2009-2013).



PSJ hosted IUPS 2009

When and how PSJ joined FAOPS

The PSJ is one of founding members of FAOPS. The idea to establish the collaboration among Asian and Oceanian countries had initially been proposed by Professors Thirayudh Glinsukorn and Chumpol Pholpramool, Thailand. For such purpose, they planned to organize the first International Meeting of this region in middle 1980s. Professor Masao Ito, who was serving as a Professor of the University of Tokyo and as a Secretary General of the PSJ, supported their idea and helped to organize the first Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (AOPS) meeting in Bangkok in 1986. During the AOPS meeting, establishing the FAOPS had been discussed by representatives from Asian and Oceanian countries including Prof. Ito as a representative of the PSJ. Then, the draft of the Constitution of the FAOPS was made and proposed at the IUPS meeting at Helsinki in 1990. The draft was approved and the first Council was also amended. The PSJ became one of the founding members of the FAOPS and Professor Ito became the first President. Since then, the PSJ has been full member of FAOPS.

Current activities of the PSJ

The PSJ has 2,846 members in total, as of September 2018. Most of the members belong to academic research institutions related to medical science, life science, health science, pharmaceutical science and so on. The research activities of the PSJ members are mostly supported by grants from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) distributed by the Japan Society for Promotion of Sciences (JSPS). The JSPS also provides fellowships to graduate students and postdoctoral students, including those from foreign countries. Research grants are also provided by the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED) and private foundations. A list of summaries of recent breakthrough papers published by PSJ members can be viewed at the 'Science Topics' section of the PSJ website: <http://int.physiology.jp/en/sciencetopics/>

The PSJ has established Society Awards to support young researchers and female researchers. These awards include the Promotion Award of the Physiological Society of Japan for Young Scientists and the Irisawa Memorial Awards. The awardees have actively contributed to the progress of physiological sciences in Japan and worldwide.

The PSJ organizes an annual meeting once a year. The latest 95th Annual Meeting of PSJ was held in Takamatsu on March 28th through 30th, 2018 with more than 1,600 participants including 80 from overseas 17 countries. For supporting young researchers affiliated to the Asia Oceania area, the Travel Grant Award (50,000 JPY) was awarded to 5 authors. Due to the Taiwan Eastern Earthquake that occurred on February 6th, 2018, the PSJ supported the participation fee of participants from Taiwan who registered in advance. The Best Presentation Award was given to the best presenter of each oral sessions and undergraduate sessions. As an outreach activity, the meeting invited students from elementary, middle and high schools and gave them an opportunity to make poster presentations of their research works. Three among 21 presentations received "Excellent Future Scientist Award." The school students were also provided an opportunity to meet overseas researchers. A total of 46 students participated and enjoyed communicating with 16 overseas researchers. The 96th Annual Meeting will be held in Kobe, Japan at the same time (March 28th ~ 31st, 2019) as the 9th FAOPS Congress. In addition, seven regional subcommittees of PSJ hold local meetings once a year.

The PSJ publishes two journals: The Journal of Physiological Sciences, an international peer-reviewed journal published bimonthly in English, and The Journal of The Physiological Society of Japan, published quarterly in Japanese.

To provide an opportunity to acquire a wide range of knowledge required for teaching physiology, the Education Committee of the PSJ has organized an educational lecture course in physiological science at the annual meetings. The PSJ members who take part in the lecture course can earn points towards certification as a "Physiology Educator." More than 400 members have been certified as of 2018. The PSJ supports the Physiology Quiz in Japan that is run and participated by college students.

Important achievements

The PSJ has achieved various areas by continuous huge efforts of individual PSJ members as below.

The international meetings: The IUPS World Congress was held twice in Japan, Tokyo in 1965 and 2009 in Kyoto. IUPS2009 in Kyoto was really a successful meeting, there were nearly 4,000 participants from around the world. FAOPS2019 in conjunction with 96th annual meeting of the PSJ is held in Kobe on March 28-31, 2019. Nearly 2,000 participants have been already registered in January, 2019.

The annual meetings: The annual meetings of the PSJ have been held in not only capital city but also local areas of Japan on the end of fiscal year (usually late March). The 95th annual meeting was held on March 28th ~ 30th, 2018 in Takamatsu, Kagawa (see also the meeting described in the former section). The total number of the attendees in this annual meeting was approximately 1,600 including 80 attendees from 17 countries. All oral presentations with several exceptions such as educational presentation) are in English since 2006 because of welcoming non-Japanese researchers from around the world. The annual meeting of the PSJ gives a good opportunity to encourage international friendships and collaborations in each country.

The International/domestic Journals: The Journal of the Physiological Sciences (JPS) (former The Japanese Journal of Physiology (1950-2005)) publishes peer-reviewed original papers, reviews etc. in English. JPS is edited by the JPS and published by Springer Nature. The high-quality papers have been published, and recent impact factor is 2.757. For the PSJ members, the Journal of the Physiological Society of Japan in Japanese has been published quarterly.

Education: The Education Committee of the PSJ has established 'Physiology Educator's system to qualify the ability of teaching skills and knowledge as an educator of physiology in the field of basic/clinical medicine, nutrition, sports etc. Physiology Quiz in Japan (PQJ) for undergraduate students was held in Tottori University on May 19th-20th, 2018. Total 15 teams from 11 universities, including oversea teams. Of course, all quiz questions and answers are in English. This event is very important to encourage the interest of undergraduate students in physiology.

Contributions to Physiology in this region

It was 1922 in Tokyo, when the first meeting of physiological society of Japan (PSJ) was held. Since then, the PSJ has held its domestic meetings annually, except in 1944 and 1945. In 2013, the PSJ held the 90th anniversary meeting in Tokyo, where messages from the presidents of more than 30 physiological societies in the world, including most Asian societies, were received. Now, our participants are not only from Japan, although it is still called "domestic meeting," but oversea countries, including many Asian countries. This is partially because the official language of the meeting has been English since 2006, according to our globalization policy, which facilitates the participations of oversea physiologists. The annual PSJ meeting has held many joint symposia for regional countries, such as Korea-China-Japan joint symposium. Most recently, the joint symposium has been expanded, such as in our 95th meeting in Takamatsu, to Japan-China, Japan-Australia, Japan-Taiwan, or Japan-Korea joint symposia. These symposia were held independently during the meeting days in Takamatsu, because of its large number of participants, but they were all to prepare for FAOPS 2019 in Kobe.

The official Journal of the PSJ, The Journal of Physiological Sciences, has also served to the regional physiological community (see also the content of the journal described in the former section). Most importantly, the Journal has published the proceeding of FAOPS 2015 in Thailand as its supplementary issue. The Journal will also publish the proceeding of FAOPS 2019 in Kobe. Accordingly, the Journal has served as platform for the PSJ to serve for the promotion of physiological research and the mutual understanding among international physiologists in this region.

Contribution to FAOPS

When FAOPS was launched, PSJ made an initial funding (USD10,000) and membership dues (USD3,000) for start-up. In addition, because PSJ has the largest number of members among FAOPS member societies, we have kept contributing financially to manage FAOPS. Needless to say that many PSJ members have attended all FAOPS meetings as speakers of various scientific and educational sessions since the AOPS meeting. We have proposed many symposia in many areas in the physiological sciences. We strongly believe that such effort may have encouraged young scientists of Asian and Oceanian countries to engage in research in our areas. In addition, we have contributed to develop the FAOPS by helping organizing and managing the council. Professor Ito had been the President until 1998. Then Professor Akimichi Kaneko, Keio

University had been served as a secretary general from 1998 to 2006. Following Prof. Kaneko, Professor Yasunobu Okada, the National Institute of Physiological Sciences (NIPS), had served as the President from 2006 to 2011. He had remained in the council as a Past-President until 2015. Then, at present, Prof. Yoshihiro Kubo, NIPS, has been serving as the 2nd Vice President since 2015. Then finally, PSJ will host 9th congress of the FAOPS (FAOPS2019) in Kobe from March 28th to 31st, 2019. We expect 2,000 participants from Asian and Oceanian regions. There will be 3 plenary lectures, 10 special lectures and more than 70 symposia and workshops. Pre-congress workshop on Physiology Education will be held in the same venue. Following the FAOPS2019, there will be a NIPS/Thermal Biology Training Course at NIPS, as a post-congress program. Together with these satellite events, FAOPS2019 will be the largest FAOPS congress throughout the FAOPS history. We hope that all participants have fruitful time by attending scientific and educational sessions. Overall, through these PSJ efforts for FAOPS, we sincerely hope to contribute further international collaboration through FAOPS activities.

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THAILAND (PST) (1971 – 2018)

Brief history on the formation of the Physiological Society of Thailand (PST)

In 1971, Professor Dr. Dithi Chungcharoen, one of the leading physiologists in Thailand, was contacted by the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS) to announce its Regional Meeting in Sydney to physiologists in Thailand. This inspired him that Thailand should have a common body for academic activities of physiologists in Thailand. Therefore, the first conference of Physiology for all Thai physiologists was held on March 20, 1972 at the Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, organized by a committee from many institutes all over the country. In the following year, the second conference was hosted by the Faculty of Science, Mahidol University and held on March 26, 1973 when leading physiologists agreed upon the idea to form a society so as to be an official body for contact with an international organization such as IUPS.

Thereafter, the Physiology Conferences were held annually with a rotation of host institution. Not until in October 1979 when the “Physiological Society” was legally formed. However, the name was later changed to “The Physiological Society of Thailand”, (abbreviated as PST) in 1982.

The objectives of PST are to: i) support teachers in physiology and related disciplines; ii) promote research and advancement of Physiological Sciences; iii) disseminate knowledge and serve as a platform for continuing education for the members; iv) facilitate social interactions and unity among physiologists and their related scientists; and v) be a center for co-ordinations and collaborations with international organizations. The governing body of PST comprises 4 executive committees including the president, secretary-general, treasurer and registrar, and 5 ordinary members as representatives from different institutions. The committee is appointed from general election at the annual meeting, and has a term of 2 years.

The Current *Committee* of the Physiological Society of Thailand:

Associate Professor Upa Kukongviriyapan	President
Associate Professor Terdthai Tong-un	Secretary
Assistant Professor Roongtawan Supabphol	Treasurer
Assistant Professor Wattana Watanapa	Registrar
Associate Professor Vitoon Saengsisuwan	Member
Associate Professor Phronprom Yoysungnoen	Member
Associate Professor Thamolwan Suanarunsawat	Member
Assistant Professor Anusorn Lungkaphin	Member
Assistant Professor Pasakorn Watanatada	Member

The Advisory Board Committee of the Physiological Society of Thailand

Professor Chumpol Pholpramool
Professor Pawinee Piyachaturawa
Associate Professor Supatra Lohsiriwat
Associate Professor Prasong Siriviriyakul
Professor Duangporn Werawatganon

When and how PST joined FAOPS

In 1984, Professor Dr. Thirayudh Glinsukon and Professor Dr. Chumpol Pholpramool took the office of PST as the President and Secretary-General, respectively. They envisaged the benefits of exchanges of information and especially collaborations among physiologists in the region and decided to organize the first meeting of physiologists in Asian and Oceanic countries. It took the PST for almost 2 years in the preparation for hosting the international conference. This includes contacting and persuading leading physiologists to join the meeting. Perhaps, one of the keys to success of the meeting was the idea to set up an international organization for physiologists in the region. So, PST successfully organized the 1st Meeting of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies in Bangkok, Thailand during November 26-29, 1986. We may claim that the meeting was a grand success. It gave most participants a good and impressive memory of both scientific and social atmospheres. Beside several scientific programs taken part by many renowned physiologists such as Sir John Eccle, Prof. Masao Ito, Prof. Erwin Neher and many others, a business session was set up for the discussion on the formation of the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS) by representatives from physiology societies in the region. There was a consensus that the federation should be formed and PST took the lead in the foundation of FAOPS. In addition, Prof. Dr. Chumpol Pholpramool was appointed as a key person to set up FAOPS (see the “Foundation of FAOPS” for further details).

PST current activities

PST has always aimed to support teaching and research in physiology and related subjects among its members and related academic societies. We also have been a central point of contact, coordination, and exchange of knowledge in physiology with local and overseas educational institutions. So the PST current activities include:

- Annual meeting on Physiological and Biomedical Sciences which includes academic, cultural and unity supporting activities.
- Annual training and workshop on different hot topics of Physiological and Biomedical Sciences.
- Publication of the Journal of Physiological and Biomedical Sciences, online biannually.
- Publication of Newsletter, in trimester fashion, reporting local and international meeting activities as well as promotion of career and news from individual members.
- Facilitation for all medical schools in Thailand to join any international activities such as the annual Inter-Medical School Physiology Quiz at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Providing awards to graduate students and young scientists for their outstanding presentations at the PST annual meetings.
- Provision of funding, total or partial, for our members to join any international meetings especially as a speaker or representative.

- Encouraging an opportunity to host any international Physiological and Biomedical Sciences Congress.
- Supporting the website of PST, which contains information about the history of society, regulations, membership, organization, and its activities, as well as journal and newsletter.



45th Physiological Society of Thailand Annual Meeting
December 6-8, 2017, Khon Kaen, Thailand.



36th Physiology and Pathophysiology Annual Training and Workshop
May 21-23, 2018, Bangkok, Thailand.

Important achievements of PST

- Serving as a professional society for active physiologists from various educational institutions all over the country.
- Organizing the Annual Meeting of the PST since 1972. On a rotating basis, the Annual Meeting is hosted by the educational institutions from every region of the country. The meeting includes keynote sessions featuring national and international guest speakers, plenary and symposia sessions, oral and poster sessions. PST provides a number of awards for the best oral and poster presentations given by graduate students.
- Providing the Physiology and Pathophysiology Training Course starting from 1983 until present, with cooperation of the educational institutions in the country.

- Establishing and publishing an online peer-reviewed biannual journal. The journal officially names Journal of Physiological and Biomedical Sciences (<http://www.jpbs.org/index.php>).
- Publishing a Newsletter, in trimester fashion.
- Hosting international physiological congresses;
- **1st AOPS** Congress which was held with grand success in Bangkok during November 26-29, 1986. There were almost 300 participants from 17 countries, with many renowned physiologists including Sir John Eccle, Erwin Neher, Masao Ito, John Hubbard, and John Young to name a few.



A photograph of most invited speakers, local organizing committee and some participants taken after closing ceremony.

1st AOPS Congress, November 26-29, 1986, Bangkok, Thailand.

8th FAOPS Congress which was held with again great success in Bangkok during November 22-25, 2015. There were nearly 600 participants from 27 countries, with 3 Nobel laureates, interesting lectures and symposia, including nearly 400 oral and poster presentations.



8th FAOPS Congress, November 22-25, 2015, Bangkok, Thailand.

Contributions to physiology in this region

The PST encourages its institutional members in the country to organize an international conference in physiological and biomedical sciences, and invites physiologists from many countries, especially from the Southeast Asian Countries to participate in the conference. In addition, PST promotes its member to join any international activities relating to physiology. To strengthen the discipline of physiology in Thailand, the International Graduate Program in Physiology has been set up in many universities in Thailand. The study program also provides scholarships and research funding for physiology staff from neighboring countries.

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APPENDIX

FAOPS CONSTITUTION (Revised 2011)

FEDERATION OF THE ASIAN AND OCEANIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

ARTICLE I: Name and Seal

I (1). The Federation shall be known as **THE FEDERATION OF THE ASIAN AND OCEANIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES** and shall have an abbreviation as **FAOPS**.

I (2). The Federation shall have a seal which consists of the device of a circle with the letters FAOPS arranged inside a map showing only contours of Asia and Oceania in the center surrounded by the words “**FEDERATION OF THE ASIAN AND OCEANIAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES 1990**” arranged within the perimeter.

I (3). The legal seat of the Federation is at the Secretariat Office.

ARTICLE II: Purposes

The purposes of the Federation are exclusively scientific, educational, literary, and no other, and in furtherance of only those purposes, the particular business and objectives of said Federation shall be;

(a) to encourage the advancement of the physiological Sciences,

(b) to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of knowledge in the field of physiological sciences and related fields,

(c) to foster and encourage research in the field of physiological sciences in Asia and Oceania,

(d) to promote the Congress of the Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS Congress),

(e) to promote such other measures as will contribute to the development of physiological sciences in Asia and Oceania.

ARTICLE III: Composition of the Federation

III (1). The Federation shall be composed of member of organizations which in turn may be physiological societies or other societies of scientists in related fields. Groups of physiologists still unestablished as organization in Asian and Oceanic countries are also eligible for memberships provided that their applications are approved by the General Assembly.

III (2). The Federation shall have a General Assembly which is its deliberative body and shall be composed of a Council and delegates, which are representatives of member societies.

ARTICLE IV: Membership

IV (I). The Federation shall consist of the following members;

- regular members
- associate members

- supporting members
- honorary members

IV (2). Regular and associate members are physiological societies or other societies of related fields, and group of physiological scientists in Asian and Oceanic countries. Each regular member shall pay annual dues at a rate determined by every four years by the General Assembly upon recommendation by the Council.

Associate members shall pay a nominal due as determined by the Council. They may send observers without votes to the meeting of the General Assembly.

IV (3). Supporting members are commercial companies, foundations or other bodies who wish to contribute financially to the Federation.

Membership will be obtained by invitation from the President or the Secretary and upon recommendation of the Council. A supporting member shall pay an annual subscription to the Federation at the amount determined by the Council.

IV (4). Honorary members are individuals who have made outstanding contribution to physiological sciences and to the objectives and the work of the Federation. Upon recommendation of the Council an individual may be elected Honorary member by a two-third majority votes of the delegates to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE V: General Assembly

V (1). The membership of the General Assembly shall consist of delegates appointed by each regular member; the officers of the Federation and the other members of Council. In addition to discharging such duties as may be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Federation, the General Assembly shall act as an advisory body in matters pertaining to the general management of the Federation.

V (2). The number of Delegates representing a regular member shall be related to the number of physiologists represented by the regular member as set forth in the By-Laws. The number of physiologists claimed by a member is subject to review by the General Assembly.

V (3). The President and Secretary of the Federation shall be the Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the General Assembly.

V (4). There shall be regular meetings of the General Assembly at such times as the Congress of the Federation shall meet. In any session of the General Assembly, one third of the delegates shall constitute a quorum.

V (5). The term of a Delegate to the General Assembly shall be determined by the member society which he (she) represents and the term of each Delegate shall be considered continuing until a new Delegate is appointed by the member societies of the Federation. The appointment of a new Delegate should be reported to the Secretary at least two months in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly.

V (6). Decision in the following matters requires a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly:

- a) admission of members,

- b) expiration of membership,
- c) changing the Constitution or By-Laws,
- d) adopting a new Constitution or By-Laws,

V (7). Selection of the location for a FAOPS Congress shall be determined by majority vote of the General Assembly. This decision can be altered by Council only in case of an emergency occurring between meetings of the General Assembly or when there is evidence that the host society or country is unable to support the Congress.

ARTICLE VI: Council

VI (1). The Council, to be elected by the General Assembly, shall be composed of ~~twelve~~ thirteen (amended 25.09.2016) individuals, all of whom shall be members of societies representing regular members of the Federation. However, the first Council shall be nominated. Five of the eleven individuals shall be the officers of the Federation.

VI (2). With the exception of the officers, there shall be no more than one member of the Council from any one society. The elected Council members shall be elected as individuals and not as society or national representatives. Council members are not, therefore, entitled to nominate others to represent them or vote for them in their absence.

VI (3). As the legal representative of the Federation, the Council shall have, hold and administer all the property, funds, and affairs of the Federation. With the exception of the Secretary and Treasurer, the Council members shall take office immediately after the election.

VI (4). The term of office shall be for four years and no Council member may serve more than two consecutive terms, except that they may serve a third term if elected as an officer.

VI (5). The Council may recommend appropriate action in matters reserved under V(6) for final decision by the General Assembly.

VI (6). There shall be a regular meeting of the Council at the same time as the FAOPS Congress shall meet. Additional meetings, to be called special meetings, may be convened by the officers at any time. A special meeting must be called on written demand of the majority of the Council members.

VI (7). The Council shall fill any vacancies occurring on the Council between meetings of the General Assembly, and the individuals so appointed by the Council shall serve for the unexpired term of the individuals whose position they have filled. The individuals filling the vacancy may be elected to one additional term on the Council.

ARTICLE VII: Officers

VII (1). The officers of the Federation shall be a President, a Past-President, a First-and Second-Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary. These officers, except the Past-President and Second-Vice President, shall be elected by a majority vote of the General Assembly.

VII (2). The Past-President shall be the President whose term is expired and/or, by the rule, cannot be renewed. The term of the Past-President is four years.

VII (3). The Second-Vice President shall be the President, or the Chairman of the local organizing committee, of the host society for the next Congress.

VII (4). The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to the offices they hold and, in addition, any other duties as may be assigned by the General Assembly or Council.

VII (5). The First-Vice President shall fulfill the duties of the President should the President become unable to discharge them. Should the First-Vice President be unable to function as President, the Second-Vice President should fulfill these duties.

VII (6). The officers shall be elected for a term of four years, and shall not be eligible for more than two consecutive terms. An officer appointed to fill a vacancy occurring between meetings of the General Assembly shall hold office for the unexpired term and may be elected one more term.

VII (7). Consecutive service as an ordinary member of the Council and as an officer shall not exceed 12 years. When either a Treasurer and/or Secretary are elected by the General Assembly, their predecessors shall continue in office until 31 December next after the election, unless the General Assembly shall decide otherwise.

Amendment (25.9.2016)

President upon completing his/her term could be appointment as the Past president by agreement at the General Assembly even if his/her term in the council has exceeded the maximum 12 years.

ARTICLE VIII: Commissions

Council shall recommend the establishment of Commissions dealing with specific aspects of physiological sciences, subject to the approval of the General Assembly. The duties of such commissions shall be as set forth in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IX: Other Associations

The Federation shall endeavour to be closely associated with the International Union of Physiological Sciences.

ARTICLE X: Finances

X (1). Each regular member shall pay annual dues to the Federation at a rate determined every four years by the General Assembly upon recommendation by Council.

X (2). Any constituent member which fails to pay annual dues for two consecutive years shall be warned by the Treasurer and its delegates shall by that fact be thereupon deprived of the right to vote. Any constituent member whose subscription is in arrears for three years shall be reported by the Treasurer to the next meeting of Council, and the termination of the membership shall be considered by the Council.

X (3). In the event a member should resign or cancel its membership, or be requested on the vote of the General Assembly to resign, or its membership is terminated by article X(2), such funds received from that member as are allocable to the current or former years shall be retained by the Federation.

X (4). The financial year of the Federation shall be from January 1 to December 31 inclusive. All memberships shall be renewable and dues payable as of January 1. All new members shall be liable for their dues for the ensuing year on the first day of January after their election.

X (5). If necessary, the Federation may provide a partial financial support as seed money to promote the organization of its Congress. This decision shall be made by the Council.

X (6). In event of dissolution or termination of the Federation, title to and possession of all the property of the Federation shall pass forthwith to such organization dedicated to similar purposes and the General Assembly of the Federation shall deem best qualified to carry on the functions of the Federation.

ARTICLE XI: Dissolution

The Federation shall be dissolved by the General Assembly. The decision of which requires a two-thirds majority of the quorum constituting two-thirds of the regular members.

ARTICLE XII:

The above constitution shall become effective with the formation of the Federation at the Second Congress of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies in November 1990.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I: Elections

I (1). A Nominating Committee, which consists of not less than 5 members, shall be appointed by Council not less than 6 months in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly.

I (2). The Nominating Committee shall propose a list of candidates, one for each position on Council (including officers), having ensured that each nominee is willing to serve. This list should be distributed to every member of the General Assembly at least 2 months in advance of the meeting.

I (3). The names of additional candidates shall be added to the list if their nomination is approved by a majority vote of the Delegates present at the General Assembly.

ARTICLE II: Meetings

II (1). At least two months in advance of a meeting of the General Assembly or the Council, the Secretary shall notify society members of the Federation or the individual members of the Council, of the date and place of such a meeting, and such notice shall further set forth a proposed agenda of the meeting.

II (2). Delegates not appointed at least one month in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly must be approved by majority vote of the General Assembly before they are entitled to vote.

II (3). Unless specifically provided otherwise in the Statutes, one-third of delegates at the General Assembly, of the Council, and of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum, and the decision made by these bodies shall be by simple majority of the members present and entitled to vote. In case of a tie vote, there will be a second vote. The Chairman of the meeting shall have a vote, and a further (casting) vote when there is a second tie.

ARTICLE III: Number of Delegates

The number of Delegates to the General Assembly shall be determined by the following rules

:

- for up to 100 physiologists 1 delegate
- for 101-300 physiologists 2 delegates
- for 301-600 physiologists 3 delegates
- for 601-1000 physiologists 4 delegates
- for 1001 or more physiologists 5 delegates

ARTICLE IV: Commissions

IV (1). The Council shall appoint a chairman of each commission to serve for four years, renewable. The Chairman shall, in turn, select members of the commission with adequate international representation subject to the approval of Council. Such commissions shall assist the Organizing Committee of a Congress in the generation of the Congress program and shall fulfill the aims and objectives of Commissions as defined by the Council.

IV (2). The Federation shall provide initial organizational expenses and sustaining fundings. The funds in possession of such commission shall be the property of the Federation and shall be accounted for annually.

ARTICLE V: Finances

V (1). When the Federation provides a partial financial support to its Congress, a return of the seed money from the organizer is required provided that a surplus is made.

V (2). The Federation shall receive 5 per cent of the registration fee of its Congress from the organizer.

ARTICLE VI: Admission of Members

VI (1). A qualified candidate for membership shall submit a letter of intent to the Secretary, who in turn recommends to the Council for admission.

VI (2). Admission of all categories of members by the Council shall be reported to the General Assembly at its regular meeting.

ARTICLE VII: Expiration of Memberships

VII (1). Memberships shall be terminated by;

1. a) failures to pay annual dues for three consecutive years, except the Council recommend otherwise;
2. b) a letter of resignation by the member submitted to the Secretary.

VII (2). Termination of all categories of membership shall be recommended by the Council to the General Assembly for approval.

LISTS OF MEMBERSHIP

Regular Members

1. The Australian Physiological Society (AuPS)
2. The Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences (CAPS)
3. The Federation of Indian Physiological Societies (FIPS)
4. The Iranian Physiology and Pharmacology Society (IPPS)

5. The Israel Society of Physiology and Pharmacology (ISPP)
6. The Japanese Physiological Society (JPS)
7. The Korean Physiological Society (KPS)
8. The Malaysian Society of Pharmacology and Physiology (MSPP)
9. The Physiological Society located in Taipei, China (PSC)
10. The Physiological Society of New Zealand (PSNZ)
11. The Physiological Society of Thailand (PST)
12. The Physiology Association of United Arab Emirate (PUAE)

Associate Members

13. The Indonesian Physiological Society (IPS)
14. The Physiology & Biochemistry Subsection Myanmar Medical Association (PBMMA)
15. The Physiological Society of Pakistan (PSP)
16. The Physiological Society of the Philippines (PSPh)
17. The Physiology Society of Sri Lanka (PSSL)
18. The Physiological Society of Vietnam (PSV)

History of the Foundation of FAOPS

The initiative idea to formulate an international organization of physiologists in Asia and Pacific was originated by Profs. Thirayudh Glinsukon and Chumpol Pholpramool, who were then the President and Secretary General of the Physiological Society of Thailand, respectively, when the Thai society organized the 11st Congress of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (AOPS) in Bangkok in November 1986. A consensus was reached by delegates from 11 national societies to join in an international body to be known as Federation of the Asian and Oceanian Physiological Societies (FAOPS), and Prof. Pholpramool was requested to prepare the draft of the Constitution and By-laws, which was later accepted at the time of IUPS Congress in Helsinki in 1989. At this meeting a nominating committee comprising Profs. M. Ito, B.K. Anand, J.I. Hubbard, M.T. Lin, E-Up Chae and C. Pholpramool was appointed to propose candidates for council members.

The third meeting of the delegates was held at the time of the 2nd AOPS Congress in New Delhi in November 1990 when the present Constitution and By-Laws and the first Council were approved. FAOPS is, therefore, officially functioning as of November 1990.

List of the first FAOPS Council

Officers:

- President M. Ito (Japan)
- First-Vice President S.K. Manchanda (India)
- Second-Vice President X.L. Yang (China)
- Treasurer C.Y. Chai (Taipei, China)
- Secretary C. Pholpramool (Thailand)

Members:

- J.I. Hubbard (New Zealand)
- W.G. Kim (Korea)
- F. Motamedi (Iran)
- R. Rahamimoff (Israel)
- H.J. Singh (Malaysia)
- J.A. Young (Australia)

