



AAI

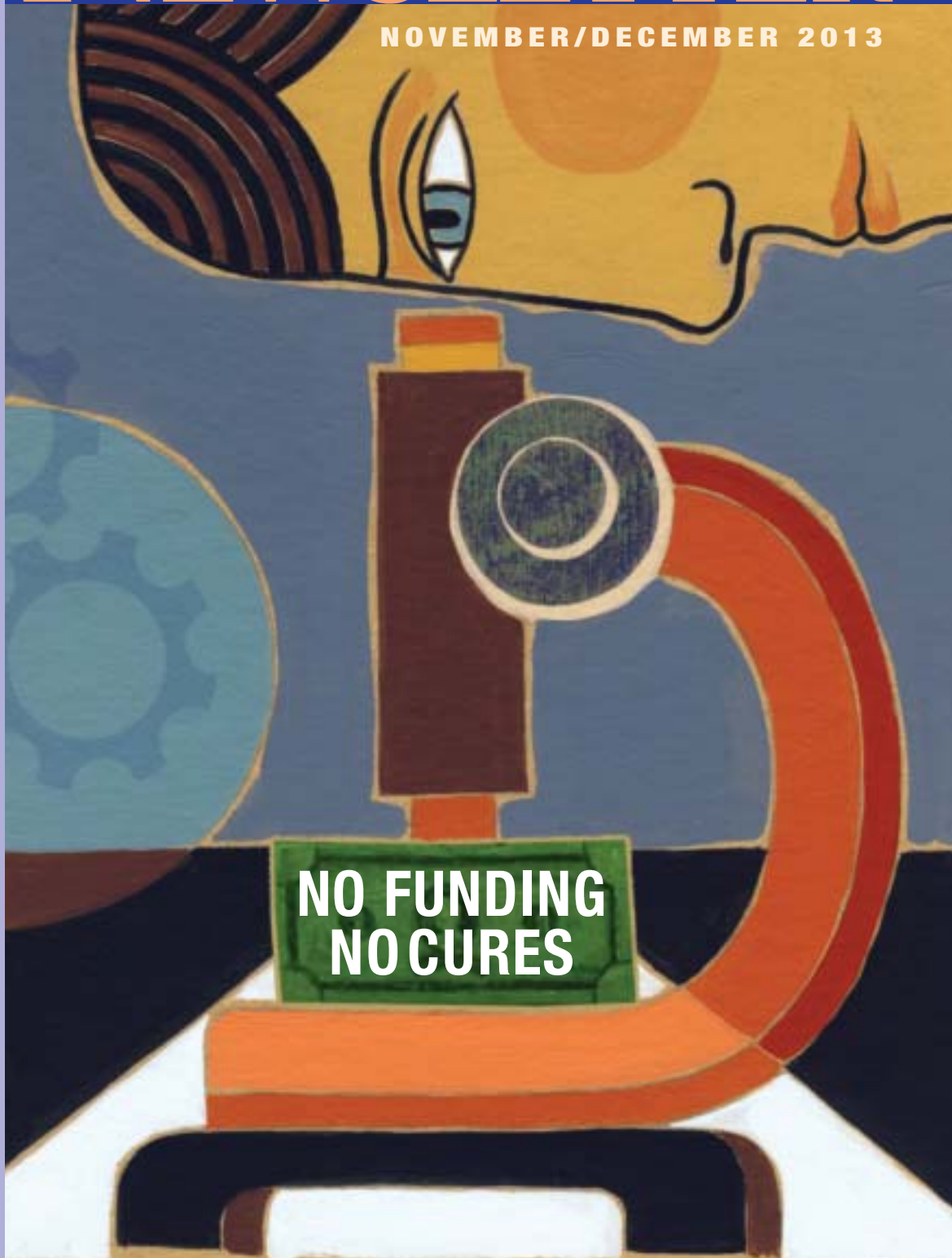
The American Association of Immunologists

NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2013

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**NO FUNDING
NO CURES**

New! Tiered Benefit for 2014 Trainee Abstract Awards Will Reward Longer-Term Members

Since 2008, AAI has offered Trainee Abstract Awards to trainee members whose abstracts are selected for oral presentation at the AAI annual meeting. This award consists of a \$500 reimbursement of expenses incurred in attending the meeting and recognition in AAI published announcements. For IMMUNOLOGY 2014™, AAI offers the Trainee Abstract Award as a tiered award that will provide a higher reimbursement amount for members with multiple consecutive years of membership. New trainee members for 2014 will be eligible for up to \$500 in travel reimbursement; trainee members in good standing for 2013 and 2014 will receive up to \$625 in travel reimbursement; and trainee members in good standing for 2012, 2013, and 2014 will receive up to \$750 in travel reimbursement.

“The Trainee Abstract Awards highlight exciting science being presented by trainees at the AAI annual meeting. The opportunity to present one’s work at the AAI meeting is an important career milestone and we are pleased to offer this additional level of support to our most loyal members,” said Mary Litzinger, AAI manager of educational and career development programs. “AAI has long supported trainees with travel awards not only for the AAI annual meeting but also for other immunology conferences, awarding more than 500 in 2013. We expect to offer a similar number in 2014.”

For more information about this award and other travel awards offered in conjunction with IMMUNOLOGY 2014™, visit www.aai.org/Awards/Travel.



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Make Plans Now for the World's Leading
Annual All-Immunology Meeting

IMMUNOLOGY 2014™

AAI Annual Meeting
May 2–6, 2014 | Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



Abstract Submission Deadline: January 9, 2014



The American Association of Immunologists

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Scientists Grapple with Fallout from Government Shutdown

NIH Revises Plan for Rescheduling Peer-Review Meetings

On October 16, members of Congress finally agreed on legislation to reopen the federal government and suspend the federal debt ceiling. The bill was approved by the Senate (by a vote of 81 to 18) and the House (by a vote of 285 to 144) before being signed into law by the president.

The federal government now has funding, enabling it to operate fully through January 15, 2014. During this period, agencies are funded at the fiscal year (FY) 2013 post-sequestration level, a decrease of ~\$61 billion or ~5.84 percent from the pre-sequestration FY 2013 level, leaving the National Institutes of Health (NIH) with a budget of ~\$29 billion.

As part of the agreement, the House and Senate created a conference committee to hash out the differences between their FY 2014 budget plans. The Senate appointed all 22 members of the Senate Budget Committee, including Chairwoman Patty Murray (D-WA) and Ranking Member Jeff Sessions (R-AL). The House appointed seven conferees, including House Budget Committee Chairman Paul Ryan (R-WI, 1st) and Ranking Member Chris Van Hollen (D-MD, 8th). The conference committee is instructed to reach a budget agreement by December 13, 2013. One of the many budgetary topics being considered is the future of sequestration, which cut ~\$1.6 billion from the NIH budget in FY 2013 and may further cut the agency's budget if its spending levels remain in effect.

The new law also suspends the federal debt ceiling through February 7, 2014, allowing the country to meet all of its current fiscal obligations; provides back pay for all federal employees who were furloughed during the shutdown; and modifies the Affordable Care Act to help ensure that those who apply for subsidies under the new health care law actually meet the eligibility requirements.

NIH employees returned to work on October 17, and NIH leaders quickly developed and released a plan on the resumption of extramural activities the following day. Among other things, NIH announced that peer-review meetings that were supposed to take place during the shutdown would be postponed until the February/March review cycle and reassigned to the May council round. However, after hearing

significant concerns about this approach from the biomedical research community, including those voiced by AAI President Marc Jenkins in an October 22 letter to NIH Director Francis Collins and Center for Scientific Review Director Richard Nakamura (to view the letter, please visit aai.org > public affairs > letters and comments), NIH re-evaluated its plan and decided to reschedule canceled peer-review meetings "so that as many applications as possible are able to be considered at January 2014 Council meetings."

Although NIH programs and activities have resumed, the government shutdown took a significant toll on the scientific community. A recent article in *Politico*, entitled "Shutdown's science fallout could last for years," by Darren Samuelsohn (www.politico.com/story/2013/10/shutdowns-science-fallout-could-last-for-years-98427.html), describes some of the major effects of the shutdown, including the following: "Thinking more of the big picture, there's also the little matter of keeping the best and brightest researchers working in, and for, the United States or seeing them flee to the private sector. It's a realistic expectation after nearly three years of stop-and-go budget battles resulting in sequestration and now the cruel reality of laboratories ordered to keep the lights out."

AAI Recognizes 2013 Public Service Award Honorees

AAI recently named Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL) and Representative Rosa DeLauro (D-CT, 3rd) as recipients of the 2013 AAI Public Service Award (PSA). AAI also presented the AAI Public Service Staff Recognition Award to Howard Garrison, Ph.D., deputy director of FASEB and the director of the FASEB Office of Public Affairs.

At an awards ceremony in Washington, D.C., presided over by AAI President Marc Jenkins and AAI Committee on Public Affairs Chair Elizabeth Kovacs, Jenkins presented Representative DeLauro with her award. Senator Durbin, who was unable to attend the ceremony, will be presented his award at a later date.

In her opening remarks, Kovacs noted that the AAI Public Service Award recognizes individuals who have contributed exceptionally in the public arena to advancing biomedical research and addressing the needs of research scientists. Both legislators were honored for working tirelessly to ensure that the advancement of biomedical research and support for

FOCUS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS *(continued)*

the National Institutes of Health (NIH) remain national priorities.

In presenting the PSA to Representative DeLauro, Jenkins commended her zealous personal commitment to supporting government funding for biomedical research. “As a 26-year survivor of ovarian cancer, Representative Rosa DeLauro knows well the benefits of medical research, and speaks with passion about her personal journey back to health. She knows that biomedical research saves lives. And she knows that advances in biomedical research take time and patience, and require a vast enterprise which involves, among others, researchers, clinicians, academic institutions, and another indispensable partner: the NIH.”

Following receipt of her award, Representative DeLauro stirred the attendees with an impassioned speech explaining why she believes the government should continue to support and increase funding for biomedical research, citing life-saving therapies that research has yielded and drawing attention to the many patients who remain without treatment options or cures. She expressed her dismay over the government shutdown, noting that it delayed scientific progress in both basic and clinical research.

Founded in 1994 to honor “individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the advocacy and support of basic biomedical and immunologic research,” the award has been presented in past years to such prominent individuals as Senators Tom Harkin and Orrin Hatch; Representatives John Porter and Nancy Pelosi; journalists Sam Donaldson and Mort Kondracke; NIH leaders (and AAI members) Drs. Anthony Fauci and Richard Hodes, and the late Senators Arlen Specter and Ted Kennedy.

The AAI Public Service Staff Recognition Award presented to Howard Garrison recognizes “the important contributions of those who work ‘behind the scenes’ but who play crucial roles in advancing biomedical research.” In presenting the award, Jenkins lauded Garrison’s efforts to increase funding for biomedical research and improve training experiences for young scientists. “Under Howard’s direction, FASEB has successfully advocated for increased funding for research at the NIH, NSF, USDA, and many other federal agencies. He has worked diligently to help improve compensation and training for graduate students and postdocs. He has taken on bread and butter issues like administrative burden, scientific peer review, and animal research, as well as controversial issues like

stem cell research and indirect cost rates, all with an advocate’s zeal and a pragmatist’s understanding.”

Garrison is only the fourth recipient of the AAI Public Service Staff Recognition Award since the award’s inception in 2004.



Rep. DeLauro receiving the 2013 AAI Public Service Award from AAI President Marc Jenkins



FASEB Deputy Director and Director of the FASEB Office of Public Affairs Howard Garrison accepting the 2013 AAI Public Service Staff Recognition Award

AAI AWARDS

*Recognizing Scientists of Distinction
in Every Career Stage*



THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF IMMUNOLOGISTS

In 2014 AAI anticipates honoring the research achievements and professional promise of over **850** scientists through career awards and travel grants.

AAI members are eligible for the Association's career awards, which are among the leading professional honors presented annually to immunologists. Members also enjoy the opportunity to nominate a worthy colleague for recognition.

AAI invites applications from members for travel awards and grants for IMMUNOLOGY 2014™, May 2–6, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Apply for a travel award in support of your own work!

In its commitment to the cultivation of career opportunities for promising young scientists, AAI also provides travel support for talented scientists-in-training at the AAI summer immunology courses and sponsors over 100 awards at selected immunology conferences throughout the United States.



Let AAI Help You Advance Your Career!

To join AAI, visit www.aai.org/Membership.

To view AAI individual awards, visit www.aai.org/Awards.

IMMUNOLOGY 2014™



The American Association of Immunologists
AAI Annual Meeting | May 2–6, 2014 | Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



Call for 2014 Award Applications Deadline: January 9, 2014

Applications are invited for the following AAI Travel Awards and Grants, which annually foster the promise and professional development of early- and mid-career investigators, including underrepresented minority scientists and trainees.

Lefrançois-BioLegend Memorial Award **NEW!**

Established to honor the memory of AAI member Dr. Leo Lefrançois, this award is intended to advance the career of a trainee who attends the AAI annual meeting and presents an outstanding abstract specifically in the area of mucosal immunology. The award recipient will receive a \$1,000 cash award and a certificate during an awards presentation program at the AAI annual meeting. *This award is generously supported through a grant from BioLegend and donations from friends and colleagues of Dr. Lefrançois.*

AAI Trainee Poster Awards

These awards provide up to \$300 travel reimbursement to AAI trainee members (students and postdoctoral fellows) whose first-author abstracts submitted to the AAI annual meeting are selected for poster sessions only and found to be exceptional by the AAI Abstract Programming Chairs. Selection is based on the originality and significance of the research being presented.

Pfizer-Showell Travel Award

This award recognizes the professional promise of an early career investigator (assistant professor or equivalent) by assisting the award recipient with travel to the AAI annual meeting. Selection is based on career progress and submission of an outstanding abstract selected for oral presentation in a block symposium at the meeting. The award recipient will be recognized and presented with a certificate at an awards presentation program at the AAI annual meeting. Support of up to \$1,500 will be provided for meeting registration and travel. *This award is supported through an endowment from Henry J. Showell and Pfizer, Inc.*

AAI-Life Technologies Trainee Achievement Awards

These awards recognize up to six promising trainees in the field of immunology. Selection is based on career promise and presentation of an outstanding first-author abstract selected for oral presentation in a block symposium. Awardees will receive a \$1,000 cash prize and reimbursement for meeting expenses. *This award is generously supported through a grant from Life Technologies Corporation.*

AAI Early Career Faculty Travel Grants

These grants assist young investigators (assistant professor or equivalent) in attending the AAI annual meeting. Recipients will be reimbursed up to \$1,250 for registration and travel expenses.

Chambers-eBioscience Memorial Award

Established to honor the memory of AAI member Dr. Cynthia Chambers, this award is intended to advance the career of an early career scientist who attends the AAI annual meeting and presents an outstanding abstract specifically in the area of cancer biology. The award recipient will receive a \$1,000 cash award and a certificate during an awards presentation program at the AAI annual meeting. *This award is generously supported through a grant from eBioscience, an Affymetrix Company.*

Lustgarten-eBioscience Memorial Award

Established to honor the memory of AAI member Dr. Joseph Lustgarten, this award is intended to advance the career of a mid-career scientist who attends the AAI annual meeting and presents an outstanding abstract specifically in the area of immune regulation. The award recipient will receive up to \$1,250 travel reimbursement and a certificate during an awards presentation program at the AAI annual meeting. *This award is generously supported through a grant from eBioscience, an Affymetrix Company.*

AAI Minority Scientist Travel Awards

These awards provide travel support to eligible AAI members to attend the AAI annual meeting. Two types of awards are available (trainee, junior faculty), providing support of up to \$1,850 for registration and meeting-related travel expenses. *This award is generously supported through the FASEB Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) program and a grant from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS), NIH.*

AAI Trainee Abstract Awards

These awards provide up to \$500–750 travel reimbursement to AAI trainee members (students and postdoctoral fellows) whose first-author abstracts submitted to the AAI annual meeting are selected for presentation in block symposia.

AAI Undergraduate Faculty Travel Grants

These grants assist undergraduate faculty in attending the AAI annual meeting. Each grant will also support travel costs for an undergraduate student of the recipient's selection. A grant of up to \$1,250 is awarded to the undergraduate faculty member, and a grant of up to \$1,000 is awarded to the selected undergraduate student (registration for an undergraduate student is complimentary).

AAI Laboratory Travel Grants

These grants assist mid-career investigators in attending the AAI annual meeting. Applicants must hold an appointment of associate professor or equivalent, have limited support for travel (total funding not to exceed \$300,000 per year), and be a first or last author on one or more abstracts submitted to the annual meeting. Each grant will provide two travel awards of up to \$1,250 each: one to the PI or laboratory director and another to a member of his or her lab, chosen by the PI or laboratory director. Recipients will be reimbursed for registration and travel expenses.

For complete AAI Travel Award and Grant application details, visit www.AAI.org/Awards.

*The 2014 AAI Awards
will be presented in conjunction with*

IMMUNOLOGY 2014™

May 2–6, 2014 • Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

**Questions? Contact AAI at 301-634-7178
or awards@aai.org**

AAI Council Welcomes New Councillor JoAnne Flynn



JoAnne L. Flynn

JoAnne L. Flynn, Ph.D., AAI '96, became the newest member of the AAI Council following the AAI election earlier this year. Her seven-year term began on July 1.

Flynn is a professor in the Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics at the University of Pittsburgh (Pitt) School of Medicine. She is a leader in the study of the immunology and pathogenesis of tuberculosis, a disease that kills ~2 million people per year, and with which it is estimated that one third of the world's population is latently infected. Her laboratory investigates the immune responses required for protection against the causative agent of disease, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and the effects of these responses on both the host and the bacterium. Flynn particularly focuses on cytokine production, macrophage activation, and CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell subsets that are important in tuberculosis, with a goal of defining immune mechanisms that protect against or exacerbate disease, as well as the mechanisms that maintain latent infection. Beyond basic immunologic studies, the lab participates in projects involving mathematical modeling of the immune response to *M. tuberculosis* and also has vaccine and drug studies ongoing. In addition to furthering our understanding of host:pathogen interactions in tuberculosis, this work may lead to improved vaccines and/or immunotherapeutic strategies to combat this dangerous infection.

Flynn is a past member of the AAI Nominating Committee (multiple terms) and AAI Publications Committee and has served, in connection with the AAI annual meeting, as a major symposium chair and speaker (multiple occasions), abstract programming chair, committee session speaker, and careers roundtable discussion leader. She has served as an associate and a section editor for *The Journal of Immunology (The JI)* and also as faculty for the AAI Introductory and Advanced Immunology Summer Courses.

Flynn has served on a variety of scientific and award review panels, including for the National Institutes of Health (NIH; multiple study sections), American Heart

Association (as study section chair), Howard Hughes Medical Institute International Program in Infectious Diseases, Burroughs Wellcome Fund, American Society for Microbiology (including immunology division chair), and Aeras Foundation. Her additional career appointments and honors include: organizer and host, International Union of Immunological Societies-sponsored Gender Inequality in Immunology Workshop, 8th Federation of African Immunology Societies Meeting; discussion facilitator, "Responsible Conduct of Research for Emerging Investigators: Becoming a More Effective Research Mentor" session, Pitt Office of Academic Career Development; co-organizer, Keystone symposia (multiple); career advisor, Pitt's Medical Scientist Training Program; NIH T32 director (immunology of infectious diseases); Visiting Speaker Fellowship, Australian Society of Immunology; division speaker (mycobacteria), American Society of Microbiology; Kleinerman Lecture in Pulmonary Pathobiology Award, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine; Rackham Distinguished Faculty Lecturer, University of Michigan School of Medicine; Senior Scholar Award, Ellison Medical Foundation; Career Investigator Award, American Lung Association; Visiting Scholar, West Virginia University School of Medicine; Junior Faculty Award, American Cancer Society; and career development series organizer, Obama International Baccalaureate High School (Pittsburgh). Flynn serves as an editor for *Infection and Immunity* and is a section editor and past associate editor for *PLoS Pathogen*.

A Eureka, California, native and biochemistry graduate (with honors) of the University of California, Davis, Flynn received her Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, where she trained in the Department of Microbiology and Immunology with advisor Dennis Ohman. She undertook postdoctoral training as an American Cancer Society postdoctoral fellow at the Research Institute of Scripps Clinic (advisor: Magdalene So) and as a Howard Hughes Medical Institute research associate at Albert Einstein College of Medicine (advisor: Barry Bloom). In 1994, she was appointed an assistant professor at Pitt and member of the university's Cancer Institute; she became an associate professor in 2000 and a full professor in 2006. Her additional Pitt appointments include those as member, Center for Vaccine Research; associate professor (secondary appointment), School of Medicine; member and past director, Molecular Virology and Microbiology Graduate Program; and member, Immunology Graduate Program.

JoAnne L. Flynn's 2013 AAI Candidate's Statement

In her candidate's statement for the AAI election earlier this year (reprinted below), JoAnne Flynn cited the unique and crucial role of AAI in helping scientists effectively navigate the swift and ever-shifting current of opportunities, challenges, and pressures that define career success for the independent investigator of today and tomorrow.

Immunology touches all areas of medicine and health, as is becoming more obvious every year. It is an exciting and rapidly changing field, with the potential to make breakthroughs in basic as well as translational science, and has a substantial intersection with many other disciplines. It is important for us, as immunologists, to foster an understanding of our field, recruit young scientists, and educate the general public and younger generations about the many contributions of immunology, from vaccines to treatment for autoimmune disorders to cancer successes. The world of immunology is wide open and never has the science been so exciting and so far-reaching. The best is yet to come, but we must be prepared to take on the many challenges that we face.

It is a true honor to be nominated to stand for election to AAI Council, and to have the opportunity to represent the members of AAI as we face the challenges ahead. I have been a member of AAI for 16 years and consider AAI to be an outstanding organization in terms of contributions to the field of immunology and science in general. I have served AAI as an associate editor and a section editor for *The Journal of Immunology (The JI)*, and for several years as a Block Symposium chair for the annual meeting. I was elected to the Publications Committee, which provided great insights into the workings of the journal, a vital publication in immunology. I recently served for two years on the Nominating Committee. I have also taught in the Introductory Immunology course, and will teach in the Advanced Immunology course this year.

My goal, should I be elected to Council, is to represent the interests of all members of AAI, but particularly the younger generation. The challenges faced by young scientists are unlike those at any other time in recent history. Science is moving at an incredible pace, and keeping up is a full-time job. Universities and colleges have high expectations for their faculty, while placing increased demands on their time in terms of teaching, mentoring, and research. Industry is also facing financial challenges for scientists doing research. Even publishing, which is so important for a successful career, can be difficult. The historically low funding levels at the NIH and other agencies prevent novel ideas and important work from going forward, and contribute to the difficulties faced by scientists as they make the transition from post-doc to principal investigator, and then to established scientist. Young scientists, especially in the early years of their independent careers, need knowledge and tools to navigate the system and succeed. My goal is to enhance the efforts of AAI to reach young scientists (early and mid-career) and help them become the next generation of established immunologists. I serve as an editor at

two journals currently, and have served on numerous NIH and foundation study sections. These and my own experiences in the publishing and funding arenas have highlighted the joys and difficulties of starting and maintaining a productive and satisfying career. This background will serve me well as a member of AAI Council.

AAI has excellent programs in place to help scientists succeed at all career levels. The Committee on Public Affairs does an outstanding job on Capitol Hill, helping legislators to understand what scientists do and why funding of science agencies makes such an important difference. The AAI annual meeting provides several forums for guiding post-docs and early-career scientists through the sometimes confusing world of publishing, reviewing, grant-writing, and networking. I participated in some of these programs, and they were quite successful (based on the feedback from the audience). I believe that one of the most effective tools for success among scientists is networking. AAI, as an organization committed to immunology, has the potential to encourage networking among its members. I would also like to promote mentoring as a major player in the success of young (and more advanced) scientists. Access to a good mentor can make all the difference in the world, and I would like to help AAI develop a mentoring program among its members, to help young immunologists go on to become successful established immunologists. This will also encourage more young scientists to become part of the AAI family, and guarantee the continued success of this organization. I have extensive experience with young scientists, not only in my own lab, but also as director of the Graduate Program in Molecular Virology and Microbiology for five years, and a T32 director (Immunology of Infectious Disease) for the past seven years. As I participate in seminars and meet with graduate students and post-docs around the country, I have found that many feel discouraged about their prospects for an academic or industry position. Understanding the frustrations of our young scientists, and finding ways to guide and encourage them in their scientific journey is vital to the future of immunology. Finally, bringing more international members into the AAI fold is also very important, as immunology is a world-wide discipline, and international members have so much to offer.

My commitment to AAI is unwavering, and should I be elected to Council, I will commit to representing the members of AAI, to working with the committees to develop new programs, to supporting and promoting *The JI*, and to educating the public and our legislators about the contributions of immunology and importance of funding in moving forward to address problems that directly affect human health.

Members in the News

Ruslan Medzhitov is Inaugural Else Kröner-Fresenius Award Recipient

Ruslan M. Medzhitov, Ph.D., AAI '00, was named earlier this year the first recipient of the lucrative Else Kröner-Fresenius Award, established to reward and support the most innovative work by an immunology researcher whose proposed future work has the highest promise for impacting clinical immunology.

The award, presented by the German foundation Else Kröner-Fresenius-Stiftung (EKFS), recognizes Medzhitov's outstanding contributions to understanding the molecular mechanisms underlying innate immunity and his creative proposal for harnessing his research to advance innovative intervention measures for infectious and inflammatory diseases. The award confers a prize of 4 million (\$5.1 million), including 500,000 to be used at the recipient's discretion and the remainder to be devoted to the recipient's future research.

Medzhitov, who is the David W. Wallace Professor of Immunobiology and Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) Investigator at Yale School of Medicine, is known for his pioneering research in innate immunity, including an early pivotal role in establishing the field of Toll-like receptors (TLRs). This early involvement has developed into a broad research program investigating the roles of TLRs and the innate immune system in myriad physiological processes. Medzhitov's lab studies interactions between the host and both pathogenic and commensal organisms and how these interactions are modulated to ensure optimal protection from infection while minimizing inflammatory pathology and, additionally, controlling intestinal epithelial homeostasis. His group also explores the regulation of inflammatory responses and the effects of chronic inflammation on processes, including tumor growth, aging, and metabolic homeostasis. Addressing how the innate and adaptive immune systems interact, Medzhitov investigates mechanisms of peripheral tolerance and allergen-induced immune responses. Finally, his lab works to better understand macrophage biology, particularly the mechanisms of inducible gene expression in these cells.

Medzhitov was the 2006 recipient of the AAI-BD Biosciences Investigator Award and has been a major symposium speaker on multiple occasions at the AAI annual meeting. He is a past member of the AAI Program Committee and has served as an instructor at the AAI Advanced Course in Immunology.

Medzhitov's additional professional honors and appointments include: member, National Academy of Sciences; member, Yale Cancer Center; co-recipient of the Shaw Prize in Life Science and Medicine; Lewis S. Rosenstiel



Ruslan M. Medzhitov

Award for Distinguished Work in Basic Medical Science; Emil von Behring Prize, Philipps University, Marburg; honorary doctoral degree, University of Munich; William B. Coley Award for Distinguished Research in Basic and Tumor Immunology, Cancer Research Institute; Ellison Medical Foundation Senior Scholar Award in Global Infectious Disease; Searle Scholar Award; Blavatnik Award for Young Scientists, New York Academy of Sciences; Howard Taylor Ricketts Award, University of Chicago; and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/Third World Academy of Science (the academy of sciences for the developing world) Fellowship.

Medzhitov has held editorial board appointments for *Cell*, *Current Opinion in Immunology*, *Cell Host and Microbe*, *International Immunology*, and *Journal of Experimental Medicine (JEM)* and served as a manuscript reviewer for *Cell*, *Nature*, *Science*, *Nature Medicine*, *Nature Immunology*, *Immunity*, *Molecular Cell*, *Cell Metabolism*, *Cancer Cell*, *PNAS*, *Genes and Development*, *Current Biology*, *PLOS Biology*, *JEM*, and *Journal of Clinical Investigation*. He has served as an advisory panel appointee or reviewer for organizations, including RIKEN Research Center for Allergy and Immunology, Cancer Research UK London Research Institute, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, VaxInnate Corporation, Lycera Corporation, Catabasis Pharmaceuticals, National Institutes of Health, Wellcome Trust, and other European funding agencies.

A native of Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and a biology graduate of Tashkent State University, Medzhitov received his Ph.D. in biochemistry from Moscow State University. Medzhitov emigrated from Russia in 1993 to train as a UNESCO fellow in the Russell Doolittle lab at the University of California, San Diego. The following year, he joined the Charles Janeway lab at Yale as a postdoctoral fellow. In 1999, he was appointed to the Yale School of Medicine faculty as an assistant professor and has been a full professor since 2003. He has been an HHMI investigator since 2000.

The inaugural, immunology-themed presentation of the Else Kröner-Fresenius Award was timed to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the death of EKFS Founder Else Kröner. The selection process was carried out in close cooperation between the foundation and the International Union of Immunological Societies (IUIS), which represents over 65 immunological societies around the world. This year's selection committee, comprised of internationally eminent researchers, was chaired by IUIS President Stefan H. E. Kaufmann. Going forward, the foundation expects to grant the award every four years in a different discipline of medical research.

Randy Brutkiewicz Named Associate Dean for Graduate Studies

Randy R. Brutkiewicz, Ph.D., AAI '89, has been appointed associate dean for graduate studies at the Indiana University School of Medicine (IUSM).

Brutkiewicz is a professor of microbiology and immunology at IUSM, where he also directs the school's NIH Bridges to the Doctorate Program. In his new role as associate dean, he oversees the division that administers the School of Medicine's research-based doctoral degree programs, the basic and applied science master's degree program, the NIH-designated Medical Scientist (combined M.D./Ph.D.) Training Program, the Physician Scholars Program, and graduate certificates programs. The division also provides support to graduate students, academic programs and departments, as well as services for postdoctoral fellows at the school and its associated hospitals and institutions.

Brutkiewicz's research explores immune evasion by viruses and tumors, as well as the regulation of antigen presentation by various signal transduction pathways, in both innate and adaptive immune responses. His laboratory focuses on the CD1d molecule, which presents lipid antigens to NKT cells. Members of his lab have found that antigen presentation by CD1d can be reciprocally regulated by two different mitogen-activated protein kinases and that both CD1d- and MHC class II-mediated antigen presentation are controlled by the protein kinase C pathway. Brutkiewicz also investigates the pro- and antitumor properties of NKT cells and mechanisms by which some tumors can evade this arm of the host's innate antitumor defenses. The understanding of NKT cell biology gained through this research will inform the future development of antiviral vaccines and therapeutic targeting of lymphoma and leukemia.

Brutkiewicz is a member of the AAI Publications Committee and a past associate and section editor for *The Journal of Immunology*. He served as a member and later as chair of the AAI Minority Affairs Committee, receiving an AAI Distinguished Service Award in 2010 for his leadership. In 2004, he was the AAI Minority Affairs Guest Lecturer at the AAI annual meeting, and he has served as a block symposium chair at the AAI meeting and received an AAI Travel Award to the 11th International Congress of Immunology.



Randy R. Brutkiewicz

Brutkiewicz has served on numerous study sections and review panels, including for NIH [National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); National Cancer Institute], National Space Biomedical Research Institute, U.S. Department of Defense, Health Research Board (Dublin, Ireland), Israel Science Foundation, Netherlands Granting Agency, and Genesis Oncology Trust (New Zealand). His additional career honors and appointments include: Scholar Award, The Leukemia and Lymphoma Society of America;

Keystone Symposium plenary speaker; member, Autumn Immunology Conference Council; and poster presentation judge at the Annual Biomedical Research Conference for Minority Students and Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science meetings. His current and past journal review activities include service as an associate editor for *PLoS Pathogens* and reviewer for *Experimental Hematology*, *Journal of Virology*, *Blood*, *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, *Journal of Leukocyte Biology*, *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, *European Journal of Immunology*, *The Journal of Hematology and Stem Cell Research*, *Trends in Immunology*, *Nature Reviews Immunology*, *Cellular Immunology*, *Immunity*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*, *Virology*, *International Immunology*, *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, and *Nature Immunology*.

Brutkiewicz is a microbiology and public health graduate of Michigan State University and received his Ph.D. (immunology and virology) from the University of Massachusetts Medical School. Prior to joining the IUSM faculty as an assistant professor in 1998, Brutkiewicz served as a research technician at the University of Texas Medical Branch assistant research scientist in the Microbiology and Virology Departments at Bristol-Myers Company, and National Research Council associate and staff fellow in the Laboratory of Viral Diseases at the NIAID, NIH.

He has been a full professor at IUSM since 2008 and is a past member of the medical school's Walther Oncology Center. He has served as assistant IUSM dean for Faculty Affairs and Professional Development; faculty representative to the National Academy of Sciences-sponsored Federal Demonstration Partnership; new faculty mentor, IU Leadership in Academic Medicine Program; and participant, IUSM Academy of Teaching Scholars.

Members in the News

Joshua Obar Is ICAAC Award Recipient

Joshua J. Obar, Ph.D., AAI '10, has been honored as a 2013 Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (ICAAC) Young Investigator Award recipient for his research on factors affecting the regulation of immunological memory responses to infection. The award, which recognizes and rewards early-career scientists for research excellence and potential in microbiology and infectious disease, confers a cash prize of \$3,000 in support of travel to the annual ICAAC meeting and awards presentation.



Joshua J. Obar

Since 2010, Obar has served as an assistant professor in the Department of Immunology and Infectious Diseases at Montana State University, Bozeman. His research focuses on understanding respiratory immune system responses to viral and fungal pathogens and determining how the balance of immunity can swing between protection and harm during these responses. Specifically, his lab currently seeks to discern the contribution of mast cell responses to immunity against influenza A virus (IAV). Obar's recent work revealed that mast cells, although not required for resolution of IAV infection, are integral to initiating viral strain-specific immunopathology in the lung. Other respiratory studies in his lab address poorly defined neutrophil and macrophage innate immune responses to the opportunistic fungal pathogen *Aspergillus fumigatus*. Defining inflammatory immune pathways that combat respiratory pathogens and/or contribute to collateral host immunopathology could provide knowledge crucial to developing novel therapeutics that limit pathogenic effects induced by viral and fungal infections.

A block symposium co-chair and speaker at the 2013 AAI annual meeting, Obar was one of 10 young investigators selected as participants in the 2012–2013 AAI Public Policy Fellows Program. He previously received an AAI-Huang Foundation Trainee Achievement Award and is a two-time recipient of the AAI Early Career (previously Junior Faculty) Travel Grant.

Obar's additional career honors include the NIH Centers of Biomedical Research Excellence (COBRE) Young Investigator Award; Research Scholar Development Award (K22), National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), NIH; National Research Service Award Postdoctoral Fellowship, NIAID, NIH; Keystone Symposia Scholarship; Albert J. Ryan Foundation Fellowship; Immunology Training Grant (Predoctoral Fellowship), NIAID, NIH; National Science Foundation Predoctoral Fellowship Honorable Mention; and William D. Stull Award for Best Independent Study, Department of Zoology, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Obar has served as an ad hoc reviewer for multiple NIH panels, including the U.S.-China Program for Biomedical Collaborative Research (R01), and he has presented invited talks at Albany Medical College, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Bard College, and Gordon Research Conference. He serves as a member of the *International Immunopharmacology* editorial board and as an ad hoc reviewer for *Frontiers in Immunology*, *International Immunopharmacology*, *PLoS ONE*, *Journal of Leukocyte Biology*, *Journal of Virology*, *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, *Nature Medicine*, and *Clinical and Vaccine Immunology*.

A microbiology graduate (summa cum laude) of Ohio Wesleyan University, Obar received his Ph.D. (microbiology and immunology) from Dartmouth College. He undertook his Ph.D. thesis research in Edward Usherwood's laboratory at the Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, investigating how latent viral infections affect the formation, maintenance, and function of memory CD8 T cells. Subsequently, he trained as a postdoctoral fellow in Leo Lefrançois's laboratory at the University of Connecticut Health Center, where he developed the methodology necessary to quantify the number of antigen-specific naïve CD8 T cells within a polyclonal population, which he used to study early events regulating effector and memory CD8 T cell development during numerous infectious diseases.

AAI Newsletter: Members in the News— Submissions Invited

AAI welcomes the opportunity to highlight the career achievements and professional honors attained by AAI member scientists. Such publicity not only serves to inspire colleagues but also informs the broader public of immunology's vital and widening role in scientific discovery and transformative medicine.

Help AAI share news of your or another member's noteworthy scientific and/or service recognition or career appointment by contacting mwcuddy@aai.org.

Thank you!

Gerry Sonnenfeld Appointed URI Vice President for Research

Gerald Sonnenfeld, Ph.D., AAI '81, has been named vice president for research and economic development at the University of Rhode Island (URI). In leading URI's Division of Research and Economic Development, which includes serving as the university's chief research officer and chair of the URI Research Foundation Board, he will oversee efforts to develop and enhance the quality and visibility of URI research and business development programs.



Gerald Sonnenfeld

Sonnenfeld previously served as vice president of Clemson University School of Health Research and chief science officer of the Greenville Health System, Clemson, S.C., and earlier held appointments as vice president of research and professor of biological sciences at Binghamton University, State University of New York (SUNY). In addition to overseeing university research programs including those involving collaborations with industry, his research has focused on the regulation of the immune system by the neuro-endocrine system and the effects of stress, including that associated with space flight, on the immune system and on resistance to cancer and infection. Sonnenfeld has directed multiple pre-clinical studies, participated in clinical study development for multiple immunoregulatory agents, and carried out experiments on the U.S. space shuttle and on Russian space program satellites.

A recent member of the AAI Finance Committee, Sonnenfeld was a 2010 recipient of the AAI Distinguished Service Award for his service as a member and chair of the AAI Minority Affairs Committee (MAC) and table leader at the MAC-sponsored Careers and Networking Roundtable at the AAI annual meeting. He is a past ad hoc reviewer and member of the primary reviewer pool for *The Journal of Immunology*.

Sonnenfeld serves on the Finance Committee of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, as an associate editor of the *Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research*, and as an editorial board member for the *Immunological Journal* and the *Journal of Gravitational Physiology*. The holder of three patents, he has served as president of the American Society for Gravitational and Space Biology (ASGSB); associate lead for the Immunology, Infection and Hematology Team of the National Space Biomedical Research Institute; and member of the Committee on Space Biology and Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. His additional honors include: Founders Award and Orr T. Reynolds

Distinguished Service Award, ASGSB; Cosmos Achievement Award (multiple), National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Award for Excellence in Oral Presentation, 21st International Conference on Environmental Systems, Society of Automotive Engineers; and invited participant, Gordon Research Conference (GRC) on Physiological and Toxicological Aspects of Combustion Products, GRC on Gravitational Effects on Living Systems, and GRC on Biological Effects of Microgravity.

Sonnenfeld serves as an associate editor for the *Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research* and a member of the *Immunological Journal* and the *Journal of Gravitational Physiology* editorial boards.

A native of New York City, Sonnenfeld is a biology graduate of the City College of New York and received his Ph.D. (microbiology and immunology) from the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. After completing postdoctoral training in infectious diseases and immunology at the Stanford University School of Medicine, he was appointed an assistant professor of microbiology and immunology at the University of Louisville School of Medicine, where he rose to the rank of professor.

Sonnenfeld later served as director of research immunology in the Department of General Surgery Research at Carolinas Medical Center and subsequently as professor and chair in the Department of Microbiology, Biochemistry, and Immunology and associate dean for basic sciences and graduate studies at Morehouse School of Medicine. In 2004 and 2010, respectively, he assumed the Binghamton University, SUNY, and Clemson University appointments cited above.

For a Sonnenfeld profile describing the course of his career path, visit mmp.planetary.org/scien/gerald/gerald70.htm.

A Legacy of Advocacy Is Born as AAI Confronts McCarthyism

by Bryan Peery and John Emrich

Today, across-the-board cuts in federal funding for scientific research threaten to drive leading scientists overseas and deter the next generation from entering scientific professions. Sixty years ago, scientists had similar concerns for their own funding, albeit for very different reasons.

Although federal spending was on the rise in the decades immediately following the Second World War, it was also the height of the Second Red Scare associated with Senator Joseph McCarthy (R-WI), and scientists faced the possibility of having their individual funding withheld on the basis of mere rumor or innuendo about their past political associations.

In this political climate, scientists increasingly turned to their professional societies to defend their interests before policy makers. The leadership of the American Association of Immunologists (AAI) chose to address the crisis. Rather than limit themselves to defending individual members, AAI leaders spoke out for all victims of the unjust policy, plunging headlong into the complicated waters of public affairs for the first time. Not only did they draft a resolution protesting the policy of discriminating against researchers based on personal politics, but they also worked with representatives of other scientific organizations to ensure that scientists' concerns were heard by policy makers. The organized protest proved effective, and the government policies regarding unclassified research grants were changed. This first overt engagement in public policy by AAI demonstrated the importance of collective political action and laid the groundwork for the next 60 years of advocacy on behalf of immunologists.

A Call to Political Action

Following sessions on poliomyelitis and complement, attendees at the 1954 AAI annual meeting turned their attention from science to politics as they convened



Members of the House Un-American Activities Committee outside of Chairman J. Parnell Thomas's home (l-r): Rep. Richard B. Vail, Rep. Thomas, Rep. John McDowell, Robert Stripling (chief counsel), and Rep. Richard M. Nixon

New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection, Library of Congress

for the business meeting late in the afternoon on Tuesday, April 13. Rumors that the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS), which administered National Institutes of Health (NIH) grants, was blacklisting scientists on political grounds had circulated among attendees during the first two days of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) meeting. Disturbed by these rumors, Michael Heidelberger (AAI '35, president 1946–47, 1948–49) brought the matter to the floor of the business meeting. A firm believer that scientists could not afford to stay aloof from politics in the

postwar era, Heidelberger had used the occasions of his two AAI president's addresses to call for openness and international cooperation in science and to challenge AAI members to become politically engaged.¹ Now he called upon AAI to issue a formal protest of the alleged USPHS policy.

At the suggestion of Albert Sabin (AAI '46), a committee comprised of Heidelberger, Thomas P. Magill (AAI '37, president 1953–54), and Morris Scherago (AAI '48) drafted a resolution in April 1954 protesting the blacklisting and mailed it to AAI members for a vote. The resolution recognized the necessity of secrecy and thorough background checks in classified research but argued that such measures were unnecessary in unclassified areas. It "earnestly urge[d]" that unclassified research funds "be allocated solely on the basis of scientific merit of the proposals and for the competence of the investigators involved, and that no funds be denied because of the investigator's political associations or beliefs."²

1. Michael Heidelberger, "Science, Freedom and Peace," *Federation Proceedings* 6 (1947): 484–85; *Ibid.*, "Ivory Pawn in the Ivory Tower," *Federation Proceedings* 8 (1949): 579–80.

2. Resolution and mail ballot attached to the minutes of the AAI Business Meeting, April 13, 1954, AAI Archive, Bethesda, MD [hereafter AAI-Bethesda].

McCarthyism and the NIH Blacklists

The rumors about the USPHS were new in 1954, but the practice of blacklisting individuals whose politics were deemed subversive was not. Shortly after the end of the Second World War, anti-communist sentiment quickly grew in the United States (see “The Roots of McCarthyism,” p. 16). The fear of communist subversion was so pervasive by March 1947 that President Truman issued Executive Order 9835, which established a federal loyalty program and subjected all current and future federal employees to loyalty tests and reviews. If Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) records or testimony from anonymous informants provided “reasonable grounds” to suspect an employee of affiliating with a group deemed by the attorney general to be subversive, the employee could be summarily dismissed. Although employees were entitled to a hearing before the Loyalty Review Board, they were not provided the names of their accusers, much less afforded the opportunity to confront them in court.

The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) extended the search for communists beyond the federal workforce and perpetuated the notion that communists in every sector of American society threatened the nation from within. HUAC captured headlines with the well-known investigations of the Hollywood Ten in 1947 and Alger Hiss in 1948. Other HUAC cases, such as that of physicist Edward U. Condon in 1948, may be less familiar to us today but were nonetheless significant at the time. In fact, the AAI Council first spoke out against the tactics associated with McCarthyism when it issued a resolution at the 1948 AAI annual meeting condemning HUAC for its handling of the Condon case (see “Protesting the Politicization of Science,” p. 18).³

American anxiety over communism increased dramatically in response to global and domestic developments of the late 1940s and early 1950s. The Soviets carried out their first successful atomic bomb test in August 1949, and Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the communist People’s Republic of China two months later. On February 2, 1950, Klaus Fuchs was arrested for espionage, sparking the investigation that, months later, resulted in the arrest of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. One week after Fuchs’s arrest, Senator Joseph McCarthy rose to national



Oveta Culp Hobby speaking at the dedication of the NIH Clinical Center, 1953
Images from the History of Medicine, National Library of Medicine

prominence when he delivered a speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, dramatically claiming to have in his hand a list of subversives in the State Department.

It was against this backdrop that the USPHS changed its procedures for screening NIH grant applications in June 1952. The change had been implemented quietly and was known to members of AAI and other FASEB societies only as an unverified rumor when they met in early April 1954. Confirmation came only after the FASEB meeting when the American Society of Biological Chemists issued a resolution calling upon the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to investigate the rumors.⁴

Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,⁵ responded to the inquiry with the following statement on April 28:

We do not require security or loyalty investigations in connection with the award of research grants. When, however, information of a substantial nature reflecting on the loyalty of an individual is brought to our attention, it becomes our duty to give it more serious consideration. In those instances where it is established to the satisfaction of this Department that the individual has engaged or is engaging in subversive activities or that there is serious question of his loyalty to the United States, it is the practice of the Department to deny support.

According to Hobby, more than 2,000 NIH grants had been awarded to 14,000 scientists in each of the

Continued page 17

3. Minutes of the AAI Council Meeting, March 15, 1948, AAI-Bethesda.

4. The American Society of Biological Chemists (ASBC) changed its name to the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology in 1987. A copy of the ASBC resolution is attached to a memorandum from Alwin M. Pappenheimer and F. Sargent Cheever to AAI Councillors, July 13, 1954, Box 1, Folder 2, Councillors’ Correspondence (Chase), The American Association of Immunologists Collection, University of Maryland, Baltimore County [hereafter AAI-UMBC].

5. Now the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The Roots of McCarthyism: Communism and Anti-Communism in America

Since the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798, anti-radicalism and fear of internal subversion have been recurring themes in American politics. It is therefore no surprise that when the Communist Party USA (CPUSA) was founded in 1919, the party's revolutionary rhetoric, and the fact that the overwhelming majority of its members were recent immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, immediately aroused suspicion. Following a series of highly publicized bombings by subversive political elements, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, with the backing of Congress and widespread public support, launched a series of raids in cities across the country in December 1919 and January 1920 that rounded up thousands of individuals suspected of being communists. Hundreds of aliens were deported during what became known as the Red Scare, and the CPUSA was driven underground—its membership falling below 10,000.¹

During the turbulent times of the Great Depression, the CPUSA enjoyed a period of relative success in American politics. Communists worked with progressive groups in the 1930s and attracted new party members by playing a leading role in the social struggles of the day. By the mid-1930s, Americans who championed labor rights, organized the unemployed, fought evictions of farmers and the working poor, promoted civil rights, or called for the U.S. government to take a stand against growing European fascism by intervening in the Spanish Civil War (1936–39) necessarily found themselves working alongside CPUSA members, whether they officially joined the party or were simply “fellow travelers.” For their part, the communists, who once condemned both major American political parties, openly supported President Franklin D. Roosevelt's trade unionization efforts and publicly acknowledged the Democrats as the lesser of two evils by the 1936 presidential election.

Following the signing of the Nazi-Soviet pact and the Russian invasion of Poland in 1939, the CPUSA quickly lost much of the goodwill it had engendered during the Great Depression. The change in policy confirmed suspicions that the party was under direct control of the Soviet government, and, thereafter, the reputation of the CPUSA was tied to that of the Soviet Union.

When Hitler invaded Russia in June 1941, the Roosevelt administration and its supporters, who were, by then, committed to aiding the Allies, actively worked to improve Americans' impressions of the Soviet Union. This U.S.-Soviet cooperation flourished briefly after the United States entered the Second World War, but the relationship quickly soured with the war's end, as both the U.S. and Soviet governments sought to control the post-war world order.

While many liberals, however reluctantly, learned to work with communists during the Great Depression and the Second World War, conservatives (most, but not all of them, were Republicans) never ceased their criticism of communism as un-American. Many critics of President Roosevelt's policies charged that the president was a socialist, and a vocal minority even suggested that his administration was infiltrated with communists who were loyal to the Soviet Union. These charges failed to stick during the 1930s or early 1940s, but Republicans had far more success in portraying the Democratic Party as “soft” on communism by the end of the decade, as they blamed Roosevelt and his successor, President Harry S. Truman, for the “fall” of Eastern Europe and China to communism.

No sector of society was safe from accusations of disloyalty. Leaders of all fields, including science, soon recognized that even their past political affiliations, if only slightly outside of the mainstream, could cost them their careers.

President Truman attempted to seize the domestic communism issue from the Republicans by signing Executive Order 9835 and instituting the federal loyalty program in March 1947, but the Republican-controlled House Un-American Activities Committee conducted high-profile investigations into communist

subversion and further stirred anti-communist sentiment. By the end of the 1940s, the foundation for the systematic persecution of those whose loyalty was called into question had been put into place. Once the federal government implemented the Truman loyalty program and legitimized the practice of screening employees based on their political beliefs and affiliations, similar policies were rapidly adopted by state and local governments as well as private organizations, including universities.²

No sector of society was safe from accusations of disloyalty. Leaders of all fields, including science, soon recognized that even their past political affiliations, if only slightly outside of the mainstream, could cost them their careers.

1. This brief overview of communism and anti-communism in the United States is based on Richard M. Fried, *Nightmare in Red: The McCarthy Era in Perspective* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990), and Ellen Schrecker, *The Age of McCarthyism: A Brief History with Documents*, 2nd ed. (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2002).

2. Ellen Schrecker, *No Ivory Tower: McCarthyism and the Universities* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986).

A LEGACY OF ADVOCACY, continued from page 15

two years since the policy change, and fewer than 30 individuals had been denied funding on the basis of the policy.⁶

Elvin A. Kabat versus the NIH

Some of those individuals whose grant applications were rejected under the USPHS policy were likely unaware that they had been blacklisted, and many of those who did suspect that they had been denied funding for political reasons undoubtedly kept quiet to save their careers. Nevertheless, AAI leaders were aware of at least three individuals who were on the USPHS blacklists: the names, “Pauling,” “Kabat,” and “Peters,” are handwritten in the corner of one of AAI Councillor Merrill Chase’s (AAI ’38, president 1956–57) letters regarding the resolution of protest.⁷



Elvin A. Kabat, ca. 1965

The American Association of Immunologists Collection, Center for Biological Sciences Archives, UMBC

Both Nobel laureate Linus Pauling and distinguished Yale biomedical research scientist John P. Peters brought public attention to their cases in 1954 and 1955,⁸ but there can be little doubt that when Heidelberger called upon AAI to act on the matter in April 1954, it was the plight of his former student, colleague at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons (P&S), and friend, Elvin A. Kabat (AAI ’43, president 1965–66), that weighed heavily on his mind. Heidelberger knew that Kabat had been under investigation by the FBI for his alleged communist affiliations for the past few years, and he dismissed these accusations as “manifestly absurd and of cruel potential damage to the career of one of our most promising and brilliant young scientists.”⁹

In 1953, Kabat had applied to have an NIH grant renewed, only to be informed that his application “falls

in the group of applications for which grants cannot be made.”¹⁰ His other existing NIH grants were promptly terminated. USPHS officials offered clarification during a visit with Houston Merritt, chair of the Department of Neurology at P&S where Kabat was conducting the NIH-sponsored research. They informed Merritt that the grant application was rejected because of Kabat’s past political associations but would be reconsidered if resubmitted without his name. Kabat refused to agree to this arrangement and instead imposed a boycott on USPHS. No one receiving USPHS funds would work in his laboratory until the blacklist was lifted.¹¹

Kabat first encountered McCarthyism in 1947, when he began working as a part-time consultant at the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital, a position that required a loyalty and security investigation in accordance with Truman’s Executive Order 9835. During the investigation an anonymous informant, whom Kabat later identified as chemist and Nobel laureate James Batcheller Sumner, told the FBI that Kabat had been a communist in 1937–38, the year that Kabat and Sumner were research fellows together in Uppsala, Sweden.¹² Kabat was dismissed by the Veterans Administration in light of this information, but he appealed the decision to the Loyalty Review Board and was reinstated as a consultant.¹³



Letter from AAI Councillor Merrill W. Chase to Secretary-Treasurer F. Sargent Cheever, February 6, 1955, with the names Pauling, Kabat, and Peters inscribed at upper left

The American Association of Immunologists Collection, Center for Biological Sciences Archives, UMBC

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6. The backstory behind the Hobby statement is explained by A. M. Pappenheimer in a letter to John H. Dingle dated October 29, 1954. A copy of the statement is attached to the letter. Box 1, Folder 1, Councillors’ Correspondence (Dingle), AAI-UMBC.
7. M. W. Chase to F. S. Cheever, February 6, 1955, Box 1, Folder 2, Councillors’ Correspondence (Chase), AAI-UMBC.
8. On the Pauling case, see Scientists’ Committee on Loyalty and Security, “Loyalty and U.S. Public Health Service Grants,” *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* 11, no. 5 (1955): 197. On Peters, see Jessica Wang, *American Science in an Age of Anxiety: Scientists, Anticommunism, and the Cold War* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 286, and Theodore B. Schwartz, “Two against McCarthyism: Me and John P. Peters,” *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine* 44, no. 3 (2001): 438-45.
9. M. Heidelberger to Loyalty Review Board, Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital, February 21, 1949, Michael Heidelberger Papers, MS C 245, Box 3, MH51A5, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD [hereafter MH-NLM].
10. Elvin A. Kabat, “Getting Started 50 Years Ago—Experiences, Perspectives, and Problems of the First 21 Years,” *Annual Review of Immunology* 1 (1983): 1–32, quote from 31.
11. *Ibid.*, 31.
12. *Ibid.*, 27.
13. *Ibid.*, 28.

Protesting the Politicization of Science

AAI Decries HUAC Treatment of Edward U. Condon

“Our scientists, it seems, are well schooled in their specialties but not in the history of Communist tactics and designs,” wrote staunch conservative Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ) in the weekly magazine *Liberty* in June 1947, a few months after he was appointed chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). “They have a weakness for attending meetings, signing petitions, sponsoring committees, and joining organizations labeled ‘liberal’ or ‘progressive’ but which are actually Communist fronts.”¹

Thomas’s criticism was aimed at those scientists who actively resisted the secrecy and isolationism that he and many other politicians sought to impose on scientific research in the United States after the Second World War. One scientist, in particular, became the object of Thomas’s criticism—well-respected nuclear physicist and pioneer in quantum mechanics Edward U. Condon. On March 1, 1948, Condon, then the director of the National Bureau of Standards, became the subject of the first high-profile loyalty case involving a scientist when a HUAC subcommittee chaired by Thomas called him “one of the weakest links in our atomic security.”²

During the Second World War, Condon had served briefly as associate director of Los Alamos under J. Robert Oppenheimer but resigned after only six weeks in protest of some of the more stringent Manhattan Project security practices.³ He had accepted the need for security measures, such as fingerprinting and pre-hire background interviews, but protested others, especially the compartmentalization policies that prevented researchers from knowing what research teams working on other aspects of the same project were doing. Despite his disagreements with security officers at Los Alamos in 1943, Condon’s security clearance remained intact, and he continued to serve as a consultant on the Manhattan Project until 1945, when he was confirmed, without dissent, as director of the National Bureau of Standards by the Senate.

After the war, however, Condon’s aversion to secrecy and his support for international scientific cooperation appear to have been enough to attract the attention of Thomas and his HUAC colleagues. In terms of specific charges against Condon, the subcommittee report made much of his membership in the American-Soviet Science Society, an organization formed during the war to foster scientific cooperation between the two allied nations, but which was now deemed a communist front by HUAC.

AAI and four of the other five Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology member societies were

among the first scientific organizations to protest the mistreatment of Condon.⁴ Meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on March 15, 1948, the AAI Council approved a strongly worded resolution declaring that it “deplores the accusations made against American scientists” by the HUAC subcommittee. “At a time when there is increasing need for scientists of the highest caliber in the Government service,” the resolution continued, “we regret the use of methods which lack the elements of fair play inherent in the American concept of democracy and resemble more the very tactics of those foes of democracy the Committee is striving to guard against.” The resolution was sent to HUAC, and copies were mailed to AAI members so that they might forward them to their members of Congress.⁵

In the short-term, Condon and his supporters were victorious. In addition to the outpouring of support he received from scientists, he was also publicly defended by President Truman, who invoked executive privilege and refused to hand over any files related to the loyalty program to members of Congress. Without access to the files, Thomas and HUAC dropped the investigation. In July 1948, the Atomic Energy Commission renewed Condon’s security clearance, and the case faded from the headlines.

Although no longer chaired by Thomas, who resigned his seat in December 1949, HUAC subpoenaed Condon in August 1952. No new evidence was presented in the hearing, but the committee’s report nevertheless declared that Condon was unsuitable for any position that required a security clearance. As individual agencies, not Congress, granted security clearances, the report was nonbinding. When Condon, in his capacity as director of research and development at the Corning Glass Company, applied for a new clearance to work on a contract with the U.S. Navy in June 1954, he initially received it. In October, however, the secretary of the Navy revoked the clearance and ordered a second security review after the Republicans used the Condon case as political fodder in the mid-term election. Fed up with having his loyalty questioned repeatedly, Condon retired from Corning and sought an academic appointment. Yet even in academia, the HUAC accusations impeded his search for permanent employment, and several universities withdrew their offers before he settled in at the University of Colorado at Boulder.⁶

1. J. Parnell Thomas, “Reds in Our Atom-Bomb Plants,” *Liberty*, June 12, 1947, 15, 90–93, quote from 90.

2. Quoted in Jessica Wang, *American Science in an Age of Anxiety: Scientists, Anticommunism, and the Cold War* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 132.

3. *Ibid.*, 133.

4. “Biologists Assail Thomas Committee,” *New York Times*, March 20, 1948, 15.

5. Minutes of the AAI Council, March 15, 1948, AAI Archive, Bethesda, MD.

6. For an overview of the Condon case, see Wang, *American Science in an Age of Anxiety*, 130–45; Wang, “Science, Security, and the Cold War: The Case of E. U. Condon,” *Isis* 83, no. 2 (1992): 238–69; and Robert K. Carr, *The House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1945–1950* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1952): 131–53, 384–90.

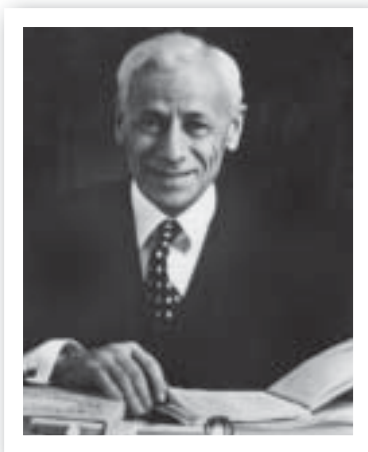
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When it first dismissed Kabat, the Veterans Administration notified the local passport office of its findings, and Kabat's passport was revoked. Although Kabat won his appeal before the Loyalty Review Board, his passport was not returned, and he was unable to attend the First International Congress of Allergists in Zurich, at which he was scheduled to deliver a plenary lecture in 1951.¹⁴ That year, President Truman responded to increased political pressure to get tougher on communism by changing the standard for dismissal from government positions from "reasonable grounds" to suspect disloyalty to "reasonable doubt" of loyalty, shifting the burden of proof from agency loyalty boards to those individuals suspected of being disloyal.¹⁵ Rather than endure another round of loyalty hearings, Kabat resigned his position at the VA hospital.¹⁶

Although never a Communist Party member, Kabat, like many politically progressive Americans at the time, held the Soviet Union in high esteem during the 1930s (see "The Roots of McCarthyism," p. 16). Reflecting on his political leanings during these tumultuous years in 1983, Kabat recalled how the economic hardships

that his family endured during the Great Depression had radicalized him and how he had admired the Soviet stand against fascism during the Spanish Civil War (1936–39), when the United States, Britain, and France attempted to remain neutral.¹⁷ He had even traveled to Leningrad and Moscow in the summer of 1937, before his fellowship

year in Uppsala, and then to Spain the following summer, despite the fact that his U.S. passport did not permit him to do so.¹⁸ When Stalin agreed to the Nazi-Soviet pact in 1939, Kabat grew disillusioned with the Soviet Union and communism, later writing that the pact, along with the subsequent Soviet invasions of Poland and Finland, "shook me and I began to worry about my political views."¹⁹ But, in 1941, after Germany invaded Russia, "the doubts generated by the Nazi-Soviet pact were stilled," and Kabat helped establish a Russian war relief group at the Columbia University Medical Center.²⁰ Even in the turbulent 1930s, these activities placed Kabat on the far left of the political spectrum; they were not, however, seen as sinister until the late 1940s.



Michael Heidelberger, ca. 1953
Lasker Foundation

Kabat's prominence prepared him to survive the ordeal better than could other, less distinguished scientists. Immediately after losing his NIH grants, Kabat secured funding from the Office of Naval Research and continued to receive support from the Navy for 17 years.²¹ Furthermore, he had the backing of other prominent scientists, such as Heidelberger, who not only called upon AAI to speak out but also took matters into his own hands. In response to one USPHS request for him to review a grant application in December 1954, Heidelberger wrote, "Because it has been the policy of the U.S. Public Health Service to judge contracts on the basis of vague charges and political considerations in addition to scientific fitness, I do not propose to waste my time on any consideration of the accompanying application for a Public Health Service grant, at least until authoritative announcement is made that this policy has been abandoned."²²

The AAI Resolutions

The protest resolution authored by the Heidelberger committee in the wake of the April 1954 business meeting was mailed to AAI members in June of that year, following Hobby's statement on USPHS policy. To the surprise of AAI President Alwin M. Pappenheimer, Jr. (AAI '38, president 1954–55) and members of the AAI Council, the resolution "met with considerable disapproval and a number of disturbed letters from members."²³ One member even resigned from AAI in protest of the resolution.²⁴ When the final tally was recorded in August, 133 members had approved the resolution, and 49 opposed it; 252 members did not respond to the mail ballot.²⁵

The opposition to the resolution reflected the anti-communist consensus of the era. The majority of those who disapproved of the resolution expressed concerns that it went too far to protect the rights of communists.

14. *Ibid.*, 28; M. Heidelberger to Chief, Passport Bureau, Department of State, June 11, 1951, Box 3, MH51A6, MH-NLM.

15. Richard M. Fried, *Nightmare in Red: The McCarthy Era in Perspective* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990), 131; Wang, *American Science in an Age of Anxiety*, 253.

16. Kabat, "Getting Started 50 Years Ago," 27–28.

17. *Ibid.*, 5.

18. *Ibid.*, 5–6, 8–9.

19. *Ibid.*, 13.

20. *Ibid.*, 16.

21. *Ibid.*, 29.

22. M. Heidelberger to F.W. Appel, December 1, 1954, Box 3, MH51A10, MH-NLM.

23. Memorandum from A. M. Pappenheimer and F. S. Cheever to AAI Council Members, July 13, 1954, Box 1, Folder 1, Councillors' Correspondence (Dingle), AAI-UMBC.

24. AAI Council meeting agenda, April 9–10, 1955, Box 1, Folder 2, Councillors' Correspondence (Chase), AAI-UMBC.

25. Memorandum from A. M. Pappenheimer to AAI Members, July 13, 1954, Box 1, Folder 1, Councillors' Correspondence (Dingle), AAI-UMBC.

Although it did not explicitly mention communism, it implied that not even avowed communists should be prohibited from receiving funds, declaring that “even those who are in marked discord with the rest of the people . . . may, through the results of their research[,] render great service, present or future, to the very people with whom they are in discord.”²⁶

Despite the surprising objections from a significant minority of members, Pappenheimer and Secretary-Treasurer F. Sargent Cheever (AAI '50, president 1963–64) were unwilling to let the matter drop. Believing that “the purpose of the resolution and the high moral tone which permeates it are most laudable,” they hoped it might be rewritten so as to receive “unanimous, or practically unanimous, support of the members.”²⁷ The AAI Council agreed and appointed a new committee composed of John H. Dingle (AAI '41, president 1957–58), John F. Enders (AAI '36, president 1952–53), and Frank J. Dixon (AAI '50, president 1971–72) to draft a new resolution.

Committee members recognized the risks involved in issuing a statement of protest. Enders, in a letter written the day before learning that he would be awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, pointed out that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) had recently announced that tax-exempt organizations that “mixed in politics” would lose their tax-exempt status. He did not, however, discourage AAI from taking action. On the contrary, Enders welcomed the opportunity to challenge not only the USPHS policy but also the IRS regulation: “I should be very happy if this action of ours might lead to the legal determination of this [IRS] ruling which appears to me to be particularly dangerous to the free expression of opinion.”²⁸

As the committee attempted to find the appropriate words to protest the USPHS loyalty policy, Pappenheimer wrote Dingle offering his candid thoughts on what most AAI members desired out of the resolution:

I think that many members of our Society feel that present members of the Communist Party or people of proved disloyalty have no business applying for grants from the very government that they are making every effort to overthrow. This of course has nothing

to do with the present resolution but does render the interpretation of Mrs. Hobby's statement somewhat difficult. When, for example, she says “where it is established to the satisfaction of this Department that the individual has engaged or is engaging in subversive activities” what constitutes the satisfaction of her department? Is the mere fact that an individual once played string quartets with a member of the Soviet consulate satisfactory proof of that individual's disloyalty to the United States? Does the fact that an individual was interested ideologically in the Communist Party prior to 1938 indicate that he is disloyal to the United States at the present time and should not receive support for his research work?”²⁹

After two months of deliberating, the committee completed a fifth and final version of the resolution in December 1954. The authors shrewdly omitted any mention of communism or any statement that might be interpreted as defending the rights of



J. Parnell Thomas, “Reds in Our Atom-Bomb Plants,” *Liberty*, June 12, 1947, 15 (See “Protesting the Politicization of Science,” p. 18)

26. Mail ballot attached to the minutes of the AAI Business Meeting, April 13, 1954, AAI-Bethesda.

27. Memorandum from A. M. Pappenheimer and F. S. Cheever to AAI Council Members, July 13, 1954, Box 1, Folder 1, Councillors' Correspondence (Dingle), AAI-UMBC.

28. J. F. Enders to J. H. Dingle, October 20, 1954, Box 1, Folder 1, Councillors' Correspondence (Dingle), AAI-UMBC; “3 U.S. Doctors Win Nobel Award for Work in Growing Polio Virus,” *New York Times*, October 22, 1954, 1.

29. A. M. Pappenheimer to J. H. Dingle, November 3, 1954, Box 1, Folder 1, Councillors' Correspondence (Dingle), AAI-UMBC. Emphasis in original.

communists, allowing AAI to avoid establishing a policy of condemnation or tolerance toward the party. The resulting resolution, a clear and concise statement of principles, was stronger for the omission. It declared that unclassified research grants “should be awarded to investigators on the basis of their competence and integrity and the merits of the problem to be studied.” It also warned of the consequences of violating the principle of scientific freedom: “When research is open and unclassified, the imposition of political or other extraneous requirements on the investigator as a condition for awarding a research grant not only threatens the freedom of science and the principles of the American constitutional government, but may also deprive the nation of achievements of outstanding intellectual ability.”³⁰

The resolution was mailed to AAI members on February 16, 1955, so that they could consider it before the upcoming annual meeting. When it was finally voted on by members at the business meeting in San Francisco on April 12, 1955, the resolution received widespread approval, with only three members dissenting.³¹

The Legacy of McCarthyism in Science

The AAI Council forwarded the resolution to NAS President Detlev W. Bronk, whom President Dwight D. Eisenhower had asked to investigate the growing controversy concerning selection criteria for unclassified research grants. The final NAS report sent by Bronk to the president in 1956 contained recommendations in accord with those outlined in the AAI resolution, namely that applicants for unclassified research grants should be judged solely on “scientific integrity and competence” and “the scientific merits of their program.”³² In August 1956, the Eisenhower administration declared that all executive agencies would adhere to the NAS recommendations for awarding unclassified research grants, effectively ending the NIH policy of withholding funds based on suspicions of disloyalty.³³

We know the names of only a few scientists who were persecuted for their political beliefs, not because there *were* only a few individuals but because we are aware of only those who were prominent enough that they could fight the accusations of communism and have their careers survive intact. Many others, perhaps some of them AAI members, who were denied funding or forbidden international travel because of their political beliefs, likely remained silent to salvage what they could of their reputations. All scientists of the era were affected, at least indirectly, for even those who did not suffer explicit sanctions had to be wary of crossing an unspecified political line. Many, no doubt, adopted self-imposed restrictions on political speech to ensure that their own careers were not threatened. The full extent to which McCarthyism affected AAI members and other scientists can never be measured.

We can be certain, however, that McCarthyism had profound effects on scientists’ professional societies, including AAI, as well as individuals. As navigating public policy became simultaneously more difficult and more necessary for scientists in the 1940s and 1950s, they increasingly relied on professional organizations, such as AAI, FASEB, and the NAS, to take political stands and make policy recommendations, because they could do neither effectively as individuals. One commentator on scientific freedom in the 1950s noted this change and offered the following sound advice: “Let the scientist ... become a functionally operating member of his professional organizations; they need his help, and he may someday need theirs.”³⁴ ■

Bryan D. Peery, Ph.D., AAI Assistant Historian

John S. Emrich, Ph.D., AAI Historian

30. Resolution attached to memorandum from A. M. Pappenheimer to AAI members, [February 16, 1955], AAI-Bethesda.

31. Minutes of AAI Business Meeting, April 12, 1955, AAI-Bethesda. The minutes do not indicate how many members attended the meeting.

32. National Academy of Sciences, “Report of the Committee on Loyalty in Relation to Government Support of Unclassified Research,” March 13, 1956, AAI-Bethesda. The report is also reprinted as “Loyalty and Research,” *Science* 123, no. 3199 (1956): 660–62.

33. “The White House and Unclassified Research,” *Science* 124, no. 3218 (1956): 398.

34. Carl E. Taeusch, “The Unlisted Freedom: Science,” *Scientific Monthly* 75, no. 1 (1952): 12–18, quote from 18.

myIDP Prepares Trainees to Transition to the “Final Frontier”

by Elizabeth Walsh

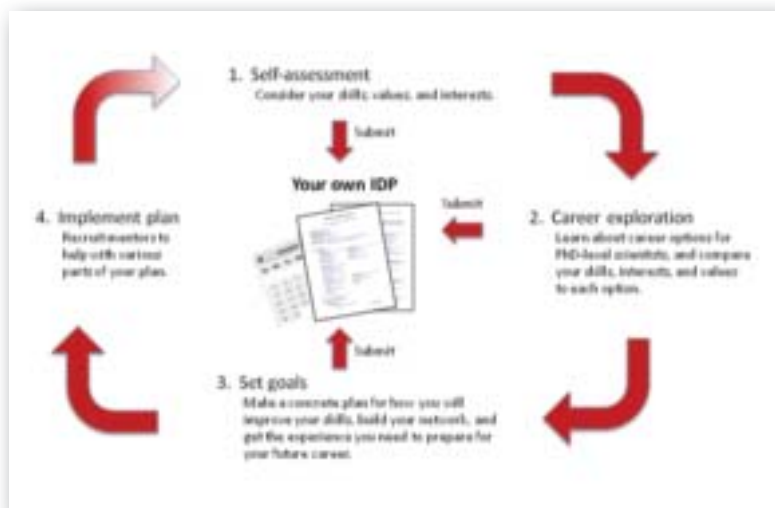
For anyone beginning graduate school or postdoctoral training, procuring stable employment, whether in academia or elsewhere, seems something to be addressed in the far-distant future. Engulfed by endless duties of the daily lab grind, some may feel as though they may as easily learn how to bend the space-time continuum as grope their way out of the black hole that the Ph.D. training process can seem. These sentiments cause trainees to put career-development concerns on the back burner in lieu of the more immediate demands of their bench work, but choosing to do so could deliver a critical blow to their chances in the job market. Competition for academic and nonacademic jobs is increasing too rapidly for trainees to stall in their preparations or to defer the search for the correct career frontier and dream job within it.

The pursuit need not be undertaken blindly. A new tool for the intrepid career explorer, my Individual Development Plan (myIDP¹), is designed to help guide young researchers from the beginning to the end of the career-planning process. The myIDP tool provides a structured platform to help early career scientists devise strategies to identify career paths that fit their interests, create career goals, and develop the skills necessary to succeed in attaining those goals.

Individuals from the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the University of California San Francisco, and the Medical College of Wisconsin (with support from the Burroughs Wellcome Fund) designed the myIDP program, incorporating elements of FASEB’s four-step *Individual Development Plan for Postdoctoral Fellows*² and the National Postdoctoral Association’s (NPA’s) *Postdoctoral Core Competencies Toolkit*³. These two resources encourage trainees to develop skills both inside and outside of the lab to become well-rounded researchers, adequately prepared for the next big career transition. Dara Wilson-Grant, a licensed career counselor in the Office of Postdoctoral Affairs at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-Chapel Hill), says that she encourages all of her postdoctoral fellows to create an IDP using FASEB’s IDP or myIDP because it forces them to think about where their careers are headed. “A lot of postdocs who use myIDP find it to be a great wake-up call. As they go through the process, many find questions that they haven’t even considered.” According to Wilson-Grant,

many who take the assessment are surprised by the careers that match their aptitudes and interests and become aware of career paths that they never knew existed.

Consider the following hypothetical scenario based on recent interviews with trainees. A first-year Ph.D. student, whom we’ll call Soni Cator, pictured herself pursuing a career as a bench scientist in the drug-discovery industry after graduation. One year later, after her thesis project suffered several experimental pitfalls, Cator was less enamored of hands-on research at the bench but was still committed to contributing to the development of life-saving therapeutics. Feeling lost, she took the myIDP assessment and found that the medical science liaison career path would be a good fit for her skills and interests. Cator had never considered this option before but after researching the career thoroughly, found that a career as a medical science liaison would suit her well and began taking steps to prepare for a position in this field.



Beginning the myIDP Process

Many trainees find themselves in situations similar to Soni Cator’s and learn that going through the myIDP process can provide helpful career guidance. The step-by-step plan involves a self-analytical process to assess one’s strengths, weaknesses, and interests.

1 <http://myidp.sciencecareers.org/>

2 <http://www.faseb.org/Policy-and-Government-Affairs/Science-Policy-Issues/Training-and-Career-Opportunities-for-Scientists/Individual-Development-Plan.aspx>

3 <http://www.nationalpostdoc.org/competencies>

These attributes are then correlated with careers in 20 different categories and 60 different career paths. Career paths range widely, from academic research, to science writing, to patent law. The tool provides a list of resources available for use in exploring prospective career options and also provides tactical guidance, suggesting such steps as attending career workshops and conducting informational interviews to narrow the range of potential career paths.

Once trainees cull their career options, myIDP provides examples for how to set career, skill, and research-project goals, called Specific, Measurable, Action-oriented, Realistic, and Time-bound (SMART) goals. Skills are categorized according to the NPA's Core Competencies and include such areas as research skills, communication, and professionalism. The myIDP tool also includes a checklist for use in itemizing skills that need to be strengthened and writing short- and long-term goals for improving them. At the end of the module, myIDP organizes one's goals into a 12-month calendar for reference in staying on task and tracking one's own progress against the plan.

Keys to Success

Lori Conlan, director of the Office of Postdoctoral Services at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), believes that skill development is one of the most critical phases of the myIDP process. "You aren't benefited just by using it [myIDP]. The only way you're better prepared for a job is to take suggestions [from myIDP] under advisement. You still have to follow through and do activities to develop skills outside the lab or you're no better off than before." Wilson-Grant agrees with this assessment but also believes that training institutions should have a hand in guiding this process by providing personal career-counseling support and career-development resources. "Institutions still need to put forth the resources to individually promote a trainee's career development. A lot of my job is to point them to internships and workshops and people who can be sources of information."

The final module of the myIDP process advises trainees to choose a mentoring team to help oversee implementation of their career plans. This module provides advice on how to choose a mentor and how to develop an effective mentor-mentee relationship. Conlan stresses the importance of early career scientists' finding someone to play this role in their professional lives. "You do need a career advocate, someone that you've connected with to help guide you through the process." She points out that the person does not necessarily have to be your faculty advisor. Of paramount importance is an open and honest dialogue between the trainee and advisor. Career counselors can help trainees decide the best way to approach their

faculty advisors to discuss career plans, and myIDP can be used as a tool to help facilitate that discussion. The software allows users to print out their career plans and share them with their mentors.

AAI and myIDP Work Together

"AAI can assist trainees in identifying career mentors and meeting other benchmarks of the myIDP program," says Mary Litzinger (AAI '11), AAI manager of educational and career-development programs. "AAI, at IMMUNOLOGY 2013TM, featured a session dedicated to myIDP among its perennial career panels and roundtable discussions covering career options for immunologists in government, academia, publishing, and the corporate and nonprofit sectors. We urge trainees to seize these informal sessions as opportunities for networking and identifying potential career mentors."

Outlook for myIDP in Training Programs

All career-development experts consulted expect IDPs and the use of myIDP to become more prevalent in Ph.D. and postdoctoral fellow training programs. The use may be expedited by new guidelines recently released by NIH recommending that grantees begin reporting the use of IDPs for NIH grant-supported trainees starting October 1, 2014⁴. Erin Hopper, director of Training Initiatives in Biomedical and Biological Sciences at UNC-Chapel Hill, elaborated, "Tying it to grant funding is a huge motivator for faculty and this is a tool that can be disseminated very easily. Students can complete it [myIDP] on their own and it provides a formalized structure that the student can discuss with the PI."

Increased institutional support for use of the myIDP resource will better prepare trainees for career transitions into a wide variety of fields, career counselors say. Building career-development checkpoints into training-program infrastructures will ensure that students and postdocs receive adequate professional training. Hopper says that, in the future, she would like to have a structured coaching program that incorporates myIDP to explore career planning more thoroughly and accommodates follow up with students to make sure they are meeting their goals.

Should these aspirations become reality, students and postdocs may feel better prepared to continue their chosen career trajectories after training. In the meantime, myIDP is a powerful tool that, if wielded properly, will help trainees get where they're trying to go—with or without a "wormhole." ■

Elizabeth Walsh, Ph.D., AAI Science Liaison

4 <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-13-093.html>

Re-Cap: 2013 AAI Introductory Immunology Course

The 2013 AAI Introductory Course in Immunology extended the success this course has enjoyed since 2003 at its University of Pennsylvania (Penn) venue in Philadelphia. Attendees from 13 countries outside the United States were among the 192 registrants at the course, held July 13-18 under the direction of Penn faculty Michael P. Cancro, professor, Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, and Christopher A. Hunter, professor and chair, Department of Pathobiology.

Designed for students new to the discipline of immunology or those seeking more information to complement general biology or science training, the intensive two-part AAI Intro Course is taught by world-renowned immunologists providing a comprehensive overview of the basics of immunology.

The lineup of scientists participating as 2013 course faculty, along with the topics they covered, appears at www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Intro/Schedule.html. Course participants overwhelmingly praised the lecturers for a job well done. "Throughout the course outstanding speakers with a sense of story and humor pulled the pieces of immunology together across disease and history and mechanism," said one attendee. Another attendee, completely new to the discipline, enthused, "I feel now I can read the messages in the bowl of alphabet soup that was immunology to me."



Course Director Michael Cancro (2nd from left) with (l-r) AAI High School Teachers Program participants Robert Aguilar, Andrea Cobb, Matthew Young

Overseas attendees at this year's course included representatives of Belgium, Benin, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Qatar, South Korea, and Sweden. Among them were three IUIS Scholars, recipients of support from AAI and the International Union of Immunological Societies to attend the AAI course:

- Laurent Azonvidé, graduate student, University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin
- Deshinta Putri Mulya, M.D., Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
- Ramendra Pati Pandey, graduate student, University of Delhi, India



Course Director Christopher Hunter (2nd from left) with (l-r) AAI-IUIS Scholars Ramendra Pati Pandey, Deshinta Putri Mulya, Laurent Azonvidé

Four attendees were there as MARC Scholars, recipients of awards from the NIGMS-funded Minority Access to Research Careers Program in support of under-represented minority scientists:

- Nicole Arnold, graduate student, University of California, Riverside
- Alexandria Bobe, graduate student, The University of Chicago
- Amanda Masino, Ph.D., Huston-Tillotson University
- Jose Suarez-Martinez, graduate student, Michigan State University



Course Director Christopher Hunter (2nd from right) with (l-r) MARC Scholars Amanda Masino, Alexandria Bobe, Jose Suarez-Martinez (Nicole Arnold not shown)

This year's Intro Course attendees also included three AAI High School Teachers Program participants:

- Robert Aguilar, Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, OH
- Andrea Cobb, Ph.D., Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology, Alexandria, VA
- Matthew S. Young, A&M Consolidated High School, College Station, TX

The 2014 AAI Introductory Course will be held July 12-17 at a new venue, the Long Beach Convention Center, Long Beach, CA. Details will be published via the AAI Web site in February 2014.



We're Moving...

The AAI Introductory Course in Immunology



Will be held in beautiful
Long Beach, California
July 12–17, 2014
Long Beach Convention Center

—Details to come—

Re-Cap: 2013 AAI Advanced Immunology Course

The 2013 AAI Advanced Course in Immunology drew 224 registrants from around the United States and 19 foreign countries in its second year at the Seaport World Trade Center in Boston, July 28 – August 2, under the direction of Leslie J. Berg, Department of Pathology, University of Massachusetts Medical School.

The AAI Advanced Course in Immunology is an intensive course directed toward advanced trainees and scientists who wish to expand or update their understanding of the field. Leading experts present recent advances in the biology of the immune system and address its role in health and disease.

Students appreciated the outstanding roster of 2013 faculty, including world-renowned immunologists, and the comprehensive coverage of the field. (Go to aai.org/Education/Courses/Advanced). One attendee said, “Each day there were amazing and engaging speakers!” Another attendee stated, “This course really helped to solidify some of the advanced concepts that I learned at my institution but hadn’t yet mastered.”



AAI-IUIS Scholars Rashmi Tippalagama (far left) and Ulysse Ateba-Ngoa (far right) with AAI Executive Director Michele Hogan and Course Director Leslie Berg

International attendees traveled from Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Iran, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nigeria, Qatar, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom. Among the 53 attendees from abroad were three IUIS Scholars, recipients of support from AAI and the International Union of Immunological Societies to attend the AAI course:

- Christina Alonso-Vega, M.D., Universidad Mayor de San Simon (UMSS), Bolivia
- Ulysse Ateba-Ngoa, M.D., Unité de Recherches Médicales, Hôpital du Dr Albert Schweitzer, Gabon
- Rashmi Tippalagama, MSc, Genetech Research Institute, Sri Lanka



Leslie Berg, AAI-IUIS Scholars Christina Alonso-Vega, Michele Hogan

Attending also were the following six MARC Scholars, recipients of awards from the NIGMS-funded Minority Access to Research Careers Program in support of underrepresented minority scientists:

- Mark Barnes, graduate student, Lerner Research Institute
- Raimon Duran-Struuck, Ph.D., Columbia University
- ASURE Faucette, Ph.D., Wayne State University
- Samantha Garcia, graduate student, Thomas Jefferson University
- Jose Suarez-Martinez, graduate student, Michigan State University
- Jaleisa Turner, graduate student, Washington University

The 2014 AAI Advanced Course will be held July 27-August 1 at the Seaport World Trade Center in Boston. Details will be published via the AAI Web site in February 2014.



Michele Hogan (far left) and Leslie Berg (far right) with MARC Scholars (l-r) Jose Suarez-Martinez, ASURE Faucette, Mark Barnes, Samantha Garcia (Raimon Duran-Struuck and Jaleisa Turner not shown)



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AAI Members and Staff Participate in 15th ICI



Milano Congressi, site of the 15th ICI

More than 5,300 scientists from 120 countries gathered at the 15th International Congress of Immunology (ICI), held August 22–27 in Milan, Italy. AAI members and staff were among the many attendees enjoying the iconic setting for the conference. Luciano Adorini, AAI '03, president of the 15th ICI, Stefan H. E. Kaufmann, International Union of Immunological Societies president, and Vincenzo Barnaba, president of the Italian Society of Immunology, Clinical Immunology, and Allergology, welcomed attendees to Milan in the opening ceremony, in which ICI organizers honored the rich, artistic heritage of host country Italy. The program interjected marquis artists performing between scientific lectures. To the delight of attendees, talks by Nobel Laureate Jules Hoffmann and Rino Rappuoli were interleaved with a musical program featuring pianist Sandro De Palma, sopranos Maria Chiara Pavone and Graciela Dorbessan, and violinist Francesca DeGo.

The scientific program of the 15th ICI represented the full spectrum of immunology, from basic research to clinical application. Plenary lectures were given by Kaufmann; Shizuo Akira, AAI '01; Ruslan M. Medzhitov, AAI '00; Alberto Mantovani, AAI '03; Shimon Sakaguchi, AAI '90; Antonio Lanzavecchia, AAI '00; Diane J. Mathis, AAI '99; Richard A. Flavell, AAI '90; Sergio Romagnani, AAI '82; and Robert D. Schreiber, AAI '76. In addition, an outstanding program of special lectures packed long days with exciting science. Scientists of all career stages enjoyed the opportunity to share their work in the more than 4,000 abstracts presented in workshops and poster sessions.

The 15th ICI recognized awardees throughout the meeting. Medzhitov, who was named the first recipient of the Else Kröner-Fresenius Award in June, was honored for his pioneering research in innate immunity

and his future potential in applying his research to control infectious and inflammatory diseases. The Novartis Prize for Basic Immunology was awarded to Tim R. Mosmann, AAI '81, and Robert L. Coffman, AAI '85, for their seminal work in defining subsets of T helper cells. The Novartis Prize for Clinical Immunology was awarded to James P. Allison, AAI '78, for his research into the mechanisms of how cancer evades the immune system and development of anti-CTLA-4 antibodies to modulate the immune response.

AAI was pleased to sponsor awards and grants to support talented scientists in attending the 15th ICI. *The Journal of Immunology* (*The JI*) Young Investigator Awards recognized promising early-career investigators who presented in ICI workshops and recently published in *The JI*. Kaylene Kenyon, AAI '99, publication director for *The JI*, presented certificates to the winners during a ceremony for awards sponsored by scientific journals.



Flanked by Kaylene Kenyon (at left) and Mary Litzinger (at right), The JI Young Investigator Award recipients (L-R) Mithun Khattar, Wiebke Hansen, Tam Quach (Yui-Hsi Wang not shown)

Recipients of *The JI* Young Investigator Awards were Wiebke Hansen, AAI '12; Mithun Khattar, AAI '10; Tam Quach, AAI '13; and Yui-Hsi Wang, AAI '06.

AAI was also pleased to sponsor 35 AAI Travel Grants for the 15th ICI and 20 ICI-AAI Travel Grants for Immunologists from Developing Countries. (For the complete list of grant recipients, go to aai.org/Awards/AAI_Travel_Awds_15th_ICI.html.) "Many of the grant recipients expressed their gratitude to us for this funding, indicating that they would not have been able to attend the conference without it," said Mary Litzinger, AAI '11, manager of educational and career

development programs for AAI. "They also told us how valuable the conference was for scientific knowledge and networking. We are pleased that the grants allowed them to attend and benefit from the meeting."

AAI staff hosted a booth in the exhibits and poster hall. There, Membership Manager Jennifer Woods along with Kenyon and Litzinger engaged ICI attendees in discussions about their careers as well as how international scientists benefit from AAI membership.

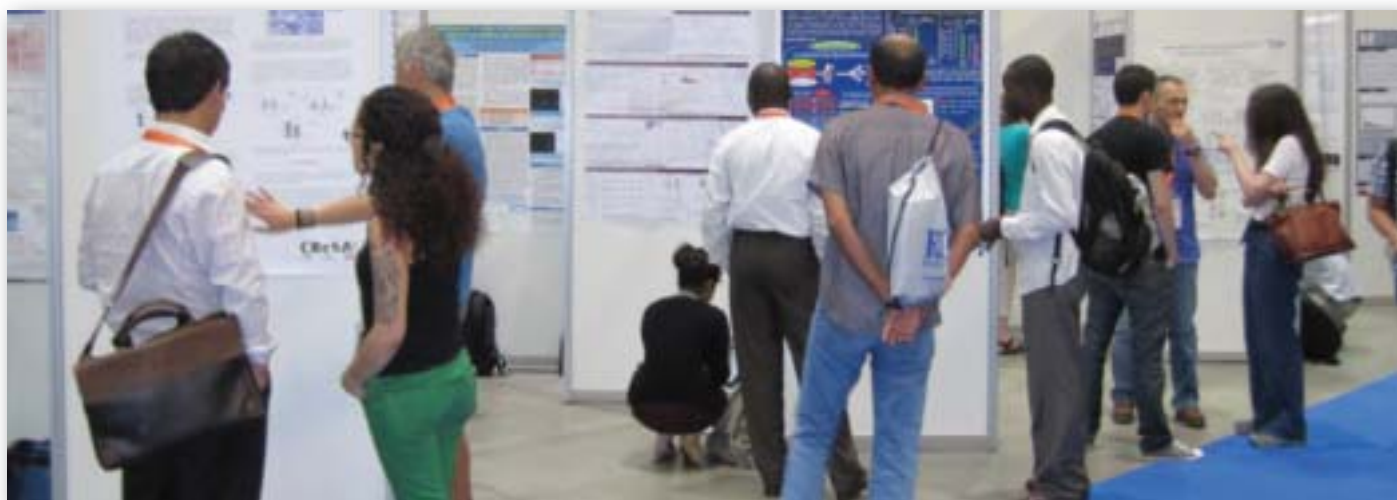
The 16th ICI is to be held in Melbourne, Australia, in August 2016. ■



Luciano Adorini, president of the 15th ICI, with Kaylene Kenyon



Mary Litzinger (center) with Nigerian scientists Moses Ode Odugbo and Aminu Wada-Kura, recipients of ICI-AAI Travel Grants for Immunologists from Developing Countries



ICI attendees at poster session

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Thank you!

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Yacov Ron, Ph.D., AAI '07

March 3, 1950 – July 11, 2013

AAI member Yacov Ron is remembered in the message by colleagues below. It appears courtesy of Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School.

Yacov Ron, Ph.D., professor of pharmacology at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, part of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, passed away July 11, 2013. An expert in cellular mechanisms of autoimmunity and gene transfer approaches for treatment of autoimmune diseases, Dr. Ron's reputation was established early in his career by his demonstrating B-cells as major antigen presenting cells for T-cell priming, a novel concept that went against the then-prevailing immunology ideology. Most recently, he studied T-cell tolerance in an effort to understand the mechanism of autoimmune neuropathies, such as multiple sclerosis, and to use gene therapy to treat such illnesses.

An alumnus of Tel Aviv University, Israel, where he earned a bachelor of science degree, Dr. Ron earned a doctorate



in cell biology from The Weizmann Institute of Science, also in Israel. He completed fellowships at Yale University and the Scripps Research Institute, where he served as a research associate. Dr. Ron joined Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in 1988 and served as a member of the graduate program in Molecular Genetics and Microbiology at Rutgers throughout his tenure.

Dr. Ron was highly regarded by his colleagues and students for his collegiality, deep understanding of immunology, scientific rigor, and energy. A former student and close collaborator of Dr. Ron's said, "Dr. Ron's students would describe him as an ideal mentor, helping students and young scientists without reservation. He was a great storyteller, as well as a great listener. Dr. Ron inspired many to love science as he did."

Yacov will be greatly missed.



On the occasion of the
100th Anniversary of
The American Association of Immunologists

Dartmouth Journal Services
extends its good wishes and most sincere congratulations.

Your Association has been at the forefront of the pursuit of scientific understanding and has rendered conspicuous service to the prevention, treatment, and cure of disease to improve human health worldwide.

We salute you for your leadership in the cultivation of public understanding of the importance of biomedical research for the good of all mankind.

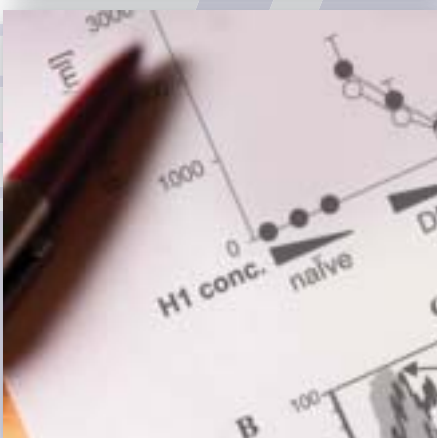
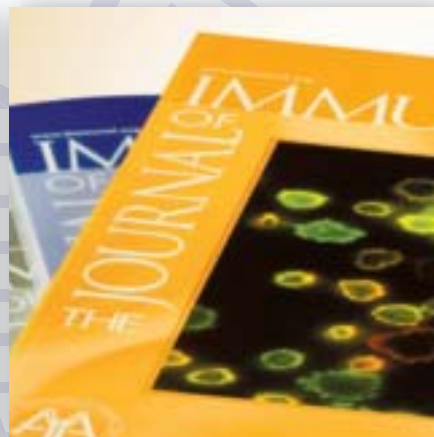
It is altogether fitting for the occasion of your Centennial to be marked by great fanfare and commendation.

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Scientific Publishing



Dos and Don'ts for Authors and Reviewers

*Collected articles based upon presentations given
by the AAI Publications Committee
at annual meetings of
The American Association of Immunologists (AAI)*



Highlights of 2013 AAI Business Meeting

The following summarizes the 2013 AAI Business Meeting and Awards Presentation, held on Monday, May 6th, 2013, at 1:00 PM in Room 316B of the Hawaii Convention Center, during IMMUNOLOGY 2014™, the AAI Annual Meeting and AAI Centennial Celebration, May 3-7, 2013, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

AAI Executive Director M. Michele Hogan called the meeting to order at 1:00 PM, welcoming all present. Dr. Hogan asked all present to observe a moment of silence to honor those members who had died during the previous year.

Hogan reported that membership had grown to a record high of 7,645 in this AAI centennial year. The 2,326 abstracts submitted for the 2013 annual meeting also were a record high. Hogan reviewed the many AAI Centennial activities and displays prepared for the 2013 meeting, urging all present to take advantage of the opportunity to study the AAI Centennial Timeline, visit the AAI StoryBooth, the VIP Lounge, Media Lounge, and the Walk of Notables for their portrayal of the rich legacy of immunology as a field and AAI as its professional society. Hogan reported that numerous proclamations were received in honor of the AAI centennial, noting citations from Maryland's governor, the two Maryland senators, a Maryland congressman, other biomedical research societies, and corporations.

AAI Committee on Public Affairs (CPA) Chair Elizabeth Kovacs provided an update on AAI public affairs activities. Dr. Kovacs reported details of budget proposals from the White House and Congress and on AAI efforts to address the decrease in NIH funding capacity as a result of sequestration and the erosion of the NIH budget due to inflation. AAI has submitted congressional testimony to both the House and Senate, recommending an appropriation of at least \$32 billion for NIH in fiscal year 2014 to avoid lab closures, interruption of research, and the loss of talented scientists to the field. Kovacs reported on the highly successful CPA session held on Saturday, May 4: "The Importance of Communicating Science in an Era of Doubtters and Deniers," with guest speakers Joe Palca, science correspondent for NPR, and Olja Finn of the University of Pittsburgh. Kovacs also provided highlights of the March 2013 AAI Public Policy Fellows Program Capitol Hill Day, and announced the newly chosen 2013-14 class of Fellows.

AAI Secretary-Treasurer Mitchell Kronenberg and AAI Director of Finance Todd Breach provided an overview of AAI and *The JI* finances. Dr. Kronenberg reported that AAI is in very good financial footing. Operating revenues continued to exceed expenses in 2012, and investment earnings grew significantly by yearend. He cited allocation of 2012 AAI gross revenues, noting the largest sources of revenue are *The JI* (67%) followed by the annual meeting

(19%). Breach provided greater detail on operations and comparisons of 2012 finances with 2013 year to date. AAI operating revenues are anticipated to exceed expenses in 2013, even with the dramatic increase in travel grants for the annual meeting and expenses incurred to support the AAI Centennial Celebration.

Jeremy M. Boss, Editor-in-Chief (EIC) of *The Journal of Immunology (The JI)*, reported on journal operations and initiatives. Dr. Boss recognized the members of the AAI Publications Committee and the Deputy Editors, Section Editors and Associate Editors for their hard work during his tenure as EIC. He thanked outgoing Deputy and Section Editors for their years of service. Boss reported publishing data, including the significant reductions in average time from manuscript submission to initial decision and average time from acceptance to publication. He noted new policies regarding criteria for Corresponding Authors and new guidelines for digital images to ensure integrity. Boss thanked *The JI* staff for their support during his service as EIC and congratulated Pamela Fink, University of Washington, upon her selection as the new EIC, noting that Fink would begin her service in this capacity on July 1, 2013.

The following awards were presented, with Hogan presiding:

Distinguished Service Awards

- Prosper N. Boyaka, Ph.D., Ohio State University
- Derry C. Roopenian, Ph.D., The Jackson Laboratory

Pfizer-Showell Travel Award to Gregory F. Sonnenberg, Ph.D., Research Associate, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine

Lustgarten-eBioscience Memorial Award to Ross Kedl, Ph.D., Associate Professor, University of Colorado

Chambers-eBioscience Memorial Award to Stephanie K. Watkins, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Loyola University Chicago, Stritch School of Medicine

AAI-Life Technologies Trainee Achievement Awards

- Greg M. Delgoffe, Ph.D., Postdoctoral Fellow, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital
- Sivapriya Kailasan Vanaja, D.V.M., Ph.D., Postdoctoral Fellow, Tufts University School of Medicine
- Feng-Yen Li, Ph.D., Graduate Student, University of California, San Francisco
- Gabriel B. Loeb, Graduate Student, Weill Cornell/Rockefeller/Sloan-Kettering Tri-Institutional
- Laurel A. Monticelli, Graduate Student, University of Pennsylvania, Perelman School of Medicine
- Jae-Kwang Yoo, Ph.D., Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Virginia

The meeting was adjourned by Executive Director Hogan at 2:30 PM.

AAI Committee Announces New Scope for List of Women Speakers

Asks All Listed for Their URLs

The AAI Committee on the Status of Women (CSOW) has announced plans to revamp the format for its List of Potential Speakers and Chairs and to broaden the scope of AAI women members listed.

The CSOW Speaker List was created in the 1990s to enhance opportunities for women as speakers or chairs at professional meetings and seminar series. Listings were originally limited to women serving as heads of immunological research labs. Over time, the list has also become a source for women immunologists to serve as reviewers, editors, board members, and consultants, among other professional capacities. The CSOW Speaker List is now open to women AAI members fulfilling leadership roles in non-research careers as well.

The CSOW and AAI staff have worked together to make the Speaker List a dynamic, searchable database online. The current list, a PDF posting on the AAI Web site, has had to be updated manually as members' contact information changed. In the new format, each entry will always be as current as the member's own Web page. The new online list can be searched according to expertise and type of leadership position sought. By clicking on the link to an individual's Web page, the searcher can obtain far more information than was previously provided about the member's research or leadership in non-research fields.

"We believe the changes will improve the utility of the list for individuals seeking to identify women best qualified to speak or chair panels on specific issues," says Scheherazade Sadegh-Nasseri, chair of CSOW. "We also

believe the changes will serve to broaden the range of areas of expertise our members can be shown to possess."

Dr. Sadegh-Nasseri says one challenge to this more accessible and accurate resource is the fact that so few members list the links to their Web pages. She has recently written to all women currently listed, urging them to provide their Web links as they renew their

The screenshot shows the AAI website header with the logo and navigation tabs: ABOUT, AWARDS, CAREERS, EDUCATION, MEETINGS, MEMBERSHIP, PUBLIC AFFAIRS. Below the header is a search form titled "Find a CSOW Speaker". The form includes a search bar with the placeholder text "Search for a Speaker with the following Research/Expertise". Below the search bar are fields for "Primary Job Emphasis", "Area of Research/Expertise", "State", and "Sort By". A dropdown menu is open over the "Area of Research/Expertise" field, showing a list of expertise areas: Allergy, Cellular Immunology, Immune Regulation, Cellular Mediators, Cytokines/Chemokines, Developmental and Comparative Immunology, Genetics/Genomics/Epigenetics, Hematology, Immunobiology/Pharmacology, Inflammation, and In vivo Immune Responses. Below the dropdown is a "Search" button and a "Reset" button. A "Search Help" box is also visible, containing the text: "To search the directory of active members, enter criteria into one field or a combination of the fields above, and then click Search."

AAI membership for 2014 (www.aai.org/cvweb_aai/MainLogin.shtml). The new online format for the Speaker List will be launched in mid-December.

Members needing assistance entering the Web link can contact Members@aai.org. Women members of AAI seeking to be added to the list can contact Mary Bradshaw, AAI staff liaison for the CSOW (mbradshaw@aai.org).

GRANT AND AWARD DEADLINES

January 14

American Federation for Aging Research (AFAR)— Glenn/AFAR Scholarships for Research in the Biology of Aging

- **Prize/Award:** Up to ten \$5,000 scholarships enabling students in M.D., D.O., Ph.D., or combined-degree programs to undertake a three- to six-month research project focused on biomedical research in aging
- **Eligibility:** Any M.D., D.O., Ph.D., or combined degree student in good standing at a not-for-profit institutions in the United States whose proposed research project will be carried out under the supervision of a faculty mentor and conducted in any not-for-profit setting, such as a university, medical school, hospital, or non-government agency
- **Details:** www.afar.org/research/funding/glenn-afar-scholarships/
- **Contact:** grants@afar.org

January 31

American Federation for Aging Research (AFAR)— Medical Student Training in Aging Research Program

- **Prize/Award:** Up to 130 scholarships affording medical students the opportunity to participate in an eight- to twelve-week structured research, clinical, and didactic program in geriatrics under the mentorship of top experts in the field; includes monthly stipend of approximately \$1,748 (actual amount varies based on appointment period)
- **Eligibility:** Any allopathic or osteopathic medical student in good standing who will have successfully completed one year of medical school at a U.S. institution by June 2014; applicants must be citizens, non-citizen nationals, or lawful permanent residents of the U.S.
- **Details:** www.afar.org/research/funding/mstar/
- **Contact:** grants@afar.org

February 3

The Lasker Awards (3)

The Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award honors scientists whose fundamental investigations have opened new areas of biomedical science. The Lasker-DeBakey Clinical Medical Research Award honors investigators whose contributions have improved the clinical treatment of patients. The Lasker-Koshland Special Achievement Award in Medical Science honors scientists whose contributions to research are of unique magnitude and have immeasurable influence on the course of science, health, or medicine and whose professional careers have engendered within the biomedical community the deepest feelings of awe and respect.

- **Prize/Award:** As to each award, an honorarium, a citation, and an inscribed statuette of the Winged Victory of Samothrace, symbolizing victory over death and disease
- **Eligibility:** Scientists noted for a specific contribution or long series of contributions demonstrating their significant leadership in the development of research concepts or their clinical application
- **Details:** www.laskerfoundation.org/awards/index.htm
- **Contact:** dkeegan@laskerfoundation.org; (212) 286-0222

February 11

Global Probiotics Council— Young Investigator Grant for Probiotics Research

- **Prize/Award:** Three grants in the amount of \$50,000 in support of exploratory research on probiotics and gastrointestinal microbiota in the United States; the program aims to impact the academic and career development of young investigators and attract them to the field of probiotics and microbiota
- **Eligibility:** Young investigators committed to basic research on gastrointestinal microbiota, probiotics, and their role in health and wellness (basic research can involve bacteria, cell lines, derived cells, or animal models, but does not involve clinical studies in human subjects; materials derived from clinical trials, however, may be used)
- **Details:** www.probioticsresearch.com
- **Contact:** gpc@ProbioticsResearch.com; (703) 841-1600



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Meetings and Events Calendar

Mark Your Calendar for These Important Dates!

2014

January 25-28, 2014

53rd Midwinter Conference of Immunologists at Asilomar
Asilomar Conference Grounds
Pacific Grove (near Monterey) California
www.midwconimmunol.org

February 26-March 2, 2014

2014 BMT Tandem Meeting
Gaylord Texan Hotel & Convention Center
Grapevine, TX
www.cibmtr.org/Meetings/Tandem/pages/

April 4-6, 2014

The Yin and Yang of Inflammation
Trudeau Institute
Saranac Lake, NY
(at the High Peaks Resort, Lake Placid, NY)
Contact: Seminar2014@TrudeauInstitute.org

April 26-30, 2014

Experimental Biology (EB) (APS, ASPET, ASIP, ASN, AAA, ASBMB)
San Diego Convention Center
San Diego, CA
Contact: eb@faseb.org

May 1, 2014

Pittsburgh Immunology Symposium, Environmental and Cell-Intrinsic Factors Governing the Immune Response
Department of Immunology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
immunology.medicine.pitt.edu

May 2-6, 2014

IMMUNOLOGY 2014™
AAI Annual Meeting
The David L. Lawrence Convention Center
Pittsburgh, PA
www.immunology2014.org

May 17-21, 2014

CYTO 2014 (International Society for Advancement of Cytometry)
Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Contact: rjaseb@faseb.org

June 9-13, 2014

Modeling Mucosal Immunity: Summer School and Symposium
Virginia Bioinformatics Institute
Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA
www.modelingimmunity.org/education/

June 21-25, 2014

The American Society for Virology 33rd Annual Scientific Meeting
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO
www.asv.org

July 12-17, 2014

AAI Introductory Course in Immunology
Long Beach Convention Center
Long Beach, CA
www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Intro

July 27-August 1, 2014

AAI Advanced Course in Immunology
Seaport World Trade Center
Boston, MA
www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Advanced

September 12-16, 2014

ASBMR 36th Annual Meeting
Houston, TX
www.asbmr.org

October 26-29, 2014

Cytokines2014 (Annual Meeting of the International Cytokine and Interferon Society - ICIS)
Melbourne, Australia
www.cytokines2014.com

2015

February 11-15, 2015

2015 BMT Tandem Meeting
San Diego, CA
www.cibmtr.org/Meetings/Tandem/

March 28-April 1, 2015

Experimental Biology (EB) (APS, ASPET, ASIP, ASN, AAA, ASBMB)
Boston, MA
Contact: eb@faseb.org

May 8-12, 2015

IMMUNOLOGY 2015™
AAI Annual Meeting
New Orleans, LA
www.aai.org/Meetings/Future_Meeting.html

July 11-15, 2015

The American Society for Virology 34th Annual Scientific Meeting
The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada
www.asv.org/

October 9-13, 2015

ASBMR 37th Annual Meeting
Seattle, WA
www.asbmr.org

2016

February 18-22, 2016

2016 BMT Tandem Meeting
Honolulu, Hawaii
www.cibmtr.org/Meetings/Tandem/

May 13-17, 2016

IMMUNOLOGY 2016™
AAI Annual Meeting
Seattle, Washington
www.aai.org/Meetings/Future_Meeting.html

Save the Date for
IMMUNOLOGY 2014™

AAI Annual Meeting | May 2–6, 2014 | Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



The American Association of Immunologists



www.IMMUNOLOGY2014.org

Celebrating *100 Years*

1913-2013

Chronicling the AAI Legacy

Commemorative Literature. AAI staff historians and scientists are rigorously researching, archiving, and publishing materials to preserve the proud heritage of the association. Articles posted in the history section of the AAI website, www.aai.org/About/History, include:

- The Founding of AAI
- The Founding of *The Journal of Immunology*
- Immunologists during the First World War: One Soldier-Scientist's Experience
- The 1918–1919 Influenza Pandemic as covered in *The Journal of Immunology*
- The Science at the First AAI Annual Meeting
- Anna Wessels Williams, M.D.: Infectious Disease Pioneer and Public Health Advocate
- Elise Strang L'Esperance, M.D.: Pioneer in Cancer Prevention and Recipient of Lasker Award
- “Studies in Anaphylaxis”: The First Article in *The Journal of Immunology*
- Rebecca Lancefield, Ph.D. (AAI 1933; President 1961–62): PI in the Scotland Yard of Streptococcal Mysteries
- 100 Years of AAI in Hawaii: A Look Back at Two Early Immunologists on the Islands

AAI Website

The history section of the AAI website continues to evolve as a living archive. Current and future resources include:

- Profiles of AAI Nobel and Lasker recipients
- AAI history articles published in the *AAI Newsletter*
- An eBook of commentaries on “Pillars” articles from *The Journal of Immunology*
- Illustrated AAI Centennial Timeline
- Oral History Project—exclusive interviews offering a rare glimpse into the lives and times of influential immunologists
- AAI StoryBooth—attendees' favorite immunology career recollections, recorded at IMMUNOLOGY 2013™

Visit www.aai.org/About/History to explore the history of AAI