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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](http://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 October 31. 373 members of Congress finally agreed

## 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.

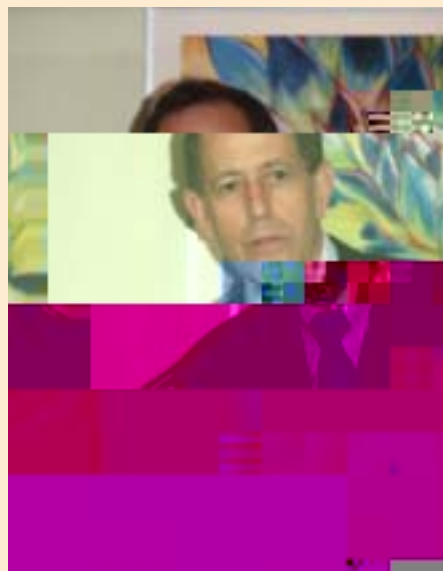
The AAI Public Service Staff Recognition Award presented to Howard Garrison recognizes the important contributions of those who work behind the scenes but who play crucial roles in advancing biomedical research. In presenting the award, Jenkins lauded Garrison's efforts to increase funding for biomedical 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.

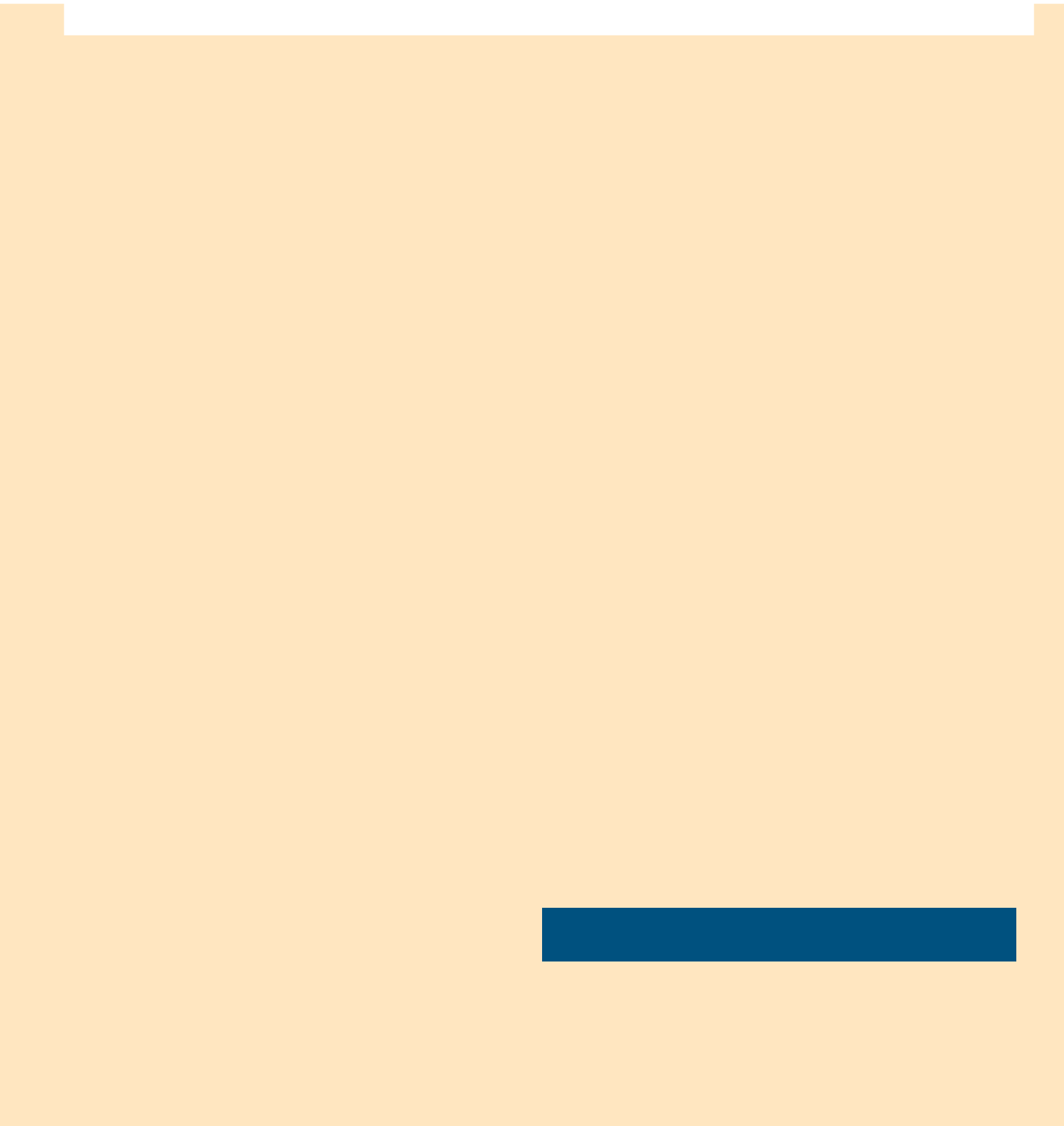


Rep. DeLauro receiving the 2013 AAI Public Service Award from AAI President Marc Jenkins



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





**F**lynn is a professor in the Department of Microbiology



# 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 14 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

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Ruslan M. Medzhitov, Ph.D., AAI •00, was named earlier this year the first recipient of the lucrative Else Kröner-Fresenius Award, established to

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



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.

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*

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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 immunologists, for example, was particularly vocal in this regard. The American Society for Microbiology (ASM) and the American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) were among the first to take action, and their efforts were instrumental in securing funding for their members.



## 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. <sup>1</sup>

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 "ourished 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 "elds, 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. <sup>2</sup>

No sector of society was safe from accusations of disloyalty. Leaders of all "elds, 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).



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two years since the policy change, and fewer than 30



## 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.”<sup>1</sup>

Thomas’s criticism was aimed at those scientists who

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.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> Rather than endure another round of loyalty hearings, Kabat resigned his position at the VA hospital.<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup> 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."<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup> 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 Heidelberg, 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.<sup>21</sup> 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."<sup>22</sup>

## 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."<sup>23</sup> One member even resigned from AAI in protest of the resolution.<sup>24</sup> 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."<sup>25</sup>

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. Heidelberg 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. Heidelberg 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, Councilors' Correspondence (Dingle), AAI-UMBC.

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

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

## AAI LOOKS BACK

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."<sup>26</sup>

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."<sup>27</sup> 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."<sup>28</sup>

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?<sup>29</sup>

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

**F**or 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.

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

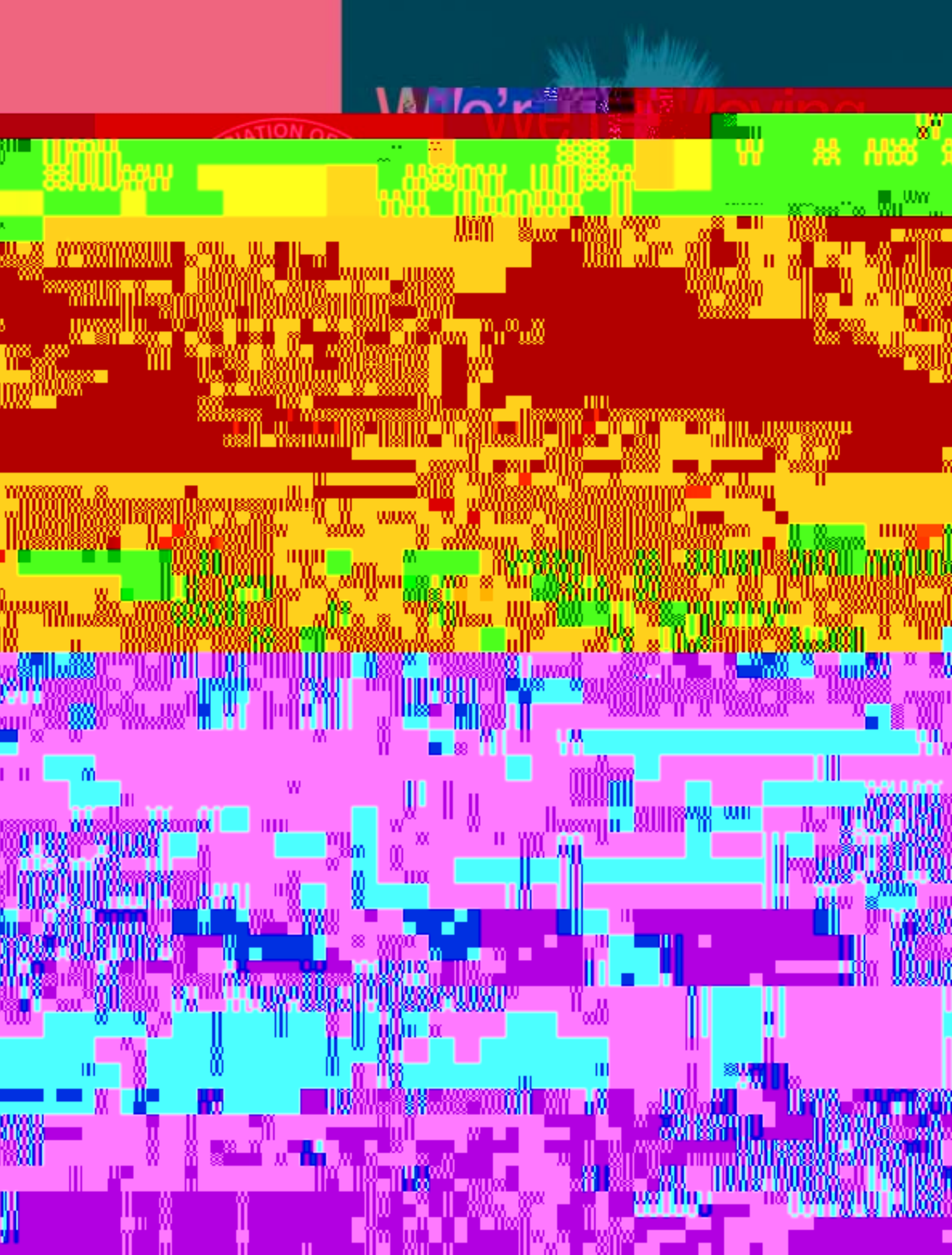
faculty advisors to discuss career plans, and myIDP can be used as a tool to help facilitate that discussion. The software allows users to print out their career plans and share them with their mentors.

## AAI and myIDP Work Together

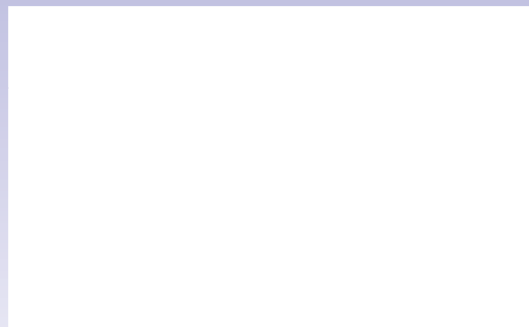
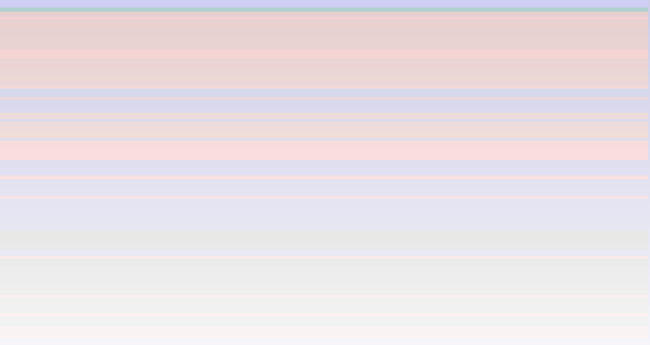
AAI can assist trainees in identifying career mentors and meeting other benchmarks of the myIDP program," says Mary Litzinger (AAI 11), AAI manager of educational and career-development programs. "AAI, at IMMUNOLOGY 2013™, featured a session dedicated to myIDP among its perennial career panels and roundtable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







The 2013 AAI Advanced Course in Immunology drew 224 registrants from around the United States and 19







Recipients of The JI Young Investigator Awards were

Wendy Karlan (UCLA) 1962, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1963, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1964, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1965, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1966, Richard Treier (MIT) 1967, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1968, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1969, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1970, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1971, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1972, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1973, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1974, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1975, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1976, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1977, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1978, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1979, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1980, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1981, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1982, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1983, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1984, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1985, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1986, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1987, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1988, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1989, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1990, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1991, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1992, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1993, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1994, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1995, Howard Cedar (MIT) 1996, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 1997, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 1998, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 1999, Howard Cedar (MIT) 2000, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 2001, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 2002, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 2003, Howard Cedar (MIT) 2004, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 2005, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 2006, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 2007, Howard Cedar (MIT) 2008, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 2009, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 2010, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 2011, Howard Cedar (MIT) 2012, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 2013, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 2014, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 2015, Howard Cedar (MIT) 2016, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 2017, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 2018, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 2019, Howard Cedar (MIT) 2020, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 2021, Alan Weinstein (UCSD) 2022, Jeffrey Friedman (MIT) 2023, Howard Cedar (MIT) 2024, Robert G. Roeder (MIT) 2025.

# MEET 2013...2014 AAI COMMITTEES AND CHAIRS

## Awards Committee



Cheong-Hee Chang, Ph.D. (15)  
Chair  
Professor  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
University of Michigan Medical School

Shiv Pillai, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor of Medicine and Health Sciences and Technology  
Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center  
Harvard Medical School

Yoji Shimizu, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor  
Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology  
University of Minnesota Medical School

Andrea J. Sant, Ph.D. (15)  
Professor  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry

Robin G. Lorenz, M.D., Ph.D. (16)  
Professor  
Department of Pathology  
University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Medicine

Juan Carlos Zuñiga-Pücker, Ph.D. (16)  
Professor and Chair  
Department of Immunology  
University of Toronto  
Sunnybrook Research Institute

## Clinical Immunology Committee



Robert L. Modlin, M.D. (16)  
Chair  
Professor  
Department of Medicine  
David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA

Jane H. Buckner, M.D. (14)  
Director  
Translational Research Program  
Benaroya Research Institute

Marcus R. Clark, M.D. (14)  
Professor  
Department of Medicine and Pathology  
University of Chicago

Marsha Wills-Karp, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor and Chair  
Department of Environmental Health Sciences  
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

Gyorgy Abel, M.D., Ph.D. (15)  
Director  
Immunology and Molecular Diagnostics  
Department of Laboratory Medicine  
Lahey Clinic

Clara Abraham, M.D. (15)  
Associate Professor of Medicine  
Department of Internal Medicine  
Yale School of Medicine

Ignacio Sanz, M.D. (15)  
Professor of Medicine and Pediatrics  
Emory University School of Medicine

Michael B. Jordan, M.D. (16)  
Associate Professor of Hematology/Oncology and Immunology  
University of Cincinnati and Cincinnati Children's Hospital  
Medical Center

A. Karolina Palucka, M.D., Ph.D. (16)  
Investigator  
Baylor Institute for Immunology Research

## Education Committee



John G. Frelinger, Ph.D. (14)  
Chair  
Professor of Microbiology  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
University of Rochester

Lynn G. Hannum, Ph.D. (14)  
Associate Professor  
Department of Biology  
Colby College

Clinton B. Mathias, Ph.D. (14)  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Pharmaceutical and Administrative Sciences  
Western New England University

Laurie E. Harrington, Ph.D. (15)  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Cell Biology  
University of Alabama at Birmingham

Steven M. Varga, Ph.D. (15)  
Associate Professor  
Department of Microbiology  
University of Iowa

Matthew A. Williams, Ph.D. (15)  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Pathology  
University of Utah

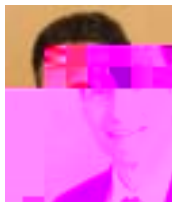
Nandita Bose, Ph.D. (16)  
Assistant Vice President  
Immunology  
Biothera

Ananda W. Goldrath, Ph.D. (16)  
Associate Professor of Biological Sciences  
University of California, San Diego

Amy S. Weinmann, Ph.D. (16)  
Associate Professor  
Department of Immunology  
University of Washington

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## Finance Committee



Mitchell Kronenberg, Ph.D. (15)  
Chair  
President and Chief Scientific Officer  
La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology

Edith M. Lord, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor and Dean of Graduate Education  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
University of Rochester

Stephen D. Miller, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor and Interdepartmental Immunobiology Center Director  
Northwestern University Medical School

Terri M. Laufer, M.D. (15)  
Associate Professor of Medicine  
University of Pennsylvania

Andrea J. Tenner, Ph.D. (15)  
Professor  
Department Molecular Biology and Biochemistry  
University of California, Irvine

Christine A. Biron, Ph.D. (16)  
Brintzenhoff Professor of Medical Science  
Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology  
Brown University

Arthur Tzianabos, Ph.D. (16)  
Chief Scientific Officer  
OvaScience

M. Michele Hogan, Ph.D. (Ex officio)  
Executive Director  
The American Association of Immunologists  
Executive Editor  
The Journal of Immunology

Eugene M. Oltz, Ph.D. (16) (Ex officio)  
Chair, AAI Publications Committee  
Professor of Pathology and Immunology  
Washington University School of Medicine

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## Membership Committee



Judith A. Owen, Ph.D. (14)  
Chair  
Elizabeth Ufford Green Professor in the  
Natural Sciences and Professor of Biology  
Haverford College

Thomas C. Mitchell, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology and Institute for  
Cellular Therapeutics  
University of Louisville School of Medicine

Kerri A. Mowen, Ph.D. (15)  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Chemical Physiology and Immunology and  
Microbiology  
The Scripps Research Institute

Chandrashekhar Pasare, Ph.D. (15)  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Immunology  
University of Texas Southwestern Medical School

Andy I. Kokaji, Ph.D. (16)  
Senior Scientist  
STEMCELL Technologies Inc.

Karen Laky, Ph.D. (16)  
Staff Scientist  
Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Immunology  
NIAID, NIH

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## Minority Affairs Committee



Adriana T. Larregina, M.D., Ph.D. (14)  
Chair  
Associate Professor  
Department of Dermatology  
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Cherié L. Butts, Ph.D. (14)  
Associate Director  
Immunology Research  
Biogen Idec

Thandi M. Onami, Ph.D. (14)  
Immunologist and Program Officer  
Division of AIDS  
NIAID, NIH

Jonathan A. Deane, Ph.D. (15)  
Research Investigator II  
Genomics Institute of the Novartis Research Foundation

José A. Guevara-Patiño, M.D., Ph.D. (15)  
Associate Professor of Surgery  
Oncology Institute  
Loyola University Chicago

Santiago Partida-Sánchez, Ph.D. (15)  
Associate Professor  
Department of Pediatrics  
Nationwide Children's Hospital

# MEET 2013...2014 AAI COMMITTEES AND CHAIRS<sub>(continued)</sub>

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Nominating Committee

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Program Committee

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Public Affairs(Committee on)



Clifford V. Harding, M.D., Ph.D. (15)  
Professor and Chair  
Department of Pathology  
Case Western Reserve University

Christopher A. Hunter, Ph.D. (15)  
Professor of Parasitology and Chair  
Department of Pathobiology  
University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine

David D. Chaplin, M.D., Ph.D. (16)  
Professor  
Department of Microbiology  
University of Alabama at Birmingham

Jonathan A. Harton, Ph.D. (16)  
Assistant Professor  
Center for Immunology and Microbial Disease  
Albany Medical College

M. Michele Hogan, Ph.D. (Ex of"cio)  
Executive Director  
The American Association of Immunologists  
Executive Editor  
The Journal of Immunology

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## Publications Committee



Eugene M. Oltz, Ph.D. (16)  
Chair  
Professor of Pathology and Immunology  
Washington University School of Medicine

Melissa A. Brown, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Herman F. Staats, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor  
Department of Pathology  
Duke University Medical Center

Daniel Goldstein, M.D. (15)  
Professor of Medicine and of Immunobiology  
Yale School of Medicine

Cathryn Nagler, Ph.D. (15)  
Professor  
Department of Pathology and Committee on Immunology  
The University of Chicago

Ann J. Feeney, Ph.D. (16)  
Professor  
Department of Immunology and Microbial Science  
The Scripps Research Institute

Randy R. Brutkiewicz, Ph.D. (17)  
Associate Dean for Graduate Studies and Professor of  
Microbiology and Immunology  
Indiana University School of Medicine

Bethany B. Moore, Ph.D. (17)  
Professor of Internal Medicine and of Microbiology and  
Immunology  
University of Michigan

Pamela J. Fink, Ph.D. (18) (Ex of"cio)  
Editor-in-Chief, The Journal of Immunology  
Professor  
Department of Immunology  
University of Washington

M. Michele Hogan, Ph.D. (Ex of"cio)  
Executive Director  
The American Association of Immunologists  
Executive Editor  
The Journal of Immunology

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## Status of Women (Committee on)

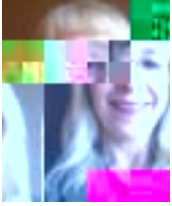


Scheherazade Sadegh-Nasseri, Ph.D. (14)  
Chair  
Associate Professor  
Department of Pathology  
Johns Hopkins Medical Institute

Janice S. Blum, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
Indiana University School of Medicine

Mary E. Keir, Ph.D. (14)  
Scientist

## Veterinary Immunology Committee



Laurel J. Gershwin, D.V.M., Ph.D. (16)  
Chair  
Professor  
Department of Pathology, Microbiology, and  
Immunology  
University of California, Davis, School of  
Veterinary Medicine

Elizabeth G. Davis, D.V.M., Ph.D. (14)  
Professor and Section Head  
Equine Medicine and Surgery  
Kansas State University

Michael P. Murtaugh, Ph.D. (14)  
Professor  
Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences  
University of Minnesota

Cynthia L. Baldwin, Ph.D. (15)  
Professor of Virology and Microbiology  
Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences  
University of Massachusetts

Tracey L. Papenfuss, D.V.M., Ph.D. (15)  
Assistant Professor  
The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine

Ilhem Messaoudi, Ph.D. (16)  
Associate Professor of Biomedical Sciences  
University of California, Riverside, School of Medicine

## Thank you!

AAI gratefully acknowledges the service of the following members whose committee terms expired this year.

### Awards Committee

Ann Marshak-Rothstein, Ph.D., Chair  
Professor  
Department of Medicine  
University of Massachusetts Medical School

Gary A. Koretzky, M.D., Ph.D.  
Dean

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### **Finance Committee**

Gerald Sonnenfeld, Ph.D.  
Vice President for Research  
Clemson University

David L. Woodland, Ph.D.  
Chief Scientific Officer  
Keystone Symposia on Molecular and Cellular Biology

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### **Membership Committee**

Ninan Abraham, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
University of British Columbia

Chen Dong, Ph.D.  
Professor  
Department of Immunology  
University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center

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### **Minority Affairs Committee**

Margaret S. Bynoe, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor  
Department of Microbiology and Immunology  
Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine

Gregory B. Carey, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor of Microbiology and Immunology  
University of Maryland School of Medicine

José R. Conejo-García, M.D., Ph.D.  
Associate Professor and Tumor Microenvironment and  
Metastasis Program Leader  
The Wistar Institute

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### **Nominating Committee**

JoAnne L. Flynn, Ph.D.  
Professor  
Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics  
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

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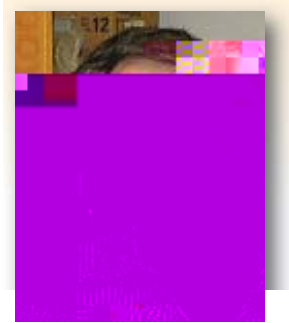
## Yacov Ron, Ph.D., AAI •07

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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## AAI Committee Announces New Scope

# GRANT AND AWARD DEADLINES

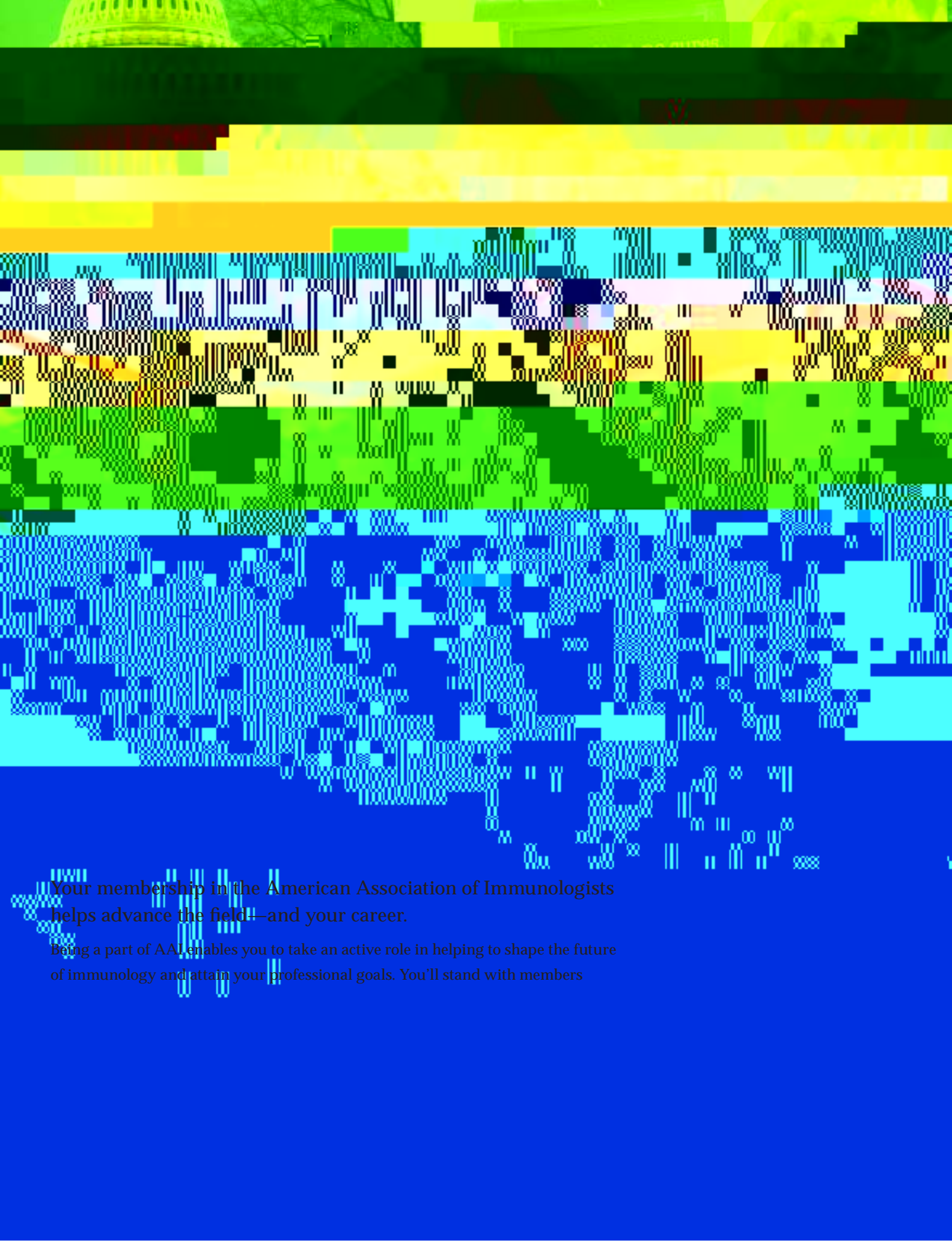
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Your membership in the American Association of Immunologists helps advance the field—and your career.

Being a part of AAI enables you to take an active role in helping to shape the future of immunology and attain your professional goals. You'll stand with members

# 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.midwcon@immunol.org](http://www.midwcon@immunol.org)

### February 26-March 2, 2014

2014 BMT Tandem Meeting  
Gaylord Texan Hotel & Convention Center  
Grapevine, TX  
[www.cibmtr.org/Meetings/Tandem/pages/](http://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](mailto: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](mailto: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](http://immunology.medicine.pitt.edu)

### May 2-6, 2014

IMMUNOLOGY 2014'  
AAI Annual Meeting  
The David L. Lawrence Convention Center  
Pittsburgh, PA  
[www.immunology2014.org](http://www.immunology2014.org)

### May 17-21, 2014

CYTO 2014 (International Society for  
Advancement of Cytometry)  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL  
Contact: [rjaseb@faseb.org](mailto: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/](http://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](http://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](http://www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Intro)

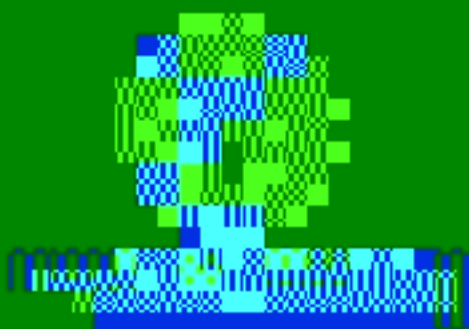
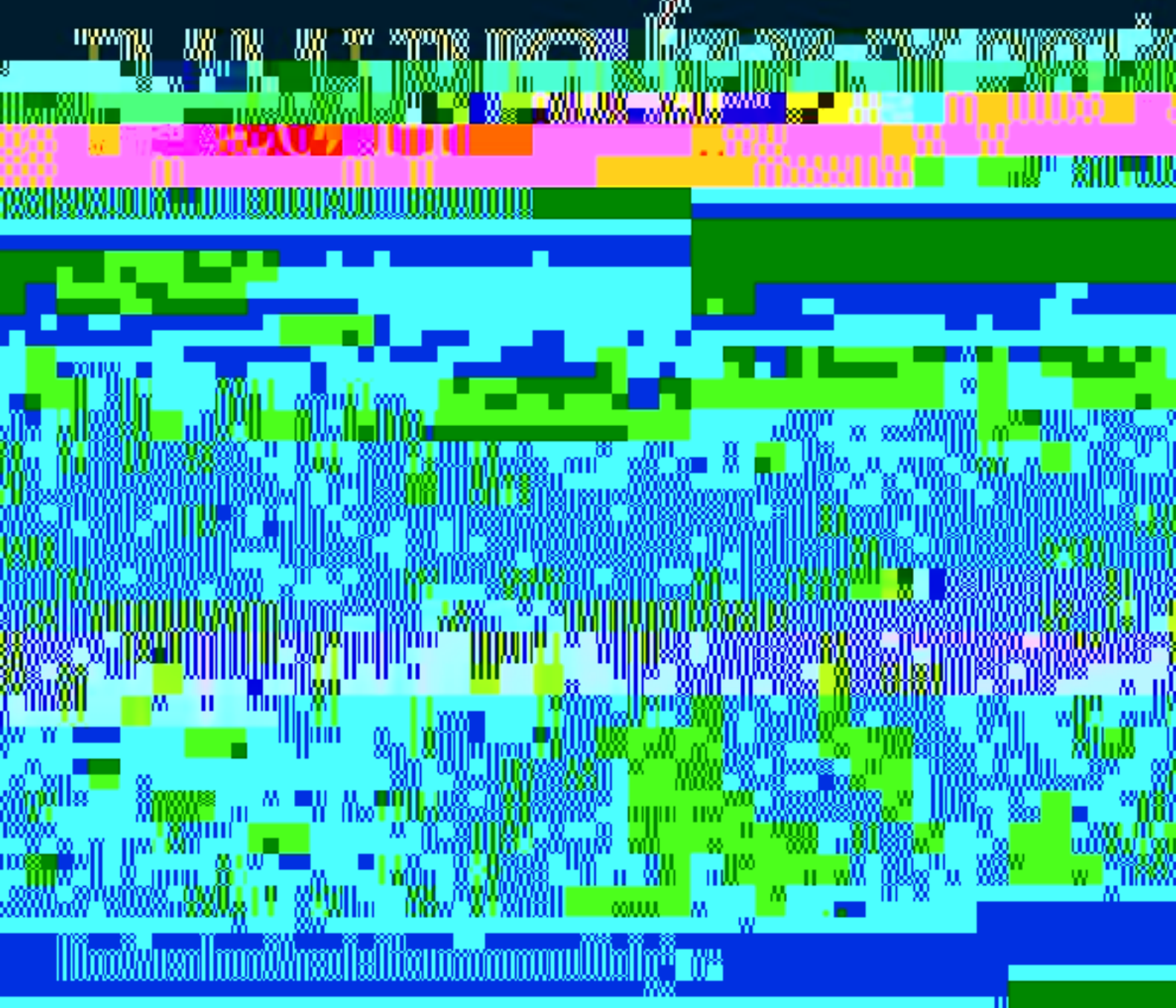
### July 27-August 1, 2014

AAI Advanced Course in Immunology  
Seaport World Trade Center  
Boston, MA  
[www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Advanced](http://www.aai.org/Education/Courses/Advanced)

### September 12-16, 2014

ASBMR 36th Annual Meeting  
Houston, TX  
[(Annual Scientific Meeting) 29.8 (meeting)] TJ / F8 1 T

# Save the Date for



# 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](http://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-Scientists Experience
- The 1918...1919 Influenza Pandemic as covered in The Journal of Immunology

### 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