President’s Message

Avrum I. Gotlieb

Academic Departments of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine require the very best clinicians and scientists to successfully meet the challenges of the medicine we practice today. The training programs have to be able to graduate academics along three pathways - excellent investigators with a knowledge base and the technical expertise to explore mechanisms of disease and translate basic knowledge to clinically useful information to diagnose, treat, and prevent disease; innovative teachers who are able to link teaching to research and to state-of-the-art knowledge and technology, and who are trained to carry out research in education; and subspecialty clinicians who are exceptional diagnosticians and accept the challenge of pushing the limits of diagnosis through innovative use of state-of-the-art technology. The latter category includes a new breed of informatics subspecialists who are desperately needed in all aspects of laboratory medicine and pathology, especially in laboratory management and information technology. These requirements place a serious demand on our current academic community to provide this broad based training. More and more we see our trainees, who will be our future faculty, differentiate early into one of the three categories. Thus the triple treat is disappearing from the scene as the practice of modern academic medicine becomes more complex and the demand for in-depth expertise in research, in teaching, and in clinical care becomes the norm. The day of the academic generalist is fast disappearing. We need to adjust our training programs to provide the very best opportunities to train our future faculty. We need to focus our faculty complement plans to reflect the three pathways and resource these pathways appropriately. We also need to adjust our academic faculty career development and advancement to reflect these pathways always demanding that innovation, new knowledge, and international recognition be the hallmark of excellence for all three pathways.

ASIP is meeting these challenges as a society of academic, biomedical clinicians and scientists which provides platforms to support, reward, and showcase the finest in academic pathology and laboratory medicine in its broadest form - the teaching and the investigation of mechanisms of disease and the utilization of new knowledge to improve clinical care. There are numerous challenges that we face today and ASIP is an excellent venue to discuss the current issues and to find solutions that are applicable to your needs at your particular institution. Become active in ASIP and be part of the solution as we embrace the challenges in pathology and laboratory medicine.
From the Executive Officer’s Desk

Mark E. Sobel

The summer and fall have been hectic times for the Bethesda office. We have taken several steps to improve the overall efficiency and infrastructure of the office, with the unfortunate side effect of a short-term period of disorganization while all the ASIP staff moved their desks and required new computer connections and phone links. We were also faced with internet connection problems at the FASEB campus, which at times made it difficult to receive and send e-mails. These problems, which have been mostly corrected, now seem minor in comparison to the tragic events of September 11.

ASIP staff listened in horror as the enormity of the terrorist attacks unfolded. Many of the staff had relatives and friends that worked close to the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, and we spent many fretful hours until we heard that we were among the lucky ones who had not lost someone we knew. We all feel a deep loss, however, that so many innocent thousands were killed. We are trying to get back to a normal pattern of activity, but like so many other Americans we have a tangible daily reminder of the terrorist attacks since we are experiencing long traffic jams on our way to work. Our offices on the FASEB campus are less than a mile up the road from two federal facilities, the National Institutes of Health and the Bethesda Navy Hospital, which have closed off most of the entrances to their campuses. Thorough security checks of each car entering the few remaining entrances to NIH and Navy further slow the traffic along the main thoroughfares in our neighborhood. The traffic jams are a small price to pay in the face of terrorist threats to our national identity and security.

As described in the July issue of the ASIP Bulletin, ASIP hosts several other pathology-oriented societies within its office space. Over the past few years, several small societies petitioned to make use of the ASIP offices, in great part due to the reputation of Dr. Frances Pitlick as an outstanding Executive Officer. During these growth years, the office became over-crowded, and personnel working on similar projects were sometimes not able to work in close proximity to each other. We have taken several steps to correct those problems. Most of the editorial staff of The American Journal of Pathology (AJP) and The Journal of Molecular Diagnostics (JMD) moved to an annex on the FASEB campus in July. Priscilla Markwood, Managing Editor of the journals and ASIP’s Publications Manager, supervised the move for the journal staff. This freed up some much-needed space for the rest of the office. In early September, after minor renovations, the rest of the ASIP staff moved their offices and desks so they could work more efficiently. This also required that the staff of most of the other “tenant” societies in the office had to move within the office. Priscilla also supervised the installation of new computer software and hardware for the ASIP office during the summer. I want to take this opportunity to thank Priscilla for her outstanding performance, and to gratefully acknowledge the sacrifice that the journal editorial staff has made in moving across the street from the main office.

During the summer we also modernized our e-mail system, and installed “fire-wall” protections for the ASIP server. We have not been directly hit by the recent viruses and worms that have shut down so many computer systems in recent weeks, however, some of the FASEB member societies in our building have not been so fortunate. The indirect result to us has been a slowing of internet and e-mail access. FASEB has taken several steps in the last weeks to improve the situation, and we are hopeful that we will be able to respond more rapidly to you in the future.

Another step that we are undertaking in the Bethesda office is the installation of a new membership database. We hope that the conversion from our old system will be completed by early 2002. We anticipate being able to accept membership dues on-line by next year.

ASIP is also making a change in its fiscal year from July 1-June 30 to the calendar year (January 1-December 31). This change will take place effective January 2002 and will necessitate a change in our membership billing procedures. When we send out membership invoices in the spring of 2002, we will be billing for an 18-month period from July 2002 to December 2003. After that, invoices will be mailed on a 12-month calendar year basis starting in 2004.

This year, for the first time, we offered our members the option of an on-line-only subscription to The American Journal of Pathology. To date, around 200 members have chosen this option. We will continue to monitor the financial impact of this on our subscription base with an eye toward a continuing reduction in price. We have become aware that many members have not yet activated their on-line subscriptions, perhaps because they take advantage of their institutions’ subscription to the journal. To enhance your ability to use your mem-
memberships on-line subscription to AJP as well as to JMD, please see the boxed instructions on page 11. You will need to know your ASIP membership number. It is printed above the address label on this newsletter. In addition, in the next few months, we will be sending you an ASIP membership card with your ID number and instructions.

I am pleased to announce that Dr. Karen Kaul, who has been Senior Editor of JMD during its first years, has been named Editor-in-Chief of JMD, effective January 1, 2002, for a three-year term. Dr. Kaul’s appointment was recommended by the Joint Journal Oversight Committee (composed of members from both ASIP and the Association for Molecular Pathology) and was approved by both ASIP and AMP Councils. We all owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Sandra Wolman, who chaired the Joint Journal Oversight Committee over the last few years, and who oversaw a renewed contract between ASIP and AMP for the publication and management of JMD, recognizing its status as an independent publication.

The ability to publish AJP and JMD on-line offers us a convenient way to preserve the breadth and richness of the research information that they contain. However it is extremely expensive to convert old print versions of AJP into electronic form. An alternative is to ensure that there are readily available complete copies of old volumes of the journal. We have therefore undertaken a project to collect a repository of back issues of the journal that were published before the era of on-line publishing. Teresa Cash, our Accounts Manager for the journals, under the supervision of Priscilla Markwood, has undertaken an initial project to bind complete volumes of AJP going back to 1980. They will be stored in the Bethesda office. Teresa is searching for a few issues of back volumes to complete her project. If you have a copy of the following issues, please contact her at tcash@pathol.faseb.org:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>September - December</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>June</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>May</td>
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The life-blood of any organization is its volunteers who form committees to meet the goals and objectives of the membership. Please see page 8 for a description of the standing and ad hoc committees of ASIP and their members. If you would be interested in volunteering to help any of the committees, please contact the committee chairperson. If you would be interested in forming a new committee to meet an emerging need in the pathology discipline, please contact me.

The abstract submission deadline for EB2002 is November 7, 2001. You should already have received the Call for Papers. If you have not, or if you need assistance with on-line abstract submission, please contact Tara Zeitner at zeitner@pathol.faseb.org. Please make sure to take advantage of the ASIP membership discount for EB2002 registration by registering before the deadline of February 12, 2002. Please note that for the first time, you will be asked to choose between receiving print and CD versions of the Abstract Book. If you do not make a choice on your registration form, you will automatically receive the CD. Also, we urge you to contact the EB2002 Housing Office as early as possible to make your hotel reservations. This is the best way to make sure that you will have a hotel room in the price range you desire. Last year, there were no rooms available for late applicants. Even if you are not yet sure of your dates of arrival and departure, we advise you to make your reservations now for the complete period of the meeting. You can make reservations through the EB 2002 Housing Office until March 8, 2002. You can change your dates without a penalty until April 1, 2002. Please note that the ASIP office will be in the Hilton Riverside Hotel and some ASIP functions will take place there instead of at the Convention Center. You can see a preliminary program of ASIP events on the ASIP homepage (http://asip.uthscsa.edu).

We are pleased to announce the winners of the following ASIP awards. Awards will be distributed at ASIP’s Awards Reception during EB2002 at the Hilton Riverside Hotel on Monday, April 22. The winners of the Pfizer Outstanding Investigator Award, the Rous-Whipple Award and the Chugai Award will present lectures during the annual meeting:

**Gold Headed Cane:**
Joe W. Grisham, M.D.
University of North Carolina

**Rous-Whipple Award:**
Harold F. Dvorak, M.D.
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

**Chugai Award:**
Morris J. Karnovsky, M.B. BCh. DSc
Harvard University Medical School

**Pfizer Outstanding Investigator Award:**
Martin M. Matzuk, M.D., Ph.D.
Baylor College of Medicine

These scientists are representative of the wealth of talent and experience in the ASIP membership. We hope you will be able to join us in New Orleans to hear about their science and to help us celebrate their excellence at the Awards Reception.
How did your PhD graduates benefit from their training?

If they had to do it over again, would they?

What elements of the training environment need improvement?

A survey instrument was developed for the Brown University Graduate Program in Pathobiology and will be sent out to our graduates this fall. Perhaps other programs would like to utilize the same instrument and compare results in the spring at the annual meeting? If so, please inform Nancy Thompson, Chair of the Committee for Career Development, Women and Minorities (Nancy_Thompson@brown.edu) and we can plan to put this on the agenda for the graduate program director's meeting. Feel free to reproduce this survey which is given below.

**SURVEY**
Prepared by Eric Manheimer, Brown University

A. Indicate how satisfied you were with the following services, support, and facilities. Select one for each item — Very Satisfied (1); Satisfied (2); No Opinion/Indifferent (3); Dissatisfied (4); Very Dissatisfied (5)

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<th>Service</th>
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<td>Student Support</td>
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B. through F.— Please use the following: Based on your experiences, indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements. Strongly Agree (1); Agree (2); No Opinion/Indifferent (3); Disagree (4); Strongly Disagree (5)

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<td>1. The program training adequately developed my skills in written communication</td>
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<td>2. The program training adequately developed my skills in oral communication</td>
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<td>3. The program training adequately developed my problem solving skills</td>
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<td>4. The program training adequately developed my critical thinking skills</td>
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<td>5. The program helped to develop my skills in grant writing</td>
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<td>6. The program helped to develop my skills in peer review</td>
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<td>7. The program helped to develop my skills in teaching</td>
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<td>8. The program helped to develop my skills in making research presentations</td>
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<td>9. The program provided me with methods I can use to stay up to date in my area after graduation</td>
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C. Teaching and Courses

1. Teachers were knowledgeable about their subject matter

2. Teachers were good at presenting course material in an understandable fashion

3. Teachers were available and responsive to students

4. There were adequate courses to provide me with a solid knowledge base in pathobiology

5. There was an adequate selection of courses in my areas of interest

D. Program Treatment of Students

1. I was treated with respect by the program director

2. I was treated with respect by program faculty

3. I was treated with respect by departmental staff

E. Career Counseling and Assistance

Indicate your current career from the options listed below:

- University faculty
- Salaried, hospital-based
- State or federal agency
- Industry research scientist
- Other, specify

Is your current position consistent with your ultimate career goals?

- Yes
- No

1. I was presented with realistic information about the career options that would be available to me as a graduate of the Pathobiology Program.

2. I received good career advice while in the program

3. Career planning assistance in my department greatly influenced my specific career choice.

4. I was assisted in my job search by receiving specific job leads from the Pathobiology Program staff and/or faculty

5. I have kept in touch with my mentor or other Pathobiology Program faculty

F. Overall satisfaction

1. I feel that I made a good decision in having selected PhD level graduate training in Pathobiology as a career track.

2. The training I received in the Pathobiology Program at Brown prepared me well for my current job.

3. Overall, I was satisfied with the Graduate Program in Pathobiology at my institution

4. a) Please comment on what you perceive to be the strengths of the Pathobiology Program at your institution.

   b) Please comment on what you perceive to be the weaknesses of the Pathobiology Program at your institution.

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ASIP Members: What's your opinion?

What topics would you like to see in future CDWM workshops, panel discussions and mentoring luncheons? Please rank top 3 areas of interest and send to ASIP office.

- NIH Grants and Me - RO1s, training grants, clinical investigator
- Lab management skills
- Negotiating Skills
- Women in science issues
- A to Z of Publication
- PhD Training Issues
to suggest specific aspects
- Ethics in Science/ Responsible Conduct
- Presenting your science to the public and media
- Scientific Topic of Cross Cutting Interest
to make topic suggestion
Mentoring Luncheon Registration

Click here:

http://asip.uthscsa.edu/ANNMEET_COURSE/mentor.html
Milestones . . .
in Investigative Pathology

Richard G. Lynch

A minute chromosome in human chronic granulocytic leukemia.
Peter C. Nowell and David A. Hungerford


At the 1960 Fall Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Peter Nowell and David Hungerford reported that in each of seven patients with chronic granulocytic leukemia that they had studied, the leukemia cells contained an abnormal small chromosome that was not present in normal cells or in the cells of other types of leukemia. The abstract of their presentation appeared in *Science* and was followed by a more detailed publication describing their findings in ten patients with chronic granulocytic leukemia. The milestone research reported by Nowell and Hungerford in *Science* in 1960 identified for the first time a consistent chromosome abnormality in a human neoplasm. Through meticulous examination of metaphase chromosome preparations they observed that one of the four smallest acrocentric chromosomes was markedly reduced in size, by what appeared to be the loss of approximately half of its long arm. The consistent association of this abnormality with chronic granulocytic leukemia suggested to Nowell and Hungerford that this chromosome change might confer on the leukemia cells their neoplastic character. A pathogenic role for the chromosome abnormality was further implied by its presence in leukemia cells at the onset of disease and prior to any treatment, and by its persistence in leukemia cells of patients whose disease had been present for many years. Investigators in Edinburgh who designated the abnormal chromosome the Philadelphia chromosome (Ph) confirmed the findings of Nowell and Hungerford. Peter Nowell was then, and still is, an investigative pathologist in the Department of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, and David Hungerford was a cytogeneticist at The Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia. A critical aspect of their research was the comparison of the chromosomes in the patient’s leukemia cells to the chromosomes in their normal cells. Although very labor-intensive, it was possible to visualize individual chromosomes in leukemia cells because these cells spontaneously divide when cultured in vitro, and in the presence of colchicine the mitoses are arrested in metaphase. Visualizing the chromosomes of the normal cells in the patient’s blood samples could have presented a barrier to this research because normal blood leukocytes do not spontaneously divide when placed in cell culture. However, in another fundamental discovery, Nowell had observed that phytohemagglutinin (PHA) - a plant mucoprotein used to separate leukocytes from erythrocytes in the blood samples - had the property of being a powerful lymphocyte mitogen. This discovery made it possible to prepare chromosomes from the normal, non-leukemia leukocytes present in the patient’s blood.

The discovery of the Philadelphia chromosome by Nowell and Hungerford was strong evidence that linked a genetic abnormality with human cancer. Their discovery was a landmark in cancer research and proved to be a seminal event in the field of cancer cytogenetics. Many thousands of publications and hundreds of research projects from numerous laboratories around the world can trace their ancestry to the original findings described by Nowell and Hungerford in their classic paper. A tremendous interest in the area of human cancer cytogenetics continues unabated to the present day, and the growth of knowledge in this area has been very impressive. The technology available to examine human chromosomes in 1960 only allowed for the detection of gross abnormalities in chromosome morphology and number. Compared to the penetrating, sophisticated molecular analyses used by investigators today, those tools were rather primitive. The introduction of the quinacrine fluorescence/Giemsa banding technique in the 1970’s was a major advance in cytogenetics and its application to the study of chronic granulocytic leukemia cells subsequently established that the Philadelphia chromosome

(Continued on page 11)
Committee for Career Development, Women and Minorities

This committee promotes the mentoring and training of young investigative pathologists with a special interest in the career paths of women and minorities. The committee sponsors workshops at the Annual Meeting on various topics including graduate programs and grantships.

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Nancy_Thompson@brown.edu

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Sue Heffelfinger, MD, PhD
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sue.heffelfinger@uc.edu

John Kemp, MD
U Iowa Health Care
john-kemp@uiowa.edu

Meritorious Awards Committee

This committee selects the recipients of the Gold-Headed Cane, the Rous-Whipple Award and the Pfizer Outstanding Investigator Award. Members are elected by the ASIP Membership.

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Cecilia M. Fenoglio-Preiser, MD
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Interested in joining an ASIP Committee?

Contact:
COMMITTEE CHAIR or
Mark E. Sobel, MD, PhD
Executive Officer
mesobel@pathol.faseb.org
**Program Committee**

This committee is responsible for the scientific content and schedule of the Annual Meeting Program. Its membership is representative of the diversity and broad scope of the discipline of pathology.

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**Chair-elect:**
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**Publications Committee**

This committee assists and advises the Council and Executive Officer in all areas related to the society’s publications - especially The American Journal of Pathology and The Journal of Molecular Diagnostics.

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**FASEB RESEARCH CONFERENCES**
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Speak with Dr. Kevin Gardner and the first thing you’ll probably notice is his enthusiasm for his work. Gardner is one of the lucky people in the world who love what they do, and after talking with him for an hour it is difficult not to be as excited about science as he is. At 43, he has built an impressive resume that includes an undergraduate degree from Yale, an M.D. and Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins and rapidly growing lists of published works, speaking engagements, and mentoring programs.

Gardner says that he was always interested in becoming a practicing doctor like his father. As he followed the prescribed path of pre-med and medical school, he saw scientific concepts being taught by presentation of the experiments that derived them. This sparked an interest in experimental science, which led him to become part of a laboratory focusing on red cells at Johns Hopkins. During a presentation in his second year of medical school, he met Dr. Vincent Marchesi who suggested that he look at Pathology as a good place to explore his interests. This meeting changed the direction of Dr. Gardner’s work. He decided to earn his Ph.D. in Cell Biology and Anatomy and to pursue laboratory science as a career. After a year as a postdoctoral fellow, he returned to medical school to get his M.D. Gardner decided to complete his residency at NCI because it allowed him to continue his laboratory work. Since completing his residency, Gardner has worked for the Laboratory of Pathology at the National Cancer Institute and is now a Tenure Track Investigator.

Part of Gardner’s success has no doubt been his impressive ability to communicate. His decision to pursue medicine was in a large part due to the interpersonal relations inherent in the job. He feels that his desire for social interaction is satisfied by laboratory science because of the constant conversational flow between him and scientists of all disciplines. That flow has allowed him to access techniques and information that might otherwise not be applied to his field of study. Gardner believes that the walls between disciplines are weaker than ever, largely due to the ability of scientists to easily share information and keep in constant contact through new technology. Cross communication has brought advancement, new methods, and new perspective, and Gardner has embraced them with enthusiasm.

Dr. Gardner sees science as an ongoing apprenticeship. Every scientist, in his view, is both mentor and apprentice, and Gardner takes both roles equally seriously. He says that finding new methods and techniques for his research and working with his research fellows to apply them is one of the most important and enjoyable parts of his job. He requires that his laboratory be “fearless” in the face of new technology, and says that he seeks out any method there is to solve a problem. Mentoring by providing both experimental tools and giving perspective to new researchers is important to Gardner. He feels that it is his obligation to guide his research fellows to find ways to progress faster and more easily than the generation before. For Gardner and his colleagues, the egalitarian tenets of science are working, and that balance is showing results.

Dr. Gardner has had a career-long interest in the targets of molecular signaling events in hematopoietic cells. His recent work focuses on the targeting of the nuclear proteins, p300 and CBP, as multifunctional co-regulators of gene expression in activated T-cells. He is currently using proteomic approaches to determine the binding partners for these proteins and is adapting the
microarray technology to characterize the genomic sequences that recruit p300 and CBP in living cells. While the focus of his work is often related to cancer, it does in fact have a much broader range of applications. In the future, his work will provide the fundamental knowledge necessary to intervene in a disease process on a molecular level and tailor treatments for individuals.

Outside of work, Dr. Gardner makes time to encourage youths to enter the sciences through mentoring programs and pursues an active personal life with his wife and two children. Not surprisingly, Gardner finds that most of his personal interests are related to his work and says that he often finds himself trying a new experiment or reading up on laboratory techniques. Gardner has an ability to mesh his incredibly varied interests into his work, which goes a long way in explaining his success.

In the future, Gardner says that he sees himself working to facilitate communication within the scientific community on a larger scale while continuing to explore his research interests. For this he seems eminently qualified. Few people are able to communicate their passion and interest in their work as clearly as Dr. Gardner, and his enthusiasm for science is truly remarkable.

The impressive growth of knowledge about the roles of genetic alterations in the pathogenesis of human leukemia and lymphoma that has taken place since the milestone discovery of Nowell and Hungerford has also revealed the enormous level of complexity involved in these processes. The degree of this complexity has significant implications for the treatment of these malignant neoplasms, a subject that has been discussed by Nowell7.


Milestones in Investigative Pathology
(Continued from page 7)

chromosome was produced by a reciprocal translocation between chromosomes 22 and 93. In this abnormality a truncated portion of the protooncogene c-abl from chromosome 9 relocates to the bcr gene locus on chromosome 22 and a large portion of the long arm of chromosome 22 relocates to chromosome 9. This reciprocal translocation has two important consequences. The first is that it results in a significant reduction in the size of chromosome 22, the alteration that allowed Nowell and Hungerford to detect the cytogenetic abnormality in chronic granulocytic leukemia cells. The second consequence, which was elucidated later, was that the translocation resulted in the fusion of two genes, bcr and c-abl, to form the hybrid oncogene bcr-abl. It was subsequently shown that the bcr-abl gene encoded a chimeric protein that has tyrosine kinase activity4 and is leukemogenic5. The results of a recent clinical trial suggest that the pharmacological blockade of the bcr-abl kinase may be of value in the treatment of chronic granulocytic leukemia6.
News and Notes

Welcome to the following NEW Members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Aigner MD</td>
<td>Anne Hamburger PhD</td>
<td>Guanhua Lai PhD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Erlangen</td>
<td>University of Maryland at Baltimore</td>
<td>Medical College of Virginia</td>
</tr>
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<td>Vladimir Botchkarev MD PhD</td>
<td>Meera Hameed MD</td>
<td>Hans-Anton Lehr PhD</td>
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<td>Daniel Jones MD PhD</td>
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<td>Christos D Katsetos MD MRCPath</td>
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<td>New York Univ. School of Medicine</td>
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<td>Kevin Gardner MD PhD</td>
<td>Beatrice Knudsen MD PhD</td>
<td>Ricardo Pujol-Borrell MD PhD</td>
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<td>National Cancer Institute, NIH</td>
<td>Cornell Medical College</td>
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<td>Ricardo Gazzinelli PhD</td>
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<td>Centro de Pesquisas Rene Rachou</td>
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<td>Mehrnaz Gharae-Kermani PhD DVM</td>
<td>Themis Kyriakides PhD</td>
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<td>The University of Michigan</td>
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In Memoriam—Thomas Argyris

Thomas S. Argyris died suddenly on April 29, 2001. Tom received his Ph.D. from Brown University with William Montagna in 1953, and following a period as a postdoctoral fellow with George Wislocki at Harvard Medical School, joined the faculty in the Zoology Department at Syracuse University in 1955. In 1972, having risen to the rank of Professor, Tom moved to the Upstate Medical Center as Professor of Pathology, and retired from active research and teaching from that institution as Emeritus Professor of Pathology in 1985.

Tom’s research interests centered on understanding how developmental processes were reactivated and recapitulated in the adult. During his career, he focused on three systems - stimulation of hair follicle growth and differentiation, wound healing in the skin, and adaptive growth due to functional stimulation in the liver and kidney. In each, he meticulously dissected the cellular response, and sought to understand how the machinery of macromolecular synthesis - RNA and protein - was recruited to initiate and support the complex developmental biology that regenerated or reformed the tissue. Perhaps his most important research came later in his career, when, in a series of 13 papers published from 1981 through 1985, he enunciated and established that induced hyperplasia in the skin was the common mechanism of tumor promotion induced by chemical and physical insult. Many of us were surprised by the premature retirement of an active and imaginative intellect, but he told me that he had said what he had to say, and that it was all there in the literature. In this regard, as we emerge from an extended period of dissection of regulation and recruitment of individual genes during morphogenesis and tumorigenesis, we would be wise to remember and revisit Tom’s focus on the biology of systems and activation of general biochemical mechanisms as fundamental to our understanding of these processes.
In Remembrance:

Thomas S. Argyris, Ph.D.
New York, NY

William B. Castle M.D.
Brookline, MA

William H. Fishman, Ph.D.
The Burnham Inst
La Jolla, CA

Saul Jarcho, M.D.
New York, NY

Hugo Jauregui, M.D., Ph.D.
Rhode Island Hospital
Providence, RI

H. L. Large, M.D.
Charlotte, NC

Edwin Lennette, M.D., Ph.D.
Public Health Institute
Berkeley, CA

Charles H. Lupton, M.D.
Univ of Alabama Med Ctr
Birmingham, AL

Sean Moore, MB BCh FRCP (C)
McGill University
Montreal, PQ Canada

Anthony V. Pisciotta, M.D.
Medical College of Wisconsin
Milwaukee, WI

Oscar Sudilovsky, M.D., Ph.D.
Case Western Reserve University

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T. Argyris Obituary
(Continued from page 12)

Tom was a respected and truly engaging teacher, whose style reflected his love for his subject. This attracted more than 30 graduate and medical students to his tutelage, and some dozen undergraduate students. His knowledge and enthusiasm were complemented by his warmth and kindness, and we were privileged to have had the opportunity to begin our careers in his care before being tossed into the wringer of this competitive sport.

Tom leaves behind his wife and collaborator, Bertie Argyris, Emeritus Professor of Immunology, Upstate Medical Center. Other survivors are his brother Peter Argyris and his twin brother Chris Argyris, Emeritus Professor at Harvard University.
At the Meeting.

Beignets and Bread Pudding in the Big Easy
New Orleans is famous for its Cajun and Creole cuisine, seafood dishes and desserts. Start your morning with an order of beignets (New Orleans version of a donut) and a cup of café au lait from Café du Monde. Make it an oyster po’ boy or a muffaletta for lunch. If, after all that, you still have room for dinner, head to the French Quarter to select from many wonderful restaurants. I suggest you try the newest restaurant in New Orleans, GW Fins or the oldest restaurant – Arnaud’s. Arnaud’s also includes a Mardi Gras museum if you are interested in doing a little touring after dinner. Other excellent choices are Emeril’s and Café Rue Bourbon. Whatever you choose make sure you try a dessert at some time on your trip. Bread pudding and Bananas Foster are two of the desserts I suggest you try while in the Big Easy. Prepare your taste buds (and your waist band) for a dining experience you will not forget!

Calendar of Events

TNF Superfamily 2002: The 9th International Congress on TNF-Related Cytokines Conference
October 30-November 2, 2002; Hyatt Regency on the San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA.
Contact: Carl F. Ware, La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology, 10355 Science Center Drive, San Diego, CA 92121. Tel: 858-558-3500.
http://meetings.liai.org or email: meetings@liai.org

The Cytokine Odyssey
November 8-11, 2001; Maui, Hawaii
A joint meeting of the International Cytokine Society and the Society for Leukocyte Biology
http://bioinformatics.weizmann.ac.il/cytokine or http://www.biosci.ohio-state.edu/~slb

Association for Molecular Pathology
Annual Meeting
November 15-18, 2001; Philadelphia
http://www.ampweb.org

2002 American Physiological Society Conference: Physiological Genomics of Cardiovascular Disease: From Technology to Physiology
February 20-23, 2002;San Francisco, California
Abstracts Deadline: December 1, 2001
Advance Registration Deadline: January 5, 2002
Contact: The American Physiological Society, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. Tel: 301-530-7171. Fax: 301-571-8313
http://www.the-aps.org or email: meetings@the-aps.org

International Society for Analytical Cytology: XXI International Congress
May 4-9, 2002; Town and Country Resort & Convention Center, San Diego, CA
Abstracts being accepted until October 19, 2001.
Contact: ISAC Headquarters, 60 Revere Drive, Suite 500, Northbrook, IL 60062 USA
Phone: 847-205-4722, Fax: 847-480-9282
http://www.isac-net.org or E-mail: isac@isac-net.org

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Carl V. Weller (1940-1956)  
E.A. Gall (1957-1967)  
Thomas D. Kinney (1967-1977)  
Donald B. Hackel (1977-1982)  
Vincent T. Marchesi (1982-1992)  