THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY

NEWS LETTER

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 11 November 2004

CONTENTS

ASCB Challenges NIH on All Male Pioneers

NIH Director Elias Zerhouni announced last month the first class of nine recipients of the NIH Director's Pioneer Awards, in recognition of biomedical researchers with "exceptionally creative abilities and intelligence." All nine winners are men.

In a letter to Zerhouni, ASCB President Harvey Lodish and Women in Cell Biology Chair Ursula Goodenough, while applauding the establishment of the Award, indicated, "we are disappointed to note the striking lack of diversity among those selected for the award." They pointed out

Continued on page 22

Society Supports NIH Open Access Proposal

Responding to a Congressional mandate to come up with a plan to improve public access to the results of taxpayer-funded research, the NIH released a Federal Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which would request that NIH grantees and/or Principal Investigators submit their accepted papers to PubMed Central. PMC would in turn make articles accessible without barriers six months after acceptance.

The ASCB responded to the proposal with strong support. The Society statement cited its experience with *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, which was the first journal to deposit its contents for public access

Continued on page 22

ASCB 44th Annual Meeting Information

See Page 20

Porter Endows Annual Meeting Lecture

Keith R. Porter

The Keith R. Porter Endowment has pledged $100,000 to the Society to permanently endow the Keith R. Porter Lecture at the ASCB Annual Meeting.

Income from the Endowment will fund expenses associated with the annual lecture, to be presented next month for the twenty-third consecutive year.

The Lecture was initiated and is now being perpetuated in memory of Keith R. Porter, a founder of the field of cell biology and of the ASCB. Porter also served as the ASCB's seventeenth president, in 1978. ■

By Popular Demand …

ASCB Publishes Second Career Book

The ASCB Women in Cell Biology Committee has published a second edition of the popular *Career Advice for Life Scientists*.

Career Advice for Life Scientists II, a new compilation of selected WICB columns from the *ASCB Newsletter*, will be available at the ASCB booth during the ASCB Annual Meeting.

CALSII as well as *CALS* are also accessible in PDF at www.ascb.org. ■

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Harvey Lodish

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The ASCB Web-based Image and Video Library

"Seeing is believing" is true of many of the sciences, but nowhere more so than cell biology. Our research and teaching revolves around images—of proteins and macromolecular assemblies and subcellular organelles; of cells crawling or undergoing apoptosis or rolling along an endothelium; of cells stained with a green fluorescent-tagged protein or a fixed cell stained with a fluorescent antibody; of sectioned cells stained with a gold-coupled antibody and viewed in an electron microscope or of virus immobilized in ice and viewed unfixed.

The cover photo of François Jacob's and Elie Wollman's classic book, *Sexuality and the Genetics of Bacteria*'s...copulating bacteria taught me more about the active sex life of *E. coli* than did papers filled with many tables of genetic experiments.

Two images stand out as pivotal in my early career: a time-lapse movie of early frog development illustrated the complexities of early embryology far better than any textbook, and the cover photo of François Jacob's and Elie Wollman's classic book, *Sexuality and the Genetics of Bacteria*. Its copulating bacteria taught me more about the active sex life of *E. coli* than did papers filled with many tables of genetic experiments.

Yet finding the "perfect" image of a particular cell or tissue for teaching or research can be elusive. When we want to illustrate a specific tissue or activity—multiple types of epithelia to illustrate their commonalties and differences; ER to Golgi traffic in living cells; endocytosis of particles; the morphological differences between cancer cells and their normal counterparts; plasmodesmata; or gap junctions—we are often left frustrated and end up settling for a poor substitute.

The ambitious idea for the American Society for Cell Biology to develop a comprehensive collection of still and dynamic images did not just come from me. Rather, it percolated to the surface from many ASCB constituents – from Council, the Education and Public Information Committees, the editors of *Cell Biology Education*, and from members who commented about the need for such a resource. Seemingly all at once, everyone realized that the explosion in digital images and electronic publishing in the past decade has provided a wealth of opportunity for cell biologists to create and share spectacular cellular images through readily accessible and searchable web-based electronic databases. At the same time, we found that there is overwhelming demand to create a state-of-the-art web-based collection of cell images, both at light- and electron-microscope levels, to be used for education at all levels, in research, for public information, and as a resource to journalists.

Seemingly all at once, everyone realized that the explosion in digital images and electronic publishing in the past decade has provided a wealth of opportunity for cell biologists to create and share spectacular cellular images.

The collection will include videos of cells, especially cell movement, division, and differentiation, and provide understanding of dynamic processes that are difficult to convey by static images. It will also include images of diseased cells – including cancers, degenerative diseases, and genetic diseases. How better to illustrate the consequences of a mutation in dystrophin or dystroglycan than to show a micrograph of a muscle from a patient or a gene-altered mouse with muscular dystrophy?

The Library will serve as a repository for the most high-tech new images available. The ASCB's members, meeting speakers, and contributors to *Molecular Biology of the Cell* and *Cell Biology Education* provide a unique source of images. Modern images will be solicited for their scientific, historic and educational significance, resolution, and aesthetic value. These will eventually form a complete collection of cells that demonstrate a broad range of healthy and diseased states, as well as cellular processes.

The ASCB's members, meeting speakers, and contributors to *Molecular Biology of the Cell* and *Cell Biology Education* provide a unique source of images.

The collection will also include an important archival component. Many of the most revealing and highest quality electron micrographs were taken decades ago by the founders and leaders of cell biology, including George Palade, Marilyn Farquhar, Hewson Swift, Keith Porter, and Don Fawcett. Their striking collections of micrographs are extremely useful for education and public information, yet are at risk of being abandoned or destroyed. The Library will preserve these important materials.

Importantly, the entire Library will be made available free of charge for research and teaching. Commercial use may require payment of a modest fee, but we do not envisage the Library as generating revenue for the ASCB.

To launch the Library early next year, as we hope to do, has required a lot of behind-the-scenes work by a dedicated committee chaired by Kathryn Howell. The membership includes Council members Tony Bretscher, Pietro De Camilli, Rick Horwitz, and Daphne Preuss. They are working in close partnership with ASCB staff and the Society's archivists at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County to determine how best to catalog, select, and preserve historically important images.

To guide the launch of The ASCB Image and Video Library will require a full-time curator, ideally a broad- based, skilled, and dedicated cell biologist with expertise in microscopy and commitment to building the Library. A main responsibility will be to oversee the recruitment, selection, and annotation of all images and videos, maintain the collection, and oversee user support. We also envisage hiring a librarian who will handle copyright issues, meta data, and image indexing, as well as a part-time information technology specialist who will handle day-to-day image scanning, image transfer to the web site, and user interfaces.

A Scientific Advisory Board will be appointed from among the ASCB membership to serve a function similar to the editorial board of a journal, insuring the quality, relevance, and proper annotation of every image in the collection.

Notwithstanding the financial health of the Society (see page 12) this project will require a substantial infusion of money. An External Advisory Board composed of senior representatives of the scientific, biopharmaceutical, and investment communities with interest in scientific imaging or utilization of scientific images will also be appointed. The Board

will provide the ASCB with guidance during the design of the Library, and support ongoing efforts to raise funds. A large gift would name the Library itself; collections within the Library can also be named, perhaps by students and colleagues who wish to honor or memorialize a colleague.

Success of the Library will require participation by Society members—contributing images, fundraising, and advice. ■

Comments are welcome and should be sent to president@ascb.org.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Should Cell Biologists Study Human Disease?

To The Editor:

In response to the question, "Should Cell Biologists Study Human Disease?" (President's Column, *ASCB Newsletter,* September, 2004), many cell biologists would answer, "yes", although there is a great deal of basic research that has no clear or obvious relation to human disease that is worthy.

Particularly important is the question of what we should be doing with/for our current generation of PhD pre- and post-docs to prepare those whose research careers may lead them to the study of human disease.

Throughout my career at Northwestern, I have taught human histology, a subject that has fallen by the wayside in PhD education. While I agree with the suggestion that we offer "mini-courses" in Physiology or Pathobiology, both of these disciplines rest very solidly on a clear and good understanding of histology. No one can understand the kidney (or any other organ) and its many disease states without understanding its cellular composition and organization.

Many of the founders of the ASCB were expert histologists and made major contributions to that discipline, including Keith Porter, George Palade, George Pappas, Hewson Swift and Don Fawcett, among others. Their contributions to our current understanding of ultrastructure was typically pure histology (recall the debate over "Palade granules"). In fact, I suspect many original ASCB members were actively using histology as a research topic or tool as well as teaching the subject and even writing textbooks and atlases of histology. ■

—Al Telser

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In Memory of Christopher Reeve

Christopher Reeve, Chair of the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation, biomedical research activist and actor, died on October 10 at the age of 52. He received the ASCB Public Service Award in 2001 and was named one of the first two ASCB Citizen Members, in recognition of extraordinary commitment to the advancement of cell biology, in 2003.

Throughout his life, Reeve was a tireless advocate for important social causes, serving as spokesman for the arts, campaign finance reform and the environment. He was the founder and co-president of the Creative Coalition and was actively involved with Save the Children, Amnesty International and The National Resources Defense Council.

Christopher Reeve

The world first became aware of Christopher Reeve as an actor. After studying at Julliard, he made his Broadway debut opposite the late Katharine Hepburn. Reeve's break-out role was as Superman, in four successful movies.

Reeve's involvement with biomedical research advocacy followed a life-threatening spinal cord injury in May 1995 which he sustained while competing in a horse show in Virginia. The accident left him instantly paralyzed and unable to breathe on his own.

While still recovering from the accident, Reeve started applying his activist instincts to changing the dismal prognosis of people with spinal cord injury. He founded the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation and served as its Chair until his death. Since its founding, the Foundation has awarded $46.5 million to biomedical researchers around the world. With his friends and fellow actors, Michael J. Fox and Mary Tyler Moore, who also suffer from life-threatening conditions, he used his star power to collaborate with scientists, to advocate to Congress, and to convince the American people to support biomedical research for the common good.

In the years since his accident, Reeve became one of the most outspoken patient-advocates on behalf of biomedical research, particularly embryonic stem cell research and nuclear transplantation. He joined ASCB members Larry Goldstein and Paul Berg in testifying before committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate and in briefings for Members of Congress and staff. To Americans and people around the world, he represented the face of stem cell research.

Many Society members remember the 2001 ASCB Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, when Reeve was presented with the eighth annual Public Service Award before thousands of scientists who attended the event. Goldstein recognized Reeve as "a potent voice in collaborative efforts … to double the budget of the National Institutes of Health and ensure that these Federal funds can be used for embryonic stem cell research."

In accepting the ASCB award, Reeve challenged scientists to visit hospitals or rehabilitation centers once a week. "Go and see the human beings who are suffering," Reeve admonished, "and then ask yourself, is the work I did today in my laboratory relevant to human suffering? Did I do something that's going to help to change somebody's life, maybe not today but sometime soon?"

Reeve took personal involvement in his own recovery to new heights, by educating himself in the latest research therapies, and undergoing rigorous physical therapy. He determined to keep his muscles tone and stay in excellent physical health despite his paralysis, reasoning that if science were to enable a return of some motor function, his body would be able to support movement, avoiding the muscle atrophy that is typical of people with paralysis.

At the time of Reeve's death, the CRPF, under Reeve's leadership, was pushing for Congressional passage of legislation to enhance research into paralysis, to improve rehabilitation and the quality of life for persons living with paralysis. Regrettably, the politics associated with stem cell research interfered with passage of the bill, despite wide, bipartisan support in Congress and from the Bush Administration. In both the House and the Senate, opponents of stem cell research prevented the bill from even being debated.

Presenting Chris Reeve with the ASCB award, Larry Goldstein called Reeve, "someone who has transcended celebrity and met the definition of a hero – someone who has not only overcome adversity through perseverance and effort, but who has had a profound and positive impact on our society. Mr. Reeve has been instrumental in inspiring the public and the Congress to support many critical areas of biomedical research, and has reminded those of us who are privileged to work as scientists, not only of the value of what we do, but of our responsibility to those who need us."

Reeve is survived by his mother, Barbara Johnson, and his father, Franklin Reeve; his brother, Benjamin Reeve; his wife, Dana Reeve, and three children: Matthew Reeve, 25, Alexandra Reeve, 21 and Will Reeve, 12. ■

—Paul Berg, Larry Goldstein, Elizabeth Marincola, Mary Tyler Moore and Kevin Wilson

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Inke Näthke


Inke Näthke

While still a post-doc at Stanford, Inke Näthke came up with an original but controversial hypothesis to explain why a mutated form of the APC protein (adenomatous polyposis coli) was found in 85% of all human colorectal cancers. Näthke believed that defective APC protein was linked through the cytoskeleton to defective cell migration in epithelial gut cells. "It was brave and original research to discover new functions for this protein, especially when a strong consensus had emerged of its role as a regulator of catenins (proteins that control growth factor production)," says Sir David Lane, who helped to recruit Näthke in 1998 to the School of Life Sciences at the University of Dundee in Scotland. "She has established beyond doubt that the protein has other key roles in the control of mitosis and genetic stability."

"The roles of APC in regulating microtubule dynamics, cell-cell interactions and migration that originated in her work are now widely accepted in the field."

Näthke's former PI at Stanford, James Nelson says, "She developed an original hypothesis in a crowded, dogmatic field, and she deserves a great deal of credit for testing the hypothesis and obtaining results that support it. The roles of APC in regulating microtubule dynamics, cell-cell interactions and migration that originated in her work are now widely accepted in the field."

Inke (pronounced "Inca") Näthke joined the Nelson lab in 1992 after finishing her doctorate on clathrin structure with Frances Brodsky at the University of California, San Francisco. Working with graduate student Lindsay Hinck, Näthke was developing antibodies for β-catenin, a signaling and adhesion protein, when Paul Polarkis, who was working at a Bay Area biotech company, called, looking for a sample. His interest was APC because of its notorious and mysterious connection to colorectal cancer. APC was known to bind to a variety of molecules that he suspected included β-catenin so Näthke's new antibodies might be useful. In exchange, Polarkis offered an APC antibody. That led Näthke to thinking about APC and to the experiments that eventually led to her theory that endogenous APC was cytoskeletally associated, that it was microtubule dependent and that it correlated with cell migration.

It would explain why trouble with APC would be so significant a marker for colorectal cancer. Says Näthke, "If you look at the gut epithelium where the loss of APC manifests itself most severely, it is uniquely dependent on a balance of proliferation, migration, adhesion and differentiation—it all has to happen. In the gut, active migration is a big component and I think that's what distinguishes it from any other tissue in the adult body."

The mucosal lining of the human colon and rectum takes a constant beating. Rubbed and scratched by the passing contents, the mucosal layer has to be constantly replenished by epithelial cells that are produced by stem cells in the "crypts of Lieberkühn" and then crawl towards the gut lumen. If APC-deficient cells were poor crawlers, they would stay in the gut longer. This would leave them exposed to the chemical and mechanical stresses of this environment longer than normal, allowing things to go wrong. Linking endogenous APC to the cytoskeleton and to cell migration was Näthke's gamble.

It paid off for Näthke because of her precise and exhaustive molecular cell biology and immunohistology, says Bill Dove at the University of Wisconsin. Her experiments accounted for APC's many cross-reactions with other molecules while making the central association of the endogenous APC with the cytoskeleton clear. "It was Inke's rigorous testing and experimental design," says Dove, "that made her case so compelling."

Lindsay Hinck, now at UC Santa Cruz, agrees. "Clarity is what makes her such an

exceptional experimentalist," says Hinck. She continues, "It's still hard to be a woman in science today. Women are timed out when they have kids. But Inke is incredibly clear minded about even that. I think it's part of the reason she went to Scotland. She knew she needed a supportive environment where she could have her family and her science."

Inke Näthke was born in 1961, in the small Schleswig-Holstein town of Itzhoe, north of Hamburg. She always felt slightly out of place in the rigid German educational system where science and art seemed mutually exclusive. After high school, with her parents' support, she took a year off and went to work for a family in San Jose. She felt instantly at home in California.

Auditing classes at San Jose State, Näthke also found an ideal education alternative. She could study both arts and sciences. She could actually speak with professors. At the end of the year, her parents flew to California for a conference about Inke's future with her American family which had, more or less, adopted her by then. The families agreed: Inke would return to Germany, enrolling in medical school while she applied for a US student visa and admission to San Jose State. A semester at medical school in Hamburg reminded Näthke of everything she didn't like about German education and about medicine as a profession. She returned to San Jose in 1982 and raced through her requirements for an Honors degree in Chemistry with a minor in Biochemistry in three years. She also hugely enjoyed her literature and music classes.

For graduate school, she chose UCSF and eventually the lab of Frances Brodsky. "When I started in her lab, I was clueless," Näthke recalls. "I hadn't done much cell biology but I learned a tremendous amount working with Frances. UCSF was just a fabulous place for cell biology at the time. Cell biology was just coming into its own and all the other disciplines were using its tools. UCSF was so crowded that you couldn't help but know what the people around you were doing. I think that it was being exposed to that variety and everybody being so keen on what they did that made it such an exciting time." In 1992, Näthke moved to Stanford and the Nelson lab for her first post-doc and her rendezvous with the APC molecule.

Although Näthke says America is her adopted home, she decided after a short post-doc in Tim Mitchison's Harvard lab to accept a faculty offer from the University of Dundee. Dundee has been gathering steam as a research center since the early 1990s with increasing support from Cancer Research UK, the Medical Research Council and the Wellcome Trust. It was Birgit Lane, Director of Dundee's Cell Structure Research Group, who first told Näthke at a Gordon Conference about the prospects there. In 1998, Näthke arrived in Dundee just as the new £13.5 million Wellcome Trust Biocentre was nearing completion.

A semester at medical school in Hamburg reminded Näthke of everything she didn't like about German education and about medicine as a profession.

"Going to Dundee was an adventure," Näthke admits. "But it was an opportunity

to be part of something that was just beginning. Besides, "Dundee is a beautiful place and the quality of life here is amazing. I am five minutes from my work. It takes me one hour a week to do my shopping. My son takes the bus home from school and he can walk almost anywhere in Dundee without my worrying about someone pulling a gun in his face, which happened to me in San Francisco."

"When I'm talking to a real Dundonian, I'm lucky to understand 80%. But both my kids are good with languages so they can translate."

Näthke's son, Jan, 11, was born in California; her daughter Lena, 7, was born in Boston. Both speak English in school, some German at home, and the local Scots dialect, Dundonian, on the street. Näthke admits that Dundonian is often beyond her. "When I'm talking to a real Dundonian, I'm lucky to understand 80%. But both my kids are good with languages so they can translate."

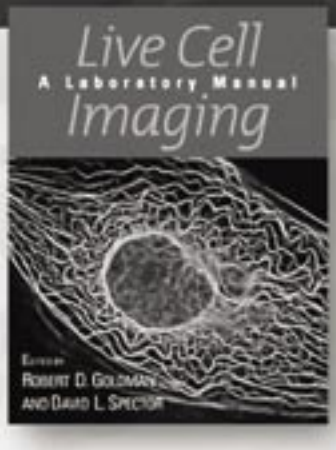
Scotland has an unfortunate relevance for an APC researcher—it has one of the highest colorectal cancer rates in the world. Näthke collaborates with a local hospital which runs an extensive colorectal screening program. The screening team provides Näthke with important tissue samples. "Most of what they are seeing are early stage polyps and 80% percent are nothing to worry about. So the question becomes, how do we identify the 20% that we do need to worry about?" Defective APC is not the entire answer, says Näthke. In her view, defective APC destabilizes many cell functions in the epithelium but some other factor tips them onto a malignant pathway. "How can we distinguish them? What else has to have gone wrong? The prognostic markers or flags are still too vague."

Observing tissue collection in the clinic and working directly with gastroenterologists and oncologists has changed Näthke's perceptions of her own research.

Working directly with the clinic's gastroenterologists, surgeons and oncologists has changed her perceptions of her own research. "I'm learning a lot from them. After having seen the clinic, I come away thinking about other issues with this disease. What do we need to do to improve the lives of these patients and the outcomes in the end?"

For her research accomplishments, Inke Näthke will receive the prestigious ASCB Women in Cell Biology Junior Award next month. Näthke feels that winning the award is particularly meaningful because it comes from women scientists who share the common experience of growing up different. "We all had to learn early on that if we were going to do the things that really interested us, we couldn't worry about what other people thought. So this [award] feels really good because it's saying, 'You've done the right thing'." ■

Live Cell Imaging



A Laboratory Manual

Edited by Robert D. Goldman, *Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago*, and David L. Spector, *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory*

Recent advances in imaging technology reveal, in real time and great detail, critical changes in living cells and organisms. This manual is a compendium of emerging techniques, organized into two parts: specific methods such as fluorescent labeling, and delivery and detection of labeled molecules in cells; and experimental approaches ranging from the detection of single molecules to the study of dynamic processes in organelles, organs, and whole animals. Although presented primarily as a laboratory manual, the book includes introductory and background material and could be used as a textbook in advanced courses. It also includes a DVD containing movies of living cells in action, created by investigators using the imaging techniques discussed in the book.

The editors, David Spector and Robert Goldman, whose previous book was *Cells: A Laboratory Manual*, are highly respected investigators who have taught microscopy courses at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, the Marine Biology Laboratory at Woods Hole, and Northwestern University.

Due October 2004, 648 pp., illus., appendices, index, DVD

Hardcover $250 **ISBN 0-87969-682-6**

Paperback $159 **ISBN 0-87969-683-4**

CONTENTS

ASCB Reserve Fund Reaches Target Thanks to Strong Market Performance

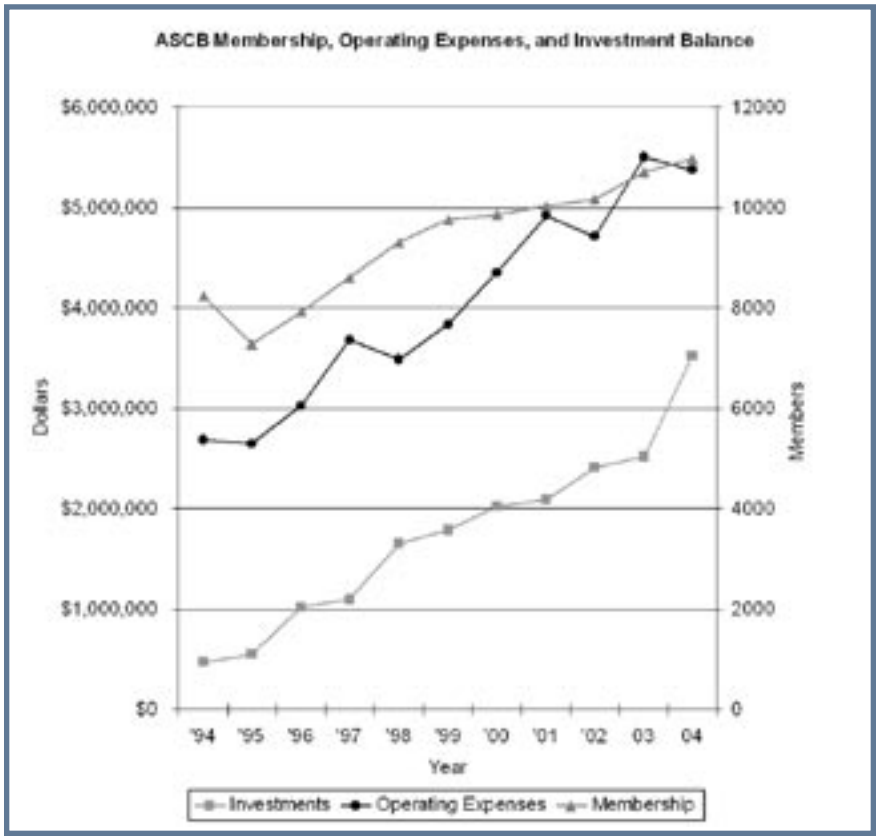
The following annual report of the ASCB's finances is provided by ASCB Treasurer and Finance Committee Chair Gary Ward.

The ASCB completed the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 with net revenues of $941,270 (see table), almost three times more than budgeted. This was due primarily to the excellent performance of the Society's reserve fund, which yielded approximately $530,000 in investment income and unrealized gains, and to the continuing strong financial performance of *Molecular Biology of the Cell*. Programmatic expenses of several ASCB committees were also less than budgeted.

This performance allowed the Society to reach an important financial milestone in 2004. For the past three years, a priority for the Finance Committee and Council has been to build the Society's reserve fund to 60% of operating expenses. The two major purposes of the reserve fund are to provide a source of income to support Society programs, and to serve as self-insurance against major financial disruption, such as anything that prevents the Society from holding a successful Annual Meeting. The Finance Committee is pleased to report that the 60% target was reached in 2004 (see graph). The Society will continue to use excess earnings at the end of each fiscal year to maintain the reserves above the 60% target as the operating expenses of the Society increase.

Members of the Finance Committee (Mary Beckerle, James Gnarra, Thoru Pederson and Gary Ward) meet this month in Bethesda to formulate the 2006 fiscal year budget for recommendation to Council next month. This is the last meeting for Mary Beckerle, who is ASCB President-elect designate, and longtime Committee members Jim Gnarra and Thoru Pederson. All members of the ASCB owe a debt of gratitude to these three individuals for their outstanding service to the Society as members of the Finance Committee. This will also be the last meeting for ASCB Director of Finance & Administration, Carolyn Skinner, who is leaving the ASCB for a job in the private sector after seven years on the Society's senior staff and five years as the Society's outside auditor. We wish Carolyn the best of luck in all her future endeavors.

The annual member business meeting will be held during the ASCB Annual Meeting next month at 12:00 noon on Tuesday, December 7, in Room 144A of the Washington Convention Center. All members are encouraged to attend. Light refreshments will be served. ■



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY
REVENUES AND EXPENSES
FYE 3/31/03 TO FYE 3/31/04

REVENUES	FY03 Audited	FY04 Audited
Membership Dues	$990,107	$945,927
Annual Meeting	**San Francisco**	**San Francisco**
Registration	1,025,485	1,068,940
Exhibitor Fees	927,698	985,047
Gifts	237,902	195,086
Other Fees (advertising, mailing list income, and abstract fees)	350,905	319,645
Total Annual Meeting	2,541,990	2,568,718
Publications		
Molecular Biology of the Cell (*MBC*)	1,249,400	1,334,859
Cell Biology Education (*CBE*)	99,706	95,046
ASCB Newsletter	68,813	59,487
Grants and Contributions to ASCB		
Minorities Affairs Committee	170,149	237,968
Education Committee	20,602	24,847
Public Policy and Joint Steering Committees	151,368	17,856
Other Committees	35,175	29,841
Summer Conference	169,465	111,640
Other		
Investment income	(155,449)	530,414
Mailing list sales	81,899	102,516
Royalties	57,104	47,254
Reimbursements	124,724	141,087
Other advertising	64,356	64,491
Merchandise sales	26,238	26,645
Subscription processing	6,072	8,922
Miscellaneous	23,960	26,021
TOTAL REVENUES	5,725,679	6,373,539
EXPENSES		
Membership Operations	336,263	344,102
Annual Meeting	2,075,309	1,984,832
Publications		
Molecular Biology of the Cell (*MBC*)	1,174,417	1,270,075
Cell Biology Education (*CBE*)	196,121	162,151
ASCB Newsletter	281,759	269,627
Committees		
Education	116,380	114,000
Minorities Affairs	230,598	356,966
Public Information	94,519	102,746
Public Policy and Joint Steering Committee	688,774	537,713
Women in Cell Biology	103,562	46,665
Other Committees	96,715	90,376
Summer Conference	145,320	133,573
Merchandise Sales	20,765	19,443
TOTAL EXPENSES	5,560,502	5,432,269
NET REVENUES	$165,177	$941,270

Note: In FY04 the Society began allocating general and administrative expenses. This policy was retroactively applied for FY03.

DEAR LABBY

Dear Labby:
Things are starting to go downhill between my advisor and me over when I will leave the lab to begin my postdoc. I have begun interviewing for postdoc positions, and want to be able to tell my future postdoc advisor when I can start. I have been in graduate school for over four years. When I began graduate school, I promised myself I would not be a graduate student for more than five years, and I want to keep that promise. Although I had some difficulties early on, I have published one paper and have most of the data for a second one in place. My advisor says that it would be a mistake to leave too soon and he thinks I need another 9-12 months. I can always finish writing up my graduate work from my new position if necessary. How can I get out of here on my own schedule, without ruining the otherwise good relationship I have with my advisor?

–Antsy in Ann Arbor

Dear Antsy:
The urge to move on with your career is normal and healthy. You are to be congratulated for your determination to keep your career on track and to move toward establishing your independence.

However, science often does not move predictably. Flexibility and the willingness to deviate from your intended path is not just necessary as you finish your PhD – it's an essential quality for every researcher, because professional and experimental results in science often do not fit a predetermined outcome. You do yourself a disservice by boxing yourself into an arbitrary, self-imposed deadline.

Step back and look at the big picture. Why does your advisor think you need 9-12 more months? It is likely the case that your advisor wants to keep a highly productive grad student like yourself in the lab. However, if you have a good relationship with him or her, it is probably also the case that s/he has your best interests at heart. If an extra few months allows you to take your work to some sort of conclusion, or at least to the next level – meaning that you can publish that additional paper and/or a more significant paper from your dissertation work – then this is in the best interest of both of you. The delay of your post-doc by a few extra months may be well worthwhile if you are able to build on the momentum of your current work to make significant advances before you leave the lab. You should also take into account the importance of finishing your PhD on good terms with your advisor, if those terms are reasonable.

You should not have to make this determination with only Labby's advice. Helping you consider this issue is a responsibility of your dissertation committee. You should definitely seek their advice.

Finally, you may be underestimating the stress and awkwardness of finishing your dissertation after starting your new job. A clean break is, with rare exception, the best approach. Attempting to complete a dissertation from a new postdoc position almost never works well. You are better off to stay where you are for a relatively short duration if it means you can dedicate yourself without distraction to your new job from the beginning. Most postdoc advisors would rather have you arrive after the time scheduled than to have you arrive on time with a bunch of unfinished business to deal with.

—Labby

Dear Labby,
I am a fourth year graduate student working in a structural biology lab. My thesis project has been going very well and I already have one first author paper published in *Molecular Biology of the Cell* **plus a major review that I coauthored with my thesis advisor. I will be submitting a second manuscript soon. My thesis advisor thinks I should start looking for a post-doc position and she has recommended some top-notch structural biology labs for me to consider. I think my advisor would really like for me to continue with structural biology, but I would like to broaden my experiences by going to a cell biology lab for my post-doc. I already spoke with the PI of the lab next door, also a structural biologist, and he said I won't get a good post-doc position outside of structure. He thinks that PIs are reluctant to risk taking on someone who doesn't have the appropriate experience. Is the next-door PI correct? How do I tell my advisor that I am thinking of changing directions?**

—Future Cell Biologist (I hope)

Dear Future,
You sound like a motivated and productive graduate student and I'm certain your thesis advisor is very proud of you. While she may have assumed that your long-term interests lie in answering structural questions, that does not mean that she will be disappointed with you if you change fields. Your advisor may want to show-off to her peers by sending you their way for post-doctoral work. But that doesn't mean she won't support your decision. Many advisors enjoy the successes of their students and post-docs and support them in whatever future directions they take.

I disagree wholeheartedly with the next-door PI. It is certainly true that some PIs prefer to take on post-docs who have significant experience in the same field and already know the techniques. However, most PIs are thrilled to attract any smart and motivated post-doc who is interested in the project and will get things done. You sound like this type of person so I don't expect you'll have trouble finding a suitable position.

Now is probably the best time in your young scientific life to switch fields. You have plenty of time to learn and develop new skills that will benefit you in the long run. Plus, science is becoming more interdisciplinary all the time. I have confidence that you will be able to apply the quantitative and technical skills you've picked up in your graduate work to a cell biological project.

—Labby

PUBLIC POLICY BRIEFING

UN Delays Cloning Ban Consideration

Following two days of deliberation, the Legal Committee of the United Nations General Assembly delayed action on a worldwide ban on cloning. The move is widely believed to have been directly motivated by UN concerns that any action would be politicized in the U.S. Presidential elections.

Two cloning resolutions have been under consideration by the United Nations. One resolution, sponsored by Costa Rica and supported by the United States, calls for a worldwide moratorium on all forms of cloning and the development of an international convention to ban cloning. A competing resolution, with sponsors including Britain, Japan, South Korea, India, and Turkey, would ban just reproductive cloning.

Before debate by the Legal Committee, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said, "in my personal view, I think I will go for therapeutic cloning."

During the debate, opponents of the Costa Rica/U.S. proposal spoke out in strong diplomatic terms against the complete ban. British Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry said, "No country has the right to seek to impose on the rest of the world a ban on therapeutic cloning, when its own legislature won't impose the ban nationally." He added that the U.S.-backed ban seeks to "impose a single dogmatic and inflexible viewpoint on the rest of the world and overturn decisions which have been legitimately taken by other national governments." Ambassador Parry informed the Committee that if the U.S.-backed resolution were adopted, the United Kingdom would not participate.

Vanu Gopala Menon of Singapore criticized the process, complaining that the "voice of power overrules the voice of reason." Certain countries have, he said, "adopted an all-or-nothing attitude and paralyzed the process."

In general, those opposed to the Costa Rican/U.S. position focused on the need to continue to do research and on their objection to the United States imposing its will on the world.

British Ambassador Emyr Jones Parry said, "No country has the right to seek to impose on the rest of the world a ban on therapeutic cloning, when its own legislature won't impose the ban nationally."

United Nations Plaza, New York

The proposal for a complete ban had its supporters. Justice Sebastião Póvoas from Portugal worried about the "slippery slope" associated with research. He also charged that banning reproductive cloning while regulating nuclear transplantation would be unenforceable.

The ASCB sent a statement to U.N. member nations expressing opposition to the broad US-backed resolution and support for a ban on reproductive cloning.

In 2003, the United Nations debated identical resolutions, which were also postponed until this year.

The ASCB statement is at www.ascb.org/newsroom/compromising.html. ■

Senate Examines Visa Process

Last month, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a hearing to examine the impact new visa policies are having on foreign students and researchers seeking entrance into the United States.

In remarks at the hearing, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Richard Lugar (R-IN) acknowledged the enormous role students and researchers play in American science. Lugar recognized the need to tighten America's visa system in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks, but objected to the $100 non-refundable visa application fee for foreign students and the requirement that students prove to the U.S. State Department that they are not intending to immigrate to the U.S.

Sen. Lugar said, "Few would argue with the intent of the statute. But prospective students—because of their age and educational focus—often lack employment and property in their home country. Since employment and property are primary indicators that a visa applicant will return home, student visas sometimes are delayed or denied, even when applications are in order."

Sen. Lugar urged the U.S. State Department to find a balance between necessary security and the important job of keeping American universities competitive with schools in Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia, who, Lugar said at the hearing, are actively recruiting many of the students who might otherwise attend American schools. ■

Creationism Monitor

Arizona—Criticism continues to mount over the sale at the Grand Canyon National Park of *Grand Canyon: A Different View,* a collection of essays, which includes several by creationists. Among the claims is that the Canyon's sedimentary strata were formed by deposits from Noah's flood. The National Park Service has been asked to remove the book from its inventory because it contradicts the mission of the park, which is to teach science.

Maryland—The Charles County Board of Education has drawn sharp criticism because of a list of proposed goals recently assembled by the Board. It includes teaching the theory of creationism, censoring reading lists and the distribution of Bibles in schools.

Source: The National Center for Science Education

Biology Takes Back Seat in NASA Reorganization

NASA Administrator Sean O'Keefe has reorganized the agency's three science offices and replaced the Chief of Space Science. Under the new structure announced by O'Keefe, biological and physical sciences will become part of a new Exploration Systems Office. Previously, biology and physical sciences had both been single offices at NASA. Earth science will now be combined with space science in a new Office of Science.

The new Exploration Systems Office will be headed by Associate Administrator Craig E. Steidle, a retired admiral. The office, with $1 billion in research funding, will be staffed largely by engineers.

Biologists associated with NASA are concerned that the reorganization will result in a reduction in influence of the biological sciences at NASA. ■

CONGRESSIONAL BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH CAUCUS/ JSC CAPITOL HILL DAY

In 1998 the Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy (JSC) initiated a "Capitol Hill Day" program to strengthen the connection between scientists and their elected officials. The program allows individual scientists, as constituents, to meet with their Members of Congress in Washington, DC to establish a relationship through which they can serve as a resource to the Congressional offices.

Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy Hill Day attendees

The primary purpose of the Capitol Hill Day program is to build Congressional support for basic biomedical research funding through the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. Since the program's inception in 1998, the JSC has held twenty-four Capitol Hill Days, bringing 424 scientists to meet with over 430 Congressional offices.

Representative Spencer Bachus (R-AL) (left) meets with JSC Hill Day participant John Smith from the University of Alabama at Birmingham

Andrew Schwartz of the University of Pittsburgh spoke on Using Thought Waves to Animate Artificial Limbs *at a briefing of the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus*

The JSC holds about five Capitol Hill Days annually in which participants personally meet with several Congressional offices and attend a lunch briefing of the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus. The Capitol Hill Days are scheduled around the annual budget/appropriations process for optimal impact. The events are open to life scientists of all backgrounds and career levels; any scientist with an interest in public policy is encouraged to attend. A limited number of travel awards are available to help defray costs.

The JSC just completed its most ambitious year, bringing 91 scientists to meet with 146 Congressional offices in 2004.

For information on the JSC's 2005 Capitol Hill Day program, join the JSC's Congressional Liaison Committee (CLC). The CLC is a grassroots network of scientists committed to advocating for sound biomedical research policy. For more information visit www.jscpp.org or contact Matt Zonarich at 301-347-9309. ■

David Altshuler from the Massachusetts General Hospital (left) briefed the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus on Gene Banks & Human Welfare; *Caucus Co-Chair Rep. Rush Holt (D-NJ) (right) chaired the briefing*

On Being a Scientist and Parent

Parent-scientists may hope to be remembered for their science, teaching and/or public service, but the most enduring memories of their own are likely to be those of being a parent. As a mother of five and grandmother of three, I'm often asked to offer advice that might be helpful to those starting out. Herewith are some maxims.

1. Embrace the following mantra: *Of course* I'm going to have kids and *of course* I'm going to have a scientific career. Neither is contingent or negotiable. They are both going to happen.

Parent-scientists may hope to be remembered for their science, teaching and/or public service, but the most enduring memories of their own are likely to be those of being a parent.

2. It turns out that kids aren't all that interested in what we do when we aren't with them, and are very adept at moving back and forth between parent-time and non-parent-time. If you're pipetting at the bench and missing your baby, it's actually pretty unlikely that your baby is missing you.

3. Like most of the rest of us, kids like to know what to expect. Try to find and maintain a family rhythm, even though there are of course times when things have to be arranged differently. A ritual time for us was the dinner meal—home-cooked, conversational, centered—which continued throughout adolescence. Another was Sunday-afternoon walks in the woods at a nearby nature preserve, coming to know the same trees and glades in different seasons. These walks also continued throughout adolescence, albeit parental insistence was sometimes needed when other options beckoned. But by and large we all found the time to go because we all wanted to be there.

It's much more important to encourage kids to be intense about what they're interested in than to try to influence what those interests are.

4. Your new babies are already persons and not blank slates whose personhoods you will somehow be creating. You get to know them by paying attention to who they are. Your job is to help them best become comfortable with and good at who they are.

5. It's much more important to encourage kids to be intense about what they're interested in than to try to influence what those interests are. One son, for example, went through deep preoccupations with action figures, ninja turtles, gameboys, skateboarding, rock climbing, and hanging out with friends. He's now an orchestral conductor. The common denominator is the passion.

6. Sometimes a parent-scientist can turn off the science and "just" be with the kids, but lots of times that doesn't happen. No reason to get hung up on this. Instead, figure out how to read *Winnie the Pooh* and think about your data at the same time. You can rest assured that your kids are probably thinking about *Winnie the Pooh* and something else as well. The core event is that you're reading *Pooh* together, snuggling and giggling.

7. Choosing the people/schools that your kids experience when you're at the lab is all-important. Make these choices carefully; find contexts that you feel deeply comfortable with, and be ready to switch if your decisions prove to be unwise. But it's not essential that these contexts be replicas of your own *modus operandi*. My kids spent much of their lives with a woman of limited formal education and of profound wisdom, intuition, and warmth. When she

was present and we parents were absent, her *modus* prevailed, and everyone was greatly enriched.

8. All working parents are vulnerable to anxiety that child-caretaker bonds might somehow interfere with child-parental bonds. But this turns out to be a misguided fear. Your bonds with your children will always be primary, and the additional love that they also experience with others has the effect of expanding their capacity to form meaningful relationships.

9. When to have kids? Obviously it's easier when you see a coherent career path before you, and don't feel you need to rush it – you can be a great first-time parent in your late 30s/early 40s. But having babies earlier can work out fine also: it's just more dicey to pull off.

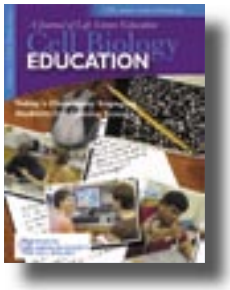
10. As in doing good science, it's essential in parenthood to reach out for input and collaboration from those who are helping you raise your kids, including family and friends, particularly when your kids are having difficulties (which they all have). What can most flummox this process is to adopt the conceit that the difficulties are somehow the consequence of your also having pursued your own career. As they say, get over it. Your career is not that big a deal in the big picture.

11. Keep in mind that your children are blessed by the fact that you are their parents, fired up with intellectual drive and curiosity. My parents were both academics, and even had I not chosen their career track, my memories are filled with their intense interactions and the colleagues who showed up for those animated after-dinner conversations. Bring your life to your kids, not with the intent that they follow in your footsteps but because you want them to experience the lives of those in quest. They may not seem all that interested, but they'll take it with them. ■

Your bonds with your children will always be primary, and the additional love that they also experience with others has the effect of expanding their capacity to form meaningful relationships.

—Ursula Goodenough

Cell Biology Education: A Journal of Life Sciences Education Reception



The *CBE* Editorial Board welcomes readers, prospective authors, and interested others to a reception to be held during the 2004 ASCB Annual Meeting. This is a unique opportunity to meet informally with the Co-editors and the Editorial Board and discuss ideas for articles and talk about the innovative online journal.

The *CBE* Reception will be held Sunday evening, December 5, from 6:00 pm–8:00 pm in Room 156 of the Washington, DC Convention Center.

The ASCB 44th Annual Meeting

December 4-8, 2004
Washington, DC

Harvey Lodish, *President*
Sandra Schmid, *Program Chair*
Norka Ruiz Bravo, *Local Arrangements Chair*

Keynote Symposium

Saturday, December 4, 6:00 PM

Cell Biology - Rising to Meet the Medical Challenges of the Next Century
Peter Kim, *Merck Research Laboratories*
Sir Paul Nurse, *The Rockefeller University*

Symposia

Sunday, December 5

Directed Cell Migration in Development—8:00 am
Susan McConnell, *Stanford University*
Erez Raz, *Max Planck Institute*
Pernille Rorth, *European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, Germany*

The Mechanics of Membrane-Bound Machines—10:30 am
Peter Agre, *The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine*
Jeff Dangl, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*
Ehud Isacoff, *University of California, Berkeley*

Monday, December 6

Regulation of Cellular Programs—8:00 am
Raymond Deshaies, *California Institute of Technology*
Richard Kessin, *Columbia University*
Peter Walter, *University of California, San Francisco*

Small RNAs & Gene Regulation—10:30 am
Robin Allshire, *The Wellcome Trust Centre for Cell Biology, University of Edinburgh*
Jim Carrington, *Oregon State University*
Thomas Tuschl, *The Rockefeller University*

Tuesday, December 7

The Cytoskeleton & Spatial Organization in Cells—8:00 am
Joan Brugge, *Harvard Medical School*
David Drubin, *University of California, Berkeley*
Joel Rosenbaum, *Yale University*

Modeling of Complex Cellular Behaviors—10:30 am
June Nasrallah, *Cornell University*
Garrett M. Odell, *University of Washington*
John Tyson, *Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University*

Wednesday, December 8

Cell Biology of Aging—8:00 am
Judith Campisi, *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory*
Cynthia Kenyon, *University of California, San Francisco*
Doug Wallace, *University of California, Irvine*

Minisymposia

Sunday, December 5, 3:40pm - 5:45pm

Cell Migration & Adhesion (Minisymposium 1)
Margaret Frame, *Beatson Institute for Cancer Research, Glasgow, UK*
Yu-li Wang, *University of Massachusetts Medical School*

Signaling in Cell Proliferation & Death (Minisymposium 2)
Jean Wang, *University of California, San Diego*
Jeff Wrana, *Samuel Lunenfeld Research Institute, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Toronto*

Cargo Selection & Vesicle Formation (Minisymposium 3)
Bruno Antonny, *Institut de Pharmacologie Moléculaire & Cellulaire, Valbonne, France*
Linton Traub, *University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine*

Cell Biology of the Immune System (Minisymposium 4)
Janice Blum, *Indiana University*
Daniel Davis, *Imperial College London, UK*

ECM Biogenesis & Function (Minisymposium 5)
Enid Neptune, *The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine*
Peter Yurchenco, *UMDNJ-RW Johnson Medical School*

Cytokinesis & Cellularization (Minisymposium 6)
Ahna Skop, *University of Wisconsin, Madison*
William Sullivan, *University of California, Santa Cruz*

Protein Translocation Across Membranes (Minisymposium 7)
Arthur Johnson, *Texas A&M University College of Medicine*
Carla Koehler, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Procaryotic Cell Biology (Minisymposium 8)
Piet de Boer, *Case Western Reserve University*
Kit Pogliano, *University of California, San Diego*

Monday, December 6, 3:40pm - 5:45pm

Cell Biology of the Neuron (Minisymposium 9)
Shelley Halpain, *The Scripps Research Institute*
Josh Kaplan, *Massachusetts General Hospital*

Diverse Cellular Functions for Ubiquitin & Related Proteins (Minisymposium 10)
Erica Johnson, *Thomas Jefferson University*
Wes Sundquist, *University of Utah*

The Nuclear Envelope: Structure & Transport Mechanisms (Minisymposium 11)
Tom Misteli, *The National Cancer Institute/NIH*
Katherine Ullman, *University of Utah*

Molecular Microscopy in Living Cells (Minisymposium 12)
Klaus Hahn, *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*
John Heuser, *Washington University*

Systems Biology: Theory & Practice (Minisymposium 13)
Joseph Ecker, *The Salk Institute for Biological Studies*
Trey Ideker, *University of California, San Diego*

Cell Biology of Intracellular Pathogens (Minisymposium 14)
Michel Desjardins, *University of Montréal, Canada*
Julie Theriot, *Stanford University*

Intermediate Filaments (Minisymposium 15)
Robert Goldman, *Northwestern University*
Harald Herrmann, *German Cancer Research Center*

Cell Regulation Through Extracellular Proteolysis (Minisymposium 16)
Carl Blobel, *Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center*
Marcos Milla, *University of Pennsylvania*

Tuesday, December 7, 3:40pm - 5:45pm

Cytoskeletal Dynamics (Minisymposium 17)
Arshad Desai, *University of California, San Diego*
Laura Machesky, *University of Birmingham, UK*

Establishment & Maintenance of Membrane Subdomains (Minisymposium 18)
Rob Parton, *University of Queensland, Australia*
Catherine Rabouille, *UMC Utrecht, The Netherlands*

Cell Cycle (Minisymposium 19)
Susan Forsburg, *University of Southern California*
Thomas McGarry, *Northwestern University*

Signal Transduction Networks (Minisymposium 20)
Anton Bennett, *Yale University*
Margaret Chou, *University of Pennsylvania*

Autophagy & Organelle Turnover (Minisymposium 21)
Beth Levine, *University of Texas SW Medical Center*
Yoshinori Ohsumi, *National Institute for Basic Biology, Okazi, Japan*

Chromatin Structure & Functional Organization of the Nucleus (Minisymposium 22)
Shelley Berger, *The Wistar Institute*
Jan Ellenberg, *European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, Germany*

Asymmetry in Development (Minisymposium 23)
Juergen Knoblich, *Institute of Molecular Biotechnology, Vienna, Austria*
Geraldine Seydoux, *The Johns Hopkins University*

Chemical Biology (Minisymposium 24)
Ben Cravatt, *The Scripps Research Institute*
Barbara Imperiali, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Wednesday, December 8, 3:15pm - 5:20pm*

Cell Junctions & Polarity (Minisymposium 25)
Andre Le Bivic, *Institute of Developmental Biology, Marseilles, France*
Enrique Rodriguez-Boulan, *Cornell University*

Secretory Organelles & Regulated Exocytosis (Minisymposium 26)
Michael Marks, *University of Pennsylvania*
Aaron Turkewitz, *University of Chicago*

Microtubule-Based Motility (Minisymposium 27)
David Burgess, *Boston College*
Sarah Rice, *Northwestern University*

Control of Gene Expression (Minisymposium 28)
Ronald Breaker, *Yale University*
Stephen Buratowski, *Harvard Medical School*

Intraflagellar Transport in Human Health (Minisymposium 29)
Martina Brueckner, *Yale University*
Gregory Pazour, *University of Massachusetts Medical School*

Signal Transduction in Development (Minisymposium 30)
David Greenstein, *Vanderbilt University*
James Posakony, *University of California, San Diego*

Stem Cells (Minisymposium 31)
Alejandro Sánchez Alvarado, *University of Utah*
Sean Morrison, *University of Michigan*

Thermal & Mechano-Sensation (Minisymposium 32)
Monica Driscoll, *Rutgers University*
Ardem Patapoutian, *The Scripps Research Institute*

*Please Note New Time

For more information, contact the ASCB at (301) 347 9300
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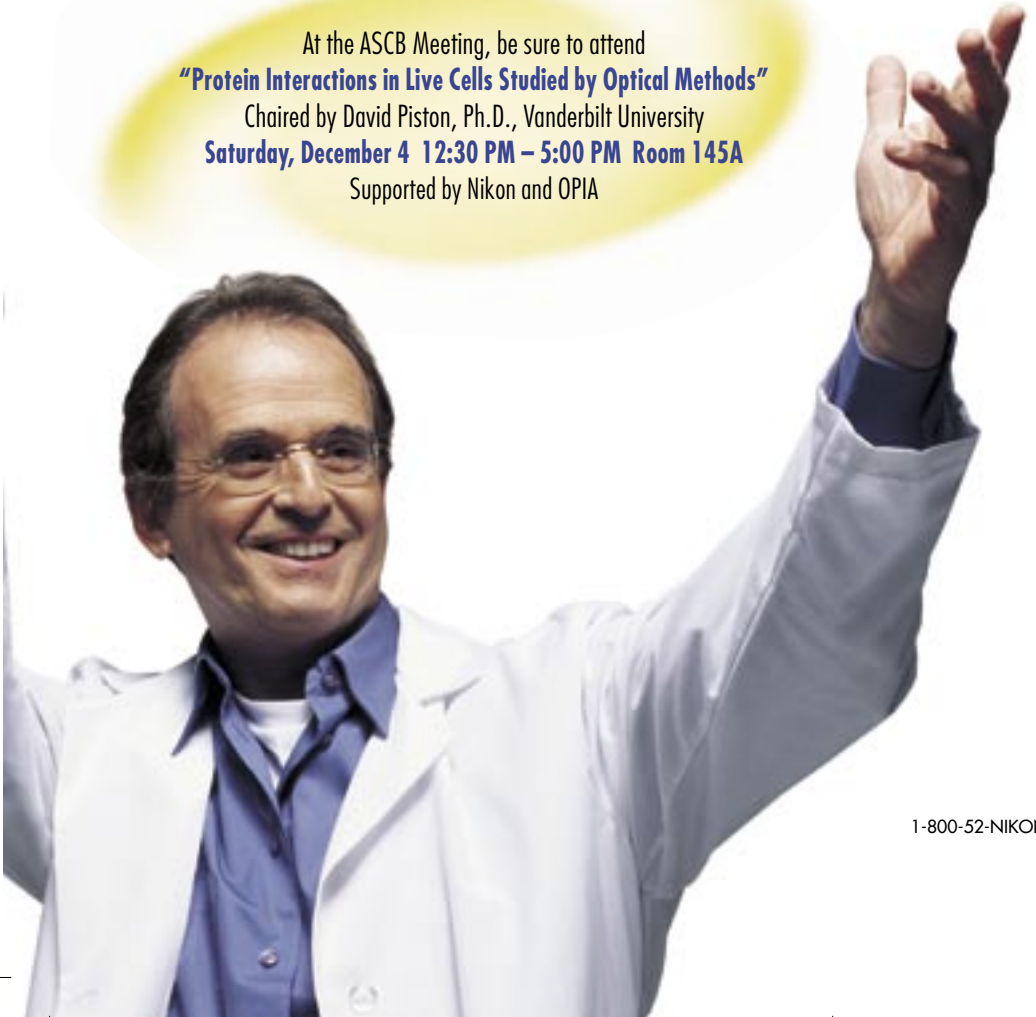
Chaired by David Piston, Ph.D., Vanderbilt University
Saturday, December 4 12:30 PM – 5:00 PM Room 145A
Supported by Nikon and OPIA



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Pioneers Award, continued from page 1

that the award evaluators "were comparably unrepresentative of the basic biomedical research community: four of sixty-four (6%) were women."

Lodish and Goodenough acknowledged that "each of the nine [awardees] may be deserving, … [but]… the selection of such a homogeneous group of Award winners sends an unavoidable message to women that they are not worthy of recognition as "pioneers", and indeed may be considered less valued than men by the highest levels of the NIH. This can have such a demoralizing effect on productive and dedicated scientists that it can reverse the otherwise laudable achievements of the NIH in advancing the careers of women in science." ■

"Each of the nine (awardees) may be deserving, …(but)…the selection of such a homogeneous group of Award winners sends an unavoidable message to women that they are not worthy of recognition as "pioneers."

The Awards were established as part of the "NIH Roadmap" initiative, which seeks to identify "the most compelling opportunities in three main areas: new pathways to discovery, research teams of the future, and re-engineering the clinical research enterprise." The Pioneer Awards provide up to $500,000 direct costs each year, for five years, to be applied to each of the Awardee's research without constraining the area of research. ■

Open Access, continued from page 1

in PMC, in 2001. The published journal is freely accessible after only two months (and with no delay for ASCB members). Notwithstanding the short release period, institutional subscriptions to *MBC* rose by 16% in the year following implementation of its free access policy, and submissions rose by 14% in the same period.

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The Society's statement in support of the NIH proposal offered five principal reasons for its support of the NIH plan: that barriers to scientific communication slow scientific progress; that a comprehensive, searchable database will profoundly enhance scientists' research productivity; that taxpayers should enjoy access to the research results that they have funded; that subscription income will not be adversely affected by the deposit of research articles with a six-month delay, and that the proposed policy does not preclude publishers from restricting access to other value-added content that is not the result of NIH-funded research (e.g. news, reviews, announcements.).

The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is at www.nih.gov/about/publicaccess/federalregister.pdf. The official ASCB comment is at www.ascb.org/publicpolicy/ascboadraft.pdf. ■

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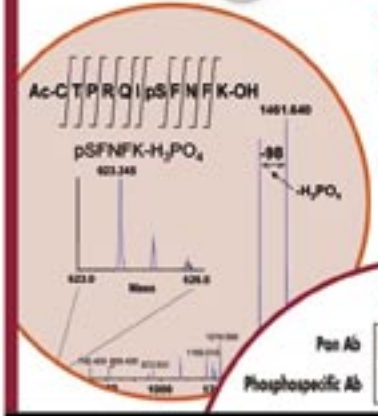

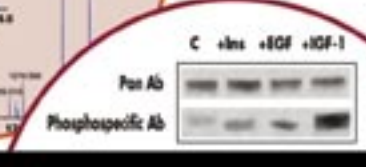

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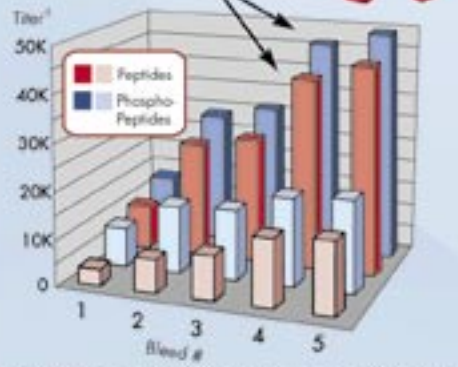

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Gifts

The ASCB is grateful to the following members who have recently given a gift to support Society activities:

Karen A. Becker
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David R. Samols
Lindsay S. Shopland
Roberto M. Sitia
Donna B. Stolz
Nakazo Watari

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Martin Humphries

Laura Robles

Martin Humphries of the University of Manchester, UK, an ASCB member since 1984, has been named Vice-Chairman of the UK Biochemical Society for 2005.

Laura Robles of California State University, Dominguez Hills, an ASCB member since 1980, received the 2004 Undergraduate Institution Mentor Award from the Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science. ■

GRANTS & OPPORTUNITIES

BWF/HHMI Lab Management Guide. *Making the Right Moves: A Practical Guide to Scientific Management for Postdocs and New Faculty* is available at www.hhmi.org/labmanagement.

NIH Virtual Career Center. The NIH Office of Education offers resources for exploring employment options and career development opportunities in health sciences. See www.training.nih.gov/careers/careercenter/index.html.

NIAID Biodefense Fellowships. The NIH National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases solicits applications from biodefense training and development researchers of prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment of diseases caused by potential bioterrorism agents. Grants, fellowships and career development awards. See www.niaid.nih.gov/biodefense/research/funding.htm.

NIH Re-entry Program. The NIH and Office of Research on Women's Health announce a continuing program for faculty who have taken time out for family responsibilities. See http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-04-126.html.

NIH Grants.

- Large-Scale Collaborative Project Awards, see http://grants2.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-04-128.html. Deadlines: September 20, 2006 and June 21, 2007.
- Predoctoral Research Training in Biostatistics, see http://grants2.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PAR-04-132.html. Deadline: October 12, 2007.
- Tools for Genetic and Genomic Studies in Emerging Model Organisms, see http://grants2.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/PA-04-135.html. Deadline: November 2, 2007.
- National Technology Centers for Networks and Pathways, see http://grants2.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-RM-04-019.html. Deadline: February 22, 2005. ■

ASCB Members Elected to IOM

Sixty-five people were elected this year to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, including five ASCB members. ■

Shaun R. Coughlin
University of California, San Francisco
Member since 1997

Charles J. Sherr
St. Jude Children's Research Hospital/HHMI
Member since 1992

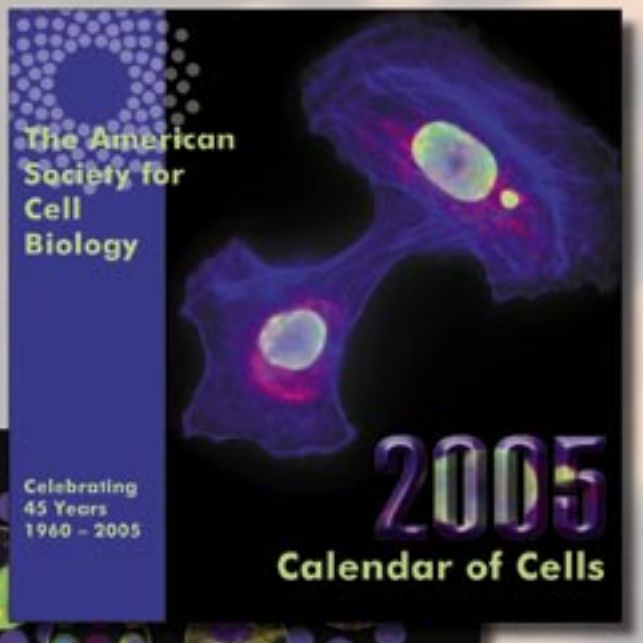
William C. Mobley
Stanford University
Member since 1998

Robert L. Nussbaum
National Human Genome Research Institute/NIH
Member since 1997

Arthur Weiss
University of California, San Francisco
Member since 1994

ASCB's 2005 Calendar of Cells

In celebration of the 45th Anniversary of The American Society for Cell Biology



This 2005 monthly wall calendar, a gallery of stunning cell images contributed by members of the ASCB, is a perfect gift for colleagues, students, friends and educators.

$10.00

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Shipping: $4 in North America; $10 outside North America (per order, per destination, regardless of quantity). Maryland residents add 5% sales tax.

Faculty Positions
Department of Biological Sciences
Simon Fraser University

The Department of Biological Sciences seeks to fill three tenure-track faculty positions, one in cell biology, one in cell physiology, and one in systems/organismal physiology. We are especially interested in applicants who study cell and organismal function and whose research will thus complement existing strengths in the Department (www.sfu.ca/biology). Appointments will be made at the Assistant Professor level. Successful candidates will pursue vigorous, externally funded research programs that include the training of graduate students. They will be expected to contribute to the teaching of current core undergraduate courses, as well as developing graduate courses in their areas of expertise. Review of applications will begin on December 1 2004, and the search will remain active until the positions are filled. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, three representative reprints, a one-page summary of their research objectives and teaching philosophy, and three letters of reference to Dr. Tony D. Williams, Chair, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, 8888 University Blvd., Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6, Canada, FAX 604 291 4312.

All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority. The appointment is subject to final budgetary approval by the University.

Simon Fraser University, located in the greater Vancouver area, is committed to employment equity, welcomes diversity in the workplace, and encourages applications from all qualified individuals including women, members of visible minorities, aboriginal persons, and persons with disabilities.

STOCKTON
THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY

Natural Sciences and Mathematics

The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey is seeking to fill two tenure track positions in its Biology Program for September 2005. Stockton is a nationally ranked public liberal arts college located in southern New Jersey located on 1600 acres about one hour from Philadelphia, two hours from New York City, and 20 minutes from Atlantic City. The College has a diverse array of undergraduate programs and provides vast opportunities for interdisciplinary academic and scholarly development in the sciences and mathematics. We are seeking outstanding candidates committed to both teaching and research involving undergraduates in the following areas. Please go to Stockton's Human Resources Website at www.stockton.edu for further information posted under the Office of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.

Assistant Professor of Biology – Cell Biology/Genetics

Assistant Professor of Biology – Molecular Systematics

PhD is required. Excellent teaching is expected along with strong scholarship. Postdoctoral experience and expertise in computer applications are a plus. Existing research facilities include gene-sequencing facilities, NMR laboratory, on campus Arboretum and Pine Barrens research areas, access to our nearby coastal marine station, and excellent computer support. Teaching load is 12 hours/semester, with most courses carrying 4 hours credit. Salary is dependent on qualifications and experience.

Screening will begin immediately. Send a letter of application **indicating the position of interest**, resume, a brief statement about your teaching philosophy and research interests, and three letters of recommendation to: Dean Dennis Weiss, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, P.O. Box 195, Pomona NJ 08240-0195. Stockton is an AA/EOE employer.

Assistant Professor

The Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology at the University of Kansas Medical Center (http://www.kumc.edu/anatomy/) is seeking an outstanding candidate for a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor. Candidates must have a doctoral degree, postdoctoral research experience, and a commitment to developing a robust, extramurally funded research program. Those working in developmental biology, especially developmental neurosciences, vascular or kidney biology, or stem cells, are particularly encouraged to apply. Please send letter of application, curriculum vitae, one page outline of proposed research, and have three letters of recommendation sent to: ACBFR@kumc.edu An EO/AA Employer.

Anatomy & Cell Biology
The University of Western Ontario

The Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology in the Faculty of Medicine & Dentistry is seeking a probationary (tenure-track) faculty member at the level of Assistant or Associate Professor. Outstanding candidates will be considered for a tenured position at the level of Associate Professor. The successful candidate will be expected to build a strong research program in Cell Biology/Neurobiology, to be active in graduate student supervision and to participate in teaching neuroanatomy at the graduate and undergraduate level. Applicants should have a productive, independently-funded research program or be competitive for immediate funding from major Canadian granting agencies. The successful candidate must complement established research programs and establish collaborations with researchers within the Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology. Currently, the Department has strong research programs in the areas of Gap Junctions and Cell-Cell Interactions, Stroke and Neurodegeneration, Cardiovascular Disease and Vascular Biology, and Cancer Cell Biology. Preference will be given to applicants who have expertise in the Cell Biology of cell-cell interactions. The successful candidate will have access to over $2 million in CFI/OIT infrastructure equipment dedicated to advanced cell imaging and analysis. Candidates must hold a doctoral degree and have appropriate postdoctoral training.

Please send a detailed Curriculum Vitae, a short statement of research interests and the names of three references to Dr. Brian Flumerfelt, Chair, Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology, Medical Science Building, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5C1. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

Positions are subject to budget approval. Applications should have fluent written and oral communication skills in English. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority. The University of Western Ontario is committed to employment equity and welcomes applications from all qualified women and men, including visible minorities, aboriginal people and persons with disabilities.

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ASCB Annual Meetings

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December 4-8

2005
San Francisco
December 10-14

2006
San Diego
December 9-13

2007
Washington, DC
December 1-5

2008
San Francisco
December 13-17

2009
San Diego
December 5-9

MEETINGS CALENDAR

December 4-8. Washington, DC.
The American Society for Cell Biology 44th Annual Meeting. See www.ascb.org.

February 12-16, 2005. Long Beach, CA.
Biophysical Society 49th Annual Meeting. Early registration deadline: December 10. See www.biophysics.org.

April 2-6, 2005. San Diego, CA.
Experimental Biology Annual Meeting. See www.faseb.org/meetings.

April 30-May 4, 2005. Barcelona, Spain.
European Symposium of the Protein Society. Abstract deadline: December 1; early registration deadline: December 6. See www.proteinsociety.org.

June 5-9, 2005. Atlanta, GA.
American Society for Microbiology General Meeting. See www.asm.org.

July 13-17, 2005. New York, NY.
Second International Symposium on Triglycerides, Metabolic Disorders and Cardiovascular Diseases. See www.lorenzinifoundation.org/.

August 9-18, 2005. Great Falls, MT.
Pan-American Studies Institute on Unconventional Myosins. First student application deadline: December 31. See www.mri.montana.edu/PASI.html.

September 1-5, 2005. Muensterschwarzach Abbey, Germany.
The Wilhelm Bernhard Workshop–19th International Workshop on the Cell Nucleus. See http://www.zeb.biozentrum.uni-wuerzburg.de/.

September 3-7. Dresden, Germany.
European Life Scientist Organization Annual Meeting. See www.elso.org.

September 7-11, 2005. Cambridge, England.
Strategies for Engineered Negligible Senescence (SENS), 2nd Conference. See http://www.gen.cam.ac.uk/sens2/. ■

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