IN MEMORIAM

Robert F. Kallman
1922–2003

Robert F. Kallman, a past president of the Radiation Research Society and Professor Emeritus in the Department of Radiation Oncology at Stanford University, died August 8, 2003 at Stanford Medical Center after a lengthy battle with lung disease.

Born May 21, 1922, in Brooklyn, NY, Bob grew up in Woodmere, Long Island, NY, and attended Hofstra College, receiving his A.B. in 1943. He served as a medic in the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II, then attended graduate school at New York University, receiving a Ph.D. in Biology in 1952. With his first wife Frances “Pat” Green, Bob moved west in 1952 to join the Radiological Laboratory at the University of California at San Francisco. In 1956 Henry S. Kaplan, then head of the Department of Radiology at Stanford, recruited Bob to the medical school at its new location on the Palo Alto campus. Bob became Assistant Professor and head of the newly formed Division of Radiobiology in the Department of Radiology in 1959. Together, Drs. Kaplan and Kallman recruited an extraordinary cadre of faculty and trainees and united the basic science, translational and clinical research efforts of the Department into an integrated research program that garnered international recognition for the excellence, depth and breadth of its activities.

Both of us got our start in radiobiology and our interest in tumor hypoxia in the Radiobiology Division under Bob’s tutelage, as a graduate student (SR) and a postdoctoral fellow (JMB). The atmosphere in the Radiobiology laboratories during that period was almost electric. Laboratory investigators explored the new horizons opened by the developing knowledge in areas as diverse as tumor hypoxia and oxygen effects, cell proliferation patterns in tumors and normal tissues, DNA damage and repair, and viral carcinogenesis, and also by the development of new animal and cell culture models for use in quantitative experimental cancer therapy. Meanwhile, our clinical colleagues were breaking new ground in developing new radiotherapy technologies, radiation regimens and combined-modality regimens that produced dramatic improvements in the cure of patients with cancer. Hard work and scientific excellence were expected of us. In return, we