scientific community about the possibilities that the EMBC provides, and thus increase the number of applications for various means of support. This took some time, and it is difficult to explain to the responsible officers of the ministry that Czech scientists are now benefiting from EMBC membership, and that they would also eventually benefit from joining EMBL.

There are ways the wealthy European countries can help the more impoverished countries. Perhaps the leading institutions

in the field should encourage collaboration, and those whose projects are selected in the 6th Framework Programme should include good teams from poorer countries. This would pay off in the long term, as Europe would be in a position to exploit its human resources more effectively. But of course, each country must first help itself. How? Probably through the wise policy of supporting research in the fields where excellent results—whether they be new discoveries or high quality products—are

likely to be achieved. This, of course, is not easy to assess, and the responsibility must lie with the governments of each country. But the wise governments will ask the scientists for their opinions.

Václav Pačes

Institute of Molecular Genetics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic.

EMBO reports 4, 102–103 (2003)

doi:10.1038/sj.embor.embor751

Immunology at the crossroads (*EMBO reports*, November 2002) (Erratum)

ERRATUM:

In the November 2002 issue of *EMBO reports*, we published a viewpoint article by Antonio Coutinho with a table “A short history of immunology” that contained some errors. The author is not responsible for the content of the table, which was compiled by the News Editor. A corrected version is printed here.

A short history of immunology

1798	Edward Jenner develops first vaccine against smallpox	1953	Morton Simonsen & William Dempster explain graft versus host reaction
1877	Paul Ehrlich discovers mast cells	1955	Niels Jerne, David Talmange & Macfarlane Burnet's clonal selection theory
1879	Louis Pasteur develops attenuated chicken colera vaccine	1957	Alick Isaacs & Jean Lindemann discover interferone
1883	Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov describes cellular theory of vaccination	1960	Peter Medawar & Macfarlane Burnet receive Nobel Prize
1885	Louis Pasteur develops rabies vaccination	1961	Noel Warner describes difference between cellular and humoral responses
1900	Ehrlich's antibody formation theory	1964	Anthony Davis describes cooperation of T- and B-cells in immune responses
1901	Emil Adolf von Behring receives Nobel Prize for serum therapy against diphtheria	1970	Richard Gershon discovers suppressor T-cells
1906	Clemens von Pirquet coins the term allergy	1972	Gerald Edelman & Rodney Porter receive Nobel Prize for discovering the structure of antibodies
1908	Paul Ehrlich & Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov receive Nobel Prize	1980	Baruj Benacerraf, Jean Dausset & George Snell receive Nobel Prize for their work on the regulation of immune reactions
1910	Peyton Rous's viral immunology theory	1983	Mark Davis, Susumu Tonegawa & Tak Mak identify genes for the T-cell receptor
1913	Charles Robert Richet receives Nobel Prize for description of anaphylaxis	1984	Niels Jerne, Georges Köhler & César Milstein receive Nobel Prize for their work on the control of the immune system
1919	Jules Bordet receives Nobel Prize for his work on immune reactions in infectious diseases	1987	Susumu Tonegawa receives Nobel Prize for his identification of immunoglobulin genes
1926	Lloyd Felton isolates antibodies	1996	Rolf Zinkernagel & Peter Doherty receive Nobel Prize for their work on cell-mediated immunity
1930	Karl Landsteiner receives Nobel Prize for his discovery of human blood groups	2000	Alain Fischer uses gene therapy to treat SCID
1934	John Marrack's antigen-antibody binding hypothesis		
1944	Peter Medawar's hypothesis of allograft rejection		
1948	Astrid Fagraeus demonstrates that plasma cells produce antibodies		