

ENDOTOXIN NEWSLETTER



I Would Love to be a Tourist in Paris!

Jean-Marc Cavillon
IES President

Participating in a scientific meeting offers a wonderful and reasonable opportunity to discover a new place. So will be IES PARIS 2000. Peter Tobias and his scientific committee is organizing a memorable and outstanding scientific program that you should not miss. Meanwhile, don't forget to schedule few days to visit Paris and around to enjoy some of the great places. Indeed, as a Parisian, I don't enjoy the city as I should; rather, I regularly moan about the traffic jams, the frequent strikes, the sad faces of the Parisians and their bad moods, the pollution and the dog faeces on the sidewalks! But lucky you are... Guess why we chose the month of August for our conference? The Parisians and their dogs are on vacation and left Paris with their polluting cars... leaving the city to the happy and smiling tourists.

I am far away from having visited the 85 or more museums which exist in Paris. This reminds me that only recently, thanks to an American colleague who gave me the address, I finally discovered and enjoyed the **Musée Dapper** (see map on Page 2), a unique place on the artistic heritage of Africa! So, I would love to be a tourist in Paris. Let me take you with me for a stroll.

Just before this stroll, though, let me provide you with a short historical background. In 250-200 BC the Parisii, a Celtic tribe, made settlements on the Ile de la Cité; the city of Lutèce became Roman in 52 BC (by the way, don't miss the vestiges of the foundations from Roman time in front of Notre-Dame). In 508, Clovis made Paris his capital. In 1190, King Philippe August built the first royal fortress, which during the next centuries would be regularly transformed, improved and enlarged by successive kings as their royal monumental palace, the Louvre. It lasted until the end of the XVIIth century when Louis XIV moved to Versailles. In 1231, La Sorbonne was founded as a college of theology for underprivileged students and in 1794 the Ecole Polytechnique, the world's earliest technical college opened. In 1837, the first French railways traffic began with service from Paris to Saint Germain. In 1995, the Paris mayor was elected president of France. And now, please join me...

Paris, City of Lights... this implies that you will have to stroll about the streets during the night. Don't miss the new flashing lights on the **Eiffel Tower**, reminiscent of the events and the fire works which welcomed the year 2000. Don't miss the new illuminations of the bridges, just created to bring in the new millennium.

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INSIDE:

IES Paris 2000 - Call for Abstracts

The deadline for submission of abstracts for the IES Paris 2000 conference is **April 10th**. Abstracts are being solicited for poster presentations in the following areas: Clinical and pathologies, Immunology and Cell Biology, Cellular Signaling, and Chemistry and Biochemistry. It is anticipated that a few abstracts will be selected for oral presentations. Detailed information on abstract submission will be sent to the IES membership at the end of February. Note that abstracts will only be accepted in hardcopy form – electronic submissions will not be considered. An abstract submission form will be included in the aforementioned meeting brochure. □

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Tourist in Paris

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Thirty-six bridges span the river Seine – my favorite: the **Pont Neuf** (“new bridge”), indeed the oldest one, inaugurated in 1603 by King Henri IV, and the **Pont Alexandre III**, with its numerous sculptured decorations, the most elegant one, inaugurated for the world exhibition of 1900.

Despite of the storm of the Century which occurred last December, throwing down thousands of trees (there were 485,000 before the wind storm, the oldest of which was planted in 1601) and damaging quite a few historical buildings,

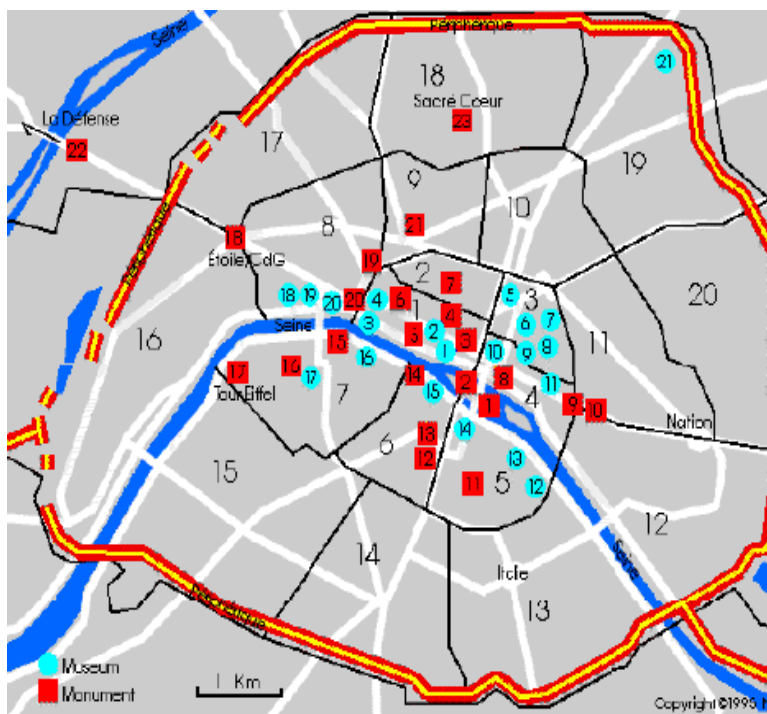
it remains a great pleasure to walk around. Take the time to stroll along the river Seine (the **quays and banks** were declared as part of the world heritage by UNESCO in 1992) and look at the “bouquinistes,” those small green booths where you can buy secondhand books and (more or less) old engravings. From there, you will have a wonderful sight at **Notre Dame** cathedral (built between 1163 and 1345, a masterpiece of French Gothic). Not far, in the middle of the river Seine, is **l’Ile Saint-Louis** with its sumptuous mansions of the XVIIth century. Don’t miss the “**Quartier Latin**,” the student quarter

(although free of students in August and full of tourists). Walk around the church **Saint-Germain des Prés**, the oldest Roman abbey church in Paris, and take a drink outside the fancy cafés where the soul of Sartre and other philosophers and the shadows of Hemingway and Fitzgerald are still present. Enjoy the **Place du Tertre**. This square, in the center of the butte Montmartre, retains its village atmosphere. You can have a nice dinner outside and watch the numerous painters... You may even make a good deal if one of them becomes famous! On the butte, you cannot

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Paris Map - Museum and Monument Sites Depicted

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● Museums:

1. Musée du Louvre, 2. Musée des Arts Décoratifs/Musée des Arts de la Mode et du Textile, 3. Musée de l’Orangerie, 4. Galerie Nationale du Jeu de Paume, 5. Musées National des Techniques et des Arts et Métiers, 6. Musée de la Chasse et de la Nature, 7. Musée National Picasso, 8. Musée de la Serrurerie/Musée Bricard, 9. Musée Carnavalet, 10. Musée national d’Art moderne - Centre Georges Pompidou, 11. Maison de Victor Hugo, 12. Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, 13. L’Institut du Monde Arabe, 14. Musée National du Moyen-Age; Thermes de Cluny, 15. Musée de la Monnaie, 16. Musée d’Orsay, 17. Musée Auguste Rodin, 18. Palais de la Découverte, 19. Galeries Nationales du Grand Palais, 20. Musée du Petit Palais, 21. Cité des Sciences et de l’Industrie

■ Monuments:

1. Notre Dame, 2. Conciergerie, 3. Palais Royal, 4. St. Eustache, 5. Arc de Triomphe de la Carrousel, 6. Place Vendôme, 7. Bourse, 8. Hôtel de Vill, 9. Place de la Bastille, 10. Opéra de la Bastille, 11. Panthéon, 12. Jardin du Luxembourg, 13. Sénat, 14. L’institut de France, 15. Assemblée Nationale, 16. Hôtel National des Invalides, 17. Tour Eiffel, 18. Arc de Triomphe, 19. La Madeleine, 20. Place de la Concorde, 21. Opéra Garnier, 22. La Grande Arche de la Défense, 23. Basilique du Sacré Coeur

Other attractions identified in text (locations are approximate!):

Musée Dapper, A; Pont Neuf, by museum 1; Pont Alexandre III, by monument 15; l’Ile Saint-Louis, by monument 1; Quartier Latin, by museum 14; Saint-Germain des Prés, by museum 15; Place de Tertre, by monument 23; Champs-Élysées, by monuments 18, 20; avenue de l’Opéra, by monument 19; Père Lachaise cemetery, B; tour Montparnasse, by monument 12; Marais Quarter, by museum 10; Sainte Chapelle, by monument 2; Parc André Citroën, C; Parc de Bagatelle, D; Jardin des Tuileries, by museum 1; Musée Marmottan, E; Musée Grévin, by monument 21.

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miss the **Sacré Coeur**. This uninspired basilica is so big, so high, so white, you cannot avoid it! Of course, you would like to walk on the **Champs-Élysées**, one of the most famous avenues in the world (just to say back in your country: "I have been there — look at the picture!"). There, you can look in the windows of the shops for the most famous brands you can find similarly all over the world or in the free tax stores of any airports, have a fresh "Coke®", a "MacDo®" with local fries (I mean French ones!), buy a record at "Virgin's Megastore®" and a souvenir at "Planet Hollywood®".

So, this is the best place for our UK and U.S. colleagues to feel better if they are home sick! But, probably not the best place to feel the French atmosphere or to smell a fresh "baguette" or a good "croissant." The Champs-Élysées are one of the 12 avenues which radiate from the **Arc de Triomphe**, representative of the hey-days of Napoleon's reign (you may remember this ambitious little man who killed so many Europeans in so many battles which finally gave their names to French or British railway stations and squares — Austerlitz, Waterloo, Trafalgar, Iena, depending on the winner). Underneath lies the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, marked by a permanent flame, another symbol of the deadly wars of the XXth century.

If you are rich enough (so probably not an investigator in the field of endotoxin!) you would like to buy some souvenirs in the luxury boutiques of the **Place Vendôme** (jewels) or of the **avenue de l'Opéra** (perfumeries), a nice place to stroll anyway.

You could also discover some lesser known places, less crowded, less sophisticated, more peaceful and romantic like the **Père Lachaise cemetery**, looking for the graves of Chopin, Balzac, Molière, Visconti, or Yves Montand. If you want to have an overview of the city, of course you will want to go to the top of the Eiffel Tower (317 m high), but I prefer the top of the **tour Montparnasse** (209 m high), at least a place from where you don't see this ugly late tower! You can also get to the top of the **Centre Georges Pompidou**. This strange, freshly repainted refinery-like museum of modern art is close to the historical **Marais quarter**. Of course, this list of monuments would not be complete without mentioning the **Conciergerie**, an important stronghold of Capetians and witness of the remarkable civilian architecture of the XIVth century; la **Sainte Chapelle** with its radiant stained glass

and rose windows from the XVth century (although were broken during the last wind storm); **l'Hôtel des Invalides**, standing on the huge esplanade, founded by Louis XIth for wounded soldiers; **l'Hôtel de Ville**, a very nice neo-renaissance-style building; Paris town hall, **l'Opéra Garnier**, built in 1860, its ceiling decorated later by Chagall; and le **Panthéon**, an old church transformed to house the ashes of illustrious men who fought for France's freedom, as well as the ashes of famous writers (Voltaire, Rousseau, Hugo) and scientists (Pierre & Marie Curie).

Don't forget to appreciate these last days of the summer in some of the nice parks and gardens. From the most recent one created in 1996, the **Parc André Citroën** (on the former site of the Citroën automobile plant) with its huge green houses, to the **Parc de Bagatelle**, a lovely place with its rose garden, a real digest of the art of gardening over the last three centuries. Have a look of the **Jardin du Luxembourg**, a romantic garden adjoining the Sénat and, of course, enjoy the **Jardin des Tuileries**, a magnificent formal French garden designed by Le Nôtre (the famous gardener who drew the Park of Versailles). With pools, flower beds and ramps Jardin des Tuileries spreads in a single expanse from the Pyramid du Louvre to the **Place de la Concorde**. Don't miss the view on this wonderful square built 1755-1775 by Louis XV's architect Gabriel, famous for the obelisk of Louqsor, offered by the viceroy of Egypt, which has dominated the place since 1836. It is there that King Louis XV lost his head during the French revolution. Indeed the "guillotine," invented by a medical doctor, Dr. J-I. Guillotin, cut efficiently some 1,100 heads in that square! Fortunately, capital punishment has now been banished in France!

After this long walk in Paris, it's time to visit some of the Paris museums. The "must-sees" are of course Le Louvre and Le Musée d'Orsay. **Le Louvre** (closed on Tuesdays) opened its doors as the first European art museum in 1793. Between 1983 and 1998 it was greatly transformed. The conversion work was entrusted to the Chinese-born, U.S. architect Ieoh-Ming Pei who created the

remarkable glass pyramid, now housing the entranceway. Quite controversial when proposed, though now applauded, this glass pyramid with its 673 diamond-shaped panes is a symbol of the XXth century added to this historical building founded in the XIIth century. Have a look at it also during the night. The museum is so huge that choosing the rooms to visit will be based upon your preferences; however, don't miss seeing the foundations of the first royal fortress discovered during the recent works of renovation. Have a look at the Egyptian antiquities brought back by Champollion who deciphered hieroglyph in 1822. Shake the hand of the Venus de Milo (I am teasing you) and share a smile with Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci. The collection of Islamic art, oriental antiquities, French sculptures and Europeans paintings are worth being seen. Le **Musée d'Orsay** (closed on Mondays) is housed in a former railway station, the first in 1900 to benefit from electricity. The presentation of paintings and sculptures of the second half of the XIXth century is absolutely gorgeous. Included are the most famous paintings of the Impressionists (Manet, Monet, Renoir, Cézanne, Pissaro, Mary Cassat, Degat...) as well as pre- (Ingres, Delacroix, Daumier, Millet...) and post- (Van Gogh, Seurat, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin...) periods. A recent acquisition, "La création du Monde" by Gustave Courbet, is a quite provocative painting, hidden for years but now being shown to the public. As I mentioned, there are so many museums that you could spend one day in each of them for three months. I suppose work will call you back, especially after this scientific meeting; you will be in a hurry to perform some new experiments after having listened to our prestigious colleagues. However, I would like to suggest, before you leave, to visit a few other museums. The **Musée Marmottan**, located in a previous hunting lodge — your visit to the Impressionists would not be complete without having seen the painting "Impression, soleil levant" (*Impression at sunrise*), the famous Claude Monet's painting which gave its name to the Impressionist movement. There is also

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This is the first half of a presentation that was given by Prof. Rietschel on September 14, 1998, at the 5th IES Conference, which was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The second half of Prof. Rietschel's presentation will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter.

Immortal Music and Deadly Septicemia: Death of famous composers by bacterial blood poisoning

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Introduction / Jean-Baptiste Lully

We are writing the year 1687 and we find ourselves in the centre of world power and culture - in Versailles, at the Court of the French King Louis XIV, the Sun King. The king had been taken sick by an anal fistula, had been operated, and has now recovered. On the occasion of this blessed event a "Te Deum" is performed in Versailles on January 8th, 1687. This work of music had been composed by Jean-Baptiste Lully, his Majesty's superintendent of music and court composer.

Despite his Italian descent, Lully went down in the history of music as a creator of a characteristic French opera style. It is to him that the orchestra suite, for example, flourishing under Johann Sebastian Bach, owes its origins.

On this 8th of January 1687, Lully is devotedly conducting his most important composition, the "Te Deum". By stamping time so enthusiastically, he hurts his foot with a heavy baton. Within a short period a purulent abscess develops, the inflammation progresses fast and leads to gangrene, then to bacteremia, and finally to the master's death by sepsis on March 2nd, 1687.

By the way, 28 years later, on September 1st, 1715, Louis XIV as well died of sepsis due to a gangrene ranging from the knee to the femur. When the king fell ill, the state's debts were overwhelming, the defence budget alone exceeded the state's total revenue. Being forced to high contributions, the peasants began to revolt and the succession to the throne rested on the still weak shoulders of an only 5-year-old boy, the little dauphin Louis, later to become Louis XV. Therefore, the king's septic disease was a first-rate political issue, and therapeutic measures had to be taken to save

the king's life and thus law and order of the state. But who was competent for this? Certainly doctors, scientists and above all, medical professors of the University of Paris. The diagnosis of the first court physician Fugon was confirmed by four professors: instead of sepsis, a painful inflammation of the sciatic nerve is diagnosed. It is obvious that physicians did not have the slightest idea of the aetiopathogenesis of a gangrene and of sepsis. So, the crisis of the state became also a crisis of the medical sciences.

As you all know, we talk of sepsis or blood poisoning if the human organism is excessively attacked by bacteria, so much that the germs multiply in the blood where they release their toxins. During the centuries, many great persons died due to sepsis. **Lucrece Borgia**, for example, died of sepsis after the birth of a child, **Ignaz Semmelweis**, the father of aseptic wound care, died ironically after an injury of a finger, **Eduard Manet** passed away in consequence of a leg amputation, **Albert Neisser**, the discoverer of the "gonococcus" died after the removal of a kidney stone, **Heinrich Hertz**, the discoverer of the radio waves, succumbed to a dental abscess, **Rainer Maria Rilke** died of a prick with a rose's thorn, and finally the author **Willa Cather** passed away as a result of a stitch with a hat-pin.

After Lully, other famous composers also died of bacterial sepsis, and today I would like to talk about the history of these artists and their deadly diseases.

Gioacchino Rossini

More than 100 years after Lully's death, one of the greatest opera composers ever was born not far from Florence:

Gioacchino Rossini. Today Rossini is known to us above all for his opera, the "Barber of Seville".

The life history of this great musician is marked by a chronic gonorrhoea which he had caught at the age of 15. This creeping illness tormented him up to his last days and determined the life of this ingenious, sensitive and sensible artist. He composes the "Barber of Seville" at the age of 25. Being 39 years old, he brings his compositional activity to an end - his creative genius is exhausted. Rossini resettles to Paris at the age of 23 where he is most appreciated and adored. In the winter of 1867/68 Rossini suffers from asthmatic complaints, and in October 1867 a colon abscess is diagnosed, which the famous Parisian surgeon Auguste Nelaton tries to remove by rectal surgery. During that operation, such a vast colon cancer is diagnosed that a further surgical manipulation is out of the question. The surgical wound, however, becomes the starting point for a severe bacterial inflammation turning over to the sacrum and the hip, and Rossini suffers from most severe septic feverish episodes. In the face of approaching death, Rossini, as a convinced free-thinker, refuses to confess himself to the called-in papal nuncio Chigi and to receive the last sacraments. On November 13th, 1868, Rossini dies due to a severe sepsis. Gustave Doré draws him on the death-bed, and Rossini's burial turns out to a big event where half of Paris is out and about.

In Paris a few years later, the world of art is overtaken with elemental force by an opera, the music and story of which represented a complete rupture with the traditional opera or the "opéra comique".

It is the opera "Carmen", which up to now is the most frequently performed opera in the world, if not the most frequently played piece of music at all. The ingenious composer of this opera is called **George Bizet**.

Georges Bizet

Georges Bizet was born in Paris on October 25th, 1838. His musical talent was early recognized and after admission to the Paris Conservatory he won the desired "Prix de Rome" (Prize of Rome). Already this journey to Rome marks the beginning of Bizet's history as a patient who, three months after his arrival in Rome, falls ill with angina accompanied by high temperature. In June, he complains of rheumatism, and later he is repeatedly awfully tormented by feverish relapses of his sore throat (angines extrêmement compliquées). Nevertheless, he works to the point of exhaustion at his compositions, i.e. 15 - 16 hours a day.

Then the French-German war of 1870/71 interrupts his work. Let us remember: Times are unsteady since Napoléon III, Emperor of France, is disputed due to his military failures in Mexico, and the French government in general seems to be weakened. At that time, another European country, however, gains power: Prussia, with its capital Berlin. By a clever dodge of the Prussian chancellor Otto von Bismarck, Napoléon III is forced to declare war on Prussia on July 19th, 1870. After the French army had utterly been beaten near Sedan on September 2nd and the Prussian king William had been crowned German Emperor in Versailles on June 18th, 1871, Parisian socialists and communists revolted against the bourgeoisie held responsible for the defeat, a movement leading to the famous Paris Commune, subsequently ending up in a civil war-like, terrible situation with many casualties. George Bizet volunteers as National Guardsman in Paris. However, being even more pacifist than nationalist, he writes to a friend: "Today the rescue of our country is at stake! But afterwards? And our poor philosophers and our dream of universal peace of a cosmopolitan brotherhood, a humane society? ... And instead of that: never-ending tears, blood, mutilated flesh, innumerable crimes. Dear

friend, I cannot tell you into what kind of depression I am tumbling due to all this. I am French, that is what I remember, but how could I forget that I am a human being". During the Commune's reign of terror he fled to Bordeaux together with his wife Geneviève, whom he had married two years ago. After his return to Paris, he composes 12 pieces for four hands, the "Jeux d'enfants" (Children's Games). The beauty, ease, cheerfulness, musical idiom and originality of these works are unique. He probably writes the "Jeux d'enfants" in anticipated joy of his son Jacques, who is to be born on July 10th, 1872.

At the beginning of 1873, Bizet starts working on the opera Carmen. At the end of 1874, he completes the opera after having suffered again from severe tonsillitis. The opera provokes the audience during the work's first performance in Paris on March 3rd, 1875. The heroine Carmen - thoroughly immoral, the hero - surrendered to social decline, a story without happy end, without a moral. Bizet cannot attend the première, since an abscess has formed under his left eye and the joint pains flared up again. In the evening of May 30th, Bizet suffers a severe heart attack, and on July 3rd, 1875 at 3 o'clock in the morning, George Bizet - at the age of 39 - dies of severe sepsis. Meanwhile, Carmen has been performed over 30 times and the worldwide success of this creation can already be foreseen.

Alexander Skrjabin

Four years before, when Bizet dies, a genius of music is born in Moscow - Alexander Skrjabin. He was born on December 25th - thus on Christmas Day. Skrjabin died around Easter in April 1915, and this is why many people see a parallel of Skrjabin as a human being to a divine one, a Messiah, in the same way as he regarded himself later on. Skrjabin was fascinated by Chopin who at first became his ideal for musical harmony and composition. He composed in a possessed manner and, similar to Chopin, above all for piano.

The possibilities of this instrument, however, are not sufficient for him during the years around the turn of the century, and he is eager to turn to the orchestra. In the years 1903 - 1904 he composes his 5th Symphony rather known as "Prometheus". With this symphony Skrjabin arises to one of the greatest innovators and visionaries of

music around the turn of the century. In "Prometheus" he not only breaks through the walls of the traditional major-minor principle, but gives up the conventional system of chords arranged in thirds. Instead, he bases his music on a chord of six tones consisting entirely of fourths from which the complete composition of "Prometheus" is developed. The sound system of fourths is revolutionarily new. The title "Prometheus" of course has a deep mystic meaning. As Nietzsche expresses it, "Prometheus" symbolizes that mankind disposes freely of fire and does not receive it as a gift from heaven. Since "Prometheus", therefore, it is man who is able to be creative, and Skrjabin writes in his diaries: "The world is the product of my creative activity ..." Little later Skrjabin notes down, "I am God".

Skrjabin's idea to overcome the human dependence on God and to disengage from God was taken up with pleasure by the revolutionary communists, and "Prometheus" was in the centre of a festival concert in Moscow on the occasion of the first anniversary of the October Revolution on November 6th, 1918. In the first line of the partition of "Prometheus" a part for light (Luce) is noted. Thus, Skrjabin combines tonality with lighting effects, colour sounds, an idea which only today perhaps has completely been developed in discotheques. Finally Skrjabin had in mind to unite music not only with colours, but also with dancing movements, taste, odours, feeling, and touching to a super-human, divine piece of art which he calls "Mysterium". Of course, only a god-like individual is able to accomplish this enormous task of a unified work of art, which means Skrjabin himself.

He has, however, to realize more and more that he can only present drafts of his superworks, since he does not feel well - he suffers from chronic infection. At the beginning of April 1915, Skrjabin suffered from an abscess on the right side of the upper lip. He got a temperature, but still gave a piano recital in Moscow on the 2nd of April, his last one. Skrjabin is confined to bed, his 2nd wife Tatjana is with him, and the Moscow specialists dare a cut into the lip, which, however, does not help any more: Skrjabin's blood is already poisoned and on April 27th, 1915 he dies of bacterial sepsis at the age of 44.

Nominations Sought for 2000 IES Election

In compliance with the IES Constitution, the Nominating Committee (S. Kusumoto, J.-M. Cavaillon, D. Morrison, and R. Munford) has provided the following list of nominees for the 2000 election. Additional nominations are now being accepted from the IES membership. Nominations from the general membership must be received by the IES Secretary by April 1, 2000, and must be accompanied by the signatures of at least 20 members of the IES. The address for submitting nominations is shown below:

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Nominations:

Officers:

President: Takashi Yokochi (Japan)
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Shaw Warren (US)
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Ilkka Helander (Finland)
Pathology: Moshe Arditi (US)
Shunsuke Yamamoto (Japan)

Scientific Program Committee (2002 mtg):

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Kazuyoahi Kawahara (Japan)
Immunology: Jerome Pugin (Switzerland)
Steve Opal (US)
Microbiology: Jerry Weiss (US)
Alan Cross (US)
Pathology: Petter Brandtzaeg (Norway)
Daniela Männel (Germany)

Tourist in Paris

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the personal collection of the painter, and some other prestigious collections and donations. In the quarter Le Marais, take a chance to see La place des Vosges and visit two nice mansions which house the **Musée Carnavalet**, an interesting museum devoted to the history of Paris (see the Bastille, the famous prison freed on the 14th of July 1789, or more exactly, a replica made in one stone of the jail) and the **Musée Picasso**, which gather 251 paintings representative of all the artist's career. There are also 160 sculptures, such as this famous bull head made with a saddle and handlebars. I would recommend you visit the **Musée Rodin**, where prestigious and magnificent sculptures of the master can be seen. Look also to the wonderful and delicate sculptures of Camille Claudel, her bright lover for a while. From the garden don't forget to take a picture of the gold dome of the **Invalides**, shining at sunset. If you like tapestries, enjoy the famous medieval "Dame à la Licorne" in the **Musée National du Moyen Age/Thermes de Cluny**, in the Latin quarter where you could also admire some remains of Third Century Gaelic-

Roman baths. Finally, if you want to have fun, visit the **Musée Grévin**, the wax museum and meet Hitchcock, Mozart, Michael Jackson, Charlie Chaplin, Marilyn Monroe, Lara Croft and some of the famous figures of French history. All afternoon there are fantasy shows. But if you want to have a memorable live show, spend an evening in one of the cabarets — the Crazy Horse Saloon, the Lido, the Folies Bergères or the Moulin Rouge and watch the most beautiful girls in the world while enjoying the French Cancan dance.

Paris has a very efficient subway system which will allow easy access to all these different places to enjoy Paris *intra muros*. Not far from Paris, you should not miss Versailles (the palace, the gardens, the Trianons, the hameau) and if you will be accompanied with kids, they will most certainly prefer to spend a day at Disneyland® Paris! Well, in any case, there will be choices for everyone's taste. Enjoy the visit... and the Conference! □

Please visit our IES PARIS 2000 website to view
a link to the Paris Tourist Information Office.

www.pasteur.fr/recherche/unites/ies2000

THIS SPACE FOR RENT – FREE!

Every three months (in theory), this newsletter gets mailed to over 500 individuals with an active interest in endotoxin. How would you like to take advantage of this highly targeted coverage to advertise an opening in your lab, announce a meeting, or communicate any other matter of possible interest to the membership? The newsletter will print any such items at no charge, as a service to its members. We will even consider starting a "Classifieds" section, if there is sufficient interest. So, take advantage of this opportunity to communicate with your fellow members by submitting your items of interest to the Newsletter Editor at the address shown on p. 1.

Life Member Nominations

You may still nominate a deserving individual for Honorary Life Membership in the IES. Each year, one endotoxin researcher may be designated as an Honorary Life Member of the Society as a tribute to his or her contributions to the knowledge and understanding of bacterial endotoxins. Two individuals to be considered for this honor shall be identified biennially, one for each year between the biennial IES Conferences. Election to Honorary Life Member status will be by a two-thirds majority vote of the membership in attendance at the biennial business meeting. Honorary Life Members have all the rights and privileges of active members, but are exempt from Society dues and meeting registration fees. Please send nominations, in the form of a

letter describing the nominee's history of achievements in endotoxin research, to:

Dr. Jean-Marc Cavaillon
IES President
Unite d'Immuno-Allergie
Institut Pasteur
28 rue du Dr. Roux
75724 Paris
France

Support the *Journal of Endotoxin Research*

The final issue of Volume 5 of the *Journal of Endotoxin Research* is close to completion, but more manuscripts are needed, according to Dr. Jack Levin, Editor-in-Chief. Dr. Levin urges the members of IES to continue to support their official journal, by using it for publication of their endotoxin-related manuscripts. Subscriptions, available at a personal membership rate of \$78 US, are also encouraged. Information on the Journal can be found on the enclosed subscription form, at www.kumc.edu/IES/jerc.htm, or by contacting Dr. Jack Levin at the address shown to the right:

Jack Levin, M.D.
Editor-in-Chief, *Journal of Endotoxin Research*
VA Medical Center (111-H2)
4150 Clement Street
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Tel: 001-415-750-6913
Fax: 001-415-221-7542
E-mail: levinj@medicine.ucsf.edu

New IES Members

Douglas Bannerman
Univ. of Wahsington - Seattle
Seattle, WA USA

Brandon Y. Li, MS
Shenmei Feilong Trading Co.
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Shunji Sugawara, DDS, PhD
Tohoku Univ. School of Dentistry
Miyagi, Japan

Wei Jiang, BS
Shenmei Feilong Trading Co.
Arcadia, CA USA

Jerry A. Nick, MD
Nat'l Jewish Medical Research Center
Denver, CO USA

Jing Zhu, MS
Weill Medical College of Cornell Univ.
New York, NY USA

Yashge Kotake, PhD
Oklahoma Medical Research Fndtn.
Oklahoma City, OK USA

Celeste Rodriguez, PhD
Instituto Boliviano de Biologia de Altura
La Paz, Bolivia

Change of Address

It is important that the IES maintain an accurate list of current members. Please send all notices of change of address to Dr. Rudbach at the following address:

Dr. Jon A. Rudbach, IES Secretary
TRI, Ltd.
PO Box 606
Hamilton, MT 59840-0606 USA

Phone/Fax: 001 406 363 0571
E-mail: trilttd@aol.com

Got News?

Do you have any news, questions, or comments that you think may be of interest to your colleagues in the IES? If so, this is the place where you can make yourself heard. The Newsletter enthusiastically welcomes any submissions of news items, meeting announcements or summaries, announcements of available positions, historical matters, photographs, pertinent (or otherwise) drolleries, and any other items that might be of interest to the membership. While the Newsletter does not expect to serve as a technical journal for publication of original research results (see the *JER*), it is an appropriate forum for discussion of issues of interest to the endotoxin community. Please submit any items for publication in the Newsletter to the Newsletter Editor at the address shown on p. 1.

Missing Newsletter Issues?

If you are an IES member and believe that you may have missed an issue of the IES Newsletter, please notify the Newsletter Editor at the address shown on p. 1.

International Endotoxin Society
c/o Kent R. Myers, PhD
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