



International Pathology

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ACCENT AIGU - Raoul Dufy (1877-1953) - La Promenade des Anglais/aquarelle. 1928/
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**XXII International Congress of the
International Academy of Pathology
and 13th World Congress of Academic
and Environmental Pathology**

**Nice, France
October 18 - 23, 1998**

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A NEWS BULLETIN

Vol 39 No 1 1998

IAP Congress 2000, in Nagoya, Japan

The Pathologists of Japan are inviting Pathologists from all over the world to visit their country in the year 2000 to see what Japanese Pathology has contributed, and is contributing, to this discipline. At the meeting in Nagoya they will provide a meeting place for the Pathologists of the world, not only to look at their own achievements but also to provide a forum in which advances in other countries can be discussed for the benefit of the international community of Pathologists.

Shortly after the XII Congress of the I.A.P. in Budapest there was a meeting in Amsterdam, The Netherlands (October 28 - 30, 1996) to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of contact between the Netherlands and Japan. Dr Von Siebold is credited as having introduced the theory and practice of Western medicine to Japan in the early 19th century. Dr Thilly Boon delivered a lecture on Von Siebold to this meeting. She and her husband Lambrecht agreed to contribute the text of this lecture to the News Bulletin.

It seems appropriate that the first official mention of the Congress 2000 should begin with Von Siebold.

Phillip Franz von Siebold (1796-1866)

The Man with the Two Faces- The Oil Painting and the Stamp

In Dokko University, Tochigi, Japan, in the room of the Dean of the Medical Faculty, an oil painting on the wall depicts a grave looking bearded man, heavy set, and we can read that this pompous middle-aged man is Franz von Siebold. The painting is of mediocre quality and unsigned.

It appears to have been painted from a lithograph by E. Chiossone in 1875, made 11 years after his death. The



The middle-aged Von Siebold. A Japanese copy in oil possibly painted after the lithograph by E. Chiossone.

lithograph in turn was made from a portrait dating back to 1859. This portrait depicts the same man as in the Dokko painting, with the same decorations on his breast.

We received a photographic copy of this painting from Dr Shigemitsu Shida, when we visited Japan in 1986. He thought we would appreciate it. We did not tell Dr Shida that we did not know anything about this, in his words "very, very famous Dutchman".

Bergas made the well known portrait of the tired looking Von Siebold in his fifties, in black and white, of which we find many versions in books and publications. We can see the same sombre looking bearded man three-dimensional, in bronze, in Nagasaki, in the small park where once his house stood. Probably the bronze was also made from the Bergas portrait. This bearded man looks completely different from the clean shaven, zestful young man in the 80 Yen stamp, the small chin dimple now revealed.

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The young Von Siebold on a 80 Yen stamp.

We received a sheet of 20 of these stamps from Dr Tadao Kobayashi, as a present when we visited Japan in 1996. Kobayashi thought we would like to see that our famous countryman even embellished Japanese stamps. Younger and thinner, this Von Siebold looks like a different man. Even the name is not identical, on the stamp having a Philipp extra, Philipp Franz von Siebold. At a closer look one can see that the eyebrows (delicately curved) are the same, and the hair parting is on the same side (being left in both portraits). We also see many versions of this portrait of the young Von Siebold. In colour the eyes of the younger Von Siebold are cobalt blue, and have a penetrating quality. In the older portraits they are more faded. The two portraits are from the two periods that Von Siebold was in Japan, the first being from 1823 till 1829, as a dashing young doctor, working for the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC : The Dutch East Indies Company). The second being from 1859 to 1862, when Von Siebold was an employee of the Netherlands Trading Company. We observe that he has become a tired old man. He had not practiced medicine for thirty years and accordingly did not see himself as a medical doctor any more, but as a diplomat. The years between those two Japanese periods had changed this man profoundly - hence the two different faces.

In Europe, Von Siebold acquired fame for his fundamental contributions to the knowledge of Japan's history, geography, anthropology, and natural history. In Japan, where he is usually called Siebold, he is seen as the key promoter of the understanding of Western Medicine. Two faces of one man.

Hope, Faith, Love, Loyalty, and Good News

On 19 April 1600 the first Dutch ship visited Japan. In fact this ship, the *Liefde* (=Love) ran aground. It had left Rotterdam in June 1598, together with

four other ships *Hoop* (=Hope), *Geloof* (=Faith), *Trouw* (=Loyalty), and *Blijde Boodschap* (=Good News), on a mission westwards to the East Indies. The Portuguese were the first Westerners to get a foothold in Japan, in the second half of the 16th century. They were driven out as a result of the (for the Japanese) unacceptable baptismization drive of the Jesuits. For the Dutch, trade was more important than religion. Thus, practically without interruption from 1609 onwards (first from Hirado and after 1642 from Deshima, part of Nagasaki) regular and exclusive trade continued until 1853. In that year Commodore Perry of the U.S. Navy arrived with a squadron of 'black ships' enforcing the opening of Japan. Until then, the Dutch were the only Westerners who were allowed to maintain trade and cultural contacts, albeit under strict supervision. Japan was sealed off. Japanese were forbidden on pain of death to travel to or return from overseas or to trade abroad. The significance of the Dutch presence in Deshima, a small artificial island in the harbour of Nagasaki, went far beyond the monopoly of trade. The Dutch presence served as a channel of communication through which the Japanese obtained their knowledge of the world at large during the centuries of seclusion. A key role in providing information on Western Medicine is reserved for the private school of Von Siebold. A gifted teacher, he taught students systematically in the art and science of medicine.

1996: Sieboldization

On 2 September 1986 we visited the little park in Nagasaki where Siebold's house once stood. Small giggling girls in school uniforms pointed out the road to the park. Nowhere did we see signs, but every Japanese we asked knew the name Siebold. On a steep slope we found the bronze bust of the man we refer to in our lectures in Japan as the man who built the bridge between Japan and Europe, the East and the West.

Almost exactly ten years later we visited the same spot. It had undergone a striking transformation. Next to the little park with the bust there was the elegant Siebold Museum, built in so-called Dutch style with real (?) Dutch bricks. This section of Nagasaki now has been almost completely Sieboldized : we walked along the Siebold Road, following the Siebold signs, from our *minsjuku* (pension) called Siebold on the Siebold Shopping Area. (Even the lids of the Sewer system in the pavement proudly show their Siebold connection : a colourful stylized initial of the great doctor).

Siebold, the Medical Doctor

Von Siebold was predestined to become a medical doctor, the profession of his

grandfather, his father, and his uncles, who constituted the so-called *Academia Sieboldiana*, at Wuerzburg, Germany. His teachers were masters in anatomical technique, and well versed in botany. In 1820 he received the Doctor's degree in medicine, surgery, and anatomy, and started a two-year general practitioner-ship at Heidingsveld, Germany. But he was looking for adventure, and therefore he headed for The Netherlands to find a job as medical doctor in the Far East. He became surgeon-major of the VOC. In Batavia he met the Dutch Governor-General Van der Capellen, who was looking for a learned and successful physician to send to Japan in order to get acquainted with Japanese scholars and to build a two-way bridge between Japanese and Western science.

Von Siebold, only 26 years old, and having a mere two years of medical experience, impressed Van der Capellen so much with his wide interests, that he was selected for that mission. In 1823 Von Siebold was appointed as VOC Station Doctor at Deshima, Japan.

From the side of the VOC, the Dutch captains and medical doctors of Deshima were encouraged to increase Dutch influence in Japan by building relationships based on confidence. Interest in medical sciences in Japan was great. What Von Siebold achieved in only a few years was colossal. In this he was helped greatly by the foundations laid by the departing Captain Cock Blomhoff, who was a merchant and not a scientist but was well enough versed in medicine and science to communicate well with Japanese doctors. Cock Blomhoff introduced Von Siebold on his arrival in Deshima to some excellent Japanese physicians, Minato Choan, Mima Junzo, Hirai Kaizo, and Oka Kenkai, all living in Nagasaki. Von Siebold, who had brought a new supply of vaccine against smallpox with him, continued a smallpox vaccination program started through Cock Blomhoff six months earlier.

Soon after his arrival, in 1824, Von Siebold opened the *Narutaki Juku* Medical School. The abovementioned Japanese doctors were enrolled, and also Ko Ryosai. The lessons given were in Dutch, not only to the Japanese doctors but also to the later enrolled young students. Soon he had 17 students, who not only got theoretical education in Western medicine, but also were present at the operations performed by Von Siebold. These included an operation for an anal fistula, repair of a scrotal hernia, and the removal of a hyperkeratosis from the foreskin.

Dutch books, popular among general practitioners in The Netherlands and brought by Von Siebold to Japan, were

used for the teaching. These books were written in a simple and concise style, and were not as complicated as the contemporary university textbooks. It was very wise of Von Siebold to make this selection, because these books were relatively easy to translate into Japanese. Von Siebold's approach was not only didactically clever, but also very systematic. The curriculum included surgery, botany, and physics. The precise number of students taught by Von Siebold is not known. Estimates vary between 50 and 170.

It appears that more than medicine, Von Siebold loved botany. In Japan he successfully combined both. He collected medicinal herbs which he tested for their effects. To facilitate these studies, he established a herb garden in Deshima, which he also used for his instructions to his students. His botanical lessons concerning drugs were translated to Japanese by Ko Ryosai, who offered the printed versions of his Yakubin shuroku to his master in 1826. In this book, the names, indications and prescriptions of indigenous plants were given, including some unknown to the Japanese of being medicinally active such as digitalis, belladonna, arak, and coffee. But Von Siebold also exploited Japanese knowledge. He analyzed secret remedies, and established that Sankirei was an excellent antispasmodic agent and he recommended Bukuryo as a diuretic to his European patients. He truly established a two-way bridge between Eastern and Western medicine.

Two versions of the "Siebold affair"

In 1829 Siebold was banished for life from Japan. There seem to be two versions of the so-called "Siebold Affair". The first we read in 1987 in Tokyo when we visited the exhibition "In the Wake of the Liefde". There it is related that Siebold, as a reward for an operation on the eye of a short-sighted astronomer at the Shogun's court, received a secret map of the country. Upon discovery he was expelled, accused of being a spy. The second version is that in Edo, the city of the court, he met the ophthalmologist Habu Genseki. He told this Japanese doctor that he used belladonna to facilitate ophthalmological operations. In return, Genseki gave Siebold a kosode (state dress) with the crest of the Tokugawa family (the family of the Shogun). This present was classified as forbidden goods. In the second version concerning the reason for the downfall of Siebold, not a map but this dress was the source of his troubles.

What Siebold left behind was impressive. A school, with many avid admirers, a botanical garden with as many as 1400 species, and a daughter Oine born to his Japanese wife Kusumoto Sonogi. Oine

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THE IAP IN ACTION

Indian Division News



Surgeon Captain P. Sivadas

The Indian Division now has a new President, Surgeon Captain P. Sivadas, Director, Armed Forces Medical Services (Medical Research).

His office is in the Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. Dr Sivadas graduated from the Armed Forces Medical College in Poona. This College was established to train doctors to work in the medical centres in the various hospitals run by the Armed Forces. Dr Sivadas is in the Indian Navy. He has served in many hospitals during the past twenty nine years. In his early days he was a Faculty Member of the Armed Forces Medical College in Poona. The Secretary / Treasurer is Dr Francisco Couto from the city of Panaji in Goa.

About 250 delegates attended the Annual Meeting of the Indian Division of the I.A.P. held in Bangalore on 22nd December 1996. The Guest of Honour was Dr Kum Cooper, President of the South African Division of the I.A.P. Dr G.N. Mohanty from Orissa State retired as Secretary / Treasurer after a busy three year term of office.



G.N. Mohanty

During his term the membership of the Division increased considerably. His last contribution was the production of an inaugural four page News Letter which, it is hoped, will improve the communications within the Indian Division. In 1997 there was a mid year teaching session on the subject "CME in Molecular

Pathology and HLA". This was conducted in Chandigarh on August 30 and 31. The Annual Meeting of the Division was held in the city of Jodhpur in the State of Rajasthan. The Chief Guest Speaker was Dr Hoshang Bharucha, Senior Lecturer in Pathology, The Queens University of Belfast. Dr Bharucha spoke about asbestos related diseases. As well as his expertise in lung pathology he is heavily involved in development of automated cytology. In particular, he is Medical Advisor to Neopath Inc.

A slide seminar entitled Tumour and Tumour-like Lesions of the Gastrointestinal Tract was conducted by Dr (Miss) Meera Mathur, Professor, Department of Pathology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. A Symposium entitled Non-Neoplastic Lesions of Breast was conducted by Dr Jyotsna Pandey, Senior Pathology, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

Francisco Couto

MEETINGS

British Division of The IAP

Symposium on Neoplastic Skin Disease

Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 8-9 May 1998

Symposium on Breast Pathology

London, 27-28 November 1998

Symposium on Pulmonary Pathology

Swansea, 16-17 April 1998

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Fourth Postgraduate Course in Diagnostic Cytology

Southgate Tower Hotel, 371 Seventh Avenue (31 Street), New York, N.Y.L

Course Director: Leopold G. Koss, M.D.

June 13 - 17, 1998

This is a 5 day comprehensive review course of the entire field of diagnostic cytology with lectures in gynecologic cytology, lung, fluids, GI tract and aspiration biopsy (FNA).

Special topics: ASCUS, AGUS, legal aspects of cytopathology, techniques of FNA, ovarian cysts, cytology automation, HPV new identification techniques, and quality control in the cytology laboratory will be discussed.

Supervised, intensive "glass slide" workshops (limited to 100 participants) and quizzes will be offered.

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Phillip Franz von Siebold continued

became the first female physician in Japan and went on to become a famous gynaecologist. She died in 1903.

The inter-Japan period : 1830-59

What Siebold took with him from Japan to the Netherlands, was possibly even more impressive than what he left behind. In 1830 he settled in Leiden at the Rapenburg 19 (13 houses away from the house at the Rapenburg where we once lived). There he compiled his monumental work on Japan, 'Nippon', opened his Japanese Museum, and published 'Flora Japonica'.

In 1837 the Von Siebold collection was acquired by the Dutch state, and established as a national museum. It is the major source of information on aspects of daily life in that period of Japan, prepared by an almost obsessed collector and note taker. Von Siebold asked the famous Japanese artist Hokusai to make block prints of the life of a Japanese man and woman respectively from cradle to grave, a request never made by Hokusai's Japanese clients. However, most of the artwork of the Von Siebold collection was made by Kawahara Keiga. It was extensively used for Von Siebold's book 'Nippon'.

In 1842 he left medicine completely, and became a member of the general staff of the VOC. In 1855, he became the adviser on Japanese affairs to the Netherlands Ministry of Colonies. By that time he knew personally the first two Dutch kings, King William I and King William II and had acquired a Dutch baronacy (Jonkheer). In 1857 his banishment was officially lifted by the Shogunate. His return to Japan, for which he had been fighting since 1830, became possible. In 1859 he returned to Japan, a famous and rather pompous man, as shown in the 1859 portrait. His son Alexander, born in 1846 accompanied him. He returned to Japan not as a medical doctor, but as a diplomat and adviser to the VOC.

The Second Japanese Visit

When back in Japan, Japanese patients wished to consult their old, revered doctor. Siebold did not consider himself as a medical doctor, but was helped by his daughter Oine to treat patients successfully. In Japan, Von Siebold could observe that through his pupils Ryosi, Gemboku, and Seikai, official recognition of Western medicine was realized. He could see that the bridge between Western and Japanese science had a sound basis. Nevertheless, he left Japan for the Netherlands in 1862 as a disappointed and sickish man. He returned to his native country Germany two years later and died in Munich in 1866.

In Japan he left not only his dedicated pupils, but also two of his children - his daughter Oine and his son Alexander (son of his German wife Helene von Gagern), who became a diplomat in the Japanese service and started a family in Japan with a Japanese wife. Siebold left in Japan not only his knowledge of Western Medicine, but also his genes.



Dr. Mathilde E. Boon¹ and Dr. Lambrecht P. Kok²

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The historical data was obtained from the following two books:

1. *The First Four Centuries of Netherlands - Japan Relations ; the mission of Hippocrates in Japan ; Philipp Franz von Siebold in his role as medical doctor. On the occasion of the Von Siebold Commemoration, 28-30 October 1996, Amsterdam/Leiden, The Netherlands*

2. *Museum voor Volkenkunde Rotterdam: In the wake of the Liefde: cultural relations between The Netherlands and Japan, since 1600. De Bataafsche Leeuw, Amsterdam, 1986.*

Fourth Postgraduate Course in Diagnostic Cytology continued

The program is endorsed by The Cytotechnologists, Inc. (GNYAC)

For further information: Office of Continuing Medical Education, Albert Einstein College of Medicine/Montefiorre Medical Center, 3301 Bainbridge Avenue, Bronx, M.Y. 10467.

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Email: cme@juno.com

Postgraduate Course in Urologic Surgical Pathology

May 1 - 3, 1998

The Department of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), Harvard Medical School (HMS) will present a three-day post-graduate course in Urologic Surgical Pathology under the direction of Dr Robert H. Young with additional MGH, HMS faculty of Dr Robert E. Scully and guest faculty Dr Mahul Amin (Henry Ford Hospital), Dr David G. Bostwick (Mayo Clinic) and John N. Eble (Indiana University).

The objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive review of urologic surgical pathology with special attention paid to recent advances and newly recognized entities. Instruction will be primarily by lecture, but will also include discussion periods. Registrants will have the opportunity to review glass slides of selected unusual cases in the laboratories of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the evenings. Each participant will receive a comprehensive course syllabus.

The course has Category I accreditation for 23 hours CME credit by the American Medical Association. The fee for the course is \$575.00 (residents and fellows \$425).

For further information contact: Department of Continuing Education, Harvard Medical School, PO Box 825, Boston, MA. 02115. U.S.A. Ph 617 432 0195 Fax 617 432 1562.

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