

International Pathology

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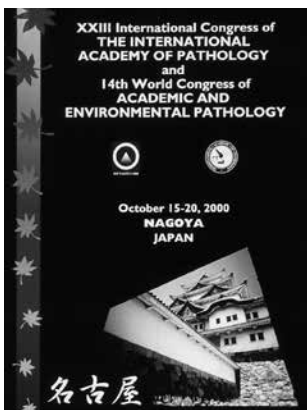
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A NEWS BULLETIN

Vol 40 No 2 1999

IAP Gold Medal Awards

Announced at the I.A.P. Congress in Nice in 1998

These medals are awarded to individuals who have furthered the cause of pathology, education and research worldwide. Here in Nice, France, the country of Rousseau - the enlightened philosopher closely identified with defining "the greater good" it is appropriate to stress how each of our recipients has devoted his career to this high mission.

The Gold Medal Award Programme was initiated at the Budapest Congress in 1996 by David Hardwick who donated the first Medals. An initial six awards were made. At this Congress four more have been added. It is envisaged that in future, two awards will be made at each International Congress.

It is my pleasure to report on the decisions of the Gold Medal Committee of the Academy. These Awards were the unanimous recommendations of the Committee which consisted of Professor David F. Hardwick (Chair), Professor Antonio Llombart-Bosch and Professor Nathan Kaufman in consultation with Councillors, and were approved by the I.A.P. Council at this meeting. Medals were awarded to each of the following four pathologists:

Joseph Lee **Christian Nezelof**
Stephen Vogel **Adonis de Carvalho**

Gold Medals have already been awarded to the following:

Roger Cotton, Nottingham, England
Nathan Kaufman, Toronto, Canada
Jack Layton, Tucson, USA
Michel Prade, Paris, France
Leighton Stoddard, Augusta, USA
Jack Strong, New Orleans, USA
David Hardwick



David Hardwick,
Professor and
Chairman,
Department of
Pathology,
University of
British Columbia,
Vancouver,
Canada. Former
President of the
I.A.P.



Joseph Lee with his wife, Pam

Joseph Lee was born in Hong Kong where he did his schooling and undergraduate medical training. He graduated MBBS from the University of Hong Kong in 1964.

His postgraduate training was undertaken in the U.S.A. and Canada. He was a postdoctoral Fellow at the University of

continued page 2



Left: Christian Nezelof with Florabel Mullick, Secretary of the I.A.P. at the History of Medicine Session at the International Congress in Nice, 1998.

Below left: Stephen Vogel

Below right: Adonis De Carvalho and his Daughter, Maria who is Associate Professor of Pathology at the Federal University of Pernambuco.



been Secretary / Treasurer of the Academy and has energetically pursued the common good of widely available high quality education through the USCAP, as well as the worldwide distribution of Academy educational materials. He is now President Elect of the I.A.P.

Christian Nezelof for many years Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology of the Hopital Necker - Enfants Malades in Paris has had a dramatic impact on pathology education and practice in France and throughout the world. His efforts to establish the I.A.P. French Division have led to its obvious present excellence.

In the early days of his training as a pathologist he spent a year as a foreign Fellow in the Pathology Department of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, under the direction of Martin Bodian who was the first to describe the pathology of Hirschsprung's Disease. When he returned to France, he established two pathology laboratories, one at the American Hospital of Paris where he had the opportunity to work with, and for, the American Army. The second laboratory was devoted to paediatric pathology at the Necker-Enfant Malades.

In 1964 he characterised an inherited immunodeficiency disease associated with hypoplasia/dysplasia of the thymus. This is now referred to as Nezelof's Syndrome. In 1973 he correctly postulated that the stem cell of histiocytosis X was derived from the Langerhans cell because of the resemblance between the electron microscopic appearance of the X bodies in the histiocytes of histiocytosis X and the granules in Langerhans cells.

As well as contributing original observations to the understanding of paediatric disorders he has been active in various professional pathology societies whose objective is to further the interests of this discipline.

Robin Cooke

Adonis De Carvalho, Retired Professor of Pathology, the Federal University, Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil and Chairman, Department of Pathology, Pernambuco Cancer Hospital, Recife, Brazil.

Adonis de Carvalho was born in Recife on January 6th, 1928. He has been a leader since school days. During his professional life he played an active role in the establishment of pathology as a modern discipline of medicine in Brazil. When he was a pathology trainee, pathology in Brazil consisted almost entirely of performing autopsies. He spent the year 1954 on a fellowship at the MD Anderson Hospital in Houston, Texas. Here he worked in an institution which was at the leading edge in the practice of

Rochester, New York, between 1967 and 1970. After two years in Toronto, Canada, he returned as Assistant Professor of Pathology to the University of Rochester. From 1979 to 1981 he was Associate Professor of Pathology and Oncology at the University of Rochester. During part of 1980 he was Visiting Professor at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda and during 1981 he spent time as a research Fellow at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington.

In 1982 he was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anatomical and Cellular Pathology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. When he was appointed the University was still under construction. The University Hospital had just been completed and the suburb of Shatin was just beginning to grow up around the newly established Faculty of Medicine of the Chinese University. He threw himself into developing the Pathology Department within the Hospital and the Faculty of Medicine and he became Dean of the Faculty in 1996, a position which he still holds.

As the time came closer for the return of Hong Kong to China, Joe Lee took a proactive role in this process. In 1988 he was appointed Honorary Adviser to the Beijing Medical University, China. By that time, he had already been Honorary Consultant in Pathology to the Hong Kong Govern-

ment for some years. He established programs to assist in the training of pathologists in mainland China. In 1997 he became a member of the Executive Committee, Association of Higher Medical Education of China and President of the Association for Medical Education of China, Taiwan (China) and Hong Kong.

He was instrumental in establishing the Hong Kong Division of the I.A.P. and was the organiser of the very successful 1994 International Congress of the I.A.P.

Even with this extremely busy program he has successfully led his department in research on nasopharyngeal carcinoma and hepatocellular carcinoma - two tumours which are extremely common in his geographic area.

Stephen Vogel, Emeritus Professor of Pathology, Duke University Medical School and Clinical Professor, Medical College of Georgia, USA, has dedicated his career to furthering education and research in pathology. He has been a world renowned educator in neuropathology for many decades, an activity he pursues vigorously to the present. In addition to this activity, Stephen Vogel has devoted major energy to the US and Canadian Academy to assure excellence in pathology education firstly as Chair of the Education Committee in 1980 then through various offices right up to the present time. In recent years he has

pathology in the post World War II era. Pathology was being orientated more and more to surgical pathology and this included teaching and research, both basic and clinically orientated. In Houston he worked in a very stimulating department with other young postgraduate students from the U.S. and other parts of the world. This gave him the inspiration he needed when he returned home. The experience gained in Houston and amplified by a further four years in Brazil was further honed by a fellowship from the British Council to spend the year 1959 at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London.

With this background it was inevitable that he would be a moving force in establishing undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and research in his own university, and would then extend his influence through the establishment of the organisational framework for professional pathology associations in Brazil. It was also inevitable that he would embrace the philosophy of the I.A.P. of those days in its attempts to reach out from its well established base in North America to help advance the standards of pathology throughout the world.

Educational initiatives pioneered within the U.S./Canadian Division of the I.A.P. by Dr Kash Mostofi from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and others had proven to be very effective and popular. These programs could be copied in other countries and the pathologists from the United States were willing to support such educational activities. Adonis attended his first I.A.P. meeting in 1955. He then attended most of the International Congresses from that time.

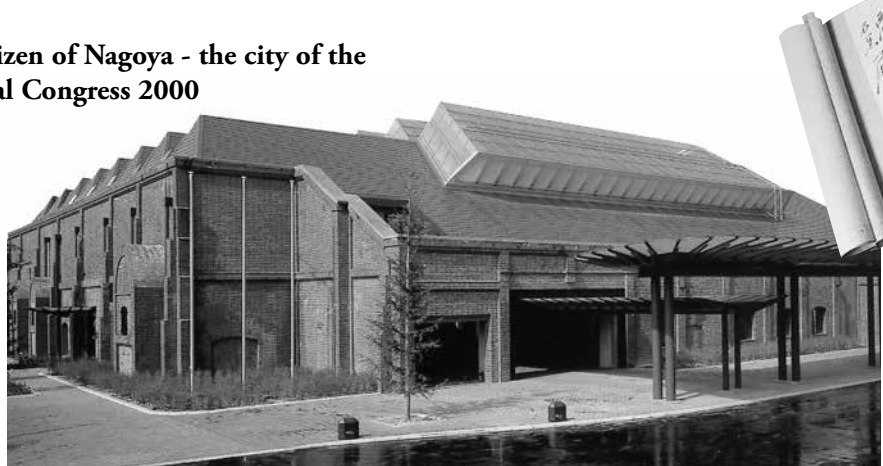
These associations led him to holding executive positions in the International I.A.P. culminating in his becoming President of the I.A.P. in 1986 when the International Congress was held in Vienna, Austria.

For much of the time that he was engaged in these dealings with the I.A.P., Brazil was ruled by a repressive military dictatorship. Adonis held many very public positions, both in the University and the Pernambuco Medical Council, and here he was getting letters from Mostofi and others from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology - a Department of the United States military. All of these letters were opened and read before being delivered to him. (The ruling authorities of the day did not trust the US Army and had to be careful of any citizens who had connections with them).

Dr Maria do Carmo Carvalho de Abreu-e-Lima

A Short History of the Toyota Motor Corporation

A Corporate Citizen of Nagoya - the city of the IAP International Congress 2000



The name, Toyota, in the minds of most people is synonymous with motor vehicles. Toyota Motor Corporation is the largest single producer of motor vehicles in Japan. In 1998 it produced approximately 4.9 million vehicles from some 49 production plants in 25 countries. The company employs 160,000 people worldwide with sales in excess of 11.7 trillion yen.

The first factory of the parent company was established in Nagoya (the Host City of the I.A.P. Congress 2000) in 1911 by Sakichi Toyoda. The company converted this red brick building into a Commemorative Museum of Industry and Technology in 1994.

The exhibits have all been arranged with a view to demonstrating the passion of Sakichi Toyoda for "making things" and for "creativity and research" which he hoped would contribute to the development of a "better" society. The Toyota company itself has adopted this philosophy. It is hoped that visitors to the museum (especially young visitors) will be stimulated to develop their creativity and to make things.

Sakichi Toyoda was born in 1867, fourteen years after Japan officially opened itself to influence from the West. His family had been farmers for generations. The area around his home village had, for many years, been active in producing cotton. Nearly every home had a wooden loom and the old women wove cotton on these looms. Sakichi's mother also wove cotton cloth to supplement the family in-

Toyota's first factory in Nagoya, now the Toyota Commemorative Museum of Industry and Technology.

come. His father was a carpenter and Sakichi was trained to succeed him in his business. He was not particularly interested in carpentry but he became passionately interested in improving the function of the wooden looms.

In 1890 he heard about the Third National Industrial Exhibition to be held in Tokyo. Here about 1700 foreign products were on display. Sakichi visited the machinery pavilion to get ideas for his tinkering. At that time, most of the machinery was imported from overseas. Soon Sakichi was inventing new machines for the cotton spinning industry.

In 1911 he established a factory to manufacture a world first - the fully automated loom which he had invented. In 1929 he sold the patent for the automatic loom to Platt Brothers and Co. Ltd of the United Kingdom. The following year he had a mild cerebral haemorrhage and died shortly after at the age of 63 from pneumonia. Spinning and weaving is still the major activity of one of the thirteen companies in the Toyota group of companies.

By 1929, Sakichi's eldest son, Kiichiro Toyoda was well established in the company. He graduated in mechanical engineering from the University of Tokyo. He decided to use the money from the sale to Platt Bros. to establish an automobile company. He imported designs and machinery from overseas (particularly from Detroit) and the first passenger car was completed in 1935.

After World War II the company was faced with the daunting task of starting all over again. This was done, but at great cost, so much so, that



Sakichi Toyoda wearing the Medal of the Sacred Treasure, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon and the Medal of Honor with Blue Ribbon and Bar awarded for his contribution to his country, and above, documents written by him.

In 1950 the company was bankrupt. A consortium of 24 banks led by the Nagoya branch of the Bank of Japan provided the necessary capital to allow the company to trade its way out of its difficulties. Shortly after this the Korean War broke out and the company received orders for motor vehicles from the American Army. Since then, the company has expanded and improved its management and its automated production techniques. Associated companies were established to provide the accessory facilities for automobile production. The company developed manufacturing plants and marketing facilities in most countries of the world. In the late 1980s and 1990s the company has diversified further.

The wide range of vehicles now produced by Toyota is well known. A new vehicle that may be of particular interest to potential delegates to the Congress is the Prius. This car is at the cutting edge of environmentally friendly technology. It

has a 1.5 litre engine that consumes 3.57 litres of petrol per 100 kilometres or (in the imperial measure) 79 miles per gallon of petrol. It does this because of its hybrid engine which drives through a power-splitting device which sends part of the power to the wheels and part to an electric generator which then powers the car in top gear. A computer system maintains an optimal mix between the petrol "engine" and the electric "engine".

Kiichiro died in 1952, aged 57 years from a complication of high blood pressure which had been treated for some years before his death. In the same year Risaburo Toyoda died at the age of 68 years. Risaburo was married to Kiichiro's sister and at the time of his marriage he changed his family name from Kodama to Toyoda. He became Chairman of the company after the death of Sakichi. Some members of the Toyoda family continued to work in the company and to hold senior positions within it. Eiji, a nephew of Kiichiro was Chairman of the company from 1960 to 1990. Kiichiro's eldest son, Shoichiro succeeded Eiji as Chairman. He retired as Chairman in 1999.

Senior members of the company including Eiji and Shoichiro have held very senior positions in the government advisory bodies associated with the Japanese economy. The present Chairman, Shoichiro Toyoda was Chairman of the Keidandren from 1994 - 1998. This was the peak advisory body on the Japanese economy. He is Chairman of the Japan Association for World Expo 2005 which will be held in the city of Seto.

In October 1974 Toyota established the Toyota Foundation. The purpose of this Foundation was to contribute to future progress in social welfare by supporting academic research and other related undertakings. Since its inception, the Foundation has made large monetary contributions to education, medicine and national and regional social assistance activities.

Delegates to the Nagoya Congress will find a visit to the Toyota Commemorative Museum of Industry and Technology an interesting experience. It may be possible to include a viewing of some new production vehicles as part of such a visit.



Top: TMC Founder, Kiichiro Toyoda.
Above: Eiji Toyoda, left and Shoichiro Toyoda, former chairmen of the board.
Below: Risaburo Toyoda, first President, TMC.



Compiled from information provided by Mr Takahiko Iida, Vice President, Toyota Commemorative Museum of Industry and Technology; Professor Kazuaki Misugi, Yokohama and by Mr Alex McArthur (MBE), formerly Managing Director of Theiss-Toyota Australia and a recipient of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon awarded by the Emperor, for his promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Australia. Photographs reproduced with permission from the Toyota Motor Corporation.

IAP IN ACTION

Pathology in Finland and the Finnish Division of The IAP

The Editor of this News Bulletin Professor Robin Cooke and Professor Timo Nevalainen, University of Turku, Finland talked about pathology over a lunch at the Tattersalls Club in Brisbane, Australia on the 10th December, 1998 when the author was on study leave in Brisbane.

RC: How is pathology training organised and what is the number of pathologists in Finland?

TN: Finland has a population of 5 million and there are five Faculties of Medicine in the Universities of Helsinki, Turku, Oulu, Kuopio and Tampere.

Postgraduate training in pathology is organised by these Universities and given in the Departments of Pathology of the University Hospitals. Training in autopsy, histopathology and clinical cytopathology lasts for five years and is followed by a national examination consisting of theoretical questions and microscopy. There are 150 pathology specialists in the country. The Finnish Division of the I.A.P. has approximately 180 members.

RC: It would be interesting to learn something about the history of Finland. How does Finland earn its revenue?

TN: Finland was ruled by Sweden until 1809, and thereafter by Russia until 1917 when Finland became an independent Republic. Unlike many East European countries, Finland remained independent and neutral after the Second World War. In 1995 Finland became a member of the European Union. The first University was founded in 1640 in Turku, the capital of Finland at that time. The University was moved to the new capital, Helsinki in 1828. From the very beginning, there was a professor of medicine in the University. The first autopsy was performed in 1686. The language of teaching is Finnish, and Swedish is used in addition to Finnish in the University of Helsinki. The exports from Finland include paper and timber, heavy machinery (Valmet, Kone, Outokumpu), laboratory equipment (Wallac) and electronics (Nokia).

RC: What are the activities of the Finnish Division of the I.A.P.?

TN: The current President of the Finnish Division of the I.A.P. is Dr Paavo Paakko and the Secretary is Dr Tuomo Karttunen, both at the Department of Pathology, University of Oulu, which, by the way, is just south of the Arctic Circle. The society organises three or four annual half day or one day national meetings including lectures and slide seminars. The society distributes information to its members on national and



Professor Timo Nevalainen



international meetings and other matters of interest (including the I.A.P. News Bulletin). Finnish pathologists go to a lot of international meetings, especially those of the I.A.P. and the European Society of Pathology. The society has developed close contacts with other bodies in related fields, especially the Society of Clinical Cytology of Finland, as well as with pathologists in Estonia on the southern side of the Gulf of Finland.

RC: Yes, I noticed that there were about 40 participants from your country at the 1998 I.A.P. Congress in Nice. Is there private medicine in Finland?

TN: There are about 20 private pathology laboratories in the country.

RC: Famous Finnish pathologists?

TN: Emeritus Professor Erkki Saxen (President of the I.A.P. 1980 - 1982)

Emeritus Professor Pekka Lauren (classification of gastric carcinoma) and Emeritus Professor Osmo Jarvi (first descriptions of elastofibroma and polycystic membranous lipodystrophy).

Timo Nevalainen, Turku 23 December 1998.

International Society of Gynecological Pathologists Visiting Fellowships

The International Society of Gynecological Pathologists (ISGP) has approved a new program to support postgraduate training in gynecologic pathology for pathologists from developing countries. Each fellowship will provide US\$5000 to co-sponsor a trained pathologist from a developing country to spend from three to six months in the laboratory of an ISGP member who is an academic pathologist in a more economically advanced country. Matching funds should be guaranteed by the trainee's home institution or country or by the host institution.

Applications should include a curriculum vitae, the plan of study, a letter of acceptance by the ISGP member mentor, the source of the matching funds, and the proposed period of study (beginning no earlier than 1 January 2000), and should be addressed to Dr. Robert J. Kurman, Secretary, ISGP, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics and Pathology, 600 North Wolfe

MEETINGS

BRITISH DIVISION

Symposium on Gynaecological Pathology

Sheffield, 10-11 September 1999.

Symposium on Urological Pathology

London, 26 - 27 November, 1999.

Short Courses:

Gastric Pathology ; Lymphoreticular Disease ; Cardiovascular Pathology

Symposium on Infectious Diseases

Antwerp, Belgium. 19 - 20 May, 2000

Symposium on Upper GI Tract Pathology

London, 25 - 26 November, 2000

An International Travel Bursary

has recently been established by the British Division, and already the first grant has been made - to a pathologist from Uganda. The Bursary has been set up principally to permit trainee pathologists from less affluent countries to travel to one of the educational meetings of the British Division. Successful applicants are also encouraged to spend up to two weeks training in a laboratory while they are in the UK or other areas covered by the British Division, and accommodation expenses will be provided to facilitate this. Forthcoming educational meetings include Breast pathology, Pulmonary pathology, Gynaecological pathol-

ogy and Urological pathology.

Further information about the Bursary, including an application form and more details of forthcoming meetings, can be found on the Website of the British Division of the IAP, at: <http://www.le.ac.uk/pal/pnf1/IAP/Iaphome.htm>

Alternatively, contact the Administrative Secretary of the British Division, Carol Harris, P.O. Box 73, Westbury on Trym, Bristol BS9 1RY, UK. or

Dr Peter Furness MA, BM, BCh, PhD, FRCPath. Consultant Histopathologist and Senior Lecturer in Pathology, University of Leicester, U.K.

Phone: (+44)(0) 116 2584582 (Direct to office). Fax: (+44)(0) 116 2584573 (Direct to office).

17th Annual Summer Update in Clinical Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases.

July 18-23, 1999, Jackson, Wyoming.

The University of Utah, Department of Pathology, Division of Clinical Pathology, Section of Clinical Microbiology and Immunology is pleased to offer these two 22.5 hour reviews and updates in the areas of clinical immunology, microbiology and infectious diseases.

Course Directors: Drs Harry R. Hill, Larry G. Reimer, Judy A. Daly and Karen C. Carroll.

Course Coordinator: Jeanette Rejali.

Ph: 801 581 5873; Fax: 801 585 1265

XXII Congress - Intermillennium Latin American Society of Pathology

October 25 - 30, 1999, Lima, Peru

Main Subjects:

The Early Detection of Four Carcinomas in Latin America -

Uterus (Cervix)	Dra. Patricia Alonso
Breast	Dra Maria Merino
Stomach	Dr Pelayo Correa
Prostate	Dr Alberto Ayala

Lectures:

Old Diseases with New Challenges

New Diseases with Old Challenges

Dr Ruy Perez-Tamayo.

History of Pathology.

Visiting Lecturers:

Dr William Hartman

Dr Juan Rosai will present the Perez Tamayo Lecture.

Exhibits will include:

Peruvian Mummies with Autopsies

Performed;

Ceramic Specimens with Pathological Representations;

Paleopathology as a tool for the study of disease.

For More Information contact:

Javier Arias-Stella Jr: aspath@mail.cosapidata.com.pe

UNITED STATES & CANADIAN DIVISION OF THE IAP

Diagnostic Pathology '99

31 July - 6 August, 1999

Regal Minneapolis Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota

This course is designed to provide updated knowledge for residents, surgical pathologists and academicians. It addresses the resolution of diagnostic problems relative to each of the major organ systems. The course is presented in a lecture format by a distinguished faculty with time allowed for questions at each session. The setting is informal, and dress is casual. Registrants will receive six bound syllabi, individualized to each day's subject material. In addition, they will receive approximately 400 transparencies that portray the subject material covered in the didactic sessions. The course has been given for ten consecutive years and has received outstanding praise by the participants.

Contact: USCAP. Ph: 706/733 7550.

Fax: 706 733 8033.

11th Congress of the International Academy of Pathology, Arab Division

19 - 22 November 1999.

Sousse. Tunisia

Contact: Dr Sadok Korbi, Service d'Anatomie Pathologique, Hopital Farhat Hached, Rue Ibn El Jazzar, 4000, Sousse, Tunisia.

Tel/Fax: 216 3 210355.

6th International Symposium on Metal Ions in Biology and Medicine

7 - 10 May, 2000

Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA

Contact Dr Jose A Centeno, Chairperson, Department of Medical Education, American Registry of Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC 20306-6000

Ph 202 782 2839 Fax 202 782 9215

Email centeno@afip.osd.mil

!ATTENTION IAP MEMBERS!

WATCH THE MAIL FOR YOUR DIRECTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

All International Academy of Pathology members will soon be receiving an important questionnaire in the mail. The form is being sent to each of you to give you the opportunity to ensure a correct listing in the upcoming 1999 IAP Membership Directory.

IMPORTANT: PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN YOUR DIRECTORY QUESTIONNAIRE BEFORE THE DEADLINE INDICATED!

Once received, your information will be edited and processed by our publisher, Bernard C. Harris Publishing Company, Inc., for inclusion in the new directory. Please review the pre-printed information on your questionnaire carefully to ensure an accurate listing, and return the form immediately - even if the pre-printed information is correct!

If you fail to return the questionnaire, your listing may be incomplete, inaccurate, or even omitted from the directory. So don't take the chance - keep on the lookout for your questionnaire, then review and return it promptly!

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