NEWS AND VIEWS

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CYTOLOGY

The American Society of Cytology, Twelfth Annual Scientific Meeting, will be held at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 12, 13, 14, 1964. For further information, write Warren R. Lang, M.D., Secretary-Treasurer, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107.

The Society's Thirteenth Annual Scientific Meeting will be held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City, November 4, 5, 6, 1965.

We are anxious to obtain tissue and even the whole spleen in cases of splenectomized Gaucher's disease. We would be most grateful if splenic material were sent to:
Roscoe O. Brady, M.D.
Chief, Section on Lipid Chemistry
Laboratory of Neurochemistry
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda 14, Maryland

The following individuals have given generously of their time and effort during 1963 as referees of articles submitted for publication in BLOOD. We should like to take this opportunity to thank them for their invaluable help.

Edward Adelson, Washington, D. C.
Donald M. Allen, Boston, Mass.
Grant Bartlett, San Diego, Calif.
Nathaniel I. Berlin, Bethesda, Md.
Henry Borsook, Pasadena, Calif.
Joseph H. Burchenal, New York, N. Y.
Carl E. Cassidy, Boston, Mass.
Charles C. Congdon, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
Nicholas V. Costea, Chicago, Ill.
Jane F. Desforges, Boston, Mass.
Frank J. Dixon, Jr., La Jolla, Calif.
Shirley N. Ebbe, Brighton, Mass.
Clement A. Finch, Seattle, Wash.
Frank H. Gardner, Boston, Mass.
Park S. Gerald, Boston, Mass.
Robert Goldstein, New York, N. Y.
Leonard S. Gottlieb, Boston, Mass.
Tibor J. Greenwalt, Milwaukee, Wis.
T. Haushka, Buffalo, N. Y.
George Hitchings, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Harvey A. Itano, Bethesda, Md.
Wallace H. Jensen, Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. C. Jones, Boston, Mass.
Kosmas K. Kiossoglou, Boston, Mass.
C. P. Le Blond, Montreal, Canada

Philip Levine, Raritan, N. J.
F. Bruce Lewis, San Francisco, Calif.
Brian MacMahan, Boston, Mass.
John P. Mahoney, Dorchester, Mass.
Aaron J. Marcus, New York, N. Y.
Paul A. Marks, New York, N. Y.
William McFarland, Washington, D. C.
Aaron Miller, Boston, Mass.
Anna Mitus, Boston, Mass.
W. J. Mitus, Boston, Mass.
Shapur Naimi, Boston, Mass.
David Nathan, Boston, Mass.
Thomas F. Necheles, Boston, Mass.
T. T. Odell, Jr., Oak Ridge, Tenn.
Elliot F. Osserman, New York, N. Y.
Kermit E. Osserman, New York, N. Y.
Lawrence J. Onley, Boston, Mass.
Rose Payne, Palo Alto, Calif.
Myron Polycove, San Francisco, Calif.
Armand J. Quick, Milwaukee, Wis.
Oscar D. Ratnoff, Cleveland, Ohio
John W. Rebuck, Detroit, Mich.
Seymour Reichlin, Rochester, N. Y.
Martin C. Rosenthal, New York, N. Y.
Jean D. Ross, Beverly, Mass.
Walter H. Seegers, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph D. Sherman, Framingham, Mass.
The sudden death of Professor Shigeyasu Amano from cor pulmonale on March 30, 1964 was a great shock and loss to hematologists not only of Japan, but throughout the world.

Dr. Amano was born in Hikone, located along Lake Biwa, on December 7, 1903. He graduated from Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine in March, 1925 and in April of the same year joined the Department of Pathology, Kyoto University where he studied from 1925 through 1938 under Professor Kiyono, famous in his achievements in the research work on the reticuloendothelial system. Two of his earlier monographs are The Theory and Results of the Modern Vital Staining published in 1937 and The General Studies on Vital Staining published in the following year jointly with Dr. Kiyono and Dr. Sugiyama, respectively.

In the meantime, he published many reports on his pathologic studies of body fluids using spectrographic methods. As early as 1938, he began unique studies on the nucleic acid metabolism of the nucleus and cytoplasm of blood cells utilizing the ultraviolet microscope, quite independent of those of Professor Cassperson in Sweden, but the outbreak of World War II compelled him to abandon further studies in this area. In 1937, he discovered cytochrome activity in the pigments of choroma tissue. In 1942, during World War II, he was the first to propose the independency of monocytes, claiming that monocytic cells are quite different in origin from histiocytic cells as well as myeloid cells and that monocytic leukemia belongs to a category different from reticulum cell leukemia or myeloid leukemia. Today, many hematologists in Japan are his supporters, being convinced that monocytic cells are independent, but not many in Western countries accept this hypothesis.

His first paper on the adventitial cell origin of plasma cells was published in 1944 and in 1945 he reported on the concept of antibody formation by plasma cells. Furthermore, in connection with this plasma cell theory, he discovered, with the aid of a phase microscope, the "lymphogonia," large pathological lymphocytes with large nucleoli. His main field of research was thereafter directed toward electron microscopic studies of the ultrastructure of cells, especially those of the centrosomes, nucleoli and chromonemas. In recent years he devoted much of his effort to clarify the location where viral particles of neoplastic nature are formed, especially those of mouse leukemias.

During his many years of research in hematology, he focussed his greatest interest to the formation and function of blood cells from the phylogenic and ontogenic aspects. The crystallization of this effort is his immortal monograph entitled Fundamentals of Hematology (1948), but it is greatly regretted that this volume, being written in Japanese, has been confined to those of the Japanese medical circle. In the study of inflammation, he devoted much attention to cell-physiologic analysis and immunologic investigation, together with physiopathomorphologic studies, on the so-called capillary bleeding.

Since his beginning in research activities, he published many papers on leukemia, chiefly from the morphologic point of view, especially on monocytic leukemia and choroma, and made many valuable contributions to the subject of anemia, especially pernicious and aplastic anemia; with par-
ticular reference to the pathogenesis of aplasia following exposure to the atomic bomb. In addition to these hematologic studies, pathologic studies on viral hepatitis and experimental investigations on carcinogenesis are the two main subjects in which his achievements are outstanding.

In 1938, when the Japan Hematology Society was founded, he was appointed one of the secretaries. He served as the chief editor of Acta Haemato logica Japonica since 1946 and was concurrently the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society. In 1939, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology at Kyoto University Faculty of Medicine and later Professor of Pathology at the Virus Institute of Kyoto University, which he served as director from 1957 through 1961. He was the chairman at the annual meeting of the Japan Hematology Society in 1961, and was to have presided at the coming annual meeting of Japan RES Society to be held in May. He was a councillor of the International Society of Hematology and of the Asian and Pacific Society of Hematology, a correspondent member of European Hematological Society, a member of the National Committee of the International Society of Geographical Pathology, Japanese representative of the International Society of Cell Biology and Vice-President of the International Society of RES.

In 1952, he attended the IV International Congress of Hematology held in Mal Del Plato, as the only delegate from Japan. There he won a splendid reputation and gained many good friends. Again at the VI International Congress of Hematology held in Boston in 1956, he made a fine presentation and demonstrated outstanding ability as councillor of the Society. When the VIII International Congress of Hematology was held in Tokyo in 1960, he acted as Secretary-Treasurer and its success owed much to his devotion. At the IX International Congress in Mexico City in 1962, he delivered the Stratton Lecture and was awarded the Stratton Prize amidst the heartfelt congratulations of his good friends, not only from Japan, but many foreign countries. Probably this was the last opportunity for many of his foreign friends to see him. Even at that time, he complained of dyspnea, especially at night, and health could not be restored to him after his return to Japan. Regardless of these difficult conditions, he drove himself in an attempt to complete a compilation of Japanese hematology, a "handbook" in six volumes contributed by the staff members of the Japan Hematology Society. Shortly before his sudden death, he congratulated himself on having at length successfully completed the compiling of this great task. These volumes were primarily compiled in commemoration of the late Professor Katsumata, but rightfully they should now be also dedicated to the late Dr. Amano.

He loved Kyoto to the utmost. He did not leave Kyoto and Kyoto University until his death. He lost his beloved wife and a daughter during the latter period of World War II. Another daughter survives him.

He was a great scholar contributing tremendously toward the development of hematology. Most of his research works are original and many times preceded the achievements of other research workers. He gave almost all that he had to his friends and pupils and did not seek much from them. Being warm at heart, strong in mind, sensitive in feeling and thoughtful in behavior, it should be mentioned that he won our high esteem as a man and a scientist.

Without his keen advice and genial encouragement, I know many difficulties will face us in developing pathways for the future.

DR. SUSUMU WATANABE
Hiroshima, Japan

I should like to add a few words to my friend Dr. Watanabe's eloquent tribute. Dr. Amano was a very gentle man, a true intellectual, a devotee of the arts and of the great traditions of his Japanese heritage. I met him first in Argentina, but learned to know him well during my first visit to Japan in 1955. He took us to the shrines in and around Kyoto, to the house of the tea master on the University grounds, to the traditional geisha houses, and to the art galleries. He had a meticulous knowledge of ancient Japanese art and was possessed of an impeccable taste.

In 1960, when I saw him again in Japan,
he had arranged a post-Congress Symposium in Kyoto. This was fitting, because the big Congress of Hematology in Tokyo was under the chairmanship of his senior, Katsumuma, although Amano made most of the arrangements. I visited with him in his laboratories at the Medical School. His office was piled high with books from floor to ceiling. In his lab, he worked on the related subjects of virology, the immunologically competent cells, leukemia and the immune reaction. He seemed tired then, but was much more so at the unaccustomed altitude of Mexico City in 1962. He continued at his work to the last, but now is gone. One remembers him as a gentle soul with the highest sensitivities, an aristocrat of the mind, and as the true embodiment of the Eastern spirit.

William Dameshek