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PREFACE

This issue contains Part VI of the Proceedings of the Fifth International Congress of Biorheology, held in Baden-Baden, F.R. Germany, 20-24 August 1983. As has been clarified in the Editorial to this issue, and listed in the Guide, there are a total of seven parts of the Proceedings of the Congress.

Part VI contains the Communications of the Symposium, entitled, "Role of Hemorheology in Blood Transfusion." It is edited by J.F. Stoltz, its Chairman.

As it is our editorial policy of BIORHEOLOGY and CLINICAL HEMORHEOLOGY, Papers dealing with clinical hemorheology are not published in BIORHEOLOGY, but in this Journal, whereas Communications regarding all fields of biorheology, with the exception of clinical hemorheology, are published in BIORHEOLOGY.

The Reader, interested in mechanisms of pathological conditions pertaining to clinical hemorheology, will find certain Plenary Lectures and Symposia in Parts I and II, published in BIORHEOLOGY. A number of new methods pertaining to clinical hemorheology is contained in BIORHEOLOGY, Supplement I, 1984, entitled "New Methods in Biorheology," edited by J.F. Stoltz and E. Puchelle.

Several years ago, BIORHEOLOGY published, in an Editorial, an excerpt of my address at the opening ceremony of the First European Conference on Clinical Hemorheology, entitled "Hemorheology and Diseases" (BIORHEOLOGY, 17: 5-7, 1980). At that time, as is implied in the title of the Editorial "On the Practice of Basic and Clinical Hemorheology in Blood Transfusion Centers," I stressed the significance of hemorheological tests concerning blood transfusion. Thus far, there are only a few hemorheology laboratories in blood

transfusion centers, in spite of the practice of blood transfusion everywhere in the world.

It is gratifying that for the first time at an International Congress, a Symposium was held pertaining to blood transfusion and clinical hemorheology. I am confident that in the future such Symposia will be part of international and national conferences on blood transfusion.

Thus far, such Symposia or Special Sessions on Clinical Hemorheology have not been part of the programs of such congresses or conferences. However, I am glad to report that in 1960 I gave a Special Lecture before the Eighth Congress of the International Society of Blood Transfusion in Tokyo before the entire Congress. This lecture, entitled "Hemorheology. An Introduction" (Proc. 8. Internat. Congr. Blood Transfusion, Tokyo, Sept. 1960, Basel: S. Karger, 1962, pp. 6-23), co-authored by G.W. Scott Blair, made hemorheology known for the first time to the blood transfusionists from many countries. This, as I was glad to mention at the Satellite Meeting Hemorheological Approach to Cardiovascular Diseases (CLINICAL HEMORHEOLOGY, 1: 323-325, 1981) led to the introduction of hemorheology in Japan, which now has the largest national society of biorheology.

This Symposium is a milestone in the histories of blood transfusion and of clinical hemorheology.

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New York, N.Y.

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