



NEWSLETTER

January 2017

<https://goo.gl/uNKcm3>

IVth WORLD CONGRESS OF PLASTIC SURGEONS OF LEBANESE DESCENT

April 20-23, 2017, São Paulo, Brazil

A Congress not to be missed whether you are of Lebanese Descent or not. In addition to meeting world renowned Plastic Surgeons and attending highly informative and educative scientific sessions and workshops, you will be making the acquaintance of a warm hearted, sincere, and welcoming group of colleagues in addition to experiencing legendary Lebanese hospitality with a colorful enthusiastic Brazilian twist. Surely you will feel at home away from home.

Photo Gallery of all APSLD congresses can be viewed at the following link:
<https://onedrive.live.com/redir?resid=28541A1CEA8DBB24!104&authkey=!AGGCgt2KDX3XZes&ithint=folder%2c>

This Newsletter is a forum for all Association members to share their knowledge as well as important information about their activities. You are all invited to send your contribution to batiyeh@terra.net.lb

ASSOCIATION OF PLASTIC SURGEONS OF LEBANESE DESCENT

APSLD

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

ART. 1

The ASSOCIATION OF PLASTIC SURGEONS OF LEBANESE DESCENT - APSLD is a non-profit Association. It aims at bringing all plastic surgeons of Lebanese Descent together in order to promote exchange of scientific knowledge and strengthen ties among its members who share a common heritage.

The APSLD is closely linked to the Lebanese Society of Plastic, Reconstructive, and Aesthetic Surgery - LSPRAS nevertheless it remains a separate and autonomous Association not bound by LSPRAS regulations and bylaws.

ART. 2

Any Plastic Surgeon with either Lebanese paternal or maternal ancestry in Lebanon and abroad is entitled to be an active member of APSLD.

ART. 3

Any Plastic Surgeon of none Lebanese Descent can ask to become an Associate Member of APSLD. His or her membership is subject to approval by the Executive Committee.

ART. 4

Active and Associate memberships are free of charge.

Any financial assets as a consequence of donations or benefits from organized scientific meetings are invested for the advancement and propagation of the Association.

ART. 5

The Association is based in the City of São Paulo, Brazil, the home country of the largest number of Plastic Surgeons of Lebanese Descent. It is thus subject to Brazilian law.

ART. 6

The Executive Committee of APSLD is composed of:

- *President
- *General Secretary
- *Treasurer
- *Secretary for Latin America
- *Secretary for North America
- *Secretary for Europe
- *Representative of the Lebanese Society of Plastic, Reconstructive, and Aesthetic Surgery - LSPRAS

*** Past APSLD Presidents are permanent members of the Executive Committee and hold an advisory role only.

ART. 7

Any Country with more than 1 Plastic Surgeon of Lebanese Descent may nominate a National Representative. This nomination is subject to approval by the executive committee.

ART. 8

The Executive Committee and the National Representatives constitute the General Assembly of APSLD.

The General Assembly

*Elects the President, the Secretary General, the Treasurer, and the secretaries for Latin America, North America, and Europe

*Approves the nomination of National Representatives

The General Assembly meets every two years, coinciding with the Biennial Congress of the Association.

Required Quorum for the meeting is half of Executive Committee Members and National Representatives attending the Biennial Congress + one.

All Active Members attending the Congress can participate in the discussions of the General assembly without voting power.

ART. 9

The President is the senior officer of the Association; he presides over the General Assembly and ensures the cohesion, continuity, international standing, scientific integrity and spirit of the Association. The President remains in office for four years and may be re-elected.

The Secretary General represents the Club for administrative purposes, and therefore provides the presentation of the programs and collection of donations and contributions. He represents the Association before any administrative Authority. He is elected for four years and may be re-elected.

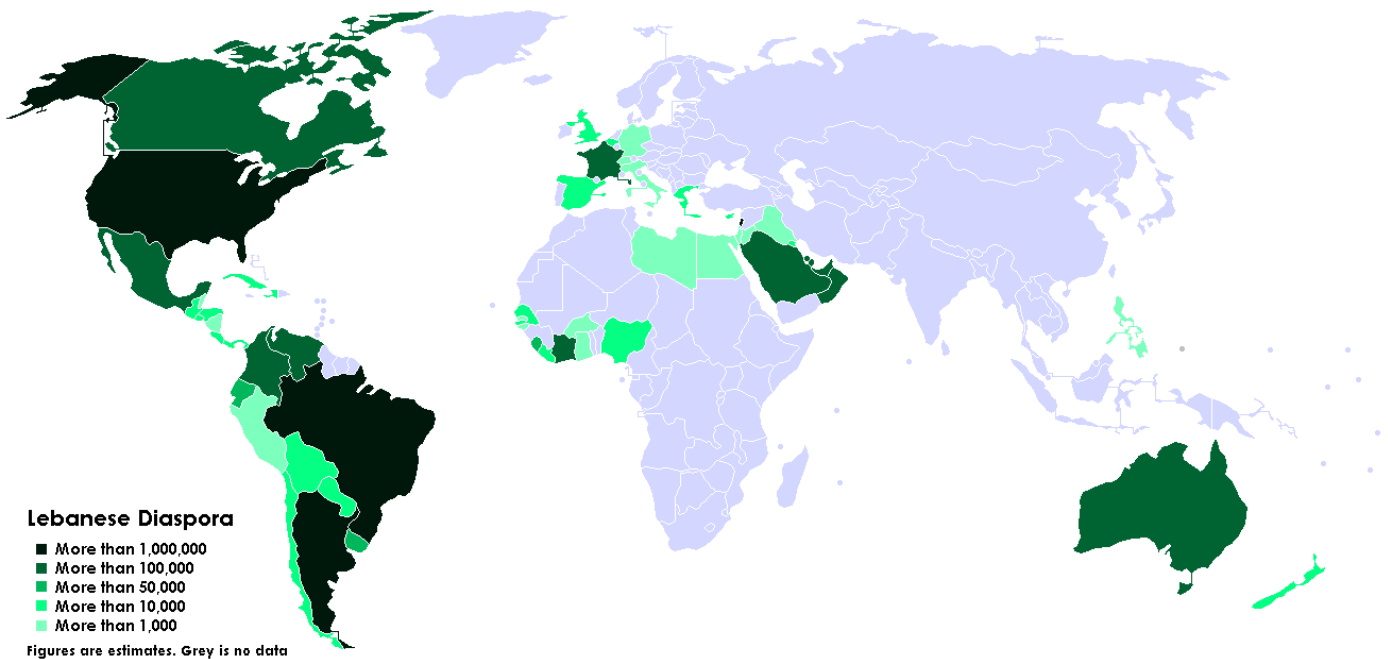
The Treasurer supervises the finances and keeps the books of the Club. He is elected for four years and may be re-elected.

Regional Representatives are responsible to coordinate the memberships of their respective regions. They are elected every four years by the General Assembly and may be re-elected.

Representative of the Lebanese Society of Plastic, Reconstructive, and Aesthetic Surgery - LSPRAS is appointed by LSPRAS for four years and may be re-appointed.

National Representatives are APSLD Members who are actively engaged in the activities of the Association. They are nominated by colleagues from their own countries for four years. Their nomination is subject to approval by the Executive Committee and may be re-nominated.

National Representatives who are absent from the General Assembly on two consecutive occasions are declared to have ceased office and must be replaced in the same manner as defined above.



APSLD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



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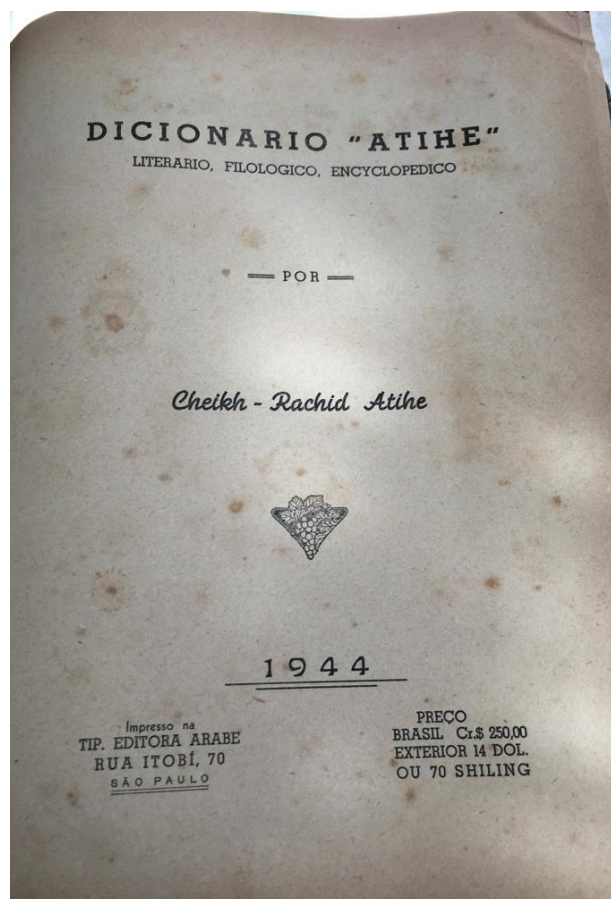
MY PERSONAL EMOTIONAL TIES WITH SÃO PAULO



Bishara Atiyeh

Searching in my father's documents after his passing away few months ago, I came across a book written by Cheikh Rachid Atihe and published in São Paulo in 1944. The book is a peculiar dictionary aimed at helping new immigrants to better integrate in their new environment while maintaining close ties with their native Lebanese dialect. The prelude of this book was written by Taufik Kurban, a prominent Professor of Language and Arabic Literature at the Faculty of Philosophy, Science and Literature at São Paulo University.

Rachid Atihe is my father's uncle. Born in 1875 in Souk el Gharb - Lebanon. He was a Journalist working in a well known Lebanese newspaper in Beirut. Due to the known situation in Lebanon early 20th century, he immigrated like many Lebanese to Brazil and landed in São Paulo where he continued to practice his profession as a journalist and founded a newspaper he named "Fata Loubnan" (the young man of Lebanon). Looking further, I discovered that a street in São Paulo was named after him. His two sons Munir and Anuar became journalists like their father while Nicolau founded EMAE, an important factory of hospital equipment that he sold in the 80's.



[Rua Rachid Atihé - São Miguel Paulista](#)
[São Paulo - SP, Brazil](#)
maps.google.com.br



Gabriel Rachid Atihe, grand-grand-son of Anuar, is a medical student now in Paraguay. To my surprise, Gabriel's niece is named Julia, after my grandmother.

Another relative of mine, Myryam (Miriam) Athie is a lawyer and local São Paulo politician. She has held various public functions, among which at the city council of São Paulo for three terms, and has been the legal advisor for several São Paulo mayors.



You may rightfully ask what does this personal family history has to do with the Association of Plastic Surgeons of Lebanese Descent - APSLD.

The peculiarity of APSLD is that it is not like any other Scientific Society and Association. What binds its members is more than mere Plastic Surgery. It has a hidden humane and emotional dimension that we did not realize to its right value when APSLD was founded few years ago.



Fabio Nahas and his great great gandpa !

Many of our colleagues like Fabio Nahas and Aryzone Araujo Filho have re-established ties with their ancestors thanks to APSLD; we in Lebanon are not left aside. Almost all of us Lebanese have family in Lebanon as well as all over the world and in particular in Brazil. Reuniting families is the true mission of the Association of Plastic Surgeons of Lebanese Descent. I cannot wait to be in São Paulo to meet colleagues but above all to be reunited with my family.

THE JAFET ODYSSEY

<https://www.aub.edu.lb/ulibraries/about/Pages/namijafet.aspx>

Shadid Ni'mah Yafith and 'Atrash Farah Yafith were from Shuwayr the North Metn in Lebanon. their first son born on October 28, 1860, was named after his paternal grandfather Ni'mah (Nami). Nami grew up in his birthplace, Shuwayr, with four younger brothers and a sister. Shadid, the father, a teacher by calling and profession, was then the leading instructor at the convent school of Mar Elias in Shuwayr itself. There he instilled in his son, the love of learning and imparted to him the same love for teaching.



The Jafet brothers and sister

When, in 1874, the Souk-al-Gharb English Missionary School was moved to Shuwayr, Nami enlisted among its students, spending in it four years. Among his teachers there were William Carslaw, Jirjis Hammam, and Murad al-Baroodi. At the same time the fifteen-year old Nami was helping his own father in teaching at the Mar Elias.

After completing his studies at Shuwayr, Nami moved on to the Syrian Protestant

College (now the American University of Beirut), where he entered the Freshman class of 1878. His class numbered only eleven. He was known to his fellow students as Nami Shadid as the College records also show. Among his classmates were Jibrail Haddad, later General Haddad Pasha and Daud Kurban, later a professor in this University. Among his teachers at the College were Daniel Bliss, George Post, John Wortabet, Yakoub Sarrouf, and Faris Nimr. Nami excelled especially in the natural sciences and mathematics. Consequently, the Administration requested him, during his senior year, to help in the teaching of the Freshman class. Once again he was studying and teaching at the same time.

But neither of these activities exhausted his talents and energies. He therefore took to reading, especially such books as Darwin's *Origin of Species* and the essays of Spencer and Huxley, and writing learned contributions to *al-Muktataf*, crossing swords with the most eminent savants of his day. While still a student, too, he was elected a member in the *Majma' al-Sharki*, a learned academy founded in 1880. Among his colleagues in that academy were Ibrahim al-Yaziji, Ibrahim al-Hourani, Butrus al-Bustani, Salim al-Bustani, Iskandar Baroodi, Isbir Shukayr, Jurji Zaydan, Jirjis Hammam, Faris Nimr, Cornelius Van Dyck, and others. He himself acted as secretary to the academy.

Throughout his college days he was the

embodiment of energy, diligence, and courtesy. He imbibed the true scientific spirit, and became known for his love of accuracy, discipline, thoroughness, and punctuality in all his undertakings. These years proved very formative and left a deep impression upon him which was constantly reflected in his later career. He himself always recalled those days and never forgot either the College or his teachers and their influence upon him.

Nami graduated on July 19, 1882, receiving his B.A. degree with distinction. For the first time the College records show that the young Nami had added Yafith (Jafet) to his name. Henceforth he was always known by that name.

His father had already made for himself a name as a teacher and educator. Consequently he was called to the Thalathat Akmar School in Beirut, to which he moved with the family. In the winter of 1882, just a few months before the twenty-two year old Nami graduated, his father suddenly died in the forty-sixth year of his life. This threw upon the young man new and grave responsibilities, especially that the youngest of his brothers was not yet eight years old. At graduation he was invited to teach at the College, at the same time the Thalathat Akmar School offered him the position made vacant by his father's death. Out of loyalty to his father's memory, he chose the latter. He held that position for eleven years, during which he introduced into the school many reforms both in its administration and its curriculum. He also wrote several text books for the teaching of mathematics, and contributed many articles to the literary and scientific journals of his day.

During this period he became known as Mu'allim (teacher in Arabic) Nami Jafet.



**Mathematics book written by Nami Jafet
Second Edition, printed in Beirut 1899**

In 1891, he married Afife Nassif al-Tabsharani, a graduate of Shuwayr High School for Girls. She became his best and most loyal companion and help, and the mother of his seven sons and six daughters. They are Chedid, Nagib, Ricardo, Frederico, Carlos, Gladston, and Roberto; and Emma, Nabihah, Wadiah, Malakah, Matilda, and Hortensia. With the hardships of the Ottoman period increasing, he made up his mind to follow his three brothers, Benjamin, Basilios, and John to Brazil. He arrived there in 1893. Once in the New World vast opportunities opened before the ambitious and hardworking teacher.

In those days the life of the immigrants in the New World was not an easy one. To make their way honorably to free enterprise and to succeed, called for ambition, faith, cooperation, and sacrifice. Nami Jafet was the first to become aware of this, and to that end he turned his talents and labor. To begin with he gathered his own brothers into a commercial company which he founded in their name in 1897. To further still the reputation and the prestige of the Lebanese immigrants, he set out organizing the Arab communities in Brazil, gaining for them respect and guiding them at the same time to paths of service both to their adopted homeland and to their people back home.



**Jafet shop Rua Florencio de Abreu
São Paulo - 1919**

Nami Jafet and his brothers' business grew rapidly, their old business house becoming too small to hold the goods they were handling and distributing. They therefore purchased a new site and built upon it their new center to which they moved in 1903.

With the rapid expansion of their

commercial enterprise and looking ahead for the future, the Jafet brothers decide, to embark upon a new venture: the weaving and processing of cotton goods. They therefore purchased a vast piece of land in the region of Ypiranga, five kilometers from Sao Paulo, and there, in 1907, built a factory for the weaving and processing of all cotton fabrics. The Jafets expanded their activities and the value of their capital investment rocketed. The factory grounds were enlarged, and around them rose the homes of the Jafets' and their aids. The new factory continued to grow until it became one of the biggest of its kind in the world.

The Jafets had forty-five thousand individual spindles and one thousand four hundred looms, all of the most modern type. In fact the establishment became a huge plant for spinning, weaving, dyeing, processing, and finishing all types of cotton fabrics. The establishment is now known as the Fiação Tecelagem e Estamparia Ypiranga Jafet. It is considered one of the richest companies of its kind in the world.

With the rapid development of the commercial activities of the Lebanese communities in Brazil, Nami Jafet organized, in 1913, a special chamber of commerce to serve the interests of the immigrants and their new country. The newly organized Syro-Lebanese National Society invited him to become its first president. He accepted the invitation and set himself to the task of freeing his homeland from Ottoman domination. Likewise he was elected, during the First World War, head of the Brazilian Red Cross Society in Sao Paulo. His services in

this and other philanthropies were recognized by both the immigrants and the Brazilians alike, and the Sao Paulo Republican Party, named him, in recognition of those services, head of its Ypiranga branch. The State government also bestowed upon him the rank of honorary colonel for his many services to the country, and the French government recognized his services to the Allied cause by decorating him with the Legion of Honor.



Nami Jafet, 1860-1923

In spite of all business demands upon his time, Nami Jafet, the teacher at heart, never allowed anything to come between him and literary pursuits and activities. He always remained a patron of learned societies, and continued to deliver public lectures and to contribute to magazines and journals on social, literary, and

political subjects. He engaged in an intellectual debate with the well-known Shaykh Mohammed Abdu. Though known primarily as a business man, he himself often said, "Commerce has indeed a special fascination, but the fascination of learning is still greater".

Accompanied by his wife and son, Nagib, he embarked, immediately after the First World War, upon a visit to his native land, Lebanon. After touring Europe, he arrived in the Lebanon in the fall of 1921, and visited his birthplace, Shuwayr, and his Alma Mater - The American university of Beirut, where he addressed a special convocation gathered to do him honor. Of the University he said, "It is the school where he himself drank of the fountain of learning and was nourished by the moral principles of life - the only basis of progress in human society". After spending the greater part of the year in his native land, he returned to Brazil, the land of his adoption.

On his return to Brazil he turned over the Administration of his business empire to his sons: the technical side to Chedid and the financial to Nagib. He himself devoted his time to the newly organized American University of Beirut Alumni Association to which he was elected President. He launched a campaign to raise a special endowment for the education of promising Lebanese at the University, and another and still larger endowment to be raised solely from native contributions. He declared in his appeal for that endowment that "that day would be one of the most glorious of all days, the day of intellectual independence which is the foundation of every independence".

Société Française des Chirurgiens Esthétiques Plasticiens
French Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons

Excellence in Diversity

30ème Congrès SOFCEP

As you all may know, I am about to take over the chairmanship of the SOFCEP and will be charged in 2017 to organize its annual conference, to be held in Marseille on the 1st, 2nd and of June, 2017.

My Lebanese descent, coupled with this wide opening the city of Marseille offers, moved me to make this conference a Mediterranean aesthetic event by placing it under the sign of diversity.

This conference will thus be entitled "Excellence in Diversity". It will be an opportunity to discuss the encompassing - within the exercise of our profession - of cultural, ethnic and social differences ... which make the richness of our society.

Since time immemorial, the Egyptian beauty does not have the same criteria as the Greek beauty, and the northern and southern coasts each display their own aesthetic characteristics and standards of beauty.

Do we today operate breasts or give a shape to a silhouette differently in Spain or Italy? How to reach excellence and get the ideal result while integrating such a diversity, when we perform a rhinoplasty? To answer the many questions we asked ourselves, I invite you in Marseille on June 1, 2 and 3, 2017 for three dense and



Richard Abs
SOFCEP President

promising days, both in terms of work and of the friendly relations we will then have the opportunity to forge. Come with your documents, communication materials, videos, questions and suggestions.

sofcep
Société Française des Chirurgiens Esthétiques Plasticiens
French Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgeons

30^{ème} Congrès
Marseille 2017
Capitale de l'esthétique
en Méditerranée
Mediterranean
aesthetic capital

1^{er} JUIN / JUNE 1st, 2017
ISAPS SYMPOSIUM

1-3 JUIN / JUNE 1-3, 2017
CONGRÈS SOFCEP
SOFCEP CONGRESS

Président/President :
Richard Abs

L'EXCELLENCE DANS LA DIVERSITÉ
EXCELLENCE IN DIVERSITY

PALAIS DU PHARO

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Latin American Politics and the Lebanese Diaspora

Latin America hosts the largest Lebanese diaspora in the world. Nowhere in the world more than in Latin America have the Lebanese migrants been able to thrive and be so successful. They are not only well represented among the economic, scientific and cultural elites of the region they are also deeply integrated in the social fabric and political life of their host countries. One of the most striking evidence of this fact is that only 4 politicians of Indigenous origin have been elected as President in Latin America so far while over the last 60 years, 4 Latin American presidents had Lebanese origin and 2 served for a short transitional period.



Julio César Turbay
25th President of
Colombia
from 1978 to 1982



Abdalá Bucaram
President of Ecuador
August 1996 to
February 1997



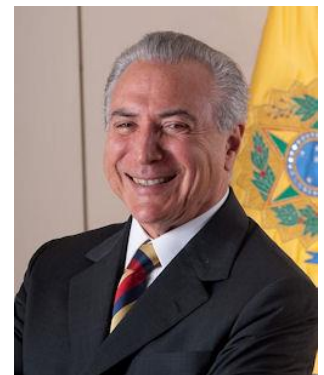
Jamil Mahuad
President of Ecuador
August 1998 to
January 2000



Jacobo Majluta Azar
47th President of the
Dominican Republic
replacing
President who
committed suicide
July 4, 1982 to
August 16, 1982



Julio Teodoro Salem
Acting President of
Ecuador
After President
was deposed
May 29, 1944 to
May 31, 1944



Michel Temer
President of Brazil
2016

Lebanese in Brazilian Politics

Mayor Fernando Haddad, is the son of Khalil Haddad, who left his village of Ain Ata in the Bekaa Valley in 1947. His grandfather, Cury Habib Haddad, was known for having fought against the French occupation of Lebanon in the years following World War I.



Fernando Haddad
São Paulo Mayor
2013–Present

Mayor Fernando Haddad's post was previously filled by one **Gilberto Kassab**. Decades earlier, the same office was held twice by **Paulo Salim Maluf**, who also served as provincial governor.



Gilberto Kassab
São Paulo Mayor
2006–2012



Paulo Maluf
São Paulo Mayor
1961–1971, 1993–1996
São Paulo Governor
1979–1982

The city's history includes such political figures as **Guilherme Afif** and **Gabriel Chalita**. Although the names suggest otherwise, the political saga described above does not refer to a Lebanese city.



Guilherme Afif
São Paulo
Vice-Governor
2011–2015



Gabriel Chalita
São Paulo
Education
Municipal Secretary
2003–2007, 2015–2016
Federal Deputy
2011–2015

Instead, it traces some of the families that helped shape the city and state of São Paulo, Brazil's economic capital and one of the world's most important urban areas. They are all part of an influential generation of immigrants born to Lebanese parents.

After arriving in Brazil, Lebanese immigrants began working in commerce and invested in the education of their sons. At first, most of them studied medicine. Politics was a distant thing. But in the beginning of the 20th century, immigrants and their sons began paying attention to politics in the Middle East, as the region was looking for independence. Therefore, Lebanese descendants in the 1940s were studying law. That was a step before getting into politics.

One of the pacesetters was **Emilio Carlos Kyrillos**, the son of a Lebanese immigrant, who was born in Brazil in 1917. After studying journalism and law, he became a

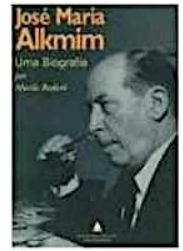


Emilio Carlos Kyrillos
1917-1963
Journalist and
São Paulo Politician

Congressman in 1947, winning re-election several times afterward. From that moment, the Lebanese community had other candidates, and they went to different levels of politics. The National Congress now has around 8 percent of its congressman with Lebanese parentage. Emilio Carlos Kyrillos was born in Catanduva (SP) on March 23, 1917, the son of Lebanese immigrants Antonio Carlos Kyrillos and Emilia Carlos. His brother Fauze Carlos was Health Secretary of São Paulo and his other brother, Nassib Carlos, was mayor of Duartina (SP). In 1941 he graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of São Paulo. He was editor of O Estado de S. Paulo and war correspondent of BBC for two years. Congressman for 12 years, leader of PTN (National Labor Party) in Congress as well as president of the Central Committee of this party. An important avenue of Vila Nova Cachoeirinha district north of São Paulo as well as a Municipal School located in Guadalape, Rio de Janeiro were named "Emilio Carlos" in his honor. Another Municipal School was also named in his honor in Sao Caetano do Sul, São Paulo.

José Maria Alkmin served as finance minister before becoming Brazil's Vice-President from 1964 to 1967. As founder of the Social Democratic Party, he was elected in 1945 deputy from Minas Gerais to the new National Constituent Assembly.

José Maria Alkmin
(1901-1974)



In 1953, Alkmin became director of the Central Bank of Brazil.

Geraldo José Rodrigues de Alckmin Filho is a former candidate for Brazil President in 2006 Election. He has been governor of São Paulo since 2011 and was re-elected in October 2014 for his fourth term. He attended the Universidade de Taubaté's medical school, specializing in Anesthesiology, before going on to work in the São Paulo Public Service Hospital.

Geraldo José Rodrigues de Alckmin Filho
Governor of São Paulo
2001-2006, 2011-2015



Tasso Ribeiro Jereissati, son of Senator Carlos Jereissati and Maria de Lourdes Ribeiro Jereissati. He is Federal Senator of Brazil and former governor of Ceará

Tasso Ribeiro Jereissati
Governor of Ceará
1987-1991, 1995-2002





Pedro Simon
Governor of
Rio Grande do Sul
1987-1990
Senator
1991-2015

Pedro Simon represented Rio Grande do Sul in the Federal Senate from 1991 to 2015. Previously, he was governor of Rio Grande do Sul from 1987 to 1990. Simon served as Agricultural Minister of Brazil from 1985 to 1986.

William Salem was president of the City Council of São Paulo and São Paulo mayor in 1955. By consulting the Official Gazette of the time, William Salem was a very active mayor, though his administration was brief, it was very profitable to the city.



William Salem
(1921-2010)
São Paulo Mayor
1955

Antônio Salim Curiati was Mayor of São Paulo in 1982-1983. He is a physician, ENT specialist. He was State Deputy for São Paulo in 1966 for the first time. He served as Federal Deputy from 1987- 1991, during which time he participated in the Constituent Assembly of 1988, which drew up Brazil's first democratic government after the military dictatorship. In 2006 he was elected for his eighth term as State Deputy. He also served as State Secretary

of Social Promotion during Paulo Maluf term as Governor of São Paulo from 1979-1982, City Secretary of Family and Social Welfare (1993-1994), and City Secretary of Community Affairs (1995- 1998).

Iolanda Lima Fleming is the daughter of Horacio Lima, a rubber tapper and native of Ceará; and Nazira Anute Lima, a Brazilian of Lebanese descent. She was married to Gerard Fleming (1929-1991), a politician and military officer from Minas Gerais. Fleming served on the city council of Rio Branco, the capital of Acre, and as a deputy to the state legislature. She served also as Vice-Governor of Acre and as Vice Mayor of Rio Branco, the capital of Acre, from 1989-1993. She is noted as the first woman to become a state governor in Brazil. She served as the Governor of Acre from 1986 to 1987.



Iolanda Lima Fleming
Governor of Acre
1986-1987

First woman to become a state governor in
Brazil



IVth WORLD CONGRESS OF PLASTIC SURGEONS OF LEBANESE DESCENT

Maksoud Plaza Hotel 21st - 22nd of April 2017
São Paulo - Brazil

PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS: Fabio Nahas - São Paulo, Brazil

HONORARY PRESIDENT: Ricardo Baroudi - São Paulo, Brazil

GENERAL SECRETARY: Rômulo Mêne - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

SAVE THE DATE!

Refinements in Plastic Surgery

10 ROUND TABLE ON REFINEMENTS
IN PLASTIC SURGERY

7 MASTER CONFERENCES

4 SATELLITE WORKSHOPS

FREE PAPERS ROOM

POSTER SESSIONS

ORGANIZER / SPONSOR: ASSOCIATION OF PLASTIC SURGEONS OF LEBANESE DESCENT (APSLD)

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Breast & Breast: The Future

September 21-23, 2017
Phoenicia Hotel, Beirut, LEBANON

Organized by:

ISAPS *International Society of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery*

LSPRAS *Lebanese Society of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery*

APSLD *Association of Plastic Surgeons of Lebanese Descent*

1st Announcement