OBITUARIES

DR. GUY HENRY FAGET
1891-1947

Dr. Guy Faget, for 25 years a distinguished officer of the U. S. Public Health Service, and noted for his pioneer work in treating leprosy with sulfone drugs, died July 17 in the U. S. Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.

In June 1940, Dr. Faget was appointed Medical Officer in Charge of the National Leprosarium, Carville, La., where he was active in research and in the development of new therapeutic aids in the treatment of leprosy. By his demonstration of the efficacy of sulfone drugs, including prosemis, dissemis, and promizole, in the treatment of leprosy, he gave new hope to sufferers from the disease.

Dr. Faget was born in New Orleans, June 15, 1891, attended the city’s public schools, and was graduated from Tulane University Medical School in June 1914. Serving his internship in the U. S. Marine Hospital in New Orleans, he became resident physician in the Presbyterian Hospital, and later was a health and quarantine officer and a private physician in British Honduras, where he had opportunity to study many tropical diseases, including Hansen's disease.

Entering the U. S. Public Health Service as a commissioned officer in the grade of assistant surgeon on September 19, 1922, Dr. Faget completed assignments in Marine Hospitals and Quarantine Stations in Mobile, Ala., San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., Fort Stanton, N. Mex., New Orleans, La., and Norfolk, Va. Publishing many papers on tuberculosis research he first gained recognition as an outstanding internist. Later, he became even better known for his articles on leprosy.

Dr. Faget was a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the International Leprosy Association. He was also Consultant to the Advisory Medical Board of the Leonard Wood Memorial Fund.

Surviving him are his wife and four children, Frank, Max, Elsie, and Edward.

PROFESSOR VICTOR K. KLINGMÜLLER
1870-1942

Victor K. Klingmüller was born in Strahlen in Schlesien on Jan. 15, 1870, and was educated at the Universities of Breslau and
Obituaries

Halle. He was assistant in chemical medicine at Halle from 1895 to 1897, assistant and director of the dermatology clinic at Breslau from 1897 to 1906, and was appointed Professor at Kiel University in 1919. Professor Klingmüller was a councillor of the International Leprosy Association.

Among his many valuable contributions to the literature of leprosy, perhaps the best known is his article on Tuberculoid Lesions, published in Lepra, vol. 1, p. 30. His book, Die Lepra, the most comprehensive compendium and analysis of leprosy, is of inestimable value to all serious students of this disease. It was published in 1930. Other writings are: Tuberculin, in Lesser's Encyclopädie, 1900 edition; Actinomyces, Lepra Bacillus, in Enzyklopädie der Mikroskopischen Technik, 1903 and 1910 editions; and Die Handlung der Gonorrhoe, in Guleke-Penzoldt-Stintsing, 6th edition, 1927.

Professor Klingmüller died in Kiel on May 1, 1942, at the age of 72 years. His son, Dr. Georg Klingmüller, will continue his father’s work in leprosy.

A biography of Professor Klingmüller, with portrait, can be found in Strahlentherapie, p. 365, published by Urban and Schwarzenberg, Berlin and Vienna, 1942.—Ed.

Dr. Paul Unna

Dr. Paul Unna, the son of Professor Paul Gerson Unna, was his father’s assistant for many years and succeeded him as director of the famous Unna clinic in Hamburg which was attended by students of dermatology from all over the world. Like his father, Dr. Unna was an outstanding authority on leprosy and contributed many valuable articles to the literature of this disease.

In selecting medicine as his profession, Dr. Unna followed a long standing family tradition. Both his father and his paternal grandfather had been physicians, and his maternal grandmother came of a family in which there had been a physician in every generation for 200 years.

Dr. Unna met his death in July 1943 during the bombardment of Hamburg.