Cultural Decoration was given him; and in 1961 the Damien-Dutton award. In November 1957 he was made an Honorary Citizen of Bofu City, his birthplace. In the following year he received similar recognition from Oku Town, and in May 1964 from Okayama City. His title was raised at that time to “Sho 3 mi, Kun 16,” a high grade of governmental court ranks and honors. These honors represented the court rank and order of merit of field marshal or admiral.

Two Catholic funeral services were held, the first at the Okayama City Hall on May 25, sponsored by Okayama City, Bofu City, and Oku Town, and the other at Nagashima Aisei-en on May 26. The Chief Mourner was Mitsuda’s oldest son, Mr. Hitaro Mitsuda, a professor in the high school of Osaka City. Many high officials, leprologists, professors, doctors, medical officers, and other prominent people attended. Among the speakers, Dr. Nojima represented all of the national hospitals and sanitaria, and Dr. Yoshinobu Hayashi represented Mitsuda’s students. Hundreds of telegrams of condolence from local sources, and from foreign leprologists and organizations were read.

Mitsuda is survived by four sons and two daughters, of whom three (1 son and 2 daughters) are physicians, all connected with leprosy work, Mitsuda’s wife, whom Nojima describes as a kindly and gentle woman, and to whom he credits a good deal of Mitsuda’s accomplishments, died in 1948. Mitsuda did not remarry.

One son, Dr. Tokazo Yokota, is the chief physician of Nagashima Aisei-en. The fact that he does not carry the Mitsuda name is explained by the fact that, as is a frequent custom in Japan, he took the family name of his mother when he was a young boy, there being no boy in that family. It is said that Mitsuda himself took the family name of his mother when he was young. To show his long relationship with Mitsuda, Nojima relates that he was the “go-between” when Yokota married, twenty years ago, and also when one of the daughters married four years later. He was at the bedside when Mitsuda died.

Dr. Mitsuda’s body was cremated at Okayama City. A skeletal part was buried at the grave of his native Bofu City, Yamaguchi Prefecture. Another part was kept in the mortuary at Aisei-en.—H. W. Wade

Dr. Charles McConaghy Ross died suddenly in Nairobi at the age of 61, on the 24th of June 1964. He was the third Director of the East African Leprosy Research Centre at Alupe, Kenya. His remarkable life of service abroad was chiefly in leprosy. After his graduation in 1926 in Queen’s, Belfast, he served two years in Dublin in the Dublin Medical Mission and sailed for Africa on the 7th of June 1928, to join the work in the Qua Iboe Mission in Western
Nigeria. He served there until 1940, when he went to the Uzanakoli Leprosy Research Unit. There he worked in scientific research on leprosy until 1949. At that time he took charge of and rebuilt the Rivers Leprosarium in Western Nigeria. His leprosy work was particularly notable for reliable surveys in Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Bornu in Eastern Nigeria. In December 1952, he went to Kaduna as leprologist to Northern Nigeria. There his work was stupendous. He succeeded in training paramedical workers and set up a dispensary and leprosarium control scheme for over 200,000 patients. I personally visited Northern Nigeria and saw his work at first hand; the energy and hard work and practical effectiveness of the Northern Nigeria campaign under Dr. Ross were outstanding. In 1961 he retired, but in January 1963 he went to the Leprosy Research Centre at Alupe as Director, where he remained until his death in June this year. An interesting point in his previous career was that he went to Ceylon under WHO as Adviser in the leprosy program there.

The scientific contributions of Dr. Charles Ross were numerous and valuable in trials of certain new drugs. Above all he had a flair for reliable assessment of leprosy incidence. These surveys were made with a small number of personnel, including the qualified assistance of his wife, who brought her nursing knowledge and practical knowledge of leprosy to the task. The result was that if one really wanted to know the leprosy incidence of a country or area, a survey by Dr. Charles Ross gave the truth.

His whole life was directed to leprosy investigation and relief, and countless patients in Africa will now be grateful for his hard work and efficiency.

As a colleague Dr. Charles Ross was known to all leprologists for his integrity, grace and loveliness.

—J. Ross Irwina