PERSONALS

Dr. Carl D. Enna, surgeon from the USPHS Hospital, Carville, Louisiana, visited the Palo Seco Hospital for leprosy and the Gorgas Hospital in Panama in August 1965.

Dr. Waldemar F. Kirchheimer, Chief of the Laboratory Branch of the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital at Carville, Louisiana, has spent a month (Jan.-Feb. 1966) in India conferring with officials and others concerned with proposed research projects in leprosy.

Dr. Etienne Montestruc, former Director and now Honorary Director of the Pasteur Institute of Martinique, conducts courses in leprology for students and candidates for a degree in tropical medicine, as a member of the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, and carries out missions for the World Health Organization in the field of leprosy. In 1965 he made an extensive trip as adviser in leprosy prevention in Senegal, Mauritania, Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast, and Guinea. His address is Caillar (Py.-Orient), France. Dr. Montestruc is a Contributing Editor of THE JOURNAL.

Dr. John H. S. Pettit of the Sungi Buloh Leprosarium Research Unit visited leprosy workers in the United States between 3 and 27 September 1965. In addition to visiting the laboratories of Dr. John H. Hanks in Baltimore and Dr. C. C. Sheppard in Atlanta, Dr. Pettit stayed for several days in Carville, attended the leprosy clinics in San Francisco, and also visited the Leonard Wood Memorial Headquarters in Washington. Dr. Pettit is employed by the British Medical Research Council under whose auspices he makes annual visits to contact leprosy workers outside his own area.

Dr. Margaret Whang, long active in leprosy work in Korea, and a graduate of the Medical College of Seoul in 1947, died recently at the age of 40 years. She served on the staffs of internal medicine in several Korean hospitals, including the St. Maria Hospital in Kyung-ju during the Korean War. Service in a German Red Cross Hospital, sent to Korea by West Germany, stimulated her interest in leprosy, and she devoted much of the remainder of her life to the medical treatment and social care of patients with this disease. At her request, made shortly before her death from cancer, she was buried among patients deceased from leprosy in the center of the St. Lazarus Colony. (From information supplied by Colonel Y. B. Park of the Korean Marine Corps and forwarded to THE JOURNAL by Father Joseph A. Sweeney, member of the I.A.)

OBITUARIES

Dr. Kikuo Hamano 1897-1965

Dr. Kikuo Hamano, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tofu Kyokai (Japanese Leprosy Foundation), died of cancer of the stomach at the age of 68 on January 5, 1966, in Tokyo. He remained strong and vigorous, though confined to a sick-bed for the last several months. His funeral was held on January 19 at the Aoyama Funeral Parlor, Tokyo.

Dr. Hamano was born in Kokura, Kyushu, in 1897. He graduated from the Keio Gijuku University School of Medicine in
ness arrangements. In 1963 he attended the VIIIth Congress in Rio de Janeiro. In 1965, at the 9th Pan-Pacific Rehabilitation Conference, held in Tokyo, he took part in the arrangements and successfully managed the leprosy section of the Conference.

Having visited various countries and conducted the Tokyo Congress, Dr. Hamano became acquainted with many foreigners who were engaged in treating leprosy patients or in research work on leprosy. Many of them became his good friends. They were all attracted by his friendly and energetic personality. They esteemed him as one of the most capable persons in the field of leprosy in the world. Recognizing the importance of international cooperation, he treated his foreign friends and visitors very kindly and offered them every convenience for visiting leprosaria and other institutions in Japan. He listened willingly to their advice and opinions in order to improve the treatment of leprosy patients and research work on leprosy in Japan.

In line with the primary aim of the Tofu Kyokai, which was initially established by the aid and the encouragement of the Japanese Imperial Household, Dr. Hamano often visited all the leprosaria in Japan to console the patients and help rehabilitate them. He also made the public aware of the importance of treating and assisting leprosy patients and honored those who rendered distinguished service in treating leprosy patients or made significant contributions in research on leprosy. He endeavored especially to make the public realize that leprosy is a curable disease. To encourage research work on leprosy, he edited *La Lepro*, the official organ of the Japanese Leprosy Association, for some years. By organizing a joint committee for leprosy research, he encouraged research workers to classify the types of leprosy, including those prevailing in Japan, to standardize the antigens and the criteria for the lepromin reaction, and to conduct studies on the preventive effects of BCG upon leprosy. He also made efforts to promote reconstructive surgery for leprosy patients. Dr. Tomosaburo Ogata, now President of the Tofu Kyokai and a leading pathologist in Japan, was asked by him to be a chairman of the joint research committee and to reexamine leprosy thoroughly from the pathologic point of view. Dr. Hamano sent a number of Japanese leprologists to India, the Philippines and Okinawa to investigate leprosy cases and lep-
ly administration in those countries. His efforts have contributed greatly to the progress of research on leprosy in Japan.

Dr. Hamano was a man of strong convictions and decisive action, and an excellent organizer. His zeal to relieve leprosy patients and to promote research on leprosy should be esteemed highly and long remembered after his death, in Japan as well as in other countries.

—KANEHIKO KITAMURA

Orestes Diniz 1902-1966

The leprology family has lost one of its most distinguished members with the death of Orestes Diniz on 16 February 1966 at Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Born in Varginha, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, on 26 April 1902, Orestes Diniz finished his secondary studies at Belo Horizonte and then entered the Medical School of the University of Minas Gerais. He graduated in 1929, at the age of 27.

His career as a leprologist began in 1930 at the Inspectorate of Leprosy and Venereal Diseases, under the sponsorship of his teacher Prof. Antonio Aleixo. He was the first director of the leproarium Santa Isabel Colony, which was inaugurated in December 1931, and lived there for seven years, working in the institution as a devoted scientist and dynamic administrator with a high humanitarian spirit. He became Chief of the Leprosy Service in 1939, and Director of the Department of Health of the State of Minas Gerais. He then returned to his former post. He became Director of the National Leprosy Service in 1959, and was General Director of the National Public Health Department in 1960 and 1961. Although then retired from public life, he was called back as Director of the Division of Hospital Organization of the Ministry of Health.

He was assistant in the Department of Dermatology and Professor of Leprology at the School of Medicine of the State of Minas Gerais, giving courses on leprosy in Minas Gerais and other states. During his professional career as a leprologist, professor, and health administrator, he worked in the public health services of the State of Minas Gerais and the Federal Government.

Possessed, as he was, of great medical culture and experience with Hansen's disease, both in its scientific and social aspects, he always stimulated and helped various national and international institutions. He was a member of numerous professional associations, including the Council of the International Leprosy Association. His principal activity was in the field of leprology. In this he was known nationally and internationally.

He was Commander of the Military and Hospital Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, of the Order of Medical Merit of Brazil, and the Order of Inconfidência of Minas Gerais.

He published 150 scientific papers, many of them in collaboration with other investigators. In the literary field he wrote an interesting work entitled Variações em torno do mesmo tema (Variations around the same theme), published in 1939, and another of great success, in 1963 entitled Nós também somos gente (We too are people), which recorded his memories of thirty years among leprosy patients.

His was a spirit devoted to study, during all his long and profitable career. He had a magnificent heart, turned always to his brothers suffering from Hansen's Disease.

His motto was: "Indulgent toward others; severe with himself."

—ERNANI AGRICOLA