

EXHIBITS

Exhibits at the Ninth International Leprosy Congress were displayed in a commodious room in the Medical Engineering Department of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. They included the following:

Osteologic and odontologic material from the Medical-Historical Museum. *Exhibitors:* Prof. V. Møller-Christensen, Dr. J G. Andersen and Dr. K. Danielsen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Ground plan of St. George's (Jørgens) church and churchyard with all skeletons unearthed by Professor Møller-Christensen in 1948-1968. Tables of the skeletal material. Two mature male skeletons, from leprosy churchyard presented to Wellcome Medical Historical

Museum in 1962 as gift from the Carlsberg Foundation, Copenhagen, and from Professor Møller-Christensen, showing leprosy changes in skulls (facies leprosa) and legs (tibiae, fibulae and feet). Latest clinical finding: leprosy tooth (K. Danielsen).

Audiotape with slides is a valuable teaching aid. *Exhibitor:* Medical Recording Service and Sound Library, Royal College of General Practitioners, Chelmsford, Essex, England. Audiotape with slides, cheap, easy to use with simple equipment, and not easily damaged. Medical Recording Service (nonprofitmaking educational service of Royal College of General Practitioners) has large collection of audiotapes illustrated by 35 mm. transparencies.

Many are suitable for teaching overseas. Tapes may be borrowed at low cost or kept on long-term or permanent loan at cost price. A recent tape on leprosy made by Dr. S. G. Browne has been chosen as example for this exhibition.

The Leprosy Mission, London, England. The Leprosy Mission/American Leprosy Missions, Inc. exhibit shows many facets of the work of these organizations. The Leprosy Mission, an international Christian society with headquarters in London, is oldest voluntary organization (established 1874) engaged in leprosy work. American Leprosy Missions, Inc. is an independent society that developed out of the American Auxiliary of The Leprosy Mission, with which it undertakes a number of joint pieces of service. Work includes village leprosy treatment and control, physiotherapy and surgery, care of children and disabled, rehabilitation, research and training in all aspects of leprosy treatment and prevention, and extends to 188 centers in 35 countries.

The European Co-ordinating Committee of Anti-Leprosy Associations. (ELEP). Mr. P. Van den Wijngaert, Secretary-General. Organization consists of 14 non-governmental associations representing 10 European countries. Purpose: promote fight against leprosy throughout world, in medical and scientific fields, as well as in social and humanitarian spheres. Aims to achieve these purposes through coordination of information and activities of its members, which, in 1968, maintained 501 antileprosy centers in 73 countries.

Experimental human leprosy in the mouse. *Exhibitors:* R. J. W. Rees, A. G. M. Weddell, C. Brown, P. Draper, J. M. Gaugas, J. M. H. Pearson and M. F. R. Waters, National Institute for Medical Research, London, England. Although Hansen identified *Mycobacterium leprae* in 1874, it has never been cultured *in vitro*. Only since 1960 was a limited and localized infection produced in animals, following foot pad or ear inoculation. Since 1966 exhibitors have shown that progressive and spreading infection following local or in-

travenous inoculation with *M. leprae* is produced in mice by prior obliteration of the defense mechanisms (by adolescent thymectomy plus irradiation). Demonstration sets out diagrammatically methods used and quantitative bacteriologic results obtained in experimental infections followed throughout life-span of mouse. Systematic and integrated study of histologic changes at levels of light and electron microscopy has been superimposed on samples of tissues from *same* animals. Demonstration includes representative pictures and diagrams of bacteria, cellular changes, particularly involvement of muscle and nerve tissues and, where relevant, gross changes in foot pads and ears. Evidence presented indicates that by varying immunologic capacity of mouse it is possible to reproduce experimentally disease processes seen in man covering range from lepromatous to borderline-tuberculoid type leprosy.

Histoid lesions of leprosy. *Exhibitors:* R. M. Abalos, S. C. Chang^o, C. O. Ortigoza, J. N. Rodriguez, J. G. Tolentino and G. P. Walsh. (^oUltrastructure Laboratory, Leonard Wood Memorial, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.; other exhibitors: Leonard Wood Memorial, Philippine Division, Cebu, Philippines.) The histoid lesion was first described and characterized by H. W. Wade (*Internat. J. Leprosy* 31 (1963) 129-142). Exhibit comprises illustrative material from 2½ year study of 34 lepromatous patients with histoid lesions in Eversley Childs Sanitarium, Cebu, Philippines. Salient clinical differences in lesions found among relapsed and nonrelapsed lepromatous patients are described; histopathologic, bacteriologic, and electron microscopic characteristics of histoid nodule are illustrated.

International Journal of Leprosy (Official Organ of the International Leprosy Association). *Exhibitor:* D. Derrom, Leonard Wood Memorial, Washington, D.C. and Assistant Editor, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY. THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY, now in 36th year, first published in January 1933, with H. W. Wade as

Editor, position he held until 1963. Three panels: *Left panel*, photos of the three editors, H. W. Wade, 1933-1963, James A. Doull, Wartime Editor, 1942-1947, and Esmond R. Long, 1964-1968. Beneath are titles of selected articles published in THE JOURNAL during past 34 years. *Center panel*, map of world showing, for 1968, distribution of THE JOURNAL by country. Beneath this, photograph of bound volumes of THE JOURNAL, 1933-1967. *Right panel*: Inside front cover of current issue of THE JOURNAL naming editors and associate and contributing editors; list of officers of the International Leprosy Association, and covers of the four supplements published as part of THE JOURNAL; lower half of this panel contains three graphs showing geographic distribution of THE JOURNAL in 1968 by members and subscribers, number of copies mailed out, 1948-1968, and geographic distribution of original articles 1933-1967.

British Leprosy Relief Association (formerly Belra). LEPRO Control Project, Blantyre, Malawi. LEPRO's Control Project, designed to demonstrate that leprosy can be wiped out of endemic areas by proper treatment and organization. Exhibition underlines mobile treatment, using Landrovers and bicycles as means of reaching patients. Brief history of Project traced from first case, registered in 1965 to present time, when 8,000 patients out of probable 12,000 are under treatment. Center at Blantyre, main headquarters, in grounds of Queen Elizabeth Hospital, built

on modern lines to facilitate all aspects of Project's work, including research and beds for up to 36 patients. Detailed records illustrated. Training given to local staff in field on case-finding, treatment and follow-up. Project affords opportunity for trials of new treatments.

The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy. Association of Occupational Therapists and Chartered Society of Physiotherapy combine to illustrate cooperation and teamwork between the two professions in education and rehabilitation of leprosy patients, and prevention of deformity.

Included also were a number of exhibits of new equipment for clinical and research purposes, viz.,

Curry & Paxton Limited
 Indian Sterilizer Company
 E. Leitz (Instruments) Ltd.
 Smith and Nephew, Ltd.
 Vickers Limited, Vickers Instruments

and one exhibit of scientific publishing facilities:

Blackwell Scientific; John Wright & Sons, Ltd.; E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd., and Academic Press, Inc. (London) Ltd.

Adjoining the main exhibit hall was an information center set up by J. R., Geigy, S. A. (Basle) and Geigy (U.K.) Ltd. Close by was a film projection room where a Documenta Geigy film, prepared under the guidance of Dr. L. M. Bechelli and the World Health Organization, was presented.