

Photographic Gallery of Contributors of the Century¹

Linda W. Peterson and Olaf K. Skinsnes²



Francisco Méndez Alvaro, M.D. (Spain 1806-1883). Member of the Spanish Royal Academy of Medicine, which in the mid-19th century studied in detail the epidemiology of leprosy in Spain. In 1862 he presented to the Academy a detailed study on the etiology and prevention of leprosy in Spain and advocated that the government aided by medical science must find some means of containing and eradicating leprosy in Spain.



Ove Guldberg Høegh, M.D. (Norway 1814-1863). Chief medical officer for leprosy in Norway, 1854-1863. Founder of "The National Leprosy Program" which began in 1856 and still exists today. Was the chief physician for leprosy in Norway before Hansen.



Ladislao de la Pascua, M.D. (Mexico 1815-1891). The pioneer of Mexican leprology. In 1840 became director of San Lazaro Hospital which was the leprosarium of Mexico City. Founder of San Pablo Hospital (named Juarez today), which is today the most important hospital in Mexico. In 1844 published the first complete work of leprosy in Mexico entitled "Elefanciasis de los Griegos." Lucio took some of his ideas from this work.

¹ This being a photographic gallery, many distinguished contributors could not be included because, despite extensive search, photographs of them have not become available. This listing is chronological, by date of birth, except in a few instances where photographs became available when in press. They had to be inserted where possible.

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Rafael Lucio, M.D. (Mexico 1819-1886). Professor of Medicine at the University of Mexico for 36 years and was at one time the director of San Lazaro Hospital in Mexico City. He identified a special form of leprosy which bears his name. In 1851-1852 he presented, in collaboration with Alvarado, at the sessions of the Mexican Academy of Medicine a monograph on leprosy entitled "Opúsculo sobre el Mal de San Lázaro o Elefanciasis de los Griegos," in which they distinguished three clinical forms of leprosy; nodular, anesthetic and "manchada (spotted) or Lazarine." Special attention was given to the latter giving a detailed description. This work is considered as a masterpiece of Mexican leprology.



Rudolf Virchow, M.D. (Germany 1821-1902). Doctor, statesman and anthropologist. He described the lepra cell and was the founder of cellular pathology. In 1848 he founded the journal of ARCHIV FÜR PATHOLOGISCHE ANATOMIE UND FÜR KLINISCHE MEDIZIN (Virchow's Archive). In 1858 he wrote *Die Cellularpathologie*, which revolutionized the concepts of the nature of disease and the means which could and should be used to study it. He was an honorary member of almost all the scientific societies and academies of all countries. He engaged in great medical reform movements of his time which produced modern urban sanitation, school reforms and the hospital systems we know today.



Keanu (Hawaii 1836-1892). Convicted murderer in Hawaii given option of death sentence or of subjecting himself to leprosy experiments. He agreed to have the leprosy bacillus injected into him and Dr. Arning in 1884 inoculated him. Twenty-five months after the operation Keanu showed maculation of nodular leprosy all over his body. In 1887 the disease became apparent in various parts of the body which are peculiar to leprosy and three years after inoculation he was confirmed as having leprosy. In 1892 he died at Kalawao, Molokai, with leprosy.



The Reverend Joseph Damien de Veuster, SS.CC. (Belgium 1840-1889). Priest to the leprosy colony on Molokai, Hawaii from 1873 till his death in 1889. In contracting leprosy he acquired full identity with those he had so unselfishly served. His service had world-wide impact in changing attitudes towards those with leprosy and in stimulating a recognition of human rights of those so-afflicted. In 1881 he was appointed as a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua (The King) for his "efforts in alleviating the distresses and mitigating the sorrows of the unfortunate."



Brother Joseph Dutton, A.D. (U.S.A. 1843-1931). Soldier, Trappist Monk, Soldier of the Cross. Veteran of the Civil War. Came to Molokai, Hawaii in 1886 and worked for 44 years with the leprosy patients at the leprosy colony on Molokai. He was the associate and assistant to Father Damien and became very adept at assisting with the basic rudiments of surgery and medicine in the care of the patients. Was manager and director of the Baldwin Home for young boys who were sons of leprosy patients, suffering from leprosy themselves or orphans.



Wellesley Cosby Bailey (Ireland 1846-1937). Founder of The Leprosy Mission (London) in 1874. In 1886 he became general secretary of the Mission until 1905 when he became superintendent of The Leprosy Mission. Homes for leprosy patients and their children were established in India and the Mission's work extended all over the world. Auxiliaries and branches were established in Canada, U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand. He retired from the Mission in 1917 as the honorary superintendant, but retained his connection with the society as a member of the Council of the Mission.



Benito Hernando Espinosa, M.D., D.Sc. (Spain 1846-1916). Director of San Lázaro Hospital of Granada dedicated to those suffering from leprosy. In 1881 he published an excellent book *Leprosy in Granada*. In addition to his interests in epidemiology, bacteriology and pathologic anatomy, he was mainly interested in clinical work in leprosy. In collaboration with Neisser and Virchow, using material from Spanish patients, he confirmed the fact that the leprosy bacillus was truly a bacillus and an agent in producing leprosy. Also at San Lázaro, it was confirmed that agglomerations of bacilli made up the "globi" described by Neisser.



John Ashburton Thompson, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A. (England 1846-1915). The first person to have made a substantial documentation of leprosy in Australia. From 1896 was chief medical officer, president of Board of Health and permanent head of the Health Department in New South Wales, Australia. In 1896 he received the National Leprosy Fund prize for the best history on the beginning of leprosy in Australia. His published works include: *The History of Leprosy in Australia*, 1894; *Contribution to the History of Leprosy in Australia*, 1897. In 1896 he visited Molokai, Hawaii and wrote *Leprosy in Hawaii*, in which he systematically recorded the history of the disease in the Hawaiian islands.



Paul Gerson Unna, M.D. (Germany 1850-1929). In 1887 he was the first person to say that leprosy was curable. He was a famous histomorphologist and firmly held that leprosy involved the lymphatics, which he thought held the bacilli, and not cells. He was director of the Department of Dermatology at the University of Hamburg from 1919. He founded the journal *MONATSCHEFTE FÜR PRAKTISCHE DERMATOLOGIE* in 1882 (now known as "Dermatologische Monatshefte").



Edward Arning, M.D. (England 1854-1936). Bacteriologist and pathologist for the Hawaii Board of Health famous for his studies in leprosy, especially his inoculation of prisoner Keanu with leprous tissue. Was the first leprologist in Hawaii to make a scientific investigation of leprosy and also proved that Father Damien was truly infected with leprosy. In 1885 he resigned from the Board of Health and returned to Germany.



Albert Ludwig Siegmund Neisser, M.D. (Germany 1855-1916). Professor and doctor of medicine and director of the teaching hospital of dermatology in Breslau. In 1879 he was the first to apply aniline dyes to the staining of *M. leprae*, thus adding to the evidence of its etiologic role in leprosy. Contributed to many studies on the pathology of leprosy including *The Pathology of Nerves*.



Edouard Jeanselme, M.D. (France 1858-1935). Regarded as one of the most prominent physician-leprologists of his time. Was a professor at the Clinique de Maladies cutanées et syphilitiques at the Faculté de Médecine in Paris and was president of the Third International Leprosy Conference in Strasbourg. His studies in leprosy covered the transmission of the disease in temperate climates, leprous rhinitis (his findings in this area led to the practice of examining the nasal mucosa), ocular involvement, leprous dyschromias and especially on the functional disturbance and the lesions of the spinal cord and peripheral nerves and the relation with syringomyelia and Morvan's panaris. In 1934 he wrote *La Lèpre* which bears the personal mark of his studies in leprosy.



James W. McKean, M.D. (U.S.A. 1860-1949). Pioneer leprosy worker in Thailand and builder of the Chiangmai Leprosarium in 1908. His work began in 1889 in Chiangmai where he spent his entire missionary life in general medical and evangelistic work, then as superintendent of Chiangmai Hospital in 1901 and later as the superintendent of the leprosarium. In 1927 the King of Siam bestowed upon him the "Insignia of Knight of the Order of the Crown" in appreciation for his work among the leprosy sufferers in Thailand.



Major General Leonard Wood (U.S.A. 1860-1927). Governor General of the Philippines 1921-1927. Was one of the first American public figures to commit himself to the healing of leprosy patients. Through his interest a campaign was initiated to gain financial support for research in leprosy in the Philippines at Culion. The memorial was established in 1928, one year after his death, and the completed organization was named after him as The Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy and was incorporated in New York as a nonprofit organization. The Memorial has played a major role in the development of scientific studies which form the basis for today's world-wide attack on leprosy.



Hans Peter Lie, M.D. (Norway 1862-1945). Greatest leprologist in Norway since Hansen. In his medical doctorate he discussed leprosy of the spinal cord and the peripheral nerves. From 1891-1893 was medical officer at Lunggaardshospitalet and Pleiestiftelsen for Spedalske No. 1, Bergen and in 1905 became medical director of the same hospitals. In 1911 he succeeded Hansen as head of the Leprosy Service in Norway. Was an associate editor of the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY and member of the International Leprosy Association. He waged campaigns to raise the standards of leprosaria to that of other medical institutions and in 1889 he coauthored *Leprosy des Auges*, in which he gives an account of the pathological changes in the cornea, iris and the ciliary body of the eyes of leprosy patients. He was the first in Norway to give injections of Salvarsan.



Emile Marchoux, M.D. (France 1862-1943). Member of the French Academy of Medicine, a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor and in 1905 appointed to a permanent post at the Pasteur Institute in Paris as head of the Service of Microbiology and Tropical Pathology. Second president of the International Leprosy Association. He became a champion of antileprosy prophylaxis and most of his scientific work was done in leprosy work. He made a detailed study of rat leprosy and reported "inapparent" leprosy in the rat, infection being proven by presence of acid-fast bacilli in the lymphatic glands. He described a case of human leprosy in which he gave suggestive evidence that it was attributable to accidental subcutaneous inoculation of material containing the bacillus of Stefansky.



✓ **Isadore Dyer, M.D.** (U.S.A. 1865-1920). Founder of "The Home" at Carville and was the first president of its Board of Control. At that time he was one of the foremost authorities on leprosy in the United States and, believing that the disease was not hopeless, made original suggestions for its cure. In 1916, then Dean of Tulane School of Medicine, was star witness before the Senate for the establishment of a national leprosarium in the U.S. His 21 page testimony was a strong plea for federal interest in the problem and it carried weight with the Committee, he succeeded in this but not in the height of his ambition which was to utilize the nation's scientists in behalf of leprosy.



✓ **Maximiliano Aberastury, M.D.** (Argentina 1866-1931). Full professor of dermatology at the University of Buenos Aires, 1919-1925. Active member of the National Academy of Medicine and one of the founders of the Sociedad Argentina de Dermatología in 1927. Chief of the Dermatology Section, Hospital Ramos Mejía, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1919-1925. Inspirator and founder of the national law of leprosy control in Argentina, Law 11359, Prevention and Treatment of Leprosy, 17-IX-1926.



✓ **Sir Leonard Rogers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., LL.D., Ret. Maj. Gen. IMS** (England 1868-1962). Outstanding pioneer in tropical medicine. Established the Calcutta School of Medicine and Hygiene in 1914. Maintained a life-long interest in leprosy especially epidemiology, prophylaxis and treatment. Retired from India in 1920 and was instrumental in founding the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (BELRA). In 1925 he and Muir published a textbook *Leprosy*, a second edition of which appeared in 1940. Became Honorary Fellow of Royal Society of Medicine in 1940, given the honorary rank of major-general when he retired from his post at the Indian Office and was awarded the K.C.S.I. (a honor usually reserved for Governors and members of the Viceroy's Council).



✓ **Jesús González Ureña, M.D.** (Mexico 1868-1957). Considered as the founder of the modern fight against leprosy in Mexico. Professor of dermatology at the University of Mexico from 1903-1928 and in 1905 founded the Dermatologic Service of the General Hospital in Mexico City. In 1930 he founded the Leprosy Prophylaxis Service which he directed for seven years. This was the first time that the fight against leprosy was officially organized in Mexico. Author of many papers on leprosy and published in 1941 *Leprosy in Mexico*, in which he analyzed 136 Mexican contributions in leprosy work from 1824 to 1939.



✓ **Victor K. Klingmüller, M.D.** (Germany 1870-1942). Professor and Dean of Dermatology at Kiel University, beginning in 1906. At one time was a Councillor of the International Leprosy Association. Was an outstanding clinician involved with tuberculosis of the skin and wrote many papers on the subject. Best known literature contributions are "Tuberkuloid Lesions," published in *LEPRA* I, p. 30, and his book *Die Lepra*, 1930, the most comprehensive compendium and analysis of leprosy ever written. In his later years new developments in leprosy knowledge motivated him to write several extensions and additions to his large monography, verifying his scientific endurance.



✓ **Victor George Heiser, M.D., Hon. Sc.D., LL.D.** (U.S.A. 1873-1972). First president of the International Leprosy Association 1931-1938, and for many years a member of the Medical Board of the Leonard Wood Memorial. Was Director of Health for the Philippines 1903-1915. In 1915 left this position and joined the Rockefeller Foundation as director for the East of the International Health Board until 1934. He pioneered in mass treatment of leprosy patients in the Philippines. In 1936 published his autobiography *An American Doctor's Odyssey* which was translated into 14 languages. In 1969 he received the Damien-Dutton Award in recognition of his active interests for more than half a century in the leprosy problems of the world.



✓ **James Laidlaw Maxwell, M.D., B.S., C.B.E.** (England 1873-1951). Engaged for 50 years in medical missionary work for the caring of leprosy sufferers and in constructive work for the eradication of the disease. Served as a servant of the Presbyterian Church of England. Spent 20 years in Formosa then went to mainland China where he was one of the foremost in promoting medical education and development of various medical missionary institutions. From 1927-1940 he was adviser for Eastern Asia to The Leprosy Mission and in 1929 became head of the department of field research at the Lester Institute in Shanghai. In 1937 became director of the Institute of Hospital Technology. Active member of the International Leprosy Association and attended the first conference in Manila in 1931. In 1949 volunteered to return to China and was instrumental in forming the agricultural settlement at Zangpeh in association with the leprosy hospital at Hangchow. Authored many papers on varied aspects of leprosy in China.



✓ **Ralph Hopkins, M.D.** (U.S.A. 1876-1945). Conducted a clinic at the U.S. Marine Hospital at Carville once each week for more than 40 years and in 1921 became its consulting dermatologist. His brochure on the early use of chaulmoogra oil and on lepra fever are among his early contributions to the literature on leprosy. For 20 years he held the dual positions of assistant professor of dermatology and assistant professor of physiology at Tulane University. In 1926 became head of Department of Dermatology at both Charity Hospital and Tulane University. Was editor of the *NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL SURGICAL JOURNAL* and contributed many articles to various journals related to leprosy.



Kensuke Mitsuda, M.D. (Japan 1876-1964). Developer of lepromin; described the Mitsuda reaction. Has a value in prognosis as well as in the classification of types of leprosy. He was of the opinion that positive reaction indicates resistance to the leprosy bacilli. Became director of Zenzei-en Leprosarium in 1910 and in 1931 was made director of the first national leprosarium to be established in Japan, Nagashima Aisei-en, a position he held until he retired in 1957. In 1951 received Medal of Cultural Achievement by the Japanese Government for his work in leprosy, the highest honor outside of political and military fields in Japan. In 1961 received the Damien-Dutton Award. It is largely through his efforts that today there are more than 10,000 beds in Japan for leprosy patients. He wrote more than 100 articles on leprosy, many of which were translated into foreign languages.



Mauro Guillen Comin, M.D. (Spain 1877-1932). Director in Fontilles of the first National School of Leprology in the Spanish state. Was a delegate to the 3rd International Leprosy Congress in 1923. In collaboration with Jeanselme he published studies of the albumin reaction of nasal mucosa for leprosy diagnosis; and studies of leprosy in infants and its prevention were done in collaboration with Dr. Comin in 1928.



Federico Lleras Acosta, D.V.M. (Colombia 1878-1938). Doctor in veterinarian medicine who obtained great renown through work done in relation with the culture of the leprosy bacilli from blood of leprosy patients. He also worked on tests to show the specificity of bacilli isolated from the blood of leprosy patients.



M. L. René Montel, M.D. (Algeria 1878-1970). Devoted to the clinical and diagnostic problems of leprosy. Worked out of the St. Louis Hospital in Paris and studied, in particular, the dye affinities of leprosy bacilli. In 1934 he made known his method of treatment of leprosy with the intravenous use of methylene blue which reveals the existence of lepromatous infiltrates of the skin not readily apparent on the surface and which revealed the lepromatous portions of mixed lesions. In 1964 his last communication on leprosy was published, "*Mycobacterium leprae, cet inconnu*," covering the many facets of this problem and the possibilities of future research in this field. During his lifetime he published over 67 papers on leprosy.



✓ **Carlos Chagas, M.D.** (Brasil 1879-1934). Director of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz in Rio de Janeiro from 1917-1934; also director of the International Center of Leprology at the same place. In 1909 he discovered the American trypanosomiasis which made him known throughout the world. He was very active in scientific work for more than a quarter of a century and published many studies on tropical diseases, including leprosy, for which he was given honorary titles by various countries and universities.



✓ **Pedro Luis Baliña, M.D.** (Argentina 1880-1949). Full professor of dermatology and held the chair of dermatology at the University of Buenos Aires for 21 years. One of the founders of the Argentine Dermatological Association and in 1924 was appointed a titular member of the National Academy of Medicine, the highest medical institution in the country. In 1938 he was made chairman of the Western Section of the International Leprosy Association and ex officio Vice-President of the Association. In 1921, in a report presented to the Academy of Medicine, he did much to alert the country's conscience to its leprosy problems and organized Argentine leprosy meetings, which took place every two or three years, bringing together all who were interested in leprosy to encourage future studies and investigations in the disease. He personally searched for suitable sites for leprosaria and his efforts culminated when he and Dr. Basombrio laid the first bricks for the General Rodríguez Leprosy Colony near Buenos Aires. He published over 50 papers on leprosy.



✓ **Lee S. Huizenga, M.D.** (Holland 1880-1945). Medical missionary in China for the Christian Reformed Church from 1920-1945. Opened the first hospital in Jukao, Kiangsu and served as its superintendent. During his furlough from 1928-1929 as medical advisor for ALM, he studied leprosy work in Asia and subsequently received his doctorate in public health from Yale. In 1937 he moved to Shanghai and established two tuberculosis hospitals and became director of the Shanghai Leprosarium. He was a frequent contributor to literature on leprosy.



✓ **Bernard Moiser, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.** (England 1880-1965). Leprosy specialist for Southern Rhodesia and medical superintendent of the leprosarium at Ngomahuru, Southern Rhodesia for 17 years. Was for many years a Councillor of the International Leprosy Association, and a strong supporter of THE STAR. He firmly believed that leprosy was transmitted by cockroaches and he felt the disease to be neither contagious nor infectious. In 1906 he joined the West African Medical Service in Nigeria and remained there for 20 years. He had an investigative spirit and stood above the criticism leveled at him, steadily pursuing his convictions.



✓ **Albert Schweitzer, M.D.** (Germany 1881-1965). World famous philosopher, physician and humanitarian. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1952. In 1913 he arrived in Africa and began ministering to the medical needs of the people of Africa. He established a hospital compound in Lambarene which included a leprosy settlement. He built with the money from his Nobel Prize permanent homes for leprosy patients. He had a great respect for all living things, human and animal, and his philosophy was based on the concept of "reverence for life."



✓ **H. Jocelyn Smyly, M.A., M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., M.D.** (Ireland 1882-1970). In 1912 began his work in China as a medical missionary under the London Missionary, assuming an appointment as associate in medicine at the Peking Union Medical College. In 1928 appointed to the chair of clinical medicine at the Shantung Christian University at Cheloo. Became interested in leprosy at Cheloo and became extremely knowledgeable about many aspects of leprosy. In 1954 relieved temporarily Dr. Fraser at the Island of Happy Healing leprosy settlement on Hay Ling Chau island in Hong Kong, where he revelled especially in pathologic investigations and the teaching of medical students. In 1958 was appointed as Government Leprologist, Northern Rhodesia and retired to England in 1960 where he collaborated with "the Leprosy Research Center," London. Wrote a contribution to the second edition of *Leprosy in Theory and Practice* (1964), and retained a lively interest in all aspects of leprosy throughout his life.



✓ **George Gushue-Taylor, B.S., M.B., F.R.C.S.** (Canada 1883-1954). For many years actively concerned with the leprosy problem in Formosa and founded the Happy Mount Leprosy Colony near Taipei in 1934. He was a charter member of the International Leprosy Association. In 1911 he went to Formosa as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of England and became superintendent of the Tainan Hospital; subsequently he was appointed to serve under the Presbyterian Church of Canada and became superintendent of the Mackay Memorial Hospital in Taipei where he ran an outpatient clinic for leprosy patients; which led to his founding the Happy Mount Leprosy Colony.



✓ **Empress Teimei** (Japan 1884-1951). Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Teimei, was the consort of the Emperor Taisho and mother of Japan's Emperor Hirohito. She donated large sums from her privy purse to the Kaishun Missionary Leprosy Hospital and also to the working people in the leprosaria to encourage them to continue their service to the leprosy patients. In 1931, as a result of her benevolent acts, the Leprosy Prevention Society was established. On her birthday Leprosy Prevention Day was established and a nation-wide campaign for education in the prevention of leprosy was initiated. She attended the meetings of the directors of various Japanese leprosaria and participated in the discussions regarding the status of the leprosy patients, and the conditions in the leprosaria.



✓ **Oswald Evans Denney, M.D., D.T.M., F.A.C.P. (U.S.A. 1885-1944).** First medical officer in charge of the USPHS Hospital in Carville, 1921-1935. In 1913 he began his leprosy work in the Philippines and became, first, resident physician and later chief medical officer of the Culion Leprosy Colony. For four years he studied the transmission of leprosy and considered it to be the chief problem. In 1921 he was appointed as commanding officer of Carville and was a major force in establishing, planning and giving direction to this famous institution. After leaving his post at Carville he kept up his interests in leprosy and continued to contribute to the understanding and treatment of this disease.



✓ **Perry Burgess, LL.D. (U.S.A. 1886-1962).** From 1925-30 he and Mrs. Burgess raised a substantial sum of money for leprosy research, initiated by Major-General Leonard Wood, and the completed memorial was named in Wood's memory. In 1928 the Leonard Wood Memorial was incorporated and Perry Burgess became its first president, which position he retained until his retirement in 1958. In 1931 he played an important role in the organization of the Manila Leprosy Conference where the International Leprosy Association was born and plans were laid for the publication of the *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY* with financial support from the Memorial. In 1940 received the National Book Award for his first book *Who Walk Alone*, and a gold medal from the Society of Libraries of New York University. In 1956 he received the Damien-Dutton Award. Other honors received were Knight-Commander of the Hospital Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem and Hon. Knight Commander of the Spanish Civilian Order.



✓ **Heraclides Cesar de Souza-Araujo, M.D. (Brasil 1886-1962).** Professor of leprology at School of Medicine and director of the Leprology Laboratory of the Institute Oswaldo Cruz who dedicated 36 years of his career to the investigation and teaching of leprosy in Rio de Janeiro. Wrote 300 papers, the majority of which were on leprosy. Nominated Knight-Commander of the Military and Hospital Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem in 1936 and was a member of the WHO Expert Panel on Leprosy. In 1960 the Brazilian Government awarded him the Order of Medical Merit in recognition of his outstanding work. He was a Councillor of the International Leprosy Association and patron of the Center for the Study of Leprosy of the University of Paraná to which he donated his personal collection of books on leprosy.



Herbert Windsor Wade, M.D. (U.S.A. 1886-1968). Third president of the International Leprosy Association from 1946-1963. Founding editor of the *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY* 1933-1963. Served as chairman of the Expert Panel on Leprosy for WHO. Eminent pathologist emeritus of the Leonard Wood Memorial who developed the well-known "scraped incision" method of making skin smears for detecting leprosy bacilli. Was the first medical director of LWM and assisted in the fund raising projects for its development under Leonard Wood. Carried out unprecedented investigations on the natural history, pathology and practical problems of leprosy. Pioneered the investigations of the histoid variety of lepromatous leprosy and in the field of immunology of lepromin. He established the LWM Research Laboratory at Culion Colony and contributed many publications on the pathology of leprosy including the definitive histopathologic descriptions of tuberculoid leprosy.



Hersilia Casares de Blaquier (Argentina 1887-1967). Founder of Patronato del Enfermo de Lepra de la Republica Argentina in 1930. This is a philanthropic institution whose aims are to promote the prevention and treatment of leprosy, to help the families and the healthy sons of the patients and to stimulate and assist scientific research and provide for the rehabilitation of the patients. Inspirer of the Colonia Infantil "Mi Esperanza" for healthy sons of leprosy patients and founded 20 sections and outpatient clinics for leprosy in the endemic regions of Argentina.



James Angus Doull, B.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Dr.P.H. (Nova Scotia 1889-1963). Internationally known for his work in public health and as medical director of the LWM from 1948-1963. He had a distinguished career in the U.S. Public Health Service serving as its chief of International Public Health Relations. He assisted in drawing up the plans for WHO at the International Health Conference, and was a major figure in several International Leprosy Conferences. Served as a consultant on leprosy for the National Institutes of Health, was a Councillor of the International Leprosy Association and was for many years an associate editor of the *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY*. As a result of his work the first scientific method for determining the effectiveness of chemotherapy in leprosy was developed.



Eugene Roland Kellersberger, M.D., D.T.M.&H. (U.S.A. 1889-1966). First medical general secretary of American Leprosy Missions 1940-1953. He established the Bibanga Agricultural Leprosy Colony in the Congo in 1930 and as a result of his pioneer work among the victims of leprosy in Africa, he was awarded, in 1957, the Croix de l'Officier de la Couronne, one of Belgium's highest awards for meritorious service in the Congo. He was one of the authors of the resolution adopted at the 5th Leprosy Conference in 1948 urging that the term "leper" be abandoned. In 1953 he advocated the advanced ideas that all leprosy patients should be assured of rehabilitation techniques to prevent deformities and that training for a useful occupation and assurance of job opportunities should be made available. Coauthored with his wife the book *Doctor of Happy Landings*, which described his world-wide travels and visits to leprosaria and leprosy patients throughout the world.



Raymond P. Currier, A.B., M.A. (U.S.A. 1891-1973). Poet-writer-administrator, his abiding interest in people and ideas found an outlet in all aspects of the American Leprosy Missions' activities, and for 25 years in the service of ALM he raised money, made speeches, edited publications and administered both foreign and domestic programs. From 1913-1923 was professor of English at Judson College, Rangoon, Burma, under appointment of the American Baptist Foreign Mission. In 1935 he became the New York secretary of ALM, and in 1938 was appointed as associate secretary and in 1958 became general secretary. He possessed a natural approach to every problem of leprosy which has been of inestimable value in the battle against leprosy and the social injustices which go hand-in-hand with it.



Guy Henry Faget, M.D. (U.S.A. 1891-1947). For 25 years was a distinguished officer of the U.S. Public Health Service and noted for his pioneer work in the treating of leprosy patients with promin. In 1940 he became medical officer in charge of Carville and by his demonstration of the efficacy of sulfone drugs, including promin, diasone and promizole in the treatment of leprosy, he gave new hope to sufferers from the disease. He was a member of the International Leprosy Association and a consultant to the Advisory Medical Board of LWM. He began using promin, the first sulfone tried at Carville in 1941 and diasone in 1943. He was officially honored by the 7th International Congress of Leprology in Tokyo as the pioneer sulfone therapist.



Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri (Sukho 1892-1961). Credited with being responsible for developing in India research training and educational campaigns regarding leprosy. He rendered valuable service in connection with Lord Reading's fund appeal which led to the formation of the Indian Council of BELRA in 1925 and later served as honorary secretary of the organization for 33 years until 1958, during which time the journal *LEPROSY IN INDIA* had its beginnings. India was fortunate to have a man of his caliber, wisdom and vision at a time when leprosy was most misunderstood and relegated to utter neglect and pessimism.



✓ **Lucius Franklin Badger, M.D.** (U.S.A. 1893-1972). Assistant director of the National Institutes of Health from 1942 to 1948. In 1950 he became director of the leprosy control section of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia, a position he held until retiring in 1957. After retirement he served as consultant to Carville Hospital, Louisiana. He was a member of the International Leprosy Association, American Medical Association and the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Current interest in leprosy research in the U.S. is attributed to Badger's persistence in the 1950's of setting up a Public Health Service Research Committee on Leprosy and from the work of this committee most of the current research activities have resulted.



✓ **Earl Baldwin McKinley, M.D.** (U.S.A. 1894-1938). During his time was one of the most prominent medical men in the U.S., particularly in the field of medical and related scientific organizations. Was an eminent bacteriologist and became professor of bacteriology at Baylor University and at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dean of George Washington Medical School in Washington, D.C. from 1931-1938, and served on the Medical Advisory Board of LWM from 1932-1938. He organized the Academy of Medicine of Washington. In the years following 1931 he and Dr. Soule did a series of studies on the cultivation of the leprosy bacillus on media under modified oxygen and carbon dioxide tension and claimed a limited transmission of the disease to monkeys on inoculation of the apparently cultivated bacilli. This work was not confirmed by other investigators but remains of interest and to some extent an unsolved enigma.



✓ **Saul Adler, M.D.** (Russia 1895-1966). Head and professor of the Department of Parasitology at the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem, 1934-1966. His main contribution in leprosy work was the reported infection of hamsters with leprosy bacilli after splenectomy. He received many honors and awards for his work, among them are the O.B.E. Chalmers Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; Laveran Medal of Societe de Pathologie Exotique; received the Israel Prize, Weizmann Prize, Israel Medical Association Prize and the Bublick Prize of Hebrew University.



✓ **Cyril Irwin Crowther (U.S.A. 1895-1968).** President of the Leonard Wood Memorial from 1958 to 1966. During his administration many progressive scientific research programs were established at LWM; Johns Hopkins Leprosy Research Laboratory in Baltimore, a laboratory for electron microscopy, a leprosy research unit at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, a great increase in LWM's training program for investigators in various fields of leprosy research and a broad development of the Memorial's research program at Cebu in the Philippines, including establishment of the LWM-Eversley Childs Leprosy Research Laboratory. Was a member of the International Leprosy Association. His appreciation of the value of the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY as a medium for scientific communication in leprosy made possible the continuing financial support of the JOURNAL. After his retirement as president of LWM he remained as a member of its Board of Trustees.



✓ **Petrus Hendricus Jozef Lampe, M.D.** (Netherlands 1895-1966). Eminent physician who did studies on the epidemiology of leprosy. One of the founding members of the International Leprosy Association and contributing editor to the *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY* from the Netherlands, East Indies and Batavia. In 1933 honored by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands as Officer of the Order of Oranje-Nassau. From 1933-1941 director general of the Institute of Leprosy Research, Batavia, Indonesia, and from 1952-1956 served as a specialist in leprosy and medical education for WHO in Burma.



✓ **Rudolph L. Mayer, M.D.** (France 1895-1962). World authority on antihistamines and allergies. In 1946, with Dr. Huttner, he discovered pyribenzamine for the relief of hay fever sufferers. In 1958 he and a team at Ciba Pharmaceuticals in New Jersey, where he worked from 1943-1960, discovered SU-1906 (Ciba 1906) a compound widely used in the treatment of leprosy. From 1960 to 1962 was a research microbiologist at LWM and engaged in electron microscope studies at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. During his lifetime he published more than 250 scientific papers dealing with allergies, tuberculosis and leprosy.



✓ **Alexander Alexandrovich Stein, M.D.** (Leningrad 1895-1971). Director of the chair of skin and venereal diseases of the Lvov Medical Institute. For several years, 1941-1947, was a contributing editor for the *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY*. He worked for more than 40 years on leprology and published more than 60 research papers on this disease, including studies on lipids in leprosy.



✓ **Malcolm Herman Soule, B.S., M.S., Sc.D., LL.D.**, (U.S.A. 1896-1951). Chairman and professor of bacteriology at the University of Michigan. Was chairman of the Medical Advisory Board for the Leonard Wood Memorial and assistant editor of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY*. Did bacteriological work with Dr. E. B. McKinley in Puerto Rico and at Culion Leprosy Colony, on the cultivation of the leprosy bacillus. Member of the International Leprosy Association and attended several Congresses. Due to his active interest in the field of leprosy work and his personal knowledge of conditions prevailing in different parts of the world his wise counsel made him a particularly valuable member of these Congresses.



✓ **Kikuo Hamano, M.D.** (Japan 1897-1965). Devoted to the relief and rehabilitation of leprosy patients and to the promoting of research activities in leprosy in Japan. Made the public aware of the importance of treating and assisting leprosy patients and honored those who rendered distinguished service in treating them. In 1952 became standing director and in 1959 chief director of the Tofu Kyokai (Japanese Leprosy Foundation). For some years he edited *LA LEPRO*, the official organ of the Japanese Leprosy Association. He made efforts to promote reconstructive surgery on leprosy patients, encouraged research workers to classify types of leprosy, to standardize lepromin and the criteria for the lepromin reaction, and to conduct studies on the preventive effects of BCG upon leprosy. His efforts contributed greatly to the progress of research in leprosy in Japan.



✓ **Guillermo Antonio Basombrío, M.D.** (Peru 1898-1960). Director of the Centro de Leprología de la Universidad de Buenos Aires from 1948-1960 and chief of Dermatological Section of the Argerich Hospital in Buenos Aires. From 1955-1958 was the national director of the Leprosy Control Program Ministerio de Salud Pública. Author of the book *Diagnóstico, formas clínicas y tratamiento de la lepra*, 1943 and contributing editor of the *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY*. One of the founders of the Sociedad Argentina de Leprología.



✓ **John Lowe, O.B.E., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.** (England 1898-1955). Medical secretary of British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (BELRA) from 1954 and honorary secretary of the International Leprosy Association. In 1947 went to Nigeria under BELRA and served later under the Nigerian Government at the Leprosy Research Center at Uzuakoli in the Eastern Province. His energies were directed chiefly towards finding an improved form of treatment of leprosy. He was the first to publish satisfactory results with the oral administration of diaminodiphenyl sulfone, now adopted as standard treatment in most countries throughout the world. He was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his outstanding work in leprosy.



✓ **Shan-ho Lai, M.D.** (Taiwan 1899-1967). Between 1933 and 1946 he was the chief of Professional Services and the superintendent of Lo-shen Leprosarium in Taiwan. In 1946 was appointed by the National Taiwan University as professor of its Tropical Medicine Research Institute to be responsible for the teaching and research on the control and treatment of leprosy. During this time he also was placed in charge of the special outpatient clinic for leprosy at the Public Health Teaching and Demonstration Center in Taipei. He published numerous articles on leprosy and made extensive attempts to infect monkeys with leprosy.



✓ **Gordon Alexander Ryrie, M.B., Ch.B.** (Scotland 1899-1953). For 17 years he was the medical superintendent of Sungei Buloh Leprosy Settlement in Malaya. He built up the institution from primitive conditions to a model community of one of the best-equipped and largest of leprosaria. In research he contributed particularly to the study of racial differences of the disease as found among the native Malaysians, the Indians and the Chinese. He was the first to give a preliminary favorable report on the use of thiosemicarbazone in leprosy (*Lancet*, Aug. 19, 1950). This compound was considered at that time by a number of workers to be as effective in leprosy as sulfone therapy. In 1947 he was appointed as medical secretary of BELRA but was forced to resign due to ill health in 1950.



✓ **Stanley Stein** (U.S.A. 1899-1967). Famous leprosy patient at Carville from 1931 till his death in 1967. He established *THE STAR* in 1941, four years after he became totally blind. This publication enabled him to accomplish more for his fellow patients than any other layman in history. He fearlessly fought for the acceptance by the community of a person with leprosy and for enlightened understanding of leprosy and leprosy sufferers. He wrote his autobiography in 1963, *Alone no Longer*, and was the first recipient of the Damien-Dutton Award in 1953.



✓ **Neil Duncan Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.&H.** (England 1900-1969). Well-known authority on care and control of leprosy. Began his work in South China in 1924 under the English Presbyterian Mission. In 1928 took the responsibility of the planning and control of the whole Swatow region in Southwest China and with the help of The Leprosy Mission developed village clinics for the treatment of leprosy. In 1946 joined The Leprosy Mission as part-time secretary for China. In 1960 joined the staff in London as its medical secretary. One of the strongest advocates to change the name to The Leprosy Mission in 1966. From 1950 to 1960, as medical superintendent, he played a strong role in the development of Hay Ling Chau Leprosarium, Hong Kong. Was quick to use every modern method of communication to ensure that leprosy workers all over the world were informed of the dramatic advances in medicine, surgery and rehabilitation which were taking place. Also contributing editor to the *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY*.



✓ **Matsuki Miyazaki, M.D.** (Japan 1900-1972). Great humanitarian and noted authority on leprosy. Worked out of the Kaifu-en Leprosarium in Japan until his retirement in 1958 when he was selected to go to India as director of the India Center, Japan Leprosy Mission for Asia (JALMA) at Agra. The center, a gift to India from JALMA, was opened and Dr. Miyazaki and his medical staff treated and rehabilitated leprosy patients and trained Indian doctors in his methods. He was known to his patients in India as the "Schweitzer of Japan."



✓ **Etienne Francois-Xavier Montestruc, M.D.** (France 1900-1970). Director of the Martinique Pasteur Institute from 1933 to 1963 when he became honorary director. In 1935 he started the administration of BCG to nearly all of the new-born children of the island. During the Second World War he sent BCG to Haiti and in appreciation he was made an honorary citizen of Haiti and Commander of their National Order. Took part in many international congresses and published more than 223 papers on leprosy. Received the honor of the Officer of the Legion of Honor, Chevalier of the Black Star of Binin and the Gold Medal from the French Red Cross which was awarded posthumously.



✓ **Konstantin Andreevich Kolesov, M.D.** (Russia 1901-1971). One of the leading leprologists of the Soviet Union, a member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Leprosy and a Candidate of Medical Sciences. Head of Leprosy Department of the Central Institute for Research on Skin and Venereal Diseases of the Ministry of Health of USSR, Moscow. Initiated active immunoprophylaxis of leprosy in USSR through the use of BCG vaccine. In 1964 was the first Soviet scientist to infect mice successfully in the foot pad by Shepard's method. First researcher to point out the possibility of using this method of infection to obtain a generalized multiplication of leprosy bacilli in mice, with involvement of the internal organs.



✓ **James Arthur Kinnear Brown, C.M.G., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.S., D.T.M.&H.** (England 1902-1971). Did outstanding work in Uganda for leprosy patients. In 1932 developed Uzuakoli Settlement for leprosy patients and inaugurated a mass treatment campaign for leprosy patients throughout Uganda under the Uganda Government. Did extensive surveys in Uganda and Kenya on leprosy and did preliminary work for the investigation into the possible value of BCG vaccination in the prevention of leprosy. Was the principal author of the First and Second Reports on the BCG vaccination investigation. In 1951 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and in 1957 became a member of the WHO Expert Committee on Leprosy. In 1967 he received the honor of Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George for his outstanding work in Uganda. Member of the International Leprosy Association and author of over 60 publications on leprosy.



✓ **Orestes Diniz, W.D.** (Brasil 1902-1966). Was the first director of the leprosarium Santa Izabel Colony in 1931. Became Chief of Leprosy Service in 1956 and general director of the National Public Health Department in 1960. Professor of leprology at the School of Medicine, State of Minas Gerais. Worked for many years in the public health services of the State of Minas Gerais and the Federal Government and contributed his experience in the scientific and social aspects of leprosy to further the development of their national and international institutions. Was a member of the International Leprosy Association and published over 150 scientific papers on leprosy. Various honors received were, the Commander of the Military and Hospital Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, Order of Medical Merit of Brazil and Order of Inconfidência of Minas Gerais.



✓ **José María Manuel Fernández, M.D.** (Argentina 1902-1965). Very active and eminent physician in leprosy research. Described the early (Fernandez) reaction to lepromin. President of the International Leprosy Association 1963 to 1965 and for 25 years occupied chair of dermatology at the Medical School of University of Rosario, Argentina. In 1961 became honorary president of the Argentine Society of Leprology. Interested in many aspects of leprology and in 1939 began using BCG vaccine to convert the Mitsuda reaction to positivity. His work raised hope that such a vaccine might prevent leprosy. Was associate editor of the *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEPROSY* and contributing editor of several scientific journals. Maintained close relations with WHO as a consultant to the Expert Committee on Leprosy and received assistance from WHO for research on the standardization of lepromin and transmission of *M. leprae* to laboratory animals.



✓ **Franz Hemerijckx, M.D.** (Belgium 1902-1969). Eminent Belgian physician engaged in the fight against leprosy for more than 40 years in Africa and India. Received the Damien-Dutton Award in 1968. Helped establish the Dikungu leprosarium in the Belgian Congo in 1933 and in 1955 established a leprosy center in India at the request of Belgium's King Leopold III. He made extensive surveys in Thailand, Afghanistan and Korea in order to help them upgrade their leprosy facilities.



✓ **James Ross Innes, M.D., D.T.M.** (Australia 1903-1968). Medical secretary of LEPRO, 1957-1966. Became a member of the International Leprosy Association in 1931 and its honorary secretary-treasurer in 1957-1965. Elected a life Fellow of Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in 1934 and honorary member of Indian Association of Leprologists. For ten years served in East Africa as leprologist under the East African High Commission where he advised on leprosy campaigns and published numerous articles on his epidemiologic and therapeutic research work. In Africa he assisted in the setting up of the Leprosy Research Center at Alupe in Kenya later to be named after Dr. Lowe with funds from BELRA. In 1957 appointed medical secretary of BELRA (now known as LEPRO) and became editor of *LEPROSY REVIEW*. Guided medical policies of LEPRO and was responsible for the implementation of the Medical Committee's proposals for the Leprosy Control and Eradication Project in Malawi.



✓ **Charles McConaghy Ross, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., C.P.H., D.T.M.** (Ireland 1903-1964). Made numerous scientific contributions in trials of certain new drugs and directed his whole career to leprosy investigation and relief of the countless patients in Africa. Did outstanding work in developing several leprosaria in Nigeria and made numerous leprosy surveys in Gambia, Sierra Leone and Bornu in Northern Nigeria. His work there was outstanding and he succeeded in training paramedical workers and setting up a dispensary and leprosarium control scheme for over 200,000 patients. Served as senior specialist in leprosy for the Ministry of Health, Kaduna, Northern Nigeria and was director of East African Leprosy Research Center at Alupe, Kenya. Also went to Ceylon under WHO as an advisor in leprosy programs there.



✓ **U Tha Saing, M.D.** (Burma 1903-1972). Prominent physician in Burma whose investigations into the leprosy problem in Burma revealed the true nature of the problem which was found to be many times greater than what the Burmese government had thought. Founded the leprosy campaign in Burma and in 1947 was appointed as chief leprosy officer in Burma. In 1953 promoted to the post of director of Leprosy Control Project and after serving for more than 40 years in the Burma medical and health services he retired in 1966. He wrote a book in Burmese, *Leprosy in Burma*, for which he became the winner of their second National Literature Prize. In 1967 he served as WHO consultant on leprosy in India.



✓ **Margaret Fitzherbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., O.B.E., M.R.O.G.** (England 1906-1971). Prominent physician in Ethiopia as a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology who in later years became well-known in leprosy work in Addis Ababa and surrounding areas. Worked mainly in the Princess Zenebeworq Leprosy Hospital in Addis Ababa and became very proficient and skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. She was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in 1966 and in 1969 was appointed as an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. From Emperor Haile Selassie I she received the Order of Menelik II.



✓ **Edgar Bernard Johnwick, B.S., M.D., M.P.H.** (U.S.A. 1907-1965). Medical officer in charge of the Public Health Service Hospital at Carville from 1956-1965. Under his leadership the hospital developed into a very active research center of training and research in the field of leprosy on a national scale. He developed annual training courses in cooperation with American Leprosy Missions and promoted the concept of rehabilitation in the treatment of leprosy patients.



✓ **Cora Tuney Burgess** (U.S.A. 1911-1962). Wife of Perry Burgess and appointed as executive secretary of LWM in 1957. For 25 years she actively engaged in the antileprosy campaign and prepared appeals for funds to support the Memorial's educational and scientific work and used her skills in photography to obtain material in many parts of the world for this purpose. At the Havana Congress she received a commendation on her exhibit of clinical photography.



✓ **Norberto Olmos Castro, M.D.** (Argentina 1912-1962). Figure of outstanding merit, who in the course of many years of work and investigation made important scientific contributions through his experiences and articles. Collaborated with Dr. Fernandez in investigations which resulted in the preparation of the bacillary lepromin known in scientific circles as the "Fernandez-Olmos Castro bacillary lepromin." Later his investigations resulted in the discovery of the reaction known as the "Olmos Castro phenomenon." At one time served as president of the Argentine Society of Leprology and organized in Tucumán province the Lucha Antileprosa and became its first director and administrator.



✓ **Carlos Sisirucá Quintero, M.D.** (Venezuela 1922-1965). Organized epidemiological and control programs in leprosy in Venezuela. Became the first associate of the Division of Public Health in Dermatology from 1949-1965 and was a consultant to PAHO (Pan-American Health Organization) in 1960. Published various papers on epidemiological and control aspects in Venezuela and South America.



✓ **Eunice Weaver** (Brasil 1902-1969). Moving force in rehabilitation of patients crippled by leprosy and in the care and prevention of leprosy development in children of parents who were sent to leprosaria. Very active in the education of society with respect to the true facts about leprosy. Founded 25 preventoria in Brazil for children of leprosy patients, these homes are now called "Educandarios." Was president for 30 years of the Federation of Societies for Assistance to Lepers and for Control of Leprosy (formed in 1932). Received the Damien-Dutton Award in 1963 at the Rio Congress and also received the Paraguay Order of Merit. In 1972, after her death, a stamp was issued by the Brazilian Post Office in her honor.



✓ **D  m  trius Zambaco-Pacha, M.D.** (France-1914). Prominent leprologist and dermatologist of his time. Made contributions to heredity in leprosy and possible relations between syringomyelia and leprosy. Member of the National Academy of Medicine in Paris, Academy of Sciences of France and senior chief of the Medical Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Author of several books on leprosy and published many articles about this disease.