

## LEPROSY NEWS

*Information concerning institutions, organizations and individuals connected with leprosy work, scientific or other meetings, legislative enactments, and other matters of interest.*

### REPORTS OF MEETINGS

#### PAN PACIFIC SURGICAL ASSOCIATION

A Second Congress of the Pan Pacific Surgical Association is to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, August 6-14, 1936, and an invitation is extended to the surgeons of all the countries bordering on the Pacific to attend this important conclave of outstanding men gathered together from the United States, Canada, Central and South America, Australia, New Zealand, the Orient, Java, the Philippines, and other islands of the Pacific.

The Congress will be divided into fourteen major sections for discussion and study, viz:

General Surgery	Anesthesia
Surgical Research	Gynecology and Obstetrics
Neuro-Surgery	Rontgenology
Plastic Surgery	Neurological Surgery
Traumatic Surgery	Otolaryngology
Orthopedic Surgery	Ophthalmology
Proctology	Malignancy

For information write Dr. Forrest J. Pinkerton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pan Pacific Surgical Association, Young Building, Honolulu, T.H., who is in charge of arrangements for delegates from the Pacific countries, or to avoid the time lost in corresponding at such a distance, communicate with one of the following chairmen in your own or nearby country:

Sir James Barrett 103-105 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia	Dr. Makoto Saito Higashiku, Chikaramachi 228 Nagoya, Japan
Dr. Hardie-Neil 64 Symonds St., Auckland, New Zealand	Dr. Y. S. Lee Severance Hospital Seoul, Korea
Dr. J. H. Liu Executive Yuan, Nanking, China	

## JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR LEPROSY

As has been noted in the *JOURNAL*, the Japanese Association for Leprosy held its sixth annual meeting at Tokyo, on November 4th and 5th, 1933; and its seventh at Okayama, on November 15th and 16th, 1934. The transactions of these meetings have now been published in a volume of more than 350 pages, in which are listed 206 titles. These transactions are entirely in the Japanese language and therefore the papers, most of them evidently in abstract form, are not available for review, though some have appeared elsewhere in European languages. The scope of investigations on leprosy that are being carried on in Japan, as well as the large number of men concerned with the work, are indicated by the following list of titles, most of which are abbreviated or transliterated here for considerations of space.

## SIXTH MEETING

- MITSUDA, K. Geographical distribution of leprosy in Japan.  
UCHIDA, M. AND KOTSUKA, T. Vitamin B in chaulmoogra oil.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Effective components of chaulmoogra oil.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Sugar content of the skin of lepers.  
HASHIMOTO, T. Degeneration of nerve fibres in leprous exanthema.  
YASUDA, C. Banti's disease in a leper, case.  
MONEUCHI, T. Suprarenal gland in leprosy, pathology.  
MONEUCHI, T. Ovary in leprosy.  
MONEUCHI, T. Weight of brains of lepers.  
MORIWAKI, S. Pathology of the ulnar nerve.  
FUJITA, K. Bacilli in the cervical spinal ganglia.  
MORIYA, M. Heart leprosy.  
MORIYA, M. Leprous change in the prostate.  
NAKAMURA, S. Lung pleura of lepers.  
TAKAHASI, T. Ulcers of the large intestine.  
HAYASHI, Y. Leprous changes in the ulna and tibia.  
SHIONUMA, E. Leproma of the iris.  
ONISHI, F. Blood picture in acute progressive leprosy.  
ABE, H. Blood picture of lepers.  
HARADA, K. A culture medium for leprosy bacilli.  
HARADA, K. Biological nature of human leprosy bacilli.  
HARADA, K. Differentiation, human leprosy and tubercle bacilli.  
HARADA, K. Proliferation of leprosy bacilli, mode.  
HIROSE, T. Virulence of various acid-fast bacilli for rats.  
HIROSE, T. Do, for cold-blooded animals.  
ASAUMI, S. Culture and inoculation of acid-fast bacilli from blood.  
ASAUMI, S. Immunological tests with acid-fast bacilli from blood.  
OTAWARA, T. AND ICHIHARA, T. Rat leprosy bacilli in monkey.  
OTAWARA, T. AND ICHIHARA, T. Human leprosy bacilli in monkey.

- NOJIMA, T. Inoculation test with cultivated leprosy bacilli.
- IMAKITA, C. AND NISHIYAMA, K. Meinicke 2nd clearing reaction.
- SAKAKIBARA, I. Precipitation reaction of leprosy blood sera.
- OTA, M. AND ISHIBASHI, T. Further on seroreactions in leprosy.
- TANAKA, K. Complement fixation reaction in leprosy.
- MAJIMA, S. Pirquet and Mitsuda tests in Formosan lepers.
- NOJIMA, T. My diagnostic method, with boiled blood.
- TAJIRI, T. Mitsuda test, in uninfected children.
- HAYASHI, Y. Phagocytosis of acid-fast bacilli in leprosy blood.
- KAWAMURA, M. AND UCHIDA, M. Chaulmoogra and other oils in rat leprosy.
- UCHIDA, M. Influence of vitamin upon the lesions of rat leprosy.
- UCHIDA, M. Influence of avitaminosis and ultraviolet ray, rat leprosy.
- UCHIDA, M. Conjunctival inoculation of rats.
- SAKAKIBARA, I. Lipoid in organs, leprosy rats.
- SATO, M. AND SATO, Y. Rat leprosy, histology and inoculations.
- TOCHIHARA, Y. Pyorrhoea of lepers.
- ITAKURA, S. AND MAJIMA, S. Dental arch form, etc., of lepers.
- TOCHIHARA, Y. Teeth of children of lepers.
- OGASAWARA, N. Leprosy and vagotonic habitus.
- OGASAWARA, N. Hair growth in lepers.
- SAKURANE, Y. AND MINAMI, H. Rare clinical type of leprosy.
- YASUDA, K. Eyesight of lepers and the influence of trachoma.
- SHIONUMA, E. Leprosy keratitis, an abnormal form.
- ONISHI, F. Leproma of iris.
- YASUDA, K. Eye diseases of lepers, statistical.
- TAKAHASHI, T. Eye diseases in 500 cases of leprosy.
- KAMIKAWA, Y. Special features on Formosan lepers.
- TAJIRI, T. Nasal polypi of lepers.
- OGAWA, M. Pregnancy and leprosy.
- TACHIKAWA, N. Poliomyelitis anterior tarda misdiagnosed leprosy.
- MORIYA, M. Surgical experiences in leprosy.
- SAKAKIBARA, I. Operations in the Kyushu Leprosarium.
- NAKAMURA, S. Gustation of lepers.
- IGARASHI, M. Nodular erythema caused by vaccination.
- SAITO, H. Blood coagulation time in leprosy.
- HASEGAWA, K. Blood pressure of lepers.
- SAKURAI, H. Leprosy spots, statistical.
- HAYATA, A. Treatment with slightly salted diet.
- TAJIRI, T., ET ALS. Dietetic treatment for nodular erythema.
- OTA, M. AND SATO, S. Treatment, intravenous, chaulmoogra preparation.
- OGAWA, N. Chaulmoogra with *Ol. pruni armeniaca*. Triphal.
- TAKASHIMA, S. AND TAKEDA, M. Chaulmoogra ethyl esters, effects.
- NISHIHARA, T. Local injection, Culion chaulmoogra preparations.
- TAKASE, K. AND TANAKA, E. Sulphur treatment.
- NAKAJO, S., ET ALS. Treatment with new preparation, "T.R."
- SAKURAI, H. New Bayer preparation, effects.
- TANIMURA, CH., ET ALS. Bayer 4828a, chaulmoogra prep., effects.

- SATANI, Y., ET ALS. Sodium aurothiophenol-m-carbonate, effects.  
 TACHIKAWA, N. Anisoprotein treatment of nodular erythema.  
 HASHIMOTO, T., ET ALS. Examinations in the "leprous village."  
 SHINOZAKI, M. Antileprosy institutions in Hawaii.  
 TAKANO, R. Antileprosy institutions in Japan.

## SEVENTH MEETING

- SAKURAI, H. Early symptoms and progress of leprosy, statistical.  
 HASEGAWA, K. Recklinghausen's disease misdiagnosed leprosy.  
 OGASAWARA, N. Hair growth in lepers.  
 KAMIKAWA, Y. Types of disease among Formosan lepers.  
 MAJIMA, S. Addison's disease with leprosy, case.  
 YASUDA, CH. Obstruction of sigmoid flexure in leper, case.  
 MORIYA, M. Wounds of sufferers in the Sotoshima disaster.  
 TAJIRI, I. Leprous changes in the nasal and accessory cavities.  
 TAJIRI, I. Leprous changes in the oral cavity and larynx.  
 MAJIMA, S. AND ITAKURA, S. Abnormalities, teeth, Formosan lepers.  
 ITAKURA, S. Dental caries in Formosan lepers.  
 YASUDA, K. Special leproma in iris, case.  
 UCHIDA, M. Relation, leprous eye bulb and adnexia, histology.  
 UCHIDA, M. Nodular erythema in the upper sclerotic, case.  
 UCHIDA, M., ET ALS. Panophthalmitis combined with leprosy.  
 SHIONUMA, E. Corneal nerve in leprosy, histology.  
 SHIONUMA, E. Classification of leprous keratitis, etc.  
 KAGOSHIMA, S., ET ALS. Corneal nerve in leprosy.  
 KAMIKAWA, Y. Night blindness in Formosan lepers.  
 YASUDA, CH. Leprous erysipeloid change, histology.  
 HAYASHI, Y. Tissue of nodular erythema.  
 MITSUDA, K. Radiate body in Langhans' giant cell.  
 MITSUDA, K. Leprous change in the abdominal skin.  
 SATO, S. Leprous nerve, histology.  
 TAKAHASHI, T. Leprous change in the lacrimal gland.  
 MUNEUCHI, T. Leprous change in the hypophysis cerebri.  
 MUNEUCHI, T. Leprous change in the thyroid.  
 MUNEUCHI, T. Leprous change in the pancreas.  
 MUNEUCHI, T. Leprous change in the testis.  
 MORIYA, M. Tuberculous pericarditis in the leprous corpse.  
 MORIYA, M. Leprous change in the gall-bladder.  
 MORIYA, M. Heart leprosy.  
 SANATI, Y., ET ALS. Leprous change in the male genitalia.  
 OGASAWARA, M. Gold organosol, treatment.  
 MUNEUCHI, T. AND TAKASHASHI, T. Gold organosol, treatment.  
 YAJIMA, R. Gold organosol, treatment.  
 NAKAJO, S. Gold organosol, treatment.  
 YASUDA, K. Sodium aurothiophenol-m-carbonate, effect on eye diseases.  
 UCHIDA, M. Gold preparation, effect on eye diseases.  
 UCHIDA, M. Gold organosol, effect on rat leprosy.

- UCHIDA, M. Sodium aurothiophenol-m-carbonate on neuralgia.  
SATO, M. Coloidal gold solution for local injection.  
HASHIMOTO, T., ET ALS. Organic sulphur, treatment.  
SHINGU, R. Sulphur treatment.  
SHIONUMA, E. Sulphur treatment of leprosy eye diseases.  
YAJIMA, R. Sulphur hot-spring bath, therapeutic effects.  
YAJIMA, R. Balneotherapy of leprosy ulcer.  
TAKEDA, M. Chaulmoogra oil with iodine or ethyl, effect.  
ONISHI, F. Local injection of chaulmoogra oil and ethyl esters.  
KAMIKAWA, Y. AND ICHAKAWA, SH. Hoechst 4828a, treatment.  
HAYATA, A. Treatment with slightly salted diet.  
SHIONUMA, E. AND NISHIHARA, T. Treatment with mokusol.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Magbron, effect on leprosy neuralgia.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Skin transplantation in leprosy.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Vasectomy.  
IGARASHI, M. Leprosy ulcers and artificial sunlight.  
UCHIYAMA, R. Surgical treatment of leprosy neuralgia.  
UCHIYAMA, R. Femoral sympathectomy and leg ulcers.  
MINAMI, S. AND HAYATA, S. Serochemical (M. H. H.) reaction.  
HIRANO, E. Paradoxical phenomenon in leprosy sera.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Precipitation reaction of leprosy sera.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Costa's reaction and erythro-sedimentation.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Glutathione content of leprosy blood.  
TAKASHIMA, S. Reduced glutathione in leprosy blood.  
OMICHI, M. Meinicke's 2nd clearing reaction.  
NEGISHI, H. AND MAEDA, T. Antitryptic action of leprosy sera.  
OGASAWARA, N., ET ALS. Blood sugar, coagulation, blood picture.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Blood sugar in leprosy.  
SAKAKIBARA, I. Sugar in leprosy skin.  
HASEGAWA, K. AND SAITO, H. Resistance of erythrocytes in leprosy.  
TAKASU, K. Polyfixation of leprosy sera.  
TAKAHASHI, T. Diagnosis of leprosy by boiled blood.  
KOTSUKA, T. Freezing point of leprosy urine.  
KOTSUKA, T. Ferment-like substance in boiled leprosy blood.  
KAWASOME, Y. Ferment-like substance in boiled blood.  
NOJIMA, T. AND NAKAMURA, S. Diagnostic method, specific protein.  
ABE, H. Blood picture, in foot perforation.  
HASEGAWA, K. Adrenalin content of the suprarenal in leprosy.  
SHIONUMA, E. Reticulo-endothelial system in leprosy.  
HAYASHI, Y. Phagocytosis, various acid-fast, in leprosy blood.  
NISHIYAMA, K. Complement fixation by Ota's bacilli.  
AOKI, Y. Classification of acid-fast bacilli.  
MORIWAKI, S. Proliferation of bacilli, influence of chaulmoogra.  
NAKAMURA, S. Proliferation of bacilli, influence of light.  
OTAWARA, T., ET ALS. Rat bacilli, resistance to acid, alkali.  
OTAWARA, T., ET ALS. Rat bacilli, action of disinfectants.  
TERADA, M., ET ALS. Human and rat bacilli, and others, studies.

- TERADA, M. AND NOZAKI, M. The acid-fast fustin in chicken embryo.  
 HASIMOTO, T. AND HONDA, Y. Acid-fast bacilli in water.  
 OTAWARA, T. AND ICHIHARA, T. Leprosy bacilli, animals experiments.  
 OTAWARA, T. AND ICHIHARA, T. Leprosy bacilli, inoculation in monkey.  
 OTAWARA, T. AND ICHIHARA, T. Rat bacilli, inoculation in monkey.  
 TAKAKI, I., ET ALS. Animal experiments on leprosy.  
 NOJIMA, T. Animal transfer of leprosy.  
 SAKURAI, H. Migration of leprosy bacilli into skin.  
 TANIMUA, CH. AND KINOSHITA, J. Rat bacilli in testis, effect.  
 SHINGU, R. Experimental rat leprosy, histology.  
 OTAWARA, T. AND ICHIHARA, T. Bacteriemia in rat leprosy.  
 SATO, M. AND SATO, Y. Chemotherapy, rat leprosy.  
 UCHIDA, M. Rat bacillus, intraperitoneal, effects on eye.  
 UCHIDA, M. Vitamin D in rat leprosy.  
 UCHIDA, M. Vitamin A deficiency and rat leprosy.  
 ASAUMI, S. AND NISHIMURA, S. Rat leprosy in Osaka and Kobe.  
 SUZUKI, R. AND HIRANO, E. Skin test with various acid-fasts.  
 OGASAWARA, N. AND SATO, S. Mitsuda test.  
 SHIONUMA, E. AND UCHIDA, H. Mitsuda test.  
 OTA, M. Actual substance in Mitsuda-Hayashi test.  
 HAYASHI, F. Experiment on the Mitsuda test.  
 NOJIMA, T., ET ALS. Immunolog. prophylaxis. Treatment, boiled blood.  
 FUJITA, K. Incubation period of leprosy.  
 NAKAJO, S. AND SUZUKI, R. Infection, husband and wife, case.  
 ONISHI, F. Retro-infection in leprosy.  
 OGAWA, M. Observations, 1000 cases, Aisei-en leprosarium.  
 LAI, S. Course of infection among Formosan lepers.  
 SUEZAMA, M. Demand for accommodation for wandering lepers.  
 MUNEUCHI, T. AND KAWASHOME, Y. Lepers in Kagawa prefecture.  
 HAYATA, A. Leprosy in Fukuoka prefecture.  
 ASUMI, S., ET ALS. Epidemiological, Hyogo prefecture.  
 GOTO, S. AND YAMAMOTO, H. Lepers in Okayama prefecture.  
 NAKAJO, S. Investigation of leprosy districts.  
 WATANABE, H. Experience of transportation of lepers.  
 KAWASOME, Y. Opinion on home remedy for leprosy.  
 HIROSE, T. "Haremen" mask, leprosy-like, in ancient court dance.  
 SUZUKI, G. Medical journal of the Kihai hospital.  
 HAYASHI, F. Impressions of a world leprosy tour.

### A STIR IN AUSTRALIA

During 1934 an unusual degree of public interest was taken in the leprosy problem, especially in Western Australia. This is evidenced by numerous articles in the public prints ranging from sensation-stirring feature stories to calm official statements.

The ball seems to have been set rolling early in the year by a story in the *Melbourne Herald* entitled "The Silent Menace of the

North," which drew a "blood-curdling" picture of leprosy among the aboriginals in that part of the country, from the Broome-Derby region in the northern part of West Australia through Queensland. This article, which apparently received considerable attention, was spoken of by one medical commentator as showing Old Testament psychology, and a pharmaceutical periodical is said to have "scolded the nation" for its primitive attitude. The principal statement of fact in it is that in West Australia there were 10 cases at Broome, 11 at Beagle Bay, and 27 at Derby, awaiting transfer to the new Channel Island leprosarium built by the Commonwealth government outside Darwin, in the Northern Territory, and in which there were already nearly 100 patients.

A month or so later the same newspaper gave considerable space to a statement by the chairman of the Health Commission of Victoria, which though on the whole conservatively phrased indicated that the disease is on the increase in certain regions. There were 50 or 60 cases in Queensland, about half of them white, 5 or 6 new cases being found each year.

The Federal Director-General of Health admitted that leprosy was on the increase, but added that the number of cases reported each year is relatively small, and that the impression of a rapid increase had been gained from improvements in recording and supervising the cases. There were only 184 known cases in the Commonwealth: 88 in the Northern Territory, 60 in Queensland, 16 in Western Australia, 19 in New South Wales, 1 in Victoria and none in Tasmania and South Australia. Most of them were aborigines or colored persons.

It was in the Broome region that most attention was given the matter. Apparently it became current that there were hundreds of cases there, and the local government came in for considerable criticism for alleged laxity in dealing with the situation. One dispatch (from Perth, June 26) stated that a cursory inspection in the Derby district during the preceding nine months had revealed 70 cases among the aborigines, and that two miles from Derby there was a five-acre compound in which 46 aboriginal patients are confined, well cared for and some responding to treatment. Because of lack of a secure enclosure these people could mix with the aboriginals of the town. It was advised that a leprosarium should be established there because their fear of transfer to Darwin, far away in the North-



ern Territory, led victims to hide out. It appears that fear was aroused that the disease would become established among the white population, and to exemplify this possibility there was cited the case of a woman who had served as nursemaid to three children and had been found leprous, and that of another leper who had conducted a bakery.

The manner in which patients were transferred to asylums was another cause of criticisms voiced. Two incidents in this connection were reported during the year, one in West Australia and the other in Queensland.

In the first case twelve aboriginal patients (7 men and 5 women) were put aboard a small sailing schooner—later described as unsound, having rotten anchor chains, a rotten foresail, and leaky decks—for transfer from Beagle Bay on the northwest coast to Darwin. Meeting bad weather, they were forced three days later to return to Broome, where they remained for 5 days, reaching Darwin 25 days after the patients were put aboard. During this time they were under conditions of “unspeakable discomfort.” An official investigation was held afterward by the Royal Commissioner on Aborigines at Broome.

In the other case a constable on Thursday Island, off Cape York, Queensland, the most northerly point of Australia, was ordered to transfer six aborigines lepers (5 males and 1 female) in a motor launch from the Mapoon mission station, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, to Cairns, on the east coast, whence they were to go by rail 1,000 miles to the Peel Island leprosarium at Brisbane. The sea trip, 800 miles, normally would take nine days, but because of bad weather around Cape York it took eighteen, and for a time they were given up as lost. The rail journey was made in a van attached to a goods train.

With regard to the situation in West Australia, the State health department issued a statement that the idea of the prevalence of the disease was much exaggerated. It was stated that only six cases had been found among the white population since the present record system was started 37 years ago, plus two others that had been infected outside of Australia. However, it does not appear that there was any denial of the assertions that the disease is prevalent and increasing among the aborigines in the entire northern part of the country; that the authorities had made only sporadic attempts to deal with the situation; and that their regular duties prevent the medical officers of the Northwest region from making any attempt to deal with cases outside of their immediate stations. Dr. C. E. Book, now chief medical officer of the Northern Territory, had made a special inquiry into the situation some ten years before and recommended that a permanent itinerant medical officer be provided



to deal with leprosy; this has been endorsed by the Federal Health Council.

Dr. Cook stated at Darwin that he believed that the disease could be stamped out in Australia in a few years by enforcing a policy of rigid isolation and regular inspection of leprosy regions, which he added was being done in the Northern Territory. Others held that this measure would interfere with welfare work among the aborigines, tending to inhibit them from coming in to the stations from the wilderness, and urged that, because of the reluctance of these wild people to leave their own country, provisions should be made to care for them nearer home.

With reference to the time that the disease has existed in Australia, Basedow, in a comprehensive article on diseases among the aborigines [*Jour. Trop. Med. and Hyg.*, 35 (1932) 197] says that although reports had been received that it existed among the tribes in the Murray River district in the early days of colonization, the information was not authoritative and in the light of recent investigations is doubtful. It was not until the early nineties of the last century that the disease was officially recognized.