OBITUARY—DR. A. FILIPANEU

Prof. Dr. Scarlat Longhin of the Societatea Stiintelor Medicale din R.P.R., Bucuresti, Str. Progresului, No. 8, has had the kindness and courtesy to send the following obituary notice of a Rumanian leprologist, Dr. Alexander Filipaneu.

Dr. Alexander Filipaneu, director of the Tichilesti State Leprosarium died on 24th December, 1957. Born in 1889 at Cocosca village in the Dorohoi department, he studied in the Faculty of Medicine at Iassy, obtaining the M.D. degree in 1920. He successively occupied the posts of externe, interne, and secondary doctor at St. Spiridon Hospital in Iassy. After obtaining his degree, he occupied the post of assistant at the Neurological Clinic, Iassy, and then that of Dozent at the same clinic, up to 1924. From 1922 to 1923 he studied at the Dermatological Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine in Leipzig, directed by Prof. Richle. From 1924 to 1939 he was a chief dermatologist at the Central Hospital in Chisinau.

In June, 1939, he was appointed chief doctor at the State Leprosarium, Tichilesti. Subsequently, Dr. Alexander Filipaneu dedicated himself, until the end of his life, to the care of the leprosy patients. Far from any medical centre, at 50 km. from the nearest town, he showed a special self-sacrifice in the care of these patients separated from their families, leading the same lonely life. His work in the leprosarium was a shining example of self-abnegation. Even after reaching 60 years of age, he continued on duty, in spite of the fact that he was rather ill.

Dr. Alexander Filipaneu also contributed to many scientific works on leprosy in its clinical, epidemiological and therapeutic aspects.

By the death of Dr. Alexander Filipaneu, Rumanian Dermatology loses a valued specialist, chiefly in leprology.

OBITUARY


Dr. Cyril Wallace was born at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 19th July, 1900, and died at Tanga in Tanganyika on 11th May, 1958. He graduated in 1922 and in 1924 went to the Mission Field at Lebombo in Portuguese East Africa. In July, 1929, he offered his services to Bishop G. A. Chambers, of Central Tanganyika and began work there as the only doctor in the C.M.S. mission field in that area, and, when he was centred on Kilimatinde, he discovered at Makutapora a neglected small leprosarium which had been established by the German colonial authorities. This place was revived and reconstructed by the Mission, and continues to the present time. In 1936 Dr. Wallace was ordained at the Cathedral in Dodoma and in 1937
he went to India to study leprosy at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta. Dr. Wallace spent 16 years in the Mission, mostly in charge of Kilimatinde hospital and Makatapora Leprosarium. In February, 1945, he joined government service, and continued in leprosy work for 13½ years. He took over the Chazi Leprosarium in 1945. It was then in its infancy and he watched over its development. In 1948 he was transferred to the Makete Leprosarium where again he pioneered its development into one of the best institutions in Tanganyika. In both places he was the pioneer of modern therapy in leprosy. He knew the importance also of diet and hygiene and left magnificent citrus orchards in both institutions. In 1952 he was transferred to Muheza in Tanga Province and developed a large scale scheme of outpatient treatment which eventually embraced a large part of the Tanga Province and cared for about 4,000 patients. Dr. H. W. Wheate, who has furnished some of the above details, writes: "It was my privilege to visit this project after the death of Dr. Wallace. In the course of six weeks, I travelled 3,000 miles by Land Rover and saw about 50% of the registered patients. I found that Dr. Wallace was held in high esteem by these patients and that he had succeeded in obtaining a reasonable attendance rate and in extending adequate supervision and care by constant travel in rough conditions. His clinical judgment was unerring." Dr. A. G. Farr, Provincial Medical Officer of the Tanga area, writes: "He made a deep impression on the people of this area, both by his character and his devotion to his work, and his loss is greatly mourned by many people, and particularly by his patients. This also applies to the people and his former patients of Chazi and Makete. Tanganyika has lost one of its beloved physicians who long will be remembered with admiration and affection."

(We also had the privilege of knowing Dr. Wallace and his work in Tanganyika from 1947 to 1953, and record our abiding impression of a calm and faithful service as a leprosy medical officer. His work was crowned by the highly successful outpatient work from Muheza. In all his work he had the comradeship and support of his gallant wife, who survives him. Editor).