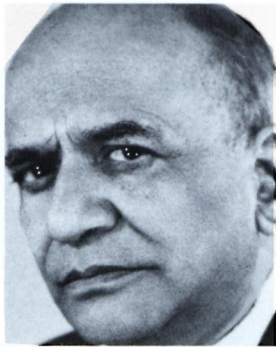


## OBITUARIES

Vasant Ramji Khanolkar, B.Sc., M.D., Hon. F.R.C.P., Hon. L.L.D.,  
Hon. D.M.S., Hon. F.R.C.M., Hon. D.Sc., F.A.S.C., F.A.M.S., F.N.I.  
1895–1978



Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, renowned scientist and an internationally acknowledged authority on cancer died in Bombay on 29 October 1978. He was an eminent pathologist and a well-known figure in cancer research and was the director

of the Indian Cancer Research Center from its inception in 1952 up to 1973. He received the Padma Bhushan award in 1955 for his services in promoting medical research and education in India. He was the vice-chancellor of the University of Bombay from 1960-1963 when the Government appointed him as a national research professor in medicine, a professorship which he held for ten years.

Born on April 13, 1895, Dr. Khanolkar studied medicine at London University and passed his M.D. (pathology) in 1923. Later he was associated with the Grant Medical and Seth G.S. medical colleges as a professor of pathology. He was the founder and first president of the Indian Association of Pathologists.

Dr. Khanolkar was also associated with the Tata Memorial Hospital and was appointed director of laboratories and research at the hospital. He held various appointments during his career and was a governing body member of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Dr. Khanolkar, who was featured in the *IJL Centennial Festschrift, I* as a "Senior Distinguished Contributor" (41:181, 1973), had broad interests in leprosy and was the author of the book, *Perspective in Pathology of Leprosy*. He, along with Rajlakshmi K. Iyengar, developed a method to detect *Mycobacterium leprae* in early nonlepromatous cases as well as healthy contacts. His co-authored article on *in vitro* studies on human leprosy describes their success in culturing mycobacteria isolated from leprosy lesions. The culture was done in spinanal ganglionic cells of human fetus media. The bacillus goes under the name of ICRC bacillus. He served also as a governing body member of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation.

Dr. Khanolkar's death has created a void in the world of pathology. His contribution to leprosy and cancer research will always be remembered.—(Adapted from obituary in NLO Newsletter 7 [1978] 104)

Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D.

1887–1978

In the death of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, India has lost an able administrator, a dedicated social worker, an ardent Gandhian, and a distinguished physician.

Born of poor parents on August 29, 1887 in

the small village of Amrelli in Sourashtra, Dr. Mehta was talented from his early childhood, and earned many scholarships during his merited scholastic career. While in England for further studies in medicine, he came in touch

with many politicians including Mahatma Gandhi whose personal physician he remained until 1947.

In 1924, Dr. Mehta became the chief medical officer of the princely state of Baroda and later took over as the dean of G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital in Bombay and held that post until 1942.

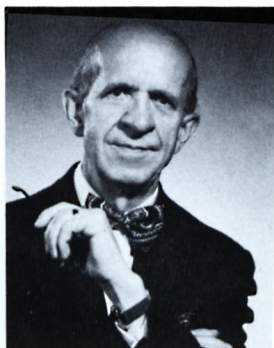
During his lifetime he held many posts of distinction such as Director General of Health Services, dewan of Baroda, and later became minister for public works and minister for finance in the earlier state of Bombay. After the division of the state of Bombay in 1960, he headed the Gujerat State as its chief minister.

He was high commissioner to Britain, and in 1969 received the Dr. B. C. Roy national award. He later became M.P. and retired from public life in 1975.

Dr. Mehta was closely associated with leprosy work in India. He served as vice-chairman of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation from 1952 until he retired from that post in 1970 and was responsible for shaping its program of work. In spite of his many other commitments, Dr. Mehta always had time to spare to assist and give guidance to others relating to the many problems concerning leprosy. — (*Adapted from NLO Newsletter 7 [1978] 103*)

## Pierre E. Théorêt

1909–1979



Monsieur Pierre E. Théorêt, born on December 11, 1909, died quietly in his sleep at his home on February 14, 1979, following his usual schedule of activities on the preceding day.

A man with a kindly heart (he had served in his earlier

life as a priest in the Catholic Church), Monsieur Théorêt was a shrewd judge of character and very astute in business. These characteristics, plus a strong individualistic streak, came into full play as he embarked in 1961 on the venture that was to be his consuming mission until his death. This mission was the raising of funds to alleviate the suffering of those afflicted with leprosy and to support research directed towards the eradication of this disease. Toward this end, he established in 1961, *Le Secours aux Lépreux (Canada) Inc.*, an account of which was previously published in this JOURNAL (43:154-155, 1975).

This organization, becoming the Canadian affiliate of the Follereau Foundations in 1968, also became a member of ELEP (European Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations) the same year. In 1975, ELEP expanded by

adding two new non-European associates and changed its name to ILEP (International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations), a broad international coalition of charitable organizations having deep interests in the problems of leprosy. Mr. Théorêt was elected the first president of this expanded organization (ILEP) for the year 1975-1976; however, his chief interest and work lay with the practical business of raising funds in Canada and distributing them worldwide. In this he was indefatigable and imaginative. He claimed no knowledge of research and had not himself participated in work with leprosy patients, but he was willing to listen. He asked questions and then reached conclusions based on many considerations, as for example, the concept that if the investigator had a reasonable and significant new approach he should have a chance to prove it. Théorêt once totally unexpectedly called the writer by long distance telephone at 4:00 a.m. on a Saturday morning to discuss leprosy research.

Whether he awoke in the night of his passing is not known to the writer, but if he did the writer chooses to believe that some thought of those he served was on his mind. And so he passed into the company of Father Damien, Mr. Follereau and others of great vision concerned with leprosy — passed by the eye of faith as did they and as must we all.

Monsieur Théorêt is survived not only by