

BIOGRAPHY

LOUIS L. WILLIAMS, JR., M.D.
 Medical Director, United State Public Health Service

Louis L. Williams, Jr., was born in Hampton, Virginia, February 21, 1889. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Virginia in 1913, and served a year's internship in the Marine Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Williams was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health Service on May 27, 1914, and was put in charge of the Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama. The following April, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the regular corps and assigned to duty on the United States Coast Guard cutter "Onondaga," serving as medical officer through June 1916. During the following three months, he combatted poliomyelitis in New York City, and then served for three weeks at the Immigration Station at Ellis Island.

He next put in a few months of study at the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington, D. C., the forerunner of the present National Institute of Health at Bethesda, Maryland, and then was detailed to the Marine Hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana to aid in making field investigations of malaria in the Southern States.

During World War I, Dr. Williams engaged in sanitation and malaria control activities in extra-cantonment areas in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The following year he served as malaria control officer for the extra-cantonment area at the Navy Yard and port terminals in Charleston, South Carolina, where he inaugurated a county health department.

From October 1919 to November 1921, he was assigned as liaison officer to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, serving also as epidemiological aide and, for a few months, as District Health Officer in the Connecticut Valley District.

Between November 1921 and March 1927, Dr. Williams' assignment carried him into field investigations of malaria in Virginia, where he inaugurated several county health departments through which to develop rural malaria control methods. While there his studies of anopheline mosquito breeding in extensive areas overgrown with aquatic vegetation led him to secure the cooperation of Medical Officers of the Navy in distributing Paris green from an airplane, a method of control which proved successful in controlling the production of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* in Quantico Bay and lower Chappawamsic swamp.

In March 1927, with the rank of Surgeon in the Service, he was put in charge of the Office of Malaria Investigations, with headquarters at Richmond, Virginia. (In 1930, this office was moved to Washington, D. C.) During the thirteen years he held this post, he directed studies of county-wide malaria control methods and aided the malaria control program in all of the Southern States. In 1939, he set up the health and sanitation division of the



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Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.
 Underhill Clinch & Co., 84 White St., New York, N. Y.
 Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Walker-Turner Co., Plainfield, N. J.
 Warren Axe & Tool, Warren, Pa.

TRAPS, MOSQUITO

HAUSSHER MACHINE WORKS, BAYVILLE, N. J.
 Lincoln Mfg. Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

UNDERWATER WEED CUTTERS

Hockney, C. L., Silver Lake, Wisc.

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Santee-Cooper project for the South Carolina Public Service Authority at Charleston.

Dr. Williams has been active in international malaria problems for a number of years. In 1923, he went to Europe as a member of a special committee of the League of Nations to study the malarious sections of Italy. In 1929, he represented the Public Health Service on the League of Nations interchange to India, where he had opportunities for seeing new and varied phases of the malaria problem. In April 1938, he was sent to San Juan, Puerto Rico, to conduct a survey of the sanitation and medical care problems in the Island.

He was sent as an official delegate of the Public Health Service to the Third Joint International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria, meeting Amsterdam, Netherlands, from September 24 to October 1, 1938. While in Europe, he spent some time on malaria investigations in London, England.

From November 1939 to June 1940, Dr. Williams headed a Commission to assist the Chinese in the investigation of malaria problems, particularly on the Burma-China border. The Chinese Government reported that the Commission's excellent work resulted in marked improvement in the organization and technique of malaria control in the Southwestern provinces of China. On his return to the United States, Dr. Williams reported to the Service on the epidemic diseases existing in China.

In November 1940, Dr. Williams was detailed as liaison officer to the U. S. Army Fourth Corps Area with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. In this capacity, he promoted general health and sanitation measures in extra-military areas. He was appointed to the rank of Medical Director on April 8, 1941.

Relieved from the post of liaison officer in April 1942, he was detailed to establish and administer an Office of Malaria Control in War Areas, with headquarters in Atlanta. This office works with the several State health departments to control production of malaria mosquitoes and reduce potential malaria transmission in extra-cantonment zones of military and essential war industrial areas.

At the request of the Secretary of War, Dr. William was assigned to the Medical Corps of the Army on July 9, 1943 to serve as Chief Malariologist of the North African and Mediterranean theatres of operation. Shortly after his arrival in North Africa, he suffered an attack of coronary disease and was hospitalized. Back in this country, he now is recuperating.

Dr. Williams served on the Committee on Medicine and Public Health of the Section of Tropical Diseases, New York World's Fair in 1939. He is a member of the Malaria Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Sub-committee on Malaria of the Health Section of the League of Nations, and the Malaria Commission of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

He is the author of many papers on malaria control and other phases of public health.