

same kind of mosquitoes, placed in a different "pool" were found to cause sleeping sickness in horses.

Last year, according to public health service records, there were more than 3,000 cases of human sleeping sickness in the United States. About nine per cent of the cases were fatal, the records showed.

The findings, while of great scientific importance, leave some questions unanswered, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine said. The scientists now want to know whether:

(1) Mosquitoes are the only transmitting agents of human encephalo; (2) whether the culex tarsalis mosquito is the only type transmitting the disease; (3) whether mosquitoes must be abundant to cause the disease, and (4) whether mosquitoes harbor the disease between outbreaks.

If these facts are established, a plan for mosquito eradication can be mapped that might control sleeping sickness as effectively as mosquito eradication helped control yellow fever."

Newark Sunday Ledger
November 9, 1941

Hailed On Gains In Malaria War

St. Louis (A.P.) -- "A young Iowa-born scientist received medicine's highest honors today for helping to make the tropics habitable for troops.

The American Society of Tropical Medicine presented to Dr. Lloyd E. Rozeboom of Johns Hopkins

University, the Bailey K. Ashford award of \$1,000. and a bronze medal for tracking down malaria transmission to a variety of mosquito suspected, but never demonstrated, to be a carrier of the disease.

Dr. James Stevens Simmons, army medical corps colonel who presented the award, said Rozeboom's work was comparable to that of the late Maj. Walter Reed, who proved that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes.

Dr. Rozeboom, 33-year-old entomologist, is only ten years out of Iowa State College.

Colonel Simmons said that Doctor Rozeboom's discovery was vitally important in the present defense emergency which may require the dispatch of troops to tropical countries.

The young scientist risked malaria infection from 1934 to 1937 while studying tropical mosquitoes in Panama and Trinidad, one of the new defense base sites. He also demonstrated that two other varieties of the insects are carriers of the disease.

After four months study at Trinidad, he reported that parts of various Central and South American countries were danger spots because one native variety of mosquito -- a wide malaria carrier -- had a particular appetite for human blood.

In Trinidad, he told the Society of tropical Medicine and the Southern Medical Association today, the insect breeds in water caught by the leaves of a tropical plant which grows on trees, whereas most disease-carrying mosquitoes breed in ground pools.

"Cut down the trees and you'll get rid of the mosquitoes," he told the army and local health authorities."

Elizabeth Daily Journal
November 11, 1941

~~Epidemic~~ Malaria in New York

"Every year cases of malaria are reported in New York City. Is it possible that an area so highly sanitized and developed may be laid low by a tropical scourge? This question should occur to all public health workers. Where does the malaria come from, what type is it, how is it transmitted, and what can we do about it so that the health of the non-immune population may not be menaced?

Strangely enough, the malaria we see in New York City comes from Cairo, all the way from Egypt. It seems that drug addicts there found they got a greater kick out of heroin when they took it intravenously or by "shooting the main line" as they call it. Moreover, if a single addict could not afford to buy heroin at the retail price he "chipped in" with five or six others toward the purchase of a wholesale supply. Then they would all gather in a group and take their "shot" using the same syringe. One of them had malaria and passed it along in a syringe to his friends and it's been going that way ever since. Some were sailors who came to America and taught our addicts the habit of "main line shooting". So now we have it in New York and elsewhere. The New York addicts like this system because they can hide a single syringe and use it in a group at one time. They are not so likely to be arrested for "possession."