

support of these studies and Professor John E. Casida for valuable advice.

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OBITUARY

WILLIAM N. SULLIVAN

Bill Sullivan, whose work with Dr. Lyle Goodhue produced the aerosol bomb and thus changed the course of history not only in mosquito control but in world economics, died on 2 March 1979 at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Washington, D.C., of the effects of a brain tumor. He had retired last June from active work at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center in Maryland, but had continued to serve as a consultant in the ongoing program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to rid aircraft of hitch-hiking insects.

The invention of the aerosol method of insecticide dispersal, now in some disputed disfavor, was without doubt a major factor in the successful stemming of the insect vectors of disease in World War II and led to much of the methodology still used in insecticide dispersal to-

day. In addition to honors from the World Health Organization, Dr. Sullivan had won international recognition for his work on chemical and biophysical control of insects and insect biorhythms.

Dr. Sullivan was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts and graduated from what is now the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, a school which was a pioneer in the teaching of Entomology and has remained one of the leading institutions in this subject. His doctorate was from the University of Tokyo.

Bill was a quiet and unassuming man but a friendly and warm associate and a good companion remembered with affection by those of us who worked with him in Beltsville or knew him in the Army during the War years and the early post-War years of the Occupation.

—AUSTIN W. MORRILL, JR.