

Dr. Bradley married Nancy McMurry on December 30, 1922. They had two sons: G. H. Bradley, Jr. of Albuquerque, New Mexico and John B. Bradley of Natchitoches, Louisiana, nine grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Mrs. Bradley will live with her son, John B. Bradley, P. O. Box 771, Natchitoches, LA. 71458.

Dr. Bradley belonged to many organizations, including the American Mosquito Control Association (Honorary Member, 1964), National Malaria Society (President, 1944), Entomological Society of America, and American Legion. He was an excellent administrator, and one of the finest gentlemen and strongest supporters of professional entomology we have ever known.

Harry D. Pratt  
John H. Hughes  
Donald R. Johnson  
U. S. Public Health Service  
(retired)  
Atlanta, GA.

#### SIGNIFICANT PUBLICATIONS

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#### OBITUARY

##### Paul Farr Russell\* 1894-1983

Dr. Paul Farr Russell, one of the world's leading malariologists, died in Richmond, Virginia, in his 89th year.

The son of a Baptist minister, Paul Russell was born in Boston, Mass. in 1894 [August 12] and received his medical degree at Cornell University Medical School. Encouraged by his devout parents, the young doctor decided that he would employ his professional knowledge to help the sick people in distant parts of the world. After completing two years of internship at the Bellevue Hospital in New York, Paul joined the Rockefeller Foundation in 1923 as staff member of the International Health Division. His first field assignment was to Singapore and to Malaya, to carry out the Foundation's rural sanitation programme, linked with the attempted eradication of hookworm. He was then transferred to the Philippines to study and control malaria, a serious local problem. From then on Russell committed himself wholeheartedly to research and fight against this disease. In 1935, having spent 5 years in the Philippines, where he carried out a remarkable study of rural malaria, Russell went to India, to set up at the King's Institute in Madras a malaria

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Paul F. Russell, 1959  
(Courtesy of the Rockefeller Archive Center, North Tarrytown, NY)

research station of the Rockefeller Foundation. An important method of malaria control by pyrethrum spraying was developed there by Russell and his Indian colleagues. When World War II broke out Russell joined the U.S. Army Medical Corps and, after having spent a brief period of duty in Panama and Puerto Rico, was transferred, in 1942 at General MacArthur's request to his headquarters in Australia. Colonel Russell played an important role in planning and supervising control operations in the South Pacific theatre of war, where malaria admission rates in the American forces averaged in 1942 some 670 per 1,000. Without the principles developed by Russell the victory in the Pacific would have been much more difficult and more costly in human lives. Within a year the situation improved dramatically and in 1943 Russell was transferred to North Africa as Chief Malariologist Allied Forces HQ. and a year later became Chief Malariologist, Allied Control Commission of the Italian-Mediterranean Area. For this work Russell was awarded by the President of the U.S.A. the Legion of Merit. After the war Russell became one of the leaders of the international effort for research and control of malaria and was one of the members of the first Expert Committee on Malaria set up in 1946 by the Interim Commission, which prepared the constitution of the World Health Organization. Soon he was the moving spirit of the World Health Organization's plans for global eradication of malaria. It was under Russell's guidance that the WHO Expert Committee prepared in 1956 in Athens, a report that became a bible of malaria eradication for the next decade. In 1953, Russell gave a remarkable series of Heath-Clark lectures at the University of London; this was later published under the title *Man's Mastery of Malaria*, an erudite and evocative history of malariology. In 1949 the American Society of Tropical Medicine awarded him the Walter Reed Medal and in 1957 he received from the World Health Assembly the prestigious Darling Medal and Prize. His *Practical Malariology* first published in 1946, saw a second edition in 1963 and remains the most complete guide of malaria control. During the next 15 years Russell continued writing, travelling, corresponding and par-

ticipating in the work of the U.S.A. National Research Council and the World Health Organization, but the lack of complete success of the malaria eradication programme and the recent reverses of malaria control in many parts of the world were to him a source of deep personal disappointment.

After his retirement from the Rockefeller Foundation he became visiting professor at the Harvard School of Public Health. The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene awarded him in 1979 the Le Prince Medal for his services to malaria control. He received the Mary Kingsley Medal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and was Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and of many other societies.

A few years ago he moved from his old home in Maine to the warmer climate of Virginia. His robust health began to deteriorate after a brief but painful illness which affected his eyesight, but he was still keeping up his interest in malaria research, through correspondence with his friends and former students.

He died peacefully on 2nd November, 1983, at St. Luke's Hospital in Richmond, Virginia. Besides his good looks and a segnieurial bearing, Paul Russell had an unforgettable personality. His erudition was prodigious and extended to all aspects of public health and to history of medical sciences. A man of outstanding scientific probity, lively intelligence, remarkable capacity for work and high moral principles, he was kind and helpful to all who worked with him, but could be firm and yet invariably courteous. His friendship once given was enduring and generous. Like Ronald Ross at the beginning of this century, Paul Russell felt that science is worth pursuing only if it will be in the service of man. In practical terms it meant to him, developing methods of malaria control that could be of direct value to rural populations of the Third World.

His death closes one of the visionary and heroic chapters in the history of tropical medicine and public health. His innumerable friends all over the world will remember him with respect and great affection. They share their sorrow with Mrs. Phyllis Russell and with his sons, Christopher and Theodore, both in the foreign service of the U.S.A.

Leonard J. Bruce-Chwatt  
Wellcome Museum of Medical Science  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BP, England