

## NEWS AND NOTES

THE HIGHEST INDEX OF *Aedes* MOSQUITO BREEDING EVER RECORDED IN HONOLULU was noted in December. A dengue breeding index of 8.3 per cent was reported from inspections totaling approximately 12,000. This is three times the normal monthly index. Bottles, tin cans, jars, and automobile tires were the worst offenders, according to Dr. David Bonnet, acting chief of the Mosquito Control Division.—The Hawaii Health Messenger, February, 1947, 6(8):1. H. H. S.

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEINGS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN NAZI GERMANY. The present trials of many German doctors and medical administrators before military Tribunal I of the United States of America at Nuremberg has drawn public attention to the vast number of human experiments, which were carried out on prisoners in concentration camps. At Dachau early in 1946, Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, the eminent malariologist, was hanged for his part in experiments in which some 1,200 prisoners were infected with malaria.

He had a greater claim than most of the experimenters to the title of scientist. He went to Dachau on the invitation of Himmler to carry out experiments in malaria, on which subject he was a well-known authority (he had been a member of the League of Nations Malaria Commission). He was over 70 when these experiments were carried out. Believing that the experiments would provide an unequalled opportunity for the advancement of malariology he used a wide strain of benign tertian malaria which would be unlikely to prove fatal in healthy individuals, and he himself appears always to have administered drugs carefully and scientifically. He is said usually to have obtained the consent of the prisoners before he infected them, but at Dachau this could not amount to very much. He was accused at a trial held by the U. S. authorities of having caused many deaths. The Court took the view that "although Dr. Schilling's motive may have been sincere and purely a scientific one, his activities exemplified the Nazi schema which existed at Dachau. The part he played in that schema is clear."—K. MELLANBY, British Medical Journal No. 4490:148, 1947.

CENTERS OF MALARIA RESEARCH. According to the editor of the Journal of the National Malaria Society the Committee on Medical Research are making a survey of malaria research being carried on in this country and abroad. The September and December numbers (1946) of The Journal have given brief information on some of these centers of research. Others will be given as they become available. The following localities have been given:

1. Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.
2. Naval Medical Research Center, Bethesda, Maryland.
3. University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
4. School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, India.
5. New York University, Goldwater Memorial Hospital, Welfare Island, New York.
6. School of Medicine, University of Texas, Galveston, Texas.
7. Tennessee Valley Authority, Wilson Dam, Alabama.
8. The Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, New York City, N. Y.
9. Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, N. Y.
10. Central Research Institute, Kasauli, India.
11. American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, Connecticut.
12. Station for Malaria Research (Florida State Health Department), Rockefeller Foundation, Tallahassee, Florida.
13. University of North Carolina, School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

H. H. S.

THE HOWARD-KRAUSS SOCIETY OF SOUTH SIDE HIGH SCHOOL, MEMPHIS, TENN. ("Educate to Eradicate Malaria"), has contributed the following:

February 25, 1947

Dear Mr. Mulhern:

Enclosed you will find a check to renew our subscription for the MOSQUITO NEWS. This magazine is a vital part of our mosquito control library and we look forward to each quarterly issue.

This year, Mr. J. A. LaPrince has visited our school a number of times. He always encourages Howard-Krauss members. To mark our tenth year we now have an official pin which means much to us, as it symbolizes the work of our Howard-Krauss educational program.

In November, 1946, we gave the 19th performance of "The Quarreling of the Quad," our latest mosquito control play. We are quite proud of this play and we only wish there were a magic carpet to sweep us away to New Jersey to give it for you.

We wish you and all our friends who will meet in April at the thirty-fourth annual meeting—good luck and a great meeting.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Ruth Katrovitz  
Corresponding Secretary  
Senior Howard-Krauss Society

April 11, 1947

Dear Mr. Mulhern:

We received your letter of March 11 and appreciate the interest you have shown in us. It is always a pleasure to hear from you.

In answer to your request, we are sending you a brief summary of our play, "Quarreling With the Quad," along with an account of the various times the cast has presented the play.

We are also sending a cut which appeared in the "Commercial Appeal" last December, which we thought might be of some use to you. We would, however, like to have the cut back at your convenience.

We thank you again for your interest in our society.

Very sincerely yours,  
Howard-Krauss Society  
Barbara Ball  
Corresponding Secretary

*Quarreling With the Quad*

(Eighteen Performances Given in a Year)

"Quarreling With the Quad," a one-act play by Charles Edwards, won first prize in the

Howard-Krauss Society's 1946 Malaria-Control Play-Writing Contest. Two casts of Howard-Krauss members have given eighteen performances of the play.

The first performance was given April 4, 1946, as the feature number on the Howard-Krauss Program, for the entire South Side High School student body. Present, as guests, for this program were Col. J. A. LePrince, Col. H. A. Johnson, U.S.P.H.S., Mr. L. W. Murphy, Memphis and Shelby County Health Department, and nine malaria-control educators from Arkansas.

The second performance of "Quarreling With the Quad" was presented at the May, 1946, meeting of the Memphis and Shelby County Engineers Club.

At the request of Dr. T. T. Ross, State Health Officer of Arkansas, the cast took the play in May, 1946, to eleven counties in Eastern Arkansas,



giving fourteen performances during a four days' tour.

In the fall, a second cast presented the play before the Memphis Medical Auxiliary and before the Millington High School student body.

Characters of the play are as follows:

Abigail: A farmer's wife, forty-five years old, uneducated, and shiftless.

Pansy: Another farmer's wife, forty years of age, another ignorant and careless woman.

Quad, or *Anopheles quadrimaculatus*, the malaria mosquito.

The scene opens in the yard of Abigail's run-down home. The two friends, Abigail and Pansy, talk a few minutes and then fall asleep.

In a dream, the Quad appears and introduces herself. She then acquaints the two women with how she carries malaria to humans and with the significance of malaria in a community. She takes advantage of their ignorance, and taunts them with their lack of intelligence in ways of preventing and eliminating malaria.

Awakening from their dream, the women prove to be more than just hopeless do-nothings. They determine to learn more about malaria-control, to use what they learn to help themselves and their community.

**INSECTICIDE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.** Last summer action was taken in Great Britain to greatly reduce the wartime organization dealing with insecticide problems and to set up a new permanent organization under the auspices of the Agricultural Research Council.

These actions resulted in the dissolution of the Insecticide Development Panel of the Ministry of Production and the Insecticide Applications Committee of the Ministry of Supply and the establishment of the Insecticide Standing Conference and the Research and Development Coordinating Committee on Insecticides. The former is to coordinate action in expressing user needs and priorities and producer difficulties to the Research and Development Coordinating Committee and in securing development and application of results of research. The Research and Development Coordinating Committee on Insecticides is to analyze the problems to be dealt with, make recommendations for necessary action and keep the Standing Conference informed as to progress in the insecticide field.

Certain interdepartmental committees will be continued whose functions involve fields beyond insecticides such as those concerned with locust control, midge control and the Consultative Committee on Insecticide Materials of Vegetable Origin.

F. C. BISHOP

DR. RICHARD H. DAGGY, formerly assistant professor of entomology at the University of Minnesota, has accepted a position as medical entomologist for the Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia. He will work in malaria

mosquito control and allied medico-entomological problems. His new mailing address: Arabian American Oil Company, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

DR. E. H. HINMAN, recently elected to active membership in the American Mosquito Control Association, is President-elect of the National Malaria Society.

H. L. T.

MR. HARRY STAGE was recently the recipient of a special promotion for meritorious service. This recognition, which is awarded to comparatively few workers, came, incidentally, on his birthday. We are all pleased to know that his diligence during the arduous war years and his contributions to the knowledge of insect control have been thus recognized.

H. L. T.

**INTER-AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CONFERENCE, SANTIAGO, CHILE.** Word has been recently received from Santiago, Chile, that the Third Inter-American Sanitary Engineering Conference will take place there from November 20 to 27 this year. The Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering and the Institute of Engineers of Chile are collaborating on arrangements for the meeting to which are invited all sanitary engineers, civil and hydraulic engineers, sanitary chemists, public health officials and others engaged in sanitation activities in the Western Hemisphere.

The recently formed Chilean Section of the Inter-American Sanitary Engineering Association is in charge of the conference details and has announced the general plans which include inspection trips to Santiago's water treatment plant and the Villa Alemana sewage treatment plant. A large list of technical papers on water supply, sewage treatment, malaria control and rural sanitation will be presented during the course of the meeting. Manufacturers' exhibits will again play a prominent part at the conference. One of the more interesting sidelights will be a trip to Vina del Mar, the famous Chilean ocean resort.

Final action will be taken at the meeting on the Association's constitution, jointly prepared and approved by the Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Caracas, Venezuela, Regional Conferences last year. The duties of the Interim Committee which has been functioning up until now will be taken over by the Permanent Organization consisting of a board of directors of 21 members.

The Chilean Conference Committee is headed by Ruperto Casaneuva who is being assisted by Eduardo Aguirre S., Jorge Von Bennewitz, Luis Valenzuela, Adolfo Acevedo D., and J. Carter Hanes. United States participation in the conference is being coordinated by Mr. C. I. Sterling, Jr., Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Further information may be secured by writing The Secretary, Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering, N.W. Corner, 17th and Constitution Ave., Washington 6, D. C.