NEWS AND NOTES

AUSTIN W. MORRILL, JR.

There don't seem to be any way of saying we made a great big mistake except to just come right out and say it, and Boyl as Mayor LaGravis said, used to say, "When I make one it's a beauty!" What we did was to file two beautiful notes in the folder marked "Past," meaning, published, instead of the one marked "Future," and since we get around to our filing only about once a year, and in this case once in fifteen months, we did not catch up with ourself until just now. There just ain't no excuse. And after all our bollering to please send us the news about yourselves! But here's the news anyway...

Gem County, Idaho, which is just northwest of Boise, has formed a mosquito abatement district, the first such district to be formed after the passage of Idaho's enabling legislation in 1939. Bob Olson played a major role in getting this legislation established and he has worked tirelessly in getting the district programs established, as well, according to Ralph Barnes, who sent this note in long, long ago.

Over in Oregon, the Oregon Mosquito and Vector control association was dissolved and a new northwest mosquito and vector control association was brought into being, with membership comprising districts from Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Their first president was Ben Harvard who only last October 28 laid down the gavel in favor of Jack Water. At that meeting, according to CDC's Vector Control Newsletter, Bob Olson became President-elect. We are eagerly awaiting continuing news from this new association and hope that our humble on their very first news won't disaffect them forever. Please forgive us, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, we're sorry. (Bob Harvard points out that Lawrence Miller reported on the N.W. Association at the Disneyland meetings! We can only hope even lower in shame.)

"We hope that you're all on the mailing list for the above-mentioned CDC Vector Control Newsletter." This is how we were going to have said that last time. Issue No. 4 (November 1961) has just reached us, we were going to say, and it's bigger and better than ever before. Not surprisingly, it is now firmly established and is maintaining the high quality we remarked on when the first issue came off the press. Dr. Harry Frady is the editor and we must say (we were going to say) we envy the way people seem to send him the news about meetings and such. Was ever a greater downfall? Mea culpa, we say, beating our breast, how can we ever forget for copy again?

A new district is being welcomed by us mosquito abatement types in Illinois, we see on reading further, the Macon Mosquito abatement district. In addition to the Northwestern Mosquito and Vector Control Association, the Northeastern Association had its meetings recently and the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association is soon to have one (April 22 to 25, if you don't know, in Silver Springs). We see, too, that we lost the battle to stop ARBOVIRUS from getting into the language. CDC now has ARBOVIRUS UNITS! Still, maybe all was not lost. The R got dropped out, as a signal, if you look closely.

Bill Rapp sends us word from Nebraska of the passage of their mosquito control law, which was passed specifically for the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department program. He sends us a copy of the law, which is a good one, and which intends to establish mosquito control districts as part and parcel of the county health departments, a good but so far as we know unique marriage.

Somebody up in Decatur, Illinois, sure has been busy in our behalf and we think he deserves a big vote of thanks. Toon there we have six new members and we welcome them with open arms and the hope that they'll soon feel as comfortable and happy among us as we do ourselves. The new members are: Ray A. Carlson, of 1624 W. Forest St., Stephen D. Earl, of 106 Ridgeway Dr., Karl W. Fleck, of 339 Woodsale, Dr. Wieland A. Haug, of 45 Southport, Hildur C. Landshut, of 316 Lincoln St., and Elmore E. Monthan, of 1904 E. North St., Decatur.

Among our other new members, champlain (H.C.) Champlain has a namesake in good neighbor member Harold Chapman, of the Institute de Recherches Medicale Polynaise Fidjienne, in Papeete, Tahiti, whom we may want to visit personally to get acquainted. I should think. We also welcome Richard W. Hemley of Oshiminy, N.Y.; William P. Clark, of Lincoln Park, N.J.; Arthur Cronkrite, of Babylon, N.Y.; Richard L. Denby, of La Mirada, Calif.; Harold A. Davis, of Johnsonburg, N.J.; Henry T. Gage, of Bell Gardens, Calif.; George Garnier III, of the University of the Great Republic of Texas; Stanley E. Gunstream, of Altadena, Calif.; William Hazeltine, of Lakeport, Calif.; Frederick E. Harris, of Morris Plains, N.J.; William A. Hickey, of South Bend, Ind.; R. Hornby, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Joseph W. Hunt, of Casa Grande, Ariz.; Anton Kotthe, of N. Babylon, N.Y.; Lloyd Manning, of Pico Rivera, Calif.; William A. Morris, Jr., of Brist
Breach, N. J.; Carl B. Overstreet, of Pontiac, Mich.; George O'Carroll, of Metuchen, N. J.; L. F. Quattrocchi, of Clayton, Missouri; Kenneth W. Roberts, of Toledo, Ohio; William A. Rush, of Hamilton, Montana; Robert D. Shild, of New York City; and Katherine M. Sommerman, of the Arctic Health Research Center in Anchorage, Alaska.

At the same time we want to say and adjust our Dr. Mort Leonard, who retired last June after many years of field research entomology with the Shell Chemical Co., the Tobacco By-Products Chemical Corp., and as extension entomologist with Cornell University and the State of New York. Besides a host of monumental publications, Mort has to his credit a host of disciples who grew up to be his contemporaries but never his peers. Farewell, also, to Glenn E. Haas. (Where do you return to, from Hawaii?) And does anyone know the present address of Art Regner, who was with USGMC-KATHMANDU, 96th State Department, Washington 25, D.C., last we heard, after a widespread travelling career which started with the Army and carried him to Japan and Korea and Indonesia?

Since this is our issue for late announcements, we'll advise you that C. M. Gjelland (who sent us the news about the Northwest Association), Errol Sleeper, Alan Stone and Norman Travis have collaborated on a . . . we guess the word is "definitive" . . . handbook on the Mosquitoes of Alaska. For further word of this, we refer you to a forthcoming Review, but we think you may want to own one. They come from the U.S.A., as Handbook No. 183, and the date is 1963, though we swear it just came to our hand. (We saw C.M. at the California Mosquito Control Association conference and he said he ain't read about the mailing; we didn't tell him about the above.)

The California Mosquito Control Association's 31st Annual Conference, was held on 29, 30, and 31 January, 1962, at the Villa Hotel in San Mateo, California. President Les Benjamin presided over the opening sessions in which Howard Greenfield, discussing the outlook of the years ahead in California mosquito control, pointed the need to foresee the vector control responsibilities which inevitably will be added to mosquito control both as primary mosquito abatement district tasks and as collaborators with other and perhaps new health agencies.

Ted Raley, always alert to the main chance, rose to point out that in connection with the thought of related agencies, he had plenty of membership application blanks for AMCA, for all who might like them!

Archie Hess gave a fine and comprehensive survey of the state of research on virus transmission and the increased knowledge of vector species possibilities gained in the past few years. He spoke off the record and anyway our shorthand is a bit muddled at this point but he said much of this will be presented more formally at the AMCA meetings. Art Linquand told more about the fascinating field and expanding horizons of insect control through sterilization techniques, particularly chemosterilants, and showed some graphs which were kind of startling to those of us who are not good at doing sums in our heads and hadn't figured out the potentials of this sort of thing . . . chemosterilizing of field populations, that is. Art was careful to say that we aren't ready with road maps to Utopia yet, but it's a fascinating just the same. He also told us about some pamphlets prepared by the Wildlife Management Committee (which includes AMCA's Lindquist, Bob Vassort, and Ken Quaterman), one of which, "Coordinated Control," can be obtained free from our friend Dr. Paul Springer, FAWLS, Washington 25, D.C., and two, entitled, "Evaluation of Pesticide Wildlife Problems" (920-A) and "Policy and Procedures for Pest Control" (920-B) are $1.25 each and well worth it. Dick Peters than asked Archie Hess to tell us about the governmental . . . interdepartmental . . . Committee on Water Resources management ("Fec-water") which now has a sub-committee on Vector Control, made up of representatives of the Armed Forces, the IRS, the Department of the Interior and TVA. At one time or another Archie could have just filled all those charts, too.

Dick Bowers gave a talk on new discoveries in the field of flight range and direction studies and on autogeny in mosquitoes previously thought not to have studied the subject. ("Mosquitoes can't read.") He admitted that he was a little surprised at our scooping him in publication of the note in the December issue . . . which we cleverly concealed as having come from "Davis" without letting on it was Stan Bailey and Dick Bowers . . . and said he would study these things about another year or so before being ready to give you the full dope. So you'll just have to wait, breathlessly; we won't jump the gun any more. Except to say that some mosquitoes are getting mighty slyly about this business of skipping blood meals and doing without water and stuff.

Bob Heiden writes to say that he and Al Buick were recently members of a panel called "Mosquito Control—The PCO's Problem" at the 26th Annual Pest Control Operators' Conference at Purdue University, 23 to 26 January, 1962. Bob writes, 'There was a great amount of interest in the pest control industry in regard to mosquito control procedures, and many of the more progressive companies are seriously considering making mosquito control a regular part of the services they offer to the public. It was
a very fine session and Johnny Osman and his
colleagues are due a lot of credit for the way
they handled the meeting. More and more pest
control operators are coming to realize that pest
control is a precise and exacting science."

Oscar Loff received plaudits in the local
press in California for his summary plan of
operations to be followed by mosquito abatement
district employees in the wake of any nuclear
attack or disaster. Oscar’s District is around a
SAC Air Force Base, among other things, and
includes both rural and urban areas. His plan
has also received plaudits from the deputy chief
of the California Disaster Office, medical supply
and public health section, who said, “I have gone
over this plan in detail and honestly believe it
is the most complete, best engineered and most
comprehensive plan I have seen to date.” It is
expected to be used as a prototype for other
Districts in the state. The plan falls into three
major areas: (1) Decontamination of first aid
stations, hospitals and other critical medical and
health installations, to remove CBR materials.
(2) Control of disease-bearing insects and rodents
which could easily multiply after an atomic
attack or disaster. (3) Surveillance of possible
disease outbreaks from insects and rodents with
an aim of eliminating sources such as damaged
sewer systems, canals, dams. The Merced Sun-
Star said,

“The plan points out that in the event of a
disaster, citizens must face up to these unhappy
facts:

“There will be an increase in the population of
disease carrying insects and rodents. Two
local mosquito species carry malaria and encephalitis.
And, a native reservoir of the diseases exists.
The housefly in Merced county may carry
typhoid fever and bacillary dysentery along with
other intestinal diseases. In the event of a break
down in sewage and garbage systems along with
increased animal carcasses, the fly population
would explode.”

“A problem of controlling
disease bearing human lice would arise.

To complicate matters more, an enemy could
introduce new diseases or disease bearing insects
and rodents into the area.” In addition to alerting
the taxpayers to the dangers of a disaster,
Oscar is also alerting them to the coming
need for increased vigilance in ordinary vector
control, alluded to in the CMCA talks. Good
luck, Oscar! and good going!

Probably many of you saw the splendid
write-up of entomology at Rutgers Univer-
sity which appeared in the issue of Scan which
arrived on our desk just after the deadline of
the last issue. Formal entomology instruction
at Rutgers goes back to 1888 and for many years
was under the guidance of Thomas J. Headlee,
to whom we owe so much of our early mos-
quitos control organization as well as the public
support which made it possible. The present
chairman is, of course, Dr. Bailey B. Pepper,
who needs no lauding from this column, but
will get it just the same. Both New Jersey and
AMCA are indebted to him.

A short discussion of CDC’s recent inves-
tigations into insectical vapor treatments
for aircraft in flight also appeared in a recent
issue of Scan, the Shell Chem newsletter.
If you don’t receive it, write to 50 West 50th
St., New York 20. From it we also learned, for
instance, that Drs. Edward F. Knipping and R.
C. Bushland (of Knip and Bush respectively,
they are known as) are the recipients of the
John Scott Award at the ESA meetings in Balti-
more for their meritorious and significant work.

When we spoke of the new “definitive”
work on Alaskan mosquitoes we should have
mentioned also the new and definitive work
on mosquitoes of Utah. It is entitled, “An
Identification Guide to the Mosquitoes of Utah”
and is by Lewis Nielsen and Don Richs. It
contains some very clear keys and character
sketches of some of our many friends who don’t
draw the line at Utah’s borders.

Mo Herso writes from the U. S. Naval
Medical School in Bethesda, Maryland, to tell
of his part in the Foreign Military Medical
Officers’ Training Program. It is an annual pro-
gram which brings about 25 foreign doctors to
Bethesda for some ten weeks, after which about
half return to their home countries and the other
half remain in the United States for further
courses elsewhere. Mo feels this is an impor-
tant part of the People to People program all
Americans are so interested in these days, and
we think so too.

One of the most dramatic pieces of the
mosquito literature was reprinted in a re-
cent issue of SKETER. If you didn’t see it,
write reel fast to the Virginia Mosquito Control
Association (ROLLIE DORER, that is) and ask
for a copy. It is an account of the epidemic
of yellow fever which struck Portsmouth, commen-
cing on the first of August, 1855. It’s harrowing
reading. Particularly remembering the letter of
the anonymous author to the Philadelphia
paper, in which he pointed out the means by which a
similar epidemic a hundred years before could
have been stopped and all subsequent epidemics
avoided., . . oiling the rainbarrels.

AMCA’s change their addresses oftener
than anyone. Among the recent long dis-
tance moves are the following: From Provo,
Utah, Richard G. Robertson has taken himself
to the Dept. of Entomology at Washington State
University, in Pullman; Frank D. Arnold, of
Bootheil, Utah, is now Major Frank Arnold,
MSC, of the 114th Evacuation Hospital, Ft.
Leonard Wood, Missouri; Dr. Cliff E. Hoels
has left Norman, Oklahoma, for O.U.R. I. Project
to combat the one flight." George went on to discuss the complaints registered from homeowners over this activity of his. Being three which interested us especially, "Airplane took paint off auto," "Airplane killed garden and trees," and "Wants quart of air spray for experiment in school." I guess we've all heard these. What did you say to them, George?

Who's who this state starts off with the two gents whom, in looking up their addresses to apologize to them, we found we'd neglected to tell you about. Whom? Not that you don't already know them.

C. M. Gjellen seems so much Mr. Oregon that it is a surprise to learn that he was born in Little Falls, Minnesota. He began moving west, though, and took his BS at Montana State College before coming on to Oregon State for his Master's. He has been entomologist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture research under its many names since 1930 and he is so quiet about it you'd never know it but he knows all about mosquitoes. And other insects affecting man and animals. His hobby is learning more, if there is any more. He belongs to the Entomological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Entomological Society and AMCA.

Bob Harkwood was born in Alliance, Ohio, in 1927 but went really afield for his elementary and secondary schooling, all the way to Bermuda and India, in fact. He returned to Illinois for his collegiate training, receiving his B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. there in 1950, 52 and 54, respectively. This was after his military service, in Germany during the last of World War II. When Bob was a graduate student he worked summers with various entomological projects and in 1951 this meant with USPHS on Hippobotes. The beginning of the end. One thing led to another, mosquito virus and colonization of C. tritaeni at Hamilton, Missouri, and thence to research and teaching at Washington State. He has published on biosys of insects, on floodwater mosquito eggs, on C. tritaeni and Ph/aestum. He's a member of the Entomological Society of America, the AAAS, Sigma Xi and the Washington State Entomological Society (of which he is a past president) as well as of the AMCA and the Northwest MVCA, already noted. Hobbies, too. Photography, hiking, hunting, hiking and he lives in a wonderful country for all of these.

Stan Bailey was born in 1906 in Middleboro, Massachusetts and received his B.S. from the University of Massachusetts, then M.A. at Amherst, in 1929. He came at once to California and we well remember his whirlwind research trips through the grape country, where we then were, on behalf of the University at Berkeley, which gratefully granted him his Ph.D. in 1931. He was then starting investigations on
Mosquito News

Vol. 22, No. 1

58

trips, on which he is now a world authority, and since he was working most of the time with Dr. Stan Freeborn, some of his 70 scientific papers and 1 book have been on OUR subject. From 1942 to 46, Stan was in the Navy, on the faculty of the School of Aviation Medicine, and in the Pacific, where he received a citation for his work on the control of the dengue epidemic on Guam. He is now a captain in the ready Reserve. He has been on the Board of Directors of the Sacramento-Yolo Mosquito Abatement District from its inception eleven years ago and was President of the Board for seven years. From 1946 to 1957 he was vice-Chairman of the Department of Entomology and Parasitology of the University, serving on the Davis campus, the position now occupied by Dick Rohart, as we let the cat out of the bag in the last issue, you know that he is currently engaged in flight studies on C. tarsalis, under a USDA grant, a project initiated by Stan Freeborn. He is also still Professor of Entomology, of course.

Oscar V. Lopp was known to many of us for so long as representing South Cook County that it is sometimes hard to realize he is now steering the program of the Maricopa County (California) Mosquito Abatement District. When we see him at meetings, we always think, for a second, “Ouch, Oscar came out here for this!” Well, even California has a native who’s been here a whole year and can vote... but he was born in New Albany, Indiana, and took his B.S. in the University of Louisville and his M.S. at Minnesota. His pre-mosquito activities included forestry in Illinois and entomology in Indiana and a two-year stretch with Firestone in Liberia. The Army got him in 1943 (this was where we first knew him) and he served as Captain in the Sanitary Corps, at Ft. Belvoir, Va., Ft. Meyer, Va., Camp Davis, N. C., which had in 1944 contracted its another line problem in trying to get rid of a salt marsh one, and Godwin Field, Ga. He was entomologist for the Air Force Sprays Squadron, when all spraying on a large scale was commenced in the seven southeastern states, and was also on temporary duty with the Air Force Board at Orlando, Fl. (If we remember correctly AAFAC was overcast, too.) From 1947 to 1954, Oscar was with CDC in Alabama and Kentucky, covering a large number of projects in these states, and the Appalachian Mountain Region. Oscar’s Annual Report is in hand (hint to other guys) but we’ll save comment on it until another time.

More on Malaria Eradication Stamps. The year 1962 promises to be an important one for "mosquito controllers" who also are philanthropists. As was mentioned in the lead article in the June 1961 issue of Mosquito News, the theme of World Health Day on April 7, 1962, is "World United Against Malaria." As of this past week December some 75 countries had indicated their intention to issue malaria eradication postage stamps, and it is anticipated that as many as 100 countries may participate. Those which are already on the list are as follows: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Lichtenstein, Macao, Malagasy Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Maldives Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Guinea-Papua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India, Paraguay, Peru, Rovuma Islands, St. Thomas and Prince Islands, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Surinam, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, UAR, UN, USA, Viet Nam, Timor, Thailand, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. It was a pleasure to learn that the United States also is issuing a commemorative stamp during the year, in honor of the world-wide malaria eradication campaign.

In order to give adequate coverage of these malaria eradication postage stamps and first day covers through commercial channels, the Philatelic Agency for Malaria Eradication Postage Stamps Ltd. of the Intergovernmental Philatelic Corporation has been established. No distribution is planned through any of the international agencies, so interested stamp collectors had better get in touch with their overseas friends or stamp dealers.

Also of interest is the International Stamp Exhibition INTERPEX which will be held in New York City, March 30 through April 1, 1962, and will have Malaria Eradication as its theme.

In recognition of a growing number of viruses carried by insects, spiders, and ticks, the World Health Organization has designated the Public Health Service’s Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia, as the WHO Arthropod-borne Virus Regional Reference Laboratory for the Americas, Surgeon General Luther L. Terry announced today.

Arthropod-borne viruses are those which are spread by insects and by arachnids (spiders, ticks, etc.). More than 155 viruses are known to be carried by arthropods throughout the world, and 51 of these are known to cause human infection and disease.

In the Americas, some of the disease-producing viruses are those causing Eastern, Western, and St. Louis encephalitis, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, yellow fever, dengue, and Colorado tick fever.

The Communicable Disease Center Unit will offer reference diagnostic services to public health laboratories throughout the Americas for the detailed identification of arboviruses. The unit will also offer limited quantities of reference diagnostic materials to laboratories concerned with these diseases.
The new Unit is headed by Dr. Telford Work, who is also chief of the CDC virus and rickettsia laboratories. He is assisted in the new unit by Dr. Philip H. Coleman, Dr. Donald D. Stallman, and Dr. Roy Chamberlain.

The Texas Mosquito Control Association held its Annual Membership Meeting in Austin, Texas, on Saturday, December 9, 1961. The following members were elected officers and/or directors for the year 1962, to take office on January 1st. All officers are also directors: Dr. Don W. Micks, Galveston, President; Mr. P. J. Girkalis, Lake Jackson, President-Elect; Mr. George Kennedy, Angleton, 1st Vice President; Mr. Wm. Cox, Dickinson, and Vice President; Mr. Christian A. Vieser, Past-President and Director; Mr. L. C. Smith, Austin, Director; Mr. A. W. Webb, Angleton, Director; Mr. John H. Pritchard, Nederland, Secretary-Treasurer.

DKAKARTA, Indonesia. (The following account sent in as a "Hometown News" item by the AID, gives some idea of what goes on in the malaria control field in a part of the world that is of great current interest to many of us.—Editor.) Nancy Dannmann of 853 Prospect Avenue, Winnetka, Illinois, has returned to the United States on home leave after four years here, working with Indonesia’s malaria program, one of the largest and probably the most difficult eradication programs in the world. Miss Dannmann was a communications media advisor with the Agency for International Development (AID). Because of the immensity of the program, it has been impossible to begin malaria work all over Indonesia at the same time. Therefore, a time schedule for each area has been established. Under the present schedule, all of Java, Bali, Madura and the Lampung area in South Sumatra will have been visited by spraying teams by the end of 1962. Over 65 million people will have been protected from malaria.

Miss Dannman’s job has been to advise on the production and utilization of materials to educate the people about the malaria eradication program. Under the malaria public relations and education program, a movie, pamphlets and posters have been produced. A public relations officer was trained to work in the field and a mobile unit was sent through the Islands of Java and Bali to inform villagers on the part they would play in the eradication program.

Miss Dannmann advised on the production of training aids, such as manuals and film strips for the 5,000 persons now employed by the National Malaria Eradication Service. In the course of carrying out her work, she traveled widely throughout the Island of Java, to South Sumatra and Bali, in order to observe the use of educational materials and to advise public relations officers working in the field.

ADVERTISING RATES
FOR
Mosquito News

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>1 Issue</th>
<th>4 Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-Page</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-Page</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$108.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Card</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preferential Positions — $5.00 an issue extra
1. Facing Front Cover
2. Facing First Article
3. Facing Back Cover

(Type setting and cuts furnished by Association are extra)

For Information Write
FRANCIS P. CREADON
Desplaines Valley Mosq. Abatement Dist.
8130 Ogden Avenue
Lyons, Ill.