

49.5% had it in mild form, 16.9% developed it in "medium" severity, and only 5.3% were seriously sick. Among 122 children who had not been vaccinated, the corresponding numbers were 4.9%, 49.2%, 34.4% and 11.5%, respectively.

Especially noteworthy are the figures at the two extremes: of fully vaccinated children, more than five times as many remained without symptoms as among unvaccinated; and less than half as many became seriously sick.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1944

CHEMISTRY

Penicillin in Mexico

News brought to United States of new laboratory operated jointly by Mexican and U. S. manufacturing companies to make 10,000,000 units daily.

► A PRECEDENT in United States-Mexican relations that may have far-reaching good results has been set with the establishment in Mexico of the Wyeth-Stille Laboratories for the production of penicillin.

News of this laboratory, which was established in April and by the end of May is expected to be producing 10,000,000 units of life-saving penicillin a day, was brought to the United States by Dr. Jose Zozaya, director of the Mexican Institute of Public Health and Tropical Diseases and member of the Mexican Advisory Council to Science Service.

Dr. Zozaya is also chairman of the Committee of Penicillin Control established in Mexico by presidential decree. It was his idea to get an American drug manufacturing firm to join with a similar firm in Mexico for penicillin production. Having lived several years in Philadelphia, Dr. Zozaya was able to interest Wyeth, Inc., of that city in the project.

The Mexican part of the new penicillin production plant, Stille Laboratories, is 100% Mexican, Dr. Zozaya said. The Philadelphia firm, instead of establishing a laboratory or branch of its own, has joined with the Mexican firm to establish the new laboratory and is sending technical men to train Mexicans in penicillin production methods. The latter will work under Dr. Zozaya's direction.

This is the first time such an arrangement has been worked out and Dr. Zozaya hopes other firms will be encouraged to do the same.

"It will do a lot to take away the bad taste of American capitalism," he said.

Thanks are especially due the American Embassy in Mexico "which has broken a million barriers in getting

this accomplished," Dr. Zozaya declared.

Many lives will be saved in the coming months as a result of its efforts and those of other agencies in getting the penicillin production plant started at once instead of six months from now.

Dr. Zozaya is in the United States now to discuss with Army and Public Health Service authorities and medical school professors a plan he has for making the facilities of his Institute available to American students of tropical diseases. The Institute has not only a laboratory for research in tropical diseases but a 50-bed hospital and branches in other parts of Mexico where young doctors can see and study patients suffering from diseases that war may spread far beyond the tropics as soldiers and European refugees return to their homes.

Typhus fever, brucellosis or undulant fever, malaria, fungus diseases, and intestinal infections are among the diseases of which the Institute can furnish abundant material for study. Besides being of use to young doctors who may have to treat these diseases, Dr. Zozaya hopes that the Institute may have as guests, for six months or so each, medical scientists planning to specialize in the investigation as well as treatment of tropical diseases.

Science News Letter, May 27, 1944

AERONAUTICS

New Boeing Wind Tunnel Produces Super-Hurricanes

► A NEW concrete wind tunnel has just been put into operation at the Boeing Aircraft Company's Edmund T. Allen Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory.

The 18,000 horsepower electric motor,

built by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, is capable of generating super-hurricanes in the 700 miles-an-hour range, about five times the force of an average hurricane.

In this wind tunnel, the largest operated by any private aircraft manufacturer, Boeing engineers will test the behavior of planes, wing shapes and other parts or sections of aircraft at speeds approaching the speed of sound, around 750 miles an hour.

The need for a wind tunnel producing high speeds became evident when air researchers discovered that the aerodynamic rules that hold good at present speeds may not apply to the planes of

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