



PROTECTED BY DRUG—Dr. Thomas Hernandez of the U. S. Public Health Service uses a flashlight to drive a malaria-laden mosquito to the skin on the arm of a prisoner volunteer who is protected by Daraprim.

the resistance could be transmitted by mosquitoes. But the curative dose was so close to that at which resistance could be induced that it was considered unlikely that the build-up of resistance would be a deterrent to use of the drug.

As treatment for an acute attack of malaria, Daraprim was effective but took longer to act than chloroquine.

While these tests were going on in the United States, English researchers were testing the drug in Africa. These give hope that by treating the population through one or two rainy seasons, the disease can be eliminated. In one of these studies, in an isolated village, every person was treated at the time when most of them would be infected with malaria. The human population was cured in about two months and

the mosquitoes, which would have picked up the infection, were also kept malaria-free. In a bag of 100 mosquitoes at a time when all should have been carrying malaria germs from the people they had bitten, not one mosquito was found with the parasites in its body.

The new drug is on the market in London but not, as yet, in the United States.

While malaria is no longer a problem in this country, the new drug may nevertheless prove life-saving for American babies afflicted by a relatively new and generally fatal disease called toxoplasmosis. In tests with mice, Dr. Don E. Eyles of the Public Health Service found Daraprim combined with sulfadiazine produced more cures than any drug regimen tested to date.

Science News Letter, November 22, 1952

GENERAL SCIENCE

New View of World

► MAN'S AWARENESS of what he intends to do was given a place beside the predictions from physical observations in a new view of the world formulated by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, and Nobelist in physics. It provides a role for human responsibility.

Presented to the National Academy of Sciences meeting in St. Louis, Dr. Compton's hypothesis is that there exists an objective world regarding which observations,

such as scientists make, reveal one aspect and man's awareness reveals another.

The nature of the physical world is different as viewed by the theories of Bohr and Schroedinger, world-famous physicists. Niels Bohr of Denmark considers that the physical world includes only that which can in principle be verified by observations using material instruments. The wave mechanics of Erwin Schroedinger, now of Dublin, visualizes a physical continuum whose changes follow a strictly causal de-

terminism, but he holds that observations can give only partial information of this kind of world.

Dr. Compton's new view of the world is not the same as Schroedinger's continuum, but it does reconcile physical indeterminateness of man's actions with a high degree of determinateness from man's inner feelings, ideas, and intentions of which a person is aware. Dr. Compton feels that his formulation is an answer to Schroedinger's contention that an undetermined world violates the sense of moral responsibility.

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