

**Why was Kligler successful: a toolbox?**

**YES**

**NO**

"A toolbox that included larval mosquito control, swamp drainage, quinine prophylaxis and treatment, community education - played a major role in making the Holy Land habitable and productive."

"I strongly object to the reduction of Kligler's success to the use of a toolbox." (JN)

**Malaria in Africa today and in Mandate Palestine: can we compare?**

**YES**

**NO**

"The situation in Africa resembles in many ways that of Palestine when Kligler arrived. Actually, as the report of the Malaria Commission said, the Palestine situation was quite exceptionally favourable to the success of antilarval operations." (JN)

Africa: "Anyone who has spent any length of time working on malaria control in Africa or any other country knows that we have a very limited set of options we can deploy against malaria." (ML)

Mandate Palestine: "The booklet I prepared for the Jerusalem conference relating to Kligler concentrated on Education and its significance to malaria elimination in Palestine." (AA)

**Did Soper apply Kligler's strategies?**

**YES**

**NO**

"The value of this (*Kligler's*) historical approach was seen again in the successes of Dr. Fred Soper of the Rockefeller Foundation."

"What is significant about Dr. Soper's work is not only that he managed to eradicate *A. gambiae* from an area the size of Togo, West Africa, but that he completed his work in 18 months and with approximately six million US Dollars in today's currency. Fred Soper understood the grave threat nature can pose to humanity, and he demonstrated what can be achieved when humanity uses thought and action to boldly fight back." (ML)

My main concern is that an uncritical promotion of so called "Soper's strategies", would lead some countries to engage in setting up armies of operational forces, without developing/strengthening their epidemiological services, which would have allowed them to understand their problem areas (hotspots), and design appropriate targeted interventions.

I cannot accept linking Soper's unscientific campaign to Kligler's scientific approach:

- Soper grossly exaggerated the importance of *A. gambiae* in the very serious epidemic of 1938-9, claiming that the population of the area had not had any previous malaria experience, while there were records of serious periodical ca. 10 years cycles) epidemics going on for several decades

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He disregarded the epidemiology of malaria, dealing only with the elimination of <i>A. gambiae</i>, pretending that it was the essential factor, and the data presented in his book are pitifully inadequate to judge the epidemiological long term impact of his campaign.</li> <li>• Soper grossly exaggerated the risk of <i>A. gambiae</i> invasion to the whole continent in order to impress politicians about the value of his campaign.</li> <li>• While Kligler's approach to the study and the subsequent design of malaria control is highly recommended, Soper cavalier assumption that a problem can be reduced to a single factor and concentrate only in the operational aspects, is absurd, as is the assumption that current African malaria problems resemble those of Mandate Palestine." (JN)</li> </ul>
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**Is larval management critical for malaria elimination?**

<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
<p>"No country that eliminated malaria succeeded in doing so without larval source management."</p> <p>"Comments like "Any money we dedicate to vector control is less money we can put on nets," made during last year's meeting of the Vector Control Working Group in Geneva are counterproductive and miss the point of integrated vector control." (ML)</p>	<p>"Not true: in the Netherlands, larval source management was too costly, and was abandoned when in-house spraying was found to be effective. in the late 1930s" (JPV)</p>

**Other debates on the Jerusalem Declaration**

<b>INCLUDE</b>	<b>EXCLUDE</b>
<p>"I insist on adding <u>clinical coverage</u>, plus the addition of a subline, stating that during the period of additional larval source management, and until elimination, the children have to be covered by extra protective measures." (JPV)</p>	<p>"What I don't want to see is a <u>reliance on mosquito nets</u> as the main and sometimes only method against the vector. Comments like "Any money we dedicate to vector control is less money we can put on nets," made during last year's meeting of the Vector Control Working Group in Geneva</p>

"Sledge - a political scientist from the University of Texas at Austin, states that drainage works in the southern USA were the key factor in eliminating malaria from the US in the 1930's." (WB)

"Integrated control is presently NOT neglected. The plea of the declaration is to add back larval source management to the toolbox." (JPV)

are counterproductive and miss the point of integrated vector control. Besides, this has been the basis for malaria control during the past decade and we still have half the world's population at risk and around a million annual deaths to malaria." (ML)