### VILLAGE POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gomori</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kysos Pondelemon</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassiopi</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korousades</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mavaliure</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megoulothes</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morhiana</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altra</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEGEND

- **Parasite Index**
- **Spleen Index**

### Average Parasite Index

### Average Spleen Index

### Map

- **IONIAN SEA**
- **ALBANIA**
- **GREECE**

**Northern Corfu Island 3-14 July 1946**
Spleen and Parasite Index - Thesprotia-Epirus 24 April - 13 May 1946

Legend

Average Parasite Index

Average Spleen Index

POPULATION

U.S. NAVY

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
UNIT #404
GROUP B. Paris Green and/or DDT since 1945
Asite Indices %

of

is in Greek Macedonia

1932-1945

Dr. D. E. Wright,
1946
Platy

Therma

Eleousa

Kordheleo

for Elulus and Superpictius area. P.G. since 1937 - DDT since 1945

36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 1946
GROUP C: Drainage work complete

Kalamon
N.Karies

Graph showing data from 1932 to 1946.
GROUP A. No malaria-control work before 1946
Αριθμός ασθενών 

Number of patients

1942
with malaria positive blood.

Patients living in isolation.

February 1943

Patients having spent night.
ΠΕΙΡΑΜΑ ΩΙΑ D.D.T. Κ'Σ ΠΕΤΡΟΤΟΝ (ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΣ)
ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ-ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΣ 1945, ΙΟΥΝΙΟΣ 1946
D.D.T. (RESIDUAL SPRAY) EXPERIMENT IN PETROTO (MACEDONIA)
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1945, JUNE 1946

χαρτιά Aπόγευση οργανικής θάλασσας D.D.T.

χαρτιά Απόγευση οργανικής θάλασσας D.D.T.

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χαρτιά Απόγευση οργανικής θάλασσας D.D.T.
Greece
UNRRA
Sanitation Section

1946

D.D.T. Airspray Program

Under the supervision of

D. E. Wright
1946
THE SWAMPS OF GREECE
in km²
Suggested co-operative survey of the Island of Crete

A plan worked out on a co-operative basis for a five year period can become a model for the entire country.

Col. D.E. Wright
Total Surface covered by air spraying (5.3 sprayings)

506.353

GREECE

UNRRA

SANITATION SECTION
MALARIA CONTROL 1946
DDT IS BRAYING BY AIRPLANE
in acres - 1 acre = 4047 m^2

LEGEND
Boundary, International
Boundary of Regions
Capital of Nomos
Airfield
Landing Ground

96.238
Total Swamp

8.071

24.150
To as many villages as are in the zone and to airfields. Refer to organization chart for personnel. There should be one good head store house man and stock clerk and as many laborers as are required to keep material moving. The garage must have a good mechanic and helper to keep trucks in good condition.
Main airplane repair shop and testing field

Shop and garage for cars

To the operating stations

Arty Engineer

Shop for transport repairs

By Col. G.E. Wright
Feb 1946
Chief

of Insect Control Organ

Technician

Chief Malarologist

Malarologist

Malarologist

Malarologist

DOT Residual Spraying
1 Zone Engineer - 5 San. Inspectors - 45 Leadmen - 90 Groups (Free Labor 1 group 2 men, 1 supplementary man for 2 grains)

They spray 900 houses per day or 22,500 hs per month or 157,500 hs in 7 months (outbuildings included)

They will consume 3 gals 5% DDT emulsion per house or about 0.5 gals 26% DDT emulsion
They want 3 trucks for the transport of material and men.

**Cost of the Operation in Dollars.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26% DDT Emulsion Gal.</td>
<td>157.500</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>47.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78.750</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>23.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.70 dol.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>133.675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soni, Inspectors</td>
<td>5 x 12 months</td>
<td>100 dol.</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadmen</td>
<td>45 x 12</td>
<td>75 50</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucks</td>
<td>3 x 12</td>
<td>300 dol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses (15%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>220,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost per house 140 dol.

The above figures have been derived from the actual cost figures in Greece. To carryout a program of spraying 475,000 gal. for general insect control and hibernating mosquitoes for one year would require an appropriation of 750,000 dol. for labor, material and equipment. This is exclusive of the airplane operation, but does include antilarva work for small streams and pools, that can be reached by small hand pressure sprayers of 1/4 gal. capacity, using 26% emulsion diluted with water.

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- This to be extended or contracted to meet local conditions. One Engineer with good roads and transport should take care of 50 sq. miles of area. The number of inspectors and lead men to be governed by conditions.

- This chart is based on the supposition that a country is zoned and a plan of general sanitation and insect control is undertaken.

- The malarialogist to determine the malaria in a zone and devote his time and energy to treating malaria cases and endeavor to break the chain.

- The Entomologist to determine the insects in a zone and check on the effect of the work of the Engineer on harmful as well as friendly insects.
- The Engineer to handle the work of insect control as well as the various phases of general sanitation, such as safe water supplies, rat control, latrine construction, garbage collection and disposal, drainage, fells, installing baths, inspection of buildings, recommending proper ventilation, inspection of slaughter houses, markets, food handling and food supplies, public eating houses and such other work as will assist a general Public Health Administration.
DDT Residual Spraying

1 Zone Engineer - 5 Son. Inspectors - 45 Leadmen - 90 Groups (Free labor for 2 men/supplementary man for 2 groups)

They spray 900 houses per day or 22,500 hs per month or 157,500 hs in 7 months (outbuildings included).

They will consume 3 gals 5% DDT emulsion per house or about 0.5 gals 26% DDT emulsion.
Chart for General Sanitation Organization

- Chief Officer
- Sanitary Engineer
- Chief Sanitary Engineer
- Office Force
- Chief Assoc. Sanitary Engineer
- Material Man
- Zone Sanitary Engineer
- Zone Sanitary Engineer
- Zone Sanitary Engineer
They want 3 trucks for the transport of material and men.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of the Operation in Dollars</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>26% DDT Emulsion Gal 157.500 • 0.5 = 78.750 • 1.70 dol. = 133.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labor</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanit. Inspectors 5 • 12 months = 100 dol. = 6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loadmen 45 • 12 = 75 dol. = 46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucks 3 • 12 = 300 dol. = 10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses (5%) 28,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost per house 140 dol.

The above figures have been derived from the actual cost figures in Greece. To carry out a program of spraying 475,000 for general insect control and anti-larva work for small streams and pools, that can be reached by small hand pressure sprayers of ½ gal. capacity, using 26% emulsion diluted with water.

— This to be extended or contracted to meet local conditions. One Engineer with good roads and transport should take care of 50 sq. miles of area. The number of inspectors and lead men to be governed by conditions.

— This chart is based on the supposition that a country is zoned and a plan of general sanitation and insect control is undertaken.

— The entomologist to determine the malaria in a zone and devote his time and energy to treating malaria cases and endeavor to break the chain.

— The entomologist to determine the insects in a zone and check on the effect of the work of the Engineer on harmful and friendly insects.
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By Col. W. E. Wright
In Egypt.
1946
Total: 3,870
HOUSES
Sprayed with D.D.T
Total: 550,000

POPULATION
Projected in
Villages sprayed
Total: 3,150,000

GREECE
UNRRA
SANITATION SECTION

Under the supervision of
H. D. P. Wright,
1946
polis Area-Thrace-Greece-30May-15June1946

U.S. NAVY
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
UNIT #404
Spleen and Parasite Indices

LEGEND

Parasite Index
Average Spleen Index

POPULATION

VILLAGE

Olympos-Floka
Platonos
Pelopion
Mirtaki
Sireli
Salmoni
Epilation
Alioussa
Mourias
Vasilikon
Selinous
Makrisia
### Epidemiological Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lapa</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aghios-ionnes</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lala</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magires</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samikon</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eretho</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.S. NAVY**

**Epidemiological**

**UNIT # 404**

6-17 August 1946