

JAN 16 1947

COL WRIGHT, CARE DR SAWYER UNRRA

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WIO-69 TRAVEL SECTION ADVISES ONLY SAILING IN FEBRUARY
SATURNIA 7TH ARRIVING 22ND. WOULD YOU CONSIDER TRAVEL
BY AIR ABOUT 25TH. BAGGAGE WOULD THEN BE SHIPPED ON
SATURNIA ON 7TH PLEASE PHONE

DEUTSCHMAN

*Hotel Fairfax
56th Street East
N. York City*

*Please reserve room for me Jan. 22
Col. Wright,*

Attens, Greece
May 26/47

My dear Grace:

am going to try and work in a few stolen minutes this morning & drop you a short note. I quite often think that I accomplish very little of what I am attempting but it sure keeps me busy. The thing I like least about the whole job is that I have to go out on the average of four or five evenings a week, it gets tiresome and wears on the nerves, all the more so in hot weather.

As I told you in my last letter I am very much interested in the proposal of Joe Suttell and I think it is worth the gamble of sending Dan down there to look things over. A lot will depend on his mental attitude toward the proposition if he does go. Knowing Joe as I do, if Dan goes there looking serious and acting serious and business like, I predict Joe will go all out for him. In other words there must be no kid business. Do not know what the round trip would amount to but think it a worth while gamble and suggest that you fix him up to make the trip from N. Y. if there is direct transportation. He should take his camera along and take a batch of pictures. I also think he should have that Tropical suit made up into a nice suit and get one or two hand me down tropical suits & you know old girl. Must keep gambling and the cards may run our way some time.

The time is getting shorter each week in so far as your trip is concerned. I hope that you will get a fair number of good breaks, but of course we can not expect things to go along the way we might hope. There is one thing I

want to stress and that is that I do not want Ben to hang
around N.Y. Any longer there is necessary to get you fixed
up and on your way, as that is money wasted that we can
not afford. It might be worth while asking Peterson if
it can be arranged, and also Dr. Allen of the Near East
Foundation.

I think your transportation will be taken care of by the
Foundation or the World Health also the cost of
shipping the car, as we are entitled to that.

I think I wrote you about bringing a half dozen cheap
knives, forks, spoons, and table spoons, as I think the house
is short of these things.

I gathered from a clipping you sent that the apple crop
has been knocked by a freeze, and of course if there were
a freeze we are victims along that stream. We
get it if any one does.

You will get here in the midst of the hot weather
which is not so good, but can not be helped. We are
getting plenty now with a terrible drought.

I gathered from your letter that you had placed
blocks along the front of the lot, which no doubt
helps the appearance.

Sure wish I could be with you on your visit to
Virginia, as you know my soft spot for that place.
Be sure to give my best to all the folks you may
see. I owe a lot of letters up that way, and am
going to write some soon. It will be odd to see
Bernie with a young baby, and her two married
daughters.

Keep me posted on your movements, but guess
you will be heading to Virginia about the middle of
the month. With love and best wishes as ever

Ray

June 2 - 47
Athens, Greece.

My dear Grace:

I will drop you another short note this morning to answer some of the questions in your last note.

Not regarding expense think you should wait until you get to N.Y. and see Mr. Gillette and Dr. Stuck. I think they will be willing to stand the expense, as you have not lost them any thing for the past several years.

Regarding the other film ware, do not bring your good film. The cheap 16th store variety is what is wanted. We have plenty of glasses and I think cups.

One should have as little valuable property as possible as with conditions as they are and getting worse daily it might be necessary to make one of these quick get away by planes with a good chance of being required to give away a horse any thing that could not be taken with you.

Can not understand why you can not get resistance coils or have them get them from you. They should be available in N.Y. and not take up much room.

I do not want to load ^{you} up with any more than is necessary, but unless the Foundation has determined like most other places, they should help you get on your way.

As I have said in many of my letters Greece has become one of those places in which one lives from day to day and would be more than foolish to plan very far ahead. Conditions are simply rotten and seem

to be getting worse. The rumor this morning is that there is going to be another change of Government and of course there is always the hope that it is going to be for the better. The so called rebellion infiltrated all over the country and peace seems to get further away all the time. The great experiment of American supervision is soon to start, but it would take a wise man to predict when or how it is going to end.

Regarding shoes, the tie shirt think you should examine the contents of the package and see what it contains before making purchase as I requested Gray to furnish the complete outfit. Do you think he might have made a separate shipment?

I did not quite understand what you meant by the Florist Convention. Do you as Dan is concerned think he will find that it will require quite a lot of work to qualify in that line. It is from a two to four year course in college. Am almost sure he would be in for a failure if he bought a ready made business.

Am going to buy a piece of land down with Joe Suttell, my little at stake. And think it a real chance. He can get me 160 acres for \$800⁰⁰ with 4000 ft. of beach where we could bathe and fish. Not a bad idea do you think. We might be able to erect a thatched house, earth floor etc. etc. How about it?

I keep me puzzled about what you are doing.

Love to all as ever Dad



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE

GRASELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Aug. 26, 1947

United Nations World Health
Organization Interim Commission
9 Venizelos St.
Athens, Greece

Attention: Col. D. E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer

Gentlemen:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 16 and in reply, hasten to advise that we are extremely interested in supplying either our Technical DDT or our DDT compounds through your organization. Accordingly, we are attaching copies of pamphlets describing our products and ask that you kindly advise your interest in any particular article.

We are prepared to supply 100% DDT Powder Technical Grade at 37½¢ per lb., f.a.s. New York, and our 10% Dusting Powder, "Deenate" 10-X, at 17¢ per lb., also f.a.s. New York.

We do not offer a 20% DDT Solution but can supply a 30% Liquid Concentrate at \$1.95 per gallon. This price is f.a.s. Philadelphia; packing in 55-gal. inclusive drums.

All of the above products are available and prompt shipments can be made on receipt of your orders.

Thanking you for writing us and trusting our offers will be of interest, we remain

Very truly yours,

E. I. duPONT de NEMOURS & CO. INC.
GRASELLI CHEMICALS DEPT.

W. J. Schappa
W. J. SCHAPPA
EXPORT MANAGER

WJS:MRV



ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ 52.-

ΤΟ

ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟΝ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ

Συνελθόν εις συνεδρίαν σήμερον τήν 19ην Μαΐου 1948
ήμεραν Τετάρτην καί ὥραν 7.30' μ.μ. ἐν τῷ Δημαρχιακῷ Κα-
ταστήματι,

ἤκουσαν τῶν κ.κ. Προέδρου, Δημάρχου καί Μελῶν τοῦ Δημοτικοῦ
Συμβουλίου ἐνθέρμως ὁμιλησάντων περί τῶν μελετωμένων ἔργων ἐν
Κρήτῃ ὑπό τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ ἐν Ἑλλάδι Ἰδρύματος "ΡΟΚΦΕΛΛΕΡ",
ἐκπροσωπούμενου ὑπό τοῦ Φιλέλληνος καί Δραστηρίου Ἀμερικανοῦ
Συνταγματάρχου κ. ΔΑΝΙΗΛ ΕΔΟΥΑΡΔΟΥ ΡΑΙΤ, ἀφικνουμένου τήν 21ην
τρέχοντος εἰς τήν πόλιν μας πρός μελέτην ἀναγκασιούτων ἐν τῷ
Νομῷ Ρεθύμνης ἔργων.-^ε

Λαβόν ὑπ' ὄψει τᾶς ὑποβληθείσας προτάσεις,

ΨΗΦΙΖΕΙ ΟΜΟΦΩΝΩΣ

Ἐκφράζει τᾶς θερμοτάτας εὐχαριστίας τοῦ Δήμου Ρεθύμνης-
Κρήτης καί τήν εὐγνωμοσύνην του πρός τό ἐν Ἑλλάδι Ἀμερικανι-
κόν Ἰδρυμα "ΡΟΚΦΕΛΛΕΡ" διὰ τήν μελετωμένην ἐκτέλεσιν χρησιμο-
τάτων μεγάλων ἔργων ἐν τῇ Νήσῳ μας.-

Ἀνακηρύσσει ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΤΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ τόν Ἀξιό-
τιμον Ἀντιπρόσωπον τοῦ ἀνωτέρω Ἰδρύματος ἐν Ἑλλάδι, Φιλέλλη-
να Ἀμερικανόν Συνταγματάρχην κ.κ. ΔΑΝΙΗΛ ΕΔΟΥΑΡΔΟΝ ΡΑΙΤ, διὰ
τό ἐπιδεικνυόμενον στοργικόν ἐνδιαφέρον του πρός ἐκτέλεσιν ἐν
Κρήτῃ, καί ἰδίως ἐν τῷ Νομῷ Ρεθύμνης, μεγάλων τεχνικῶν ἔργων,
ἅτινα σπουδαίως θέλουσιν ἐξυπηρετήσῃ τᾶς ἀνάγκας τοῦ τόπου.-

Ἀκολουθεῖ

Ανατίθηναι εἰς τόν κ. Πρόεδρον τοῦ Δημοτικοῦ Συμβουλίου ὅπως ἀντίγραφον τοῦ παρόντος ἐπιδώσῃ αὐτοπροσώπως εἰς τόν Ἀξιότιμον κ.κ. ΔΑΝΙΗΛ ΕΔΟΥΑΡΔΟΝ ΡΑΙΤ ἀφικνούμενον τήν 21ην Μαΐου ἐ.ἔ. , διά τόν ἄνω σκοπόν εἰς τήν πόλιν μας.-

Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ
ΓΡΗΓ. ΔΑΝΔΟΛΟΣ

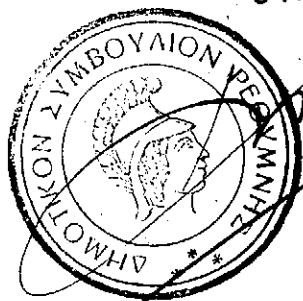
Ο ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΣ
ΤΙΤΟΣ ΠΕΤΥΧΑΚΙΣ

Ο ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ
Κ. ΜΑΝΤΩΝΑΝΑΣ

ΤΑ ΜΕΛΗ
Χ. ΦΡΑΓΚΑΚΙΣ
Ι. ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΑΔΗΣ
Ε. ΔΡΑΝΔΑΚΙΣ
Ν. ΣΦΗΝΙΑΣ
Μ. ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ
Κ. ΧΑΜΑΡΑΚΙΣ
Α. ΚΑΛΑΓΤΖΑΚΙΣ
Μ. ΠΑΝΤΖΑΡΗΣ
Γ. ΜΑΜΑΛΑΚΙΣ
Ι. ΒΑΛΑΣΣΑΡΙΔΗΣ
Ν. ΛΥΡΑΚΙΣ
Α. ΚΛΑΪΙΝΟΣ
Ε. ΨΙΜΙΚΟΣ

ΑΚΡΙΒΕΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟΝ
Πέμπτον τῆ 20 Μαΐου 1948

Ο ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ



RESOLUTION No. 52

THE CITY COUNCIL OF RETHYMNON
WAS CONVENED TODAY, ~~ON WEDNESDAY~~ WEDNESDAY MAY
19TH 1948 AT 7:30 PM AT THE CITY HALL,
AND HAVING HEARD FROM THE CHAIRMAN,
THE MAYOR, AND FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,
WHO ~~WAS~~ WHO ~~SPoke~~ ~~WARMOSTLY~~ ~~ENTHUSIASTICALLY~~
SPoke ABOUT THE PLANNED PROJECTS IN CRETE
BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE ^{OF} "ROCKEFELLER"
WHICH IS REPRESENTED BY THE FRIEND
OF GREECE (PHALLENIA) AND ENERGETIC
AMERICAN COLONEL MR. DANIEL EDWARD
WRIGHT, WHO WILL ARRIVE TO OUR
CITY ON THE 21ST OF THIS MONTH
TO ~~INVESTIGATE~~ ^{STUDY} ~~STUDY~~ (DETERMINING)
THE NEEDED (NECESSARY) WORKS (PROJECTS)
IN THE DISTRICT OF RETHYMNON.

HAVING CONSIDERED THE SUBMITTED PROPOSALS,
UNANIMOUSLY ~~VOTE~~ VOTE

THEY EXPRESS THEIR WARMEST THANKS
OF THE CITY OF RETHYMNON TO THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE ROCKEFELLER, IN GREECE,
FOR THE PLANNED ~~ACCOMPLISHMENT~~ ^{ACCOMPLISHMENT} ~~OF~~ ~~THE~~ ~~PROJECTS~~ (EXECUTION)
OF NEEDED LARGE WORKS (PROJECTS) IN
OUR ISLAND.

PROCLAMATION

THEY ~~DECLARE~~ AS HONORARY CITIZEN OF
RETHEMNON THE ~~ABOVE REPRESENTATIVE OF~~
~~THE~~ HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ADOLPH
INSTITUTE (FOUNDATION) PHILIP LANG AMERICAN
COLONEL MR. DANIEL EDWARD WRIGHT
FOR HIS DEMONSTRATED AFFECTIONATE
INTEREST OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENT (EXECUTION)
IN CRETE, AND PARTICULARLY IN THE
DISTRICT OF RETHEMNON, OF LARGE
~~REVENUE~~ CONSTRUCTION WORKS (PROJECTS)
WHICH WILL ~~BE~~ GREATLY SERVE THE
NEEDS OF THE AREA (PLACE).

THEY AUTHORIZE THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE CITY COUNCIL TO GIVE PERSONALLY
FOR A COPY OF THIS (THE RESOLUTION)
TO THE HONORABLE MR. DANIEL
EDWARD WRIGHT WHO WILL ARRIVE
~~IN THE CITY ON THE~~ FOR THIS
PURPOSE TO OUR CITY ON MAY 21ST
OF THIS YEAR.

THE CHAIRMAN THE MAYOR THE MEMBERS

THE SECRETARY

Translated by Dr. Themistocles P. Floridis, Chairman and Professor of Metallurgical Engineering -
11 October 1977

Dr. Floridis said that some of grammar seems awkward as he tried to follow the Greek which has very lengthy sentences.

Resolution No. 52

The City Council of Rethymnon (a town on Crete)

Was convened today, May 19th 1948 at 7:30 PM at the City Hall, and having heard from the chairman, the mayor, and from members of the Council who warmly about the planned projects in Crete by the American Institute (Foundation) Rockefeller which is represented by the friend of Greece (Philelleng) and energetic American Colonel Mr. Daniel Edward Wright, who will arrive to our city on the 21st of this month to study (determine) the needed (necessary) works (projects) in the District of Rethymnon.

Having considered the submitted proposals,

unanimously vote

The express the warmest thanks of the city of Rethymnon to the American Institute Rockefeller, in Crete, for the planned accomplishment (execution) of needed large works (projects) in our Island.

They proclaim as honorary citizen of Rethymnon the honorable representative of the above institute (Foundation) Philelleng American Colonel Mr. Daniel Edward Wright for his demonstrated affectionate interest of the accomplishment (execution) in Crete, and particularly in the District of Rethymnon, of large construction works (projects) which will greatly serve the needs of the area (place).

They authorize the chairman of the city council to give personally a copy of this (the resolution) to the Honorable Mr. Daniel Edward Wright who will arrive for this purpose to our city on May 21st of this year

The Chairman The Mayor The Members

The Secretary

(Philelleng - friend of Greece)



ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΟΣ 52.-

ΤΟ

ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟΝ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ

Συνελθόν εις συνεδρίαν σήμερον τήν 19ην Μαΐου 1948
ήμεραν Τετάρτην καί ώραν 7.30' μ.μ. έν τῷ Δημαρχιακῷ Κα-
ταστήματι,

ἤκουσαν τῶν κ.κ. Προέδρου, Δημάρχου καί Μελῶν τοῦ Δημοτικῆς
Συμβουλίου ένθέρμως ὀμιλησάντων περί τῶν μελετωμένων ἔργων έν
Κρήτη ὑπό τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ έν Ἑλλάδι Ἰδρύματος "ΡΟΚΦΕΛΛΕΡ",
ἐκπροσωπούμενου ὑπό τοῦ Φιλέλληνος καί Δραστηρίου Ἀμερικανοῦ
Συνταγματάρχου κ. ΔΑΝΙΗΛ ΕΔΟΥΑΡΔΟΥ ΡΑΤΤ, ἀφικνουμένου τήν 21ην
τρέχοντος εις τήν πόλιν μας πρός μελέτην ἀναγκαίουμένων έν τῷ
Νομῷ Ρεθύμνης ἔργων.-

Λαβόν ὑπ' ὄψει τὰς ὑποβληθείσας προτάσεις,

ΨΗΦΙΖΕΙ ΟΜΟΦΩΝΩΣ

Ἐκφράζει τὰς θερμοτάτας εὐχαριστίας τοῦ Δήμου Ρεθύμνης-
Κρήτης καί τήν εὐγνωμοσύνην του πρός τό έν Ἑλλάδι Ἀμερικανι-
κόν Ἰδρυμα "ΡΟΚΦΕΛΛΕΡ" διὰ τήν μελετωμένην ἐκτέλεσιν χρησιμο-
τάτων μεγάλων ἔργων έν τῇ Νήσῳ μας.-

Ἀνακηρύσσει ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΤΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ τόν Ἀξιό-
τιμον Ἀντιπρόσωπον τοῦ ἀνωτέρω Ἰδρύματος έν Ἑλλάδι, Φιλέλλη-
να Ἀμερικανόν Συνταγματάρχην κ.κ. ΔΑΝΙΗΛ ΕΔΟΥΑΡΔΟΝ ΡΑΤΤ, διὰ
τό ἐπιδεικνυόμενον στοργικόν ένδιαφέρον του πρός ἐκτέλεσιν έν
Κρήτη, καί ἰδίως έν τῷ Νομῷ Ρεθύμνης, μεγάλων τεχνικῶν ἔργων,
ἅτινα σπουδαίως θέλουσιν ἐξυπηρετήσῃ τὰς ἀνάγκας τοῦ τόπου.-

Ἀκολουθεῖ

Ἀνατίθῃσιν εἰς τόν κ. Πρόεδρον τοῦ Δημοτικοῦ Συμβουλίου ὅπως ἀντίγραφον τοῦ παρόντος ἐπιδώσῃ αὐτοπροσώπως εἰς τόν Ἀξιότιμον κ.κ. ΔΑΝΙΗΛ, ΕΔΟΥΑΡΔΟΝ ΡΑΙΤ ἀφικνούμενον τήν 21ην Μαΐου ἐ.ε. , διά τόν ἕνω σκοπόν εἰς τήν πόλιν μας.-

Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ

Ο ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΣ

ΤΑ ΜΕΛΗ

ΓΡΗΓ. ΔΑΝΔΟΛΟΣ

ΓΙΤΟΣ ΠΕΤΥΧΑΚΙΣ

Κ. ΘΡΑΓΚΑΚΙΣ

Ι. ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΑΔΗΣ

Ο ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ

Ε. ΔΡΑΝΔΑΚΙΣ

Κ. ΜΑΝΤΩΝΑΝΑΣ

Ν. ΣΦΗΝΙΑΣ

Μ. ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ

Κ. ΧΑΜΑΡΑΚΙΣ

Α. ΚΑΛΑΙΤΖΑΚΙΣ

Μ. ΠΑΝΤΖΑΡΗΣ

Γ. ΜΑΜΑΛΑΚΙΣ

Ι. ΒΑΛΑΣΣΑΡΙΑΔΗΣ

Ν. ΛΥΡΑΚΙΣ

Α. ΚΛΑΥΙΝΟΣ

Ε. ΨΕΜΙΚΟΣ

ΑΚΡΙΒΕΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΡΑΦΟΝ
Πέμπτον τῆ 20 Μαΐου 1948
Ο ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ





VIRGINIA'S LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY

Blacksburg, Virginia 24061

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

10 October 1977

Dr. Floridis,

Here's a copy of the letter written in Greek in the Daniel Wright papers, that I mentioned to you the other night. A translation will be much appreciated. It's been untranslated in our files for almost thirty years so there's no urgency.

In Volume 51 pages 474-476 of National Cyclopaedia of American Biography is a lengthy article about Colonel Wright...
"For his early work in Panama he was awarded the Theodore Roosevelt Medal of Honor, and for his many accomplishments in Greece he received gold and silver medals from the Academy of Athens and was decorated with the Royal Order of the Phoenix by King Paul I. In 1936 John F. Kennedy, then President of the United States, bestowed upon Wright a posthumous Medal of Merit for his outstanding humanitarian service."...

According to other information he received scrolls from 65 towns and villages in Greece making him a citizen of each area.

He died 10 November 1962.

The translation may be sent to me - Special Collections
Carol M. Newman Library

Mary Larmer

The READER'S DIGEST

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL EDITIONS

BARCLAY ACHESON - *Director*



Pleasantville, N.Y.

September 29, 1947

Dear Wright:

Thank you very much for your fine letter of the 17th with word of McEvoy's visit. Word from him came this morning direct saying how much he had enjoyed meeting you and getting a line on the malaria control situation and other interesting facts about Greece. I am looking forward with keen anticipation to see what he turns out.

As for yourself, I am sorry to learn that you have been in the hospital but hope by this time you are up and about your business as usual. Take care of yourself, my friend; you have such a vast knowledge along so many lines that we need your counsel and enthusiasm for many, many years to come. You have done and continue to do a tremendous job in Greece; few people I know even remotely approach you in service to mankind.

As for the story you enclosed, you know I am not the one who passes on the content of the Digest, so I am turning the manuscript over to our editorial department where I can assure you it will receive their careful consideration. You must be full of stories. I suggest that you write them down -- and maybe one day incorporate them in the story of your life. I am sure such a thing would make good reading.

I am leaving in about ten days for another trip to Europe but do not expect to get to Greece this time. The first thing I am to do is to attend a meeting of UNESCO in Paris where I have been invited to be an adviser. Then the next thing will be to go to Germany for the purpose of finalizing plans for a German-language edition of the Digest. We have been working on this for a long time and hope that the puzzle will fall into place at last.

With every good wish to you, I remain

Cordially,

Barclay

KINGDOM OF GREECE
Ministry of Hygiene

22
Athens, March 19, 1947.

To Col. D.E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer
UNRRA.

Dear Colonel:

On the occasion of my presence yesterday at the demonstration flight of the anti-malarial airplanes of our Ministry, I take much pleasure in expressing my full satisfaction for the work which you have undertaken so enthusiastically for controlling and, as we positively believe, eradicating within a few years this scourge malaria from this country.

You are very well known in Greece for the efforts made by you over so many years to assist the Greek Government in promoting, as far as possible, the health of the people of this country. But your activity from the liberation of Greece to this day has excelled all your previous efforts and is a clear evidence of your love and deep interest in the Greek people who so much suffered during the war, the occupation period and long thereafter. To assist so substantially in the control and eradication of malaria is one of the greatest services that one might offer to the Greek people, as it will enable it to start more strenuously the work of rehabilitation and recovering from the hardships of recent years.

These are the reasons that have prompted me to-day to address you these few lines to express you my full satisfaction and the warmest thanks of the Government and myself for the work you have done and are still doing.

WITH MUCH ESTEEM

M. Kotsianos.

copies: 1) Director-General of Health
2) Dr. Vine, C.M.O. Who

Ἀθήναι τῆ 19-3-1947.

Π Ρ Ο Σ

Τόν Συνταγματάρχην κ. **D.E.Wright**

Προϊστάμενον Ὑγειονορικήσ Μηχανικήσ
U.N.R.R.A.

Ἀγαπητέ Συνταγματάρχα,

Ἐκ' εὐκαρίῃ τῆσ χθεσινῆσ μου παρουσίας κατά τήν δοκιμαστικήν πτήσιν τῶν ἀεροπλάνων τοῦ Ὑπουργείου μας, τῶν ἐπιφορτισμένων διά τόν ραντισμόν τῶν ἐλωδῶν ἐκτάσεων διά Δ.Τ.Τ. εὐρίσκομαι εἰς τήν ὄλως εὐχάριστον θέσιν νά σας ἐκφράσω τήν πλήρη ἱκανοποίησίν μου διά τό ἔργον τό ὁποῖον μέ τόσον ἐνθουσιασμόν ἀνελάβατε πρόσ καταπολέμησιν καί ὅπως τόσον βασίμως ἐλπίζομεν πρόσ ἐξάλειψινέντός ὀλίγων ἐτῶν τῆσ ἐλονοσίας, τῆσ μάλιστα ταύτης τοῦ τόπου μας.

Εἶσθε λίαν γνωστόσ ἐν Ἑλλάδι διά τās ἀπό πολλῶν ἐτῶν προσκαθείας σας διά νά βοηθήσητε τό Ἑλληνικόν Κράτος εἰς τās ἐνεργείας του ὅπως τοῦτο ἐξασφάλιση εἰς τόν λαόν τήν κατά τό δυνατόν καλλιτέραν ὑγείαν. Αἱ ἀπό τῆσ ἐπελευθερώσεωσ ὄρωσ τῆσ Ἑλλάδοσ καί μέχρι σήμερον ἐνεργειαί σας ὑπερβάλλουν πάσας τās προηγουμένασ σας καί πιστοποιοῦν πλήρωσ τήν ἀγάπην καί στοργήν τήν ὁποῖαν τρέφετε πρόσ τόν Ἑλληνικόν Λαόν, ὁ ὁποῖοσ τόσα δεινά ὑπέστη καί τόσον ἐταλαιπωρήθη κατά τε τήν διάρκειαν τοῦ πολέμου, τῆσ κατοχῆσ καί μετ' αὐτήν εἰσέτι ἀκόμη. Τό νά συρβάλητε τοσοῦτον ἀποτελεσματικῶσ εἰς τήν καταπολέμησιν καί ἀπολύτρωσιν αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆσ ἐλονοσίας, εἶναι μία ἐκ τῶν μεγαλειτέρων ἐνεργειῶν, τήν ὁποῖαν θά ἡδύνατό τις νά προσφέρῃ εἰς αὐτόν καί ἀπό τῆσ ὁποῖας ἀπαλλασόμενοσ θά ἤμπορέση νά ἐπιδοθῆ μέ ἀκραιότερασ δυνάμεισ εἰς τήν ἀνόρθωσιν καί ἀποκατάστασίν του ἐκ τῶν δεινῶν τῶν τελευταίων ἐτῶν.

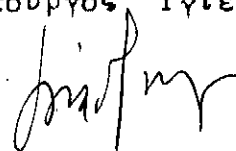
Αυτοί είναι οι λόγοι οΐτινες μέ ήθησαν σήμερον νά σάς
ἀποστείλω τās ὀλίγας αὐτās γραμμās καί νά σάς ἐκφράσω τήν πλήρη
ικανοποίησίν μου καί τās θερμότερας εὐχαριστίας τῆς κυβερνή-
σεως καί ἐμοῦ διά τὸ ἔργον τὸ ὁποῖον ἐπιτελέσατε καί ἐπιτελεῖτε

ΚΟΙΝΟΠΟΙΗΣΕΙΣ:

- 1) Κον Γενικόν Διευθυντήν
Υγεινῆς
- 2) Κον Βάϊν, Διευθυντήν τῆς ἐν
Ἑλλάδι ὑπηρεσίας τῆς Βαγ-
κοσπίου Ὀρφανώσεως Ὑγείας.

μετά ἐξαιρετικῆς τιμῆς

Ο Ὑπουργός Ὑγεινῆς



(Μ. ΚΟΤΣΙΑΝΟΣ)

29
April 5, 1947.

Mr. Michael G. Callas
The Johns Hopkins University
School of Engineering
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Callas:

In reply to your letter of the 29th would state that up to the present time construction work in Greece is all rumor, as nothing has been started, nor will there be anything doing until the country gets in a more settled condition, and money can be obtained from the U.S.

There are hundreds of Engineers just about starving in the country, but have the one hope that something will get under way. There is no end of work that should and must be done, if there is any hope of a future for the country, but when is the question.

My advice to you is to keep close tab on the accounts of contracts that may be let to American contractors, as anything of importance will be done by American contractors I am sure.

Do not come to Greece looking for a job, but have everything settled before you come. If this is not done, you will be faced by all kinds of trouble, getting permit to work etc. etc.

Should you see Gen. Hoskins, give him my best regards.

Yours sincerely,

D.E. Wright

29
April 17, 1946

The Inland Alkaloid Co.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Tipton, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

You will no doubt find in your files a record of the fact that I made a request on you for the purchase of one kilo of Pilocarpine and forwarded my check to cover the cost as estimated by the purchasing Department of UNRRA in Washington.

At the time you stated the material was not available, but that you would have a supply later. In reply to this letter I enclosed an additional check with the request that if the drug could be delivered to the Rockefeller Foundation, 49 West 49th Street on or before Feb. 25th, to kindly send it there and I would pick it up on my way through to Greece. On arrival in N. York I found one of the packages containing one half kilo, but not the other. Will you kindly investigate and see whether or not the second package was mailed and if so when.

It was also noted that the mailing address was incorrect, due to a mistake in your office or on my part. The proper address of the Rockefeller Foundation is 49 West, 49th St. N. York City and not 49 West 19th St. as shown in your letter.

If you find that this drug has not yet been mailed, kindly cancel the order and forward a check to the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Winchester, Virginia, for the balance due, to be credited to my account.

There is quite a large market in Greece for all kinds of drugs due to Germany from whom most drugs were purchased being cut off, and it may be that you are interested in obtaining some

- 2 -

of this business in case proper connections
can be made. If so, kindly let me know and I
will be glad to furnish you the required
information.

Yours sincerely,

Col. D. E. Wright
Member of Rockefeller Found.
and Chief Sanitary Engineer
for World Health Organization

DEW/CM

29
May 6, 1947.

The Inland Alkaloid Co.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Tipton, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of April 23rd explaining the status of my order placed with you.

Regarding the possible future business with Greece in the chemical and general drug line, I have been approached by Dr. C. Vayanos, one of the most highly respected physicians in Greece not as a practitioner but rather as a professor of medicine until his recent retirement. He is well known to all pharmacists, and would prove a valuable man as representative of your firm.

Dr. Vayanos is in position to furnish bank references to such an extent as may be desired.

Should it be possible to come to a mutual agreement to the satisfaction of both parties, Dr. Vayanos would like to do business in one of two ways:

1. To establish an agency in Athens for soliciting orders for various drugs subject to payment in dollars ship side N.York, for shipment direct to firms placing orders.

2. To place an order for a supply of drugs with proper bank guarantee, and act more in the capacity of a wholesale house for delivery of the more common drugs as ordered.

Attached is a partial list of drugs in strong demand, and for which there is a ready market.

Yours sincerely,

Col. D. E. Wright

29

May 27, 1947

9-Eleft.Venizelou Street.

Mr. Y.C. Mar
Chief Sanitary Engineer
National Health Organization
Nanking, China.

Dear friend Mar:

It was a real pleasure to me to have my friend Karakassonis tell me of his having seen and talked with you.

Am more than glad also that you are in a position to render valuable service to your country during these troublesome times, which we all hope will take a turn for the better in the near future.

I often think of our experiences on the proposed RR from Burma to China, and the experiences we had getting out of the country, and the fortunate fact that we had no casualties in our group.

Have not seen but a very few of the boys since we parted in India. I was with the regular army in the middle East and had many very interesting experiences.

It has been a great satisfaction to carry out a program of malaria control on a very large scale with the new wonder drug DDT. It is truly the answer to the Sanitarian's prayer and it is hoped you will soon be using it on a large scale in China, not only for malaria but the control of all kinds of insects.

Wish it were possible to see you again, but I am too old to even think of a trip to China. It may be that you will be coming West one of these days, and it would be a real pleasure to see you.

Kindly give my best regards to Dr. King and any other friends you may see.

Take good care of yourself, and with best regards as ever

Your friend

29

May 31, 1947.

5th Floor
9, Eleft. Venizelou St.

Dear friend Smith:

You owe me a letter, but I am going to drop you another note regardless, as am sure you will be interested in an account of what is going on over here. By that I do not have any intention of burdening you with details, but only things in general.

On my arrival late in Feb. I was plunged at once in all kinds of difficulties. The Minister of air or rather his staff decided that we must train a complete new set of pilots, as they wanted the ones we trained last year to operate spitfires in their revolution. After a desperate battle we were able to keep eight and the two instructors.

We had twelve planes in the field by April 1st and were off to a good start. To date we have had six accidents, all pilot errors, which leaves us eleven out of seventeen. All areas have been sprayed two or more times, and we are getting very good results. Many areas of the country cannot be reached at all due to the fighting. The areas are pretty well dispersed all over the country and extend to the Island of Crete.

It looks as if all villages in areas not at war will be sprayed by the end of June, which is a much better record than we were able to make last year due to our having the material on hand this year that permitted a program being worked out.

It was the same old story with the planes, left wings destroyed, no damage to pilots.

Am not sure what the overall results are going to be this year due to the political situation, and lack of proper supervision. Livadas has five of his Malafiolologists left out of ten, and, as you would expect, most of his best men were purged. Of two hundred and twenty six Inspectors that were fairly well trained, all but ninety six were purged. You do not have to guess hard to know what to expect from political friends picked up and put on the job, some of which are even above pretending to work. Up to this date we have not been able to get any of our Engineers approved.

We will have every village on the Island of Crete sprayed by the 20th of June, if the revolution does not stop the work, and the eradication idea looks good. Larva could only be found in a few places this spring after the work done last year, and it is my idea to go all out on control right up to the end of the season by plane and hand work. If proper inspection can be kept on the work my hope may be realized. As I have many times said, only a crazy man would be willing to fight day and night to help people that do not want to help themselves.

Many of your old friends ask me regularly about you and your better half, and you both made a lot of friends while here. I have spent a couple of very pleasant evenings with the Gertsoses. They are very nice people. Ghertsos hopes to be manufacturing DDT by October and hopes to meet all demands for the various kinds of mixes required.

We have been having quite a few complaints about the failure of 26% emulsion to give the spectacular results obtained with the 5% kerosene mix. The action is slower, but I think the final results are as good.

I wish you would get hold of all the new dope you can get your hands on, as am sure there must be some interesting new information out.

My friend Livadas still does not believe you can control or destroy larva with a flit gun spray in spite of all the evidence to the contrary.

It may surprise you to know that in all of Greece this year it was very difficult to find larva, which indicates that the density of the hibernators was very much reduced last year in spite of our many handicaps. This makes me all the more optimistic about the eradication of malaria, if a real organization can be pulled together, and proper inspection provided, malaria can be pulled from its throne in Greece and become of little importance. You will say, and no doubt correctly, that such a thing is impossible in the country.

When you write give me all the dope you can about the old Burma crowd; have lost track of all of them.

- 3 -

Give my love to your better half, and ask her if she has gotten over the spoiling she had over ~~here~~. Grace has not, and is impatiently waiting for her trip over which she is supposed to start June 27th. She is going to be disappointed in present day Greece, when compared with the old days, but it will mean a change.

Hoping to hear from you soon, as ever

Your friend

D.E. Wright

Sept. 7, 1947.

Dear Dr. Strodes:

It has been some time since I have addressed a communication direct to you, but have felt that you have been in pretty close contact with what is being attempted in this distressed, mentally, morally and physically sick country through representatives of the Foundation that have visited us, and reports made by me in H.Q. Paris.

You may be interested in a brief picture of things in Greece as I see them, and deductions made from my more or less close contact with those that have been attempting to conduct the affairs of the country for the past two and a half years plus. If it could have been possible for man in his natural dumb way to have more completely meddled and mismanaged the internal affairs of a country than has been the case here, it would have caused years of training in a school devoted to that kind of instruction only.

A group of ex-collaborators, aided and abetted by the English, have from the very beginning prepared the most fertile soil in the world for communism, and the communists have not failed to take advantage of every mistake made, with the result that almost if not complete chaos exists, both in and outside the Government.

A conservative estimate would divide the people of the country about as follows: 10% extreme right, 80% middle of the road liberal, and 10% extreme left, largely if not all communists. The middle of the road group, for the most part, were deceived into believing the promises made by the right, that if put in power they would play a clean game, giving equal rights to all, and put up a united front against the extreme left, aided by England, but that was where they were badly and sadly mistaken, for no sooner did the Royalists become thoroughly entrenched, and in the saddle, than they started a campaign of elimination against those that had assisted in putting them in power, which meant that they played directly into the hands of the few but clever agents of Russia that were placed in the country. It was this stupidity that has been and is going on that has put the country in an almost if not impossible state, that is going to take brains, that are not at present in evidence, to put things right. There is not a day that more and more recruits are not gained for the wrong side.

There have been a number of honey offers of amnesty given out, and those that were gullible enough to attempt to take advantage of the offer have ended up by being placed before a firing squad. It is not hard to figure out the result of this on the minds of those in the hills; they know that they have a chance of living a little longer at least, by staying where they are, while if they give up they know they are lost.

There is another thing that few people realize, and that is that Greece with its thousands of years of history, only has a population of about seven and a half million; which means that the shoeblack is more than likely a distant relative of the Prime Minister, and is sure to have a close contact in one or more of the important Ministries. It is these conditions that make things difficult in a so called Democracy, and it also means that when you kill one man you make a hundred or more enemies. The only people that the present Government or old line fanatics can wreak their vengeance on in comparative safety are the refugees from Asia Minor, who for the most part belong to the Venizelos party and are responsible for such progress as has been made in the country for hundreds of years, much to the disgust of the Church, which controls the present regime. It was Venizelos that put schools all over the country and made education compulsory, confiscated land, and settled the peasants on it etc. etc., all of which was a bitter pill to the old regime.

Poor old "Uncle Sam" has been let in for a bitter lesson in world politics, by being manoeuvred into a position by statesmen far more clever than his, that knew what they were up against, and must unload for the sake of the future. We fell for the bait, and now have a bear by the tail that it is going to be very hard to let loose of, and where we have thousands of friends to-day we are going to have hundreds of thousands of enemies in the days to come. About two hundred men have been sent over here, none of which know anything about the country, poorly briefed, and for the most part inexperienced, and given a more or less blank check for three hundred million, and told to rebuild the army, keep the Russians out, restore Greece's economy and bring about harmony in the country. This is a mouthful for anyone or group to chew on and swallow with the help of all concerned, but under existing conditions it borders on the impossible. Before this letter reaches you there will no doubt be a change in Government, which could not be for the worse, and everyone interested in the future of the country hopes will be for the better.

You will be more tolerant of the above tirade when you know that I am writing in the hospital where I have been confined for the past ten days and more with a case of Diabetes, which is being brought under control.

Now regarding the work of General Sanitation and Malaria

Control which I have been struggling with, progress has been, and is being made, but if under more adverse and trying conditions, it would be hard to conceive. There is between 20 and 40% of the country in which it has been simply impossible to work this year, and the area is increasing all the time. The purge cost, the service at least 50% of its semi-trained personnel Malarialogists were replaced from 12 to 5 Engineers from 26 to 5 trained inspectors from over 200 to about 96 foremen and trained labor in about the same proportion. Their plans being filled by political hacks, and good party men who have been more interested in spying on their fellow men than the work they were doing. My good friend Livadas will not agree with this statement, as he can show from such data as is available that there is even less malaria reported in the country than last year, but this is as it should be, for any program that does not grow progressively better is not worth following. Last year we gave the mosquitoes such a blow, that had the country been normal this year, and a full force working there should have been no malaria.

The results of 1945 and 1946 showed conclusively that even in a country like Greece which is close if not 100% malarious the disease can be brought under complete control if not wiped out, but not without the closest, and best of inspection service a thing we are sadly in need of now. Poor Dr. Livadas is convinced that my own aim in life is to destroy his old service, which did such good work in a limited way, in spite of my trying to prove to him that the reverse is true and that instead of playing the service down I have been working to elevate it to the plane it should work on, by increasing the number of Entomologists to chase after the mosquitoes that can be found report on their kind and habits and have Engineers and well trained inspectors, work out means to destroy them, which gives malarialogists a chance to do the work for which they are supposed to be trained, examine the population to determine the effectiveness of the work being done and prescribe if not treat those inflected in an effort to break the chain, as well as carry out other scientific work. If this is done the Doctor no longer is required to act as a foreman, as in the past, but do work for which he is supposed to be trained. The use of DDT has as I believe most people realize put malaria control in a new category which is more or less general insect control which involves many other Public Health problems. This is showing up in a remarkable number of ways in Greece where we have brought flies, bed bugs, lice, fleas, sand flies and cockroaches to a minimum. Real scientific data based on carefully controlled investigation is not available for publication, but there is enough clinical data and individual reports available to show that the results on a long list of diseases is available.

What I am battling for now is to put the entire program on a rational basis, that will make it possible to carry on when American dollars are no longer available, but this is meeting with strong opposition, as the old system of padding pay rolls is strongly entrenched, and not easy to overcome, the good Doctors have a hundred reasons why my plan will not work, but patience can work wonders. I was given the Island of Crete to handle according to my plan, and the results have been so good, that when all data is published it is going to be hard to keep the plan from spreading to the mainland, and other islands. There is no reason why the villagers should not do all of the work of spraying at their own expense, and the Government duly provide inspection service and material at cost. The fact that the control of other insects is appreciated so much almost insures the success of the plan.

One thing that should be kept up in Greece is the airplane spraying of swamps, as we can not keep from 60 to 90% of the peasants from sleeping out of nights near their crops to protect them from thieves, and no amount of residual spray will protect them, and what is more by bringing mosquitoes to almost if not zero cuts down the density of the population that must be handled. Last year where we had almost if not complete control, we found that this year, it was not possible to find larva until late in the spring, while in past years they had been found in abundance. We had reduced the fat bodies to such a small number that it was hard for them to provide broods in numbers.

Without the airplane, and careful larva control, where the planes can not reach residual spray could easily become an other palliative, with little chance of eventual eradication of the disease carrier. I appreciate the fact that the opponents of this theory will advance the principal that once the chain is broken, it makes little difference how many mosquitoes you have, you can still keep malaria in its place, but be that as it may a land without mosquitoes is blessed, and the testimonials given me in Greece from people in all walks of life, makes the fight to get rid of them well worth while.

I am enclosing a small scale map of Crete showing how the Island has been divided into nomes, and in turn into sections with the total number of houses and outbuildings in each with population, with this information is also given the number of ~~laborers~~ ^{workmen or head} that are required, and the material necessary to perform the residual spraying of each village on the Island within a given time. The village people supply all labor and transport the material from a

given point to their villages.

By this method a complete program is worked out, and each man in the service knows what is expected of him and the time schedule that must be met. It was surprising how close this schedule was met. Some of the regions were ahead of schedule, and all were complete within ten days of the fixed date.

The estimated quantity of material was also very close to the actual amount used. The preparing of this schedule intacted a lot of work, but once prepared can be used year after year with little variation. On Crete we have one Engineer as general supervisor for the entire Island with an assistant in each of the four nomes, who in addition to directing the insect control work, prepare plans and estimates for small sanitary projects, such as water supplies, drainage fills, sanitating wells and protecting springs, etc. This I believe is an ideal set up, but will take time patience, and a lot of work on the part of the School of Hygiene to train the required number of personnel to cover the entire country. The School at present is as near a blank as it could be and requires a complete reorganization. The building is full of political hacks doing nothing of value. Those that are working are preparing data tables etc. for the so called professors that want to get into print on subjects based on statistics of questionable value. I am doing everything in my power to persuade the American Mission to support the School, but with the distinct understanding that a complete house cleaning be made, and system take the place of chaos. The School should once more be made autonomous, and freed from the political football it is at present. The sad part of this plan is that the Greeks do not have the trained personnel, nor the leadership at this time to put this plan over. Many of them will give you a very flowery story, but when you get down to hard bed rock they cannot deliver the goods. I could write you volumes on this and other problems facing the country from a Public Health standpoint, but am sure you have long since tired of reading this long-drawn out personal letter, but as I told you before, being in the hospital where time hangs heavy, makes the old adage of "the devil finds work for idle hands to do" easy to carry out.

With other enclosures I am sending you a copy of a resume of malaria control and sanitation activities and program we are aiming at for W.H.O., much of which will never be accomplished but will leave its mark at least. Have had some interesting correspondence with Turkey. They are anxious to get things going there, and plan to send someone to Greece soon to see our program in action.

- 6 -

Please remember me to any friends you may see and drop me a line if you can spare the time. As ever

Yours sincerely,

D.M. Wright

P.S. It seems that ~~one~~ plan for a model set up on the Island of Crete died a burning. I hope not.

29

July 2, 1947.

5th Floor
9, Eleft. Venizelou St.

Mr. Harry E. Taylor
Administrator, St. Croix,
Christiansted,
Virgin Islands.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Some time ago I received a letter from my very good friend Mr. J.T. Luttrell telling me of what a wonderful Island you have and how much he likes the climate, the people of the Island and the place as a whole.

I have spent forty plus years of my sixty three in various parts of the world. The following is a brief outline of my experience.

Seventeen years with the U.S. Government on the Panama Canal, The last five of which I was Chief Sanitary and Municipal Engineer for the Canal Zone and the cities of Panama and Colon.

Two years as Consulting Engineer for the Panama Republic.

Special Sanitary and municipal work in other Central and South American countries.

Served as a Captain in World War I. Employed as Staff Member of the Rockefeller Foundation as Sanitary Engineer on their European projects, such as planning and executing various water purification plants, malaria and general insect control campaigns, and assisted in the establishment of a number of Public Health organizations, including two Schools of Hygiene in which I lectured for a number of years.

I have performed active work in thirty nine different countries of the world of a very diversified nature, in the Engineering field.

During world war II I was assigned to the Army as a full Colonel, and served in Burma, China, India, and all of the Middle East countries.

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In the fall of 1943 was assigned on loan from the Army to UNRRA as Chief Sanitary Engineer of their Middle East and Balkan work.

Jan. 1, 1947, was released by the Army and assigned Chief Sanitary Engineer of the World Health Organization and located in Greece.

The above sketchy outline may be tiresome to you, but is given with the purpose of letting you know that my good friend Luttrell and myself, with our wide experience and endless acquaintances, may prove of value to the future progress of your Island.

I would like to make an offer on a parcel of land called "Izacks Bay and Jacks Bay" containing 157.5 acres at \$5.- per acre, and am sending my prower of attorney to Mr. Luttrell to act for me.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter, I am

Yours sincerely,

D.E. Wright

Personal

30 Sept. 1947

Dr. Seyfettin Okan
Director General of Malaria Control
Ministry of Health & Social Assistance
Ankara-Turkey.

I am very sorry to have been so long answering your very kind letter, but my delay can be accounted for, by the reasons, one that I wanted to be sure that no effort had been made in the country to control malaria by means of paludrine, and the second was my being confined to the hospital for a month with Diabetes of which I am glad to say I have since recovered.

Now regarding paludrine will say that while a small quantity of the drug was brought into the country, and a proposal was made to give it a trial it was never carried out, as our overall program of insect control with DDT was so successful that no village or group of villages were willing to be used as guinea pigs, and the question was dropped.

We as you know have had many reports on this drug which were favorable, but since malaria in Greece has dropped from No.1 in the disease column to near the bottom of the list there is little chance of conducting experiments as long as it is possible to obtain DDT, and have it applied in a proper manner.

We also have had very good results from the residual spray of all houses, stables, sheep folds, and other buildings, and this year will have given a complete spray to approximately eight thousand villages. This spray, aside from its effect on malaria, has been worth the cost involved by destroying other insects, such as flies, fleas, sandflies, bed bugs, cockroaches, and ants.

From the results obtained here we are convinced that in a year from now, there need be no expense on the part of the Government for the control of insects (mosquitoes included) than the furnishing of supervision so far as residual spray is concerned. If it is the intention to eradicate malaria, larva control must be employed, and it is in this that the airplane plays such an

important part. You mentioned the fact that it would be impossible to bring planes in from America at this time, and that you were using local planes for the work you are doing. I might suggest that at this time though they are getting more scarce all the time, it is possible to purchase from Army surplus planes especially adapted to larva control work, with all necessary spare parts, crated and delivered in N. Y. for approximately \$ 3,000 which is a gift, since the same planes purchased from the manufacturer would cost \$14,000.

We are bringing in ten more planes this fall to be used for the most part on agriculture, but in cooperation with the larva work.

It is hoped you will be able to persuade the Government to have a good big experimental area handled at least, for once you show what can be done, when a systematic plan is carried out your battle is won. We have handled the mosquito larva so well in rice fields that the Greek Government is having the law prohibiting the planting within three kilometers of a village repealed.

We will be only too glad to have you visit us, and will do everything possible to make your visit interesting. It is now as you know near the end of the mosquito season in Greece for this year, but we will carry on the residual spray work for some time yet to get hibernators.

Please feel free to call on me at any time for such information as I may be able to furnish.

With regards to friends, I am,

Yours sincerely

Col. D.E. Wright

Personal

~~XXXXXX~~ Athens 1 Oct. 1947

Mr. H.B. Redd
Sec. Treas. General Alumni Assn.
Blacksburg Va.

Dear Mr. Redd:

Due largely to neglect I have failed to send in my token contribution to the Alumni this year, but better late than never.

I think one reason for my delay is that it has been six or eight months since I have had any message from V.P.I. This may be due to poor mail service or to the loss of my address.

Have been associated with the World Health Organization since Jan. 1st of this year, as Chief Sanitary Engineer, stationed in Greece, one of the boiling spots in this chaotic old World, but in spite of many headaches, we are still able to accomplish quite a lot of valuable work.

Am forwarding a couple of pamphlets recently published that may be of interest to the Engineering Section.

If you have the chance, kindly remember me to some of my old friends Miles, Bunker Hill, Rebeson, etc.

Yours sincerely,

Col. D.E. Wright - 04

16 Oct. 1947

Dr. E. Pampana,
Secretary of the
Expert Committee on Malaria
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva.

Dear Dr. Pampana:

The information you have been able to collect on the action of DDT on flies, and mosquitoes from various parts of the World has been very interesting though for the most part inconclusive.

The laboratory experiments carried on here are also still very far from being conclusive, but will no doubt prove of value in time. It is the intention of Mr. Hadjinikolaou to write up his findings as soon as he feels that he has sufficient data to prove of value. The most important information given out to date has been on the relative values of the different kinds of DDT preparations as killing agents and lasting qualities.

It has been found for instance that Gammexane in kerosene is a more effective agent against flies than DDT in kerosene, but we are almost completely barred from the use of kerosene due to the excessive price of kerosene. For instance, we found that we could prepare a 35% DDT emulsion by using triten and xylon for preparing a hundred and thirty tons of 100% DDT for use at a cost of \$51,000 against a cost of \$455,000 by using kerosene, and our experiments have shown that the emulsion has proven more effective. This of course is a saving that cannot be overlooked, where work is being done on a large scale. You can appreciate the fact that in spite of our very limited facilities, we are doing everything possible to determine the most effective and economical method of carrying out the insect control program under way.

We are now running some very interesting experiments on the control of the Dakus fly which causes the loss of millions of dollars every year to the olive crop in Greece, by spraying the trees with different strength solutions of a 50 ²oz wettable DDT preparation from our airplanes. The results to date seem to be very promising and cheap, the cost ~~being~~ about 5cts. per tree against 45cts. by the old method of molasses and arsenic which has never been more than from 30 to 40% effective. If this works out as we have every

reason to believe it will, there should be a saving to the country of forty or fifty million dollars a year.

This same spray is also being tested out on the house and stable flies found on garbage dumps.

These experiments have proven so successful to date that the American Mission is ordering seven additional planes to be used next year for agricultural purposes in conjunction with the malaria spray program.

I am sure you will be pleased to know that the mosquito control program this year to date has been far more successful than we could have hoped, when the general chaotic conditions in the country as a whole are taken into account.

Malaria, if we can believe reports received from the various parts of the country, is even lower this year than it was last. It is hoped that these reports will prove correct when surveys are made of bloods and spleens of babies born during the past year, with as many comparative checks on school children.

We will try and keep you posted on any new developments that may arise.

Yours sincerely

Col. D.E. Wright

cc. Dr. G.K. Strode, Rockefeller Foundation, N.Y.
Dr. J. Bauer, " " Paris.
Dr. J.M. Vine, Chief of Greece Mission W.H.O.

~~XXXX~~ Athens 24, Oct. 1947

31
Dear friend George:

I realize that I should not write you again as you did not acknowledge receipt of my last, but after a talk with Mr. Abernethy am going to drop you another note to explain the position I find myself in at this time.

I realize full well that you have been up against a hard proposition and feel just as badly about broken promises as the rest of us do, but your hands have been tied, but Mr. Abernethy thinks that, now that you have been given a break on the dollar exchange some adjustments may be made.

So far as sanitary and malaria work is concerned, we have been able to do a good job this year, as we did last year, and if reports can be relied on the number of cases of malaria in the country as a whole this year are even less than last year, which is saying a whole lot, as the average of one million cases a year was brought to approximately fifty thousand. Only one familiar with malaria can appreciate what that means in every in every walk of life and the general effect on the economy of a country like Greece. For instance on the Island of Crete this year we sprayed a total of 1.210 villages and settlements which was 99% of the whole Island; the 1/2% was held by andartes that kept out the crews.

This work has just about resulted in eliminating the mosquitoes on the Island, and another good year's work will bring malaria if not out of business at least at the bottom of the list of diseases, from its former No. 1 position, but it is on this Island where I am in the most trouble, for it was here that I made a promise to the boys, that if they would push this job, and carry out my plan of control as an example to the rest of the country, and in the time I fixed they would be given a bonus. They did this with enthusiasm, and met the requirements imposed by working overtime and without letup, with the result that the work was done well at less than one half the cost of a similar area by the old methods and the people of the Island are happy, but I am in the dog house as I could

not make good my promise, so far only ten have threatened to bring court action, but since there is nothing in writing, I think I can get by.

I have another problem in Kalamata where a demonstration was put on to show that with safety we could increase the area of rice production by several thousand acres, and provide hundreds of tons of this badly needed food for the country. A crew was organized a house rented and, a systematic control program put under way. There were no funds in anybody's budget for the important work, with the result that no rent has been paid on the house since June 1st and the men I was able to get laborer's pay for, although they were technical experts. Fortunately I did not start many other projects in different parts of the country that had been planned on the promise of the seventy five thousand dollars, but it does not relieve me of the fact that I am in the hole to the tune of twenty thousand dollars. Now I realize that you made your promise in good faith, and that conditions arose that were beyond your control, making it impossible to comply, but I believe that if your Board is informed of the good work done and its nature they will come to the rescue.

Am very much pleased to know that the rat poison is on the way, as we need everything we can get our hands on to prevent a possible epidemic breaking out in the cities where people are flocking from all country areas. Geo. old boy, Greece is in one hell of a mess, and will get worse before it gets better in my humble opinion.

With kindest regards as ever your friend,

Col. D.E. Wright

~~SECRET~~ Athens 31 Oct. 1947

Personal

Dear friend Haas:

Am sure you will be more or less surprised to receive a note from me, but can assure you that the fact that I have not written does not mean that I have not thought of you often, and also kept more or less in touch through mutual friends.

Just lots of water has passed under the bridge since we last saw each other and I for one have had but few idle moments, as action has come fast and furious with all the headaches that are a part of any job on which an effort is made to get results.

U.N.R.R.A. as you know has been in the discard for quite some time now, and on the whole has been more sinned against than sinned, for while there was lots of mismanagement, waste and according to reports a fair amount of graft, there is no question but what is served a good purpose. The people that rode it to death were the British, as you would expect, as they employed a large part of the English population and held them on the last minute in fact a large number of them will be entrenched for years to come, picking up the crumbs. Through clever maneuvering they were able to turn over to U.N.R.R.A. large quantities of lease-lend material as a credit to their part of the contribution. Good old "Uncle Sam" the sucker put up the hard cash.

It is possible that you have heard something about the success we have had with malaria control in Greece. The planned program called for one of the greatest fights of my life to put over, but the results gave me sufficient satisfaction to well pay for the effort expended. As you know I knew the problem in Greece from years of first hand knowledge and it was on this that I based my fight. The incidence of malaria during the past three years, has been reduced from an average non epidemic year, from one million cases to under fifty thousand, a large part of which are relapses. Needless to say we have the people of the country one hundred percent behind the program. I am an all out advocate of the use of DDT as there is no question but what it is the answer to a Sanitarians prayer if properly applied.

We as you know have three U.S.P.H.S. officers here with the American Mission two food men Hedley and Mackenzie and one no good. They have their hands full trying to tell the Greeks what to do and how. I am not at all optimistic about the results that are going to be obtained by the Mission as a whole. They have been sent over here with boys' tools to do a man's job and it is hard to make two equal four, unless you add something to it, but that is the problem the Mission is faced with. Conditions in the country are in one h- of a mess, and are going to get worse before they get better. Had the Russians sent the best brains in their country here to accomplish their ends, they could not have conceived a plan that would have worked more thoroughly in their interests. The stupidity of the British and the Greek Government has been a perfect setup and made it possible for the Russian agents to set back and let things play into their hands. What the final result will be is any one's guess. The only sure thing is that "Uncle Sam" has taken on a hot potato, that is going to cost several times the three hundred and fifty million they have put in the pot.

If there ever was a time when we need top notch men to handle a difficult problem it is now in Greece, as the eyes of the world is on what is taking place here. Greece is a small country but in a most strategic position and faced with unusual and difficult problems both inside and outside her borders, and a real man able to make decisions at the right time and in the right way is what is needed, but as usual we let politics determine who should be appointed and have moved most of the State of Nebraska into Greece, with a big percent of dumb bells running the show. I believe that Pres. Truman did try to get some good men interested in taking on the job, but they turned it down no doubt wisely. What worries me is that America is going to look ridiculous in the eyes of the world by having a bunch of amateurs assigned to do seasoned mens' work. I do not want you to get the impression that there are not some good men in the group sent over here as there are some, but many of the key men are small town politicians, that have just about as much vision as a bunch of bats.

I wonder if you ever heard of or see members of our Burma gang. I have lost complete track of most of them. Would like to know what has happened to Tommie Gorman and Dr. Manget. I have no doubt but what you often think of your Burma and India experience. Wish it could be possible to have a get together some time of most if not all of the gang and swap stories over a friendly glass.

As you know I have just about reached the end of my ball of yarn, as should I live until Nov. 1948 will be forced on the shelf

by retirement but guess I have no kick coming as have played my full part in this crazy old world, and it is time to let the younger men take over.

Please give my best regards to your better half, and if you can spare the time hope you will drop me a line, and tell me what you are doing etc. etc.

As ever your friend

Col. D.E. Wright

Personal

~~XXXXXX~~ Athens 4 Nov. 1947

Dear General Wood:

I had the pleasure of meeting and talking with your two representatives at present in Greece, and the mention of your name brought to mind many memories of the past, when some of us that are left, were struggling with the problems of the Panama Canal.

As the old saying goes, much water has passed under the bridge since we saw each other last, and the usual number of ups and downs have been experienced. My career has been a rather checkered one spread over a good portion of the earth's surface, I having been actively engaged in thirty nine different countries on general sanitation and malaria control work. A life time spent on this kind of work needless to say does not result in a large bank roll, but it does have the personal compensation of knowing that you have played a small part at least in making life more worth while for your fellow man.

After completing seventeen years service with the Panama Canal, and a few years on my own in South America, I went with the Rockefeller Foundation, and have been with them since, except for time out on detail to the U.S.P.H.S. for work in Burma, China, India, the Middle East including Persia for a period of about two and a half years. After being run out of Burma and China by the Japs, was warped into the Regular army as a Colonel of Engineers, on the same kind of work. As the war wound up was detailed to U.N.R.R.A. as Chief Sanitary Engineer for the Middle East, and am proud of the fact that in Greece alone we were able to reduce malaria from a normal average of a million cases, to under fifty thousand a year. At present hold the same position with the World Health Organization on detail from the Foundation.

You must excuse this apparent display of ego, but knowing you as I do, feel sure you will be glad to know that an old timer

of Panama days is still in harness, doing his bit as best he can.

I have been able to keep more or less track of your great success through Rowe, Wells and others that I have run across from time to time, and am glad to know that you are still going strong. It is not the most pleasant thing in the world to realize that regardless of how willing the spirit to keep going, our time of active service is drawing to a close, and that the load must be shifted to younger shoulders. If I live to the fall of 48, will be forced on the shelf, as they make no exceptions beyond 65, but such is life.

It is needless to tell you that the old world is in one h- of a mess and has every chance of getting worse before it gets better. Uncle Sam has relieved England of a lead in Greece that is going to prove one of the worst headaches in our history if, my guess is not wrong. The three hundred and fifty million is but a drop in the bucket, in so far as actual needs are concerned, and we will have to put up many times that sum or be faced with the most monumental fiasco of all time, and make our selves the laughing stock of the world. I came in here in 1944 with the occupation forces, and saw England and the Greek Government they installed, pave the way for Russia in a way that the best brains of their country could not have done. Poor old "Uncle Sam" is going to end up by being the world's greatest sucker, and the most despised nation on earth for not having been able to do the impossible, and by trying to substitute an idealistic for a realistic program. We all know, that the world is only waiting until the time comes when they can close the door on us, and put their heavy guns in action. We have but few real friends now, and these will turn the other way when we get on the skids, which will be the case sooner or later.

I am sure I need not tell you of the present economic condition of Greece, which is simply impossible. They are trying to make 2- 4 which is not possible in mathematics. Their income from all sources is just about one half their budget, with no possible means of backing a loan, so the printing press is their only resort and inflation is rampant. The official rate of exchange of the dollar, is 8000 while the black market rate is ten thousand plus, and no one in the country has any confidence in the drachma.

I hope you will take a vacation and come over here before I leave the country, as there are plenty of interesting things to see, and would like to have the pleasure of showing you around.

Would appreciate a card from you if you can find the time to write some time.

Yours for old times saker,

Col. D.E. Wright

W. W. Brown

~~XXXXXX~~ Athens Nov. 14, 1947

Dear friend Bierstein:

Was very glad to receive your letter of recent date, as we were getting anxious about you, having received no word.

It interests me very much to get your reaction to hitting a spot which is devoid of even the fundamentals of Sanitation, with the intention of starting a program of general improvement. There is all the difference in the world between casually passing through an area of this kind and actually attempting to put in improvements. I have often found it so baffling that I could think of no solution, but a good big fire, but it is surprising what can be done, if effort is expended on a small portion at a time, and ones efforts are not spread too thin.

I suppose one of your first tasks will be to work on the lice, for these babies are sure great harboring places for those pets, and you will no doubt be responsible for a lot of lonesome people.

No doubt you are going to be up against the old world wide problem of a shortage of funds to get very far with any kind of a program, but it should be interesting to see what can be done with a little money. Our old friend DDT makes it possible to make a showing in many ways these days that were not possible by the old methods. A few tons of 10% powder and a few thousand gallons of 5% mix. properly applied can do wonders.

You mentioned the hope, that there might be a let up in the number of crises in Greece, these days, but am afraid the time is far distant when a smooth running machine will be operating in Greece. I hope I am wrong, but it seems to me there is a marked deterioration taking place from day to day, as more and more people are out of work.

One big trouble as you know is that the American Mission was sent over here to do a man's job with boy's tools and they are not going to be able to get away with their problem. The grumbling is

getting louder every day, as orders for more and more cuts are given out. There is no question but what a balanced budget is desirable, but no country that I know of has ever tried to fight a war and at the same time balance its budget, its simply not done, and since Greece has very little to back a loan, it means that the printing press must keep busy. The drachma has been as much as eleven thousand to the dollar, but plays up and down.

As yet the various Ministries are without a budget, which adds to the general confussion. The Mission is requesting a reduction force of fifteen thousand, which is no doubt not excessive, but, the trouble is there is no place for these let out of the service to find work, and the cost of living is on the up and up every day.

I do not want to predict what the situation is going to be like by next spring or for that matter this winter.

Dr. Vine is leaving us in about a week for India for a two or three months assignment to India. It should be a very interesting trip for him. No one knows for sure just what is going to happen to W.H.O. in Greece. It is my opinion that the mission, will be just as well placed if the whole outfit is pulled out, as they have just about picked the brains of all, and are set to go, but everything will not be as smooth sailing as it looks on the service.

Am glad Kendros is enthusiastic about his work and feel pretty sure that he will prove a valuable man for you.

We miss you quite a lot around here, and hope that if things break right next year that you will be back.

Please give my regards to Dr. Messinezis and family.

Let me hear from you again when you can spare the time to write.

With best regards from the bunch in the office, I am
as ever your friend,

Col. D.E. Wright

DEW/JD

21 Nov. 1947

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

His Excellency
The Minister of Health
Athens.

Excellency:

As per your request, a visit was made to your place in the country, and at the same time a general visual survey was made of the surrounding area.

There is no question but what exploratory work should be done in this valuable agricultural area, as a good supply of water would prove of great value to increase production in addition to being an important health measure, by ensuring a safe supply for the inhabitants.

In my opinion it is an unfortunate fact that the geologist should have picked a site on your property, as being a likely place to find water, as this investigative work, though important, could be very easily misinterpreted by those political opponents that are always on the look-out for a chance to bring discredit on someone in authority, and to dig a well on your property, regardless of how much the justification may be, gives room for criticism.

Due to the lack of general geological data in Greece, it is not possible for a geologist to give definite information regarding the possibility of finding water, nor the possible depth, at which it may be found, which makes well drilling quite a gamble in Greece. We have drilled as much as a hundred meters and more, and found dry holes, which naturally involves a very heavy expense.

It is the intention of the American Mission to put eight well drilling outfits to work in Greece doing investigating work, to determine the water table in different parts of the country, and since your place is located in a very important area, it is my intention to request that the well started on your place be carried on down to determine whether or not there is a water bearing strata at a reasonable depth in this area, and the quantity of

water available. If I am successful in this, no one can complain as they will have funds for research work, and will be justified in spending it where it will prove of the greatest value. As you knew there are thousands of villages in Greece that do not have sufficient water for domestic purposes, and such as they have is dangerous from a health standpoint, as a result, the pressure is strong to have wells drilled, and water supplies installed.

I enjoyed my talk with Mrs. Orphanidou very much this morning.

Believe me to be

Yours most sincerely

Col. D.E. Wright

21 Νοεμβρίου 1947

ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΜΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΗ

Π ρ ό ς
Τὴν Αὐτοῦ Ἐξοχότητα
κ. Ὑπουργόν τῆς Ὑγιεινῆς
Ἐνταῦθα

Ἐξοχώτατε,

Συμφώνως τῇ ὑμετέρῃ ἐπιθυμίᾳ ἐπεσκέφθην τὸ ἐν τῇ ἐξοχῇ κτῆμα σας καὶ ἐνήργησα ταυτοχρόνως ἐπιθεώρησιν τῆς περὶ ἑαυτοῦ περιοχῆς.

Δέν ὑπάρχει ἀρριβολία ὅτι εἰς τὴν εὐφορον αὐτὴν γεωργικὴν ἔκτασιν δεόν νά ἐκτελεσθοῦν δοκιμαστικαὶ ἐργασίαι γεωτρήσεων, καθ' ὅσον ἡ ἐξεύρεσις ὕδατος θά ἠῤῥξανε σημαντικῶς τὴν παραγωγὴν αὐτῆς προσέτι δέ θά ἐξησφάλιζεν ὑγιεινὴν ὕδρευσιν διὰ τοὺς κατοίκους.

Ἐχω τὴν γνώμην ὅτι ὑπῆρξεν ἀτυχῆς ἡ ὑπὸ τοῦ Γεωλόγου ἐκλογὴ ἐνός σημείου ἐντός τοῦ κτήματός σας, ὡς καταλλήλου διὰ τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν γεωτρήσεως πρὸς ἐξεύρεσιν ὕδατος, καθ' ὅσον ἡ δοκιμαστικὴ αὐτὴ ἐργασία, καίτοι ἀπαραίτητος, θά ἠδύνατο ἐνδεχομένως νά παρεξηγηθῇ ὑπὸ ἀρισμένων πολιτικῶν ἀντιπάλων, οἵτινες καιροφυλακτοῦν πάντοτε διὰ τοιοῦτου εἴδους εὐκαιρίας πρὸς δυσφημισμὸν τῶν ἀρμοδίων ἐν ἀρχῇ προσώπων, ἡ δέ ἀνῆρξις φρέατος εἰς τὴν κτῆμα σας, ἀνεξαρτήτως τῆς μεγάλης σκευτικότητος αὐτοῦ, θά ἔδιδεν ἀφορμὴν εἰς ἐπικρίσεις.

Λόγω ἐλλείψεως ἐν Ἑλλάδι γενικῶν γεωλογικῶν στοιχείων, εἶναι ἀδύνατον δι' ἓνα γεωλόγον νά παράσχῃ θετικὰς πληροφορίες ἐπὶ τῶν πιθανότητων ἐξευρέσεως ὕδατος ὡς καὶ περὶ τοῦ πιθανοῦ βάθους εἰς ὃ θά ἀνευρίσκετο τοῦτο, τὸ τοιοῦτον δέ καθιστᾷ ἐντελῶς προβληματικὴν τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν πάσης ἐργασίας ἀνορύξεως φρέατος.

Συνέβη οὕτω νά ἐκτελέσωμεν γεωτρήσεις εἰς βάθος ἑκατόν ἢ καὶ περισσοτέρων πόσων, χωρὶς νά ἀνεύρωμεν ὕδωρ, πράγμα ὁπερ φυσικῶς τῷ λόγῳ συνεπάγεται μεγάλην δαπάνην.

Ἡ ἐνταῦθα Ἀμερικανικὴ Ἀποστολὴ προτίθεται νά διαθέσῃ ὀκτώ γεωτρύπανα διὰ τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν δοκιμαστικῶν γεωτρήσεων καὶ ἐξακρίβωσιν τῆς στάθμης τῶν ὑπογείων ὑδάτων εἰς διαφόρους περιοχὰς τῆς χώρας, ἐφ' ὅσον δέ τὸ ὑμέτερον κτῆμα κεῖται ἐντός

σημαντικῆς γεωργικῆς περιοχῆς, θέλω ζητήσῃ ὅπως ἡ ἀρξαμένη ἐκεῖ ἐργασία γεωτρήσεως συνεχισθῇ ὑφ' ἐνός τῶν ὡς ἄνω Ἀμερικανικῶν γεωτροπῶν πρὸς ἐξακρίβωσιν τοῦ κατὰ πόσον ὑπάρχει εἰς τὴν περι-
οχὴν ταύτην ὑδροφόρον στρώμα εἰς λογικόν σχετικόν βάθος καὶ ποσὰ ἢ ἀναμενομένη παροχὴ ὕδατος. Ἐάν αἱ ἐν προκειμένῳ ἐνέργειαι μου ἐπιτύχουν, οὐδεὶς θὰ δύναται νὰ προβάλλῃ παράπονα, καθ' ὅσον ἡ γεώ-
τρησις αὕτη θὰ ἐκτελεσθῇ διὰ πιστώσεων τῆς ἠκοίας θέλει διαθέσει ἢ ἀποστολῇ διὰ τοιοῦτου εἶδους ἐρεύνας εἰς τὰ κατὰ τὴν κρίσιν τῆς σπουδαιότερα σημεῖα. Ὡς γνωρίζετε, ὑπάρχουν χιλιάδες χωρίων ἐν Ἑλλάδι τὰ ἠκοία στεροῦνται ἀρκετοῦ ὕδατος δι' οἰκιακὴν χρῆσιν, τὸ δὲ διαθέσιμον τοιοῦτον εἶναι ἀκατάλληλον ἀπὸ ἀπόψεως ὑγιεινῆς, ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἡ μεγάλη ζήτησις γεωτρήσεων, διὰ τὴν ἀνάρξιν σφραγῶν, καὶ κατασκευῆς δικτύων ὑδρεύσεως.

Εὐχαριστήθην ἰδιαιτέρως ἀπὸ τὴν συνομιλίαν μου σήμερον τὴν πρῶϊαν μετὰ τῆς Κας Ὀρφανίδου.

Εὐλικρινῶς Ὑμέτερος

COL. D. E. WRIGHT
CHIEF SANITARY ENGINEER

NEWS
File
6 December 1947.

Dear Joe:-

Was very sorry to receive a note from the Administrator enclosing a copy of the decision of the Municipal Committee, not to sell the portion of land you outlined for purchase, but am in hopes that as you suggested the matter will be reconsidered.

I went into this matter pretty strong, and as stated in my letter to the commissioner have quite a few people interested and you know Joe, it is not impossible that a project of this kind well worked up would appeal to a number of old canal diggers. You know that there are quite a number that are retired every year, and a large percent come to Florida to spend the rest of their days. This is just an idea, but I do know that many people with modest means are fed up with conditions in the States.

You of course know much better than I, but it would seem to me that prefabricated houses might be the answer to quick construction, and they are sure getting out some nice lay outs at reasonable cost.

One of the best foremen I ever had in Panama, a colored man came from St. Croix. He was a master mason, which would indicate they have some good workmen on the Island.

I am sure fed up with conditions in Europe, which as you know are not getting better, but worse from day to day. Uncle Sam has sure a month full to chew on, and it is my prediction that he has less than a 50-50 chance of succeeding. One thing sure is that the cost is going to be enormous, and we are going to be the most hated nation on earth for not having done enough, and expecting them to give us fair treatment for what we have done.

Am glad to know that you have gotten started on your project, but expect you are having trouble getting what you need from the U.S. Do they make furniture there or do you have to import? What is the water and electricity situation?

Would like to have you outline some of those things when you feel in the humor to write. You know that from Army surplus one can pick up generating plants, and many other odds and ends at a very low cost, and they give special consideration to GI's. Of course it will all soon be in the hands of the Jews, and then the price will go up.

We are not looking forward to a very cheerful Xmas in Greece this year, but I do not care for the wild times I once enjoyed. I often think of the Xmas we spent in Pasto Columbia. It seems ages ago.

Give my best regards to your wife and youngster and let me hear from you, any time you feel like writing a note.

A merry Xmas and happy New Year to you all,

As ever your friend,

D.E. Wright

pers.
17 December 1947.

Mr. W. J. Bartlet
Secretary-Treasurer
Panama Canal Society of Fla.
P.O.B. 249-A
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dear Bartlet:-

I am just in receipt of the Nov. 15th issue of the Society letter, and it was most interesting, though it gave me a very sad feeling to note the large number of grand old people that have passed to their reward from our ranks. It impresses on us more and more the fact that we are all fast traveling the road from which there is no return.

Among others it was very sad to hear of the passing of my good friend Green. Geo came to me direct from School in 1909, and was with me continuously up to the time I resigned from the service, at which time he was appointed to my place. He was a good man and deserving of all the honor rendered him.

There are not many of the old "Inca" (1904) group left, but you still have three I think in St. Pets.

Am sorry that it has not been possible for me to attend some of the reunions of old timers, and swap a few yarns, but have been a more or less constant wanderer, but realize that there must be an end to this, and hope that a few years may be spared me to enjoy a little fishing, and sunshine in St. Pets. with some of my friends.

I dare say you are pretty well posted on the chaotic conditions existing in Europe these days from radio and newspaper reports so, will not attempt to describe our struggles over here, to try and prevent starvation and some serious plague, making present conditions even worse than they are.

It is going to call for a lot of cool level headed thinking and acting to bring Europe out of its present slump. People are confused and discouraged and do not have any idea as to what is best for them. They are afraid of another war, and have no ambition to work and re-establish themselves if destruction is just around the corner.

Am enclosing my check for \$ 3 for next year's dues, and if you have an extra copy of your August letter will appreciate reserving it, as I did not get mine.

With very best wishes for a merry Xmas and happy New Year to your all.

Yours sincerely

Col. D.E. Wright

Col. D.E. Wright
World Health Organization
9 Eleft. Venizelou Str.
6th Floor,
Athens-Greece.

DEW/JD

17 December 1947.

Dear Dr. Balfour:-

As usual you are in my debt for a letter, but am going to drop you another note, for in good old Greek fashion, aside from wanting to hear from you, I want your assistance.

First. I tried the early part of this year to get a travel grant, for two most deserving people from Greece, old friends of yours and of the Foundation, Dr. and Mrs. Floros, both of which are doing excellent work in Greece, but are hungry for a chance to get out, and see what is being done in America. Both are on Government work, but not directly connected with Public Health. They are a couple that would not spend their time sight seeing, but would make every minute count. I gave the particulars to N. Y.

Second. You no doubt remember the son of Mrs. Papamarkou. He graduates this year from the American College, and his mother is hoping that some way may be found to get him a fellowship for a college course in the States. I had a talk with the boy and he impresses me as being very intelligent and of good material. I occurred to me that it is possible, you might know of some outfit that is putting up for college courses, and that the boy might be worked in. As you know the family has had a pretty tough time, and are just managing to get by. The girls are taking business courses, but not good enough yet to handle a job. Am hoping to place the older as soon as she shows herself qualified.

You can just about guess what pressure is brought to bear on me from the many old timers we know in this chaotic country, which is going from bad to worse every day, with the end not yet in sight. I need not tell you that Uncle Sam had a very sick baby thrust in his lap, that is going to require, a whole lot more medicine, than can be purchased for three hundred million as a cure. That sum is not going to more than scratch the surface, and will not even start a reconstruction or rather rehabilitation program.

To make things all the worse an effort is being made to balance the budget with little or no industry under way, the old coastwise boats destroyed, fight a war that is constantly spreading, the railroad to Salonika out of commission, about one small boat a week and a few airplanes the only connection, as one dare not travel over such road as there is, the picture looks pretty black.

In spite of the fact that about 30% of the country was in the hands of the rebels this year, the malaria control program can be considered a success. If one can believe clinical reports, the country was almost if not free of malaria, due in large part to the overall program last year, and the work of the airplanes. Strict orders were given the rebels by their commander that the planes were not to be fired on.

On the Island of Crete work gangs were given guard protection while working in rebel towns, but it is sure a h- of a way to try and do a job. The Mission was prevailed on to insure adequate material to do an all over job in 1948, but there is a big question as to whether work will be possible in a large part of the country, as more towns and areas are being lost every week.

It must be nice, to be able to lead an easy happy go lucky life once more. I am just about ready to throw in the sponge, and call it a day, 1948 puts me on the shelf as a has been, but I may be foolish enough to fight on if I keep my health.

Drop me a line, when you can take time out.

I hope you and yours will all spend a very merry Xmas and happy New Year.

As ever your friend

Dr. M.C. Balfour
Apartment 2B-Allston
Corner North Charles & 32nd St.
Baltimore Md.
U.S.A.

D.E. Wright

DEW/JD

29

December 29, 1947.

Hon. John D. Brown
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
House of Representatives
State House Boston,
Mass.

Dear friend Brown:-

It was indeed a real pleasure to receive your Xmas greeting, as it is always good to have a message from old friends.

As you know I am one of those died in the wool tramps that find it hard to show intelligence enough to give up trying to help people that show little inclination to help themselves. I as you might guess am the only one left of the old UNRRA group that came to Greece in 1944. I saw four so called Chief Medical Officers come and go, and it would be hard to even guess at the number of assistance I have had come and go, but the struggle was kept up and the results justified the heart-aches, and fight against what seemed like impossible odds. You know without being told that had we been fortunate enough to have had an experienced preventive medical man in Washington to push through requests from this end, our troubles would have been much less, but that is water over the dam now and our troubles are of a more serious nature, due in large part to the stupidity of the old Tory British group, and those that they put in power and supported in Greece. There was a time when I believe that five percent would have more than covered all the real communists in Greece, but stupidity has changed all of that, and thousands have been driven to the hills or under cover that had a honest desire to see their country prosperous under a democratic government and the end is not yet. You know it makes one laugh as well as feel ashamed to see how easy we can be sucked in by our cousins. After making a monumental mess of things in Greece, they put up a sob-sister story and requested us to take the sick baby and nurse it as they had important things to look after in other planes, and it would be nice if we would dress and care for the sick, assuring our gullible nuts that they would be back in due time to take over, when once the baby was well and able to pay them

tribute as in the past, and are we going to have our fingers burnt, while the other fellow sits back and smiles at our gullibility. I need not tell you that the three hundred and fifty million we have put in the pot is not even going to scratch the surface. If we get out with five times that amount we will be more than lucky. The Mission sent over here, while made up for the most part of green horns, is trying the best it can to make the best of a bad situation, but are faced with an almost if not hopeless situation, and the Greeks are not even trying to help them carry the load. In fact they are staging almost a complete sit down strike. Instead of working to bring about unity and peace they are driving more and more people into the arms of the enemy, through their thirst for revenge and personal hope of gain. Had the Russians sent their best brains into the country to work out a plan to further their aims, they could not have succeeded as well as the British and their puppet government which they set up and supported.

Why is it that we do not have men that can look ahead and see the nigger in the wood pile. I suppose we will learn in time, but the price we are going to pay in the process of learning is going to be something awful, and may in the end put an awful strain on our own form of government. I know you will think I am an awful pessimist, and it may be that my love of my own country and fear of what the future may hold for our people, makes me see things in too black a light, but my work in thirty nine different countries of the world has taught me that the world as a whole is jealous of our development, progress and material wealth, and in their heart of hearts want to see us go down with crash, not that it will help them, but that human trait that makes misery love company, keeps their brains more active marking on ways and means to insure our down-fall than on improving their own condition. As an Engineer I know that in spite of the centuries, that the old world has been occupied by so called intelligent human beings, its resources have not even been scratched, due in large part to the feudal system that has existed since time immemorial where a few have had enormous holdings worked by semi-slaves which insured them a comfortable living, so why develop water power (I have seen millions of potential horse power going to waste), erect factories, develop mines, bring in oil fields, improve agriculture, put more acres to producing, (when these acres provide fine hunting preserves) erect schools that will provide at least elementary education for the masses. Instead of eternal poverty and misery, with wars at more or less stated intervals, Europe and the world for that matter could be made a decent place in which to live, with enough for all, if not riches. There has

been a general awakening of the man in the street, and on the land since the first world war that things are not right and have not been right under the old order of things but the right kind of leadership has not developed; it was what made things easy for Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin for that matter, but the old order is not going to give up without a desperate struggle. If America could only dictate terms for her money she is spending and will spend, that would insure some permanent improvements I would say spend until it hurts, but my prediction is that we are only going to provide a palative and time saving device, that will enable the old regime to get back in the saddle and carry on their old game of exploration that will bring on another cataclism with all that goes with it.

I am not a communist in any sense of the word, but am a firm believer in a change being brought about that will make it possible for human beings to benefit by the wonderful facilities, that nature aided by the brain of man, has made available on all sides. I know that this prattle is very much like a wolf howling in the middle of the desert, but if enough of those in power could only forget their selfishness and momentary greed long enough to look ahead, this old world could be made more of a place God intended it should be to live in.

Greece to day is more or less a vacuum in which seven million plus people are existing, very few are living with no hope at present of a future, less than half are gainfully employed, industry is at more or less of a standstill, unemployment is rampant and anyone that has ever been heard to utter a progressive idea is at once branded a communist and is denied such chance, as there may be for employment. What can one expect under those circumstances, it most assuredly is not loyalty. The only hope is for employment for all that are willing to do an honest day's work, for a wage that will ensure a decent living and a few of the better things that life has to offer. It is true that a large number of loafers and trouble makers should be gathered up and taken out to sea to be dumped overboard, but there would still be plenty left to make this a decent country in which to live, but a chance to survive must first be offered, before peace can be hoped for. You will be accusing me of advocating a benevolent dictator the first thing I know, and you may be right, but the trouble has always been to get a man strong enough to hold his ambitions under control, as well as those he has to surround himself with. The only one I have ^{ever} known was Ataturk of Turkey, and he did marvels, most of which have been lost since his death. A real man if he were available could save Greece to day, but he would have to execute an awful lot of people.

I can see you laughing over this letter, but just forget it and lay it to the ranting of an old man who is on the way out and must blow off steam.

In conclusion let me say that we have toppled malaria from its throne of no one disease to just about the bottom of the list, but whether the good work can or rather will be kept up is any one's guess. My term of service is just about up, but the way for the other fellow has been well paved.

I hope that we may see each other again some time as there are many things we could talk over.

You mentioned the fact that you would be glad to do a turn for me in Boston, but at the moment cannot think of any request to make on you in that city, but it is just possible that you could put in a good word for me which would bring pressure to bear on the army to grant commissary and P.X. privileges here in Athens which have been denied so far. I am a recognized officer in the reserve, and according to the highly embossed certificate am entitled to all privileges etc. of the regular forces, and in addition to that those working for WHO are exempt for duty on all articles brought into a country for personal use. It seems to me a very short policy on the part of the army and Mission to exclude other relief organizations from the U.S. that are spending good American dollars, and at the same time acknowledge that they can not get along without their assistance, as the funds they have are entirely inadequate to handle the many problems without help. A permit to purchase from P.X. and commissary means nothing to them as they have ample supplies and administrative force for the job. There are approximately forty people involved. If by chance you can get in a good word please do so, as our purchasing food in the black market only helps boost the price for Greeks that must buy.

Please excuse this long letter and consider what I have said as from one friend to another, as while every word is true, it would do me no good to be named as having been the one who broadcasted.

With very best wishes for the coming year.

As ever your friend,

Col. D.E. Wright

31
January 19, 1948.

Dear friend Nick:-

No doubt you are like some other friends of mine "out of sight out of mind" as I have never had any direct word from you since you left Greece, not even a post card, but have kept more or less in touch with you, throughout sidlers, and am glad to know that you are doing business as usual.

I do not know that you have kept track of the work that we have been doing on your Island of Crete, but can assure you that we have not let up, in spite of political troubles etc. etc. The Island to all intents and purposes has been free of malaria for the past two years, and the reduction in other insect borne diseases has been phenomenal. Needless to say the people of the Island are for us 100%.

There has not been as much sanitary work done as I had hoped for, but many valuable projects have been carried out. Many other important ones have been held up due to lack of material and money.

As you know we only spent forty thousand of the seventy five thousand that was supposed to have been allotted for work on the Island by the Greek War Relief in 1946, and had a terrible time getting the last five thousand of the forty to meet obligations incurred. For 1947 I had a definite promise of seventy five thousand, and made plans accordingly, but was not able to get a single dollar. I have been threatened with law suits etc. etc. for not carrying out my promises, but so far have kept out of jail. I felt and feel pretty bad about the whole business, as many men worked overtime, and on Sundays to complete the work on the Island of Crete, in the scheduled time and I could not pay them. I went in the hole about twenty thousand dollars, and thank goodness that I did not obligate the entire seventy five thousand which had been promised.

George has not even answered my last two letters, but guess the poor devil has found it hard to make one dollar do the work of three or four.

Now I am going to surprise you by telling you that I have been able to persuade the Rockefeller Foundation to sponsor a coordinated and cooperative survey of the Island of Crete, to determine the cost of reconstruction, rehabilitation and future development of the Island of Crete, in which all Ministries are involved, such as Health and Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Welfare, Finance, Transportation, mining, reforestation, reconstruction etc. This is to be worked out by a number of experts which the Foundation will send over here and finance for a five or ten year program and act as a model not only for Greece, but for this part of the world. In connection with this work I would like to have a mass X ray program carried out of every man, woman and child on the Island to determine just what the extent of tuberculosis is and its degree. Equipment is available, but about twenty five thousand dollars will be required to make this possible. If you can be instrumental in making this money available, you will have performed a great service, for this project, which will be outstanding not only in Greece, but in the world.

I am sorry to say conditions in Greece as a whole are very bad, and it is anyone's guess as to what the final result is going to be. We old timers still hope for the best, but if the U.S. pull the country through, it is going to take many times the three hundred and fifty million they have at present to work with.

Take time out and write me a good long letter, and I will try to give you the answer to any questions you may have to ask.

With regards to your wife and best wishes for your self,

As ever your friend,

Col. D.E. Wright

Mr. Nick Kalmer
Greek War Relief
118 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

E.P. (W)

LAKE COPAIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Athens. 24th February 1948.

Dear Colonel Wright,

In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., asking for my views as to the effect which the use of D.D.T. has had in Copais district - notoriously one of the worst fever-ridden parts of Greece - I have much pleasure in informing you that the results of the anti-malarial campaign initiated by this means under your direction in 1946 and continued throughout 1947 has proved little short of miraculous.

Where previously it was common for more than half of the population of the 52 villages bordering on the erstwhile Copaic lake to be down with malarial fever, particularly in the Autumn months of August-October, there has hardly been a single case during the past two years. This is strikingly evidenced not only in the more plentiful labour supply thereby made available but also of its more virile quality.

I feel convinced that if this campaign can be continued for another year or so and perhaps periodically renewed thereafter, not only will the curse of malarial fever, which has been the bane of the province of Boeotia from time immemorial and which no doubt accounts for the apathy and mental dullness proverbially attributed in classical times by the Athenians to their Boeotian neighbours, be removed but that the indirect influence on the agricultural economy of the whole country by the elimination of this fell disease which has crippled Greece for centuries past will be enormous.

With my very best wishes to you and for the great work you are doing,

Yours sincerely,

RESIDENT DIRECTOR
LAKE COPAIS COMPANY LIMITED.

Colonel D.E. Wright,
Chief Sanitary Engineer W.H.O.,
United Nations World Health Organization Interim Commission,
Metoehico Tameion Building
9, E. Venizelou St., Athens.

31

28 February 1948

Dear friend Nick:

Thanks very much for answering my letter so promptly. I can appreciate how you felt about conditions in Greece, and how things were and are going from bad to worse. I who have been in close contact with the various phases of development for such a long time have just about lost hope, of seeing the time when peace, and prosperity with a fair degree of contentment, will be the order of the day. The extremists of both sides are now at each others throats, while the middle of the road individual does not know which way to turn.

There is no hope in the world for Greece and its people, as long as either the one extreme or the other dictates the policies of the country, as you know Russia either directly or indirectly is supporting the extreme left, while the U.S. is in the embarrassing position of being forced to support the extreme Right which she so kindly relieved the British of the responsibility for, and as a result are pouring millions of good American tax payers money down a rat hole and for which no permanent good can be hoped for.

The Mission has some good men over here, but their hands are tied.

You have no doubt been given to understand that there is a coalition Government, but careful examination will show you that the middle of the road men who might bring about peace, and a united front in the country have little or no chance of bringing about any thing of a constructive nature, as all or nearly all key posts are held by the extreme right, which means that every constructive move, is more than counterbalanced by a move in the wrong direction which more than counterbalances the good.

It is claimed that a year ago there were about twelve thousand rebels in the country, in the mean time, four thousand or more have surrendered, another four thousand or more have been captured or killed, while the new estimate of those in the field is placed at twenty five thousand with more joining up all the time.

There is less than fifty percent of the country that is not either in the hands of the rebel or subject to raid, which makes an almost impossible condition, so far as reconstruction is concerned.

The refugee problem alone is a serious one. The reported number is over five hundred thousand, with more joining the ranks every day. What is going to happen when Uncle Sam's money is spent, supposing the unexpected happens and the rebellion is brought under control? You can not just tell the people to go home, as many will have no homes to go to, their belongings have been lost, in many cases, their houses, destroyed or burnt, stock gone etc. etc. It means starting all over again from nothing. The picture is any thing but a happy one, and while I am not a pessimist by nature I cannot see much hope for the future.

The unemployment problem in the large cities and towns is becoming more and acute, and prices go up as food becomes more scarce. I will be very much surprised, if April, May and June are not going to be very serious months, for food, unless the U.S. Mission can get more money and bring more in here.

But now for a follow up on the Crete problem. As you know the Island is one of the few places that things are almost normal, and where the people for the most part are anxious to help themselves. We as you know have done a good job there on malaria control, and quite a lot of general sanitation, but of course there is much still to be done. Now with the Rockefeller Foundation approving my proposal to make a survey, and recommendation on a long term, five or ten years programme of co-ordinated and co-operative reconstruction, and development plan, no stone should be left, unturned to make this complete in every way, and it was from this stand point that I was in hopes that I could enlist the support of you and other friends of Crete to give assistance.

In making the Public Health survey, for instance, what better guide could there be to determine the hospital, and clinical requirements of the Island, than to have X Ray's taken of every man, woman and child on the Island?

This would be something that had never been done before, but would eliminate all guess work, and give a real picture of the tuberculous rate etc. It would be an example to the world, not to mention its advantages to the people of Crete. I can get the use of the equipment and supplies, but under present conditions, it is not possible to raise all the money necessary to carry out the work. Careful estimates show that it will require between twenty and twenty five thousand dollars more than I can get out of W.H.O. and the Government to complete the work. This is not much but it might just as well be a million if it is not available.

This sum turned over to the Foundation, to be spent under their supervision, would mean a great addition to the survey, and definitely show what additional hospitals, Sanitatoriums are required on the Island.

If the friends of Crete in the U.S. would raise this sum they would be doing something of more lasting and permanent value than they will realize from hundreds of thousands spent on things of a temporary value. It should not be forgotten that this X Ray while proposed for the Island of Crete, would if made prove of value to the whole country of Greece, as from hundred thousand X Ray's taken in one block would give a very good cross section, for other parts of the country.

I am banking on the survey which will be made by the Foundation of the needs of all activities of the Island, over a period of years, being well launched, on its way by funds being made available, from the Marshall aid program. A million or two well spent, would give great momentum over to the whole scheme. The head of the American Mission has given me much encouragement on this.

This has been a rather long letter, but am in hopes that it gives you some angles of the picture as I see it, and help from you will be appreciated.

The present Government is still making things very difficult for the G.W.R. but you have a good man trying to do a good job, in spite of handy caps.

Could write reams, but will hold for the next time.

Please give my best regards to the wife.

Yours sincerely

Col D.E.Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer W.H.O

26
March 23, 1948

Dear Dr. Strode :

Your letter referring to the articles appearing in American papers, regarding the proposed work in Crete reached me to day.

The question of the proposed survey work was for the first time given publicity at the time of Dr. Leach's and Dr. Grant's visit to Crete. At that time Dr. Leach drew a draft of the general type of agreement, he considered the Foundation would want before authorizing the work. This draft was typed and discussed with the Governor General of the Island and agreed to by him. A copy was kept by Dr; Grant and another sent to the Secretary of the Governor, who was at the time in Athens, with instructions that he see the Prime Minister and have the proposed agreement approved, by the Council of Ministers, of which he, the Prime Minister, is Chairman. There was some delay in getting the final, and formal approval, and invitation issued, due to delay in getting all members of the council together for a joint meeting, and I was later informed that while the proposal met with full approval, there was considerable debate about why the survey should be made in Crete, instead of some other place in Greece.

As soon as this agreement was officially signed by the Prime Minister, the fact was given to the press by their publicity Department, and the matter was given quite a write up in the Greek papers. I was not consulted by the press, as they had all of the information necessary for a good story

I might state further that on our trip to Crete there was an AMAG publicity man in the group, who heard the whole story from the various speeches made etc., and was very keen to follow up on the outcome of the visit, and apparently discussed the question with Gov. Griswold, who has mentioned the matter twice since, as the Mission is very keen to have concrete information which the Foundation will furnish.

I am fully aware of the policy of the Foundation regarding publicity being given on projects through other than authorized channels, and have always been careful about what I say and do, that could be quoted as having been authorized by the Foundation.

Regarding the origin of the idea of having this survey made, I am sure Logan would be the last man to lay claim to this, for during his visit to Greece among the many things discussed and raised with him was the possibility of having such a survey made, and I explained from a chart which I had drawn up and of which he took a copy, the many advantages of such a survey. This he saw at once, and promised to do everything in his power to have it given favorable consideration.

I furnished him all of the data I had available regarding the island, and he was able to supplement this from other sources, and compiled what I considered an excellent report for which I thanked him. It was not possible for him, due to the limited time at his disposal, to visit Crete to verify many statements made, but he expressed the hope that he would be able to return later for a visit.

My reason for making the proposal was that for years I have observed the various Ministries of the Greek Government, make requests for large sums of money for various projects based as a rule on pressure brought to bear by selfish interests, with little or no thought given to the general good of the country or area as a whole, and often to the detriment of other services. A streamlined program based on solid data, would result in large saving of money, and provide a definite aim to accomplish. Every service of the Government has a direct or indirect bearing on each other, and their co-ordinated effort will benefit all.

It may be said in conclusion that every one is anxiously waiting for the arrival of Dr. Allbaugh and there is hardly a day that some one in AMAG does not ask about when he can be expected. No commitments are being made by me on his behalf, but I am at his service once he arrives to give any assistance possible.

Yours sincerely

Dr. G.K. Strode
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.

D.E. Wright

cc to Paris

42
April 17, 1948

Gov. Dwight P. Griswold
Chief of AMAG
Athens

Dear Gov. Griswold :-

It is believed that your attention should be called to the condition facing the civilian population of Greece, the army, Navy, Air force, American civilian population and the army personnel at present in Greece.

On arriving in Greece in the fall of 1944 as Chief Sanitary and Malaria Control Engineer, with UNRRA one of my first tasks was to assist in rebuilding the malaria organization and expanding its force to a size sufficient to put on a country-wide malaria control program by the use of the new methods developed during the war. Having had the years previous close association with the general malaria survey of the country made, by a mission from the Rockefeller Foundation, I had a very thorough knowledge of the malaria situation on the country, making additional research work unnecessary.

In 1945 there was a general reorganization of the existing malaria control personnel and expansion of the service, by training new men to meet the requirements. As but little DDT was available that year, all old methods were applied on a wide scale, and a marked reduction in cases of malaria was obtained. UNRRA was persuaded to purchase planes for general spray work, and they were delivered during the late fall of 1945. Three Greeks were sent to America for special training, and we were given two expert Americans, a Chief Pilot and a Chief mechanic, for training purposes, and the assembling and maintaining of the planes in Greece. As a result by the spring of 1946 we had eighteen (18) planes with the required number of pilots and mechanics ready for work.

It is a matter of record that during 1946 malaria was brought to almost the vanishing point and a conservative estimate placed the saving in man days to the country for that year at thirty million, with all the other saving in money and resources that accompany such a phenomenon. The program was carried on and even expanded in 1947. The normal non-epidemic number of cases of malaria in Greece per year was reduced from one million cases to approximately fifty thousand from clinical records, including relapses, which means that the country was to all intents and purposes free of malaria.

This excellent record is now faced with a chance better than even, of being completely destroyed in 1948 by what I believe is short-sighted policy on the part of the Army. We have sufficient material and equipment to ensure a good control program in 1948, but the work is almost at a standstill, with little hope of a program being carried out, due to the policy of the army and air force in stripping our trained force for service.

When protests are made we are told that the country is fighting a war, and that civilian claims must be subordinated. This no doubt is true, but they seem to overlook the fact that in the case of malaria control a failure could well be more disastrous than anything the enemy could do. It is a matter of history, that during the 1st world war, there was a time when less than 20% of the British and French armies in Greece were effective, due to malaria.

We have lost seventy nine of our trained Inspectors, of thirty five pilots we trained for spray purposes, we have seven, and although we have pleaded for our old men or new ones that could be trained, we at present only have seventeen of the thirty needed to carry out the proposed program, of which ten are new men. It takes time to train a spray pilot.

Of the sixty men required for maintenance we have seven that can be classified as mechanics, out of twenty seven provided date. There must be at least one mechanic for each plane with a helper.

The situation sums up as follows :

To insure the country from a possible epidemic of malaria (which in the past has caused as many as three million cases out of a population of a little over seven million) we require the services of approximately one hundred men.

From the army fifty seven (57) Inspectors that have been drafted, from the Air force ten additional pilots; these to be men that we trained for spray work. In addition to the ten pilots we require thirty mechanics.

It would seem hard to justify the withholding of ninety seven men with the rank of sergeant or under, so vital to the health of the army as well as the country, out of approximately three hundred thousand in the armed service.

I have had a number of requests from American reporters, as well as a request from about all of the papers in Greece for a story on the situation this year, in so far as malaria control is concerned, but have held off from making any statement, hoping that things would right themselves, but in spite of every effort nothing has been done, and the mosquito season is on us.

Since I inaugurated the program that has been carried on for the past three years, I would like your permission to expose the entire situation, and place the blame where it belongs and not have the service carry the blame for possible outbreak of malaria.

It is hoped you will pardon me for bringing this matter to your attention, but the lack of action can be so serious, that no possible avenue for action should be overlooked.

Yours sincerely

Col D.E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer WHO and Representative
of Rockefeller Foundation in Greece

cc Dr. Hedley, CMO AMPH.
Dr. Vine, Chief of Mission WHO.

37

May 10, 1948

To the Editor of the newspaper Vradini :-

It is a pleasure to answer to the best of my ability, the very instructive questions which you submitted to me. Should you find the additional information is desired, on receipt of the attached, kindly let me know.

Question I. There has been much talk about the effectiveness of DDT. When and where was this insecticide first used in malaria control ? Results obtained (data etc)?

Answer . The history of DDT is very interesting, due to the years it remained in the dormant state, after its discovery by a young German Agricultural Chemist in 1874, who prepared his Thesis on the strength of his discovery. Unfortunately for him, and the World for that matter, in demonstrating its value, as an insect destroyed, it was applied to a fruit tree in full bloom, with the result that it destroyed many bees, to the indignation of farmers in the community. There was so much unfavorable comment that the valuable insecticide lay dormant until picked up by a Swiss Chemist in 1942 when additional experiments were made, and an effort made to introduce it into the U.S. as a means of destroying silver moth in clothing. Due to a very strict pure food and drug act in the U.S., all prepared foods and drugs of whatever nature must be tested and approved, before they can be sold in the country, and it was while testing the value of this material as a moth destroyer, that its value as a general insect destroyer was discovered.

During a conversation with one of the chemists that had been assigned the task of determining the value of DDT he stated that few people realize how close the world came to losing the use of this valuable drug for another indefinite period of time. Due to the fact that the Swiss knew so little about it, and were so afraid of what its general action might be, the preparation they offered for sale, was so highly diluted it was a question, but what it should be classed among thousands of other fakes that an effort was being made to market, but fortunately a sufficient quantity of the pure material was obtained to determine its true value, as a general insecticide, which could not have happened at a more opportune time, as our army medical corps, was frantically endeavoring, to obtain a sure, but simple means of keeping our soldiers free of lice

which had caused such havoc in World War I. It looked as if DDT was the answer, but it was not until the Government had spent over a hundred thousand dollars, running experiments under all kinds of conditions that the signal was given to proceed with the manufacture on a large scale. Many of our large manufacturers were anxious to get in on this, but they knew only too well, that the full approval of the Government must be given before an investment was made, for an adverse report could have been fatal. Such material as was manufactured in 1943, 44 and the great part of 1945 was taken by the armed forces, and used almost entirely in the form of a 10% louse powder, but it was in 1945 that its use on adult mosquitoes and larva control was expanded, not at this late date, because its value not being known, but to the fact that saw material was not available. During 1943 extensive experiments were conducted, at Orlando, Fla., Memphis, Tenn. and other points, that demonstrated beyond any question of a doubt its value, as a mosquito control measure, but the demand for it as a delousing agent was so great that its general application, was delayed until the supply could somewhere near meet the demand. There was simply no chance of obtaining supplies in quantity for civilian use until the needs of the army were taken care of, and our forces in the Pacific were fighting a losing battle against malaria until, it was possible to clean up the areas, by the use of DDT.

Greece has the distinction of being the first country in the world where an effort was made on a nation-wide scale to protect its civilian population. It was my experience with the use of DDT in the army, and observations made at the experimental stations at Orlando Fla. and Memphis Tenn. that convinced me, that if material could be made available and a force trained in its use DDT would solve one of the age-old curses of Greece, and every pressure that it was possible for me to exert, was brought to bear to get the program under way. In this I was fortunate in having the loyal support of the Greek people, who at my request make the largest appropriation of money in the history of the country for carrying out a program with which they were completely unfamiliar, and knew nothing except what I was able to tell them, and a few short incomplete articles, it was possible to get hold of. Most literature published up until late 1945 and early 1946 of value, was either restricted or confidential.

Having gained the confidence of the Greek people and their agreement to provide loyal support with personnel and money, the next task was to have UNRRA back the program with material, equipment, and transport. In this we were fortunate in having as Chief of the Greek Mission a man anxious to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the shortest possible period of time, and nothing would come closer to meeting those conditions than the control of malaria, IF the means were available, and the method employed guaranteed a justification of the large expenditure involved. The Chief was forced to take a portion of

this on faith, and gave his whole hearted support and backing to the plan by approving all requests made, and by having the Deputy Chief of Mission order the medical section in Washington to not only make the purchases, but give them top priority. This is the inside story of how Greece acquired its malaria control program, while other countries were and still are to a large extent experimenting, and doing spot work.

Question 2. How were the first applications of DDT made by you in 1945, how was this service organized by you, and what were the results obtained in Greece during 1945 and succeeding years ?

Answer Late in 1944 and early 1945 it was possible for me through my acquaintances in the army to obtain a fairly large quantity of 10% DDT powder for delousing work, as everyone was very much frightened of a general out-break of typhus, as happened in the Middle East after World war I, and during 1945 we deloused over five hundred thousand people, with the result that there were, but few outbreaks of typhus quickly wiped out. In early 1945 pure DDT was very difficult to obtain, and only as a special favor were we able to obtain a small quantity for demonstration purposes. This was carefully and strategically used in various parts of the country for propaganda, while at the same time we were applying the old methods of oil, Paris green, drainage etc. This method of letting the people know first hand the value of DDT was of far more value than any amount of literature that might have been circulated.

DDT was used on malaria control in Greece during 1945 in one of two ways, either dissolved in kerosene or malaria oil as a 5% mix when applied in dwellings, and as a 5% mix in diesel oil for out-buildings, stables etc. at the average rate of 200 mg's per sq. ft.

It is unfortunate for the sake of the world at large, that accurate statistics, are not available to present on a country-wide basis the before and after picture. This not being possible we must base, our results on chemical reports, and the statistical data from areas, where careful records were kept over a long period of time, both of which are most gratifying and almost unbelievable. The result obtained from blood smears examined from all parts of Greece by Dr. Livades' as malarialogists and their assistants indicate that malaria was brought to almost the vanishing point during 1946 and 1947, as well as a very marked decrease in other insect borne diseases, such as typhoid, dysentery, diarrhea, trachoma, dengue, sand fly fever and pneumonia, all of which are indirectly if not directly due to insects.

Question 3. What are your prospects regarding malaria control by the use of this new insecticide ? Is it true that its effectiveness lasts for over six months when the walls furniture etc. are sprayed ?

Answer . It is believed there is no question in any one's mind that is actively associated with mosquito control work, but what the pest can be wiped out, but this can only be done by eternal vigilance and constant work over a large period of time, but the expense need be but small, as the people with a little encouragement and proper inspection by competent officials of the Government will do the necessary work themselves.

We have examples of where DDT applied two years ago is still effective, but there are many factors that govern its effective lasting time for example, kind of surface, amount applied, wind in exposed areas, dust, how thoroughly the housewife cleans her walls, and the solvent used.

Six months is a good average time for a 5% mix to be effective if applied at the rate of 200 mg's per sq.ft.

Question 4. How is larva control carried out in swamps ?

Answer . The most effective means of controlling larva in swamps is by means of the airplane, and Greece has the finest set of spray planes for this work of any country in the World. These planes will effectively spray sixty eight (68) streamas of swamp a minute, using one eighth (1/8) of a liter of material to the streama. By the old method of using the knapsack sprayer with oil or paris green on areas that could be reached, an average of five gallons was required per streama, without the same effectiveness.

Question 5. Is there any danger for animals, fish or humans from drinking water that has been sprayed with DDT ?

Answer . There is positively no danger to animals, humans, fish or wild fowls from the quantities used for controlling larva. Like paris green, oil or other larvicides the use of DDT can be abused and must be used intelligently. With the dilution we use, laboratory tests indicate that a human would have to consume two hundred and fifty gallons of water at one time to get sufficient deposit to cause trouble. By actual test pure DDT was progressively added to the food of a cow over a period of one week until she was consuming 10% with no bad effect whatever, but it is claimed that milk made an excellent spray material.

Question 6. There were certain complaints submitted last year that DDT did not prove effective against flies. Are these complaints justified ?

Answer . There has been no proof produced from any quarter that DDT where properly applied was any less effective against mosquitoes in 1947 than in 1946, but in some areas there was a greater density of mosquitoes in 1947 than in 1946 due to the failure to follow larva control as closely as was done in 1946 as an experiment to prove that malaria could be controlled by residual spray alone in houses and outbuildings, and the experiments proved this possible, but at the expense of quite a little comfort on the part of the people. We do not believe that the saving involved, justifies abandoning

larva control, if organized and carried out in a proper manner. With modern equipment it is possible to give a man in the morning a half gallon pressure flit gun sprayer loaded with a 2 to 4% liquid, and a liter bottle of 35 to 50% as stock material, to be used as a refill for his sprayer when needed and he has all of the material required for a full half day's work, in small streams, marshes, and pools. One man can with ease take care of seventeen miles of ditches, small streams, pools and marshes in an area, for an entire season at very little cost.

Due to some phenomena not yet satisfactory explained DDT in many parts of the world was not as completely destructive of flies, as it was in 1946. It destroyed them by the million, but there were some that survived. In Greece we attributed this to two causes. One that there was a deterioration in some of our old material that was carried over from 1946 and a second reason is that it is believed some flies are able to build up a tolerance for the material and are not destroyed as easy as others.

There is another point that must not be overlooked, when giving an opinion, and that is the psychology involved. There was a time when a housewife or restaurant man though nothing of ten or twelve flies in a room or on a table, they were taken for granted, but in 1946 people become fly-conscious as never before, and even one fly becomes a real menace.

People should remember that flies are close associates of filth and dirt, and only by a combined sanitary clean-up program and a general insect campaign, can flies be wiped out. I have worked on fly eradication, as well as mosquitoes, but of the two flies are the harder to wipe out.

Question 7. We have heard that DDT is going to be used in the control of Dacus fly and other tree insects ? can you give us any information on that ?

Answer . During 1946 and 1947 a small amount of spray work was done in spotted areas to determine the effect of DDT on the Dacus fly and while this work was not done under close supervision for the most part the results seemed promising, and AMAG has provided the material for spraying a million and a half trees, under the close supervision and direction of the Entomologists of the Department of Agriculture. From these experiments it should be possible to determine the exact value of the spray, the cost per tree, saving in fruit etc.ets. It is also the intention to use different spray mixtures to determine the most suitable. Should these experiments prove as successful as we hope, it could mean the saving of millions to the farmers and the country as whole.

Question 8. Does DDT spraying do any harm to bees ?

Answer . DDT will destroy bees if sprayed on trees that are in bloom from which honey is being gathered, but is not harmful after the blossoms have dropped, it kills far less bees in olive

trees than the old molasses arsenic mixture, This has been prove by test.

Question 9. What is your opinion about general health conditions in Greece, and what should be done to improve them, if these are not satisfactory ?

Answer . This is a question I prefer not to answer, as any thing that might be said could be too easily misunderstood.

I believe it is safe to say that all are agreed from the top to the bottom that improvements could be made, but it is easier to point out faults than to correct them, under existing conditions.

In the first place we have an excellent Minister of Health, but it is almost if not impossible for him to build up an effective force, first due to salary limitations and second due to lack of trained personnel from which to draw. Greece will never have an effective Public Health Service, until it can offer decent entrance salaries to well trained young men, and assure them of a future.

Many pages could be devoted to this question and much serious thought, as it is of vital importance to the country, and a subject not to be treated lightly.

26
28 May 1948

Dear friend Bal:

I received your card, and only wish I could have been on the trip with you, as unless my memory fails me, it would be hard to find a place in the world that offers more natural beauty than that section in the Fall and Spring of the year.

I will go further and say that I am just about worn out fighting conditions in this part of the world and am about ready to call it a day. There is some satisfaction in knowing that my efforts have not altogether failed to bring results as no one disputes the fact that Malaria for the time being is licked in Greece, and I am not going to be bashful about saying that it was due to my untiring effort, and fight against all kinds of odds. Only the Greeks could find as many ways to make the work hard, but this is no new story for you.

We are in the midst of the season this year, with a better than 50-50 chance of losing a large part of the gains made during the past three years, due to the chaotic conditions in the country, and the absurd attitude of the military. The trained force working to day is less than one third of what is required, the men having been either drafted in the army or purged for their political views.

As you know I am due to go on the self in November due to age limit, and in spite of several very flattering offers, from a financial stand point, well above that received from the Foundation, I have not made up my mind as to what I should do, for I am getting to be a tired old man, and a rest might be good for me.

Am glad to say that my dream for a co-ordinated, co-operative survey of the Island of Crete has been launched, and two very good Foundation men are on the job, with others to follow in the near future. It promises to be one of the greatest things ever attempted in this part of the world, or any place else for that matter, and should prove a model for a long term reconstruction, and development plan.

I have just spent a week with Allbaugh and McIntosh on the Island, and they seem to think I picked the right place for the job

I wish you were coming this way on your return trip, even if Greece is far from being the old Greece we once knew, which will never come again. There are many of your old friends that would be glad to see you, and while one can not afford a drink in the G.B. there is always the home bottle.

I wish you could help me to get the two Florases a travel grant, as there are no two harder working people in Greece nor could two people be found that would make better use of their time. They are both hungry for more and new knowledge. It seems that Dr. Lambert is cool to the proposal, and can not be moved.

It may be that due to my not having the magic title of Doctor, as a handle to my name has had something to do with the lack of interest. But you know me well enough to know that I can be as cold blooded as they come on things of that kind, and would not recommend a man or woman that I did not think deserving.

It is hard for me to understand why you do not take a little time out, and write me a letter, as would like to hear from you.

Every one joins me in extending best wishes to you and family. A lot of water can and will pass under the bridge before you get back to the States again, but I hope your tour of duty will be a pleasant and profitable one.

As ever your friend

D.B.Wright.

29
June 12, 1948

Dear friend Nick :-

Was glad to get your letter, and note that you still have hope of aiding the program that is now under way in Crete.

In regard to the campaign which you played a big part in aiding, I have this to say. Every person that contributed to the Malaria Control work on the Island of Crete can feel proud of the results, as it has proved one of the outstanding accomplishments on the Island, and it would be hard to estimate the value in dollars and cents, to say nothing of the misery people have been saved. I spent a week going over the Island recently and it was one of the proudest times of my life, to be met on all sides with the thanks, and real appreciation of the people. I was made an honorary citizen of a number of towns and villages, and there was nothing the people were not willing to do for me.

I had two of the Rockefeller Foundation experts with me on my trip, who have started work on the survey I told you about, and they were more than enthusiastic about the possibilities of the Island, so much so that they called at once for additional men to carry on the work. Nick I consider my success in getting the Foundation interested in that project, as one of the crowning accomplishments of my life, as there is no end to the possibilities it opens up for the real reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Island and as a model for not only Greece, but for the entire Mediterranean area. It will give the people new hope, and some day Crete will be the garden spot of this part of the World. I am not only working to get the Foundation to do as much as possible, but at the same time, am using every effort possible to see that Crete gets its full share of such money as is given Greece by the Marshall plan. We need good roads on the Island, irrigation projects carried out, new schools, and more of them, water supplies, better transportation, processing plants for vegetables, reforestation, markets for the excess crops, a survey of the possible mineral resources

of the Island etc. and what is missing in all of Greece a spirit of co-operation between the various Ministries in the Government.

If ex-Cretans and friends of Crete could bring themselves to pitch in and assist in having a complete X Ray made of every man, woman and child on the Island they would not only be giving the World a picture of a whole people for the first time, but would be able to cut out guess work for the first time, as to what is needed in the way of dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoriums, for taking care of the sick. In other words, a constructive program of real value. You know that millions have been spent as a palative, but I am sorry to say little has been done of a real constructive nature. What I am thinking to do is get value received for the money spent.

I am in hopes that you will be able to show your friends that of the thousands they have contributed, nothing has given the results that the few dollars devoted to malaria control has given, and that no funds they may provide in the future would give better results than the small sum required to X ray the people of the Island. Real knowledge could result in meeting the needs of the Island, but would make it possible to save hundreds of times the amount in money that other-wise would be wasted.

I wish it were possible for me to be present at your convention, to describe the needs of the Island, but to also explain what a real friend of the Island has done and is trying to do to improve conditions. It is going to be a long hard pull, but there is a real future ahead, if things are handled properly. Am sorry that it is not going to be possible for me to be here to see things through, but this can not be, as I have to retire this fall, but am in hopes of seeing things well on their way, before getting out.

In conclusion I want to say that any effort you may make to assist the program under way, will be time well spent and if money is raised it will be used for real constructive purposes and not wasted, as has been the case so often in the past.

I am sorry that it is not possible to furnish you pictures which you requested, as we are very short of things of real interest, on short notice.

You will be interested to know that the malaria program is going on this year, and that we have also done some valuable

airspray work of olives and other fruit, which it is intended to expand this year.

Kindly remember me to your good wife and any other friends you might see,

As ever your friend

D.E. Wright

29
June 24, 1948

Dear Brother Eddy :-

Your letter requesting information regarding the date of my release from active duty in the Army has just been received.

I was given a reserve officer's status April 1; 1947 and no doubt my dues should commence from that date. Please pardon me for not notifying you at an earlier date, but you know how those things are.

It is my present plan to get home in October if all goes well.

Please give regards to any friends you may see.

Yours sincerely

D.E. Wright

Mr. C. Vernon Eddy
Winchester
Virginia

29
June 24, 1948

Mr. L.H. Tung
Sanitary Engineer
Corps of Sanitary Engineers,
50, Peiping-Road
Nanking, China

Dear Mr. Tung :

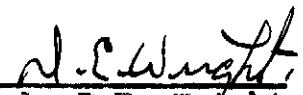
Mr. Karakassonis has just informed me of the fact that, my good friend Mr. Mar met with a fatal accident some time ago. I was sincerely sorry to hear of this loss to China.

It was my pleasure to have Mr. Mar work with me as Chief Assistant during my connection with the proposed China Burma R.R. as Chief Sanitary Engineer on that project from October 1940 to May 1941.

Mr. Mar was of great value on this work, as he not only knew his work, but had the ability to handle his country-men in a masterful way.

I will appreciate your extending my sincere sympathy to the family of Mr. Mar and his friends.

Yours sincerely


Col. D.E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer WHO
Greece

58
June 28, 1948

The Velsicol Corporation
120 East Pearson Street
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen :

In 1945 I was able to persuade UNRRA to approve of a country-wide drive, to control if not eliminate malaria in Greece, by the use of DDT as both a residual spray and for larva control.

Through the centuries the curse of malaria has held the number one place among all diseases as a killer in Greece. The normal number of cases in non-epidemic years, according to clinical reports, has been one million, with as high as three million cases in epidemic years, among a population of a little over seven million.

At the suggestion of the Entomologists of TVA we ordered the product prepared by your firm, and designated as NR 70 for our airplane spray work, using the aerosol method of application. This 20% DDT mix was also used for hand spraying of stables, culverts, sheep folds, outbuildings of all kinds and for streams and ponds that could not be handled by planes.

The results of this work which is a matter of record, were simply phenomenal. Our acreage of swamps sprayed exceeded a million. We sprayed over seven hundred thousand houses, not including outbuildings, with 5% mix kerosene, not including outbuildings, stables etc during 1946 season and exceeded this in 1947. As a result of this work malaria in the country was reduced to less than fifty thousand cases, including relapses, but this is a side line in connection with the question it is desired to discuss with you, which is as follows :

As we were having such phenomenal results from our airspray work, not only on mosquito larva, but on flies, the thought occurred to me that it would be in line to try the spray on the Dacus fly, which is one of the most destructive insects in the mediterranean area from Agricultural stand point, as it has for years destroyed from 30 to 75% of the olive crop and resulted in

a very low grade of oil, which requires expensive refining. An area was picked out, and sprayed at the rate of one pint to the acre, at such times as planes could be sprayed from the regular mosquito larva work. The results were excellent, so much so that I was able to persuade AMAG to purchase ten additional planes and the required amount of 20% DDT in Velsicol NR 70 to spray approximately three million trees under careful scientific control, to determine the results from all stand points, with proper control. Should this prove as successful as we have every reason to believe, based on results obtained in 46 and 47 on a small scale, the whole Mediterranean area, will be in the market for the spray. Greece alone spends every year trying to save the olive crop with molasses and arsenic, more than they spend on all public health activities. Greece has approximately 90,000,000 olive trees. On a recent trip to Italy I was offered a contract for the entire Island of Sardinia by the President of their co-operative, at my own price, but since our experiments need to be more carefully ^{checked} we discouraged action until later.

Now the question is this, for reasons better known to you, your specifications were changed on your old brand of Velsicol NR 70 to a much lower flash point and also boiling point, also quite a change in the Viscosity, this latter being very important, with the result that we have been left flat-footed with eighty two thousand gallons of material that can not be used with our present set up, due to the fact that the material carbonizes in our Venturi, and we can not get a deposit where required, for either larva control or for olive tree spraying. We have had a number of suggestions made, as to changes that might be made in the planes to overcome this difficulty, but are faced with a more serious problem, and that is that while the material will destroy mosquito larva, it is of no value for fly control, which throws our experiment out so far as the Dacus fly is concerned. This is a serious matter, for if your material would clean up the Dacus, you would need to enlarge your plant to cover demands. I have put in the better part of the past eighteen years in this part of the world and the middle East with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Regular Army and the World Health Organization, and know the needs of all of the countries, and can assure you that the market for DDT for various purposes is unlimited.

Now will you kindly inform me why you desired to change the formula on your NR 70 mix, which had proven 100% effective here and in Italy and Egypt, where it was used on my recommendation for both fly and larva control, for a mix that to all intents and purposes is of no value for flies, and hard to use for larva control. We were able to get 100% larva control using 1/2 pint to the acre, while to get the same results with the changes required in the planes will require from four to eight times the material.

There is one more question I would appreciate very much your giving me your candid opinion on, and that is: do you think that the firms manufacturing DDT in the U.S. have made a change in the formula that has resulted in a less effective insecticide than was first put on the market, in so far as fly control is concerned? I know that there are those that think that flies have developed a tolerance, but this is hard for me to believe could happen in such a short time. Any information that you might be able to furnish would be much appreciated.

As stated before having been responsible for the introduction of DDT in this part of the world and had it prove its worth beyond what any one could have hoped for, it is no more than natural that I am appealed to from all sides for information and advice and am anxious that my advice is good, as to the kind of material that should be used for different purposes.

Please pardon this long disjointed letter, but thanking you in advance for such information as you may be able to give me I remain,

Yours sincerely

Col. D.E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer
World Health Organization

P.S. Have received the following information from Washington U.S.P.H.S. Laboratory at Savannah, Ga :

	Flash Point	Initial BP.
Velsicol NR 70 (1945 specs)	300°F	520°F
Velsicol NR 70 (in Savannah Stock)	264°F	460°F
Hollingshead sample	210°F	380°F
Montrose sample	250°F	420°F

29
//////// Athens 30 June 1948

Dr. Cernal Or.
Etimsut
Turkey.

Dear Dr. Or:

I always hear good things about you, when news reaches me from Turkey, and I am glad to know that in spite of many handicaps, and discouragements, you have stuck by your guns, and have continued to do good work. I wonder if the World will ever settle down again, with peace and good will among men. It is very discouraging to all of us that are devoting our efforts trying to help our fellow men, while others are working just as hard trying to find new and more effective ways of destruction.

I have always had the hope that I could get back to Turkey again, but am afraid that my chances are very small now, as I am due to retire this Fall, at the age of 65, and once I get home there is not much chance that I will be able to get back to this part of the World again, as young men are wanted for carrying on the work that is so urgently needed.

I am glad to know that Turkey has been using a certain amount of D.D.T. on its malaria and general Insect Control Work, and hope that the time is not far distant, when they will be using it on a large scale. As you have no doubt heard I was able to introduce its use in Greece on a country wide scale, and the results have been phenomenal. We have in the past three years toppled malaria from its long held position of No. One killer, to just about the bottom of the list. For years the average number of cases in non epidemic years has been a million, with as high as three million in epidemic years, which out of a population of a little over seven million is a very high percentage. For the past two years we have not exceeded fifty thousand, including relapses. It is hard for people to realize what has happened to them.

Our program this year is running into many difficulties, due to the absolutely chaotic conditions existing in the country, which is far worse

to day than it has been since it was occupied by the Germans. The country has according to inside reports at least six hundred and thirty thousand refugees that have flocked to the Cities from the villages, and in spite of reports to the contrary no one know when the trouble is going to end.

Uncle Sam is going to stop pouring money in here one of those days, and then what?

I sure hope that Turkey can keep out of a war, even though she has been compelled to spend a large percent of her income on her army and war material.

From such information as has reached me, it would seem that the School of Hygiene has just about gone out of existence, and am very sorry to hear that, for if properly staffed, and run it could be of great value to the country.

I understand that Dr. Ideal is now in Politics, and it is hoped that he will use his influence to assist the Health Division. Do not know what the other boys are doing? Am afraid they will have drifted away from the work they at one time were very much interested in.

Would like to see your nice family again. I often think of the nice meals at your house. The youngsters must be almost grown now, which will make you feel like an old man, as is the case with me.

Mrs. Wright is with me in Greece, and we often speak of the nice friends we had in Turkey. She also would like to get back again.

Please remember me to any friends you may see, and if you should have the chance do not fail to drop over to Greece for a visit, we will sure try and make your time worth while.

Dr. Vine was very enthusiastic about his trip and was quite surprised about many things.

Dr. Strode also said he has strong hopes of a good program getting under way, as soon as things settle down.

Take time out and drop me a line or two giving me the news.

With very best wishes for your self and family I am as ever your friend.

D.E. Wright.

29
July 10, 1948

Dear Mr. Eddy :-

Thanks for your letter of June 30th. I am enclosing my check for \$ 10.50 which should clean me up to the end of the year.

My present plans are to leave Greece for the U.S. on or about Oct.1st and it will be a relief to get away from all of the strife and chaos on this side of the water for a while.

Yours sincerely

D.E. Wright

Mr. C. Vernon Eddy
Secretary A.F. and A.M.
Winchester, Virginia
U.S.A.



330 EAST GRAND AVENUE

CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

VIA AIR MAIL

July 12, 1948

58

File
W

Col. D. E. Wright,
World Health Organization
Churchill Street 4,
5th Floor,
Athens, Greece

Dear Col. Wright:

We acknowledge with thanks your letter of June 28 in connection with the malaria control program which you are apparently conducting under the auspices of the United Nations World Health Organization Interim Commission in Greece.

The information which you have given us relative to this undertaking is indeed interesting. The reduction in malaria cases is actually astounding and obviously, it was a source of considerable concern to learn that the 20% DDT mixture which you are apparently using is not giving satisfactory results.

We note that you mention in the third paragraph of this letter that you say "we ordered the product prepared by your firm designated as NR-70 for our airplane spray work". We would like to point out, Col. Wright that we, ourselves, do not manufacture any formulations, although we have supplied considerable gallonage of this as well as our other solvents to various formulators here in the States who manufacture these various DDT mixtures for use by your organization as well as some of the various Federal Departments in this country.

We have made every effort to run down the reason why you should be having any difficulty with our current production of NR-70 which undoubtedly is the material in this particular lot of 20% DDT mixture which is not as effective as were earlier lots. We would like to point out, initially, that while we do admit making certain changes in the specifications of our material within the last year, this move was taken at the suggestion of some of the Federal Departments here in the United States, who were likewise involved in a wide-spread anti-malaria campaign. As a matter of fact, the changes that were made showed, if anything, it improved the material because with the lower viscosity, you would get much better application. In all events, we have contacted Dr. W. M. Upholt of the Technical Development Division, Communicable Disease Center, U. S. Public Health Service, Savannah, Georgia, who, as you know, is quite familiar with our Velsicol NR-70 Solvent.

Quite obviously, we were deeply interested inasmuch as NR-70 and some of our other solvents are the accepted standard DDT Solvent

Col. D. E. Wright,
Athens, Greece

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of the insecticide industry. The thought occurred to us that possibly one of the formulators who supplied this last shipment to you might have inadvertently used some other solvent in combination with our NR-70, although, of course, we would have no way of determining this from the information you have given us without actually having the samples representative of these shipments for our laboratory to check. In all events, Dr. Upholt was kind enough to tell me that Mr. Robert Mark of your organization was at the present time in Washington, D. C. and I therefore took the liberty of calling him on the telephone.

As a result of my conversations with Dr. Upholt and Mr. Mark, plus considerable work on the part of our research organization, we are inclined to feel that your problem is unquestionably tied up with the present equipment that you are using in applying this spray. We note particularly that you are continuing the practice of applying insecticide by airplane through a Venturi which resulted in carbonization and subsequently, no deposit of actual DDT on the area sprayed. While we, of course, have no exact information as to the temperatures of the exhaust in these particular airplanes, our technical department does not feel that NR-70 would carbonize, unless, of course, the heat generated in the exhaust was considerably higher than normally occurs. We were wondering, therefore, if perhaps you had not changed the type of airplane over the one you had used in your early application, if this was not the direct or at least the indirect cause of the trouble. In my subsequent talk with Mr. Mark and Dr. Upholt, they concurred that there was a likelihood that this problem you have encountered could be licked and it was not necessarily as a result of our changing the specifications of the NR-70 but rather as a result of the change made in your particular equipment.

Mr. Mark was kind enough to tell me that he had in Washington several samples of these particular lots and that he would send them to us for further check in our laboratories. As soon as we have received these and run them through the test, we will most certainly advise you as we are indeed deeply interested in giving every possible assistance.

In comment as to the results on the Dacus fly, it was, to say the least, of great interest to us. It would appear that there is considerable possibility for various insecticide sprays for the control of this particular insect in Greece and Italy. We hope sincerely that your later efforts will be rewarded because we would most certainly like to continue supplying your organization with our various Velsicol solvents. We are wondering in this connection if anyone has conducted any experimental work with Chlordane for the control of the Dacus fly. As you know, we are the manufacturers of the well-known "VELSICOL 1068" CHLORDANE which has currently been available in the U. S. market for several years.

Col. D. E. Wright,
Athens, Greece

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In the event you are not familiar with this product, we are taking the liberty of sending you a compilation of some of our technical information which we believe you will find of interest. Unfortunately, we have no data with respect to the control of this particular insect but you might be interested to know that "VELSICOL 1068" CHLORDANE is used very extensively here for the control of many common insect pests and, as a matter of fact, it is actually a specific against roaches, ants and practically every specie of fly, particularly those to be found around the farm. In the agricultural insecticide field, "VELSICOL 1068" CHLORDANE is used especially in the control of grasshoppers and locust and in this connection, you might be interested to know that the demand for this material this year in the Western provinces of Canada as well as the Central region of the United States has been tremendous. As a matter of fact, we have had to make an increase in our production schedule to take care of the demand for grasshopper control as well as Cotton Boll Weevil which happens to be particularly serious this year.

We, of course, do not manufacture any finished Chlordane insecticide but rather adhere to the production and sale of the basic technical (100% insecticidally active) raw material only. In the event, however, you would care to run some tests on Chlordane for the control of Dacus fly, we would be very pleased to arrange to ship you a reasonable quantity of emulsion concentrate or, if you prefer, the raw material from which you could make your own formulation. It would be necessary, of course, to arrange for the necessary export and import permits, although, undoubtedly, you could handle this more satisfactorily on your end, particularly in view of the nature of your work. We would like to point out that "VELSICOL 1068" CHLORDANE is not necessarily offered in direct competition with DDT. DDT, of course, will cover a wide range of insects, but like other insecticide products, it, too, is selective in its operation and Chlordane seems to fill in the gap in the eradication of those insects not effectively controlled by DDT. In many other instances, Chlordane is considerably more effective, and in this instance I refer specifically to Roaches, where it has been established without a doubt that DDT is not very good for the control of this particular insect, whereas Chlordane is, as we mentioned earlier, a specific. Chlordane is, of course, a much higher priced insecticide from the standpoint of the raw material, although when you calculate back on a basis of cost per acre an application, and also consider the economics of the problem in relation with the cost of the crop being treated, it is proven that Chlordane is a very definite need in the insecticide field.

We would also appreciate very much your comments in this respect because it seems to us that a definite place might be found for Chlordane in that part of the world where you are operating.

Going back again to the problem of your NR-70, it is my understanding that when Mr. Marks returns, he will discuss this in more detail with you although, we will arrange to get off our laboratory report at the earliest possible moment, following receipt of the samples which we hope arrive very shortly. We would, of course, appreciate hearing from you

VELSICOL CORPORATION

Col. D. E. Wright,
Athens, Greece

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following receipt of this letter and assure you again most emphatically, that we are more than anxious to give you every possible assistance in either solving your present problems or in assisting in improved formulae for insect control.

Thank you again for writing and with all best wishes, we remain,

Very truly yours,

VELSICOL CORPORATION

David W. Lynch
David W. Lynch

DWL:mak

26

Athens, July 19, 1948.

Dear Dr. Strodes:

I for the first time after Dr. Livadas returned to Greece, saw a copy of the paper he delivered before the Malaria Congress in Washington, and it was a sore disappointment to me, not from anything that was said nor left unsaid about my organizing and carrying out the work, but from the general way in which the paper was prepared.

Dr. Livadas had the opportunity to present a paper based on actual facts that would have created interest throughout the world, and left personalities out of it entirely, as the results speak for themselves and are almost beyond belief.

His effort to reflect credit on the Greek personnel, and more particularly himself, so warped his judgement and that of his assistant who wrote the greater part of the article, that the paper is confusing and fails to do justice to either the results or the methods employed to obtain them.

Through malice he endeavored to play down the important part played by the airplanes spraying in the control obtained. This was due to the fact that he nor his assistants had no part in this end of the program, and certain members of his organization were responsible for starting rumors about the danger of airspray work embodying about everything that could be thought of, from making the land sterile to destroying stock. Every charge made was proven without foundation.

It was the use of airplanes more than anyone other factor that made it possible to reduce malaria universally over the entire country in 1946 and 1947, as it was simply impossible to provide trained personnel in sufficient numbers to carry out the residual spray over the entire country and the islands, though with the aid of the twenty one U.S.P.H.S. Engineers we had in 1945 and part of 1946, it was possible to train quite a number of inspectors in conjunction with the

Malariologists of the original service.

To attempt for any reason whatever to belittle or play down the importance of the airspray is unfair not only to Greece but to the rest of the world that is struggling to control malaria. We have been and are able to get a 100% kill of larva in almost all types of swamps by the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of 20% mix of DDT in Velsicol NR 70 per acre, with no destruction of marine life. There were occasions where an excess quantity was used that destroyed some gambusia and a few fingerling fish, but these were the exceptions and not the rule. There are many areas that were repeatedly sprayed in 1946 and 1947 with no effect on the gambusia or other fish.

Due to the revolution, we were robbed of all but six of the thirty five spray pilots we trained, and as a result spray work this year has been badly retarded, while an effort has been made to train new men. This has resulted in a deluge of telegrams from all areas begging to have the work done. Seventy five percent of the rural population sleep in their fields as a protection to their crops during the summer months, and while they were able to drop down any place during 46 and 47 in absolute comfort, this year they are being devoured in areas we have been unable to reach, and there is a special cry from the rice field areas. We are doing the best we can to turn men out on this work, but it takes time to train a pilot to do a good spray job.

Work is progressing on the airspray of the olive trees for the control of the Dacus fly. If I am successful in this, I will leave Greece more than pleased with what has been accomplished.

There is another point that should be stressed, and that is that we have found that in swamps that were thoroughly and carefully sprayed until the very end of the mosquito season, it has not been possible to find larvae in the spring of the year at the customary time. In Greece you could sometimes find larva in late March or early April, but never failed to find them in quantity by the 15th of April. This was not the case in 1947 nor in 1948. In many areas they could not be found until late June, but this is carried over

that it took a long time to build up a colony.

Dr. Livadas could have prepared a paper in which it was implied that the remarkable success of the malaria control program was due to his service, but in doing so he should have presented a fair unbiased statement of all the facts to make the paper valuable to those doing or planning on doing malaria control work.

It is my intention if not before I leave the service, to do so afterward, to give a thorough detailed account of the campaign waged in Greece. The entire program was carried out under the most trying circumstances, but the results speak for themselves. The Greek personnel deserve no end of credit for the part they have played in carrying out the work, for they for the most part have worked hard, and received but little compensation, and it is hoped under the reorganization plan they will be given a better break.

The Mission in Crete seem to be going right after the job, after being very exercised over a lot of publicity that was put out for political reasons. I think Prof. Allbaugh is becoming a wiser man every day in so far as learning about Greek mentality, and the way they do things in this country. It is an old game trying to put words in your mouth, and embarrass you by quoting something you never said. AMAG whose chiefs were all green men in so far as Greece was concerned attempted to deny statements appearing in the papers in the earlier days, but soon gave that up, and simply ignored what was written.

I have engaged my passage for return to the States on the "VULCANIA" sailing from here Oct. 1. This date is tentative in so far as the ship is concerned, as sailing dates are changed without notice.

People in Greece do not feel too happy over the present world condition, but hope that they improve. Internal conditions in Greece are getting worse every day, in spite of the reports that have been given out by Mr. Griswold and others. The official report on the cost of living given out by the Embassy on Saturday showed at ~~200~~ ~~per~~ ~~cent~~ ~~per~~ ~~cent~~ ~~per~~ ~~cent~~ ~~per~~ ~~cent~~ age. Food is being shipped to North-Eastern Greece by way of Turkey. We are just about 50% of where we were this time last year in so far as malaria control is concerned, and so it goes.

My trip to Sardinia was very interesting, and they are doing a real job there. It is my hope that their venture is going to prove all that is hoped for.

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as they have a hard working, enthusiastic bunch of men
on the job.

With best wishes to you and yours,

Sincerely,

Dr. G.K. Strode
The Rockefeller Foundation
49 West 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

D.E. Wright

cc Dr. Grant, Paris.

WINCHESTER HIRAM LODGE, NO. 21, A. F. & A. M.

Winchester, Virginia

29

August 10, 1948

Dear Brother:

You have been a member of Winchester Hiram Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M. for more than 25 years which entitles you to receive a 25 year Grand Lodge button as a gift of the Lodge.

These buttons are to be presented at the annual picnic of the Lodge which is to be held at the farm of Past Master Sebert J. Smith, known as Pagebrook Farm, on the Boyce road. The picnic will be held Wednesday afternoon, August 18th beginning about 3:00 o'clock, dinner will be served cafeteria style in the early evening.

We will have the honor of having as our guest at this picnic Most Worshipful Grand Master Charles E. Webber, and we have ask him to make the presentation of these buttons. We hope you will make plans to be present and receive yours from his hands.

In a day or two a return postal card notice will be sent to you which you will please use promptly, that we may know whether you are going to be present.

Yours fraternally,

LAURENS P. JONES

Worshipful Master.

44

Athens, August 10, 1948

Lt. Col. J.H. Williams
Managing Director. Lister-Todd
Imperial House 15/19 Kingsway
London, W.C.2.

Dear Col. Williams :-

You are due an apology for not having received a reply to your letter regarding the Fog Applicator Tifa. The literature on which you so kindly sent me.

This matter was not ignored, but it was desired to determine definitely whether or not the machine would prove of value for your work in Greece. You know money is scarce for constructive work, and we try to devote what there is to things that will give the best results.

Recently I made a trip to Sardinia to go over the work there, and at the same time see the Tifa machine they have there in operation. There is no question but what this machine has its value, for very definite purposes.

We could use it here to good advantage for the purpose of cleaning large storm sewers of nuisance mosquitoes, and I believe it would prove of value in a campaign of sand fly control. It has certain value also on dumps as a fly control agent, but due to the fact that it is not possible to obtain a residual spray for the control of anopheline mosquitoes, it is of little value to our work.

From observation and reports on the machine in Sardinia little if any residual effect could be obtained.

There may come a time when one or more of these machines can be purchased for work in and around the large cities of the country but not at this time as money is not available.

It seems that further investigation work is being done on this machine in the United States, and it may be that its use can be extended for use on a broader field.

Should you obtain further information regarding the use of this machine will appreciate your furnishing me with copies of same.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the past I am,

Yours sincerely

Col. D.E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer WHO.

13/8/48

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His Excellency
The Minister of Hygiene
Athens.

Excellency :

It was with interest and more or less astonishment that I read the communication to you from Dr. Livadas regarding the rumored reorganization plan, covering insect control in Greece.

There is no question in the first place but what the Doctor has been misinformed as to just what has been or is being planned and has felt justified in making statements that cannot be verified, and implying many other things not stated.

No effort will be made to cover all phases of Dr. Livadas' letter but attention will be drawn to the more outstanding points which he has raised, not I am sure with the intention on his part to deliberately misrepresent facts, but rather to the fact that he is conveying information to you on which he has been misinformed.

First from information furnished me, it is not the intention of the proposal made by the U.S.P.H.S. officers of AMAG to abolish the malariologists, that have devoted many faithful years to study, and research work, in connection with the all important work of malaria control on Greece, but rather to make it possible for those that are left of this once sizable organization, to continue their research, and make if possible for them to prove of even greater value in the future, to the effort being made to stamp out this dreaded disease. I have not been consulted in this matter, but no doubt a logical solution is going to be the appointment of a chief malariologist in the Ministry, that will have the required staff of Technicians, and clerical force to analyze, and classify data obtained from an adequate field force, large enough to keep in close and constant contact with conditions in the field and keep the insect control forces working with

the nomiators posted on what the conditions are in the areas, and proceed with the effort to break the malaria chain, while doing such research work as might be considered of value. These malariologists should be permanently stationed in well defined regions, and not work out of Athens.

If the above plan is carried out it will make it possible for the School of Hygiene to function as an Institute of learning, and provide the country with badly needed well trained Public Health Officers, Malariologists, Sanitary Engineers, Inspectors, Nurses, technicians etc. required in the field of Public Health.

Now it is desired to call attention to a few if not all of the statements made in Gr. Livadas' communication.

The Doctor fails to point out the real intent of the Rockefeller Mission to Greece in the thirties which was one of purely research, and that of the five experts making up this Mission, there was but one with the degree of M.D. He further fails to mention that every one of the present Malaria force, from the Director down, owe their knowledge of mosquitoes, to the Foundation by training in the field, fellowships and data compiled by the aforesaid experts.

Mention is made of the fact that in the recent meeting of malariologists and Public Health officers held in Washington, Engineers were conspicuous by their absence, but failed to point out that almost the entire program was devoted to research, papers on the latest drugs etc.etc. Actual mosquito control received but slight attention.

Reference is made to a supposed statement made by Dr. Missiroli that in future Malaria Control he no longer wanted the assistance of Engineers. That this statement was made before the Congress is denied by another who was present, but the published records should show whether such a foolish statement was made by a man, that is giving his full and unqualified support to one of the largest experimental jobs of mosquito eradication in the World to day, which is being carried out in the Island of Sardinia. The man in charge of this work is a Sanitary Engineer and his chief assistant is also an Engineer. There are Malariologists, Entomologists, Statisticians and technicians all reporting to these Engineers in perfect harmony, and doing an excellent job. From a recent communication from these I am informed that another full year's work has been approved for this project or eradication. This program has the full support of Dr. Missiroli, and he has detailed a number of his best assistants to this project. It might be well to mention at this point that the first residual spray work done in Italy with DDT and where such excellent results were obtained was done under the general supervision of an Engineer of the Rockefeller Foundation. It was this man

that trained a large number of Inspectors and Foremen that are now working in Italy, and others are being trained on the Sardinia project.

Mention is made of the part played by the very highly respected Dr. Ross for his contribution to malaria control, but here again failure is made to point out that his work was very largely in the field of research and not in control of mosquitoes. The known methods of destroying mosquitoes were being used long before Dr. Ross made his contribution, by that little publicized Dean of Sanitary Engineers Mr. LePrince. This Engineer was given the task of cleaning out mosquitoes in Havana Cuba in 1898, and later was sent to the Panama Canal to clean up yellow fever, and bring malaria under control. The methods used by this Engineer of oil, drainage and fill have been and are being used to day, with little change, except for the introduction of Paris Green by that grand old man, Dr. Barber who is not an M.D. but an Entomologist.

The above is not pointed out for the purpose of in any way detracting from the value of a malarialogist to a control program, for it is to these men that one looks for survey and research work, and form a part of a well rounded organization for control work.

Of the twelve States in the United States where malaria is a problem each of them has a Chief Sanitary Engineer in charge of mosquito control work. I have in my possession organization charts showing just how this control work is carried out that might prove of value to Dr. Livadas, in case he is not familiar, with these set-ups.

Regardless of what your decision may be Mr. Minister there is one thing certain, and that is that if the great progress that has been made in malaria control in Greece during the past four years is to be maintained a reorganization must be brought about, and it should be done without delay, as supervision this year has almost completely broken down. Additional men should be trained, and these should consist of Engineers; Malarialogists, Entomologists, Inspectors and technicians. The Engineers and Inspectors should have an all around training not only in mosquito control but in general Sanitation, so that the country can profit in general Public Health from their service. Every one knows that has made a study of the question, that malaria and insect control go hand in hand with general Sanitation, and where possible should not be divorced.

It is rather interesting to note that Dr. Livadas should so completely have misunderstood Dr. Vine or that Dr. Vine should have received such complete misinformation in Turkey as to have stated that the Turkish Government has two hundred

malaria control work, while as a matter of fact Turkey has not exceeded six malariologists and a very small number of inspectors. Turkey's malaria control program to-date has consisted almost exclusively of drainage works. I know this first hand from having worked in Turkey for three years, and visited and inspected the entire malarious area.

I have in my possession a letter recently received from their chief malariologist bemoaning the fact that due to a lack of funds he had been able to get but very limited quantities of DDT but is hoping that this will be over come next year, by the Rockefeller Foundation, who expect to start active work there again this fall and they are in the market for a number of airplanes to intensify their work next season.

Mention is also made of that very capable man Dr. Collins, who did a large amount of research work in Balkans States. I worked with Dr. Collins for three years and know that he made no effort at control work but did a large amount of survey and research. In Bulgaria where a very excellent piece of control work was done along the Struma river, the work was from start to finish in charge of Engineer Knipe, and I am sure Dr. Collins were he alive would be the last man to claim credit for this work, as in other cases where control measures were carried out?

Accounts of these projects are in print, and speak for themselves. Dr. Collins was a survey and research man and a good one, but not of the type would claim false credit for what he did not do.

I wish it were possible for Dr. Livadas to understand, that no one wants to rob him or his able and hard working assistants of the credit due them for present and past work. This is recognized, and they should be encouraged to intensify their efforts to perform a more valuable service in the future. The changes proposed and that should be made will free the malariologists of work that should be done by others, and give them a chance to do real research, and be the determining factor in breaking the malaria chain.

13/8/48

Πρός
Τὴν Αὐτοῦ Ἐξουχότητα
κ. Ἰκουργόν Ἰγυεινῆς

Ἐ ν τ α ὤ θ α

Ἐ ξ ο χ ῶ τ α τ ε ,

Ἀνέγνωσα μετ' ἐνδιαφέροντος καὶ κατὰ τὸ μᾶλλον ἢ ἦτον μετ' ἐκκληξέως τὸ ὑπό τοῦ κ. Διευθυντοῦ Κατακολεμήσεως Ἑλονοσίας κ. Λιβαδά ὑποβληθέν ὑμῖν ὑπόμνημα ἐν σχέσει μὲ τὰς φηρολογουμένας μεταρρυθμίσεις εἰς τὴν Ἰκηρεσίαν Κατακολεμήσεως Ἑλονοσίας.

Ἐν πρώτοις δὲν ὑκάρχει ἀμφιβολία ὅτι ὁ κ. Λιβαδάς εἶναι κακῶς κληροφορημένος ἐκί τῶν ὑπό μελέτην μεταβολῶν, δι' ὃ καὶ ἐθεώρησε σκόκιρον νά κροβῆ εἰς τὴν βιατόκωσιν ἀκόψων αἰτινες δὲν ἀνταποκρίνονται εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα καὶ στηρίζονται ἐκί πραγμάτων ἀτινα δὲν ἐλέχθησαν.

Δέν θά ἐκχειρήσω νά συζητήσω ἐνταῦθα ἐφ' ὄλων τῶν ἐν τῇ ἐκιστολῇ τοῦ κ. Λιβαδά διατυκουμένων ἀκόψων, ἀλλά θέλω ἀσχοληθῆ μὲ τὰ κύρια θέματα τὰ ὁοία ἐξετάζει ὁδοτος οὐχί, εἶναι βέβαιος, ἐκ κροθέσεως καρακοιήσεως τῶν γεγυνοῦτων ἀλλά λόγῳ ἀκριβῶς τῶν ἀνακριβῶν κληροφοριῶν τὰς ὁοίας ἔλαβεν ἐν κροκειμένῳ.

Ἐν πρώτοις, ἐξ ὁσων κληροφοροῦμαι, δέν ὑκάρχει κροθέσις ἐκ μέρους τῶν ἀρμοδιῶν τοῦ Τμήματος Δημοσίας Ἰγυείας τῆς ΑΜΑΚ κροταργήσεως τῶν ἔλονοσιολόγων ἰατρῶν, εἰτινες ἀφιέρωσαν τόσα ἔτη εἰς μελέτας καὶ ἐρεύνας ἐν σχέσει μὲ τὸ σκουδαϊότατον ἐργον τῆς κροτακολεμήσεως τῆς ἔλονοσίας, ἀλλά μᾶλλον ἐκίλητεῖται ὁσοκ κροταστή δυνατή εἰς τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἀλλοτε σημαντικοῦ ἀριθμοῦ ἔλονοσιολόγων ἐνακορμεινάντας ἡδη ἐν τῇ ὑκηρεσίᾳ τοιούτους, ἢ συνέκισις τῆς ἐργασίας τῶν εἰς τὸ κροδίον ἐρεύνης καὶ ἢ εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἐτι ἀκοτελεσματικωτέρα κροσιμοκοίησις τῶν ἐν τῇ κροσκαθείᾳ ἐκρίζωσεως τῆς ἔλονοσίας. Καίτοι δέν ἐκίληθη ἢ γνῶμη μου, ἐν κροκειμένῳ, νομίζῳ ὅτι μία λογική λύσις τοῦ ἐκίληματρος τοῦτου θά ἦτο ὁ διορισμός ἐνοῦ ἔλονοσιολόγου ἰατροῦ ἐκί κροφαλῆς τῶν ἄλλων εἰς τὸ Ἰκουργεῖον Ἰγυεινῆς ὡς καὶ ἰκανοῦ ἀριθμοῦ διοικητικοῦ καὶ τεχνικοῦ κροσωκικοῦ διὰ τὴν ἀνάλυσιν καὶ ταξινόμησιν τῶν στοιχείων τὰ ὁοία θά ὑκοβᾶλλωνται ὑπό τῆς κροσιφερειακῆς Ἰκηρεσίας, ἢτις δέον νά εἶναι κροκροκροτημένη ὡστε νά εἶναι κροκροκρο ἐκίλημα κροκρομένη ἐκί τῶν ἐκίλημακροσῶν ἐν τῇ κροσιφερείᾳ κροκροκῶν καὶ νά ἀνακροκρο

σχετικώς εις τήν μετά των Νομιάτρων συνεργαζομένην άνθελονοσιακήν ύπηρεσίαν, συνεχίζουσα ταύτοχρόνως τήν έρευναν και προσκάθειαν διακοχης του κύκλου μεταδόσεως της έλονοσίας. Οι Έλονοσιολόγοι οδοι Ιατροί δέον να είναι τοποθετημένοι μονίμως εις ώρισμένην έκαστος περιοχήν έξω των Άθηνών, και να προσφέρουν τας ύπηρεσίας έκί τοκου.-

Έάν τά ως άνω τεθώσιν εις έφαρμογήν, θα καταστή δυνατή η λειτουργία της Υγειονομικής Σχολής Άθηνών ως έκκαι δευτικού Ίδρύματος δια τήν εκκαίδευσιν των άπαραιτήτων δια τήν χώραν Νομιάτρων, Έλονοσιολόγων, Υγεινολόγων Μηχανικών, υγειονομοφυλάκων, εκισκετριών νοσοκόρων μικροσκοπιστριών κ.λ.κ.- -

Και ηδη εκιθρω να επιστήσω ιδιαιτέρως τήν προσοχήν υρων εκί ώρισμένων σημείων του ύκομηήματος του κ. Λιβαδά.

Ο κ. Λιβαδάς δέν αναφέρει, ^{1.5}πραγματικούς σκοπούς της άκοστολής του Ίδρύματος Ροκφέλλερ εν Ελλάδα, κατά τήν άπό του 1930 και έντεθεν περιόδον, οτινες άπέβλεπον άκλως και μόνον εις τήν ένέργειαν έρευνών, ουτε οτι μόνον εις εκ των κέντε εκπειρογνηρόνων της αντιπροσωπείας του Ίδρύματος Ροκφέλλερ ητο Ιατρός, παραλείπει δε εκίσης να αναφέρη οτι άκαν τό προσωπικόν της Υπηρεσίας Κατακολεμήσεως Έλονοσίας, άπό του Δ/του άυτης όφείλει τας εκί των κωλύων γνώσεις άυτου εις τό Ίδρυμα Ροκφέλλερ δια της γενορέσας εν ύκαίθρω έξασήσεως άυτου, δια της χορηγήσεως ύποτροφιών και της συγκεντρώσεως στοιχείων άπό των εν λόγω εκπειρογνηρόνων. Αναφέρεται εν άυτου τό γεγονός οτι εις τό πρόσφατον Συνέδριον των Έλονοσιολόγων εν Βασιγκτώνι, οι Μηχανικοί έλαψαν δια της άκουσίας των, αλλά παραλείπει να αναφέρη οτι ολοκληρον σχεδόν τό πρόγραμμα του

Συνεδρίου άφιερώθη εις έρευνας, δημοσιεύσεις εκί των τελευταίων φαρμάκων κλκ. πολύ δε όλίγη προσοχή έδόθη εις τό κυρίως έργον κατακολεμήσεως έλονοσίας.

Τό ύκομηημα αναφέρεται εκίσης εις μίαν ύποτιθέμενην δήλωσιν γενομένην άπό του *di Missioli*, οτι εις τό έξής δέν έχει οδος άνάγκην της συμβολής των Μηχανικών. Η διατύκωσις μίας τριαύτης δήλώσεως πρό του Συνεδρίου δέν εκιβεβαιούται άπό άλλου εκιστήμονος συμμετασχοτος άυτου, αλλά εν κέρως περικτώσει τά δημοσιευθέντα πρακτικά άσφαλώς θα αναφέρωσιν εάν πραγματικώς τριαύτη άνόητος δήλωσις έγένετο άπό άνθρώπου οστις παρέχει σήμεραν άμέριστον τήν ύκοστήριξιν του εις έν των μεγαλειτέρων εν τώ κόσμω χειραματικών άνθελονοσιακών προγραμμάτων, άκοβλέπον εις τήν εκρίξωσιν της έλονοσίας εν τή Νήσω Σαρδηνία.

Ο εκί κεφαλής του έργου τούτου είναι Υγεινολόγος Μηχανικός, καθώς και ο κυριώτερος των συνεργατών του, άπό τους Μηχανικούς δε τούτους ύπηρετούσιν έλονοσιολόγοι, ~~ιατροί, εκισκετριόλοι~~ στατιστικο-λόγοι και τεχνικόν προσωπικόν, άπαντες συνεργαζόμενοι μετ' άυτων άρμονικώτατα και άκοδοτικώτατα. Έκ προσφάτων δε κληροφοριών τας όκοίας έλαβον καρ' άυτων, τό ως άνω πρόγραμμα εν τή νήσω παρετάθη δι' έν εισέτι έτος. Τό πρόγραμμα τούτο τυγχάνει της κληρους ύκοστήριξεως του *di Missioli*, οστις και άπέσκασεν καρά τή ύπηρεσία του έργου ώρισμένους των καλύτερων του συνεργατών. Εκί τή εύκαιρία θα εκεθύρουν να αναφέρω ένταύθα οτι η πρώτη έργασία ψεκασου των όικηράτων δια ΔΑΤ εν Ιταλία ητις τόσον λαμπρά άκοτελεσματα άπέδωσεν, έγένετο άπό τήν γενικήν εκοκτεσία Μηχανικού της Οργανώσεως Ροκφέλλερ, οστις και εκκαίδευσεν σημαντικόν αριθμόν υγειονομοφυλάκων και

εργοδηγών, εργαζομένων ήδη εν Ιταλία ή χρησιμοποιουμένων εν τῷ εν Σαρδηνία άνθελονοσιακῷ ἀγῶνι.

Μνημονεύει επίσης ο κ. Λιβαδάς τὸ ἔργον τοῦ διακεκριμένου Ιατροῦ Ross ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐδῶ ἐπίσης παραλείπει νά αναφέρῃ ὅτι τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο ἐγένετο κυρίως εἰς τὸ κεδίον τῶν ἐρευνῶν καὶ οὐχί εἰς τὴν κατακολεμήσιον τῶν κωνίων. Αἱ γνωσταὶ μέθοδοι κατακολεμήσεως τῶν κωνίων εἶχον τεθῆ εἰς ἐφαρμογὴν κολῶ ἐνωρίτερον τῆς συμβολῆς τοῦ *A. Ross* ὑπὸ τοῦ κολῶ ὀλίγον διαφημισθέντος ~~κ. Λιβαδά~~ τῶν Ὑγεινολόγων Μηχανικῶν κ. *Le Ponce*. Εἰς τὸν εἰρημένον Μηχανικὸν ἀνετέθη τὸ ἔργον τῆς ἐκρίζωσεως τῶν κωνίων ἐν Ἀβάνα τῆς Κούβας τῷ 1898, ἀπεστάλη δὲ οὗτος βραδύτερον εἰς τὴν Διῶρυγα τοῦ Παναγᾶ πρὸς ἐκρίζωσιν τοῦ Κιτρίνου κυρέτου καὶ κατακολεμήσιον τῆς Ἑλονοσίας. Αἱ ὑπὸ τοῦ Μηχανικοῦ τούτου ἐφαρμοθεῖσαι μέθοδοι πετρελαιώσεως, ἀκοστραγγίσεως καὶ ἐπιχωματώσεως εἶναι ἐν χρήσει μέχρι σήμερον, μετ' ἐλαφρῶν τροποποιήσεων, ἐξαιρέσει τῆς μεθόδου τοῦ κρασίου τῶν Παρισίων ἐφαρμοθεῖσης ὡς γνωστὸν τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγάλου ἐκείνου γέροντος, τοῦ *A. Baiter*, ὁ ὁποῖος καὶ αὐτὸς δὲν εἶναι Ιατρός, ἀλλ' ἔντορολόγος.

Τὰ ὡς ἄνω οὐδῶως ἀποβλέπουσα εἰς μείωσιν τῆς ἀξίας τοῦ Ἑλονοσιολόγου Ιατροῦ ἐν τῇ ἐφαρμογῇ ἐνός ἀνθελονοσιακοῦ προγράμματος, καθ' ὅσον αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ ἐνδεδειγμένος διὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν τῆς σχετικῆς ἐρεύης καὶ λήψιν αἰρατολογικῶν παρασκευασμάτων, συμμετέχων εἰς μίαν ἀρτίαν ὀργάνωσιν ἀνθελονοσιακοῦ ἀγῶνος.

Ἐκάστην τῶν δωδεκα Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς αἰτινες ἔχουσι πρόβλημα Ἑλονοσίας, ἔχει ἓνα Ἀρχιμηχανικὸν Ὑγεινολόγον ἐκί κεφαλῆς τοῦ ἀνθελονοσιακοῦ προγράμματος.

Ἐχω εἰς τὴν κατοχήν μου σχεδιαγράμματα ὀργανώσεων δεικνόντα πῶς ἀκριβῶς διεξάγεται τὸ ἔργον κατακολεμήσεως, τὰ ὁποῖα θά ἠδύναντο νά χρησιμοποιήσῃ ὁ κ. Λιβαδάς, ἐν περιπτώσει καθ' ἣν δὲν εἶναι οὗτος ἐνήμερος τῶν ὀργανώσεων τοῦ εἴδους τούτου.

Ἀνεξαρτήτως τοῦ κόβια θά εἶναι ἡ ἀπόφασις ὑμῶν ἐν προκειμένῳ κ. Ὑπουργέ, ἐν εἶναι βέβαιον, ὅτι, ἐάν πρόκειται ἡ μεγάλη πρόδοσις ἣτις ἐγένετο ἐν Ἑλλάδι κατὰ τὰ παρελθόντα ἔτη ἐν τῇ κατακολεμήσει τῆς Ἑλονοσίας νά συνεχισθῆ, ἀκαιτεῖται ἀναδιοργάνωσις, γινομένη ἀνευ ἀναβολῆς, καθ' ὅσον παρατηρεῖται νῦν καντελής σχεδὸν ἄλλειψις ἐκοκτείας τοῦ ἀγῶνος κατὰ τὸ τρέχον ἔτος. Πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν τούτον δὲ δεόν νά ἐκκαιδευθοῦν συμπληρωματικὰ στελέχη ἐκ Μηχανικῶν, Ἑλονοσιολόγων Ιατρῶν, ἔντορολόγων, ὑγειονομοφύλακων καὶ μικροσκοπιστριῶν. Οἱ Μηχανικοὶ καὶ ὑγειονομοφύλακες δεόν νά ἐκκαιδευθοῦν οὐχί μόνον εἰς τὸ ἔργον κατακολεμήσεως Ἑλονοσίας ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς ἔργα γενικῆς ἐξυγιάνσεως ὥστε διὰ τῆς ἐργασίας τῶν νά δύνανται νά ἀκοβοῦν χρήσιμοι εἰς τὴν δημοσίαν ὑγίαν ἐν γένει. Εἶναι ἄλλως γνωστὸν εἰς πάντας τοὺς ὀκωσθήκοτε ἀσχοληθέντας μετ' ἃ τὸ ζήτημα τοῦτο, ὅτι ἡ κατακολεμήσις τῆς Ἑλονοσίας καὶ ἡ γενικὴ ἐξυγιάνσις εἶναι ἀλληλένδετοι κλάδοι καὶ δεόν κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν νά μὴ διαχωρίζωνται. -

Εἶναι πᾶνως περίεργον, ὁ κ. Λιβαδάς νά ἀντελήφθῃ κακῶς τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ *A. Ross* λεχθέντα ἢ ὁ *A. Ross* νά ἔλαβεν ἐν Τουρκίᾳ τόσον ἀνακριβεῖς κληροφορίας ὥστε νά ἀνακοινώσῃ ὅτι ἡ Τουρκικὴ Κυβέρνησις χρησιμοποιεῖ διακοσίους Ἑλονοσιολόγους Ιατροὺς καὶ διακοσίους ὑγειονομοφύλακας διὰ τὴν κατακολεμήσιον τῆς Ἑλονοσίας, ἐν ᾧ εἶναι γεγονός, ὅτι ἀπὸ διαδότην μόνον 57 ἑξακοσίων καὶ περὶ τοσοῦτον ἀριθμῶν

Μέχρι σήμερα, το ανθελονοσιακόν πρόγραμμα της Τουρκίας αποτελείται σχεδόν εξ ολοκλήρου εξ αποστραγγιστικών έργων τοιοῦτον δὲ γνωρίζω ἐξ ἰδίας ἀντιλήψεως, ὡς ἐργασθεῖς ἐκί τριετίαν ἐν Τουρκία ἐνθα ἐπεσκέφθην καὶ ἐπιθεώρησα κολλάκις τὰς ἐλονοσοκλήκτους κεραιοχάς. Ἐλαβον μάλιστα προ τινοσ ἐπιστολήν ἐκ μέρουσ τοῦ ἐκί κεφαλῆσ τῶν ἐν Τουρκία ἐλονοσιολόγων ἰατρῶν, παρακονουμένου διὰ τὸ γεγονόσ ὅτι, λόγω ἑλλείψεωσ κιστώσων, ἡ κοσότησ ΔΑΤ τήν ὁκοίαν κατάρθωσ νά προμηθευθῆ ἦτο κολύ κεραιορισμένη, ἀλλ' ὅτι ἐλπίζει ἡ δυσχέρεια αὐτή νά ὑκερνικηθῆ κατὰ τὸ προσεχέσ φθινόκωρον τῆ βοήθεια τοῦ Ἰδρύματοσ Ροκφέλλερ, ὅκερ πρόκειται νά ἀρχίση ἐκ νέου ἐργασίας ἐν Τουρκία, καὶ ἐκί τῆ εὐκαιρία ταύτη ἡ Τουρκική Κυβέρνησισ ζητεῖ νά προβῆ εἰσ τήν ἀγοράν ὠρισμένου ἀριθμοῦ ἀεροκλάων διὰ τήν ἐνίσχυσιν τοῦ ἀνθελονοσιακοῦ ἔργου τῆσ προσεχοῦσ ἐκιδηρικῆσ κεραιοδου.-

Ὁ κ. Λιβαδάσ ἀναφέρει ἐκίσησ τὸν ἱκανώτατον *Dr. Collins* ὅστισ ἠσχολήθη εὐρύτατα εἰσ τὸ κακίον τῶν ἐρευνῶν ἐν τοῖσ Βαλκανίοισ. Μὲ τὸν *Dr. Collins* συνειργάσθην ἐκί τρία ἔτη καὶ γνωρίζω ὅτι οὗτοσ σδδὸ-λωσ ἐπεχείρησεν νά ἐφαρμόση πρόγραμμα κεραιοκλήσεωσ τῆσ ἐλονοσίας ἀλλὰ κεραιορισθῆ μόνον εἰσ ἐρεῦνας. Ἐν Βουλγαρία, ἐνθα ἐγένετο λακκρά ἀνθελονοσιακῆ προσκάθεια κατὰ μήκοσ τοῦ Στρυμῶνοσ, τὸ πρόγραμμα ἀκ ἀρχῆσ μέχρι τέλοσ ἐτέλεσε ὑπό τήν διεύθυνσιν τοῦ Μηχανικοῦ κ. εἶσαι δὲ βέβαιοσ ὅτι ὁ *Dr. Collins*, ἐάν εἶη σήμερα, σδδερτίαν θά προέβαλλεν ἐξίωσιν ἀναγνωρίσεωσ τοῦ ἔργου τούτου ἢ ἄλλων κεραιομοίων τοιοῦτων ὡσ ἰδικῶν του.-

Θά ἐπεσθῆμιον νά καταστήσω γνωστοῦν εἰσ τὸν κ. Λιβαδάν ὅτι οὐδεῖσ προτίθεσαι νά σφερῆση αὐτόν ἢ τοῦσ ἀξίωουσ καὶ κεραιοθούντασ βοηθοῦσ του τῆσ τιμῆσ ἠτισ ἀνήκει εἰσ αὐτοῦσ διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ κεραιοθόντι καὶ τῷ κεραιοντι ἐκτελούμενον ἔργον, ἢ ἀξία τοῦ ὁκοίου ἐχει κεραιοκίνωσ ἀναγνωρισθῆ. Ἄν προτεινόμεναι κεραιορρυθρίσεισ, αἰτινεσ καὶ ἄλλον νά ἐφαρμωσθῶν, θέλοσιν ἀκαλλάξει τοῦσ ἐλονοσιολόγοουσ ἰατροῦσ κεραιοκόντων ἄτινα ἀνήκοουσιν εἰσ ἄλλοουσ, κεραιοχομένησ εἰσ αὐτοῦσ τῆσ εὐκαιρίας νά ἀσχολκθῶσι μὲ κεραιοπρακτικῆν ἐργασίαν ἐρεῦνησ καὶ καταστοῦν οὔτω ὁ ἀποφασιστικοσ κεραιοάγων ἐν τῆ διακοκῆ τοῦ κεραιοκυκλου κεραιοδόσεωσ τῆσ ἐλονοσίας.-

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Athens, August 21, 1948

Mr. David W. Lynch
Velsicol Corporation
330 E. Grant Ave.
Chicago 11 Ill.

Dear Mr. Lynch :-

I want to thank you for your very courteous reply to my letter regarding Velsicol N.R.70. The fact that you failed to explain why you changed your specification from the old to the new formula, may be for reasons which you do not care to divulge, but it remains a fact never the less that it caused us a great deal of trouble, in getting our malaria control program under way this past spring, with the equipment which we had used so successfully with the old solvent prepared byb you. We were finally able to prepare a satifactory mix by adding 20% of petroleum naphtha, but this caused much extra work and expense.

As our supply of petroleum naphtha was limited, we experimented with the fortifying of the material by the use of 10% of liquid asphalt, this gave a very good spray for flies on garbage dumps and around stables. This splay also proved very efective for mosquito larva.

You understand that the N.R.70 20% mix provided this year hangs in the air, and if there is as much as a five mile breeze, is wafted for miles away from where it is required.

We are requesting bids for delivery this fall of one hundred and forty thousand gallons of 20% DDT prepared in N.R.70 or its equivalent to meet the following specifications. The minimum flash point to be 300°F and initial boiling point of 520°F.

We are also requesting bids on Octa-Klor or Technical Chlordane this to be delivered in the following manner if possible prepared in Velsicol with the following specification for application by planes by the thermal aerosol method. The Velsicol to meet the following specifications :

Gravity A.P.I. at 60°F	- 3.5 to 8.5
Specific gravity at 60°F	- 1.011 to 1.047
Weight per U.S. gal.	8.42 to 8.73
Color	- Dark green to Black
Flash point T.C.C.	300°F minimum
I.B.P.	520 to 540°F

We do not know what percentage of Chlorodane is necessary in the Velsicol to spray at the rate of from one half pint to one pint per acre.

At the above mentioned rate we were able to get 100% results with DDT on mosquito larva, caterpillar and many other insect.

In your opinion, would there be any deteriorating effect on the Chlorodane if it were applied by the thermal aerosol method ?

Since we do not know what percent of Chlorodane would be required in the Velsicol to get effective results, would you suggest that we order the Velsicol separately and experiment with a number of different strength mixes prepared here. The one question we would want you to answer, is will the Chlorodane combine with the Velsicol and give a stable mixture ?

As stated to you in my previous correspondence one of the biggest insect problems in the entire Mediterranean area is the Dacus fly. The damage done by this fly runs into millions of dollars every year, and the only method developed to date is the use of melasses and arsenic which is ineffective and very expensive.

For experimental purposes we would require a minimum of 5000 gal. of mix, and we would prefer to, apply it by the thermal aerosol method, but our planes could be rigged to spray with nozzles if they gave more effective results.

It is my intention to leave here for U.S. on or about Oct. 1st and I would like very much to talk to your chemical Engineer about this problem, as it is of such vital importance that a solution must be found to handle it.

It would be appreciated if you would give a prompt reply to this letter, and quote prices per gal. in steel drums of approximately 54 gals. each, if it can be mixed in the Velsicol, also price per gal. of the technical Chlorodane and the Velsicol separately.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter, I am

Yours sincerely

Col. D.E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer WHO.
and Representative of the Rockefeller
Foundation in Greece.

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Athens, August 23, 1948

Col. P. Troxler
Corps of Engineers
Athens

Dear Col. Troxler :

On a number of occasions casual mention has been made to you of the condition of the roads in Crete, but it is realized that the cry for better roads is one that comes from all sides and that it is impossible to meet the demands, but a few well known facts regarding Crete are submitted for your further consideration.

1. The Government of Greece receives in normal times from one sixth to one fifth of its revenue from the Island of Crete.

2. The population of Crete is approximately four hundred and thirty thousand.

3. If one can believe ancient history the Island at one time supported over a million inhabitants.

4. The present inhabitants of Crete are by far taken as a whole the most industrious, hardworking and co-operative people in Greece. This statement is made after having visited and done more or less work in every part of the country, including the Islands.

5. At my suggestion the Rockefeller Foundation agreed to make a comprehensive survey of all of the potential possibilities of the Island for the purpose of proposing a long term five or ten year program of reconstruction and development of the Island, if a working agreement can be brought about between the Greek Government, the E.C.A. and the Foundation as an example to the rest of Greece and the whole Mediterranean area. This co-ordinated and co-operative plan of operation involving all branches of Government activities

on the Island will be unique if it can be carried out.

It should prove a very valuable training field for personnel for the entire country aside from what may be done to improve the productivity of the Island.

6. The starting point for all possible development is improvement of the roads on the Island.

7. It is my understanding that provision has been made to spend a sum of money on the Island this year, repairing certain existing roads, and it is my desire to call your attention to a stretch of approximately thirty five kilometers that taps one of the most productive sections of the Island. The road from Heraklion to Colomedi and the side roads to Arhanes and Piza-Houdetsi. This thirty five kilometers of road is a vital artery to the heart of the Province of Pédias and the network of communications with Eastern Crete and the Messara plain.

It should be noted that the value of the grapes alone in this area is approximately \$ 2,400,000 and that the value of the cereals, oil and wine is also a large figure. I was informed that the village of Arhanes alone exceeds 4000 tons.

It is hoped that you will be able to look into this matter, and if possible relieve the present situation.

Yours sincerely

D.E. Wright

GRECIAN DISTRICT
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ATHENS, GREECE

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ADDRESS REPLY
TO DISTRICT ENGINEER
GRECIAN DISTRICT
ATHENS, GREECE

WJA

NAGVY

25 August 1948

Colonel D. E. Wright
United Nations World Health Organization
4 Churchill Street
Athens, Greece

Dear Dan:

I am in receipt of your letter dated 23 August concerning the need for road repairs in Crete. I am transmitting your letter to Mr. E. L. Worthington who is the Commissioner of Public Roads in the Ministry of Public Works. The work on Crete is not part of the Corps of Engineers program and we do not have funds of our own to undertake this. The maintenance of roads other than the Corps of Engineers program is the responsibility of Mr. Worthington and I shall request him to give this his immediate attention. I do know he has in mind doing certain work in Crete but I am not familiar at this moment with the exact location and scope of this work. You will probably be hearing from Mr. Worthington directly on this matter.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,



PAUL D. TROXLER
Lt. Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Exec. Ass't for Engineering

1 Incl
Cy ltr dtd 26 Aug 48

Mr. E. L. Werthington, Commissioner of
Public Roads Administration
Exec. Ass't for Engineering, Crete District

26 August 1948

Road Repairs in Crete

1. Transmitted herewith is letter dated 23 August 1948 from Colonel D. E. Wright of the World Health Organization concerning the need for road repairs in Crete.

2. Dan Wright is very familiar with the situation in Crete as well as other parts of Greece. He was before the war an engineer with the Rockefeller Foundation in Greece during a period of several years. I have considerable faith in Colonel Wright's judgment and I would appreciate your looking into this matter to see what can be done to alleviate the situation in Crete. I suggest that you advise Colonel Wright directly with a copy to me as to the present and future program on that Island.

1 Incl
Ltr dtd 23 Aug 48

TROILER

✓ cc: Colonel Wright

CC: N. L. Mooneyham
J. E. Bussart

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ORIGINAL - SENT AIR MAIL
DUPLICATE - SENT REG. MAIL

August 27, 1948

Col. D. E. Wright,
Chief Sanitary Engineer
United Nations World Health Organization
4 Churchill Street,
Athens, Greece

Dear Col. Wright:

We acknowledge with thanks your very nice letter of August 21st., in connection with our recent exchange of correspondence relative to our Valsicol NB-70 insecticide solvent specification change and we regret exceedingly to learn that as a result of this, you were put to so much trouble and expense.

Apparently, I did not make myself quite clear in our letter of July 12th., although I would like to point out to you that the change in the specifications of this material were as a direct result of our desire and the necessity to meet joint Army & Navy specifications set up some time ago for their 20% DDT airplane spray. These specifications are described in Army & Navy Purchase Description # 50 pamphlet regarding insecticide, airplane spray, 20% DDT stock # 51-L-155-30. To quote from these particular Army-Navy specifications using their present description from paragraph E-3 covering detailed requirements for an auxiliary solvent, their specifications require the following properties:

ATI Gravity 60°F.	10-15
Flash Point (Cleveland open cup)	200°F. minimum
Distillation (50% boiled above)	525°F.
Saybolt Universal Viscosity at 100°F.	30-40 seconds
Color	Straw or paler
DDT solubility by weight at 30°C.	35% by weight minimum

A note-note states that Valsicol NB-70, manufactured by us, is an approved auxiliary solvent.

To go back to our earlier correspondence, Col. Wright, our laboratory received two samples which Mr. Mark was kind enough to submit to us when he was here in the U. S. some time ago, marked "A" and "B" respectively. These samples were representative of a 20% DDT solution which you received in Greece and mentioned in your initial letter of June 28th. as being ineffective when used as airplane spray. Our laboratory has just reported an analysis of the samples involved in these two samples which were stripped under vacuum and showed that

Co., D. E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer
United Nations World Health Organization
4 Churchill Street,
Athens, Greece

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the two materials seemed to be similar in every respect to the Velsicol NR-70 which we produced some time ago and which subsequent investigation indicated was supplied to several firms in the East who were successful bidders on the 20% DDT spray referred to. In other words, despite our initial thought that something may have gone wrong with the solvent or the formulation itself may not have been up to your standard, our investigations lead us to believe that the solvents involved were not in any way responsible for the poor results reported. You have undoubtedly received our letter of July 12th referring to conversation had with Mr. Mark over the telephone when he was in Washington as well as his report to you as a result of a discussion with the United States Public Health authorities in Savannah, Georgia who apparently find their current production of NR-70 as well as their earlier material to be satisfactory in every respect.

We sincerely hope that you have solved this problem and that the material which we are now producing and approved by the joint Army & Navy specifications will be satisfactory to you as we would certainly want to participate in the bid which you are currently going to invite quotations on involving 140,000 gals. of 20% DDT spray.

The specifications which you refer to for the Velsicol NR-70 in this 20% DDT solution as having a minimum flash point of 300°F. and an initial boiling point of 520°F. are practically representative of our earlier production of NR-70 with the exception that the flash point was nearer to 280°F. (although the Army & Navy accepted) and the API Gravity at 60°F. would probably be 20 rather than 3.5 to 8.5 which you mentioned. In all events, should you desire to go ahead with this type solvent, we would be in a position to supply it for you with, of course, the slight difference in the API Gravity and Flash Point mentioned under our designation of Velsicol NR-70-U. On the other hand, if you decide to go ahead with our current NR-70, we would likewise be in a position to furnish this in any quantity required.

It was also interesting to learn that you are going to request bids on Technical Chlordane, and incidentally, I would like to point out that the brand name which you mentioned is manufactured by another concern, whereas our brand name is "VELSICOL 1068" CHLORDANE, and is the technical material.

We note that you are interested in the possibility of securing Technical Chlordane (VELSICOL 1068) in a solution of our Velsicol NR-70 for application by plane, using the Thermal Aerosol method of application. While, of course, we would have no objections to applying such a mixture, I would like to offer the suggestion that you consider an oil solution of our Chlordane in Kerosene for the simple reason that there would be a considerable saving involved, and frankly, we cannot see what particular advantage might be had using NR-70 for the solvent. If, however, you prefer to go in this direction, we would like to suggest also that you purchase the Technical Chlordane and the solvent separately because we believe considerable saving could be had, both from the stand point of ocean freight and also in that you would not have to pay the present high labor cost involved in mixing the solution which you would undoubtedly do in Greece in that it is a relatively simple operation.

Col. D. E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer
United Nations World Health Organization
4 Churchill Street,
Athens, Greece

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Generally speaking, it has been found that one pound of actual Chlordane per acre will give excellent control of the insect you are trying to eradicate. For grasshoppers, however, in the early instar stage, one-half pound of actual Chlordane per acre gives satisfactory results although with the possible exception of certain subterranean type insects such as wire worms, a one pound per acre seems to be the optimum percentage. For your further information, we are enclosing several of our technical bulletins and you will note particularly that "VELSICOL 1068" CHLORDANE has given excellent control of the Flus Gurulle used at the rate of one pound of active ingredients per 100 gallons of water. The amount of water, of course, would be determined by the type application because some of this so called low volume spray equipment calls for a very small percentage of water although the percentage of active ingredients would remain constant at the recommended rate. Oil type sprays, however, are used, although I believe in the main, one of the objections has been the possibility of harmful effects as a result of the oil vehicle, although under the Thermal aerosol type application, I doubt if this would be serious in view of the extremely fine particle size. In the event, however, you are interested in experimenting with emulsions, the information attached in some of these bulletins will give you some possible ideas as to the directions to go.

While Chlordane has the same characteristics as some of these other Chlorinated organic insecticides and would possibly break down under continued excessive temperatures applications by the Thermal Aerosol method should not have any deleterious effects. Large quantities of Chlordane have been used here for mosquito and fly control using the Todd Tifa Fog Applicator which also, as you know, generates terrific high temperatures and no harmful effects to the Chlordane results. As a matter of fact, since you report that DDT works satisfactorily in this system, there is no reason why Chlordane will not do likewise. Actually, of course, the length of time the insecticide is in contact with these high temperatures is nil and we certainly believe that this should work out satisfactorily.

As stated above, we do believe it would be to your advantage to order the Chlordane separately and experiment with several of these solvents including our NB-70 and assure you that Chlordane is very compatible and soluble in our NB-70 as it is in practically in all petroleum solvents and will give you a stable mixture.

We certainly hope that Chlordane will prove effective against the Dacus Fly and want to assure you again, Col. Wright, that we will do everything possible to assist you in these experiments.

While it is true that our Velsicol NB-70 is specifically designed to be used in airplane application insecticides, we have never compounded any mixture of this material and our "VELSICOL 1068" CHLORDANE or, for that matter, any other solvent as we restrict our operations entirely to the manufacture and sale of the various raw materials which we supply to the various insecticide formulators and manufacturers. However, in the event you want some rather small experimental quantities of such mixtures, we would be very pleased to supply this, merely charging you for the raw materials which we are quoting you on below:

Our "VELSICOL 1068" CHLORDANE in quantities of 500 lbs. or over would be \$1.30 per lb. and in quantities of 1000 lbs. or over \$1.25 per lb. f.o.b. our plant at Marshall, Illinois. At the present time, our largest size container would

Col. D. E. Wright
Chief Sanitary Engineer
United Nations World Health Organization
2 Churchill Street,
Athens, Greece

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be a 30 gallon steel drum with a special liner holding approximately 390 lbs. of Technical Chloroform. Unfortunately, 55 gallon steel drums are not available at the moment as a result of the critical steel shortage over here and also due to the fact that Technical Chloroform would require a special lining as would most of these technical chlorinated materials.

Our Velvicol MB-70 however, is packed in 55 gallon steel drums and we can quote you in single drums at \$.53¢ per gallon or carload quantities at \$.52¢ per gallon, also f.o.b. our plant at Marshall, Illinois with no charge for the container which remains the property of the customer.

In the event you have any further questions pertaining to this subject, or are in need of any further information, we hope you will not hesitate to let us know at the earliest possible moment and in connection with your visit over here in October, I would most certainly like to have the opportunity of sitting down and discussing this entire program with you in company with some of our technical people as I do believe your ideas give us lots of food for thought.

Tentatively, I am planning a trip down to southern Texas sometime in October and I would appreciate it greatly if you could let me know approximately what date you plan to be in Chicago so that I may set up my schedule accordingly. Incidentally, if there is anything we can do here for you, in connection with getting hotel accommodations, etc., by all means, let us know or possibly you may have some contact address in the East where we could get in touch with you before your scheduled arrival in Chicago.

We will look forward to your further word, and again, if you desire any samples of experimental material which we can make up for you, please let us know at the earliest moment. Thank you again, and with all kind wishes, we remain

Very truly yours,

VELVICOL CORPORATION


David W. Lynch

DWL:rmak

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Athens, Sep. 1, 1948

His Excellency
The Minister of Health

Excellency :-

As the time is drawing close when I must bid adieu to Greece and the many friends I have in the country, I feel that I should express in writing a few things, that I am unable to convey to you verbally due to language difficulties.

As you know I have been closely associated with Greece and its many problems for fourteen years and more, and feel that there is no foreigner that has had the opportunity to be brought in closer contact with the real problems of the people of the country than myself, and no one appreciates the difficulties with which you are faced, in your endeavor to build a Public Health Service modern lines and one that not only you, but the whole country will be proud in time. This can not be done without hurting the feelings, and in many cases the pride of many people, but it is a well known fact proven through the ages that no one is able to do anything in this world without making enemies. It is only those that are willing to slide along taking the easy course that can avoid making enemies, and in the end do nothing.

One of the many problems with which you are now faced is the organization of a good strong Sanitary Engineering and general insect control Division in the Ministry which is an absolutely sound, and necessary thing in Public Health but to do this you can not avoid hurting the feelings, and vested interests of some people, that are entrenched in the old way of doing things.

As you know, Mr. Minister, I came back to Greece in 1944 with but one main object, and that was to control if

not rid Greece of its age old curse of malaria, I knew the method was at hand, but to put it into operation was not easy, for I faced opposition from the conservative element in UNRRA as well as in Greece, who were quick to say the problem was too great to tackle at one time, and must be approached on a small scale, and expanded over a period of years, This I knew was not possible as the life of UNRRA was going to be short and advantage must be taken of the money and material that could be made available, then and might never be again. I did not have to do any research work as my previous years experience in the country made me fully acquainted with the problem, and there was a small but well trained nucleus of an organization in the country of Greeks that knew the country and malaria and with this to build on I did not hesitate to fight for the project from the then Head of UNRRA, right down to the local management, to get the campaign under way. It is true that my forty odd years experience, and the reputation I had made in that time helped me to gain the confidence of those in authority and went a long way in persuading them to provide during UNRRA's regimes with over three millions dollars worth of material and equipment for the fight. This was no small complement as in no other country in which UNRRA worked was anything of a similar character done. The results speak for themselves and need not be pointed out. It does make me a little peeved to have Dr/ Livadas let his ego, reach a point where he would tell you that the millions of dollars worth of supplies would have rotted in the Warehouses, if it had not been for him, but do not suppose that It should let this childishness worry me, as it is only an example of things that are happening all over the world every day. I am the last one to detract one iota from the credit due, the Greek Malarialogists and Inspectors, that played such an important part in assisting in carrying out the program, which was one they would never have tackled, nor could they have garried out, on their own. Even the name DDT was unknown to them when I arrived in the country, and they were very skeptical of the claims I made for the drug. The fact should also not be over looked that during the UNRRA regime I had twenty one U.S.P.H.S officers in Greece, some of which were well trained men. There was one or more of these men stationed in every Region in the country, and with each one there was a Greek Engineer, as an understudy. It was my ambition then to have these men so well trained that they would be able to take over when the foreigners left, but unfortunately this did not happen for several reasons, first they were on UNRRA pay roll at a good salary, and there was

no way to transfer them to the Government at a similar salary, second some were purged, third others were drafted in the army, while others found employment in private organizations. All of this was very discouraging, but it still does not mean that Greece can not have a good and effective Sanitary Engineering Division for general sanitary work and insect control. It will take time to build up, but if it is not started it will never be.

Do not let Dr. Livadas bluff you into believing that the proposed change is a danger to the country, for the contrary is the case, it is the lack of supervision that exists at the present time that presents a danger. At present the carrying out of the mosquito and general insect control is left very largely to inspectors, assigned to the different Nomoiatai who cannot supervise the work, even if they were trained for the purpose, as their many duties make such a demand on their time, that supervision is out of the question.

I am the last one to recommend that the malariologist be abolished. They are necessary, and should have a place in the Ministry and their number in the country increased. The five at present in the service with three in Athens cannot begin to handle the malaria problem, and do research work, to say nothing of supervising the work of inspection in the field. There should be a minimum of ten of these men stationed around the country that could investigate any and all reports of malaria and carry out general research work, but be relieved of the present administrative work that they have been attempting, to carry on. As stated before there should be a Chief Malariologist in the Ministry, just as there are other specialists working in close co-operation with the men in the field, and provide technical advise on the work being carried out.

Under my supervision and direction estimates of material required to carry out a thorough program for next year have been prepared and submitted to the School of Hygiene just as they have been prepared for the past three years, and orders placed accordingly. It is my understanding that Dr. Livadas has materially reduced the estimate for next year, in order to make it appear that he wants to save money for the Government and E.A.C., and he has also recommended a very material curtailment of the work which we have been doing for the past three years. He has gone so far as to state that if there is any airplane work done, it should be confined to not more than three to five planes, this in my opinion is letting personal feeling go to far. Every one connected

with the control program this year knows that due to internal conditions, the only hope we have of holding malaria in check this year is by the spraying of swamp areas by plane, as the residual spray work is just about 50% of what it was this time last year, but in spite of almost impossible handicaps, through lack of trained pilots, we have kept the swamps and river beds sprayed, which has held the density of mosquitoes to a minimum.

Dr. Livadas does not realize that the country wide success we had in 1946-1947 was largely due to the planes, as it was not possible to reach all of the areas by residual spray work.

You need not be told what importance the people of the country place in the airspray program, as the number of appeals that came direct to you, when we were having trouble making regular sprays early in the season, due to lack of pilots, was self explaining. It is not possible to carry out an effective spray program in the country with less than twelve planes, and fifteen is more desirable.

I have but one object in writing you this letter and that is to have your assistance in seeing that my efforts in behalf of the country during past years is not destroyed, by a short sighted policy. I feel proud of the results obtained for the Greek people, and want to feel in leaving the country that the good work will be kept up, and it will always be my desire to use every effort possible to give assistance. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Greek people knew who made it possible to accomplish the results that are so evident to date, so that the efforts by some to belittle the part played by me, does not worry me in the least.

It is to be regretted that you should have been furnished with so much misinformation by direct and implied statements, that you are placed at a disadvantage, but I know that if you proceed with your present plan to divorce the service of malaria control and research from the work of mosquito and general insect control, you need have no fear of criticism from those that know the work involved, and that the plan will prove of value to the country and result in a saving for the general program, and provide proper supervision which at present is so badly lacking.

Believe me, Mr. Minister, to be as ever your sincere well wisher and friend.

D.E. Wright

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Athens, Sept. 2, 1948

Dear Dr. Grant :-

I have noted Dr. Livadas' comment to you regarding the ability of Dr. G. Belios and I agree with him that Dr. Belios is one of the most capable men in the present malaria service, and there is no question of his being a conscientious hard worker. As a matter of fact it has been Belios on whom Livadas has depended for the data used by him in preparing various papers which he has had published.

There is one thing that in my opinion, should be given serious consideration in granting Fellowships, and that is the question of rounding out a working organization in General Public Health, and in Greece this has not been done as consistently as might have been hoped for.

Of thirty five odd Fellowships that have been granted in the past, we have been able to get, but four for Engineers, and this lack is being felt very seriously now that a reorganization, of the Ministry is being attempted by E.A.C. I tried very hard during the past four years to get grants for four or five Engineers, but without success, but am in hopes that there will be more success in the future.

To have working teams for General Sanitation and General Insect Control in the country twelve trained Engineers are required, and unfortunately they are not available. If the organization plan goes through, an effort will be made to give them the fundamental training, to get work under way, but it would prove very valuable, if a certain number could be given special training each year.

You will in the very near future be given a letter by the Minister of Health, requesting your opinion as to what should be done to reorganize the School of Hygiene, and make it a going concern to render the service it should

render to the country. Dr. Warren had a conference with the Minister of Health, and expressed the same views you did, regarding the present situation.

As you know I am getting out Oct. 1st to meet the retirement regulations, and in some ways hate to give up the fight here, as it is interesting, and there are many things to be done, but that will always be the case.

Dr. Livadas is making a strong fight to prevent a general reorganization going into effect, and he is pretty strong with the present Government. He is making his fight by confusing the issue to the Minister, by putting research and Malaria Control in the category as insect control, which includes the destruction of mosquitoes, while a practical man knows they should be divorced. The Malariologist and Entomologist are indispensable members of the team in any well rounded Organization, but each should work in his field, and cooperate with the other. I do not know how the struggle will come out, but what interests me is, that it will be a shame if the valuable gains made during the past three and a half years, in the control of malaria should be lost, due to haggling over whom will kill the mosquitoes, and how. I happened to be in the position to ignore the petty jealousies, and go ahead with the organization, and control program, due to the confidence the Government had in my ability to get results, but now that I am leaving the fight has started as to who will take over and how.

Am sorry that will not have the chance to see you again in Greece before I get away but am in hopes that our paths may cross again some day.

Yours sincerely

Dr. John B. Grant
Director for Europe
The Rockefeller Foundation
20, Rue de la Baume
Paris (8) France

D.E. Wright

P.S. Dr. Belios' application papers are being forwarded under separate cover.

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Athens, Sept. 3, 1948

Mr/ David W. Lynch
Velsicol Corporation
330 E. Grand Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lynch :-

Thanké for your prompt reply to my communication of Aug. 21.

It is believed that you covered the ground pretty thoroughly in your reply, and we appreciate the fact that we could make a very sizable saving by mixing the (1068 Velsicol) Technical Chlordane, in a solvent here rather than have the mix prepared in the U.S. and shipped to Greece. Our specifications have been prepared accordingly.

Your suggestion that we prepare the mix in kerosene would defeat our ends completely, as we could not use it by the thermal aerosol, and would have to resort to the jet spray, which is not desired, as due to the very large areas we have to cover, we would have a very heavy increase in cost putting in markers to spray by, which is not necessary, when using the old mix of Velsicol N.R. 70, as this gives us a distinct smoke cloud to mark the areas. If we are successful in finding the proper material, for destroying the Dacus fly, a means must then be found to apply the drug by plane, as of the ninety odd million olive trees in Greece, seventy five percent are on hill sides or mountains, and any material that must be applied by manual labor, is out of the question. This holds true for just about all of the Mediterranean area, also in Spain.

As stated in my previous letter, this is such an important and big problem, that some one sooner or later will get the answer

I have been requested by the Du Pont people to visit them and explain the problem to their research men while in the U.S..

You requested me to let you know when I planned to reach Chicago, but this is not possible at this time, as I have a rather heavy schedule mapped out. A letter addressed to me at 827-14th Ave. North St. Petersburg Fla. would reach me, as my family will be there. I will also be in close contact with the Rockefeller Foundation-49W. 49th St. N.Y. city N.Y.

As you state in your letter, a much better understanding of the entire problem can be had by a personal conversation than by correspondence.

It is hoped that your firm will get its share of this year's business, which will be up for tenders in the near future, but as previously stated and for reasons which conditions in this part of the world make very advantageous, we are going to insist on the solvent for DDT meeting very closely the specifications as given. I understand from your letter that this you can do, at very little if any additional cost.

Thanking you for your very kind offer regarding hotel reservation, I am,

Yours sincerely

D.E. Wright

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Athens, Sept. 7, 1948

His Excellency
The Minister of Health
Athens

Excellency :-

Some time ago by my instructions an estimate of the requirements of material, for mosquito and general insect control for the fiscal year 1948 and 1949 was prepared, a copy of which was sent to the School of Hygiene and to AMAG. This estimate was prepared by a carefully worked out system which we have evolved during the past four years, and provides, for a thorough control program for the entire country, and one that can be justified not only by definite figures, but by experience gained since 1944.

In the past I have been in position to prepare the necessary estimates of material and equipment necessary for carrying out the work, and was in position to see that the supplies were made available. This year as usual the estimates have been prepared and I feel sure that E.A.C. will be willing to see that funds are made available if a justification is submitted with the estimate for their consideration, and this should be one of the easiest expenses to justify in the Ministry, since there has been no one expenditure made by the American Government, that has given a greater return, in general well being than the control of malaria, and other nuisance insects in the country, and I am sure there has been no one thing that has been more appreciated by the people of the country.

I may be wrong, as I do not have official confirmation, but I have been informed that Dr. Livadas has very materially reduced my estimate of material required, and has eliminated the amount required for nuisance mosquitoes and fly control. This is absurd, as the services can not be separated, as you know, from the complaints you have received.

It is also reported that in the Doctor's opinion airplane spraying should be eliminated, or if used at all should be carried out by from three to five planes. I hate to think what the reaction to a move of this kind by the people would be, aside from the danger to the entire malaria control program will be. The Doctor does not realize or pretends not to know that it would have been absolutely impossible to have carried out a successful campaign throughout the country during 1946 and 1947 had we not had planes to reach areas, that would not be reached by ground forces, even if the organization had been available. You know how many appeals were made this year for airspray work when we were late getting the work under way, due to a lack of pilots.

Under no circumstances should you permit the available number of spray planes to be less than twelve (12) which will require at least fifteen available.

I am interested in seeing the people of Greece continue to benefit from the advance made in malaria control during the past four years, and hope that petty jealousy and plain ignorance, will not be permitted to let the country drift back to where it was in 1944 in so far as malaria control is concerned.

I am willing to fight for an ample supply of material right to the top, but realize that my stay in Greece is just about up and things move slowly at best. It is for that reason that I hope you will push the request for material without delay.

Yours sincerely

D.E. Wright

Ἀθήναι 7-9-48

Πρὸς
τὴν Αὐτοῦ Ἐξοχότητα κ. Ἰκουργόν Ὑγιεινῆς
Ἐναῦθα

Ἐξοχώτατε ,

Κατόπιν σχετικῶν ὁδηγιῶν μου, συνετάχθησαν οἱ πίνακες τοῦ ὕλικου τοῦ ἀναγκαίου διὰ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τοῦ ἀνθελονοσιακοῦ προγράμματος κατὰ τὴν ἐκπαιδευτικὴν περίοδον 1948-49, ἀντίγραφα τῶν ὁποίων ἀπεστάλησαν εἰς τὴν Ὑγειονομικὴν Σχολὴν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ τὴν ΑΜΑΚ. Ὁ προϋπολογισμὸς οὗτος ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει συστήματος ἐπιμελῶς ἐκεξεργασθέντος κατ' ἡρῶν κατὰ τὴν παρελθούσαν τετραετίαν, προβλέπει δὲ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν κλήρους προγράμματος κατακολεμήσεως καθ' ὅλην τὴν χώραν, στηριζόμενον ὄχι μόνον εἰς ἀκριβεῖς ἀριθμοὺς ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ 1944 κτηθῆσαν κείραν.

Εἰς τὸ παρελθόν εἶχον κίνησιν τὴν εὐχέρειαν νὰ προβαίνω εἰς τὴν σύνταξιν τῶν ἀναγκαίων κινάκων ὕλικου καὶ μηχανημάτων διὰ τὴν ἐφαρμογὴν τοῦ προγράμματος, καὶ νὰ ἐνεργῶ ταυτοχρόνως διὰ τὴν ἐξεύρεσιν τῶν ἐφοδίων τούτων. Κατὰ τὸ τρέχον ἔτος, οἱ σχετικοὶ πίνακες συνετάχθησαν ὡς συνήθως, εἶμαι δὲ βεβαίως, ὅτι ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ Ἀποστολὴ θὰ ἐγκρίνη τὴν διάθεσιν τῶν ἀναγκαίων πιστώσεων, ἐάν υποβληθῇ εἰς αὐτήν, ὁμοῦ μετὰ τοῦ προϋπολογισμοῦ τούτου θεορτησῆς ἠτιολογημένη ἐκθεσίς. Ὁ προ/σμός οὗτος θέλει ἀναμφιβόλως τύχει τῆς σχετικῆς ἐγκρίσεως καθ' ὅσον οὐδεμία βλάβη ὑπῆρξεν ὅσον ἀποδοτικὴ καὶ ὅσον ἐξοικονομητικὴ τοῦ κοινοῦ συμφέροντος ὅσον ἡ γενομένη διὰ τὴν κατακολεμήσιν τῆς Ἑλαιοδίας καὶ ἐντομοκτονίας ἐν γένει, ὡς κατὰ τὴν ἀνεγνωρίσθη ὑπὸ τοῦ λαοῦ τῆς χώρας ταύτης.

Ἐάν αἱ πληροφορίες αὗται, τῶν ὁποίων δὲν ἔχω ἐπίσημον βεβαίωσιν, εἶναι ἀληθεῖς, ὁ κ. Λιβαδάς προέβη εἰς λίαν σημαντικὴν μείωσιν τοῦ ἡμετέρου προϋπολογισμοῦ τοῦ ἀναγκαίου διὰ τὸ ἔτος 1948-49 ὕλικου, διαγράφας τὴν ἀκαταπονήνην βλάβην διὰ τὴν κατακολεμήσιν τῶν μυϊῶν καὶ κωνικοειδῶν. Ἡ ἐνέργεια αὕτη οὐδὲν δικαιοδοτεῖται, καθ' ὅσον αἱ ὑπηρεσίαι αὗται δὲν δύνασθαι νὰ διαχωρισθῶν, ὡς γνωρίζετε ἤδη ἐκ τῶν παρακόντων τὰ ὁποία υποβάλλονται ὑμῖν ἐκ μέρους τοῦ κληθσομοδίου τῆν

ένεργειαν μυοκτονίας κλπ.

Μανθάνω επίσης ότι κατά την γνώμη του κ. Λιβαδά το πρόγραμμα των αεροκορικών ψεκασμών δεν να καταργηθῆ, ἢ ἐάν ἤθελε ἀποφασισθῆ νὰ εφαρμοσθῆ τοιοῦτον, ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν χρησιμοποιηθησομένων αεροκλάνων νὰ περιορισθῆ εἰς 3-5. Ὁμολογῶ ὅτι δὲν δύναμαι οὐδέ κἀν νὰ φαντασθῶ ποῖα θὰ εἶναι ἡ ἐντύπωση τοῦ κοινοῦ εἰς μίαν τοιαύτην πρότασιν, ἀνεξαρτήτως τοῦ κινδύνου τὸν ὁκοῖον θὰ διατρέξῃ ὁλοκλήρως τὸ πρόγραμμα κταπολητήσεως ἐλονοσίας. Ὁ κ. Λιβαδάς δὲν ἀντιλαμβάνεται ὅτι ἡ ἐπιτυχία τοῦ ἀνθελονοσιακοῦ ἀγῶνος καθ' ὅλην τὴν χώραν κατὰ τὰ ἔτη 1946-47 δὲν θὰ ἦτο δυνατὴ ἀνετ τῶν αεροκλάνων, ἔστω καί ἐάν ὑπῆρχεν ἡ κατάλληλος ὁργάνωσις τῆς ὑπηρεσίας διὰ τὴν ἐκτέλεσιν τοῦ ἔργου ἀπὸ ἐπράς. Ὑμεῖς γνωρίζετε ἤδη πόσαι αἰτήσεις ὑπεβλήθησαν κατὰ τὸ τρέχον ἔτος δι' αεροκορικοὺς ψεκασμοὺς λόγω τοῦ ὅτι ἐβραβύοντο νὰ κἀρωμεν ἐναρτίον τοῦ αεροκορικοῦ προγράμματός ἐγκαίρως, λόγω ἐλλείψεως πιλότων.

Ἐκβάλλω τὴν γνώμην ὅτι ἐν οὐδεμίᾳ περιπτώσει δὲν νὰ ἐπιτραπῆ ὅπως ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἐν ἐνεργείᾳ αεροκλάνων εἶναι μικρότερος τῶν δέκα (10), πράγμα ὁπερ ἀπαιτεῖ τὴν ὑπαρξίν τοῦλάχιστον δέκα πέντε αεροκλάνων.

Εὐελπιστῶ ὅτι ἡ χώρα θέλει ἐξακολουθήσῃ νὰ ἐκπολεμῆται τῆς προόδου τῆς ἐπιτευχθείσης εἰς τὸν ἀνθελονοσιακὸν ἔργον κατὰ τὴν παρελθούσαν τετραετίαν, καί ὅτι δὲν θέλει αὕτη ἐπανέλθῃ εἰς τὸ σημεῖον εἰς τὸ ὁκοῖον ἦτο αὕτη τῷ 1944, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπόψεως ταύτης.

Εἶμαι πρόθυμος νὰ καταβάλω κἄσαν προσπάθειαν κατὰ τοῖς ἀρμόδιοις διὰ τὴν ἐξασφάλισιν τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐφοδίων, ἀλλ' ἡ παραμονή μου ἐν Ἑλλάδι τερματίζεται σσονεύκως καί δὲν ὅπως ἐπισκευθῆ ἡ ἔγκρισις τοῦ προϋπολογισμοῦ τῶν ὑλικῶν.

Ἐπιεικρινῶς ὑμέτερος

D. E. Wright

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Athens, Sept. 21, 1948

Dear Prof. John :-

You do not know what a treat it was to receive the note you took the trouble to write and send me.

I have heard of you in many parts of the World, but I was either behind or ahead of you in the many places we visited.

It almost takes my breath away when I take the trouble to think back over the past eight years, and more or less draw a mental map of the places I have been, and the hell I have been through during that time, but in spite of it all have to say the least had an interesting time, and have not over looked very many bets, that an old fellow could get away with.

Of course, there has to be an end to every thing, and so far as I know at this time, my wandering is about to draw to a close. Am leaving Greece for the U.S. Oct. 1 and go on the retired list at the age of sixty five as of November 30th. To tell you the truth John there are only special occasions when the fact is brought home to me that I am not quite up to par, when calls are made on me to deliver, and even then I do not do such a poor job.

My work in Greece has been very interesting, and dame fortune has smiled on me, by making it possible, by proper use of that wonder drug DDT to bring malaria in one of the most malarious countries in the world to just about zero . In 1946 we had a drop from a normal one million cases, to less than fifty thousand and in 1947 the number of cases was even less, followed this year by good results in spite of the chaotic conditions existing in the country. It is estimated that there has been an average saving of fifty million man days a year, for the country since 1945, and this result has been felt in every type of industry in the country.

I believe I can be rated along with the few remaining old warriors, that have survived the battles that have been waged in general sanitation since 1900, and as the saying goes I feel fine and have no regrets .

Many times I think of the hectic days we had in France during 40-41 and having a fair sense of humor, can find many things to have a good laugh over.

Am very glad that you kept climbing the ladder, and may there be many more heights to reach.

Do not know that I will get out your way, while home but hope that our paths may cross again some day, for am sure that we could enjoy telling some good stories while bending the elbow with a good cold one in our hands.

Please remember me to your family and with the very best of everything for you, as ever

Yours sincerely

D.E. Wright

My Florida address will be
D.E. Wright
827-14th Ave. North
St. Petersburg. Fla.

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LIST OF SANITARY SUPPLIES
TO BE PURCHASED WITH AMAG FUNDS

File
W

Items	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost ()	Estimated Total Cost ()
Bicycles	200	40.00	8,000.00
Motorcycles, equipped with left hand sidecar, tank, hose, nozzle for spraying catch basins and necessary spare parts	4	1,000.00	4,000.00
Pump, deepwell 6", diesel engine driven, flexible coupling connected 250 feet total head. Peerless or Pomona type, complete with casing, impeller, spider and tools for 150 ft. setting	25	2,000.00	50,000.00
Same as above except 350 feet total head for 200 ft. setting	25	2,000.00	50,000.00
Pumps, Jack 2" diesel (preferred) engine driven, 30 gals./min. V.S. 150 ft. total head for 15 ft. setting	150	200.00	30,000.00
Pipe galvanized steel (standard weigh preferred) with couplings			
3/4"	5,000 ft.	0.13	650.00
1"	60,000 "	0.19	11,400.00
2"	150,000 "	0.425	63,250.00
3"	200,000 "	0.87	174,000.00
4"	400,000 "	1.25	500,000.00
Faucets, brass, 3/4" (some spring type) plain bibb	2,000 "	1.25	2,500.00
Valves globe screwed 3/4"	2,000 "	1.50	3,000.00
" " " 1"	1,000	1.75	1,750.00
" gate " 3/4"	500	1.00	500.00
" " " 2"	500	5.65	2,825.00
" " " 3"	250	10.00	2,500.00
" " " 4"	100	18.00	1,800.00
Shower heads screwed connection 3/4"- 4"	2,000	75	1,500.00
Tee, galvanized screwed :			
3/4"	3,000)		
1"	1,000)	1.00	5,100.00
2"	500)		
3"	300)		
4"	300)		

C/F912,950.00

C

Items	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost ()	Estimated Total Cost ()
			B/F 912,950.00
Busings, galvanized :			
3x 3/4"	400)	
3x 1"	300)	
3x 2"	150)	500.00
2x 1"	150)	
Plugs, assorted :			
3/4" x 4"	200		50.00
Reducing Tes; galv. screwed:			
1x 1 x 3/4"	1,000)	
2 x 2 x 1"	500)	
3x 3 x 2"	500)	1.00
4 x 4 x 3"	300)	2,300.00
90° Elbow galv. screwed :			
3/4"	1,000)	
1"	1,000)	
2"	1,000)	0.50
3"	500)	2,000.00
4"	500)	
Elbows, 45° and 22 1/2° assorted:			
3/4" x 4"	2,000		0.50
			1,000.00
Nipples, galv. assorted close and short :			
3/4"	1,000)	
1"	500)	
2"	1,000)	
3"	500)	1,500.00
4"	500)	
Union galvanized :			
3/4"	2,000)	
1"	1,000)	
2"	1,000)	1.25
			5,000.00
Companion Flanges (C.I.) :			
3" pairs	500		3.00
4"			1,500.00
			1,750.00
Pipe cutter :			
1"	20		10.00
			200.00
Stocks and dies (size 1/4" 1/2", 3/4" and 1").....	20		30.00
			600.00
Extra sets dies	20		10.00
			200.00
Pipe cutting and threading machine 2"-4" Hand operated	20		100.00
			2,000.00
			C/F 931,550.00

Items	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost ()	Estimated Total Cost ()
			B/F 931,550.00
Chain Tongs :	36"	20	12.00
	48"	20	15.00
Wrench Stilson :	12"	36	2.00
	16"	48	2.50
	24"	48	5.00
Reinforcing Steel	1/2" dis.	50 tons	100.00
	3/8" "	8 "	100.00
	1/4" "	7 "	100.00
Deepwell casing pipe :	8"	4,000 ft.	2.50
	8"	8,000 "	1.00
Well drilling machine repairs: (see description attached)			10,000.00
Deepwell pumps (for testing wells) with gas or diesel engine, cylinder and drop pipe: for depths up to 300 ft.	2	1,000.00	2,000.00
Sewage tank trucks, 750 gall. capacity equipped with 4" hose 60 ft. in length and pump capable of cleaning the sludge and scum from septic tanks....	5	5,000.00	25,000.00
		Total	<u>994,022.00</u>

NEEDED TOOLS AND SPARES FOR DRILLING EQUIPMENT.

I. For the "Star" (Serial No. 7803). The Star Drilling Machine.

Two (2) 8" drilling bits
One (1) 6" " "
One (1) Combination Socket (for sizes 6" -12")
One (1) 8" Slip Socket for inside of pipe
One (1) 5" regular dart valve Bailer
One (1) 16" (feet) drilling Stem
One (1) 8" " " "
One (1) Swivel Socket with swivel.

II. For the "Ruston" (Serial No. 94734) The Ruston and Hornsby Ltd.
Lincoln-England.

Two (2) 8" drilling bits
Two (2) 6" " "
One (1) Combination Socket (for sizes 6"-12")
One (1) 8" Slip Socket for inside of pipe
One (1) 5" Regular Dart Valve Bailer
One (1) 16" (feet) Drilling Stem
One (1) 8" " " "
One (1) Drilling and Fishing Gear

III. Drive Shoes (for the 4 drilling outfits to work during 1 year)

Size: 8" 10 pieces
6" 10 "

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The malaria control campaign for 1947 was disappointing to all that hoped we were going to be able to spray all villages and towns in the country with populations of five thousand and less. The reasons for this was in no way a reflection on those in charge of the work, but was due to causes beyond their control, which can be briefly and in part enumerated as follows:

First and most important was the internal conditions existing in the country. Residual spray teams were prevented from proceeding with their work in a normal and planned way by both the Government and rebel forces.

The Government or rather agents of the Government, objected to the groups going from village to village, for fear that certain members might convey messages to rebel friends in the villages. This was reversed by the rebels, who were afraid that certain members of the gangs sent in for work were Government Agents, and use the malaria work as a screen to get as much information as possible as to rebel strength etc.

2. Serious inroads were made on the trained personnel for service in the army, in many cases completely disrupting the work.

3. A number of well trained men absolutely essential for carrying out the program were placed on the suspect list and ordered off the work by Government decree. Their greatest offence was that they were known to be members of the liberal party, (not communists).

4. A large percent of the spray material used in 1947 was from stock a year or more old and undoubtedly had lost a large amount of its strength. This held for the Emulsion (26%) in particular and resulted in very poor results in so far as the killing of flies was concerned. By fortifying this material by adding pure DDT conditions improved, but since some drums were effected more than others, and our lack of laboratory equipment to make proper tests, it was not possible to make a uniform spray. It is hoped that a simple but effective method of determining the percent and strength of material used in the field can be worked out as this is absolutely necessary if effective work is expected.

In making a report on the results of the year's work, it is interesting to note that there has been a general decline in malaria cases throughout the country, according to clinical reports. Several thousand spleen examinations have been made which show a general decrease in size, and of the blood smears examined the percentage of positives is extremely low, even where relapses are taken into account. The most encouraging and convincing evidence of the successful results from the control work, is found from the absence of malaria among babies a year old or under, as examination of blood smears show. It is very unfortunate that sufficient doctors and technicians have not been available to keep close and constant check on all of the villages, and assist by treatment, the breaking of the malaria chain.

To organize a real and permanent malaria service will require many changes, from an administrative standpoint or rather that in the form of an approved permanent force definitely assigned to specific duties in definite areas. Not since the occupation has it been possible to organize a body of men properly trained to handle the malaria control and rural sanitation problem of the country, that can be embodied into a permanent force. Due to laws, decrees etc. men on this work are rated as temporary employees, and as a result good men are always on the lookout for permanent jobs. We hope that before the end of this fiscal year it will be possible to convince the Government that this all important service to the country should be given a sense of security and paid a wage, that will encourage them to take an interest in the work and be anxious to hold their job.

Every effort possible was made to build up what it was hoped would form a permanent organization by having a Greek opposite for each Foreigner employed on this work by UNRRA and such additional force, as was required trained under the malaria service of the School of Hygiene. Even before the end of the UNRRA program this plan was to a large extent disrupted by politics, and many of the best men were ordered off of the work or arrested due to their political views. In 1947 this condition was still further aggravated by men being drafted into the army. The moral of those remaining in the service was lowered due to uncertainty, and the very low rate of pay.

Control of malaria means so much to Greece that the Government cannot afford to carry on the work that has proven so successful during the ~~past~~ three years. We that have been associated with malaria control for many years realize that only by eternal vigilance is it possible to benefit by any work that is done. With the new method of control the problem has become much more simple, but never the less so greater mistake could be made than to stack up on control work under a false sense of security. It is possible that by careful and conscientious work over a period of four or five years, that the chain can be broken, and the country become more or less free of malaria, even though there are anopheline mosquitoes. This condition exists in many parts of the world, and could happen in Greece.

Those that are seriously interested in the question of malaria control in Greece realize that the abnormal internal conditions that have existed for several years, and exist in an even more aggravated state at the present time, make systematic and well planned work, almost if not impossible, but every effort must be made to carry out the work as far as possible, even under police protection in places. The spraying of swamps and river beds, for larva control by planes can be done with comparative safety for the entire country. It is the residual spray of houses and outbuildings and larva control in areas not accessible to planes that we will not be able to do.

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There has been, and is considerable debate over the comparative results obtained in a malaria control campaign, where combined antilarva and adult control measures are used simultaneously, as against either of the measures being used alone.

It has been interesting to one that has followed mosquito control measures almost continuously since it was seriously undertaken as a health measure in 1898, when little was known about the different species of mosquitoes, and their relative importance, as means of spreading disease from man to man, other than that, he was condemned as an agent.

In the early days orders were issued to destroy any and all species, by any and all means possible, such as draining of filling areas of water in which breeding was found, the disposal of or emptying of water containers, regardless of size, the treating of water surfaces with oil where disposal was not otherwise possible, the lining of ditches with concrete or masonry, the extensive use of subsoil drainage. Swamps that could not be drained or filled were often pumped. These measures were aided in control by, the screening of dwellings, use of mosquito nets, and in Panama, where the strictest measures were enforced by Engineer La Prince, living quarters were inspected every morning, and any mosquitoes found were destroyed. These measures resulted in the eradication of the dreaded yellow fever in Panama, and an abrupt drop in the number of cases of malaria. From that time until the introduction of Paris Green as a larvicide by Dr. Barber, the original methods were employed with variations and refinements, but fundamentally the same, regardless of the fact that thousands of articles were published, by various individuals, that would tend to convince the uninitiated that the measures used were original and not variations of those employed by Mr. Prince when mosquito control was first attempted on a large scale, and made possible the carrying out of one of the greatest construction undertakings of the United States Government, the putting through of the Panama Canal.

The introduction of Paris Green as a larvicide by Dr. Barber was a big step forward in the control of malaria, as in most cases larva could be controlled by this drug, at less cost than, with the use of oil, but it did have one great disadvantage, and that was that, it was only effective against anopheline mosquito larva, which in many cases left myriads of mosquitoes to attack the individual for blood meal, with the inevitable bad psychological effect, and in many cases resistance against financial support. No one question the fact

that where Paris Green was used under careful supervision, and thoroughly, malaria was brought under control, and in some cases eradicated, but this latter, when carried out on a large scale, involved the expenditure of large sums of money.

With the introduction of DDT a completely new phase of mosquito control is presented, as it, if properly applied, is destructive of not only the larva of all species of mosquitoes, but also of the adult, which needless to say meets the whole-hearted approval of all. In Greece, as in other countries, it has been demonstrated that, malaria can be controlled by residual spraying of all houses, stables, and outbuildings, without the use of larva control in certain areas. The question arises, in this a palliative that will require annual application for an indefinite number of years to break the chain? It is a known fact that 90% is more mosquitoes under normal conditions, never enter houses for their blood meal, and provide an inexhaustible source of supply to take the place of those killed, and what is worse, cause annoyance to people that are bitten by mosquitoes that do not come to rest on walls or other surfaces before attempting to obtain their blood meal. During 1947 mosquito season in Greece, there were a number of areas in which only residual spray was applied as a control measure, for different reasons. In certain specified areas the malarialogists were anxious to see what the comparative results would be in malaria transmission, where the combined method of larva control and residual spray were applied, as against residual spray only. It would seem that in the areas so tested there was little if any apparent difference, in so far as new cases of malaria were concerned, with one or two exceptions, but we received endless complaints and charges of poor work, that the DDT was being disposed of on the black market etc.etc. In 1946 a concerted effort was made to carry on the larva control as well as residual spray wherever possible, with the result that few if any mosquitoes were found?

There is no question but what swamps in which heavy breeding is found near villages should be thoroughly sprayed. In these areas it is the custom of the villagers to rotate during the harvest period, spending the nights in the field to guard their crops against theft, and there is no way to protect them by residual spraying. It was very interesting to note the contents of a thousand or more testimonials from individuals, cooperatives and other organizations expressing their appreciation of the fact that for the first time in their lives, it had been possible for them to spend the night in comfort.

The aeroplane is the only solution to the problem of handling the control of larva in large swamp and marshy areas, also the edges of lakes and the island spots in many of them.

We were successful in handling many stream beds, but this presents a more difficult problem for the plane due to their alinement, and the presence of trees and shrub along their banks. These conditions require ground crews to care for spots that cannot be reached by plane. To ensure effective work all airspray should be checked before, and within twenty four hours after spraying, to insure that no areas have been missed due to unfavorable winds, irregular spots, or carelessness on the part of the pilot. If the inspection shows appreciable areas that have not been sprayed, the plane should be sent back, but small spots can be handled by the inspector with a flit gun sprayer. We have demonstrated that an Inspector with a half gallon flit gun loaded with 2 to 5% mix. of DDT emulsion, and a quart bottle of 35% emulsion for his refill, has sufficient material for a full half day's work of spraying stream beds, edges of swamps and isolated pools, and insure the destruction of all mosquito larva. A reasonable task for one inspector or laborer in an area is seventeen miles of ditch and stream bed, which can be covered every seven to ten days through out the season, and insure complete larva control. This can be done at such a small cost for material and labor, compared to the possible results obtained, that it would be the height of folly not to make a complete job in Greece at least.

If the country ever settles down to a normal state and the matter is handled properly, there is no question but what malaria in Greece can be controlled if not wiped out, at but little cost to the national Government, as the rural population has been so thoroughly impressed by the results from the use of DDT during the past three years, that they will provide the necessary labor to carry on the work, as well as purchase the material, if the price is controlled by the Government. In that case it would only be necessary to provide a reasonable inspection service, for instruction purposes and as a check on the work done.

It may be necessary to spray swamp areas, certain river beds, and edges of lakes for a number of years, but this work can be done in conjunction with agricultural spray work, that is going to increase from year to year. This will be particularly so, if controlled the experiments on the destruction of the Dakus fly, prove as successful as hoped for this year.

There is no country in the world as well equiped for doing airplane spray work as Greece. There is no question but what the Stearman P.T. 17. is the best all around plane for spray work that can be found to date. It has power, just about the right speed, economical to operate, will stand punishment, and is comparatively safe. With fourteen crash landings, we did not have so much as a sprained ankle among our pilots.

Greece is in position to keep a minimum of twenty five spray planes, and two inspection planes in the air at all times, for a period of two years, with the stock of spare parts on hand, with but little if any supplementing.

It was very interesting to note the scarcity of larva in swamp areas in the spring of 1947 as compared to a similar time in 1946 with climatic conditions more or less the same. During 1946 we made thorough sprays of the swamp areas up to the end of the breeding season, and as a result the usual number of fat bodies for hibernating did not have a chance to develop in the customary numbers for reproduction in the spring of 1947. It has been customary on or about the 15th of April, in a large part of Greece to find, first, second, third and fourth stage larva, but due to the apparent lack or very small number of hibernators from 1946 it was not until the latter part of May and June that larva in quantity could be found. It will be interesting to follow the trend this year, to see what the effects of the 1947 spray had on the possible number of hibernators.

Another phase of airplane spraying that has been given close attention is the difference of effectiveness in different kinds of vegetation. It has been noted that spraying at much closer intervals is required in some areas, than in others. The longest period we were able to keep a swamp where heavy breeding was found at time of spraying, was forty days. This swamp had little or no algae, and the plant life consisted of reeds and wire grass, and another factor that accounted for the long period of time was the heavy dosage applied, about one quart to the acre of 20% DDT in velsicol N.R. 70 while our regular spray is 1/2 pint of the above mixture to the acre. It is the writers opinion that with the heavy spray, there was a residual deposit on the reeds and grass, that could have accounted for many females, attempting to deposit her eggs.

Our program of airspraying was worked out on the basis of seventeen day intervals, as our available planes made spraying at a shorter interval impossible. With additional planes available in 1948, the schedule has been worked up for an average of fourteen day intervals, but this is supposed to be flexible. ~~Inspection~~ ~~shows~~ ~~that~~ ~~due~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~nature~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~vegetation,~~ ~~spraying~~ ~~in~~ ~~places~~ ~~must~~ ~~be~~ ~~carried~~ ~~out~~ ~~at~~ ~~shorter~~ ~~intervals,~~ ~~it~~ ~~can~~ ~~be~~ ~~done~~ ~~and~~ ~~not~~ ~~disrupt~~ ~~the~~ ~~general~~ ~~schedule,~~ ~~for~~ ~~as~~ ~~stated~~ ~~before,~~ ~~some~~ ~~areas~~ ~~will~~ ~~not~~ ~~require~~ ~~spraying~~ ~~for~~ ~~a~~ ~~much~~ ~~longer~~ ~~period,~~ ~~than~~ ~~fourteen~~ ~~days.~~

- I. Total area of Greece in sq.miles ? In sq. kilometres ?
130,000 sq.kilmts. 81,000 sq. miles.
2. Estimated area malarious .
83% or 107,900 sq.kil.
3. Estimated total population.
7,344,860
4. Average estimated number of cases of malaria normal years.
1,000,000 (malaria deaths reported 5032)
5. Estimated number of cases in epidemic years.
3,000,000 (kardamatis estimated the malaria morbidity to
25-30% of the population for 1923-24)
6. The number of towns and villages with populations of six
thousand and under .
10,900
7. The estimated number of houses.) 990,000
8. " " " " outbuildings.)
9. The estimated population .
of the villages and towns 5,000,000.
10. The estimated time required to spray all houses and outbuildings.
60 working days.
11. The estimated number of gallons of spray material required.
2,820,000.
12. The number of regions into which Greece has been divided.
10 Regions, 48 Nomos, 212 Inspector areas, 1027 Team areas.
13. The number of malariologists required.
10. (and 48 Nomos Doctors)
14. The number of engineers required.
10
15. The number of inspectors required.
48 chief inspectors 212 inspectors.
16. The number of foremen required.
1027.
17. The number of laborers required.
3081 (3 per team) 450 storehouse laborers.
18. The estimated number of sq.kilometres of swamps in Greece.
520 or 130,000 acres.
19. The estimated material in gals. required to spray swamp areas,
an average of once every fourteen days during the mosquito
breeding season.
100,000

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Airplane spray work in Greece
By Col. D.E. Wright

During the past four years, there has been quite a little publicity given to the remarkable success of the malaria control program that has been carried out in the country, but there has been little said about the important part the airplanes have played in this work.

During the fall and winter of 1944 and 1945 when a general plan of campaign was being worked up, we realized that the only hope of making a successful drive on malaria throughout the entire country would be by the aid of planes, as it was a physical impossibility to organize and train a ground force sufficiently large to cover the entire country and islands. We also knew that the American army which came so near being wiped out in the Pacific Islands not by the Japanese, but by malaria, was saved by the use of planes which sprayed these islands thoroughly with DDT and brought the malaria problem under complete control. The planes did such a thorough job, that there was little need of ground work to supplement the control program carried out. Any one familiar with malaria control is aware of the fact, that as the density of mosquitoes is reduced, the malaria rate is correspondingly reduced. This fact was known and appreciated when the old methods of drainage, fills, oil and Paris green were used as control measures.

With full knowledge of the above one of the first steps taken was to appeal to the UNRRA officials in Washington to provide us with sufficient planes to thoroughly spray the approximately 128000 acres (512000 strema) of swamps in Greece, and such stream beds as could be reached. We were fortunate in having as our chief assistant on this work Major Gordon Smith U.S.A. who had spent many years on malaria control work with T.V.A. and was thoroughly familiar with airspray work on the thousands of miles of shore lines, and swamp areas of that great project. The Major was sent to the United States to make a personal appeal on our behalf to the officials of UNRRA to consent to purchase eighteen planes which we estimated would be required to do a thorough spray job. It was no easy task in the midst of a war to get the Government to consent to release these planes, and the material necessary to operate them, and it was only by our earnest appeal to various friends and acquaintance in the army, and pressure brought to bear on the officials of UNRRA that we were able to convince them that there was no one thing that would mean more to war-torn Greece, than relief from its age old curse of malaria. We had the advantage of being thoroughly familiar with the malaria problem of Greece, and had the confidence of both the officials in Washington and of the Greek Government that success crowned our effort.

In spite of every effort it was not until the fall of 1945 that we were able to get the planes delivered in Greece but they came in sufficient time to permit of their being assembled, and through the courtesy and co-operation of the then Minister of Air Mr. Vilos we were able to recruit and train an enthusiastic squad of young pilots to be trained as spray pilots, and also through his effort we were able to send two excellent Greek pilots to the United States to be trained in spray work namely Capt. Tsitsoglou and Lt. Coundouris and with them a thoroughly trained mechanic to familiarize himself with the engine and general structure of the plane Lt. Sahenis, by his enthusiasm and conscientious work has proven himself to have been a good choice.

Our program was materially strengthened by obtaining the services of two excellent Americans from the United States Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Lowry, one an experienced trainer of pilots and the other a master mechanic, thoroughly familiar with airplanes and engines from the ground up. These men with the assistance of a man thoroughly familiar with larva control by plane, assisted by Engineers provided by UNRRA in the various regions of the country gave us an excellent background for starting an all out campaign by planes, for the spring of 1946. The Greek pilots assigned us, with few exceptions proved themselves to be excellent material, when properly trained to perform the work required of them. They were required to do exceptionally dangerous work, due to the low flying necessary to perform a thorough job; but there was no hesitance on their part to carry out the task assigned; and when the number of hours sprayed, and the area taken into account that was covered the work was done with a minimum of accidents.

It is believed that if a thorough analysis was made of the entire spray program it would set a world record for lack of accidents due to mechanicals defects.

It is believed that a brief table showing the area covered and hours of spraying will prove of interest to the general public which is shown below for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 to date.

Year:	Total Airspray surgace streammas	:20% DDT solution :used Liters	: Total flying time : Hours
1946:	2.030.000	: 109.300	: 2840
1947:	3.820.000	: 212.600	: 4740
1948:	1.530.000	:: 84.400	: 1692 (1)

(Till Aug 7)

(1) inspection and training time not included

That the above work reduced the density of mosquitoes to an extent never believed possible in the country, it is believed that not even the most pessimistic and inexperienced malarialogist with the work done by planes will question. We all know what the reaction of the general public is to the work and how quickly they register a complaint, when for reasons beyond our control regular spraying of certain areas is delayed, as was the case this year in parts of the country, due to lack of trained pilots, on account of war demands.

Few people realize that a plane operating for one hour in a swamp area can effectively do the work of six thousand men working on the ground with hand sprayers in an eight hour day. This is not hard to understand when it is known that a plane will cover seventeen acres, (sixty eight stremas) in one minute using one half pint (approximately one quarter liter) to the acre, while the ground force attempting to do the same work with knap sack or pressure sprayers would use from a gallon and a half to two gallons for the same work.

There are those that through lack of experience will attempt to discredit the use of planes on malaria control in Greece, little realizing as stated in the beginning of this articles that if the ground gained to date is to be held, that the planes must be used, for at least two more years, to their full capacity and it may be that their services will be required for a longer period, as it will be many years before Greece can hope to drain her 128000 acres of swamp land, and there are areas that it is not practical to attempt to drain.

No one must be deluded into thinking that malaria is wiped out in Greece, the danger of its getting the upper hand again is still present, and it will only be by eternal vigilance and careful supervision that the country can hope to keep it under control.

It is our opinion that the Government of Greece and the people as a whole owe a vote of thanks to the pilots who at great risk have rendered such valuable service to the country and I know that I individually want to thank them one and all for their loyalty to me during the past three years, by rendering such valuable assistance in the malaria control program. As an example this year due to internal conditions, it has only been possible for ground crews to work in a little over fifty percent of the country, the planes have been sent all over, and have had the mosquitoes in check, where if left to ground crews they would have been unmolested.

Greece needs an airplane spray service set up to operate as a unit, and maintained as such to perform the spray work required by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture. The work to be done under the supervision and inspection of

these Ministries, but the budget for operation and maintenance of the planes should be prepared, and turned over to the Director of the airplane spray service to be administered by him. It is absolutely necessary if effective spray work is done, that the spray squads be made up of men that are more or less permanent; for while a man may be an excellent pilot for routine flying he would be of little or no value as a spray pilot. A pilot if he is the bright kind after a year's spraying is a much more valuable man the last day he sprayed than he was the week before.

Up to the present time the Agricultural Ministry has had but little spray work done for them, but we predict that in the next two or three years they will increase their demand for this work to a large extent, as is the case in the United States where millions of acres of agricultural products are being sprayed each year by plane.

If, and I hope it is going to be possible, a proper drug can be found to handle the Dacus fly, dozens of planes will be required for this work alone.

In conclusion I want to state that due to circumstances over which I have no control I am leaving Greece Oct. 1, but my interest in the country and its people will always have first place in my memory, and to think it was possible for me to play an important part in bringing the age-old curse of malaria under control, I consider the crowning event in my over forty four years of active participation in this kind of work. It is my sincere hope that the people of the country will not permit any let up in the program that has been carried out to date, and under no circumstances be persuaded that there can be any let up in the work that must be done.

In this my more or less fare well message to the people I take the opportunity to extend my thanks to my friends and collaborators for the assistance and co-operation they have given me in my efforts to carry out a valuable work in the country, and it is my sincere hope that even better work will be done in the future.

EX

49

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION - GREECE MISSION

Athens, August 20, 1948

TO: Col. D.E. Wright, Chief Sanitary Engineer, WHO.

FROM: Paul Bierstein, Public Health Engineer, WHO.

SUBJECT: Estimated DDT Requirements for Public Health Programs in Greece, Fiscal Year 1948-49.

In accordance with your request, the following estimates of DDT requirements for public health programs in Greece for the fiscal year 1948-49 have been prepared.

These estimates have been set up in such a manner that the total amounts of DDT required for each of six general categories of work are expressed both as 100% DDT (technical grade DDT) and as a series of multiple choices of various other DDT formulations, ingredients of such DDT formulations or as other insecticides.

No attempt has been made to estimate costs as current quotations are not available. The basic price of technical grade DDT should however be not more than about \$0.26 per pound FOB New York City.

All figures have been rounded off to the nearest hundred pounds or kilograms. The total DDT requirements by category and expressed in terms of technical grade DDT are as follows:

<u>MALARIA CONTROL</u>	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>
Residual Spraying	510,000	1,120,000
Airspray for Larval Control	75,000	165,500
Ground Spray for Larval Control	<u>7,500</u>	<u>16,600</u>
T O T A L	592,500	1,302,100
 <u>GENERAL INSECT CONTROL</u>		
Airspray of Communities and Dumps	11,800	26,100
Residual Spraying of selected urban structures	<u>18,900</u>	<u>41,700</u>
T O T A L	30,700	67,800
 <u>LOUSE CONTROL</u>	 T O T A L	 <u>5,000</u>
G R A N D T O T A L	<u>625,000</u>	<u>1,374,900</u>

A detailed break-down of the six general groups together with explanatory data and expression of requirements in terms of various formulations follows. It is recommended that firm quotations be obtained for requirements in the various formulations and as technical grade DDT. This would entail quoted prices for all solvents and emulsifiers as well as prepared emulsion concentrates both 25% and 35% as listed in the following detailed estimates.

RESIDUAL SPRAYING FOR MALARIA CONTROL: The basic data for estimation of amounts of DDT required for residual spraying malaria control were obtained from various sources. Total number of structures included in program was obtained by applying an experience factor, developed

analysis of 1946-47 data, and applied to populations in the various political sub-divisions. Such population data were obtained by adjusting official census figures. Required amounts of finished DDT solutions were based on experience and calculated from analysis of records of 1946-47 programs.

Final total quantities represent estimated amounts required to treat all structures in every village of Greece (including Dodecanese) with a population of less than 6000. Standard dosage of 1.85 grams of DDT per square meter of surface.

Working papers for this estimate are on file in this office.

<u>DDT REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>LITERS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>US GALLONS</u>
1. As Technical Grade DDT	510,000:	-	:1,120,000:	-
2. As 25% Emulsion Concentrate	2,034,800:	2,034,300:	4,486,700:	537,600
3. As 35% Emulsion Concentrate	1,463,600:	1,407,300:	3,227,200:	371,800
4. As Ingredients of 25% Emulsion Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	510,000:	-	:1,120,000:	-
Xylene	1,448,400:	1,684,200:	3,193,700:	444,900
Triton, X-100, or equivalent	81,500:	76,900:	179,700:	20,300
5. As Ingredients of 35% Emulsion Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	510,000:	-	:1,120,000:	-
Xylene	888,800:	1,033,500:	1,959,800:	273,200
Triton, X-100, or equivalent	58,200:	54,900:	128,300:	14,500

If requirements of residual spray program will be partially covered by use of 100 metric tons of 50% wettable powder (i.e., 50 metric tons of technical grade DDT) then the following alternate requirements will apply:-

50% Wettable DDT Powder	100,000:	-	: 220,000:	-
<u>Remainder of Requirements:-</u>	:	:	:	:
As Technical Grade DDT	410,000:	-	: 900,000:	-
As 25% Emulsion Concentrate	1,640,000:	1,640,000:	3,616,200:	432,000
As 35% Emulsion Concentrate	1,176,900:	1,131,600:	2,595,100:	298,800
As Ingredients of 25% Emulsion Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	410,000:	-	: 900,000:	-
Xylene	1,164,400:	1,354,000:	2,567,500:	357,700
Triton	65,500:	61,800:	144,400:	16,300
As Ingredients of 35% Emulsion Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	410,000:	-	: 900,000:	-
Xylene	714,600:	830,900:	1,575,700:	219,500
Triton	46,900:	44,200:	103,400:	11,700

It is not recommended that a finished 35% DDT emulsion concentrate be imported into Greece unless it is probable that temperatures below 50°F will not be experienced en route or while in storage.

AIRSPRAY FOR LARVAL CONTROL: Estimation of DDT requirements for thermal aerosol airspray is based on experience of 1946-47 programs and contemplates treatment of approximately 128,000 acres of breeding habitats with a cyclic interval of 14 days.

<u>DDT REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>LITERS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>US GALLONS</u>
As Technical Grade DDT	75,000	-	165,500	-
As 20% DDT Solution (Sp.Gr.= 1.10)	376,800	342,500	829,200	90,500

GROUND SPRAY FOR LARVAL CONTROL: This estimate of DDT requirements assumes the use of from 0.1% to 5% DDT solutions or emulsions for ground larval control for both protection of communities not included in residual spray program and to complete larvicidal operations in those portions of breeding habitats inaccessible to airspray operations.

<u>DDT REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>LITERS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>US GALLONS</u>
As Technical Grade DDT	7,500 :	- :	16,600 :	-
As 25% Emulsion Concentrate	30,000 :	30,000 :	66,600 :	8,000
As 35% Emulsion Concentrate	21,500 :	20,700 :	47,600 :	5,500
As Ingredients of 25% Emuls. Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	7,500 :	- :	16,600 :	-
Xylene	21,300 :	24,800 :	47,000 :	6,500
Triton	1,200 :	1,130 :	2,650 :	300
As Ingredients of 35% Emuls. Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	7,500 :	- :	16,600 :	-
Xylene	13,100 :	15,200 :	28,900 :	4,000
Triton	860 :	810 :	1,900 :	210

RESIDUAL SPRAY OF SELECTED URBAN STRUCTURES: Requirements estimated would provide for the application of DDT residual treatment to such structures as hospitals, mental institutions, slaughter houses, markets, butcher shops, refugee settlements, etc., for general and emergency insect control in urban areas not included in general residual spray program.

<u>DDT REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>LITERS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>US GALLONS</u>
As Technical Grade DDT	18,900 :	- :	41,700 :	-
As 25% Emulsion Concentrate	75,600 :	75,600 :	166,600 :	20,000
As 35% Emulsion Concentrate	54,300 :	52,200 :	119,500 :	13,800
As Ingredients of 25% Emuls. Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	18,900 :	- :	41,700 :	-
Xylene	53,700 :	62,400 :	118,400 :	16,500
Triton	3,020 :	2,850 :	6,700 :	750
As Ingredients of 35% Emuls. Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	18,900 :	- :	41,700 :	-
Xylene	33,000 :	38,300 :	72,800 :	10,100
Triton	2,160 :	2,040 :	4,760 :	540

The apparent resistance of musca domestica, the common house fly, to the standard dosages of DDT in the form of residual treatments has introduced a problem, the solution of which may be the application of other residually toxic insecticides in place of or alternately with DDT.

It is recommended that sufficient quantities of Benzene Hexachloride and Chlordane be procured to allow large scale field trials of these insecticides.

Under the following schedule, half of the total requirements for residual treatment of urban structures would consist of such insecticides.

<u>DDT REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>LITERS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>US GALLONS</u>
As Technical Grade DDT	9,400 :	- :	20,800 :	-
As 25% Emulsion Concentrate	37,600 :	37,600 :	83,300 :	10,000
or As 35% Emulsion Concentrate	26,900 :	25,900 :	59,800 :	6,900
As Ingredients of 25% Emuls. Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	9,400 :	- :	20,800 :	-
Xylene	26,700 :	31,000 :	58,900 :	8,200
Triton	1,500 :	1,420 :	3,300 :	380
As Ingredients of 35% Emuls. Conc.	:	:	:	:
Technical Grade DDT	9,400 :	- :	20,800 :	-
Xylene	16,300 :	19,000 :	35,900 :	5,000
Triton	1,070 :	1,010 :	2,360 :	270

HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE REQUIREMENTS

(Calculated on basis of residual dosage of 150 mg./sq. meter)

	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>LITERS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>US GALLONS</u>
As Gamma Isomer	328	-	723	-
As Liquid 10% Concentrate	3,280	3,644	7,230	964

CHLORDANE REQUIREMENTS

(Calculated on basis of residual dosage of 1.08 gm./sq. meter)

As Chlordane, 100%	2,360	1,470	5,200	388
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DDT FOR CONTROL OF LOUSE-BORNE DISEASES

This estimate provides for the delousing of a total of 200,000 individuals including their bedding.

<u>DDT REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>LITERS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>US GALLONS</u>
As Technical Grade DDT	2,300	-	5,000	-
As 10% DDT - Pyrephylite Powder	23,000	-	50,000	-

AIRSPRAY OF COMMUNITIES AND DUMPS:

This estimate provides for the airspray, for general insect control, of selected communities and some general refuse dumps.

<u>DDT REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>KILOGRAMS</u>	<u>LITERS</u>	<u>POUNDS</u>	<u>US GALLONS</u>
As Technical Grade DDT	11,800	-	26,100	-
As 20% DDT Solution (Sp.Gr.= 1.10)	59,500	54,100	131,000	14,300

MALARIA CONTROL AND SANITATION PROGRAM

BUDGET 1947-48

49

File
W

DESCRIPTION	DRACHMAS	\$	REMARKS
A. LABOR			
1. Malaria Control	4,986,240.000		
2. General Sanitation	1,846,620.000		
TOTAL	6,832,860.000		
B. MATERIAL & EQUIPMENT			
1. Malaria Control	350,000.000	633.504	* \$201.995 value of the materials on hand
2. General Sanitation	335,000.000	968.253	
TOTAL	685,000.000	1,601.757	
C. OTHER EXPENSES			
1. Malaria Control	90,000.000		
2. General Sanitation	50,000.000		
TOTAL	140,000.000	1,601.757	
GRAND TOTAL	7,657,860.000	1,601.757	

* See details attached to the breakdown.

MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM

BUDGET 1947-48

	Drachmas	\$	Remarks
A. LABOR			
1. Permanent personnel: Salaries	1,933,200.000"		
" " Travel.exp.	616,140.000"		
2. Temporary " Wages	2,068,800.000"		"Incl. chauffeurs"
" " Trav.Exp.	170,100.000"		
3. Pilots and Mechanics: Trav.exp.	198,000.000"		
T O T A L	4,986,240.000"		
B. MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT			
1. 100% DDT lbs. 1,045,000		444.125) On hand lbs) 286.00 \$121.550
Xylene gals. 263,000		60.490	
Triton gals. 16,750		16.750	
50% DDT wett. powder lbs 110,000		39.000	
20% DDT in Velsicol gls. 60,000		90.000) On hand gls) 50.000 \$75.000
Freight, N.Y.C. to Piraeus		31.650	
			(For the mat. on hand \$5.445
2. Aviation gas. 80 octane M. tons 220		52.800	
Lub. oil No 1120 kg. 4,440		2.664	
3. Vehicle gas. M. Tons 127		30.480	
Lub. oil kg. 5,900		3.540	
4. Airplane parts		25.000	
Sprayers and parts		14.000	
Vehicle parts		15.000	
5. Misc. equipment and supplies		10.000	
6. Transport of supplies	200,000.000"		
7. Maintenance of vehicles	150,000.000"		
T O T A L	350,000.000"	835.499	(Existing mater. (\$201.995
		201.995	
C. OTHER EXPENSES			
1. Rentals: offices and warehouses	40,000.000"		
2. Stationary and office supplies	50,000.000"		
T O T A L	90,000.000"		
GRAND T O T A L	5,426,240.000"	633.504	

SANITATION PROGRAM

BUDGET 1947-48

Description	Drachma	\$	Remarks
<u>A. LABOR</u>			
1. Permanent personnel: salaries	925.620.000"		
" " trav. expenses	516.000.000"		
2. Temporary: Wages	405.000.000"		
T O T A L	<u>1.846.620.000"</u>		
<u>B. MATERIAL ETC.</u>			
1. Pumps		172.500"	
2. Pipes, fittings, tools		611.771"	
3. Reinforcing steel		3.250"	
4. Deep well: equipment parts and casing pipe		10.732"	
5. Trucks and bicycles		162.000"	
6. Cement tons 350	70.000.000"		
7. Lumber M3 50	30.000.000"		
8. Transport of materials	200.000.000"		
9. Well drillings: gas, oil, l. oil, etc.	35.000.000"	8.000"	
	<u>335.000.000"</u>	<u>968.253"</u>	
<u>C. OTHER EXPENSES</u>			
1. Rentals-offices	25.000.000"		
2. Stationary and office supplies	25.000.000"		
T O T A L	<u>50.000.000"</u>		
GRAND T O T A L	<u>2.231.620.000"</u>	<u>968.253"</u>	

MALARIA CONTROL AND SANITIZATION PROGRAM
PERSONNEL 1947-48

(Revised to current salary and wage rates)

		Salary	Trav. Exp.	TOTAL
Malariaeologists (2)	10x550.000x12"	66.000.000"		
	10x412.000x 7"		28.840.000"	94.840.000
Sanitary Engin.	26x900.000x12"	280.800.000"		
	26x500.000x12"		156.000.000"	436.800.000
(2) Sanitary Inspectors	200x375.000x12"	900.000.000"		
Malaria Class A	200x281.000x 7"		393.400.000"	1.293.400.000
(2) Sanitary Inspectors	100x350.000x12"	420.000.000"		
Malaria Class B	100x262.000x 7"		183.400.000"	603.400.000
Draftsmen Cl. A	2x430.000x12"	10.320.000"		10.320.000
Draftsmen Cl. B	29x375.000x12"	130.500.000"		130.500.000
(2) Entomologists	4x500.000x12"	24.000.000"		
	4x375.000x 7"		10.500.000"	34.500.000
Bacteriologists	4x500.000x12"	24.000.000"		24.000.000
(2) Microscopists	4x400.000x12"	19.200.000"		19.200.000
Foremen	54x425.000x12"	255.000.000"		
	50x312.000x12"		181.400.000"	446.400.000
Mechanics	50x375.000x12"	225.000.000"		
	50x281.000x12"		168.600.000"	393.600.000
(2) Clerical	60x350.000x12"	252.000.000"		252.000.000
(2) Storekeepers	60x350.000x12"	252.000.000"		252.000.000
T O T A L		2.858.820.000"	1.132.140.000"	3.990.960.000

TEMPORARY(INCLUDING CHAUFFEURS)

(2) Chauffeurs	81x400.000x12"	388.800.000"		
	81x300.000x 7"		170.100.000"	558.900.000
(2) Foremen	1000x425000x 3"	1.275.000.000"		1.275.000.000
(2) Laborers	300x300.000x 9"	810.000.000"		810.000.000
T O T A L		2.473.800.000"	170.100000"	2.643.900.000

Allowance of 15 days travel time per month.

(2) MALARIA CONTROL

MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM

PERSONNEL BUDGET 1947-48

(Revised to current salary and wage rates)

		Salary	Trav. Expens	TOTAL
Malariaologists	" 10x550.000x12"	66.000.000	"	"
	" 10x412.000x12"	"	28.840.000	94.840.000
Sanitary Inspectors	" 200x375.000x12"	900.000.000	"	"
Malaria Class A	" 200x281.000x7"	"	393.400.000	1.293.400.000
Sanitary Inspectors	" 100x350.000x12"	420.000.000	"	"
Malaria Class A	" 100x262.000x7"	"	183.400.000	603.400.000
Entomologists	" 4x500.000x12"	24.000.000	"	"
	" 4x375.000x7"	"	10.500.000	34.500.000
Microscopists	" 4x400.000x12"	19.200.000	"	19.200.000
	"	"	"	"
Clerical	" 60x350.000x12"	252.000.000	"	252.000.000
	"	"	"	"
Storekeepers	" 60x350.000x12"	252.000.000	"	252.000.000
	"	"	"	"
T O T A L		"1933.200.000	" 616.140.000	"2.549.340.000

TEMPORARY (INCLUDING CHAUFFEURS)

Chauffeurs	" 81x400.000x12"	388.800.000	"	"
	" 81x300.000x7"	"	170.100.000	558.900.000
Foremen	" 1000x425.000x3"	1275.000.000	"	1.275.000.000
	"	"	"	"
Laborers	" 150x300.000x9"	405.000.000	"	405.000.000
	"	"	"	"
T O T A L		"2068.800.000	" 170.100.000	"2.238.900.000

Allowance of 15 days travel time per month.

MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM

ESTIMATED COST OF DDT SUPPLIES 1947-48

DDT RESIDUAL SPRAYING

Total requirements in terms of 100% DDT tons	500 lbs.	1,100,000
On hand	tons 130	lbs. 286,000
<u>To be imported</u>		
50 tons of 50% wett. powder	" 25	" 55,000
100% DDT	" 345	" 759,000
T O T A L tons	500	lbs. 1,100,000

With 475 tons or 1,045,00 lbs. of 100% DDT we prepare 351,000 gals. of 35% emulsion and we need:

351,000 gals x 0,75 = 263,000 gals of Xylene
 351,000 " x 0,0475 = 16,750 " " Triton

Cost of the materials to be imported

1) 100% DDT	lbs. 759,000	@ 0,425 =	\$ 322,575
2) Xylene	gals 263,000	@ 0,25 =	60,490
3) Triton	gals 16,750	@ 1,00 =	16,750
4) 50% DDT wett. powder	tons		
	50 @ 7,80 =		39,000
	TOTAL		\$ 438,815

Freight, NYC to Piraeus, tons 1,700	
@ 15,00	\$ 25,500
TOTAL	464,315

DDT AIRSPRAYING

Total requirements 20% DDT in Velsicol	gals	60,000
On hand	gals	50,000
<u>To be imported</u>		
Cost of 20% DDT in Velsicol		10,000
10,000 gals @ 1,50	=	\$ 15,000
Freight NYC to Piraeus, tons 47 @ 15,00 =		705
TOTAL		\$ 15,750

DDT RESIDUAL SPRAYING AND DDT AIRSPRAYING	\$	480,065
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MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAM 1948

 DETAIL OF BREAKDOWN OF THE BUDGET

35% DDT EMULSION FORMULA

DDT	500 lbs.		2,98 lbs
Xylene	126 gals		0,75 gal.
Triton	8 gals		0,0475 gal.
<u>35% Emulsion</u>			<u>168 gals</u>
			1,00 gal.

A powder mixing assembly mixes 500 lbs. of DDT or about 168 gals of 35% emulsion per hour.

COST OF 1 GAL. OF 35% EMULSION

<u>Materials</u>			
2,98 lb.	DDT	@ 0,425	= \$ 1,265
0,75 gals.	Xylene	@ 0,23	= 0,173
0,0425 gals.	Triton	@ 1,00	= 0,042
<u>T O T A L</u>			\$ <u>1,480</u>

Mixing
 For mixing 168 gals of 35% emulsion we need:

4 hours work			\$ 0,75
Gas, oil, maintenance of mixing plant			0,50
<u>T O T A L</u>			\$ <u>1,25</u>

Or about \$ 0,0075 per gal.

TOTAL COST OF 1 GAL. OF 35% EMULSION \$ 1.49

570

NOTE ON "CHLORDANE" (OCTA-KLOR)

"CHLORDANE" is the short specific name given by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the chlorinated hydrocarbon having the empirical formula $C_{10}H_6Cl_8$ and which is : 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,8 - Octachloro - 4,7 - methano - (x) 3a, 4,7,4_a - Tetrahydreindane. It was discovered in 1945 by Julius Hyman and was originally designated "1068" (Jl. Econ. Entomol, Dec. 1945); it is now manufactured by the J. Hyman and Company, Denver, Colorado (Eastern Sales Office: 11 West 42nd Street, New York 18).

"OCTA-KLOR" is the brand name given by Hyman & Co. to technical chlordane.

In its highly refined state, Octa-Klor is a viscous, nearly odourless liquid (it has a neutral odour; pure chlordane has a cedar-like odour). It is slowly volatile, boils at 175°C. at 2 mm. pressure, Specific gravity, from 1.55 to 1.62; completely soluble in the usual organic solvents such as aliphatic, aromatic and chlorinated hydrocarbons, as well as in most ketones, ethers and esters; it is also completely soluble in deodorized kerosene (unlike DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane) and it is insoluble in water.

Octa-Klor is an effective insecticide for a wide range of insects and arthropods; when absorbed either by ingestion, or by contact or even by inhalation of its vapour; it has no repellent action.

The exact manner in which Octa-Klor affects insects is not yet thoroughly understood. Its toxicity for warm-blooded animals is, on an insect-kill basis, slower than other commercial insecticides.

(x) Indane is a bicyclic hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{16}$ also called 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene $C_{10}H_{16}$

Octa-Klor is produced in two grades:

- 1) refined grade: a pale amber-coloured product, for use as a household insecticide, where a non-staining, odourless material is indicated;
- 2) agricultural grade: a darker product, equal in toxicity to the refined grade. It does not exhibit phytotoxic properties at an effective dosage of application.

Octa-Klor may be employed in various forms: as an oil solution, as an aqueous emulsion with or without solvent; as a wettable powder; or as a dust.

Residual toxicity of Octa-Klor films is stated to last from one to several months (Tests on roaches). The lethal contact-time for mosquitoes and flies as well as for other insects is said to be markedly shorter than with DDT, probably on account of the non-crystalline nature of Octa-Klor.

Octa-Klor has been used for space spraying, but it must then contain a suitable knock-down agent such as Pyrethrum, Lethane-384 or Thanite.

For residual spraying on walls, it appears that a 2% (wt./wt.) solution or emulsion is recommended against roaches, bed bugs and ants.

A very stable emulsion can be prepared by diluting with water the following formulations:

Octa-Klor	50%	by volume
Kerosene or fuel oil	30%	"
Emulsifier	20%	"

100%

1.25 ^{at} gals of this concentrated contains 1 lb of Octa-Klor.

Recommended for airplane sprays when concentrated emulsions are necessary.

	or :			
Octa-Klor	lbs 100	= US gal 7.5	= kg 45.359	= 28.333 liters
kerosene or fuel oil	180	27.7	81.646	104.642
	280	35.2	127.0	133.250

The solution obtained has a Sp. Gr. = 1 to the above quantity will be added the

emulsifier	lbs. 10	=	1.8	=	4.53	1.5
	10		1.8		4.53	1.5
Total :	290		36		131.53	134.25

As regards wetttable powders many materials can be used as carriers , provided they are not alkaline.

In Bulletin No. 1 (Revised, Aug. 1947), of the producing firm from which most of the above data are gathered, no comparative toxicity tests of DDT and Chlordane are given for mosquitoes. They are reported for other species, such as the American roach, Briplaneta americana on which Chlordane appears more effective than DDT when used by injection and also when used by surface spraying. An interesting observation is that these insects on DDT-treated surfaces, show more excitation than on surfaces treated with Chlordane. As regards other species, Chlordane, as compared with equal concentrations of DDT, proved to be more toxic than DDT against the Adhis spiracula, against the pea-aphid, the adult squash bug and the Colorado potato beetle larvae. When tried in comparison with DDT and Gammaxane against the Blattella germanica as a stomach poison, Chlordane proved to have a lower toxicity than Gammaxane, but a higher

This year, (1947) is the first in which Octa-Klor has been in large scale commercial production; according to Hymen & Co., the Orlando Laboratories in Florida found that Anopheles (presumably A. Quadrimaculatus) larvae had a mortality of 98.3% in 48 hrs. in water containing 0.01 p.p.m. of OctaKlor.

From a Tropical Diseases Bulletin (43:7,681) summary of the paper of Kearns, Ingle and Metcalf (J. Econ. Entomol. 1945 Dec, 38:6,661) we quote : "As a residual film on wall-board 1068 was intermediate in speed of knockdown of Anopheles quadrimaculatus adults between DDT and benzene hydrochloride, the latter being most rapid. The order of efficiency as regards persistence was reversed, DDT being most lasting.

Tests against larvae of A. quadrimaculatus indicated that the three substances were of the same order of toxicity".

FIELD TRIALS WITH "GAMMEXANE" AS A MEANS
OF MALARIA CONTROL BY ADULT MOSQUITOES
DESTRUCTION IN SIERRA LEONE

1. The effect of "Gammexan" on mosquitoes
11. The effect of treatments of houses with "Gammexan" on the malaria-rate in the inhabitants.

by G. DAVIDSON
(Ross Institute)

The author tried in 1946 different forms of treatment with gammexane in the three areas in Sierra Leone, as control measures against A. gambiae, A. melas and A. funestus in houses. Results were assessed in entomological terms, in sporozoite rates, and in human malaria rates.

Trials with gammexane delivered by smoke generators^(I) gave some control for one to three weeks after "smoking" only; such unsuccessful residual action was probably due to the type of the houses which did not permit an adequate retention of the smoke, although the houses were closed as efficiently as possible and left closed for an hour after smoking. To give examples of the inefficiency of the smoke generators in such circumstances: 24 hours after smoking, rooms showed a mosquito density of 13.5 per room in one house; thirty A. gambiae adults caught in a house "smoked" five days before, were still alive, after five days' observation.

Much better results were obtained with sprays. A kerosene solution of the gamma isomer of the benzene hexachloride was mostly used. This

(I) The I.C.I. pallets contain approximately 1.8 gm. Gammexane each; about 50% of it may be destroyed by burning; one pellet was used per room where possible the rooms varying from 500 to 2,000 c.ft.

gamma isomer product is 95% pure, i.e., it contains 95% of "gammexane". 1.6 oz. per gallon of kerosene (45 gm. per liter 3.785) gives a 1.18% solution, practically considered as a 1% solution. Emulsions and suspensions were also used.^(I) The general conclusion is that "a solution or a mixture containing 0.5% gammexane applied at the rate of 10 mgm gammexane per sq. ft. (i.e., 4 pints to 1,000 sq.ft.) and sprayed on to all the internal wall surfaces of all the houses in the area will reduce the mosquito density in these houses to almost nil over a period of about six months."

We should note, however, that such good results were by no means recorded in all experiments: out of 19 gammexane spraying experiments in all, only in two, control was maintained more than 20 weeks; and both cases were a second spraying, carried out about a month after the first one. The author assumes that the good results mentioned by him can be achieved when all the houses are treated, and all their walls; actually, this did not happen in any experiment. One village had been sprayed with DDT 5% in kerosene at the rate of 80 mgm. x sq.ft.; for twenty weeks afterwards the density remained at less than one mosquito per room. Therefore, according to the author, DDT showed a residual action comparable

(I) The crude benzene hexachloride-it might be reminded here-contains 13% of the pure gammexane, and when dissolved in kerosene, gives a saturated solution at a 3% concentration. This would therefore contain 0.42 gammexane.

A water miscible oil, with a 5% content of gammexane dissolved in 15% xeroline and 80% turpentine oil could, like DDT concentrates be diluted with water on the spot.

Suspensions were prepared with a water-dispersible powder, made up with 50 parts benzene hexachloride and 50 goulac, containing about 6% of gammexane. When the suspension was made up, frequent stirring during application was necessary.

to gammexane, though at a much lower concentration (but also used at a concentration lower than generally employed). Although only one village was sprayed with DDT, after residual action had faded away in the 21st week, the number of mosquitoes was still smaller than in the untreated villages; while in 9 experiments with gammexane spraying, out of the 13 for which relevant data are given, at the end of the residual activity, the treated rooms showed more mosquitoes than in the control villages.

While kerosene solutions or emulsions have practically the same results, suspensions, tried in two villages, appeared to have less residual effect; which is rather surprising considering that the walls of the native huts were of mud. Assessment in entomological terms of these experiments appear particularly difficult because most of the sprayings had been effected when the anophelism was at its peak or on its decline. A most interesting finding is that house-spraying succeeded in reducing anopheline density also in adjacent areas 1-2 miles distant, as compared with other parts of the colony or with previous years' records. (We cannot gather from the text whether the control villages, taken as basis of comparison for the assessment of efficacy of the insecticide in the treated villages, were in these areas; if so, the results of gammexane would of course be enhanced.)

The author has also attempted to assess results of the gammexane sprayings in terms of sporozoite rates and in terms of parasite rates, or baby infection rates.
/ Out of 149 A. gambiae captured in treated quarters 2-10 weeks after

spraying, four had salivary glands infected, against seven out of 128 captured in control villages or in the villages before treatment. Parasite rates and parasite densities in the blood did not show any significant difference between treated or control villages; babies born during the trials were examined; those of the treated villages were infected in proportion not lower than those of the control villages. Malaria transmission, therefore, was not interrupted by gammexane spraying.

E. J. B.

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS C.I.F. PIRAEUSFor Material Required for Mosquito and Other Insect Control of
the Ministry of HygieneMALARIA RESIDUAL SPRAYING

220,000 lb. 50% Wettable Powder)		<u>LB DDT</u>
Ingredients for 35% Emuls. Conc.)	\$ 470.000	110.000
		900.000

AIRSPRAY FOR LARVAL CONTROL

90,500 gal. 20% Solution	108.600
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GROUND SPRAY FOR LARVAL CONTROL

Ingredients for 35% Emuls. Conc.	7.650
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AIRSPRAY OF COMMUNITIES AND DUMPS

14,300 gal. 20% Solution	17.160
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RESIDUAL SPRAY-URBAN STRUCTURES

Ingredients for 35% Emuls. Conc.	9.600
Benzene Hexachloride	9,640
Chlordane	5,820

CONTROL OF LOUSE-BORNE DISEASES

10% DDT Louse Powder 50,000 lb. @ \$ 0.10	<u>5.000</u>
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\$633.470

To be furnished in accordance with specifications attached.

ESTIMATED COSTS C.I.F. PIRAEUS

For material required for mosquito and other insect control
of the Ministry of Hygiene

RESIDUAL SPRAY OF SELECTED URBAN STRUCTURES
DDT REQUIREMENTS

25% DDT Emulsion Concentrate
10,000 gal. @ \$ 1.30 = \$ 13.000

35% DDT Emulsion Concentrate
6,900 gal. @ \$ 1.55 = \$ 10.700

Ingredients of 25% Emulsion Concentrate

DDT Tech. Grade, 20,800 lb. @ \$ 0.30 = 6.240
Xylene 8,200 gal. @ \$ 0.50 = 4.100
Triton 380 gal. @ \$ 3.20 = 1.216
\$ 11.556 = \$ 11.600

Ingredients of 35% Emulsion Concentrate

DDT Tech. Grade, 20,800 lb. @ \$ 0.30 = 6.240
Xylene 5,000 gal. @ \$ 0.50 = 2.500
Triton 270 gal. @ \$ 3.20 = 860
\$ 9.600 = \$ 9.600

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE REQUIREMENTS

Liquid Concentrate, 10% Gamma Isomer
964 gallons @ \$ 10.00 = \$ 9.640

CHLORDANE REQUIREMENTS

100% Chlordane Liquid
388 gallons @ \$ 15.00 = \$ 5.820

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION - GREECE MISSION

ESTIMATED COSTS c.i.f. PIRAEUS

For material required for mosquito and other insect control of
the Ministry of Hygiene

MALARIA RESIDUAL SPRAYING

50% Wettable Powder, 220,000 lb. @ \$ 0.24	= \$ 52.800
25% Emulsion concentrate, 432,000 gal. @ \$1.30	= \$561.600
	<u>\$614.400</u>
50% Wettable powder	= \$ 52.800
35% Emulsion Concentrate, 298.800 gal. @ \$1.55	= \$463.140
	<u>\$515.940</u>
50% Wettable powder	= \$ 52.800
Ingredients of 25% Emulsion Concentrate	
DDT 900,000 lb. @ 0.30	= \$ 270.000
Xylene, 357.700 gal. @ 0.50	= \$178.850
Triton, 16.300 gal. @ 3.20	= \$ 52.160
	<u>\$ 501.010</u>
	<u>501.000</u>
	<u>\$552.800</u>
50% Wettable powder	\$ 52.800
Ingredients of 35% Emulsion Concentrate	
DDT, 900,000 lb @ \$ 0.30	= \$270.000
Xylene, 219,500 gal. @ 0.50	= 109.750
Triton 11.700 gal. @ 3.20	= <u>37.440</u>
	<u>\$417.190</u>
	<u>417.200</u>
	<u>\$470.000</u>

AIRSPRAY FOR LARVAL CONTROL

20% DDT Solution (Velsicol)	
90, 500 gal. @ \$1.20	= 108.600

GROUND SPRAY FOR LARVAL CONTROL

25% Emulsion Concentrate, 8,000 gal. @ 1.30	= \$ 10.400
35% Emulsion Concentrate, 5,500 gal. @ 1.55	= \$ 8.525
Ingredients of 25% Emulsion Concentrate	
DDT Tech. Grade, 16,600 lb. @ 0.30	= 4.980
Xylene 6,500 gal. @ 0.50	= 3.250
Triton 300 gal. @ 3.20	= <u>960</u>
	<u>\$ 9.190</u>
	= \$ 9.190
Ingredients of 35% Emulsion Concentrate	
DDT, Tech. Grade 16,600 lb. @ 0.30	= 4.980
Xylene 4,000 gal. @ 0.50	= 2.000
Triton 210 gal. @ 3.20	= <u>670</u>
	<u>\$ 7.650</u>
	= \$ 7.650

AIRSPRAY OF COMMUNITIES AND DUMPS

20% DDT Solution (Velsicol)	
14, 300 gal. @ \$1.20	= \$ 17.160

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**
INTERIM COMMISSIONEJP/ivw
Office of the Executive Secretary
Bureau du Secrétaire Exécutif

Ref.: 453-3-4

**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**
COMMISSION INTÉRIMAIRE350 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, 1
Palais des Nations, GENÈVE

Geneva, 22 July 1948

Dear Colonel Wright,

I read with great interest your letter of 13 July and appreciate the spirit in which you communicated to me your comments on the Report of the Second Session of the Expert Committee on Malaria.

There is no doubt that to day, more than ever, the sanitary engineer and the entomologist must have the lion's share in any malaria campaign in the modern sense. You will have read on page 11 of the Report that in the demonstration and operational teams planned by the Committee a sanitary engineer may be found essential. Moreover, it is quite possible that in some countries where such teams may be despatched, the country itself may be able to supply the malariologist, while the entomologist and the sanitary engineer should be sent by WHO.

This brings me to the problem of the lack that exists in many countries of provision for training sanitary engineers. This lack was pointed out by some participants at the Committee's meeting, and during the present Assembly, some delegations have also stressed this need.

Of course, it is not within the competence of the Malaria Committee to propose that countries establish university training of sanitary engineers, but the Committee should encourage the provision of post-graduate training in malaria for engineers who are already qualified. It is perhaps a pity that the term "sanitary engineer" does not appear in the recommendation concerning training (page 45 of the Report), but the Singapore courses are mentioned which, as you probably know, also received 23 engineers in the last year in which they took place (1939).

I quite agree with your suggestion that, when a campaign of mosquito control is being organised, improvement of general sanitation should be attempted at the same time. A sanitary engineer of the team could, I believe,

Colonel D.E. WRIGHT,
WHO Mission in Greece,
Churchill Street, 4
ATHENS

7/22/48

-2-

attend to this task in the months during which actual anti-malarial work is not being carried out, provided that budgetary considerations allow him to stay on the spot during those months.

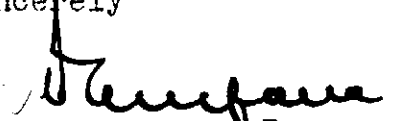
Anyhow, I think that the Executive Board, when setting up such teams for a particular country, could put in their terms of reference also the task of improving sanitation, although it might not be authorized to devote extra credits to such purpose.

I don't anticipate any difficulty in providing fellowships for sanitary engineers when they are requested by governments for malaria work. As regards training of sanitary inspectors for malaria and general sanitation work, that again might be the task of the sanitary engineers belonging to the teams, for the teams must never lose sight of the fact that one of their main purposes is that of training local personnel.

I am very sorry to learn that you expect soon to leave Greece and retire. It must be a sad day for a man like you who has devoted 40 years of his life to a very constructive work, but at the same time you will have the great satisfaction of knowing that your work in different countries has been an important and positive contribution to public health.

I appreciate highly your friendly comments, and you may be assured any future one you will be kind enough to make will always be greatly valued.

Yours sincerely


E.J. Pampana, M.D.

Secretary
Expert Committee on Malaria



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

美國駐雅典領事館

Athens

August 25, 1948

My dear Mrs. Wright:

Thank you for conveying Colonel Wright's kind invitation to the stag dinner on Friday evening in honor of Dr. Warren and Dr. Willets. I wish it were possible for me to join the men, but a previous dinner engagement which Mrs. Grady and I accepted some time ago will prevent me from doing so.

Please extend my regrets and very kind regards to your husband.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Henry F. Grady".

Henry F. Grady

Mrs. Daniel Wright,
19 Diamandidou,
Psychiko.

St. Petersburg, Florida
Aug 27, 1948

1. E. Wright
2. Health Organization
4. Church Hill St. St. Peter
Athens, Greece.

in letter of Aug 22 48 inquiring about
new legislation just received.
I am glad to hear
you and I will now proceed
without delay

per Public Law 319 - 78th Congress. (construction
on the Panama was recognized for
an annuity perforce on follows:-
Annuity of 40% of average annual basic
pay or pay for more than 3 years service
less than 4 years.

On 4 years but less than 6 years
6 years and over,

annuity is paid monthly and is
as of May 29 1944, being the date
which the President signed it
over, who actually lived with husband
in C.F. during above construction period
benefit for at least one full year
benefit by being entitled to the
annuity as a surviving widow.

never the above benefits have not applicable for any one. Though otherwise they are qualified for some, if you are granted any other annuity or pension from the Fed. Govt. (say a Civil Retirement pension or other like)

~~and for that reason~~

of a Public Law 696, which was affirmed or rather overruled the limitation. As a result (construction)

men can now get both the Civil Retirement annuity or other pension also the Post Bond annuity (Law 319). In other words, (not so expressed in the law) benefits of Law 319 may be looked upon as a special service under special conditions, unhealthy, etc.

(When qualified) get such as regardless of other benefits later service

The above are the brief essentials both laws, from which you can and compute for your own care. You have not been getting a Post Bond annuity. You will be entitled to 60% average pay, beginning on May 29, 1942.

8/27/48

would like to send you a copy of
of the above laws, but do not have
now. If you have some questions
or try and answer them

annuities, their disbursement and
pension is under the

States Civil Service Commission
Washington 25 D.C.

you wish to file application
and your suitable forms to
upon request. In these forms
will want to know the salary
dates for each different position
applicant held during the entire
service period, which, unless you
states, is beyond the capacity
agency. But unless you have
dates and take a chance
on it, so state as an approximation
they will check it up and verify
before establishing and disbursing
annuity payments.

While HR 2273 has now been
passed into law, no \$ has been appropriated
for particular added benefits.
The President was too anxious to adjourn

payments will not be made until next Congress appropriates some \$.
 I you are expecting to come to the
 reason it might be just as well
 consent to follow this up after
 here.

I almost overlooked a little
~~the I want~~

This new amendment Law 676 is
 a benefit to those who are
 getting an annuity by regular
 payment from the Canal service since
 can now get both annuities where
 only they had their choice of either one.

I am thinking as assuming that you
 now not getting a retirement annuity

1. If you are getting such
 annuity you will quite

solicited for a contribution
 in expense fund in the various
 its to get HR 2273 introduced and
 added into Law 676. There is a
 Merchant Service Committee in the C.F.
 led by Col. Frank Wang (Exec. Sec.
 Canal) which committee has been
 trying this legislation.

committee has been expected to get each beneficiary the amount of monthly annuity. (Expenses - they get expense counsel, as well as representation to Washington for etc)

If you are now absent it is not to be

Payment from the Panama Service + P 2273 P.L. 696 will not be of additional benefit to you, and which you would be under obligation to share the expense of the committee

In this case (no retirement pension) have been entitled to the benefits in its original form, even enactment May 29, 1944.

If you have been getting construction bonus all along the new law will make no change your case, unless you are also eligible for regular retirement and need the better of two annuities, in this you could apply for the annuity general retirement. Good luck. Annuity is not at loss. Your very truly W. H. Howell

"ELLAMDRA"
HELLENIC - AMERICAN ACTIVITY

HEAD OFFICES: ARISTIDOU STR. No. 3
TEL. 20.216
ATHENS (GREECE)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS:
NAVARCHOU NICODEMOU 23
TEL. 29.260
ATHENS - GREECE

ATHENS. October 1st, 1948.

Mrs. DANIEL E. WRIGHT
ON BOARD "NEA HELLAS"
PIRAEUS.

Dear Mrs. Wright:

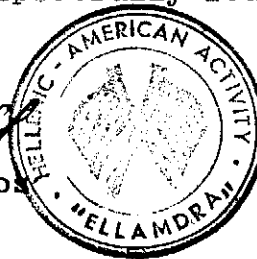
We are taking the honor to announce you, also in writing that at a special meeting the Supreme Governing Board of our Organization, unanimously elected you, Honorary Member of the Governing Board of our Ladies section for your noble work, your love for Greece and for your admiration for the scopes that are working for, by the "ELLAMDRA" "HELLENIC-AMERICAN ACTIVITY" which are the development of the intellectual and economic relations between the peoples of the United States and Greece.

At the occasion of your to-day departure for the United States we are heartily wishing you and Mr. Wright a pleasant voyage.

With our best wishes, we remain,
Respectfully Yours,

The Supreme President

John A. Panagouloupoulos
John A. Panagouloupoulos



The Supreme Gen. Secretary *ea*

Apostie N. Depastas
Apostie N. Depastas

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

GEORGE J. BEAL, COMPTROLLER

H. M. GILLETTE, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER

CABLE ADDRESS:

ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

October 29, 1948

Dear Colonel Wright:

I was glad to receive your letter of October 26th and know that you arrived home safely. The check representing the proceeds of the sale of your car was mailed on the 27th and no doubt has reached the bank by this time. You are lucky indeed to get a new car so soon, and the fact that you have already been offered more than you paid for it is a further indication of how lucky you are. I think I would hold on to it. Reimbursement for your expense account will be made promptly and sent directly to the bank.

As you know, we expected that you would so arrange your travel plans that your accumulated leave would not extend beyond November 30th. However, we find that it has not quite worked out this way, and your earned leave of 52 days would make it necessary for salary payments to be continued to December 16th. Under the retirement plan, no payments can be made beyond the stated date of retirement at age 65 without Board Action, and in order to obtain this we should have a fairly substantial basis for presenting the request. Before deciding on this finally, do you think you could give us sufficient data to show why it was not possible for you to complete your work in time to have your accumulated leave completed by November 30th. As soon as we have the final date fixed, we shall start paying you the Foundation supplementary allotment, and as you suggest, will send it direct to your bank.

Under your Teachers Annuity, we note that you plan to select Option B, which is a guaranteed refund annuity. Necessary forms for selection of this option will be sent to you shortly by the Teachers Association as soon as we notify them that the final deposit has been made under your contract.

My best regards to you and your family, and I hope that we will see you from time to time when you are in this territory.

Yours very truly,

Colonel Daniel E. Wright
c/o Farmers and Merchants National Bank
Winchester, Virginia

HMG:LJH

**UNITED NATIONS
WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**

Greece Mission
Athens
4, CHURCHILL STREET
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS UNISANTE
TELEPHONE: 30.921 - 22 - 23



**ΗΝΩΜΕΝΑ ΕΘΝΗ
ΠΑΓΚΟΣΜΙΟΣ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΙΣ
ΥΓΕΙΑΣ**

Ἀποστολή Ἑλλάδος
Ἀθήναι
ΟΔΟΣ ΤΣΟΡΤΣΙΑΛΑ 4
ΤΗΛΕΓΡ. ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ ΟΥΝΙΣΑΝΤΕ
ΤΗΛΕΦΩΝΑ: 30.921 - 22 - 23

**NATIONS UNIES
ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

Mission en Grèce
Athènes
4, RUE CHURCHILL
ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNISANTE
TÉLÉPHONES: 30.921 - 22 - 23

November 8th. 1948

Col. D.E. Wright,
827 14th. Ave. N.,
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Colonel Wright,

We know that you have arrived safely in the U.S. from the various articles which have appeared in magazines and newspapers as a result of the interviews you gave upon arrival there. Incidentally you may be interested to know that "ESTIA", with its usual nasty mindedness has honoured you by placing you amongst the list of these vituperated in its columns. I am enclosing the translation of the article which appeared a few days ago. It is too bad that journalists can distort statements so as to make them appear entirely different from the original text. I should not lose any sleep over this, however, for anyone with any sense knows how hysterical and irresponsible that newspaper is.

As you will see from the monthly report for October, which I am enclosing, and from newspaper reports in the States, the situation in Greece shows no improvement. We are continuing here to do what we can, especially in regard to establishing the Sanitary Engineering Division within the Ministry. The U.S. Mission is becoming rather impatient of the delaying tactics used by the Ministry and will probably employ some drastic measures to ensure passage of the enabling law in the near future.

The School of Hygiene came out with its official proposed program for 1949, practically ignoring your recommendations except for the adoption of specifications we wrote for DDT and solvents. They have asked for an air-spray program of 3-5 planes but both the U.S. Mission and myself have written letters to the Ministry protesting this and recommending a full program of airspray for 1949. I must say that Mr. Jhionis is one of the most difficult individuals it has ever been my misfortune to deal with. I have been attempting to make an analysis of the total costs and unit costs of sanitation projects thus completed but he has been most uncooperative, and in fact, seems to be blocking any attempt in that direction.

It was told me recently that the U.S. Mission is divided into two camps with one convinced that practically no progress has been made during the period of its existence here and is ready to throw in the sponge and the other maintaining that everything is lovely - Greece is reviving and the military situation improving. The latter group, they say, comprises the public relations office of the U.S. Mission!

Our H.Q. has approved, in principle, a study tour in which I hope to visit a number of countries to see some of the work being done and in general, try to learn

/PTO

a little more about my job. When this will take place has not yet been decided but it will certainly take me to the U.S. at which time I shall certainly make my best effort to see you and bring you up to date on the situation.

We all miss you very much Colonel and hardly a day goes by when someone does not come into my office only to be saddened to learn that you have left.

Please give my regards to your wife and with best wishes to yourself,

Yours sincerely,



Paul Bierstein

Extract of the newspaper "ESTIA",
Wednesday, November 3, 1948

THE ACCUSED ACCUSES

One of the worst members of the cryptocommunist and thieving enterprise of UNRRA, was the notorious Col. Wright, who, covering that red thief, Zaphiridis (who abandoned afterwards the Balkan UNO Committee in order to stay with the guerillas) had interrupted for his sake the malaria campaign in Crete.

This red or super-red colonel, who, please note, succeeded afterwards in sucking quite a lot from the Greek budget, has returned now to America. Evidently, in order to prove that he is not a cryptocommunist, in which case he would run the risk of being immediately dismissed there, he accused the Greek authorities of having concluded a tacit "gentlemen's agreement" with the guerillas, according to which they spray every day with DDT the guerilla occupied areas.

It is naturally a wicked lie since, as emphasized in an urgent report by the competent malariologist, no airspray is carried out—in either the guerilla occupied areas where all the planes are immediately attacked by machine guns - or even in the areas where there is lack of security. In all the rest of the country, the spray is carried out only after approval of the responsible military authorities.

Does not now the Ministry of Hygiene think after all this, a statement should be made as to how much Mr. Wright and his other collaborators who have ridden on our backs under the mask of the World Health Organization, have cost the Greek State?

November 5th. 1948

To: Dr. James M. Viro, Chief of Greece Mission

From: Paul Bierstein, Chief, Malaria Control & Sanitation Section,

Subject: Monthly Report for October, 1948

The general conditions in Greece during October presented a steadily deteriorating military and economic position together with an impending political crisis which, it would appear, will culminate within a week. These factors have had an inevitable effect on all phases of Government activity. Fortunately, the bulk of the malaria control programme had been completed early in the month.

The most immediate situation affecting public health in Greece is that of the refugees from guerrilla held areas and the peripheral fighting. The number of refugees has steadily increased throughout 1948 until at present, official estimates place their numbers at approximately 700,000 and unofficial estimates at closer to 1,000,000. The official attitude on these groups has been, until fairly recently, that the necessity for evacuating all insecure areas was a temporary one and that refugees could be returned to their homes before winter. This opinion has since been revised and it is generally and officially held that no change in the situation for the better can be expected in the foreseeable future.

MALARIA CONTROLS- The operational phases of the malaria control campaign were completed early in October, i.e. the residual spray, the ground larvicidal control and the air-spray operations all have been suspended with the completion of the transmission season.

There has been completed, as of 1st. November, a total of 4,785 communities in the DDT residual spray operations. This figure may be compared with a total of 5,870 communities residual spray treated during the 1947 season or a decrease of 18.5% from last year's total. Thus the total for 1948 may be increased slightly, as tardy reports are received, to an estimated 85% of the total completed in 1947. These results are very encouraging for, assuming that the villages treated were the most malarious ones, the unsettled conditions of the country have not resulted in a break-down of this programme.

The DDT airspray programme, as of 10 October, had completed 3,633 flying hours as compared with the total accomplished in 1947 of 3,753 hours and the proposed total for 1948 of 6,137 hours. The cumulative total of acreage sprayed is 248,498 as compared with the total accomplished in 1947 of 933,164 and the total proposed for 1948 of 1,557,800 acres.

The airspray programme, as mentioned in earlier reports this year, has been seriously handicapped during the early portion of the malaria season by inadequate organisation, lack of personnel and failure of Greek Ministries concerned to cooperate, each with the other.

The evaluation work for determining the effects of this year's programme, is now in progress and it is hoped that substantially the same group of communities in which spleen and parasite indices were measured in 1947, will be reached this year. An enlarged programme for the determination of infant parasite indices is planned.

This Section is working in close collaboration with the Malaria Service of the Ministry of Hygiene and with the Public Health Division of the Greece Mission of E.G.A. in the planning of the 1949 malaria control campaign.

We are personally engaged in analysing data for the residual spraying programme and putting such data into graphic form for purposes of easier interpretation. The same is being done for airspray data.

A number of specific recommendations have been made concerning the planning of the 1949 programme and this Section was able to write the official specifications for all malaria control insecticides, solvents and equipment to be purchased for this campaign.

SANITATION:-

The proposed plan for the organisation of a new Division of Sanitary Engineering within the Ministry of Hygiene is still within the Committee stage. This Section has not yet made its final recommendations on such a service, preferring to with-hold such comments until we are convinced that the new Division will be a practical and worth-while organisation.

The seriousness of the refugee situation has been recognised by this Section and a field trip was made to representative refugee centres in Central Greece by the writer, together with an engineer of the Ministry of Hygiene, to investigate conditions first-hand. It was contemplated that the report of conditions of environmental sanitation observed in these areas, together with the discussions and recommendations would provide a model or pilot operation for the solution of these problems in all such areas throughout Greece. A copy of the report is attached.

The receipt of the report on refugee conditions had an immediate effect in the Ministry of Hygiene and the Minister called a special meeting to discuss this problem. The writer was asked to submit a general plan for the improvement of environmental sanitation in the refugee areas, and did so. A copy of this plan is also attached. The sum of 1,000,000 drachmas has been requested by the Ministry of Hygiene to be used exclusively for sanitation work in refugee areas and this Section is continuing its active work in this respect.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:-

This Section has been cooperating with the Rockefeller Foundation Mission, which is making a general survey of conditions in Crete with the view to instituting coordinated projects, not only of public health but affecting the general economy of that island. We have discussed the problems relating to malaria control, and environmental sanitation with Drs. Allbaugh and McIntosh who head the Rockefeller Survey group and have been instrumental in making available personnel of the Ministry of Hygiene for surveys of environmental sanitation in selected communities of Crete.

The fly control study is being continued to ascertain the seasonal variations on intensity of fly populations.

A group of sanitary inspectors, working under the writer's supervision, have begun the systematic trapping of rodents and collection of ecto-parasites in order to obtain preliminary data for the identification of rodent ecto-parasites in this area, together with determination of rodent parasite indices.

The writer inspected facilities at Nassau Aerodrome which is the sanitary aerodrome for Athens, as defined in the International Sanitary Conventions for Aerial Navigation, to determine whether the terms of this Convention were being met. It was found that such terms were substantially being complied with and that active disinsection of air-craft arriving from areas where foci of insect-borne diseases exist, was being effectively accomplished. It was, however, discovered that such disinsection was not being carried out in military planes, either British or American arriving from such areas. This will be brought to the attention of the competent authorities.

Paul Bierstein,
Public Health Engineer,
Chief, Malaria Control & Sanitation
Section

Athens, November 22, 1948.

Dear Colonel Wright; with due delay Mother & myself wanted to express to Mrs Wright & yourself our deep appreciation for your invaluable help & assistance given to Elpis during her journey with you. - As a matter of fact without you she would be still in Athens for the rest of her life. - In all her letters she mentions really all your successful attempts to make her trip "dreamy," - as she calls it - and knowing you well, I believe that she does not mean it only, but it was so. - As you understand, though, this does not increase my indebtedness toward you, because it reached its infinitude long time ago & simply you cannot increase - mathematically - the infinite. - I feel it would be difficult for me to do anything equal for you, so that in front of such incapability I have to refuge to the general outlet of all humans & ask the Almighty, from the bottom of my heart, to bless you & your family. - Concerning Elpis I believe it is in her hands now to make a good success out of her trip, as you have understood, she is in good hands with the Davis's now - & "good luck," to her. -

You no-doubt are aware of the last governmental crisis in Athens & the reshuffling of the Government under similar to the previous conditions. - The result was that the Minister changed & the new one will have to be orientated from the right beginning. - It takes such a long time. - The director of the School of Hygiene continues his bi-frontal campaign against a Sanitary & Division as well as against your past work. - It is discouraging to see so many efforts of his & his staff for a non-sense work, since all this toil could be used for a rather productive work of which the country is in such a need. - His journalist-melanologist-adjutant keeps sending in the papers little articles; of course for the time being it would not be advisable for anybody to open a discussion in the newspapers. - It would be more wise, only

to try to save what can be saved - from these savages - of the work you established in malaria campaign and all attempts are made towards this direction - I help as much I can in this fight & against all existing difficulties - It is truth that at least one of the Directors Prof. L. assistants, is seemingly willing too, to save what is possible -

It has been unfortunate that part of your interview with journalists in New York was misunderstood until it reached here so as to give to "Hestia", the opportunity to mention it & classify you between the ~~the~~ "half-red, ish" people she likes to see all around -

This of course does not have a great importance -

Few days ago Martoreo notified me that by correspondence it was cleared out by Dr Grand that the ^{magazines} ~~books~~ sent by mistake to the School of Hygiene were meant to be sent to the Eng'g School; he told me they would send them to me - However the last minute Floras interfered & said that most of these magazines were sent to the School before the war, so he would like to make personal inquiries & think the matter over. As a result the ~~to~~ magazines have not been sent & I don't know what will happen with them or any future mailing of them for the subscription's period - what would you suggest ^{me} to do?

The work at the School is the only one ^{me} thinkly giving me some satisfaction; we also have our minor troubles there & are far away from ~~the~~ "satisfactory" situation; but in spite of all this, some work is being done, the youngsters try to learn & are eager to absorb what they find usefull - A traditional educational discipline & an understanding we all teachers have for their difficulties, facilitate matters - My little exhibitio-laboratory room is taking some shape & from now and it will help too -

Am slowly enlarging my course & I am still sceptical to extend teaching in many other faculties - as I was requested - for the reason that I believe in slow progress than in a quick ^{out} spreading with possible failure - Education is a slow, but pleasant procedure -

Mother joins me in sending Mrs Knight our best regards

With all my esteem Gkonatacosou

827 14th Ave., No.
St. Petersburg
Florida
November 23, 1948

Dear friend Bernstein:

I hope you will pardon me for my neglect in not writing you promptly upon my arrival in the U. S.; but I have simply had a devil of a time. A cold contracted on the boat, just about put me out of business; and I only avoided a case of pneumonia by a ten day stay in bed and several million units of Penicillin. Am glad to say that am well on the road to normal once more.

I appreciated your letter, with enclosures, very much. I know what you are and will be up against; but a good fight always helps keep things from becoming monotonous. It was real interesting and gave me a good laugh to read the brain storm my good friend Levidas managed to get published in the Estee. I know that old boy well enough; to know, that he will leave no stone unturned in his effort to discredit such work as I did in Greece; but it does not bother me in the least. We all know that we fell short of doing what we would have liked to have done; but at the same time, feel proud to think we did as much as we did; when all conditions are taken into account.

I suppose you are wondering just what the first of the year has in store for the W. H. O. Greek Mission. They did not seem to know just what the prospects were for its future in New York; but they were very enthusiastic about the future of the Organization, as a whole, and have strong hopes that it is going to play the part it should in World Health. I saw two U. S. P. H. S. men that were going to Geneva and they told me they were going to exert every effort possible, to get some of those old fellows out of their easy chairs, and put them to work.

Am glad you are going to have a chance to get to the States for a while, think it will do you a lot of good to have a change of scenery; but to tell you the truth things seem to be on more or less dead center in many places here. They need more propaganda and drive in many fields.

What did you think of the results of the election? I voted for Truman, but am going to be honest when I say I did not have the nerve to risk my money on a bet. It was the first election in a long time that I did not pick up a piece of money. I have never seen a sicker crowd in my life, than the old die hards. What the future holds is anyone's guess; but Truman was, by all odds, the best bet; and if given a chance will pull the country through.

I wish you would have Mastro get my private files together and send them to me by ordinary mail. In the confusion of getting away; I did not get them before I left. If you will take care of the postage; I will have a check placed in the states to your credit, or send you the money to Greece, whichever you prefer.

There are a thousand things I would like to bring up with you; but will hold off for another time, as am in hopes that you will be willing to keep in contact.

Suppose you have a new Minister of Health by now.

627 14th Ave., No.
St. Petersburg
Florida
December 3, 1946

Dear Dr. Vine:

I want to thank you for your note; and at the same time, apologize for not writing to you promptly upon my arrival in the United States, as I might have known that there would be a kick-back to the interview, which I gave in New York.

You are due an explanation of just what happened. If you recall, Griswald gave a report of the activities of his Mission in Greece; but failed to even mention any of the other Agencies working there; and the New York office of W. H. O. was simply burnt up; as they considered that, the least he could have done was to mention the fact that W. H. O. and others had played a co-operative part in the program carried out. As a result, they decided to use me to give a boost to W. H. O., and at the same time, ignore the Mission. This may or may not have been good politics; but let that be as it may; they arranged the interview to suit themselves; and called in those they wanted for the purpose.

I had refused a number of personal requests for interviews; as everyone was keen to get a hot article; as the general public, in the U. S., is anxious to have a general expose of the whole situation in Greece; as they think the country is being milked of millions of dollars; supporting a situation that is not deserved by the existing Greek Government. I have fought shy of going on record, either for or against the program that has been, or is being considered; in spite of the fact that I know, and have the confidence of quite a number of influential people in this country; and with my first hand knowledge of Greece and a very large number of people that are running things there, both Foreign and Native, and would have no trouble getting what I have to say before the public.

I know you have a weak spot for Levidas; more for political reasons, than as a man; but take a tip from me and do not trust him too far; as he will turn against you; just as quick as against me; if he thinks it will serve his ends. The article he had published in Estia does not bother me in the least; as it only shows how small and contemptible he is. The only thing I do not like is that he is doing his country a harm; but I know him well enough to know; that he would sell out his own Mother; if he thought it would further his ambitions.

I have seen several rather prominent men that are or will be connected with W. H. O. since my return; and it seems that a concerted move is going to be made to get to the people direct with the work of the personnel of the organization; and have less chair warmers employed. This will not be easy to put over; but I believe will win out. My present plan is to spend some time with a number of men that are going to have quite some say with future development of the Organization; and in a small way; do all in my power to further the value of the work.

I know and explained to the New York office the fight you are forced to put up to have the work of W. H. O. receive its' due; but I think the time is fast coming when Greece will be only too anxious to have W. H. O. help; for everything points to the fact that any future help from the American Government is going to be very closely scrutinized and may be drastically cut. I hate to think what will happen if the country is cut off from the gravy boat.

Please remember me to such friends as I may have; and let me hear from you if you can spare the time.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. J. M. Vine
World Health Organization
44 Churchill Street, 5th floor
Athens, Greece

D. E. Wright

I have found, having worked in thirty-nine different countries of the world, that ("Ingrained Customs") play a very important part in preventing direct action in Public Health. It is absolutely necessary that customs be studied, and plans made to meet them accordingly.

Due to the comparatively inconspicuous public position which a Public Health Officer holds; politicians are inclined to ignore the profession, and place appropriations for Public Health work last on the list for funds until an emergency occurs. The general public takes pure water, sewage disposal, garbage disposal, rat control, mosquito control and endless other measures that are taken to protect them, as a matter of course, with little thought of the man or men that must provide eternal vigilance for their protection.

My experience in China and Burma provided as much drama as one might desire; but there were endless incidents, both dramatic and amusing in other countries.

It will be a pleasure for me to provide you material that may prove not only of interest, but of value to the general public. Public Health and general preventive medicine must be driven home to the people as Dr. Parran and others have been trying to do in recent times.

Yours sincerely,

Col. D. E. Wright

Prof. Ioakimoglou

Athens 22 December 1946
3a Lykeiou Str.

My dear Colonel Wright

The first Section (Natural Sciences) of our Academy has on the 16th Dec. decided to confer to You the Silver Medal of the Academy. The decision of the first Section was, by unanimous vote, approved on the 19th Dec. by the assembly.

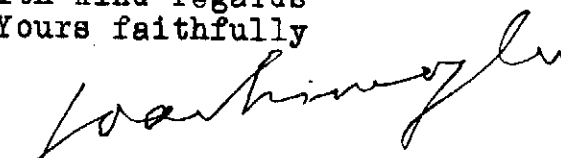
It is indeed a great pleasure for me to give You this message. In the eyes of the Greek people it is a great honour but I know that it remains a small reward for Your so valuable services to Greece.

Please receive my best congratulations.

Your letter to the Chairman of the Health Council was translated in the meeting of the 14th Dec. I should like that You, when You come back to Greece, make a report for the COUNCIL and I think it will be very useful if we discuss the Malaria question ^{now} for (the point of view what has been done and what we have to do in the future.

Please accept my best wishes for You and Your family for a happy and prosperous new Year.

With kind regards
Yours faithfully


G. Ioakimoglou

this (signature of agreement) is not true and
that no agreement has ever been signed between
the Greek government and the rebels, and
after this dementi the paper proceeds to a
virulent attack against you, saying that you
have been always a supporter of the communists
and a communist yourself, and it insisted
upon the Zafiris business, and even pretending
that you tried to stop the anti-malaria campaign
in Crete for Zafiris sake.

I could not help being furious! You indicated
of all this Crete program, to be treated like that
by a servant of Livanos, and a paper who
wishes publishing anything without any control
I went straight to the Editor's office and I
had a tumultuous explanation with the Editor,
pointing out that he is serving the most
dishonest and most vile personal interest of
a criminal clique. I had at the end
the net impression that he was aware of
his blunder.

Then I saw Mr. Verizdas
and we agreed that the Cretan deputies are
going to send you a letter expressing their
gratitude for all you did for Crete

DENT:
F. EVERETT

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FRANK C. HAYES

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To preserve American Ideals and Old Friendships

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THE 1948 REUNION

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OSCAR WALTERS

OCALA:
O. R. HUNTER

TAMPA:
A. E. MEIGS.

SARASOTA:
E. I. PALMER.

ST. PETERSBURG:
H. H. HUDSON.

Drawn together by fraternal bonds forged during their many years of work and play together on the Canal Zone, 173 happy people gathered at the Detroit Hotel in St. Petersburg for the 15th annual reunion of the Panama Canal Society of Florida on February 24th. All had been anticipating meeting with old friends and acquaintances and by noon the hotel lobby and reception-room were packed by the milling throng recounting experiences since they last met and relating about other Oldtimers who, for various reasons, could not attend.

The many letters of regret received by the Society indicated that were it not for the unusually cold winter up north which curtailed traveling this reunion's attendance figures would have broken all records.

Faces remain familiar long after names are forgotten so, in addition to the usual reunion ribbons, the ladies of the reception committee pinned each person's name on his coat lapel making introductions unnecessary.

At 1:00 P.M. the usual group photo was taken in the warm sunshine beside the hotel, followed by the dinner of roast turkey with all the fixings.

The Society was honored this year by the presence of Mayor and Mrs. Bruce B. Blackburn of St. Petersburg. His Honor was introduced by retiring President Martin M. Casey after a moving invocation by Chaplain C.H. Beetham, and he welcomed the visitors to the city in an eloquent and witty speech, in which he told of his experiences at a recent gathering of mayors from all parts of the South. He gave his views on how the Marshall Plan should be administered and received an ovation when his speech was concluded.

Committee reports were followed by the election of officers. During 1948 your Society's affairs will be conducted by:

J. F. Everett ----- President
F. C. Hayes ----- Vice-President
Mrs. B. C. Judd ----- Secretary-Treasurer
W. L. Hersh ----- Corresponding Secretary
C. H. Beetham ----- Chaplain

With these officers the Society should be assured of a continuation of the splendid efforts of last year's officers in behalf of more liberal retirement legislation and other business of importance.

Incoming president J. F. Everett took over the gavel immediately after his election and his talk on pending legislation was of interest to all.

He then introduced visitors from all over the States and the Canal Zone and they were greeted with loud applause. The Society's Founder, John F. Warner, looking particularly well and happy, introduced to the assembly the charming new Mrs. Warner to whom he was married about two years ago. He also read a letter he had received from Miss Anna R. Turner, one of the first nurses to arrive on the Isthmus after the Canal was started. Miss Turner desired to present to the Society an historic American flag which had been in her possession since 1906 and before that had draped the coffins of all the American employees who had died there. The flag was gratefully accepted by the Society and it is proposed to display it at all future reunions.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 P.M. with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and afterward, many were heard to remark that this had been one of the Society's finest gatherings.

OTHER CONVENTION NEWS

Rear Admiral R. W. Ryden, retired, former Superintendent of the Mechanical Division, who had expected to attend the reunion, advised by telegram on the 20th that due to Mrs. Ryden's illness he would be unable to attend, but hoped to next year.

Colonel D. E. Wright, former Municipal Engineer, now with the United Nations World Health Organization in Athens, Greece, wrote as many others have, that he would liked to have been with us at the reunion and advises that he may attend next year.

Stacey C. Russell, former Inspector of the Bureau of Posts, sent regrets from Highlands, N.C. and regards to Messrs. Drake, Bartlett, Johannes, Hersh, Lindsay and others and hopes to attend next year. He called attention to the sketch on his letterhead showing the location of his mountain retreat at 3750

FOUNDER:
J. F. WARNER

PAST PRESIDENTS:
R. S. HOUSTON
P. C. GORMAN
C. B. MITCHELL
C. H. BEETHAM
W. H. BAXLEY
R. W. GLAW
J. W. WILSON
M. M. CASEY

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\$3.00 PER YEAR