

“[Surveys] must provide reliable answers as to the fundamental questions of where, when and how malaria occurs. This information is indispensable foundation for the formulation of any program for control, as well as providing the base line against which effectiveness of the future control work can be measured”. (p, 831)

“[Malaria] reconnaissances are extensively rather than intensive investigations, made rapidly as the available personnel and transportation facilities permit, to ascertain the scope of malaria distribution and appraise its intensity over a broad region, such as a colony, state, province or country”. (p. 835)

“In planning for a reconnaissance, the latest available census data should be sought, and information on the number and location of public and primary schools secured...principals of these schools should be advised through official channels of the impending visit of the field visit” and “Five percent of those [of school age] represents a practicable objective”. (p. 835-6)

‘Malaria surveys have been greatly facilitated by limiting samples to children in schools, usually from five to fifteen years of age’, but recognize that ‘school attendance is highly variable, however....and only those with ambulatory infections will be found at school. Thus the school group examined is neither representative of the whole population, nor of all children of school age. If these conditions are fully appreciated, however...there is no reason why samples should not be systematically limited to the universe of children at school”. (p.844)