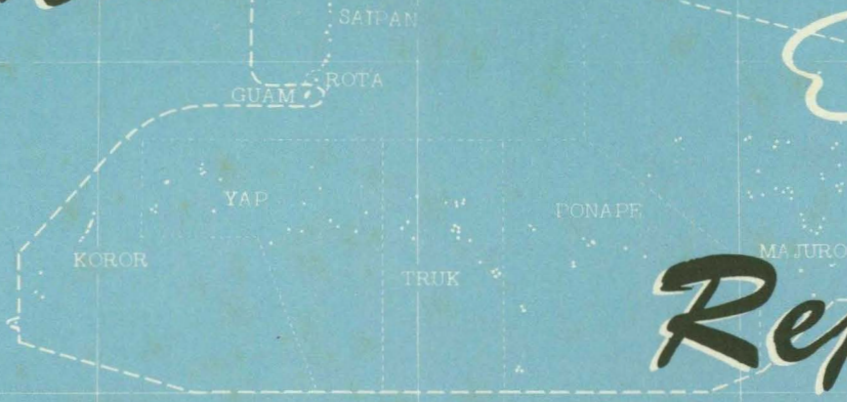


Micronesian



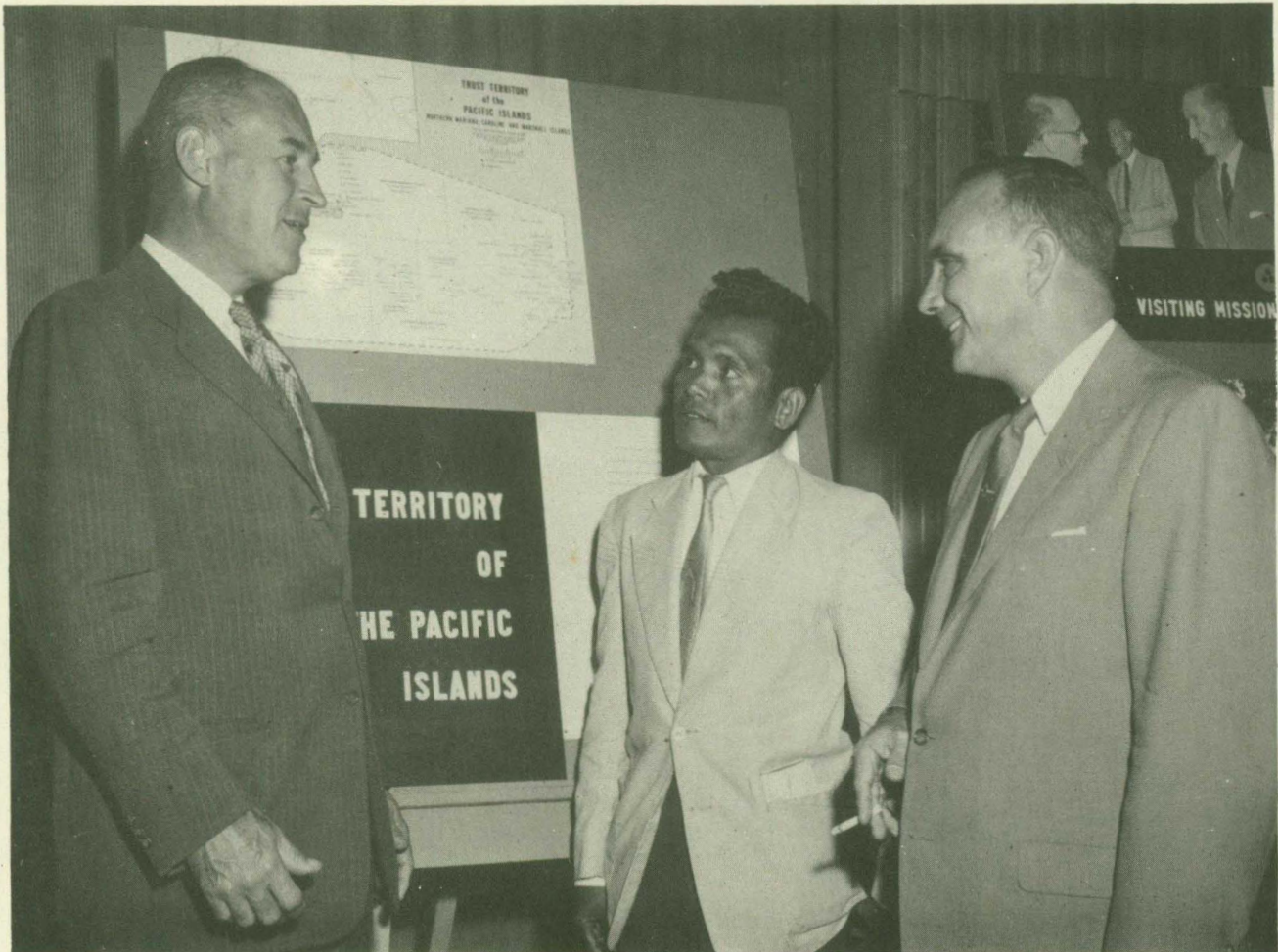
Reporter

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At the U. N.--Before Hearings Started (Page 2)



Alfonso R. Oiterong, special representative of the Trust Territory, addressed the U. N. Trusteeship Council during its recent meetings in New York. He is pictured at the Council table. He told the Trusteeship Council that the territory was "well on the way to self-advancement."

Congressional Record Reports Micronesian Gains

ALFONSO R. OITERONG, Palau District Superintendent of Schools, who recently returned from the U. N. Trusteeship Council meetings in New York which he attended as a special representative of the Trust Territory, is quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in a report of a speech made by the Hon. John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania, citing advances made in the Trust Territory under United States administration.

Representative Saylor, who is a member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has displayed an interest and understanding of the needs and problems of the Trust Territory. Excerpts of his remarks, made before the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C. on July 2, 1956, and reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the same date, follow:

"Mr. Speaker, so often we hear criticism of various activities and decisions of the Interior Department which are, for the most part, inspired by partisan political purposes.

"It is therefore most gratifying and refreshing to note an article in the New York Daily News of July 1 which draws attention to the splendid performance of the Department in the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"This article, authored by Peter Wallenberg, points up significant social and political progress which has taken place in this remote island area and I commend it to the Members of the House:

MICRONESIANS GAINING UNDER UNITED STATES DIRECTION

(By Peter Wallenberg)

"More social and political progress has been made in the Pacific Island Trust Territory during the few years of American administration than in the almost 50 years of German and Japanese rule, a Micronesian educator said yesterday.

"Alfonso Oiterong, 32, superintendent of schools in the Palau district of the Caroline Islands, came here as a special representative of the islanders to the U. N. Trusteeship Council which is discussing United States administration of the U. N. trust territory.

"Oiterong, who speaks English and Japanese fluently, is well qualified to talk about Micronesia. Born in the Palaus, he graduated from the secondary school there and was given teacher training in Japan, where he spent 3 years. When the United States occupied the Palaus during World War II he was singled out for further training and ultimately attended the University of Hawaii before taking up his job as school superintendent.

GREAT PROGRESS

"Under United States administration-- since 1947--he said, 'education in the
(Continued on Page 3)



Mr. D. H. Nucker, Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, center front, reports to the Council. At left is Sir Alan C. Burns, United Kingdom representative on the Council, and at right, Mr. Mason Sears, representative of the United States.

U. N. Trusteeship Council Quizzes Trust Territory Administrator

BECAUSE THE TRUST TERRITORY of the Pacific is an area of great interest to many peoples throughout the world, the recent sessions of the United Nations Trusteeship Council in New York at which Acting High Commissioner D. H. Nucker was questioned on every conceivable subject, were intently covered by the press and reports of Mr. Nucker's statements made before the Council were circulated around the world.

The Acting High Commissioner was assisted by Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung, Special Representative Alfonso R. Oiterong of Palau, and by various officials of the U. S. government; but the responsibility for answering the cross-fire of questions rested entirely with him.

Mr. Nucker's appearance before the Trusteeship Council started on June 19, 1956, with his opening presentation. This

was followed by a questioning period consisting of three days of four hours each of quizzing, and two days each with two hours of further firing.

"I sat before the delegates of fourteen nations, one of which was the United States," he said, "and answered questions by the other thirteen. In addition representatives of the World Health Organization, UNESCO, and World Labor Organization were there. Each day approximately 400 spectators watched and listened--and then there was the press of the world.

"As fast as the questions came, translations were given. Delegates and others were equipped with headphones with switches, and by flicking the switch it was possible to 'tune in' the questions and answers in any one of the five languages: French, English, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

As the Trusteeship Council was about to begin its annual examination of general conditions in the Trust Territory, Alfonso R. Oiterong, of Palau, center, special representative from Micronesia, chatted informally with Mason Sears, left, representative of the United States on the Council, and Delmas H. Nucker, Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. Note picture on wall shows Mr. Nucker at left, and facing him, right, is Sir John Macpherson, chairman of the Visiting Mission on its recent trip to the Trust Territory. Center in the picture is Chief Counsel Joseph C. Putnam.

(U. N. Trusteeship Council pictures by courtesy of the United Nations)

"I never realized before how much each of us depend upon sight to enhance our hearing," he remarked. "If a delegate from another nation were speaking, we would watch him form words quite different in sound from those which came back to us through the earphones."

After Mr. Nucker's opening statement, each of the thirteen delegates had an opportunity to ask questions, following which each one prepared a summary paper on his impressions of the Trust Territory administration. Then came the Administration's opportunity to reply to these papers in its closing statement before the Trusteeship Council. Subsequently a drafting committee prepared recommendations, and when approved by the Council, these became the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council to the Trust Territory Administration for the ensuing year.

Although the United Nations has no executive authority over the Trust Territory, its recommendations and observations are widely circulated and carry weight in world opinion.

In telling the story of the meeting with the Trusteeship Council to Headquarters personnel following his return from New York, Mr. Nucker paid tribute to all the employees who are making possible the advancement and achievements being enacted throughout the Trust Territory. He explained the functioning of the Trust Territory, as the only one of the United States-administered areas which must answer to another body outside the United States. The United States administers and pays the bills of the Trust Territory, but has agreed to report annually to the United Nations as to progress made.

"In view of the United States' claim of being a brother to the other nations of the world, all other countries are watching closely how we are administering this area-- whether we are practicing what we preach," Mr. Nucker stated. "It is the responsibility of each of us at all times to strive for the true welfare of the people of Micronesia, and in our work to carry forward the goal of helping them to attain self-sufficiency in the various spheres of life--social, economic, political and educational."

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD REPORTS....

(Cont'd from Page 1)

Trust Territory as a whole has been unbelievably progressive'.

"The people, he said, have become so interested in education that they now build schools and pay teachers' salaries out of locally collected taxes. The three R's are taught both in English and Micronesian. Vocational studies, citizenship, health, and sanitation are particularly stressed, Oiterong said.

SLOW MOVEMENT

"We the people in the trust territory," he asserted, 'owe a great deal of respect and appreciation to the United States Government and the U. N. for the student scholarships and fellowships that are granted every year.' Elementary education is mandatory for all Micronesian children between the ages of 8 and 16.

"Political progress, he said, must be slow because the islands were never a political entity. Some 2,000 islands in 72 clusters containing only 525 square miles of land, are spread out over more than 3 million square miles of ocean. Only 64,000 Micronesians inhabit this vast area comprising the 3 large island groups of the Marshalls, the Marianas, and the Carolines.

"The three groups were originally taken over by Spain, then sold to Germany. Japan took them over during World War I, and the United States finally occupied them during World War II and now administers them under a U. N. trusteeship setup.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

"In spite of great difficulties, Oiterong said, municipalities of from 100 to 2,000 inhabitants are now under native administration. Each has a Micronesian magistrate and judge who work with the traditional chief. Most districts, taking in a number of municipalities, have congresses which legislate on taxes and education.

"The United States administration is headed by Acting High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker, who has had wide experience as a Territorial administrator for the United States Department of the Interior."

Micronesian Reporter

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TRUST TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

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IN THIS ISSUE of the Micronesian Reporter we give a special salute to the members of the public health staff in the districts of the Trust Territory. It is they who are pioneering forward in new situations to establish a workable, practical health service for the people of Micronesia.

Medicine and nursing are not the same here as in more complex civilization areas, but the problems are perhaps just as great if not greater because of the vast distance to cover, the relative scarcity of transportation, and the dependence upon helpers and aides who often have little knowledge of the rules of health or sanitation, or of the English language to facilitate their training.

But medical history is being made, and the services of doctors and nurses are gradually being extended to more of the outer islands. Health rules are being translated into the local languages. Radio communications are being extended to make emergency medical advice available, and the district hospitals are being improved and staffed for a constantly improving service to the citizens of the Trust Territory.

To the doctors and nurses and their aides and assistants go appreciation for the devoted service they are giving far beyond the call of ordinary duty.

"MAY I HAVE A TOOTHBRUSH?"

ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO a toothbrush was a rarity among most of the islands of the Trust Territory. Today because of hygiene instruction in the schools and clinics, even in the most distant of islands a request for a toothbrush is becoming a common occurrence.

This is just one of the evidences of the way preventive dentistry, under the guidance of Dr. Aaron A. Jaffe, director of Dental Services, with the assistance of nineteen Micronesian dentists and two trained laboratory technicians, is penetrating the frontiers of health in the Trust Territory.

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE--DON'T QUARREL!

STATISTICS HAVE SHOWN that a considerable number of traffic accidents have occurred because the driver of the car was angry. He had just had a quarrel with his wife or girl friend, or maybe his boss had criticized him unjustly--and he plain didn't care what happened.

Accidents can happen in the home, in the yard or in the plant the same as on the road, when a person is angry or depressed because of a quarrel.

Women have a special responsibility to see that their husbands leave the house in a happy frame of mind; it can affect their attitude the whole day through. A worried or despondent husband is twice as likely to get involved in an accident as someone who has left home after a pleasant breakfast and a fond morning kiss.

But the responsibility does not all belong to women. A man can indirectly cause a wife's accident by sharp words or defiant tones. She can trip over a rug, and break a bone, or use a knife carelessly and cut her hand, or let the scalding water burn her or the baby--all because she's irritated and hurt and forgets to be cautious!

Anger and quarreling lead to recklessness and a feeling of "What's the use?" The consequence many times is a mad, unstable driving spree, or a careless hurry-up way of doing things, and the result--a serious accident, perhaps death.

For safety's sake--don't quarrel!

Public Health In The Trust Territory



DR. MICHI KOLIOS OF TRUK

Their beloved doctor was leaving for a residency at Hilo Memorial Hospital, Hawaii, where he is taking advanced training, and before departing his friends brought flower leis for his neck, and flowers for his head, as a sign of their affection. "Dr. Michi", as he is called, is a graduate of the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji, and is on leave from Truk Hospital.

MEDICAL FACILITIES in the Trust Territory vary from simple dispensaries manned by health aides, to modern, newly constructed hospitals. Right, a dispensary at Ngeremlengui in Western Babelthuap, Palau District, being visited by the U. N. Mission.



Below, neighborhood news is circulated as women wait their turn at the Yap District clinic. (This picture was taken before the new Yap clinic was completed.)



ROTA'S BRIGHT NEW HOSPITAL



Leprosy Is On The Wane

LEPROSY IN THE TRUST TERRITORY is responding to the advances of modern science and the number of lepers under treatment today is only thirty whereas five years ago it was more than one hundred.

The newest sulfone (diamino-diphenyl-sulfone known as DDS) has been in use in the Trust Territory since 1951 and according to Director of Public Health H. Eugene Macdonald, is now the standard treatment for leprosy in the area. It was first used experimentally in 1949.

At Yap a permanent concrete structure was built for the lepers, and similar buildings in other districts were made ready in 1955, at which time the lepers were transferred from the one central leprosarium at Tinian Island to their respective home districts. In all cases the lepers, though isolated from other patients, are receiving regular, full hospital care.

In Yap the number of patients is only five; in Fonape, twelve; Truk, ten, and Koror, Palau Islands, three. They occupy themselves in useful therapy such as handicrafts, and a favorite occupation is carving and whittling small model canoes. The reduction in number of cases confined indicates the effectiveness of the treatments instituted.

CONCRETE LEPROSARIUM AT YAP



YAP LEPERS MAKING HANDICRAFTS



Dr. Richardson Departs; Dr. Roark And Family Arrive

"Welcome" and "farewell" were said to two public health administrators at Truk in early July as Dr. Glenn E. Roark, a graduate of the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, arrived, and Dr. Clark M. Richardson departed.

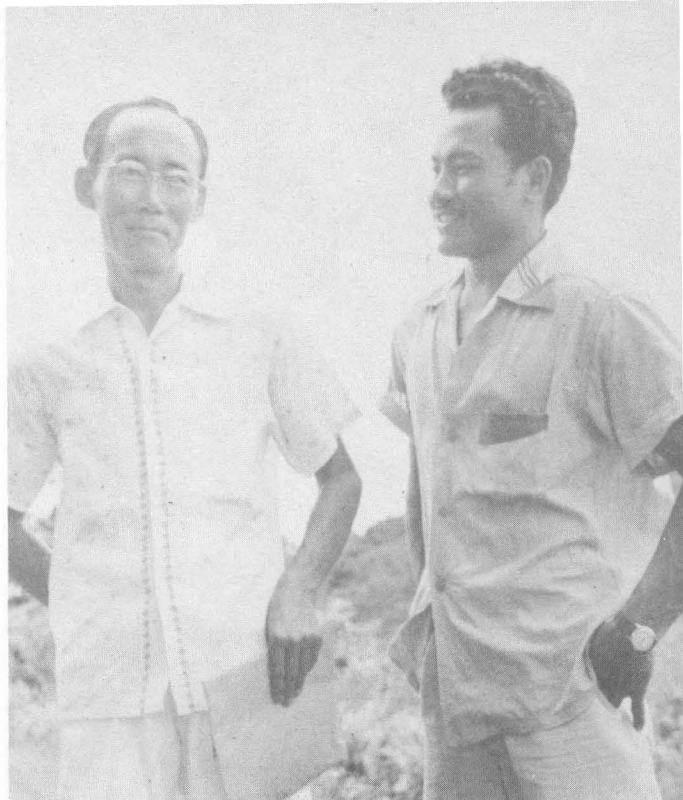
After five years with the Trust Territory in the capacity of public health administrator, Dr. Richardson set out for California via Manila, Hongkong, Bangkok, Karachi, Beirut, Frankfurt, Lisbon, the Azores, Bermuda and New York. In September he plans to enter the School of

Public Health of the University of California for a year's advanced study in public health administration.

Dr. Roark was accompanied by his wife and two children, Carol, three, and Larry, one, when he arrived in Truk July 2. The new medico, who came to the Trust Territory from Dierks, Ark., took his internship at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital at Staten Island, New York.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Roark are native Texans.

DENTIST AND DOCTOR--Dr. Perseng Kim, left, and Dr. Minoru F. Ueki, right, both of Truk. Dr. Kim makes history as first professional man to enter private practice in the Trust Territory.



OPENS DENTAL OFFICE AT TRUK

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE of the Trust Territory is expressed by Dr. Perseng Kim who has established his own dental office at Moen Island, Truk District, becoming the first professional man to enter into private practice in the history of the Trust Territory.

Dr. Kim, a native of North Korea, came to Truk in 1941 for the Japanese government, and married a Trukese girl. He trained at a Japanese Hospital dental clinic and later took dental training in

Truk during the U. S. Navy administration period. Subsequently he spent six years as dental assistant at the Truk Hospital. He was licensed in 1953 as a dental practitioner, and the date of the opening of his own private office was February 4, 1956.

PALAUAN AT TRUK

AMONG THE MANY competent medical practitioners in the Trust Territory is Dr. Minoru Ueki, originally from Palau, now on the staff of the Truk Hospital. He trained for two years at the Naval Medical School in Guam, and two years at Fiji.



DR. LOMISANG NGIRAILILD OF PALAU

Recently returned from advanced training at Hilo Memorial Hospital in Hawaii, "Dr. Lomisang" is back at his post on the staff of busy Palau Hospital in Koror. In the background are the steps of the hospital.



Graduate Nurse Kiyoko Sulial is in charge of the Ngerechelong Health Center on the island of Babelthuap. Here she is setting out for a round of calls in the villages of Ngerechelong municipality. In the bag she carries first aid and other emergency materials for administering to the sick.

Student Nurses Get Some Surprises

STUDENT NURSE TOTHA was alone at the Ngerechelong Health Center on Babelthuap Island in Palau District. Graduate Nurse Kiyoko Sulial had left in the middle of the night by boat to take an emergency patient to the district hospital in Koror, leaving Senior Student Totha in full charge of the recently established Health Center.

There came a knocking at the door. It was a call to come quickly. A woman in the village was about to have her baby. Senior Student Totha grabbed her bright and shining aluminum "home-delivery" kit, with everything that would be needed for a delivery, even to the sterilized equipment, already in it, and hastened to help, successfully delivering a big, healthy baby boy.

The next day upon making her rounds of "sick calls" in the community Totha found another expectant mother whose labor pains had started. She stayed with the mother and assisted her through the birth. The shiny home-delivery kit again came into full use.

Still another--two other, in fact--babies came along without the help of a doctor or graduate nurse, but in both cases Student Totha was called and arrived on the scene in time to attend the infant and mother.

It was five days before Nurse Kiyoko was able to return to her post at Ngerechelong, and she and Director of the School of Nursing Ruth Ingram in Koror, were seriously concerned about affairs at the Health Center. But they needn't have been, as they found out, for their senior student had learned her lessons well.

When Graduate Nurse Kiyoko did return, for several weeks there were no more deliveries. The rush of babies had come along during the period she had been away on emergency call, and Student Totha, sent out from the School of Nursing at Koror for her month of senior-year field work, had met the situation more than adequately.

Each month a different senior student from the School of Nursing is assigned to the Ngerechelong Health Center as part of his or her field work--"internship" in rural community work. The Ngerechelong Health Center, an extension of the work of the School of Nursing, is a new development in the public health service of the Trust Territory. It is the first of several such community clinics being established in Palau District as outgrowths of dispensaries where formerly nurses' aides or health aides were in charge. Graduate nurses have now replaced the aides at all five district stations. An effort is being made to raise each dispensary to "Health Center" status.

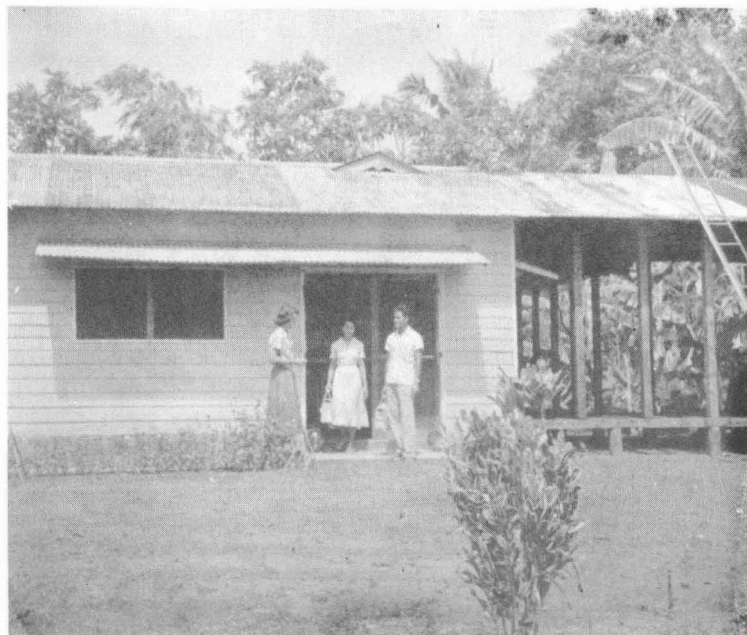
From all over the Trust Territory students go to Palau to attend the School of Nursing. Here they are trained in the essentials of public health and even beyond the usual requisites of a nurse--because when they go out to serve in isolated island areas they usually are not only nurse but also diagnostician, not only dispenser of medicines but often the only person in the entire area trained to aid the sick. They give first aid and are trained at performing minor surgery. In the Trust Territory are many islands, and scattered over these islands are many more municipalities where live people who sooner or later are going to look to the nurses for medical help.

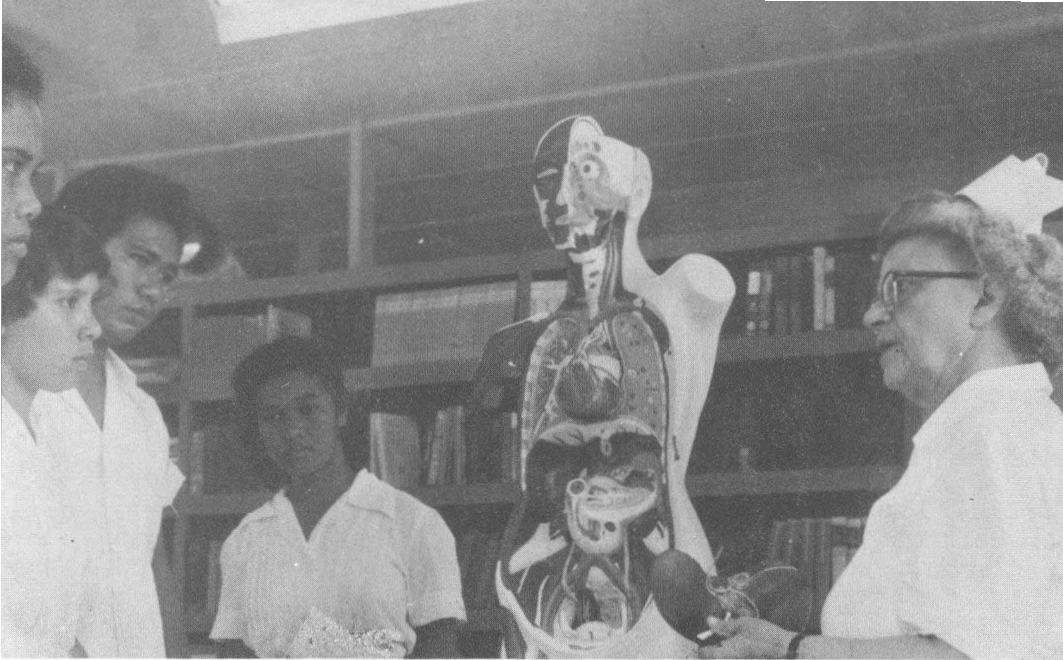
Because of their great responsibility, these future nurses who come as students to the School of Nursing are trained thoroughly in basic physiology and in symptoms and treatments, in order that wherever they are, they may fill the larger role expected of them. Youthful, dedicated Medical Officer of Palau District, Dr. William A. Conover, heads the Koror Hospital where the student nurses receive the clinical experience which prepares them to serve in all Trust Territory hospitals. He and his staff fully cooperate in bedside teaching. In ward rounds, the doctors teach the students to observe symptoms and explain treatments; in the out-patient department clinics they supervise as students give treatments and do minor operations and suture wounds; in the Delivery Room, they first show,

then supervise students as they conduct normal deliveries. On the wards and in the Operating Room the graduate nurses guide and direct the students in the nursing care of patients, ward management and operating room service. Insofar as their busy schedules permit, the doctors also assist in classroom teaching.

By standards in the United States, the facilities for public health service in the Trust Territory would be considered totally inadequate. But day by day, and month by month, they are improving. New paths must be cut, new methods devised, new training systems inaugurated, because conditions in the islands of Micronesia are not the same. In many of the islands the people have neither the background in sanitation nor in rules of health which are regarded as standard elsewhere, nor does the Trust Territory (only now in its ninth year of administration after the terrible devastation of World War II with its bloodiest battles fought on these very islands of Palau, Peleliu, Angaur, and Kwajalein) have the advantage of time and

The Ngerechelong Health Center, Palau District, first of the dispensaries to be converted into a health center to serve the community on a broader basis. Student Nurse Walter Simram of Sokehs Municipality, Ponape District, right, sets out with Nurse Kiyoko Sulial to make sick calls in the communities nearby. Miss Agnes Saddler, left, under whose guidance the Health Center has been developed, has come from Koror for an overnight visit.





At center is the "Teaching Torso" being used to illustrate a lesson in anatomy. Director Ruth Ingram of the School of Nursing conducts the class. The "Articulated Skeleton" (not shown) is kept in a closet. Both were gifts of the China Medical Board to the Trust Territory School of Nursing.

money behind it to provide the kind of hospitals and medical services which are offered in other areas of the world where the fruits of science and education have been at work for centuries.

The students who complete the two-year course offered at the Trust Territory's School of Nursing are graduate nurses who have learned the basic elements of nursing, first aid and physiology, and who also have some knowledge of diagnosing a case by its symptoms, and of treating it. They are taught pre-natal and delivery techniques, and are trained to detect quickly the most common illnesses--tuberculosis and other upper respiratory infections, and worms.

Guiding mentor at the School of Nursing is capable, sympathetic Nursing Education Supervisor Ingram, who was born in China of missionary parents and spent five years with the World Health Organization in China and Burma before coming to the Trust Territory (and before that was with the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration (UNRRA) in China). Her able assistant and tireless co-worker has been Miss Agnes Saddler who is at her post as instructor in public health under grant from the China Medical Board of New York, with the particular assignment to develop village health in the Trust Territory.

AT THE PALAU FAIR--Student Nurse Serlina Olter, left, consults with School of Nursing Instructor Agnes Saddler in front of the Community House at Koror on World Health Day.



Miss Ingram is a graduate of Oberlin College in Ohio, and of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. Miss Saddler was graduated from the University of Hawaii and received her basic nursing at St. Camillus School of Nursing in Michigan. Prior to coming to the Trust Territory she was engaged in rural public health nursing with the Hawaii Department of Public Health.

The School of Nursing follows a pattern of development in the best tradition of modest beginning and continuous growth. It was started in Truk District in February 1953, with classes in one of the quonsets of the Intermediate School, and with eight students who were still enrolled at the Pacific Islands Central School spending two hours a day at PICS and the balance in the School of Nursing. Miss Ingram had learned how to "make do" some years before in the Orient, and she was adept at improvising and making the best of the meager facilities.

In January 1954 the school was moved to Ponape, and there Miss Ingram was given a house in which to live. She took the girl students into the house with her, and turned the living room into a classroom. The school operated that way for six months, and then the Air Force lent the school its quonsets on a temporary basis.

When the Air Force needed those buildings again, the decision was made to construct the new School of Nursing at Koror.

The new home of the School of Nursing houses not only the classrooms and offices for the director and her assistant, but also a dormitory for girl students, a kitchen, and a recreation room equipped with magazines, guitar, mandolin, recorder and a ping pong set. It is on the site of an old quonset which was torn down in July 1955, and by September of 1955 the new structure was close enough to completion for classes to begin in it, with finishing touches continued for the next several months. Total cost of the building is estimated at \$24,000.00. It has concrete floors and walls, and the seats are modern and as comfortable as classroom seats can be.



DEMONSTRATING ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION--A student nurse gives a public demonstration as part of the observance of World Health Day April 7 in conjunction with the Palau Fair. At extreme right a spectator practices as she watches. The Director of the School of Nursing, Miss Ruth Ingram, is at extreme left.

* * * * *

Skeleton in a Closet

Pride of the school are three gifts from the China Medical Board--"Tora", a remarkable plastic torso with its inner parts removable, a dramatic mannequin "prop" around which many of Miss Ingram's lectures in anatomy revolve; a series of ten anatomical charts showing the systems of circulation and other operations of the human body; and the skeleton, which they keep in a closet. (This is an "articulated" skeleton, jointed and dangling in a most gruesome manner--fit to be kept in a closet, but no doubt useful for classroom teaching purposes.) The bright aluminum home-delivery kit used in the nursing center is a gift of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund.

Classes in the School of Nursing begin at 7:30 in the morning. First year students' work is confined to the classroom in the beginning, but later the students have sixteen hours of classroom work and twelve hours weekly in hospital wards. The seniors are engaged in full-time work experience at the hospital, and take turns at the Ngerechelong Health Center. This year's class of eight seniors consists of six girls and two boys.

As part of their training the seniors presented a series of six lessons in

mother and child care to the ninth grade girls at the Palau Intermediate School, and the lessons were so popular that upon request they were repeated for the benefit of the boys. The same students last year taught First Aid in Ponape in the Intermediate School, also at a parochial school. The First Aid techniques were geared to the needs of Micronesia, and among the demonstrations were the use of crushed banana stalk or leaves cleansed by sun and rain, in place of sterile dressings.

It has taken "some doing" to find teaching substitutes for some of the usual corner drug store supplies which are not available in Micronesian villages, but at the Nursing School they have learned to "make do" with remarkable skill.

"The students love to learn the technical vocabulary", says Miss Ingram, "but they can only take it gradually. After all, they are still learning another language, so the technical words are difficulty upon difficulty for them, but they are eager and are making constant progress."

Seventy to eighty per cent of Miss Ingram's time in preparation for her classes is spent in reducing difficult terminology into something that is comprehensive by these students. Sometimes it takes three hours to prepare for one class.

"Anatomy was the one over which I really slaved," said Miss Ingram.

One of the "extra" jobs she has undertaken this year is the preparation of four books, illustrated with line drawings: anatomy and physiology; medical diseases; surgical conditions, and obstetrics. These are being mimeographed, and in addition a Red Cross first aid manual is being printed in color. Following its production in simple English, the text will be translated into Ponapean and used in the schools of that district. If it proves useful there, it can be reproduced in the languages of other districts.

The Ngerechelong Health Center was made possible through the cooperative efforts of Miss Ingram, Miss Saddler and Doctor Conover, with the cooperation of the District Administration. Its immediate aim was to serve a rural community as

a model health center with the added purpose of providing a place for training the senior students in rural nursing techniques. It was opened in November, 1955, with Guam-trained Nurse Kiyoko in permanent charge, and the School of Nursing has been sending senior student nurses for one month's experience continuously and successively since that time--one each month.

Nurse Kiyoko at Ngerechelong is visited at frequent intervals by Miss Saddler, who assists her in problems of procedure and policy.

The center provides four main services including (1) maternal health, (2) child health, (3) school nursing service and (4) tuberculosis nursing service.

Since the students at the School of Nursing come from the various Districts in each of which a different language is spoken, they have in common only one language, English. But sometimes when a student from the Marshalls 2,000 miles away for instance, goes for her field training to the Ngerechelong Health Center, she encounters difficulties, and she must add the practice of patience to her other knowledges if she is to succeed.

It was on that occasion when Student Totha was at Ngerechelong alone that she had what was one of her most embarrassing moments. An elderly man came to the health center, leaning over as if pain, holding his abdomen with one hand and pointing to it with the other. He spoke Palauan--but not English. She could speak Marshallese and English, but not Palauan. She did a natural thing--placed a thermometer in his mouth to take his temperature. He protested, pocketed the thermometer and marched out the door and down the hill, apparently satisfied that he had the necessary treatment. With his sudden return to good health, the truth flashed across Totha's mind. It was not the old man, but somebody else who was sick with pain in the stomach. She grabbed her nurses' bag and her home-delivery kit and followed him to a house in the valley. There she found the real patient, his daughter--in labor pains!

--C.R.O.



***HIS SCHOOL IS DIFFERENT--**Patrick Russell is principal of an extraordinary school--his 27 pupils represent 7 nationalities. It is on little Canton Island in the Pacific.*

Pat Chose Canton Island..

SUPPOSE YOU GOT A LETTER in the mail inviting you to accept a school-teaching job at the opposite side of the globe--a place so small you had never heard of it and some maps don't show it--would you do it?

It took Pat Russell just a few hours to make up his mind. He accepted.

Patrick Russell is a 24-year old farm boy from Hartford, Wisconsin. Although a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Pat had never heard of Canton Island, and had made no efforts to obtain a school teaching position farther away than Milwaukee, about 35 miles from his home town of Hartford, population 5,000. One day, "out of the blue", he received a letter from the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., asking him if he would care to accept an opening at Canton Island, part U. S. and part British, with a total population of approximately 200--a tiny dot of land somewhere in the Pacific.

"It was December 7 that the letter came", he said. "First thing I did was go to the library and find out where Canton Island was. Then I went home and filled out an application, the same day. Two days later I had a phone call from Washington asking me to take the job. I said I would.

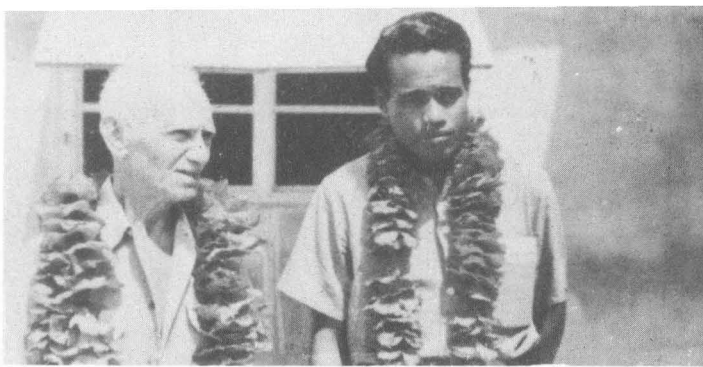
"I gave notice to my Board of Education in Milwaukee where I was teaching and arranged to leave at the end of the semester. School ended January 27, and on January 28 I boarded a plane at Milwaukee, on my way to Canton Island."

Pat is both principal and teacher in his school at Canton Island, grades one through eight, with 27 students in all. And those students are about as international a group as anybody could wish for: two Australian; two Gilbertese, two British, five Chinese, four Japanese, eight United States and four Hawaiian pupils. They all understand English, which is the language of his school.

Canton Island receives its importance from its location midway between Honolulu and Australia. Eight planes a week stop there. The population consists of approximately one hundred Gilbertese, the balance of various other nationalities. There is no "native" population on Canton Island. An elementary school for Gilbertese children is maintained by the British, in addition to the school which Patrick teaches.

On Canton Island Patrick enjoys modern conveniences--including an electric stove and refrigerator. However, female companionship is almost totally lacking. The island's living facilities are limited, and it's strictly "bachelor's quarters" for the men.

Now Patrick is becoming a much-traveled man. During his summer vacation, he is getting acquainted with still another far-distant area, Micronesia, and at the same time assisting in the Trust Territory educational program. In the fall the young man from Wisconsin will return to his teacher-principal position at Canton.



Flower leis from grateful friends adorn dental men. Left, Dr. Aaron A. Jaffe, Director of Dental Services for the Trust Territory, and right, Dr. Jack Helkena, dental practitioner of the Marshalls-- pictured at Yap.



DR. MOONFEL--Yap Medical Practitioner Rafel Moonfel often accompanies field trip parties serving the outer atolls of Yap District. He is pictured here just before leaving Yap for Hawaii to take advanced study at Hilo Memorial Hospital.

Field Trip In Yap District -- First Stop Ngulu

*By Aaron A. Jaffe
Director of Dental Services,
Trust Territory*

IT IS SATURDAY..... a beautiful morning, bright and sunny with a slight southeast breeze. There is great activity on the pier at Yap District Center. For the past 24 hours trade goods of the Yap Trading Company have been loaded on the ERROL which is due to leave on a field trip to the Woleai-Ulithi Islands in Yap District.

These trade goods consist of flour, rice, sugar, a variety of canned goods, cigarettes, matches, kitchen utensils, drums of kerosene, dress goods for the women, bright colored material to be used as loin cloths for the men, and about fifty other items.

The vessel will carry about 35 Yapese passengers bound to visit friends and relatives on other islands. Like sea passengers in other parts of the world, they too sometimes get seasick, so they have brought along limes as a preventative measure. They must also bring their own food which consists mainly of taro, breadfruit, dried fish, bananas, coconuts and pandanus.

Besides providing for their own needs, the Yapese bear gifts of delicacies for their friends--bamboo, sugar cane, and

baskets of buoy, the latter being large chestnuts which are prepared by boiling for about an hour, after which they are cracked open and the meat extracted.

Although there are several auxiliary reasons for the field trip, its main purpose--service--is in everyone's mind as the ship's whistle blows three times, lines are cast off, and she slowly inches away from the pier. The ERROL is a small ship of about 550 tons. The skipper and engineer are American and the remainder of the crew are people of the islands. The galley provides clean, good food and every two or three days some ice cream is served. On deck there is a large canvas to protect the passengers from sun and rain.

Among the field trip party group of 18 are representatives of the education, agriculture, public health, dentistry and sanitation departments of the Trust Territory Administration.

Our first stop is 60 miles southwest to the island of Ngulu with a population of 49 (at the last count). As we approach the island, the ship slows to quarter speed. Now and again flying fish can be seen as they hurl themselves out of the water, some skimming along on their tails leav-

ing a wake of foam behind them. The reflection of the sun reveals the shallow ocean floor with serrated and tree-like coral formations, a rainbow of many colors--blue, violet, amethyst, green, and azure. From the top deck of the ERROL can be seen the reef and the white foam of the ocean as it rolls against the coral beach until its force is spent, then gently recedes from shore. The island is a monument, bespeaking the thousands of years it took to form. The coconut trees stand like sentinels pointing to the sky.

Finally a row boat takes us to knee-high water and we wade to shore over coral which is rough and slippery even with our thick-soled shoes, but which is easy taking for the bare calloused feet of the men of Yap.

On shore the inhabitants are gathered to greet us--women in grass and fiber skirts, men in bright loin cloths, and children wearing not much else but a bright smile. (The girls do wear fig leaves from about two years of age.) The men step forward and the Chief in faded red loin cloth, tattooed from his waist to his shoulders in symmetrical pattern, extends a hand and smiles, revealing teeth that are black from chewing of betel nut. He leads us to the Community House where seats are arranged on the ground. Everyone smiles, cigarettes are passed as a gesture of good will, and a Council meeting begins.

We are introduced and each of us states his mission. I explain that we will go around the island and examine the toilet facilities and inspect the drinking water (from rain or cistern) to see if it is properly protected against flies, mosquitoes, and fallen leaves. We will make an insect and rodent inspection, and observe how they dispose of their garbage (generally by burning or throwing in the ocean). We will hold dental and medical calls. The school representative will consult with the local school teacher and the agriculturist will examine the coconut trees for foreign insects.

After stating our mission, the dental and medical team go to the local dispensary to see how the island health aide is getting

on. The physician from the field party examines many patients. The dental team sets up its portable field dental unit and soon we are busy filling and extracting teeth. Children, enticed by curiosity, and intrigued by the shiny instruments spread on a white sheet, await their turn. We start our sanitation inspection.

In the meanwhile, the Nguluan are busy loading hundred-pound bags of copra onto the rowboat which is pushed or rowed to the waiting motor launch whence it is towed to the ERROL. They trade the copra for flour, sugar, rice, cigarettes, tobacco, tea, coffee, safety blades, dress goods, buttons and needles. Like market places the world over, it is a bedlam of noise with bargaining back and forth. Because it is not possible to negotiate the ship thru the pass after sundown, the bargaining continues until ten or eleven at night.

By accident one or two cans of kerosene are heaved overboard, but quickly someone jumps in the water, ties a rope to the drum, and pulls it ashore.

On shore, a complete sanitation inspection of the island has been made. Another meeting is held with the Chief and his people to discuss and recommend improvements. Having completed our work we pack up and return to the ship. The Chief accompanies us aboard to participate in the final hours of trading.

Suddenly the trading is over and it is quiet. The island people have departed. The low throb of the engine interrupts the quiet, and now that we are no longer busy, we realize it is hot and not too comfortable for sleeping. However, we have put in a busy day and are soon asleep.

At seven the next morning we pull up anchor. Natives in their dugout canoes wave another good-by.

This visit to Ngulu is just one--but it's typical of the 18 islands we visited in the 17 days before the bow of the ERROL was homeward bound. The knowledge that we had served humanity to the best of our ability gave us a feeling of serenity each time as we set out for the next stop, and finally for the trip back to Yap.

Employees Win Cash Awards For Beneficial Suggestions

TO PONAPE DISTRICT goes the honor --and to Micronesian Surveyor Airam Abraham the seventy-five dollars--for the largest money-award yet to be given in the Trust Territory for a beneficial suggestion in the Incentive Awards program.

It is estimated that Mr. Abraham's suggestion will realize \$1500.00 in advantages to the Trust Territory government, not including savings in equipment and its upkeep. In man-hours the benefit is estimated at one man's work per crew per day. Mr. Abraham's suggestion is a precalculated slope correction table for every half-degree of angle, and increments of fifty feet. His table of measurements was duplicated at Headquarters and distributed to all districts for their use.

Mr. Abraham is from Pingelap Island, Ponape District, and works out of the Ponape District headquarters in surveying land for the Land and Claims program.

A second Ponape District employee, Public Works Snapper Shinzo Takuma, was given recognition by the Acting High Commissioner and was awarded an outstanding Performance Rating for the period ending March 31, 1956. A letter of commendation addressed to him by the Acting High Commissioner has been made part of Mr. Takuma's official record.

Truk District Construction and Maintenance Superintendent John W. Ott received a fifteen dollar award for his suggestion for improvement to two-and-one-half ton GMC cargo trucks by replacing raised sides with one-quarter inch steel plate to give a smooth, flat surface for handling loaded pallets from either side. This change has been made on five trucks in the Truk District. The Trust Territory Incentive Awards Subcommittee recommended that cargo trucks be so modified in those districts for which the changes are suitable.

Another recommendation from Truk District, made by Dr. Clark Richardson, District Director of Public Health, and accepted by the Awards Subcommittee but no award granted because it was considered in line of official duty, was that honor graduates of the Advanced Medical Reading Class recently held in Truk, each receive appropriate certificates plus an advancement toward in-grade promotions. The Subcommittee recommended that all graduates of the class be given certificates and that the eight honor graduates--three doctors, two senior health aides and three graduate nurses--be granted in-grade promotions in addition to the certificates.

At Headquarters in Guam four suggestions were chosen for meritorious award, and awards were presented by Personnel Officer Nat Logan-Smith, in a ceremony on June 26. Mrs. Janet C. Ichiyama, telephone operator, suggested that the present "main entrance" of the Headquarters building be replaced by windows, and a double door placed back of the switchboard, thus providing shelter on rainy days. This suggestion also will permit straightline movement between the Personnel-Finance building and main Headquarters offices. The cost of carrying out the suggestion was estimated at \$250.00. Mrs. Ichiyama's award was twenty dollars.

Three ten-dollar awards were made as follows: to Marvin S. Pickard, Land and Claims Administrator, for suggesting that each new employee be given a small chart of the Trust Territory at the time of that employee's processing to his duty station, with information on reverse side regarding normal flight times, where lunches could be acquired, and other pertinent information; to Miss Mae J. Naugle, Secretary to General Supply Officer Neill C. Murphy, jr., for her suggestion that reference to beneficial suggestions sub-

DOCTOR MAKES THINGS GROW

Rota District's Director of Public Health Dr. Eugene Melnikoff, heads a busy hospital staff. He enjoys outdoor life and is an avid gardener--also a successful one--as these big cabbages testify.



mitted to the Incentive Awards Subcommittee be made by number only until final evaluation of suggestion is made, to permit unbiased opinion and evaluation of the suggestion; and to Mrs. Cynthia R. Olson, Reports Officer, who suggested measures whereby houses and apartments in the compound at Guam and in the districts be given a thorough cleaning (including cupboards, stoves and refrigerators) before a new person moves in; also that such obvious defects as lights which do not work and bulbs that are missing, be checked prior to new occupancy.

A total of 20 suggestions was considered by the Awards Subcommittee at its meeting on June 15, 1956. Each suggester received a letter from the chairman of the Subcommittee thanking the employee for his interest. The official Subcommittee consists of Personnel Officer Nat Logan-Smith, chairman; Budget Officer Emil F. Strench, and Assistant Construction and Maintenance Chief Emmitt E. Blankenfeld. The award recommendations were approved by Acting Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam. Certain recommendation are held in abeyance pending further information as to feasibility and practicability, and will be reconsidered at a future meeting of the Subcommittee.

A REAL CAMERA FAN--Ted Huggins, on vacation from his work as public relations representative for the Standard Oil Company of California, takes a trip through the Trust Territory with three cameras. One is a 3-D camera which takes double-lens pictures for showing on a special 3-D projector; the other a Leica for slides and the third for black and white or color pictures. Mr. Huggins frequently lectures before civic groups in the Western part of the United States. His home is in San Francisco.





"DR. MAC" LANDING AT TRUK--One of the most regular travelers in the Trust Territory is the Director of Public Health Dr. H. Eugene Macdonald, pictured here alighting at Truk after a trip from Ponape. The following day he boarded the plane for Guam.

"I Was Cold" Says "Dr. Mac"

"HOW DID I HAPPEN to come to the Trust Territory?"

"Why....I was cold there in Maine."

And that's what started it all for Dr. H. Eugene Macdonald, who gave up a busy practice in Portland, Maine, to become a pioneer in the field of public health out where the sun shines bright and hot in the tropical Southwest Pacific.

His first assignment was as medical officer with duty station at Ponape in the Eastern Carolines, and when Dr. H. L. Marshall retired as Trust Territory Director of Public Health in 1954, "Dr. Mac" (as he is known throughout the area) was promoted to fill this position.

In true "downeaster" fashion "Dr. Mac" is few of words and bent on deeds. He comes from a land of ships and the sea--the coast of Maine--and he keeps a mariner's eye on the health of the citizens of the Trust Territory, transferring the personnel under him from district to district as need demands, and generally supervising, developing, planning and exe-

cuting in a field that is almost untried--the establishment of an adequate public system to guard the health of Micronesia.

"It's still in its infancy. Our responsibility is to provide a medical service to the best of our ability--and we have a long road to go", Dr. Macdonald states.

"Our policy is to produce the best possible service with a maximum utilization of qualified Micronesians. The effort is directed to continuous education of the Micronesian personnel to a higher level of capability in all phases of the medical program. This includes medicine, dentistry, nursing arts, sanitation and the field of vital statistics."

The Director of Public Health delegates the responsibility of operating the hospitals to the public health administrators within each District. The Director does not participate in their administration, but is merely a technical advisor. Each District hospital functions under the jurisdiction of the man on the spot, yet all of them conform to the policy of more and better service. The Director, however, is on call at all times for any help that can be offered, either at the District cen-

ter or in any outlying island, and he sometimes hops an airplane at a moment's notice to attend an emergency case where his particular abilities are required.

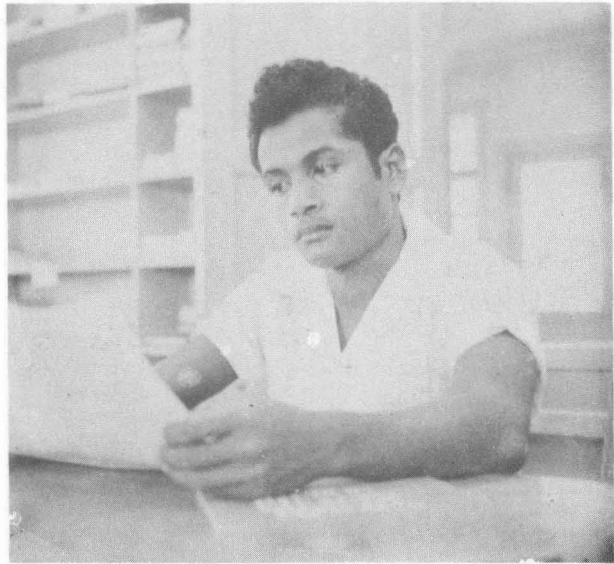
An effort is made by the Director to visit all District centers several times a year to consult and confer with the public health personnel and to help plan and evaluate the public health service. This is made easier with the medical headquarters located in the field rather than in Honolulu as formerly.

"Dr. Mac" is one of three brothers who are doctors, each practicing individually. Their father was a retail grocer in Presque Isle, a town which is almost an island, far in the north of Maine up Canada way where it gets really cold. How cold? Well, Dr. Mac says, day after day in the winter time at Presque Isle it stays around zero, and at night it's usually around 15° below.

The lowest thermometer reading he remembers seeing with his own eyes was 52° below zero one blue-white January night. "That's the kind of weather," says Dr. Mac, "when even the foxes and dogs stay in hiding and only humans like doctors and milkmen go out. It's the sort of night when the phone will ring and the man at the other end of the line will say 'Doc, it's a beastly night--'taint fit for man or beast to be out, but I've got a pain in my stomach--will you come right over!'"

After attending the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond (even then he was making his way South) Dr. Macdonald went back to New England and interned at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Later he took a residency there. Both internship and residency were in his specialized field of neurological surgery.

From Boston he went to Portland, Maine (still farther North) and continued there as a neurological surgeon until--just at a time when he felt he had had enough of the cold weather and of the highly delicate surgery of the nervous system--he chanced upon a note in a journal describing the need for medical men in the Trust Territory of the Pacific where it was "good and warm."



HE MISSED THE PLANE AND TOOK THE BOAT

Nobuo W. Swei of Palau, stopping over in Guam en route to Ponape, missed the plane that would have taken him to Ponape for the opening of the Sanitation School, but a few days later he succeeded in making connections with the CHICOT and arrived in Ponape to participate in most of the course. In the meantime while waiting in Guam he visited the Trust Territory Library and did a little reading.

Nobuo is a graduate of PICS and is a sanitation worker in the Palaus. He teaches sanitation in the elementary schools, and has been accompanying the Palau District team visits to the various villages for cooperative departmental work activities.

"That decided me. It was in 1951. I wrote to Washington. They told me I was too old. I quarreled with them and they let me come." This is the laconic way Dr. Macdonald described what happened. He was 50 then, and on May 8, 1956, he became 55. Nobody would think of calling him old.

He speaks with the soft r's of the New England coast, and he's still a Yankee in manner--but "Dr. Mac" believes he has found his greatest happiness serving humanity in the always-warm island country of Micronesia.

--C.R.O.

PALAU SCHOOL PUPILS PARTICIPATE IN WORLD HEALTH DAY

"WHY MR. MOSQUITO MUST LEAVE PALAU", "Why I Want To Be A Nurse" and "Why I Must Help To Fight Tuberculosis" were some of the themes in the essay contest which was a part of the 1956 World Health Day celebration in Palau District. Winners in all groups received prizes.

"Clean Babies Make Strong Adults", "Good Food Means Good Health" and "Is Your Drinking Water Clean?" were among the topics for posters submitted in the same World Health Day celebration.

As for public speaking, winners of this contest had the privilege of presenting their speeches before the Palau Congress on the opening day of the Congress, April 9. Themes for this feature included "Ways to Destroy Disease-Carrying Insects", "The Sanitation Program of Palau", "How I Can Prevent T. B. in My Family" and "An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth A Pound of Cure".

Wide interest was expressed in the World Health Day observance, which was a joint project of the Department of Public Health and the Department of Education. In addition to the contests, various exhibits by the Department of Public Health and demonstrations by students of the School of Nursing featured the celebration which was held in conjunction with the annual Palau Fair at Palau Community Center.

Essay winners from the intermediate schools were, first, Masao U. of Emmaus School; second, Erena T. of Bethania; third, Antonia Lomisang of Mindzenty School; fourth, Olekeriil Rehuher of Palau Intermediate; and fifth, Rebecca M. of Bethania. Honorable mention went to Helga U. of Bethania; Carmina Andreas, Kalista N. and Victoria M. Ucherbelau, all of Mindzenty; Tosio Nakamura of Intermediate, and Francisca Masae of Mindzenty.

Elementary school essay winners were, first, Kaleb Okauchi of Koror School; second, Sumang R. of Koror; third, Mitzuo Klewei of Ngaraard; fourth, Marguerite Obak of Koror, and fifth, Yosko S. of Koror.

In public speaking, intermediate student winners were, first, Henaro D. of Mindzenty; second, Umetaro of Palau Intermediate; third, Kasilda R. of Mindzenty; fourth, Andrew K. of Emmaus, and fifth, Florencio Gibbon of S. D. A.

Honorable mention in the same group went to Rosania of Bethania; Tosio Nakamura of Palau Intermediate; Tsutomu N. of S. D. A.; Harumi K. of Palau Intermediate, and Thomas R. of Emmaus.

In the poster contest, intermediate pupils who won were, first, Tokiwo L. S., Seventh Day Adventist School; second, Hatsuichi E. of Mindzenty, and third, Singichi N. of Seventh Day Adventist. In the elementary class, winners were Sumang R., Joshua K. and Vicente S., all of Koror public school.



Close cooperation exists between the Trust Territory School of Nursing and the Palau Hospital next door. Here Palau Public Health Administrator Dr. William A. Conover, a camera enthusiast, chats with Director of the School of Nursing Ruth Ingram during the annual Palau Fair.

"These Men Are The Equivalent Of Any Stateside Interne"

THE FOUR GRADUATE medical practitioners and four dental practitioners on the staff of the Palau Department of Public Health rate high praise from Palau District's Public Health Administrator Dr. Bill Conover.

"These men," he says, "are the equivalent of any stateside interne. I think in some respects they are more practical than the young doctors finishing their internships in the states."

"They do all the blood chemistries, most of their own surgery, and this includes all specialties, plus taking and reading x-rays. They teach at the nursing and public schools and in District villages. They know public health and sanitation. The demands are much greater here and these boys have met the challenge with determination and ability."

Dr. Conover's leading medical men at Palau are Dr. Lomisang Ngirailild, recently returned from Hilo, Hawaii, where he spent twenty months doing post-graduate work; Dr. Alfonso Faustino, originally from the island of Angaur in Palau District, who received five years' training at Central Medical School, Fiji; Dr. Masao Kumangai of Peleliu who is scheduled for graduate training at Hilo in September, and Dr. Minoru F. Ueki, currently loaned to Truk District.

The District Dental Supervisor is Dr. Takao Oiph, who has had three years training at Guam and one year in Fiji; and the other dental practitioners are Dr. Robert Teheltoech, Dr. Rubeang Ngiruhelbad, and Dr. Marcil Udui, now head of the Rota Dental Clinic.

When young Dr. Conover took over as District Public Health Administrator in Palau in March 1955, he faced a herculean task: a hospital building (formerly a Japanese court house) in need of remodeling and repairs, and an entire district looking to him for preservation and restoration of health. Gradually he is getting on top of the heap, and a long-range program for the district is taking shape.

Mangefel Wins Scholarship



John A. Mangefel of Yap

JOHN A. MANGEFEL of Yap has been awarded an Opportunity Fellowship of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, according to word received from the Foundation's New York office. Mr. Mangefel, who has been a teacher in Yap District schools and prior to that served as interpreter for the Trust Territory government, will continue special courses in education at the University of Hawaii. He will study teaching methods and techniques before returning to his educational duties in the Western Carolines.

The Yap youth is one of four Fellowship winners from the Pacific Islands, the other three being from Hawaii.

Eight Are Honor Graduates

THREE DOCTORS, two health aides and three graduate nurses were honor graduates in the Advanced Medical Reading Class recently completed at Truk under the direction of Truk's public health administrator, Dr. Clark M. Richardson. In recognition of their outstanding performances in this class work, the following have been granted in-grade promotions:

Dr. Minoru Ueki, Dr. Ngas Kansou, Dr. Kiosi Aniol; Senior Health Aides Ymao Akitskit and Harunanga Sonis; Graduate Nurses Nely Eserek, Kinea Berdon and Riuh Sulial.

All of the students completing the course were given Certificates of Achievement.



This is part of the staff of Majuro Hospital, Marshall Islands District. Left to right are Dr. Henry Samuel; Dr. Momotaro Lanitolok; Dr. Armer Ishoda; Dr. Isaac Lanwi; District Director of Medical Services Dr. Arobati Hicking, seated; Nurses' Aide Hilda Nelson (directly back of Dr. Hicking); Nurses' Aide Telbin; Halmar Lejjena; Hospital Administrator Ruth Martin (seated); Nurse Grace Riklon; Health Aide Biten Pattol; Ambulance Driver Hamilton Par; Lissen Candle; Enoch (sitting); Laejo Lanitolok; and Mito Abo.

How's The Doctor Doing? Just Fine, Say Colleagues

By Maynard Neas

District Administrator, Marshall Islands

ON AUGUST 2, 1955, Arobati Hicking, Medical Practitioner, the first Micronesian to move up to the position of District Director of Public Health, took charge of all public health activities in the Marshalls. How is he doing? A loud and happy **JUST FINE** comes from all voices in the District.

Arobati is only 34 years of age. But he has lived more than most people twice his age. He has lived in one of the most interesting areas in the world during its most turbulent times. He was born in the

Gilbert Islands, a British Colony, in 1921; attended elementary and intermediate schools in Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

Asked how he got into medical work, Arobati replied, "During my school work at Tarawa, I was given the job of giving first aid to students during school hours. This led to a desire to study medicine as a career. When I had completed the course of study at Tarawa, I was selected for further study at the British Medical School at Suva."

His Future Lies in Trust Territory

Doctor Hicking was born a British subject. However, he has decided that his future lies with the Trust Territory. He does not intend to return to the Gilberts except for visits. The subject of visiting the Gilberts is a touchy item with him.

In 1953, Mrs. Hicking and the children returned to Tarawa to stay during Doctor Hicking's interne work at Hilo Memorial Hospital. One year later, Doctor Hicking went to Tarawa to join his family and visit old friends and relatives. He expected to stay three months. He stayed a year. But his extended visit was not by his choice. He finally got a return lift via Trust Territory ship M/V TORRY when graduates of the Suva Medical School returned to the Trust Territory.

In addition to training at Suva and one year of internship at Hilo Memorial Hospital, Doctor Hicking had six months' interne work at the U. S. Navy Hospital, Guam. This period was supposed to last one year, but urgent need for his services cut his time in half. All of his time since graduation from medical school has been pressingly needed in some of the Pacific Islands. He also had a year of intership at the Tarawa Hospital. He gets a dreamy look in his eyes when further study is mentioned, but he realizes that his services are in such great demand in the Trust Territory that it may be sometime before such dreams can become real.

What is his favorite town? Hilo, Hawaii. Honolulu is too big and confusing. Auckland, New Zealand, which he visited for a week, was found to be too big. Hilo suited the doctor just right. He liked swimming in Rainbow Falls pool and found the people of Hilo friendly and sociable at all times. The Hospital Staff was especially helpful and accommodating to all of the Trust Territory internes. Everywhere internes went they were welcomed, regardless of whether they were known.

Tasted Winter

Although he has never been in a cold climate, Hilo gave him a taste of winter. He wanted to know how his body would react to low temperatures; so he and Dr. Lanwi joined a party of six and set out to



Dr. Arobati Hicking of Majuro, Marshall Islands, the first Micronesian to move into the important post of District Public Health Administrator. (Photo by B. Bender)

scale Mauna Kea, 13,784 feet above lowly Hilo on the sea. Two of the party flunked the test and dropped by the wayside before reaching the top. Doctor Hicking with Dr. Lanwi and two others dug into their reserve of strength and fortitude, and made the crest. It was a breath-taking climb--not only on account of the beauty of the mountain side, but because of the rarified atmosphere. Yes, he got a little cold, but the hard climb kept their bodies warm in spite of some terrific snow storms at the higher levels. No, he doesn't want to live in Alaska, thank you!

He graduated from Suva Medical School in 1940. After one year of interne work at Tarawa Hospital, he was sent to Ocean Island to treat phosphate miners and their dependents. In 1943 the Japanese forcibly took more than 800 laborers, including dependents, to Kusaie, Eastern Carolines, on account of a critical food shortage on almost barren Ocean Island. (The Japanese were beginning to feel the pinch of the U.S.

Navy blockade.) Doctor Hicking was included in the deportation and continued his medical work at Kusaie. When the Americans were repatriating displaced people of Micronesia in 1945, Dr. Hicking was wanted by the British--small wonder. However, it was at this point that the doctor made his decision to stay with the Americans in the Trust Territory. His wife, whom he had met and married at Ocean Island, was a little homesick, but agreed to cast her lot with her husband in his new location.

Safeguards 12,000 Marshallese

Doctor Hicking, as District Director of Public Health, Marshalls, has the responsibility for safeguarding the health of approximately 12,000 Marshallese and 40 to 50 Americans. Assisting are 5 medical practitioners, 6 nurses, and an American hospital administration. There are 85 people on the District Public Health staff, approximately one-half in the outer atolls as health aides, and the others stationed at the Hospital in Majuro. Recent arrival of Mrs. Ruth Martin, formerly of Honolulu, his hospital administrator, has brought a few more smiles to his face. She is relieving him of the horde of details in running a hospital that has an in-patient load of 50 and treats about 20 each day at sick call. Also, he runs a pre-natal clinic for expectant mothers. About 20 show up at this weekly clinic. Mrs. Martin helps to insure that supplies and equipment are available when needed by the doctor and his staff. This is no small task when it is discovered that it requires about 3,000 miles of travel to visit and supply the dispensaries in the outer islands.

Many Marshallese mothers come to Majuro to take advantage of the hospital facilities and the services of the trained staff. Dr. Hicking believes scientific medicine has made its greatest strides toward acceptance by the Marshallese, in the field of child delivery. They are fully convinced that the doctor and his staff know best. High in favor among the Marshallese is their own Doctor Isaac Lanwi, the Trust Territory's expert in eye surgery. When the doctor gives sight to a sightless person, they really believe in him.

Arobati shook his head and engaged in solemn thought when he was asked about progress in sanitation. The Marshallese don't believe strongly in sanitary practices as outlined by the Public Health department. They can't associate intestinal and skin diseases with the time-honored custom of defecating on the reef. Then too, the sparsity of building materials makes it very difficult to motivate the Marshallese to build sanitary benjos (toilets). The doctor is convinced it will take a long time before understanding is widespread enough to bring about good sanitation in the district.

His Toughest Case

What was his toughest case? Let the doctor tell it in his own words!

"One of the most trying, difficult and interesting cases I ever came across was at Kusaie in 1951. There was a woman in labor at Malem Village, 5 miles away from the dispensary across the harbor. The mid-wives tried to deliver her at home and one after another, they all failed and the woman was given up for dead. After being in that condition for 3 days they finally decided to call on me for help--word reached me after midnight. Unfortunately, at the time, I was laid up in bed with a bad chest cold and was running a high fever. I could not go out in that condition so I asked for the woman to be brought over.

"The woman was brought the next morning after a very rough journey, first with a ride on an old Japanese truck whose parts were about falling apart and which squeaked, grunted and whatnot on a bad road, and then had to be paddled on a canoe across the harbor which was rough at the time, and finally carried another half-mile to the dispensary. I often wonder how this woman ever lived through such a trip in such a state as she was in.

"Something had to be done or the woman would have died within a few minutes to an hour. Since I was the only medical man on Kusaie, the family and relatives depended on me alone to save her. With aches and a fever of 103 (I checked my temperature before getting up), I got out of bed, shaky and perspiring.

(Continued on next page)

Sally Nakano Arrives

PALAU DISTRICT IS WELCOMING the newest addition to the Trust Territory's Public Health staff in the person of Sally S. Nakano, nursing instructor for the School of Nursing, who has come under grant from the China Medical Board of New York. She replaces Miss Agnes M. Saddler who leaves shortly.

Miss Nakano attended the Queen's Hospital School of Nursing in Hawaii, and holds a public health nursing certificate from the University of Hawaii, also a B.S. degree from the same institution. Before arriving at the Trust Territory she was with the Department of Health, Bureau of Public Health Nursing, Territory of Hawaii.

* * * * *

Continued from preceding page)

"I found the mother in coma with a rapid, thready pulse and a high fever of puerperal infection. The child had been dead for at least a day and was decaying, causing the infection and toxemia. I quickly gave her intravenous plasma and saline transfusions and got the macerated child out by forceps. Antibiotics were given. After controlling everything, and patient in bed, I returned to bed almost exhausted.

"What made me so mad was, upon coming out from the dispensary building, I noted sulky faces shown by the woman's relatives where I thought I would receive thanks and gratitude. I found out shortly afterwards that these people were not happy because I didn't in the first place comply with their wish of attending the woman at home. Later, when the woman was out of danger, I received my reward of smiles and thanks. Had the woman died, I would have had all the blame for neglecting my duty. This sort of thing happens probably everywhere and I believe all doctors have had some hard times trying to explain to uneducated peoples the danger of waiting for the final few breaths before calling for medical help. Gradually, because of prompt and good medical care they are getting to hospitals, and the people are realizing the good of western and modern medicine."

Dr. Lanwi Excels At Sports

PLAYING SOFTBALL is a form of recreation for Dr. Isaac Lanwi, the Trust Territory's distinguished eye surgeon who is fond of all kinds of sports and during his medical training days won two trophies in baseball. He also plays ping pong and tennis.

Perhaps his remarkable coordination of muscles and mind accounts in part for his success as a surgeon. Dr. Lanwi, whose home base is Majuro in the Marshall Islands District, is in demand throughout the Trust Territory and travels from one end to the other correcting cases of eye trouble.

Dr. Lanwi studied for four years at the Naval Medical School of Practitioners in Guam, and also had special training in eye surgery. He has been practicing in the Marshalls for almost six years. He took his first vacation in four years recently when he accompanied the ship's crew to Hongkong to bring back the MIECO QUEEN.

Dr. Lanwi at Trust Territory headquarters in Guam warms up for a game of soft ball just prior to leaving for the trip to Hongkong.

Photo by B. Bender



PERSONNEL



CHANGES

ACCESSIONS

Mary D. White, formerly with the Air Force Personnel, replaces Velda Finke as secretary for Staff Anthropologist, Headquarters Guam.

In Truk Dr. Glenn E. Roark, who came from Dierks, Arkansas, replaces Dr. Clark M. Richardson, District Director of Public Health.

John E. Earl of Truk, Education and Training Specialist, hails from Lima, Ohio. Also in Truk, Raymond C. Cadwell replaces Lillian Robinson as Fiscal Accountant.

In Ponape we have Frank M. Boyles as Snapper, Public Works. Wilfred E. Johnson, Construction and Maintenance

Superintendent, has transferred from Guam to Ponape.

In Koror latest addition is Betty L. Martin, Clerk Typist.

Rota is welcoming a new District Agriculturist in the person of Sakae B. Ogata, who comes from Hawaii.

RESIGNATIONS

Resignations include Raymond Fuji-bayashi, Fiscal Accountant; Carol Sue Klein, Clerk Typist for Public Works at Guam Headquarters; Raymond D. Ridle, Administrative Officer, Marshall Islands District, who becomes Manager of Ponape Cooperative Company; George C. Shumard of Truk, Assistant Land and Claims Administrator, and Robert M. Savage, Education and Training Specialist at Truk, who has returned to the United States.

Don't Quit

When things go wrong as they sometimes will--
And the road you are traveling seems all uphill
When your funds are low and your debts are high--
And you want to smile but you have to sigh
When care is pressing you down a bit--
Rest if you must, but don't you quit.
Life is queer with its twists and turns--
As each of us eventually learns
And many a failure turns about--
Who could have won had he stuck it out.
He learns too late when the night slips down--
How close he was to the Golden Crown.
For success is failure turned inside out--
The silver tent of the clouds of doubt
And you never can tell how close you are--
It may be near when it seems afar
So don't give up though the pace is slow--
You may succeed with another blow.
Just stick to the fight when you're hardest hit--
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit
For a quitter never wins--and a winner never quits.

--C. G. Patrick

Vital Statistics Are A-Borning

MEDICAL STATISTICS are coming to life in Micronesia.

Births and deaths, illnesses and recoveries, all are being systematically recorded in the Trust Territory, and a people who never before have been concerned with vital statistics are becoming aware of the importance of this kind of recorded history.

Responsible for this development is a woman who travels from district to district, hospital to hospital, and dispensary to dispensary across the big expanse of the Trust Territory, gathering, compiling and training in the field of public health statistics. Her name is Virginia Breaks, and you pronounce it like breakes, not brakes.

Miss Breaks came to the Trust Territory in October 1953, to establish a public health statistical service and to train the Micronesians for it. She not only is doing this, but also is helping them to appreciate the value of it. Previously she held a responsible position in public health statistics for the state of California.

Her job is to keep up with the public health records of the entire area and to train and assist others concerned with the same type of reporting at the local district levels. The amount of traveling involved may be judged by comparison. Her field of duty is roughly equal in overall area to the United States.

"We constantly use the information she supplies us", says Dr. H. Eugene Macdonald, Director of Public Health in the Trust Territory. "Without Miss Breaks we wouldn't know what we were doing".

"Because of the exactitude of her knowledge, her patience and her capability of reducing technical knowledge into simple, understandable terms she's a rarity...as a teacher and an analyst.



Miss Virginia Breaks

"Miss Breaks is creating an awareness of the need for and the use of records. She is making understandable to people who have no recorded history, the value of making history.

"She's a collector of medical statistical information. Then she correlates collected material and analyzes this in terms of accomplishment and expectation relative to population, disease entities, illness percentages, hospital needs and medical personnel requirements of the future.

"For instance Miss Breaks collects every month certain medical statistics. Every three months she correlates this to give us a quarterly picture. Every six months it is re-evaluated, and annually it is assessed for one entire year.

"By having these comparisons we can determine the effectiveness of any new program within that period of time; and over a period of years we are able to determine progress, failure of progress, or loss of ground.

"This is the first time we've had real medical recording on this basis. She knows her subject so well that she can sit down and reduce it from technical to simple terms. There are many people who cannot get away from technical terms. She can and does.

"Something is a-borning in Micronesia," says Dr. Macdonald, "and she's part and parcel of this a-borning service."

Guam Gazings With Gorman

We are aghast at the realization that JULY descended upon this section many days ago and still we find ourselves clinging tenaciously to JUNE. What made JULY'S presence even more pronounced were the festive occasions marking good ol' Holiday Independence of the Fourth. One side of our plush island found SUPPLY practically enmasse picnicking with more food than the table could hold, and our stalwarts namely Murph, Hal Arnold, Splater (the most unique bathing trunks obtainable), McGovern, Faustino and the others in a furious championship swimming match. The fact that the water was two feet deep and the tide out beyond the reef only added to the challenging aspects of the accomplishment. We still think they ran, not swam. By contrast on the other side TAL'S TT Division group likewise gathered (the tide by this time was in) for a beach party and the title of Miss SUNBURN was won hands down by Maxine Gnudi...The Bill Campbells seeking to obtain one last shade of tan before departing towards Honolulu and his new station...no fireworks and not ONE firecracker but withal a very nice day.

"JUST A PASSIN' THROUGH"...People seeming to materialize out of nowhere and all transiting, as it were, to the far corners of the TT...Alfonso Oiterong returning via MATS in the wee hours complete with beaming smile and anxious to return home to Koror...deYoung welcomed EFFUSIVELY by all the feminine contingent and the fact he brought us all such beautiful leis placing him in the number one popularity niche...The nurse trainees returning to Koror after their short vacation in Truk, Ponape, and Saipan respec-

tively, and the Misses Ohno, Haruo and Fitial renewing acquaintances in Guam while waiting for the flight...Luisa Ada celebrating a birthday with great enthusiasm and ably assisted by the "Let's have a party" society members...John McGowan and Dr. Macdonald return via TAL Mainland flights after short sojourns California and Honolulu ways...the hallways at Headquarters echoing to the joyful refrain that the BOSS IS BACK and everyone hoping he will have time to tell us about the U. N. trip...The victorious (?) Bowling team celebrating with a LUAU that set the flourishing diets back for a month and the most appreciative guests seemingly our GAO favorites Sloane, Choos and Hall...Shig Kaneshiro up from Yap to help with a medical emergency and taking charge of our two Ulithi boys Manuel Hadomar and Rudy Hasag...Halvorsen writing to be placed on FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH's flight back "Home" to Yap...(we say that boy is not superstitious)...Everyone waiting with baited breath to see if they have been "converted" as yet...(we said converted not saved). Nat the recipient of fifty beneficial suggestions for a super course on how to make out Form 57's...(our firm belief this is a career in itself)...Jan Ichiyama beaming over her award and graciously treating us all to a box of candy...

Favorite Person of the Month...goes hands down to Nan Heron...who wrote and said she missed the Gazings in the last issue...we knew we had a public somewhere...

Hafa

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

Editor's Note: Virginia H. Gallemore, wife of the District Administrator at Truk, believes (and we think she's right) in making use of the native foods of Micronesia. She not only thinks it's a good idea, she does it!

With a little ingenuity and imagination, it is possible to build the menu of an entire meal around local island products, as Mrs. Gallemore frequently does. With the addition of fried chicken, fresh fruit salad and iced watermelon, she recently served a delightful dinner using the following dishes--and each one is a gem of goodness. (Pass the Baked Breadfruit first, and use the Tomatoes with Spoon-Coconut as a sauce over it.)

Tomatoes with Spoon-Coconut

Criss-cross the meat of a soft coconut with tines of a table fork. Spoon meat from shell. Add to one No. 2 can Hunt's stewed tomatoes, (or other tomatoes seasoned well with salt, sugar, spices, onions, celery, green peppers). Thicken with 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls flour. (May be baked, with crumbs, cheese, or coconut on top.)

Variable Vegetable Custard

Temperature 350 degrees.
Time, 35 minutes. Serves 5.

2 eggs
1 cup milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs

1/2 teaspoon salt
dash of pepper and nutmeg

Add 2 1/2 cups of any variation of the following: Canned corn, with liquid; soft coconut, removed from shell in corn-size bits; mashed bananas. Coconut milk may be substituted for part of the milk. Bake in greased pan, uncovered. (Four slices bacon, minced and browned, may be added to ingredients.)

Banana Bread

Cream 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup sugar.
Add the following:

2 eggs
1 heaping cup mashed bananas (or, 1 cup bananas, 1/2 cup nuts)
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Bake in greased pan about 50 minutes at 350 degrees. Test by inserting knife till it comes out dry.

Baked Breadfruit

Temperature 300 degrees. Time, dependent on size.

Bake whole breadfruit an hour or longer, until skin is hard, and meat soft when pierced with sharp knife.

Turn off heat. Leave in oven at least one-half hour longer for soft, tasty product. Halve. Remove stem-core. Replace with butter and salt. Serve.

Navy—PPO, Guam.