

Micronesian



Reporter

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER MONTH BY HEADQUARTERS • TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 3

MAY-JUNE 1960

AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



SCENE OUTSIDE TRUK HOSPITAL ON CLINIC DAY
MOTHERS AND CHILDREN AWAIT THEIR TURNS

Felicitations from Japan

WHILE AT SEA as a fishery student, 17-year old Masahiro Nakata of Japan became ill. Permission was requested by the Master of Fishery Vessel EHIME MARU to enter Kolonia Harbor in Ponape District in order that young Nakata might be hospitalized. The lad had a high fever and obviously was in critical condition.

Permission granted, Nakata was admitted to the Ponape Hospital, where his case was diagnosed as typhoid fever. He was isolated, and given the hospital's normal careful treatment during the 39 days of confinement. Later he was released and another Japanese fishery vessel took him back to Japan where he resumed the academic instruction phase of his training at the Fishery Institute of Uwajima. His training on the EHIME MARU was the practical experience phase. The school, known as Uwajima, Suison Koto-Gakko, is situated at Meirin-Cho, Uwajima-Shi, Ehime-Ken, Nippon.

A letter from S. Kuroda, Principal of the Fishery Institute of Uwajima, dated November 4, 1959, expresses the appreciation of Nakata's classmates and of Nakata himself for the kind and expert treatment which resulted in his recovery. The letter, addressed to the Master, Ponape Hospital, Eastern Caroline Islands, follows:

"I am most grateful to you all for the wonderful service you rendered one of my students (Masahiro Nakata) at the Ponape Hospital while he was a patient there.

"The fishing vessel was traveling towards the Marshalls group of islands, when Nakata became ill. Because there was no one who could give him medical care, those on board were in great distress. Because he was allowed to enter your hospital, and was treated with great kindness, I, on behalf of the school as a whole, want to express our most sincere

thanks to you all for the heartfelt co-operation and help you gave us.

"Nakata resumed classes on the night of October 28, 1959; he is studying hard, and is looking healthier than before. He is tanned a little bit, especially on the face, but after the sunburn peels off, he will again have his former color. His classmates have heard many things about your island, how the people live in general, and how wonderful the conditions are there. In the local paper there appeared a picture of Nakata after his return, telling of his fine treatment at Ponape. It is gratifying to have Nakata back with us again, and he thanks the department head, the doctors, nurses and all those working at the hospital. He is not forgetting for a moment that his recovery is due to the skillful hands of the doctors and the tender care of the nurses, and he sends his regards to the whole staff."

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The First Breadfruit Tree ...A Legend



A Breadfruit Tree

THERE WAS once a small island called Ngibtal. It lay outside the reef near Ngiwal village, on Babelthuap Island, in the Palau Islands. On that little island, there stood a strange, large tree. People came from everywhere to see it. Whenever anyone cut off one of its branches, out came live fishes, large enough for food.

The people on Ngibtal Island didn't have to go to the lagoon or outside the reef for fish. All they had to do was to cut off a branch from the tree and catch the fish in baskets. In that way, they got all the fish they could use. They were very happy about their good luck.

Every time a branch was cut, there was heard the sad crying of a woman, somewhere on the island. She could be heard, begging the people not to cut off the branches of the tree.

"Who is this woman that cries when we cut the tree?" the people asked. "Let's ask her why she does this."

They went around the island looking for her. At last, they found her. She was a wise woman who lived by herself. They asked why she cried when they cut a branch of the tree.

"Because it's a tree that will grow bread for you," she said. "It's the only one in the world. If you keep on cutting it, branch by branch, then, one day, it will die."

At that time, no one had ever eaten a breadfruit or known a breadfruit tree. "A tree growing bread?" cried the people. "Can there be such a thing?"

"You already have that tree," she said. "You should keep it always."

"What shall we do now?" asked the people.

"First of all," replied the wise woman, "stop cutting the tree. Then, after a while, it will have large green fruit. It will be good food for you. Just wait and see."

The people stopped cutting the tree. They went again to the lagoon to catch fish. Soon, the tree gave them breadfruit, and the people learned how to cook it and eat it. Since that time, breadfruit has been one of their best foods.

The little island of Ngibtal, on which grew the first breadfruit tree, can no longer be seen. It sank into the sea, a long time later. Some people say that it was covered by great tidal waves. Some Palauan legends tell other stories about it. Today, only part of Ngibtal Island can be seen in shallow water, beyond the main reef of Babelthuap Island. Ships cannot pass over it, for the water is not deep enough. Sometimes fishermen paddle their outrigger canoes over it.

"There's Ngibtal, the home of the first breadfruit tree," they say, looking down through the clear water.

Artists in the Palau Islands used to paint pictures about this story upon the walls of the men's clubhouses. They painted the cut-off branches. They painted the men with axes and spears. Sometimes in the pictures, there was also the wise woman of Ngibtal, who had been like a mother to all the people.

*From "Legends of Micronesia"
I.T. Department of Education*

STEP BY STEP

Micronesian Reporter

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 23, 1951

PUBLISHED BY HEADQUARTERS

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

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SUBSCRIPTIONS to the MICRONESIAN REPORTER are \$2.50 a year. Checks should be made payable to TREASURER, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC, P. O. Box 542, Agana, Guam.

CARING FOR THE HEALTH

CARING FOR THE HEALTH of some 73,000 people in the Trust Territory - Micronesians and Americans alike - is no small job. It includes the general fields of medicine and surgery, also dentistry, sanitation, vital statistics and a school of nursing.

The great distances involved - an area approximately the size of the United States - and the incidental problems of transportation of personnel and supplies, all add to the complexities of the challenge facing the public health employees of the Trust Territory, the vast majority of whom are Micronesians.

This issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER features some phases of public health as it is administered in the Trust Territory. No attempt has been made to "cover" the subject; herein are different aspects of the various fields - features and pictures to give some idea of the scope of the activities.

FORWARD, step by step, is the march of Micronesians into positions of responsibility within the Administration.

Latest advancement, as announced by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, is that of Dr. John Iaman, promoted to District Director of Public Health for the Marshall Islands. Dr. Iaman succeeds Dr. Arobati Hicking whose current assignment is reported on Page 13.

Dr. Iaman was born at Tarawa, Gilberts, and received his medical education at Guam-U.S. Navy Medical School. He served as Medical Officer of the Ebeye Hospital for two years, and subsequently functioned as Acting District Director of Public Health in the Marshalls while Dr. Hicking was taking advanced training in Hawaii.

Micronesians now are heading the public health work in six districts of the Trust Territory as follows:

Dr. Iaman, District Director, Marshalls; Dr. Ciro Barbosa, District Director, Ponape; Dr. Rafael Moonfel, District Director, Yap; Dr. Masao Kumangai, District Director, Truk; Dr. Michi Kolios, Acting District Director, Truk; Dr. Rosingang Yalap, Acting District Director, Rota.

Transparencies for Hospital

THIRTY-FIVE mm. transparencies for viewing by TB patients in the Truk Hospital are being sought. Hand-viewers have been provided, and a film library of transparencies is being established. All pictures will be labeled in Trukese and grouped according to subject, so that the patients may understand and better enjoy what they are seeing.

Any subject of general interest may be presented to the Truk Hospital for this purpose. Of particular interest, however, are travel slides and Micronesian scenes. Those wishing to contribute slides for the Truk Hospital may send them to the Truk District Administrator, attention Sictus Berdon.

Drama and Courage Mark Efforts of Micronesian Public Health Workers

THE MICRONESIAN Medical and Dental Officers of the Trust Territory have the complete care of all the people of the many islands of Micronesia. Although the greatest part of the work is routine, caring for the sick and ailing, and carrying on disease-prevention measures, there are occasions of emergency which produce situations of a dramatic nature.

A few of those events are detailed here to indicate the quality of the service rendered by the personnel of the Public Health Department.

A pregnant woman developed signs of the onset of eclampsia, a dangerous complication of pregnancy. She was placed under supportive and protective treatment. Despite this extra care she developed increased pressure signs endangering her brain, and had convulsions and loss of consciousness. The medical officer in charge considered doing an operation to relieve the brain pressure but had never done nor seen done this particular surgical procedure. He called by voice radio for advice and instructions and heard from the Director of Public Health a description of how to do this surgery. Next he picked his special instruments and did the work: cut a window in the skull to relieve the pressure. Within a very few

hours after the surgery the patient was completely relieved of her pressure and all other signs of potential danger. Her recovery was complete.

A four-day old infant was brought to the hospital because of constant vomiting since birth and steady loss of weight and strength. The doctor determined that there was obstruction in the bowel and opened the tiny abdomen, found the abnormal constriction, relieved the pressure on the bowel and saved the baby's life.

On a sunny day a fisherman was brought to the hospital with the broken bill sword of a swordfish driven through the calf of the leg. The broken-off sword was about twelve inches long, and about four inches stuck out on each side of the calf. The doctor removed the sword, cleaned the tract ripped by the passage, sutured the damaged muscles, and the man walked out ten days later.

A young father was cleaning his small caliber gun as his infant son played on the floor across the room and practiced his tottering steps. The unknown bullet was discharged and the lead pellet struck the floor, caromed off the wall and struck the child behind the ear where it entered the skull and penetrated the brain. The child

(Continued next page)

EMERGENCY PATIENT being taken
into Truk Hospital from
ambulance. Patient is Tokosi
of Uman. Mrs. Darly Albert of
Uman watches.



PICS Sets Pace With New Kind Of Schedule

THE Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) at Ponape, trail blazer in education in Micronesia, will adopt a new type of academic schedule beginning with the fall term starting in October 1960. The schedule is based upon continuous schooling for two and one-half years with periodic vacations spaced at the end of each quarter.

The new schedule is a distinct variation from the one previously followed at PICS, or for that matter, from that of school systems in most parts of the world. Instead of the usual lengthy summer or winter holidays as commonly granted in the Northern and Southern hemispheres, respectively, PICS students under the new timing will have nine briefer vacations during a full ten-quarter school course - with no home travel for the duration except in cases of emergency.

Beset in the past by transportation difficulties which have caused some pupils from distant islands to spend the greater part of their annual vacations in traveling, the Trust Territory Administration has arrived at the new plan whereby students

will remain at PICS continuously for a ten-quarter period, enabling them to complete a normal three-year course at the end of two and one-half years.

The new schedule will provide a total of 126 vacation days during the two and one-half year course, as compared to 124 days under the previous order, and 565 days of school as compared to the previous 540. Christmas holidays normally will last 18 days, and vacations at the end of the spring, summer and fall quarters will be of 9 days' duration each. Special recreational facilities will be available for students during these vacations on the school campus, with athletic events, camp-outs, swimming, boating, fishing and other diversions provided.

Summer 1960 will be the last long vacation at PICS, under the new plan. School is scheduled to close in June and to reopen on October 10 following arrival at Ponape of the M/V GUNNERS KNOT bearing the contingent of pupils from Koror and Yap Districts. Students from the other districts will travel by other vessels and by plane.

DRAMA & COURAGE...

(Continued from preceding page)

was taken to the hospital where X-rays located the foreign body. The doctor opened the skull, exposed the rent in the covering of the brain, removed the bullet, closed the wound, and the child again walked.

In a small dispensary on an out-island, a woman went into unexpectedly early labor and had a precipitate delivery of her child without any of the usual preparation. A Trust Territory trained Micronesian nurse was at hand; she handled the case to perfection and took care of mother and baby. No infection resulted and both did well.

A man was brought to a hospital with a punctured wound of the chest and a portion of the lung protruding from the wound. The doctor cleaned and closed the wound, removed the air from the chest where it was collapsing the lung, and the man's recovery was without event.

A sanitarian in his routine inspection of some fish which had arrived for freezing, became suspicious of the cleanliness of some, and made an especially careful inspection and testing of the lot. By his alertness and attention to duty, serious illness was averted, for six hundred pounds of the fish were found to be contaminated.

During a dry spell the usual source of water supply for one village was reduced to nothing, and a small brook nearby was to become the temporary water source. A sanitarian produced from scrap materials, equipment to chlorinate the water satisfactorily and protect the village from intestinal infections known to be present in the brook water.

These are only a few of the instances of courage, keenness of mind and faithfulness to duty being displayed by the Micronesian staff of medical officers, dental officers, nurses, sanitarians and medical aides serving in the Trust Territory.

HOSPITAL MAN

FIRST MICRONESIAN to be promoted to the post of Hospital Administrator in the Trust Territory is Koichi Sana, who was born in Losap, Mortlock Islands, Truk District.

Koichi has assumed at the Truk Hospital the responsibilities and duties formerly carried by Mrs. Emily Nestle, now serving as Hospital Administrator in Yap District. This means he is responsible for all phases of hospital administration, including maintenance, requisitions for drugs and supplies, personnel, and payroll. He serves under the Acting District Director of Public Health, Dr. Michi Kolios.

One of the reasons Koichi has adapted himself so successfully to his job is that he watches inventories and other operating expenses with an eagle eye. He's mathematically minded - and keeping the institution in the black is his constant concern. With the hospital's large number of patients and a limited budget, this is not always easy, but he never ceases in his efforts to keep the stocks current and the purchases and personnel at a minimum consistent with the needs.

To give an idea of Koichi's responsibilities, his expenses and payroll reflect the following schedule and staffing pattern:

The Truk Hospital has a bed capacity of 63, and averages 65 patients a month; it also serves a large number of out-patients

daily. In addition to the three medical officers, there are on the staff two internes and three dental officers. Three shifts are employed: the night shift has four persons on active duty, the evening shift also four, and the day shift, 25. Total number of hospital employees is 45; these include five graduate nurses, twelve nurse aides, two laboratory assistants, two X-ray technicians, two cooks, two grounds and maintenance workers, three storekeepers and four clerks. In addition, 53 public health workers are employed in field work in Truk District - one as a nurse aide, the balance as health aides. A few of these work on a part-time basis.

Koichi began his medical career by attending the U. S. Navy's Hospital School for Medical Practitioners in Guam. After contracting tuberculosis, he dropped out of school at the end of his sophomore year, and returned to Truk. Upon recovering, he did laboratory work at the Truk Hospital, later was transferred to the hospital's administrative office. He received training under Mr. Virgil Tudor, then Hospital Administrator, and later under Mrs. Nestle, serving in the capacity of principal clerk. Subsequently the position of Hospital Administrative Assistant was established under the Micronesian Title and Pay Plan, and he was appointed to the post. Recently he was promoted to Hospital Administrator.

Koichi is married and the father of six children.



TRUK HOSPITAL PAY DAY. Hospital Administrator Koichi (seated) keeps eagle eye on expenses. Signing receipt for his pay is Dr. Ymao of medical staff; behind him, Atal Ezra, cook; next, Richo Esikol, sanitarian.

"Okoklala"

By NACHSA SIREN, Assistant Director of Sanitation

IN THE PAST TWO YEARS there have been several intensive health education and sanitation projects carried out in Truk District. The first program, a pilot test project, was on Puluwat in June-July 1958. From this project, which was carried out together with representatives from the Education Department, also Medical, Dental, Nursing and Statistics, much valuable information was gathered as to what methods of improving village sanitation would work and which would meet with failure. As a result of this program, three of the Western Islands are well on the way to having good sanitation, and one, Ulul, has even hired its own sanitarian - the first municipal sanitarian in the district.

Since the pilot Puluwat program, several other projects have been tried. Some were successful and others were not. Two with the best results were at Onongoch Village on Fefan Island and Mwan Village on Moen Island.

At Onongoch the people were friendly and cooperative. Above all they were interested in improving the sanitation, health and appearance of their village.

The village is a typical Trukese village from the standpoint of development and economics. Effort has been made for some time by the Island Health Aide stationed there to improve conditions. Finally he asked the Sanitation Division to work with him on a community project.

We organized a team to go there for several days to survey the place. The team consisted of sanitarians and a nurse. The village was found to contain 22 households and some 150 people. The village was really in two parts since some of the people live close to the sea and the rest in homes in the mountain. It had no school and all education was furnished by the Catholic Mission. The place had no garbage disposal, no pig pens, few toilet facilities and many flies and mosquitoes.

The team planned a program in which the people could actively participate. Health education was emphasized and the people were shown the need for improved facilities. Then they were shown what they could do to bring about these changes. Since few people had money for lumber or tin, the use of native materials was stressed. It was encouraging to see the people build benjos, pig pens and even covers for water wells from native materials. It cost them nothing except a little time and work to have sanitary facilities of which they could be proud. While the men built six new benjos, the women wove grass covers to go on wells. The community joined in to dig garbage-burial pits. The Sanitation Division helped out by introducing mosquito-destroying fish called Gambusia. The villagers built a rearing pond for us. The sanitarians provided the insecticides to kill flies and mosquitoes and the villagers worked to get rid of the breeding places.

All in all, Onongoch can be proud of what it accomplished. The village is not perfect but it is clean and presentable. The villagers were especially proud when the U.N. Team in 1959 and the Staff Anthropologist came to visit their village. This was the encouragement they needed; soon other villagers started to show an interest in a sanitation program, and in many cases began their own clean-up projects.

Then also last year the people were honored by having the U.S. Congressional party and the High Commissioner visit their village to observe the results of this program. Both parties were pleased with what they saw and the Onongoch people were proud that their efforts were rewarded. They put on canoe races, dances and a feast for the visitors after the latter had inspected the village.

All the Congressmen went ashore in outrigger canoes and agreed it was quite

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an experience to go from "Jet Age" to the "Outrigger Age" all in a few days.

Congressman McGinley of Nebraska enjoyed his ride and kept talking to the High Commissioner and calling to the people in what I thought was a Trukese word he had learned. It sounded like "Okoklala." I later found that this "Trukese" word was really the Indian name of the town in Nebraska that he came from - Ogallala. Jokingly the Onongoch people still yell "OKOKLALA" to one another.

The people of Mwan Village on the Island of Moen where the District Center is located, asked Mr. Brandt, the Director of Sanitation, if they also could have a program in their village. We organized a group and worked closely with "Chief" Petrus, the Island Magistrate. The Magistrate divided his village into sections and had a person appointed to be responsible for the conditions in each section. These section leaders then received several weeks' training in sanitation at the hospital. They met once a week to discuss progress.

Magistrate Petrus asked at a com-

munity meeting if a person wearing a "thu" (G-string) would wear a white shirt and tie with it. All the people laughed and said they would not. Then Mr. Petrus said that was exactly the same as building a fancy house and having no benjo, water supply or garbage-disposal place. The people thought this over and realized he was right.

Each house was visited and an inspection made. The sanitarians then made a pamphlet called "Ei Sop Sopumi" which means "This Is Your Village." A copy was given to all the people to read. Many villagers were surprised at how bad their village really was, after reading this pamphlet. We then let them work for one month under our guidance and then made another inspection. The second pamphlet made them all proud when they saw what they had accomplished.

Now Moen Island is looking for a Sanitarian to hire, and all are interested in continuing the program in other villages on the island.

These programs are a good beginning for better sanitation and maybe we should adopt Congressman McGinley's "OKOK-LALA" as our battle cry for better health through village sanitation.



HEALTH WORKERS. Returning from field trip to outer islands, Nachsa Siren, right, encounters Rokucho F. Billy, statistical clerk, at entrance to Inter-District Public Health Office at Truk.

SANITATION

"OKOKLALA" - Center, facing forward, is Congressman McGinley of Ogallala, Nebr. - deep in the heart of Onongoch Village, Truk. District Administrator Roy A. Gallemore at extreme left; Nachsa Siren, next; High Commissioner Nucker with hand raised, at right.



ONONGOCH VILLAGE, TRUK - Sanitarian helps resident construct latrine cover out of native materials. Cover consists of poles tied with coconut rope, covered with leaves and sand.

TRUK DISTRICT SANITARIAN Sikaret Lorin, using flip chart, demonstrates how diseases carry.



PIS ISLAND, Truk District Sanitation team sprays thatched home and prepares fly trap.

RESCUE OF "NEI RAETE"

By Arobati Hicking

GETTING LOST at sea is not an uncommon incident in this part of the world where the means of getting from island to island is by crossing the wide ocean that surrounds us by outrigger canoes or by other small craft.

Typical of the 45-footers comprising the modern auxiliary merchant fleet of the Marshalls, NEI RAETE, owned by the Milne brothers, is supposed to be quite a good boat and better equipped than others of its class. Nowonder a New York writer, Mr. James R. Ullman, who was visiting Micronesia during the summer, did not hesitate to charter the vessel to take him to Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands.

NEI RAETE had visited the Gilberts the previous year, so the owners knew the routine of preparations necessary for such a trip to a British territory. The Marshallese navigator who has navigated the vessel for a number of years around the Marshalls, had been to the Gilberts on a previous voyage and presumably had seen the clouds, the waves, and the currents of the islands in the Gilberts which he was going to visit again. He had made a special stick chart for this trip - using small cowrie shells to represent the atolls they were going to visit, tied to split bamboo sticks in shapes which he alone could understand.

Since this trip was purposely to take Mr. Ullman to Tarawa and the boat was scheduled to be away for not more than two weeks, both Dr. John Iaman and I requested and were granted leave for a short visit to our homeland. I was going to bring back my family who were there while I was at school in the mainland.

The trip down was uneventful. We reached Tarawa less than 48 hours after leaving Majuro. Coming home was a different story - we got lost and were adrift five days on the ocean before being rescued. "A period of exceeding happiness is often replaced by a period of sorrow." We cannot argue to this - it was true.

We left Tarawa after spending two weeks vacationing and visiting friends

and relatives. NEIRAETE proceeded from Tarawa to the Marshalls via Abaiang, Marakei and Butaritari (sometimes called Makin), the most northern atoll in the Gilberts. We left Makin on July 31 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon... We were informed that Mille would be in sight in the afternoon of the next day - August 1. There was no need to worry about anything. We could always get water or drinking coconuts at Mille. Farewell messages were sent to Tarawa in our last contact with Radio Tarawa. We notified them that we were leaving Gilbert waters and were on our way home. As a passenger, I had placed great confidence and faith in the seamanship and ability of the Marshallese skipper as well as the boat owner, James Milne, who also had some knowledge of navigation. Why shouldn't we! We had reached Tarawa on a direct run from Majuro; what was hard about going from Makin to Mille - a much shorter run?

The boat steered a straight course, supposedly to Mille. Mille was not sighted when it should have been, and the boat continued apparently on the same course throughout the night of August 1. Morning of August 2 came and NEI RAETE was on the same course. An air of apprehension befell us. We wondered why we had missed Mille. And where were we? Sometime before noon the boat made a 90-degree turn to the east, the skipper thinking that we had drifted westwards by strong currents between these two groups of islands. We continued on the new course until afternoon when it was realized that the fuel was all gone. Sails were put up and the boat was turned on a northwest course to go along with the wind. About this time the drinking water was found to be inadequate and was saved for the babies and children only. (John had a year-old girl, I had a year-old boy, with three other older ones.)

Realizing that we were in trouble and convinced of the boat going astray, James Milne signaled Majuro for help. No one seemed to know where we were. James had a sextant but had loaned it to someone on the MIECO QUEEN, assuming that he wouldn't need it for this trip to the Gil-

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berts. Fortunately the radio was still functioning on a portable Zenith battery. There were no other navigation instruments besides the compass. I guess the Marshallese stick chart becomes no longer useful when one is in mid-ocean and especially hundreds of miles from land.

All that day, eight boat crewmen and we ten passengers (5 adults and 5 children) sat and waited. Everyone took the ordeal with calmness and humorous spirit. No one went into panic.

The crew kept together often at the ship-bow while we passengers stayed aft. Wondering what the crew members were thinking, we asked James to go and find out. He was away much longer than we anticipated. He returned with a big smile and reported, "Those crazy people, do you know what they have been talking about all along in spite of our situation? They were discussing all about the good times they had in the Gilberts. Each was giving an account of his own experiences." We told him that it would take some time for his Marshallese crew to forget the kindness and the special treatment they received in the Gilberts.

Since running out of water, our meals consisted of C-rations of which we were fortunate to have a few packages on board, to be downed with two cases of Australian beer which James had bought in Tarawa. Beer was cautiously rationed in case it should take longer than we anticipated before our rescuers would arrive.

During our third day, radio messages were exchanged at stated times between our NEI RAETE, Majuro, MIECO QUEEN (who had gone out for our aid), and the Navy plane which finally spotted us about noon the following day. What a feeling of relief to see a plane coming towards us! We knew the plane crew couldn't hear us but we hailed and yelled and waved at them as they circled above us. They located us some 200 miles east of Maloelap. Water in plastic bags and some emergency rations were dropped for us. We were given a new course from the plane, which directed both us and the QUEEN to a rendezvous east of Maloelap.

The Navy rescue plane hovered over us all afternoon. During the night an Air Force plane took over. We could never fully express our great appreciation for this service that was being rendered us. The plane circled and circled about us, constantly watching from above. The boat was leaking badly and the pump had to be operated by hand - each person taking his turn at pumping. Fortunately things were operable and we didn't fear sinking.

Soon after the gallon of water and the emergency rations were picked up, we had a celebration on board. We were saved! The unbroken plastic bag of water was hugged by all before it was opened. Dancing went on - the crew had learned a number of Gilbertese dances during the visit. Probably the plane crew was astonished to see us dancing all around - but who wouldn't when saved from such danger as being lost at sea! Silently prayers of thanks were offered. I remembered Mr. Ullman, the writer whom we took down to the Gilberts. Had he been with us on this return voyage, he could have written another chapter for his book, "Island of the Blue Macaws."

Early morning of August 5, the plane which was still circling above notified us that the QUEEN was in sight. We offered our thanks to the Air Force plane that had spent the entire night guarding us from further mishap. As we sighted the QUEEN, the Air Force plane departed.

The MIECO QUEEN gave NEI RAETE fuel and water enough to reach Majuro. Passengers were transferred to the QUEEN to avoid danger of further exposure - signs were beginning to show already in spite of high spirits. Both vessels, in convoy, returned to port at Majuro, arriving August 6.

The boat owner, James Milne, is to be congratulated for proving himself a capable and cool-headed sailor in dealing with such a trying situation as we experienced. There was a warm welcome for us at the Majuro pier upon arrival.

"DISTAD" APPOINTMENT

THE APPOINTMENT of Acting District Administrator Raymond J. McKay to the post of District Administrator at Rota was announced by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker on April 13, 1960.



BELOVED NURSE KINIE BERDON attending a patient, Iro of Tol, in the Truk Hospital. Another patient looks on. This was October 1950.

Kinie Mark Berdon

THE PASSING of Mrs. Sictus Berdon of Moen, Truk, on February 12, 1960, came as a shock to all of those who knew her. "Kinie" was one of the Trust Territory's most respected and beloved nurses. She had gone to Guam for surgery at the Naval Hospital, and apparently was recovering from this when suddenly she showed signs of weakening. In spite of the administration of oxygen and the combined efforts of the hospital's top medical men to save her life, within a few hours she ceased to breathe. Her passing was quiet, and apparently without pain.

"Kinie" was graduated from the School of Nursing in Palau under the tutelage of Miss Ruth Ingram, Nurse Education Supervisor. She later took post-graduate training at the Leahi Hospital in Hawaii, then came back to the Truk Hospital, where she did general duty and some public health nursing. In 1958 when Truk experienced a whooping cough epidemic, for a period of some six weeks she went out

daily by boat to outer islands, assisting the Trust Territory Director of Public Health, Dr. H. E. Macdonald, in administering to those with the disease or its aftermath, pneumonia.

Speaking of Nurse "Kinie", Dr. William A. Conover, Assistant Director of Public Health, who had watched her work at the Truk Hospital for more than a year, stated, "She was tidy, neat, efficient. Her manner was always pleasant; the patients loved her gentle touch and her quiet way of getting things done."

Kinie had no children. Her husband, Sictus, is an Administrative Assistant on the staff of the District Administrator at Truk. He frequently serves as interpreter for Trukese-U.S. talks and conferences.

The funeral of Kinie Mark Berdon was held at Epinup, Truk, on February 23. Approximately 400 people from the islands all about Truk were in attendance.

medics in the making

FOUR MORE young Micronesians have departed for training at the Central Medical School in Suva - and this time it isn't all men, for one of the four is a woman. She is Miss Ulai Otobed of Palau. This brings to ten the total medical-course contingent from the Trust Territory enrolled at Suva.

The four newest, who departed from Guam on January 26, 1960, arrived at Fiji on January 27 in time to enroll for the term which began in February. In addition to Miss Otobed, the new pre-med students are Aminis David of Mokil Island, Ponape; Arthur Sigrah of Kusaie, and Justino Odaol of Palau.

The first three, Miss Otobed, Mr. David and Mr. Sigrah, all are recent PICS graduates; the fourth, Mr. Odaol, was head

nurse at the Ponape Hospital before his departure, and also has served as nurse in charge of the Kusaie Hospital. Although he is a graduate of the School of Nursing at Palau and had one year's post-graduate training in administrative nursing at Leahi Hospital in Honolulu, he had long held a desire to be a doctor. Now, it appears, his ambition is on the way to fulfillment. Mr. Odaol had opportunity for a brief visit in his home at Koror, Palau, before his departure. Accompanying him to Palau - and to remain with his parents there for the five years while her husband is in Fiji - is his Kusaie-born wife, Lusinda N. He met her in Kusaie and they were married in February 1959.

Mr. David has had experience as a health aid trainee at the Ponape Hospital,

(Continued next page)

SUVA-BOUND TRUST TERRITORY RESIDENTS pictured at airport just before leaving Guam. Left to right are Aminis David, Miss Ulai Otobed and Arthur Sigrah. Ten T.T. students are preparing for medical careers at school in Fiji.



(Continued from preceding page)

and Mr. Sigrah has gone to his work directly from Third Year PICS.

Miss Ulai Otobed, first woman of the Trust Territory to enter the medical profession, is the youngest of the four. She expects to specialize in obstetrics, and believes the field of medicine in the Trust Territory is in need of more women.

"Because of our traditions, it is hard for Micronesian women to talk to men doctors. Women can be of great service," she said, as she was boarding her plane at Guam for Fiji.

Miss Otobed started to school at the age of six in Ngeremlengui. In the fall of 1953 she enrolled in the Palau Intermediate School, graduating in 1956; in September of the same year, registered at PICS, finishing Third Year in 1959. She then attended classes at the Trust Territory School of Nursing in Palau until time to leave for Suva.

In the Graduation Issue of "Golden Guide," (February 1960), the School of Nursing paper, Miss Sulikau Ubedei, another student, describes the "first female among the applicants from Micronesia" in the field of medicine. The breadth of Ulai's interests is illustrated by the following paragraph:

"Her favorites are medicine knowledge, mathematics, agriculture, electronics, poems, diaries, trick games, ... basketball, throwing balls, volley ball."

The article further states, "In conclusion we would like to express our sincere hope to Miss Otobed that she will bear her learning through sorrow, triumphs, defeats and victories, and return home as the first lady of medicine in Micronesia."



"NO PARKING" sign doesn't apply to Nurse Sinobu Mailo and Junior Clerk Julia Petrus because - well, they belong at Truk Hospital which shows in background. Standing is Mrs. Rosi Puni of Moen who balances over shoulder the baskets in which she carried food to a relative confined in hospital.

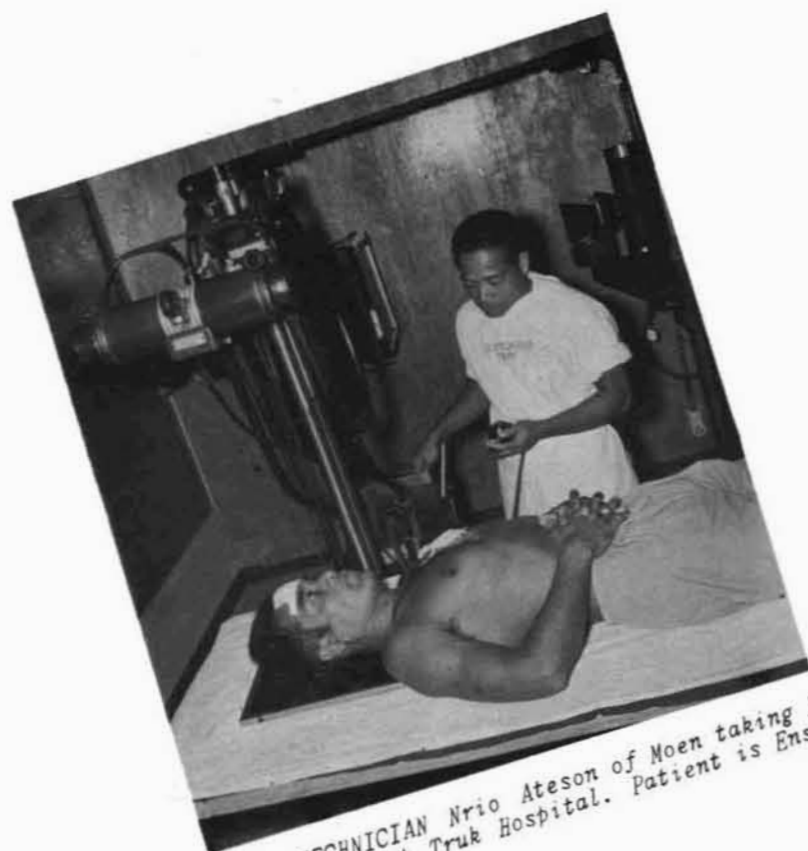
HICKINGS AT YAP

RECENTLY returned to the Trust Territory from a year's advanced study at the University of California's School of Public Health, Dr. Arobati Hicking has been assigned to Yap as Advisor to the District Director of Public Health. He formerly was District Director of Public Health in the Marshalls.

Dr. Hicking's work at "Cal" was in the general field of administration, and included such aspects as health education and sanitation. Dr. Charles E. Smith, Dean of the School of Public Health, showed particular interest in the work of his Micronesian medical officer student, and expressed a wish to be kept informed of his progress.

The Hicking family is now distributed throughout Micronesia - with two children, Abraham (born on the birthday of that distinguished American, Abraham Lincoln) and Ann, in the Gilberts, where Dr. Hicking was born; Alfred Palikna at Majuro, and Mary Apolina and Anthony with their parents at Yap. Alfred Palikna, better known as "Palik," was born in Kusaie and was given his name "Palikna" by the late "King John" Sigrah. All of the Hicking children bear names beginning with "A," matching the names of their parents, Arobati and Atanikai.

PICTURE CREDITS - Pictures on cover, and pages 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 lower left, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, by the Editor; page 16, by Chief Hospitalman Russell A. Gerwer, USCG; page 18, 19, Maynard Neas; page 8 upper right, Pete Hill; page 8 lower right and lower left, Nachsa Siren; pages 24, 25, Virginia Breaks; page 28, Robert W. Bowne.



X-RAY TECHNICIAN Nrio Ateson of Moen taking X-ray picture at Truk Hospital. Patient is Ensel of Kutu, Truk.



TRUK HOSPITAL usually presents busy scene like this.



DR. ELIWEL PRETRICK examines infant at Ponape Hospital as Nurse Yoshio Pelep arranges examining table.

Public Health In The Trust Territory

TYPICAL DENTAL SCENE. Left, Dental Officer Nakauo Sonis of Losap with patient; right, Dental Officer Sanchiro of Pata, treating patient, with Dental Helper Sweet Sugar assisting; at Truk Hospital.

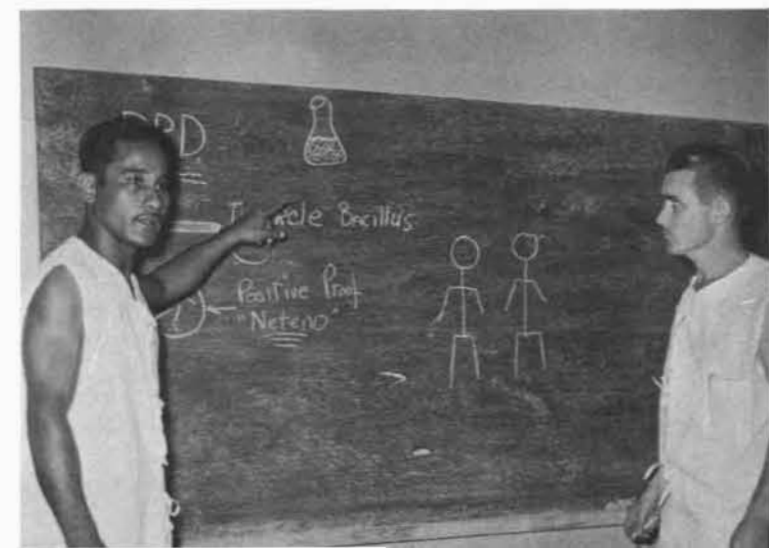


YAP HOSPITAL - Standing on lower step is Nurse Falagag of Yap; above, Nurse Maria Kawaii of Palau, working in territory-wide TB control program.



MEDICAL SUPPLY - Samuel Arnold, left, places hospital supplies on shelf, as Truk Hospital Supervisor Koichi Sana explains a new procedure.

TB CONTROL - Teaching health aides and dental aides from outlying islands at Truk Hospital is Dr. William A. Conover, Assistant Director of Public Health, right; Dr. Ymao, a graduate of Central Medical School, Suva, serves as interpreter.





AT ULITHI - participants and interested observers included those above. Left to right are Ur-tag of Sorol Atoll; Assistant Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft; Chief Mara, Falalop Island; Manuel Hadomar, interpreter; Yap District Assistant Anthropologist Fran Defgnin; Lieut. R.A. Bille, then Commanding Officer, Loran Station, Ulithi; Chief Malefich, Ulithi Atoll; Yap District Administrator Robert Halvorsen; Supervisory Surveying and Cartographic Engineer Fred A. Robinson.

SETTLEMENT AT FALALOP

SITTING in a kind of semi-circle on the floor of the men's house at Falalop, an island of the Ulithi group in Yap District, some thirty-five men deliberated for seven days. They kept a schedule - four hours in the morning, four in the afternoon.

A subject of major importance to the one hundred and forty-one inhabitants of Falalop was at stake - the matter of payment for land being used by the U. S. Coast Guard for an airplane runway and LORAN station. The settlement had been pending for several years; problems of authorized representation for the landowners were among the factors which had held it up thus far. Now, at long last, with owners and the occupiers adequately and legally represented, it appeared that an agreement might be reached.

Throughout the eleven sessions between the Micronesian chiefs who spoke for the landowners and the U. S. officials who represented the Government, a spirit of cooperation was in evidence. Obviously, from the courteous exchange of questions and answers, each side trusted the good intent of the other. The deliberations, in fact, were so harmonious and so friendly, in spite of the delicate nature of the transaction, that the week's negotiations might

become a model for successful arbitration.

Although all points had to be translated, no misunderstandings developed, no harsh words were exchanged. The talks went on conversationally, agreeably. From time to time the Ulithi Atoll chief, Malefich, and the Falalop Island chief for land matters, Mara, spoke to the owners assembled about the outer edge of the semi-circle, who in turn talked among themselves. As a decision was reached, it was relayed by Chief Malefich - or occasionally by Chief Mara - to the U. S. officials, through translation by Ulithi Schoolteacher Manuel Hadomar, acting as interpreter for the Falalop people.

As for the Government representatives, they, too, occasionally conferred among themselves. Yap District Administrator Robert Halvorsen was serving as Trust Territory arbitration chairman; Assistant Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft, as Acting Land and Claims Administrator; Supervisory Surveying and Cartographic Engineer Fred A. Robinson, as Yap District Acting Land Title Officer; and Assistant Anthropologist Fran Defgnin, interpreter for the Government group.

The Trust Territory officials had arrived at Falalop on February 4, 1960.

After assembling outside the "falu" (men's house) that afternoon, they were introduced. Then all were invited inside. The Trust Territory Arbitration Chairman and the Acting Land and Claims Administrator sat near the front of the building, the atoll chief and the island chief to their right, the others making up the semi-circle. It was cool, for the falu was situated on the water's edge, its open sides catching the ocean breezes.

Within a few minutes after all were seated, a small but dramatic incident took place. Three small girls of Falalop entered the building, carrying circlets of fresh flowers. These they placed around the heads of the Government men, who wore the wreath's like crowns throughout that afternoon session.

As the discussion started, it was obvious that a settlement for use rights to the parcels of Falalop land would not be as simple as might be hoped. Involved were one hundred and fifteen taro pits located within the area occupied by the Government - small fields still being used by the owners for growing taro, the starchy mainstay of the Ulithian diet. Included were several properties whose owners were dead. Concerned were fifty-two different individuals. To be transferred were one hundred and two separate plots comprising some sixty acres of land. Figuring in the transaction were over two million square feet - square feet being the basis of settlement.

Although originally planned as preliminary negotiations, by the second day it looked like full agreement might be attained before the sessions ended. On this day the two chiefs were asked - "You know the Government's offer, which we feel to be fair. The Government is willing to grant the pits now in use, up to a total of two acres, so that the owners may continue to grow their taro. Shall we send for the money, so that we may pay you at this session - or shall we plan to come back at a later date for a final agreement?"

Slow deliberation. Then assent. "Send for the money."

To Trust Territory Headquarters on

February 8 a dispatch was sent. Meanwhile, the four-hour sessions continued. Never a hitch in the talks - still patient deliberation, consultation, interpretation. On February 9 the money arrived, brought by Coast Guard plane from Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam. There were sixteen thousand in twenty-dollar bills, the balance in tens, fives, and small change. At the end of that day - the sixth of the conferences - the settlement was assured. All parties had come to agreement.

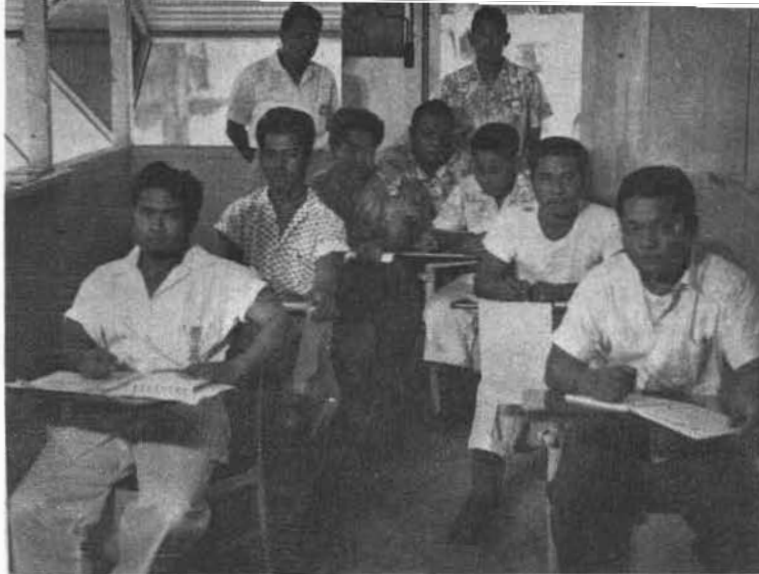
The following day - Tuesday, February 9, 1960 - the landowners received the payments. The total of approximately twenty thousand dollars ranged in individual sums from less than five dollars for use rights of the smallest parcel, to over three thousand for the largest plot.

Although five women were among the fifty-two owners, none of the women appeared. In fact the only representatives of the feminine sex to be seen during the seven days (until the night of the settlement day) were the three little girls with the flower leis. (At Ulithi it is still a man's world. Women cultivate the taro, but men must carry on family business and community affairs.)

First step in concluding the negotiations was the signing of the agreement - Chiefs Malefich and Mara for the owners, and Mr. Shoecraft for the Trust Territory Government. Then came the separate payments, which altogether took three hours and thirty-five minutes. They were handled in this manner:

The chiefs signed a receipt for each transaction, with Mr. Halvorsen and Mr. Defgnin witnessing. (For the signing, a small table was used.) Then Acting Land and Claims Administrator Shoecraft counted out the money for each of the claimants, in turn, and handed it to Acting Land Title Officer Robinson, who recounted it into the hands of the corresponding landowner, checking it off by hundred dollars as he counted it. When all had come forward and received their due, there was shaking of hands in solemn assent.

That evening a series of traditional dances was presented at Falalop.



SCHOOL OF DENTAL HYGIENE - Standing, rear, are Drs. Jack Helkena, left, and Momotaro Lanitulok, right, dental officers and members of the faculty; center, seated, is Dr. Armer Ishoda, dean of the school. Students, left to right, are Akira Timothy, Ponape; Tiriten Rain, Truk; Henry Mangtamag, Yap; Thomas Renguul, Palau; Mashao Chille, Marshalls; Jesus Taisacan, Rota.

DENTAL HYGIENE SCHOOL HAS MODEST BEGINNING

QUIETLY - with little fanfare but lots of work and a long stretch of studying in prospect - a two-year School of Dental Hygiene is in progress in the Trust Territory.

Heading the faculty with the modest title of Advisor is a man who is as renowned for his quiet avoidance of publicity as he is for his exceptional ability as supervisor and trainer in dental techniques - Dr. Aaron A. Jaffe, Director of Dental Services for the Trust Territory.

Practically the entire medical staff in the Marshall Islands District center is serving on the faculty: Medical Officers John Iaman, Armer Ishoda, Tregar Ishoda; Public Health Nurse Mrs. Ruth Martin; and Dental Officers Peter Enta, Jack Helkena, Momotaro Lanitulok and Jeton Anjain.

Honorary director of the school is Dr. H. E. Macdonald, Trust Territory Director of Public Health; and the dean is Dr. Armer Ishoda. All members of the faculty have had extensive training as well as experience; all except the Public Health nurse have either trained at the School of Medical Practitioners, U. S. Navy, Guam, or the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji, and in addition have had specialized training, some at Hilo, Hawaii, and some at the Naval Hospital, Guam; Mrs. Martin holds

a degree in Public Health Nursing from the University of Hawaii and has a broad background of nursing experience.

The School of Dental Hygiene offers a junior and senior program consisting of two nine-month terms. The junior term began on November 18, 1959, and is scheduled to end in June 1960 for home vacation. The senior term will begin September 13, 1960. In addition to basic sciences, the curriculum includes courses of study in public health dentistry and child management, code of ethics, office management and reports, dental economics, and clinical practice in district clinic and in the field. The final term will end with graduation exercises on June 19, 1961.

This is one school in which all who will graduate are practically assured of immediate employment, for it is Government sponsored, and students are carefully chosen from among qualified applicants in the widely scattered districts of the Trust Territory.

Although the Trust Territory dental hygienists generally work under the close supervision and direction of a dental officer, some of their work is carried out independently. The hygienists' duties include the cleaning of teeth, the removal of

(Continued from preceding page)

calculus, the cleaning of mouths prior to treatment by the dentist, and application of flourides and other prophylactic aids. The dental hygienist gives individual and group instruction in oral hygiene with particular emphasis on nutrition, to the general population, and to specific groups such as prospective mothers.

The main subjects taught in the school at Majuro include the following: Histology, Parasitology, Biology, Oral Bacteriology, Chemistry, Physics, Oral Hygiene, Nutrition, Embryology, Periodontia, Radiology, Dental Anatomy, Material Medica, Sterilization, Public Health Dentistry, Physiology and Oral Pathology.

Although the original student body consists of six, the prospective dental hygienists were reminded that the first dental school in the world was the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, which in 1840 boasted four teachers and five students, and offered a curriculum compressed into four months.

Following are brief notes about the students, all of whom have expressed enthusiasm for the Marshalls and the friendly people there:

Thomas E. Renguul is 19 years old; was born in Ngiwal Village, Babelthuap Island, Palau District; attended Protestant Mission School at Koror for three years; likes the School of Dental Hygiene because

it gives him opportunity to study and learn.

Henry Mangtamag, 19, born in Keng Village, Yap; was graduated from Yap Intermediate School in 1959; is interested in dental work because it offers opportunity to help people; would like to work throughout the area of Micronesia after graduation.

Mashao Helme Chille, 20, born at Menlap, Oremj Island, Wotje Atoll, Marshalls; was graduated from Marshall Island Intermediate School; after graduation, hopes to stay in Majuro and plans to marry "one beautiful girl."

Akira M. Timothy, 23, born at Malem, Kusaie; attended Ponape Intermediate School, also PICS one year; would like to become a dentist, and was overjoyed to be selected for the School of Dental Hygiene; favorite subjects are dental anatomy and public health dentistry.

Tiriten S. Rain, 19, born at Moen Island, Truk; was graduated from Truk Intermediate School in 1959; is particularly interested in dental anatomy; hopes to return to work among Truk's 21,000 population; thinks Majuro has "the most beautiful girls."

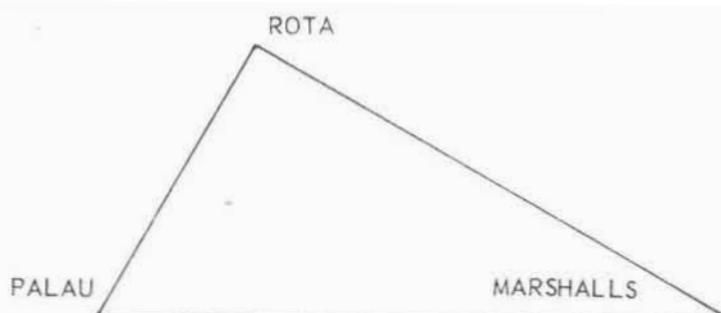
Jesus Manglona Taisacan, 22, born in Tatachot, Rota; was graduated from George Washington High School, Guam; hopes to return to serve his people in Rota upon graduation.

CLASS IN SESSION - Trust Territory School of Dental Hygiene, Majuro. Dental Officer Jack Helkena instructing, with Dental Officer Momotaro Lanitulok assisting. Skull used for demonstrations is on desk. School provides two-year course.

MAJURO DENTAL CLINIC - Dental Officer "Momotaro" treating a patient as Medical Officer Armer Ishoda, Students Taisacan and Renguul and Dental Officer Helkena observe.



First Participants In New Training Program Represent Three Corners Of T.T. Triangle



IMAGINE the Trust Territory (U.S. Department of the Interior area of administration) as a triangle - the base crossing from Palau to the Marshalls, the short side from Rota to Palau, and the third line extending from Rota to the Marshalls.

From these three extremities came the first three Micronesian trainees in a formal Trust Territory in-service training program which was inaugurated on February 9, 1960, at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam, and which will continue indefinitely.

First of the trainees to arrive at Headquarters was Prudencio T. Manglona, District Finance Officer of Rota. Rota forms the "upper" corner of the triangle. After being introduced to the various functions and methods at Headquarters in Finance, Personnel and General Administration during a twenty-eight day period of study and observation, Mr. Manglona departed for home on March 8.

Second of the trainees to come was Sailass Andrike of the Marshalls, representing the far-right point of the triangle, who arrived February 10 and concentrated his in-service study at the Department of Finance. Sailass returned home on March 14, to resume his duties as Assistant District Finance Officer.

The lower left point, Palau, was represented by Ngirakesan Tkel, Principal Clerk, Palau Hospital, who spent the entire period of training from February 5 to March 10 at the Trust Territory Medical Supply Department, Guam.

On March 8, shortly before Mr. Manglona's plane was to depart for Rota, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker presented each of the trainees with a Certificate of Achievement in a brief ceremony at Headquarters.



AFTER RECEIVING CERTIFICATES -
Trainees with High Commissioner
D. H. Nucker. Left to right,
Messrs. Andrike, Nucker,
Tkel and Manglona.

Medical Officer With Hobby of Flowers Goes to Manila on WHO Fellowship

HIS HOBBY is planting, and he has in his garden a collection of practically every variety of croton known to Palau. He also has roses and orchids. Dr. Minoru Ueki, a bachelor, is proud of his home at Koror with its view of the sea, and his extensive collection of plants and flowers.

For a few months now, Dr. Minoru's home and garden are in the care of a relative - for the Trust Territory medical officer is receiving the benefits of a fellowship endowed by the World Health Organization. (In the Trust Territory he is known as "Dr. Minoru.") On March 1, 1960 he departed from Guam for Manila for six months' study in public health administration under auspices of the WHO

Regional Office for the Western Pacific. He expects to return to practice in his home district in September 1960.

Dr. Minoru, who is Assistant Public Health Administrator for Palau District, has had training at the Navy Medical School, Guam; at the Central Medical School, Fiji and at Hilo Memorial Hospital, Hawaii, where he took his internship. In addition, he attended a 6-week Health Education course in Guam, and a TB refresher course at Fiji. He has had two years of medical practice in Palau.

"I feel I am privileged, and am very grateful for the opportunity to learn more," Dr. Minoru said upon his departure for Manila.

Two Are Named In New Scholarship Program

FIRST MEDICAL scholarships designed to lead to the granting of M.D. degrees ever to be offered by the Trust Territory Government under Department of the Interior Administration have been awarded to two Micronesian youths, Tosiwo Nakamura and Aloysius Tuuth, according to an announcement from the office of High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

Both students have made outstanding records in the scholastic field. Mr. Nakamura was president of his graduating class at PICS in Truk and was on the list of honor students at the Territorial Col-

lege, Guam, for the winter quarter, 1959-1960. Mr. Tuuth, who also had been attending the college as a freshman, was one of the top ten in his George Washington High School (Guam) graduating class, and placed first in an annual high school oratorical contest.

Both students visited their families in their home islands of Palau and Yap respectively, before they were scheduled to depart for pre-medical studies at the University of the Philippines, where they are expected to spend six years in earning their respective degrees.

BABY BOOK SEQUEL

A RECENT issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER contained an article about the Baby Book for Yapese Mothers by Mrs. Emily Nestle, which has been translated into the Yapese and Ulithi languages. Latest word from Yap is that the Yapese mothers have taken the suggestions in the book seriously, and are particularly impressed with the use of "strained bananas." The book describes exactly how to pick the bananas at the proper ripeness and how to prepare this healthful food from the delicious ripe bananas which grow at Yap.

Yapese mothers have found their own method of supplying the strained bananas for baby, however. It is reported by the Yap Trading Company that the most popular item of baby food is canned strained bananas.

"It is so much easier to buy the mashed bananas already made," one young Yapese mother explained. "Then we don't have any dishes to wash. All we do is open the can, serve the bananas, and throw the can away. Besides - my baby likes the canned bananas!"

life of a medical student

By CARLOS S. CAMACHO and HIROSI H. ISMAEL,
Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji Islands

LIKE A FATHER waiting for his first-born to be delivered, we students at the Central Medical School can scarcely bear the suspense as we wait for the grades to be posted after the final term examinations. At last - as if those in authority felt that we had suffered long enough in waiting, the results are posted. Everyone crowds to the notice board, pushing and pulling in order to see quickly. All around, some faces are happy, some are sad. Within, you are happy if you passed - but you will not show it in your expression because you have noticed the faces of some less fortunate than yourself - a roommate, perhaps, or friend from the same island.

The modern medical practitioner of Micronesia begins his career the day he enters the door of the Central Medical School at Suva. This school, as its name denotes, is the training center for medical students from practically the whole Pacific area. It is located on the main island of Fiji - Viti Levu.

The course was originally established for training local health aides, but the school expanded over the past century as the need for better trained personnel became urgent, resulting in the adding of more years of study and a change of title for the graduates. Thus the once-tiny Fijian medical-aide school has become the Central Medical School, with increases not only in enrollment but also in buildings. The school now offers seven different courses - Medicine, Dentistry, and the auxiliary courses which include Pharmacy, Laboratory, X-ray, Sanitation and Dietician. Graduates in Medicine are now Medical Officers; dental graduates are Dental Officers.

The number of students is the same as at PICS in Ponape - approximately one hundred and forty, but they come from all over the Pacific. Starting with the islands of Fiji, we have the Fijians, Indians and the Rotumans, each with his own language

and customs. From nearby are the students of Western Samoa, Eastern Samoa and the Tokelau Islands, all of whom understand each other and have similar customs. Then there are those from the Kingdom of Tonga, Niue Islands, Cook Islands, and from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

To the west of the Fiji group are the Solomon Islands and Papua-New Guinea, whose students are at the school. Dutch New Guinea, administered by the Dutch Government, also started sending students last year. As we continue our thumb-nail course, we continue north past the Equator and come to Micronesia, east of the Philippine Islands.

Since the closing of the Navy Medical School at Guam in 1951, Micronesian students have been sent to Suva for medical training. This year, with four new additions, the number of Trust Territory students here has increased to ten - from the following districts: five from Palau, four from Ponape, one from Saipan, including one third-year student, one second-year, four first-year, and four in the Preparatory class.

In 1952 the medical and dental courses were lengthened to five and three years, respectively. Depending on the student's previous education, he may start the first year of medicine upon enrolling, or may need to enter the Preparatory class, which includes the high school subjects, English, Algebra and Mathematics - and the elementary sciences - Biology, Chemistry and Physics.

At the end of each term there are examinations covering whole term's work. Qualifying or final examinations in each subject may occur at the end of the year, or at the end of any school term. Some subjects like Medicine and Surgery take two years, while Anatomy takes one.

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A word for the benefit of future comers: It will be helpful for a student intending to study at the Medical School to acquire some knowledge in elementary science and such high school subjects as algebra.

First Year Medicine begins with the same subjects as the preliminary class, only they are broader and more detailed. With Anatomy, Histology, Physiology and Biochemistry in the second year, study becomes more interesting.

So far, it appears as if medical students do nothing but work. There are, however, some hours of leisure occupied by participation in sports and other activities. Most of the sports are seasonal - with only certain games played at a certain time of year. Seasonal games in which we participate are Rugby (British football), hockey, soccer, table tennis, and cricket. For variety, we have softball, basketball, and volleyball; these latter are made possible for us through the generosity of the Trust Territory Government which supplied gloves, bats and balls. We also have a wireless set and often have movies shown at the school.

After a year full of work and worry - with a holiday here and there through the year - vacation eventually begins. The one most looked forward to is the Christmas break, which is supposed to be equivalent to summer vacation. There also are holidays of ten days each which come at the end of the terms.

Both the Christmas and the term breaks normally begin after the examinations. The term breaks, being short, scarcely enable overseas students to visit home, except those living nearby. The two-month Christmas vacation, December to February, is the time most students go home. Micronesian students are the only ones who do not have home leave. It was made clear at the very start that this would be so. Two years ago, after a discussion on the subject, we welcomed a reply from the Government. Due to the enormous amount involved, the distance and other factors, the Trust Territory Government ruled out the possibility of a home leave, but as an alternative stated its willingness to provide a sum of two hundred dollars per student at intervals of three years, to

enable students to spend a few days away from the school.

Last Christmas vacation there were two entitled to such an allowance - Nobuo Swei of Palau and Carlos Camacho of Saipan. With a little added help from home, Nobuo spent five weeks in Samoa, and Carlos, six weeks in New Zealand.

For the benefit of those students who spend their vacations at the school, the school normally engages Makuluya, an island off the coast, for one or two weeks. Here students are isolated from everything - work, school building, busy daily routines. It is a wonderful time to relax and do such things as swimming, fishing, more eating, and sleeping. After a fortnight, most students return with a few pounds gained.

Those of us from the Trust Territory who have been here for the past three years thought of forming a club. With the increased number of Micronesian students, at last this has become a reality. The association is called "Micronesian Medical Student Club" (MMS). Officers are Carlos S. Camacho, president; Anthony Polloi, secretary. The aims are to help the students solve problems such as those having to do with school, personal needs and entertainment. It is the purpose of the club to benefit all of the members, and in particular the newcomers.

One shouldn't get the picture that Medical Course is short and easy. Instead it is the contrary. Aside from being hard in itself, discouraging in that it is long, there are other setbacks which make it difficult. However, with a determined mind, willingness to work, guided by interest in the subject and the desire to help others, one can overcome all difficulties.

Now, you are staring at the practitioners we hope to be. You are realizing the difficulties, worries and hardships - and also the wonderful experiences, joy and fun in the life of the Micronesian medical students at Suva.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In addition to the authors, Trust Territory students at Suva include Nobuo Swei, Rufino Xavier, Anthony Polloi, Simeron Jim, Ulai Otobed, Aminis David, Arthur Sigrah and Justino Odaol.



TRUST TERRITORY SANITATION STAFF. Left to right standing are Apel, Richo, Urak, Kowas, Biten, Atanasio, Waayan, Sasang, Takauo, Rokucho, Brandt (Director of Sanitation), Isaac, Apis, Noburo, Mastaro, Kloulubak, Kauerata, Antereas. Kneeling are Sikaret, Rokucho N., Carl Dunnis, Joe Seman, Roman Manglona, Ajo, Hacheg and Augustin. Reclining in front row are Alik and Nena.

Sanitation Staff Goes To School

ON FEBRUARY 3, 1960, twenty-seven Trust Territory students completed a two and one-half weeks' course in Community Hygiene and Sanitation conducted by the Division of Sanitation at Truk.

A special flight brought the first participants of the Palau, Yap, Rota and Saipan Districts down from Guam on January 11. Eight more arrived from Ponape, Kusaie and the Marshalls on the 13th. Housing, classroom space and dining room service were arranged at the vacated PICS site. (PICS had moved to Ponape in 1959.)

The Truk Sanitation Department acted as host to the visitors and a feast of welcome was prepared on the arrival of the sanitarians, educators and a statistical clerk who attended the course. This was the first time that the entire sanitation staff had been in one place at the same time. Even the district sanitarian from Majuro, who could not attend the course because of impending hospitalization on Guam, stopped by en route to greet old friends attending the session. It was a

grand opportunity to share experiences and renew old friendships. Also it was consoling for the men to realize that their many problems were not unique and that Kusaie has problems in common with Saipan, Yap with Majuro, and so on.

The biannual training program started in 1954 when Lou Gardella, then Director of Sanitation, organized a training session for the new Micronesian sanitarians on Truk. Chris Nakama followed this up in 1956 with a seminar on Ponape. The year of 1958 saw the successful completion of a one-month Health Education Course in Guam, sponsored jointly by the Trust Territory Public Health and Education Departments, in cooperation with the Navy, the Government of Guam and the Guam Tuberculosis and Health Association. Now it was 1960 and time for another training session in environmental sanitation.

The 1960 course was hard, comprehensive and extremely technical. On the basis

of the application forms, it was found that over fifty per cent of those enrolled were former PICS students. Four had attended the Central Medical School at Fiji, one was a graduate nurse, and one a college graduate in education. Only thirty per cent of the students had not attended previous courses in sanitation or health education. With this background then, a program of technical instruction in microbiology, parasitology, biostatistics, cultural anthropology, health law, insect-rodent borne disease, as well as food sanitation, water supplies, sewerage and refuse, was launched. Special courses in laboratory techniques for examination of food items, milk, water and utensils, were offered.

Because of the all-important need for teaching sanitation rather than forcing it upon the people, emphasis was placed upon health education. Mrs. Cicely Pickerill gave instruction in teaching techniques, and Raymond Gosda, the Truk Educational Administrator, presented a lecture on cultural anthropology, pointing out how change in a community is brought about, and what precautions to observe in introducing radical new concepts of disease control.

Dr. William A. Conover, the Assistant Director of Public Health, taught microbiology, while Miss Virginia Breaks, the Trust Territory's Public Health Analyst, pointed out the importance of statistics

and how they apply to the sanitation program. Chief Justice Edward P. Furber and District Attorney Alfred J. Gergely made "tapes" on Public Health Law, which were played to the students. Sgt. Mitaro, Truk District Prosecutor, answered the subsequent questions on law which the students brought up. Mrs. Dorothy Brandt, clerk in the Truk Public Health Office, taught filing and administration procedure. The balance of the lectures on parasitology, laboratory, entomology and general sanitation subjects were taught by John Brandt, Director of Sanitation Services, and Nachsa Siren, the Assistant Director.

Before last farewells were said and friends separated for another two years, a special board was called to examine three qualified candidates for licensing as Registered Sanitarians. Roman Manglona of Rota, Biten Batol of the Marshalls, and Richo Esikol of Truk all passed the board examinations successfully.

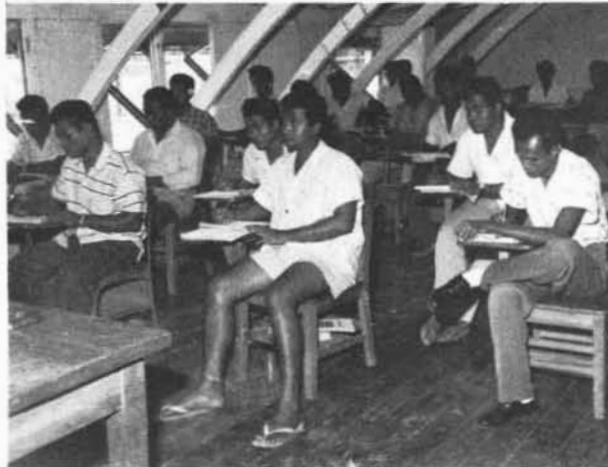
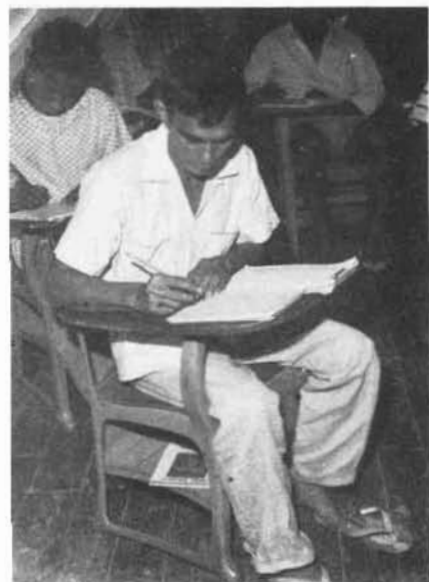
When the RAN ANNIM departed for Guam with the remainder of the off-island students on February 4, all appeared exhausted - all except Carl Dannis, Senior District Sanitarian from Ponape, who breezed through the course with an eighty-nine per cent average, the highest in the class, as if there were nothing to it.

—John Brandt and Nachsa Siren

PONAPE DISTRICT SANITARIAN
Carl Dannis.

LECTURE IN PROGRESS —
John Brandt instructing.

SANITATION SCHOOL classroom scene.





"I am only a Micronesian" was no excuse to Dwight Heine who worked diligently to win the coveted A. B. degree he holds.

STRUGGLE REWARDED

A GENIAL FELLOW, modest to a certain degree, full of enthusiasm, ideas and energy, Micronesian-born Dwight Heine is one of a team of Trust Territory educators noted for their devotion to duty and their broad and basic concept of the educational needs of Micronesia.

In June 1959 at the age of thirty-eight, Mr. Heine, father of seven children, was graduated from the University of Hawaii, receiving a hard-earned A. B. degree in Education.

Recently returned to the Marshall Islands to resume his position as District Educational Administrator, Dwight (as almost everybody calls him) has indicated his hope that the "team" will make effective strides in the goal of providing education for all Micronesians according to their abilities and aptitudes. He does not think this can be done overnight.

Dwight Heine has been a pioneer from the beginning; he was the first Micronesian to go to an institution of higher learning when in 1948 he was awarded a Navy scholarship to the University of Hawaii. After two years there, he returned to the Marshalls, but in 1953 was granted a U.N. fellowship - this time for three months' study in public school administration at New Zealand, Fiji and Samoa. That same year he attended the summer session of the University of Hawaii on a Department of the Interior scholarship.

In the fall of 1953 Dwight returned home again, and dug in at various posts of

responsibility in the Marshalls' education program, being made District Educational Administrator in 1955. In 1957 he was back at the University of Hawaii on a special scholarship of the Trust Territory Administration, and the following year, 1958-59, was granted a Whitney Foundation award for more study at the University of Hawaii. At last, the time came when he was to wear the mortarboard and walk down the long aisle with that diploma under his arm. The date was June 14, 1959.

Winning the degree is only half the tale. The other half is the struggle, the long hours of study when most others were fast asleep; the problem of earning additional money to buy art supplies or special text books; and most of all, the need to feel independent. He was ten years working toward this goal.

To supplement the amount of his scholarships, Dwight held various odd jobs, ranging from cutting grass and polishing cars at a dollar an hour (usually putting in ten to twelve hours on Saturdays and Sundays to make it count up), to working as a dormitory proctor and office boy, also at a dollar an hour. Being an alien, it was essential that he get special permission in order to work, and then, in order to maintain the jobs, it was necessary to keep his grades high. All this time he was carrying fairly heavy loads of school work - 17 credit hours was the lowest and 21 was the average.

"Being a Micronesian," he said, "I

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THREE ARE GRADUATED AT SCHOOL OF NURSING

TWO FROM Ponape and one from Palau comprised the seventh graduating class of the Trust Territory School of Nursing. They were Asher Palik and Miss Delipihna Neth, both of Ponape, and Miss Kalista Ngiraitpang of Palau.

The graduation ceremony was held at Koror, Palau, on Thursday, February 25, 1960, with Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam as principal speaker. Mr. Putnam was introduced by Dr. Masao Kumangai, District Director of Public Health. Previously, Rev. Wilbur A. Burton gave the invocation, and the audience sang "Patriots of Micronesia." Miss Mary Elizabeth Hill, Nurse Education Supervisor who is director of the School of Nursing, gave the "welcome," and Magistrate Indalecio Rudimch of Koror presented a talk on "Nursing Education in Micronesia." District Administrator Francis B. Mahoney spoke of the significance of the School of Nursing and of nursing as a career, and the Deputy High Commissioner's address followed.

Presentation of diplomas was made by Mr. L. K. Anderson, Palau Assistant District Administrator. Mrs. Adelina Isechal, instructor at the school, presented pins to the graduates, and Miss Riuh Sulial, another instructor, lighted candles, symbolic of the service of nursing. At the close, benediction was given by Father Gregorio Ramarui. Mr. Thomas O. Remengesau served throughout the ceremony as interpreter.

Thus culminated two years of intensive

"Keep Open Minds...."

EXCERPTS from the address of Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam to the February 1960 graduating class of the School of Nursing follow:

"You are soon to be full-fledged members of one of the most honorable and rewarding professions there is.... To aid the injured, to comfort and take care of the sick and relieve human suffering, these are truly wonderful things to be able to do - and you have learned to do them....

"In some places," Mr. Putnam continued, "they call the kind of things I've been saying a 'Commencement address.' This is because graduating students are apt to think they know it all, when in fact, they are just beginning (commencing) to know the basis of things. You have had the best of instruction but you are just in the doorway of your profession. You will now soon put to work your basic knowledge, but you will learn much more. Let me warn you to keep open minds, look for better ways to do things - this is the way progress is made - but to keep whatever you do within the framework of the fundamental principles you have learned here, and always to maintain the honor and dignity of your profession."

study by the three graduates; another group on the way to graduation are continuing to pursue their studies in anticipation of also receiving their diplomas and their nursing pins in the fall of 1960, while still others in the beginning class are looking to a more distant date when they may be qualified to serve as nurses in the Trust Territory.

STRUGGLE REWARDED .. CONTINUED

would tend to hide behind excuses, saying to myself 'Well, I am only a Micronesian, and English is not my native language,' or 'I can't do as well, because I have not had as much schooling as the others.' But I had a faculty advisor who kicked all that nonsense out of my head. I am glad that

he did."

Dwight hopes some day to earn a master's degree. In the meantime, with respect to his job in the Marshalls, he said, "I'm just one person on a team.... It's a big job with many problems and it requires the help of us all."



TRUK AND AMERICAN professional women have formed a club at Truk. Above, left to right, front row, are Murae Fasien, Sumie Esetok, Ichko, Anna Andrew, Sinobu Mailo, Yaeko Mori; back row, Denita Bossy, Nelly Peter, Lydia K. Aniol, Markita Billy, Suzanne Lampson, Kieko Sigrah, Virginia Breaks, Julie Petrus, Margaret Chatroop, Fusako Misauo, Dorothy Brandt and Hiroko Moses.

“like the outrigger and the canoe....”

COULD Trukese women be organized into a club?

This was a question people had been asking for some time. Trukese women normally take a back seat and have little to say about what goes on around them. To do otherwise would mean they were different - and a Trukese Women's Club certainly was something different.

What would such a club do, why have one, what were the objectives, and what would the Trukese men say about such a thing?

Some Trukese women thought, “If we are going to show progress, now is the time to do it.” And so one group already has broken away from tradition. In this group are both Trukese and American women who work for the government and the trading companies. Just as a working girl was a new thing in America a few years ago, I am told, so is a Trukese girl who works here today. These girls all have the same problems: getting to work on time, having a baby sitter, and trying to feed a hungry husband and children after rushing home at 4:30. The Trukese working girls and their American friends who worked had something in common. We all

spoke English, we all had similar problems, and since we worked together, we had similar interests. This was the very group that could - and did - organize into a women's club.

We contacted the various working women, both Trukese and American, and a meeting with representatives from all government departments and the trading companies was held in November of 1959. The idea of forming a women's club, limiting membership to working girls, was proposed. All unanimously agreed that a club would be fun, and enthusiastically joined to organize it. In December the club was officially started with enrollment of twenty-two members. The group decided to call itself TAWA (Trukese-American Women's Association). An election of officers was held, to remain in office for six months. Two Trukese and two Americans make up the board.

TAWA, as any club, needed money, and dues were set at one dollar and twenty-five cents for American members and seventy-five cents for Trukese members. Of this, fifty cents is set aside for each person who contributes to the cost of the

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favorite foods of micronesia

BOILED CHICKEN

*By Miss Consolation Tinag
Senior Cook, Yap Hotel*

1 whole chicken
3 tablespoons Spry or other shortening
2 medium-size onions
3 teaspoons salt
2 cups water
2 lbs. papaya
1/3 cup soya sauce
1 teaspoon black pepper

Cut the chicken into small pieces. Put 3 tablespoons of shortening in the cooking pot and place on the stove. When the shortening is melted, put in the chicken, and stir for about 10 minutes, then add chopped onions, salt, black pepper and water. Cut the papayas in halves and remove the seeds; peel and slice them. Place them in the pot, add soya sauce and cover. Boil gently for about 30 minutes. Serves 6 to 8 people.

(Continued from preceding page)

meal which is served at the meetings. Meetings are held after work on the first Wednesday of each month.

Generally the meeting days start with a mad scramble at 4:30 p.m. by the appointed food committee, to get dinner prepared for the other members by 6:30. Working girls, it seems, are good at throwing together a quick meal, and some delicious ones have been served. Once a real Trukese dinner was served and it was prepared in the local way. All members sat on the floor and in the yard and made basket plates out of coconut leaves. We all agreed that with such dishes, we could eliminate dish washing. So, the first exchange of knowledge was made.

This is really the purpose of the TAWA group, to get to know and understand one another better. We all have different customs, ideas, beliefs and ways of doing things. Many things Americans do are strange and interesting to Micronesians, and many Micronesian customs are equally odd and interesting to Americans. By sharing our customs and learning from one another, we have a better feeling of unity

BREADFRUIT AND COCONUT PUDDING

1 coconut
1 cup coconut water and boiling water
3 cups soft-ripe breadfruit pulp
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt

Prepare coconut milk as follows: Add 1 to 1-1/2 cups coconut water or boiling water to 3 cups grated coconut. Let stand 15 minutes. Knead with hands and squeeze through 2 thicknesses of cheesecloth, removing as much milk as possible.

Combine 1-1/2 cups of the extracted milk with breadfruit pulp, sugar, and salt. Place in oiled baking dish and bake 1 hour or more at 350° F. Serve warm with coconut cream.

To prepare coconut cream, follow the same directions as preparing coconut milk, but add 1/4 to 1/2 cup of coconut water to 3 cups grated coconut.

and work together more effectively. Through our meetings as we sing and work together, we are getting to feel closer to each other. As time goes by, this will become stronger still, we hope.

We are planning to have a meeting and invite the men from our families so they can see for themselves what our club is all about. Some day in the future, perhaps other clubs and organizations will be formed on Truk, and by pulling together we might build a regular community house for social gatherings and meetings.

A woman club member has explained how we feel: "If we say the body of a canoe is like the men of the village, then we must say the outrigger is like the women. Neither one can sail properly without the other and they must support each other to succeed."

We hope TAWA will be the beginning of Trukese and American women understanding each other better.

--Dorothy Brandt and Miter Haruo

TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND
MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION..... 73,052

96 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES

LAND AREA..... 687 SQ. MILES

2,141 ISLANDS

GRAPHIC SCALE
NAUTICAL MILES
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
UNINHABITED

