

(a) Military areas: Active measures continues as before with the exception that the Medical Department has been relieved of the sewage disposal detail in compliance with endorsement on January (1-47) report. During the month the galley was repainted and in large part rescreened; a considerable improvement. A concrete deck was also installed to accomodate GI cans hard-by the galley. They had previously rested on a wooden grating which was most unsatisfactory. There has been a change in garbage disposal methods due to USCC's abandonment of it't hog-raising program. Garbage is now hauled some distance from campsite and then buried.

(b) Native areas: The routine is as indicated in the last report. The CPhM detailed to sanitation spent three d ays during the first part of the month on a pedestrian inspection tour of Metalanim district. This is the first such inspection devoted entirely to sanitary conditions and the findings could not be called satisfactory. The usual faults were discovered: lack of bushing, improper garbage disposal, non-fly-proof heads etc. In addition the Giant African snail was found to contribute much more to the fly problem here than in other districts. Infestation was so heavy that far more of the creatures were crushed in the roads and paths than elsewhere. It is hoped that some effective means of combating this nuisance will be discovered soon. Another problem encountered was a serious lack of cooperation of the police with the sanitary inspectors. This was largely due to political friction prevailing in the district and it is hoped that this difficulty is now

resolved. A follow-up inspection in this district as well as a supervisory inspection in Kitti are planned for April.

(c) Number and pay of sanitary inspectors:

District	No. of Inspectors.	Rate of pay	Earnings
Kitti	1	24.00 month	24.00
Metalanim	1	24.00 month	24.00
Nett	1	24.00 month	24.00
Sekas	1	24.00 month	24.00
U	1	24.00 month	24.00

It should be noted above that all assistant inspectors have been dismissed and also the inspectors on Pingelap and Mokil. In the latter instances the duties will be assumed by the native corpsman of the islands. This move was dictated by the necessity for cutting down MG payrolls in accordance with existing directives. In this connection absorption of the inspectors into the native police departments with a double view toward giving the inspectors greater authority and having the districts absorb their salaries was discussed with the district officials in council. It has to be admitted that the proposal was not favorably received.

(d) Native Cemeteries: Same as last report.

(e) Pest Control: Measures continued as in previous reports with regard to insects.

Rodent Control: Two rat-poisoning campaigns were undertaken

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during March. In each campaign 15-20 traps baited with thallium sulfate were employed. The first campaign was centered in and around the Administration area including the Dispensary, storage buildings, native mess hall, salvage yard etc. The second was conducted in the dependent housing area. Results were very good, an estimated 167 rats being accounted for in the first campaign and 221 in the second using the system of estimates supplied in ComMarianas Serial 6086 of 5-7-46 which assumes a kill of six rats per each ounce of bait consumed. While these figures would seem to belie previous statements that rats are not a menace in military areas here the experience actually tends to confirm them. Very little bait (in most cases none) was eaten from traps located under or near buildings while bait located on the perimeter of a campaign area and readily accessible to the bush was completely consumed. An interesting sidelight to the campaign was the clustering of Giant African snails in and about bait with presumptive but unproven destructive effect. For information, the prebait which attracted them consisted of oatmeal mixed with salad oil.

A shipment of red squill was received in the last week. It is intended to use the greater part or all of this shipment will be diverted to satellite islands where rats are reported in considerable numbers.

(f) Violations of Sanitary Regulations: While not strictly applicable to this heading, the arrest, conviction and confinement for six months of a native panderer is considered report-worthy. A succession of admissions to the Dispensary with G.C. Infection Urethra of crew

members from one of the ships in port led to an investigation of the source. Four out of five patients admitted to contact at the same house and further questioning revealed that all had been approached on board ship by the owner of the house, a Trukese, who worked with the stevedore gang. Four female relatives of the panderer were brought to the dispensary and examination revealed two to be positive for diplococci neisseriae. These were placed under treatment. The Administration cooperated handsomely in this matter and the pimp was apprehended, tried (by a native district court, incidentally) and convicted within three days of the time the matter was first brought to official attention. It is believed that the action brought under control one prolific source of infections and in addition had a salutary restraining effect on other potential sources.

(g) Potable water supply: Continues to be from the same sources as previously reported. Water for military use is hand-chlorinated and chlorination is never uniform as shown by bi-weekly orthotolidine tests. It is to be hoped that the automatic chlorinator on order will soon be forthcoming.