

(a) Field inspections.

During this month, all the islands within the Truk Atoll were inspected and the work of improving the sanitary standards continued. The general sanitation is good but constant instruction and check is necessary to improve the sanitation of the native restaurants which is poor. More and more of the work of inspection and instruction is being turned over to native sanitary inspectors and with good results. Outside the atoll, the islands south and east of Truk were visited and improvement in sanitation noted was outstanding. Kutu is a particular example of what can be done in cleaning up an island when the instructions given are understood and the chief of the island is efficient. Sufficient off-shore latrines of proper construction were built, the beaches cleaned, the island cleared of refuse, pigs penned, garbage disposal pits dug and DDT and red squill used effectively. Improvement was noted throughout the group and is felt to be the result of the intergration of the organizational structure set up by MG with the work of raising the sanitary level. The proper emphasis was placed on its importance in the program outlined to each island and the responsibility for its accomplishment definitely placed. With the establishment of sub-dispensaries throughout this group, manned by native orderlies trained in sanitation, the sanitary level should continue to improve.

(b) Native Sanitary Inspectors.

(1)	No. Employed	Location	rate of Pay	Earning per mo.
	10	Truk	\$1.00 per diem	\$270.00
	4	Truk	.85	60.85
	7	Southern Islands	15.00 per mo.	105.00
(2)	Student Sanitary Inspectors:			
	9		.70 per diem	163.80
	12		.60	187.20
	10		.40	108.00

(3) Nature and Degree of Supervision:

The work of the native sanitary inspectors is checked by inspections held by USN medical personnel. The native orderlies manning the sub-dispensaries are also sanitary inspectors for the islands on which they are stationed. Their work in sanitation is considered as important a part of their job as the medical work they do in their sub-dispensaries.

(c) Native Cemeteries - No change from reference (b).

(d) Pest control.

(1) Insects. There is an organized program against mosquitoes and flies in force using 5% DDT in kerosene or diesel oil and 10% DDT powder in addition to elimination of breeding areas. The improvement in garbage disposal noted in the native villages and the attention given to cleanliness about living quarters has been a major factor in reducing the number of lies on the islands in the Truk Area. The measures within the means of the natives to combat pests are being stressed and

an attempt to decrease their dependence on DDT which has been noted in some areas is being encouraged. This is deemed advisable in view of the fact that DDT may not always be available to the natives.

(2) Rodent Control. Rodent control is effected by the use of copra treated with red squill. The success of the program is indicated by the following figures:

<u>Dublon and Eton</u>	
Number of baits	125
Dead rats	201
<u>Udot, Eot &amp; Romulum</u>	
No. of baits	60
Dead rats	50
<u>Uman</u>	
No. of baits	166
Dead rats	61

<u>Fefen, Param, Tsis &amp; Tarik</u>	
No. of baits	757
Dead rats	143
<u>Toi, Pala &amp; Fala Begets</u>	
No. of baits	200
Dead rats	181

(e) Potable water supply.

water is obtained by natives chiefly by collecting and storing rain water. On higher islands, streams and shallow wells are also used.

(f) Violations of sanitary regulations.

There were no violations of sanitary regulations during the reporting period.