

with primary emphasis on improvement of education, as well as other public services and public facilities. In the fiscal years 1962-65, direct appropriations and grants have totaled well over \$40 million. (See table 1.)

4. Level of operations

Of the \$40.4 million net appropriations available from 1962 to 1965, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ has been required to finance operating expenditures and $\frac{2}{3}$ for the construction program. With enactment of an American Samoa income tax patterned after the Federal statute, local revenues since 1963 have surpassed 1964-65 budget estimates. As a result, about \$1.3 million may be available to reduce appropriations for operating expenditures of 1966. Of some \$26 million authorized for construction projects, about \$17 million had been expended, another \$2.5 million obligated, while \$6.5 million remained unobligated as of June 30, 1965. In the years 1962-65 education services and facilities accounted for almost one-third of the American Samoan development program (\$12.9 of the \$40.5 million in gross expenditures and obligations without regard to source of funds, as computed from table 1, \$6.9 of \$21 million operating expenditures, and table 2, almost \$6 million of \$19.5 million total expenditures and obligations, construction). Annual appropriations for medical services have more than tripled. With respect to the major construction projects, funds appropriated for schools, educational television and teacher housing, for powerplant, airport and roads had been very substantially expended or obligated by October 1, 1965. (See table 2.)

In 1961, American Samoa had one high school, 41 ramshackle village schools and Samoan teachers with limited facility in English and 5th and 6th grade educations, by stateside standards, in most instances. In concrete terms, the Samoan development program has built one new high school, is constructing another while a third remains to be built. Fourteen of the planned 26 consolidated village schools have been completed and 74 of the planned 88 houses for stateside teachers. Of very special importance has been the trailblazing—and in educational terms, truly revolutionary—system of educational television, that has now been fully constructed at a cost of some \$2.6 million. With a relatively few qualified teachers, virtually the entire education system of American Samoa, at first for elementary schools and then for the high schools, was almost instantaneously upgraded, and at considerably less cost than if all unqualified Samoan teachers had been replaced by statesiders. Stateside teachers now are used primarily as principals, administrators and instructors on the ETV system. Educational television has been so outstandingly successful it is being studied by international agencies and foreign countries.

In 1961, Samoans suffered from unchecked disease and malnutrition, and sanitary conditions were deplorable. An islandwide mass treatment for filariasis has been conducted, treatments in outpatient clinics increased to 60,062 (for a population of perhaps 27,000) in 1965, and 7 stateside doctors and 5 registered nurses have been employed. Sanitation and hospital services have improved, even while construction of the new hospital and sewage system is still to be undertaken.