

1966 estimates of the tabulation attached, that vitally needed improvements cannot be made (e.g., in the health program) without a standstill or even reduction in other essential programs (e.g., education, maintenance and extension of public utilities, construction of out-island clinics) within even this \$17.5 million ceiling limitation.

4. Level of operations

In the approximately 2 years of its operation, the accelerated development program for the trust territory has placed its major emphasis on improvement of educational facilities and services. More than one-third of funds made available to the government of the trust territory in the fiscal years 1963-65 (\$16.3 of \$47.5 million) has been spent on education (\$6.8 million, table 1 attached), and schools and teacher housing (\$9.5 million, table 2, attached). In addition, almost \$500,000 in recruitment and home leave travel expenses for stateside teachers is classified, for budget purposes, as "administrative expense" and not included, therefore, in the \$16.3 million total.

These substantial expenditures have financed 8 new high schools, 333 or more new elementary school classrooms, more than 200 teacher houses and the recruitment of more than 200 stateside teachers and supervisors. Elementary school enrollment has increased from 11,216 in 1961 to about 21,000 at the beginning of the 1965-66 school year, and secondary school enrollment from 165 students in 1 high school in 1961 to about 2,220 students in the current school year. In these widely scattered islands secondary school attendance requires provision of boarding facilities as well as school buildings. Until additional dormitories are constructed, therefore, a substantial number of students eligible for high school—perhaps 500 or more—cannot be admitted. Furthermore, and notwithstanding the notable improvement in teaching staffs, only one out of every six teachers in elementary schools and only about half the teachers in secondary schools are deemed by stateside standards "qualified to teach."

With increased expenditures for medical services, a fully qualified M.D. has been assigned to each of the six districts in the trust territory, and mass immunization programs have been undertaken. Amoebic dysentery is rampant and epidemics of gastroenteritis, influenza, measles, and other diseases still are prevalent. There are only about 5 hospital beds per 1,000 population and not a single registered nurse in any district hospital. The field dispensaries on remote islands are in need of new equipment and repair. In the current fiscal year, accordingly, medical services have been programed at more than one-third above the fiscal 1965 level and more than \$2 million in construction funds will be available for hospitals and clinics. Very much remains to be done, however, in terms of construction, equipment and staff, with respect to both public health programs and the provision of medical services. Only 2,900 of the 90,000 population have a protected water supply and adequate sanitary facilities. The appropriations and unobligated funds available for water systems and sewer construction (table 2) are still inadequate.

In the last half of fiscal 1965, there was an average of 334 Federal employees in the trust territory; another group of about 120 are stateside contract teachers, who are employees of the trust territory but not of the Federal Government. About 3,200 Micronesians are employed by the trust territory government, including about 700 teachers.