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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF
INSULAR AFFAIRS - 1930

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF
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1930



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
October 15, 1930.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.

While, in Porto Rico, the fiscal year corresponds to that of the United States Government (July 1-June 30), the fiscal year in the Philippine Islands is identical with the calendar year. The latest annual report of the Governor General and the statistical data pertaining thereto reflects, therefore, in general, the operations of the Philippine government for the year ending December 31, 1929. In certain cases hereinafter indicated the bureau's report regarding Philippine affairs is, however, brought up to include June 30, 1930.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Changes in official personnel.—The following changes occurred during the year among officials of the government of the Philippine Islands appointed by the President:

The Hon. Dwight F. Davis, whose appointment as Governor General was mentioned in the last annual report, arrived in Manila July 8, 1929, and entered upon the duties of his office the same day, relieving the Hon. Eugene A. Gilmore, who, as vice governor, had been Acting Governor General since the departure from Manila, on February 23, 1929, of the former Governor General, the Hon. Henry L. Stimson.

The resignation of the Hon. Eugene A. Gilmore as vice governor was accepted by the President, effective as of June 21, 1930. His successor had not been appointed on June 30, 1930.

Mr. Ben F. Wright resigned as auditor of the Philippine Islands, effective November 1, 1929. Former Major General and Chief of the Militia Bureau, Creed C. Hammond, was appointed to succeed him and entered upon the duties of insular auditor on November 2, 1929.

Policy of the Governor General.—The general policy announced by the new Governor General in his inaugural address, as summarized in his annual report, contemplated no radical changes in the organization of the insular government, but the utilization, as a rule, of existing governmental agencies, with special emphasis upon economic development and the elimination of any dishonest or incompetent public officials.

Congressional consideration of Philippine questions.—Appendix A to this report lists certain acts, specially affecting the Philippine Islands, enacted during the period to which this report pertains. The tariff act of 1930 is of particular importance in this connection. As finally enacted, it makes no change in the previous general procedure in accordance with which products of the Philippine Islands enter the United States, and products of the United States enter the Philippine Islands, free of duty. Increases in tariff schedules included in the act tend to give additional protection from foreign competition to certain major Philippine products.

In Appendix B to the report are listed certain measures, of special importance in connection with political and economic relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands, which were presented for consideration during the first and second sessions of the Seventy-first Congress but which were not enacted into law. Among these were:

(1) Proposals so to modify existing trade relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States as to restrict the free access of Philippine products to American markets.

This proposed legislation threatened economic disaster to the Philippine Islands and the ultimate market curtailment of Philippine markets for United States products. Opposition to it was voiced by the Secretary of State (formerly Governor General of the Philippine Islands), by the Secretary of War, by representatives of the Governor General and of the Philippine Legislature, and by various commercial bodies and others interested. The general attitude of the War Department in regard to the proposed restrictions is outlined in the two letters of the then Secretary of War (the late James W. Good) appearing, respectively, as Appendices C and D to this report. The proposals in question were all rejected by Congress.

(2) The proposed extension of the United States coastwise shipping laws to the Philippine Islands.

Certain discretionary powers in this connection are already vested in the President by existing law. Hearings were held in October, 1929, before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, on Senate Resolution 130, which instructed that committee to investigate and "report to the Senate whether it is sound public policy, consistent with economic justice for all concerned, to extend the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands pending the ultimate independence of these islands." The objections of the War Department to any proposed legislation directed toward the extension of the United States coastwise shipping laws to the Philippine Islands at this time were presented in a letter dated October 21, 1929, addressed by the Acting Secretary of War to the chairman of the subcommittee (of the Senate Commerce Committee) before which the hearings were conducted. That letter was published in the printed record of the hearings on Senate Resolution 130, Seventy-first Congress, first session (pp. 45-74).

(3) Measures having in view the granting of independence to the Philippine Islands within periods varying, in the several proposals presented, from about two to about eleven years.

Action by Congress on these measures is still pending. A favorable report (S. Rept. No. 781, 71st Cong., 2d sess.) on one of these measures (S. 3822, commonly known as the Hawes-Cutting bill) was

made by the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs and was accompanied by a minority report in opposition to the provisions of the bill. The general attitude of the War Department regarding measures directed toward the early withdrawal of American sovereignty from the Philippine Islands was presented in two letters, similar in character, addressed by the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs and the chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, respectively. The letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, dated May 15, 1930, appears in Senate Document No. 150, Seventy-first Congress, second session.

(4) Proposals that, in connection with the administration of the immigration act of 1924, citizens of the Philippine Islands, in general, be treated as aliens.

Hearings before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on one of the proposals in question—that incorporated in H. R. 8708 (commonly known as the Welch bill)—were initiated in April, 1930. Should this measure be enacted and given effect, the practical result of its provisions, taken in connection with existing law on the subject, would apparently be to place Filipinos, as regards entering the United States, on the basis of alien Asiatics. The objections of the Secretary of War to the passage of this proposed legislation were presented to the committee. (See record of the hearings, pp. 88-100.) Action by Congress on the bill is still pending. Other measures embodying less radical restrictions upon Filipino immigration to the United States were also introduced and action on some of these is still pending. It is believed that the total net increase of Filipinos in the United States during the year 1929 was less than 8,000.

The Philippine Legislature.—The second session of the eighth legislature began on July 16, 1929, and terminated on November 8. Its proceedings were characterized by harmonious relations between the executive and legislative departments of the insular government. Of the total number of bills passed (187), 140 (78.6 per cent) were approved by the Governor General, of which number 133 became law as a result of that approval and 7, which, under the organic act, required the approval of the President or Congress, were forwarded to the War Department. Of these last, 5 were subsequently approved by the President. The disapproval by the Governor General of 40 of the bills passed (21.4 per cent of the total number) was partly due to defects incident to hurried legislation in the closing days of the session. On the last day the house acted on 84 of the bills (nearly 45 per cent of the total number) that finally passed, and the senate on 114 (over 60 per cent of the total number). Appropriate timely cooperation between the legislative leaders and departmental heads will, it is hoped, prevent similar congestion during the closing days of future sessions.

The more important legislative enactments are listed and reviewed briefly in the annual report of the Governor General. The following five acts received the approval of the President:

Act 3608, approved February 8, 1930, which endows the University of the Philippines with portions of the public domain for the additional support and maintenance of that institution.

Act 3671, approved February 8, 1930, which imposes a tariff duty on livestock (cattle) imported into the islands. The purpose of this measure is to promote and protect the livestock industry of the islands.

Act 3672, approved February 7, 1930, which authorizes the filing in the proper court, under certain conditions and within the period of one year from the date of the promulgation of the act, of certain claims of title to parcels of land that have heretofore been declared public land.

Act 3673 (H. 2216), approved June 27, 1930, which is intended to expedite the survey, subdivision, and disposition of public lands with a view to bringing those lands into more productive use.

Act 3674 (S. 184), approved June 30, 1930, which limits the granting of licenses for cutting timber or utilizing or taking other forest products in the public forests to those who are citizens of the Philippine Islands, of the United States, or of countries the laws of which grant similar permission to Filipino citizens.

Philippine missions to the United States.—The members of the Philippine mission mentioned in the previous annual report of the bureau as having arrived in Washington in April, 1929, returned to the Philippine Islands during the following summer. In October of the same year the question of Philippine independence was injected into the discussion, on the floor of the United States Senate, of proposals to include, in the tariff bill then under consideration by Congress, provisions restricting the duty-free entry of Philippine products into the United States. On October 9, 1929, there was introduced in the Senate an amendment to the tariff bill directed to the early independence of the Philippine Islands. Following the rejection of that amendment by the Senate, the Philippine Legislature, by Concurrent Resolution No. 29 (adopted October 29, 1929), created a committee of the legislature, composed of six members, three from each House. This committee was instructed, jointly with the Philippine Resident Commissioners in Washington, to "petition the Government and Congress of the United States for the early granting of independence to the Philippines, and submit to them from time to time the views of the legislature on any matter concerning the Philippines under consideration by the Government at Washington." The speaker and minority floor leader of the house of representatives arrived in Washington on January 3, 1930, and were followed later by the majority floor leader of the house and minority floor leader of the senate. These four members of the committee remained in Washington for some time and, with the two Resident Commissioners, appeared before committees of both Houses of Congress in connection with Philippine questions under consideration.

General conditions in the islands.—The Governor General, in his annual report, summarizes as follows general conditions throughout the year 1929 (calendar and fiscal):

For the people in general, as well as the government, the year was on the whole a very satisfactory one. Peace and order were excellent, and with the exception of two typhoons which swept through some of the southern islands, the country was free of major disasters. Health conditions were very favorable. While prices of staple crops were low, their volume was larger than ever before. This prosperous condition of the country was reflected all along the line in increased revenues of the government. A typical example of this is the fact that internal-revenue collections increased over 2,500,000 pesos, or

about 4½ per cent. There was unmistakable evidence, however, toward the end of the year that continued low prices were slowing up the business situation and competent observers expect that the revenues of the government will be diminished for the year 1930, and business in general will be somewhat poorer during the first part of the year. This causes no undue alarm, however, as the government is in a very sound position financially, the budget having been drawn in such a way for the past several years that a cash balance has resulted.

The legislature and financial officers of the government are fully cognizant of the situation and realize the necessity of cutting government expenditures to the minimum and curtailing all unnecessary development.

In so far as the business community is concerned, most firms have been conservatively managed and are well able to withstand a temporary depression.

Anticipated conditions for 1930, mentioned by the Governor General in the above quotation from his 1929 report, were reflected in a considerable decrease in the external trade of the islands during the first six months of 1930.

Political uncertainty, partly incident to the discussions of independence in Congress, and economic uncertainty, partly incident to proposals to restrict the free access of Philippine products to United States markets, were doubtless factors in the slowing up of business in the islands in the latter part of 1929 and first half of 1930.

Public revenues.—The total receipts and expenditures for the Philippine government for the fiscal and calendar year 1929 are shown in Appendix F. The revenues from ordinary sources—customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous receipts—as shown in the statement of the general fund contained in the annual report of the insular secretary of finance for the year 1929 amounted to \$43,635,288.18, an increase over the corresponding revenues for the preceding year of \$2,454,276.50. The ordinary expenditures of the government, on the other hand, amounted to \$39,416,919.42, being a decrease of about \$396,484 as compared with those of the previous year. The unappropriated cash surplus at the end of the year 1929 was \$5,010,517.64.

Bonded indebtedness.—The Governor General in his report for the fiscal and calendar year 1929 shows an increase in the bonded indebtedness of \$700,000 during the year. In Appendix F of this report the statement of the bonded indebtedness is carried forward to June 30, 1930. The total amount of outstanding indebtedness is well within the limits provided by law and sinking funds are fully maintained to cover all outstanding bonds. In view of the substantial unappropriated cash surplus which had accumulated in the treasury the Governor General recommended and the Philippine Legislature approved the redemption of the outstanding bonds of an original \$6,000,000 issue, Manila port works and improvement bonds, due 1950 but redeemable in 1930. These bonds, issued in 1920, carry an interest rate of 5½ per cent per annum, the highest rate paid on any Philippine government bonds. Instructions were accordingly issued for the redemption on September 2, 1930, of all outstanding bonds of the issue, totaling \$5,580,000. The result will be a large saving in interest to the Philippine government.

External trade.—The total trade with the United States and foreign countries for the calendar year 1929, amounting to \$311,607,118, was the largest ever recorded, being about 7 per cent greater than the corresponding total for the previous year. The imports amounted to \$147,160,275, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year; and

the exports amounted to \$164,446,843, an increase of about 6 per cent. While the balance of trade continued in favor of the islands, it was somewhat less than the corresponding balance (\$20,397,648) in 1928 and only about two-fifths of the favorable balance (\$39,722,614) in 1927.

The total trade with the United States amounted to \$217,058,432 (70 per cent of the total external trade). Of this amount, \$92,592,959 (an increase over the preceding year of over 10 per cent) represented shipments to the islands and \$124,465,473 (an increase of about 7 per cent) represented shipments from the islands.

Examination of the statistics of external trade for the six years 1924 to 1929 shows a general increase in the total value of shipments from the islands but a somewhat larger general increase in the total value of shipments into the islands—the increases in both cases being chiefly in trade with the United States. The figures reflect a trend toward trade balances less favorable to the islands, both as regards the actual amount of the successive balances and as regards the percentage which the successive balances bear to the total external trade of their respective years. Examination of the nature of the articles imported suggests an increasing demand for those that may be classed as luxuries, such as automobiles, electrical appliances, and silk and its manufactures. Other large increases were in imports of iron and steel products, mineral oils, and food products. In this connection the Governor General states in his annual report:

* * * The per capita consumption of steel, most of which has always come from the United States, has increased more than 400 per cent since 1903 and 67 per cent since 1924. The per capita consumption of cotton goods has increased by over 200 per cent since 1903, meat and dairy products 300 per cent, wheat flour 276 per cent, silk 421 per cent, paper 450 per cent, and other articles imported from the United States in similar manner. These figures are cited to illustrate the constant and growing importance of the Philippines as a market for American goods. Taking into consideration the vast undeveloped resources the future possibilities suggested are enormous.

Reports showing the external trade for the period January 1 to June 30, 1930 (a period subsequent to that covered by the Governor General's annual report), indicate that, during the first six months of 1930, there was a noticeable decrease, both in the total value of external trade and in the favorable trade balance, as compared with figures for the corresponding period of 1929.

Education.—The bureau of education has in recent years given special attention to educational research, vocational education, and health education.

Educational research was given added impetus in 1929 as the result of a gift of \$160,000 made by the International Board of Education for use in that connection. Recent careful surveys in the fields of vocational education and health education have been conducted by specialists from the United States who visited the islands in order to make the respective studies on the ground. Enrollment in the vocational courses offered in the public schools increased from 7,442 in 1926 to 14,130 in 1929—an increase of nearly 100 per cent within three years.

In the public schools the total enrollment of pupils in 1929 was 1,161,367, a number greater, by approximately 50,000, than the enrollment of the preceding year. This progress was made possible

by an increase of \$350,000 in the appropriations available for application to school extension. Due, however, to the increasing population the schools were still able to provide accommodations for only a little over one-third of the children of school age.

Private schools provide for a considerable number of pupils who can not be accommodated in the government schools. Through inspections conducted under the bureau of education, the standards maintained in these schools compare favorably, in general, with those in the public schools.

The expenditures for education from insular appropriations for 1929 amounted to about 21 per cent of the total income.

Health.—There were no serious outbreaks of communicable diseases during the year 1929. There was a slight rise in the general death rate (22.18 per 1,000) as compared with the 1928 figures. The mortality rate from typhoid was the lowest on record for the islands and but one case of cholera was reported. The only cases of smallpox that occurred were confined to the islands of Sarangani and Balut, Province of Davao. Tuberculosis still occupied the first place in mortality records, over 30,000 deaths being attributed to that disease during the year. There was a slight increase in dysentery in the islands as a whole and a noticeable increase in deaths due to beri-beri. Deaths from malaria have decreased 50 per cent since 1926.

During the early part of the year 1930 cholera made its appearance in the Provinces of Cebu, Iloilo, and Oriental Negros. While it did not reach the proportions of an epidemic, vigorous efforts on the part of the department of health were necessary to prevent its spread.

About one-third of the total appropriation for public health is utilized in the segregation and treatment of lepers; 1,321 were detected and segregated during the year and 553 were released on parole, making a total of 2,013 released as negative since 1922. New facilities for combating this disease include a large station in Cebu, provided by the Leonard Wood Memorial Foundation at a cost of \$180,000. The foundation also released \$142 500 for use at the leprosy station in Culion and \$15,000 for the erection of a skin clinic in Cebu.

A number of health demonstration and health rehabilitation units were established in 1929, largely through the cooperation and assistance of the American Red Cross and the International Health Board. Three new hospitals (totaling 225 beds), one laboratory and three public health dispensaries were opened during the year.

Typhoons.—Destructive typhoons occurred in September, 1929, and April, 1930. The first caused severe property losses and about 150 deaths in parts of Luzon and adjacent small islands; the second, the serious effects of which were more local in character, visited parts of the Visayan Islands. The American Red Cross gave generous aid to the sufferers and the United States military and naval authorities rendered valuable assistance in meeting these emergencies.

Quarantine service.—The annual report of the Governor General includes the following:

Although cholera, plague, and smallpox were present in epidemic form in oriental ports adjacent to the Philippines, their transmission was prevented by effective quarantine measures and vaccination.

Early in the year reports were received of a considerable number of cases of cerebrospinal meningitis among Filipino steerage passengers on vessels which had left the Philippines en route to the United States. The number of these cases increased as colder weather was encountered on the voyage. Due to the spread of the disease in the Pacific States, the President of the United States issued an Executive order which included this disease in quarantinable diseases. All steerage passengers leaving the islands were required to undergo a two weeks' quarantine and a bacteriological examination in all cases before embarkation and regulations were drawn up lessening the number of steerage passengers vessels might carry.

Meningitis is not a common disease in the islands and there appears to be little doubt that the cases mentioned were picked up in oriental ports by Filipinos en route to the United States who on account of the unaccustomed cold and, frequently, their insufficient clothing, were peculiarly susceptible.

Government-owned companies.—The Cebu Portland Cement Co., the Manila Railroad Co., the Philippine National Bank, and the Manila Hotel, in all of which the Philippine government holds virtually all of the stock, are all reported as having made encouraging net profits in 1929.

Provincial and municipal governments.—The Governor General reports conditions in these governmental entities as generally satisfactory. In both the regularly organized provinces and the specially organized provinces under the bureau of non-Christian tribes, assessments of real property and revenues from taxation increased. Peace and order in the specially organized provinces are reported as generally on a par with conditions in the regularly organized provinces.

Justice.—During the year 1929, 10 auxiliary judges were appointed with a view to expediting the disposition of cadastral cases. Congestion in the courts of first instance continues and constitutes one of the most serious problems confronting the insular government.

Public works and communications.—The extension of the public roads continues, some \$8,000,000 having been expended during the year on roads and bridges. Three hundred and eighty kilometers of new first-class roads, 289 kilometers of second-class roads were constructed, and some 21 important bridges were completed. This brings the total of the insular road net of improved roads to 10,389.7 kilometers.

Through the cooperation of the United States Signal Corps, the bureau was able to arrange for the transportation to the Philippine Islands and laying there of about 280 miles of gutta-percha cable. This work was accomplished quickly, efficiently, and with a large saving to the insular government.

The unsatisfactory conditions of interisland transportation are being gradually improved.

Agriculture and natural resources.—One of the most difficult problems confronting the government is that of the satisfactory disposition of public lands and the utilization of these properties for productive purposes. The increase in the number of homesteads approved is still regrettably slow. An interesting experiment in this connection is the setting aside of a large agricultural area in Mindanao and permitting a corporation organized for the cultivation of pineapples to take up part of the reservation and finance homesteaders who will settle in the colony and raise pineapples.

There is a well-recognized need for additional credit facilities available to the small farmer. Under a recent joint resolution of the legislature a rural bank commission is now making a thorough survey of the situation and is to report the results of its study during the present year.

Administrative investigations.—Rumors of serious irregularities in certain bureaus of the department of commerce and communications resulted in a number of administrative investigations as to actual conditions. Instances of serious dishonesty and incompetency, extending to some of the ranking officials of the bureaus concerned, were developed and resulted in a series of resignations and dismissals. Prosecutions of certain officials were being conducted at the close of the period to which the Governor General's annual report pertains.

PORTO RICO

The governor.—The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt was appointed Governor of Porto Rico on September 11, 1929. He arrived in San Juan on October 7, 1929, and assumed the duties of his office the same day.

GENERAL POLICIES ANNOUNCED BY THE GOVERNOR

In his inaugural address to the people of Porto Rico, Governor Roosevelt stated:

* * * During the last decade the questions that have been engaging the attention of Porto Rico may be roughly grouped under two main heads. The first concerns her future political status, the second, her economic and related social condition.

It is perfectly proper that you, as citizens of the United States, should be concerned over the form of government under which you and your children may be living in time to come.

At this moment, however, our first consideration, one that overshadows all others in importance, is economic rehabilitation. All other matters are secondary at this time. Indeed, satisfactory progress along every other line is primarily contingent upon the successful solution of the economic problem.

* * * * *

There are three prime requisites for a happy, progressive people—good education, good health, and a sufficient prosperity to provide proper food, proper clothes, and proper homes. All three are intimately connected. Each of the three is a necessary complement to the other two; good educational and health conditions are obviously dependent upon the material prosperity necessary for their support. In all three respects at present conditions among our people of Porto Rico are far below what we would have them.

* * * * *

* * * While we should attack all three of these problems—health, education, and economics—it is upon the last that we must first center our efforts.

In so doing we must not be deceived by temporary palliatives. We must strive for permanent solutions. An artificial stimulant which gives momentary relief is often followed by a severe relapse. The goal we must hold before our eyes is the creation of conditions whereby the average man can obtain for himself by his own labor, not by gifts or charity, governmental or private, a comfortable living for himself and his family. * * *

Having thus emphasized the general policy of economic rehabilitation as the immediate aim, the governor indicated, in the same address, certain specific phases as requiring prompt attention. Among those mentioned were:

- (a) To promote appropriate relief measures for the sufferers from the great hurricane of September, 1928.

- (b) To foster and extend the markets for Porto Rican products.
- (c) To develop such industries as may be suitable to the genius of the Porto Rican people.
- (d) To aid those Porto Ricans who may wish to take advantage of opportunities offered by the various fields of endeavor open in continental United States.
- (e) To improve agricultural methods.
- (f) To encourage tourists to visit the island.

Referring to the financial situation of the island and its people, the governor stated:

* * * We must realize the financial difficulties in which circumstances have placed us and face them squarely. In apportioning our revenues we must see that health, education, agriculture, and labor receive the most generous support of which the means at our command are capable. In economizing, we should make our cuts in other less essential activities. * * *

In messages communicated to the legislature at its first session subsequent to his arrival the governor further elaborated his initial program, stressing both administrative economy and constructive measures of rehabilitation. Reference is hereinafter made to some of the specific measures adopted or recommended with a view to giving effect to the program in question.

Congressional consideration of Porto Rican affairs.—In Appendix A of this report is listed certain legislation of special interest to Porto Rico enacted by Congress in the period to which the report pertains. In addition to the general tariff provisions made effective in Porto Rico by the tariff act of 1930, that act contains a provision (sec. 319), specially applicable to Porto Rico, whereby the insular government is authorized to impose tariff duties on coffee imported into the island, including that grown in a foreign country coming through the United States. Since March 1, 1929, special appropriations by Congress for the benefit of Porto Rico in connection with hurricane relief and rehabilitation work have totaled \$9,150,000, of which all but \$1,000,000, to become available on January 1, 1931, has already been made available. By the act of July 3, 1930, Congress further provided for a reduction, from \$1,200,000 to \$150,000, in the amount to be reimbursed the United States Government by Porto Rico on account of the San Juan Harbor and reclamation project. The period of payment of the reduced amount was also extended for five years.

In Appendix B are listed certain measures, of special interest to Porto Rico, considered by Congress but not enacted into law.

The Porto Rican Legislature.—The twelfth session of the insular legislature began on February 10, 1930, and ended on April 15, 1930. Certain of the legislative measures enacted or considered during the session are referred to hereinafter under the headings to which they pertain.

General conditions.—In the last annual report of this bureau the effect of the hurricane of September 13-14, 1928, and the measures taken up to that time to relieve the situation were discussed at some length. The following statement was then made: "The consequences of such a catastrophe will, naturally, be reflected in governmental revenues and individual incomes, in agriculture, in commerce—in fact, in all activities of the island's economic and social life—for some time to come."

Governor Roosevelt, in his annual report, speaking of the time of his arrival in Porto Rico in October, 1929, states:

At that time I found conditions in the islands exceedingly bad. We were struggling with three great problems—disease, poverty, and an island revenue that was insufficient to meet the budget then in force.

The governor's report also states:

* * * We were and are a prey to disease of many kinds. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, 4,442 of our people died from tuberculosis. Our death rate in this disease was higher than that of any other place in the Western Hemisphere, and four and one-half times the death rate in the continental United States. Our death rate from malaria was two and one-half times the rate in the continental United States. * * *

* * * * *

Economically, our condition was equally bad. More than 60 per cent of our people are out of employment either all or a part of each year. The average yearly income of the working man or woman ranges between \$150 and \$200. * * * We have too few small farmers. This condition is not new. It has always existed to a large extent, though now it is worse. * * *

* * * * *

Even if we practice intensive agriculture fully and develop our small farms, we can not by agriculture alone support our population. We must in addition have industries. * * *

Due largely to the economic conditions outlined above, the financial situation of the government last autumn was desperate. During the year ending June 30, 1929, we had overspent our revenues by \$1,191,301.19.¹ This sum, plus the deficits incurred in the immediately preceding years, was being carried in the form of floating indebtedness through loans at the banks. The condition of the banks was bad. They had suffered heavily as a result of the hurricane. Many of their loans were frozen. The money borrowed by the government had added to this burden, cramping them still further. As a result, they were in no position to extend the credit sorely needed by our people if we were to build our businesses.

* * * * *

Furthermore, our budget for the year 1929-30 had been based upon an erroneous estimate of receipts, and the government was running behind at the rate of \$200,000 a month, piling up a deficit which it was estimated by the treasury would be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 additional at the end of the year. * * *

Porto Rico is a small tropical island, with a population density over ten times that of the continental United States. At the time when the island first came under United States sovereignty in 1898 it had been for approximately 400 years a Spanish colonial possession. The masses of the people were almost wholly dependent for a scant livelihood upon small-scale agricultural operations. The difficulties of the struggle for existence of so dense a population upon an agricultural basis were increased by certain physical and climatic features. The coastal plain extending inward from the sea is relatively narrow, and the interior of the island is extremely mountainous and broken. The annual rainfall is heavy and seasonal, and the island is subject to occasional very severe hurricanes. During the period of Spanish control no important mineral resources were located and industrial development was practically nil. The condition of the population in general was one of extreme poverty, ameliorated to some extent by the fact that the tropical climate rendered inadequate shelter and clothing much less a cause of actual suffering

¹ The annual report of the insular auditor of Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1929, states the actual deficit for that year at \$603,678.92. An advance estimate of the probable deficit was \$1,191,301.19.

than would have been the case in latitudes farther removed from the Equator and by the further fact that a certain amount of food, in the form of fruits and other tropical products, was available to the population with little or no cultivation. Wages of such portion of the population as were on a wage basis were low even for tropical countries at that time. Local capital for large-scale development of any kind was practically nonexistent. There was but one good road of any length in the island. As regards public health, smallpox was a scourge, the recorded deaths from that disease for the 9-year period prior to 1898 averaging over 600 annually. In addition to the prevalence of diseases (such as tuberculosis) common in temperate latitudes, so-called tropical anemia (the cause of which was later located as due to intestinal parasites) was almost universal, and yellow fever was a constant menace. The annual insular revenues were approximately from one-third to one-fifth those of recent years, and little of those scant revenues was devoted to public education, public health, or other activities for the improvement of the condition of the masses.

When the United States military government took over the island the insular treasury was empty and there were numerous outstanding obligations. About a year thereafter the island was visited by one of the most destructive hurricanes in its history.

In the single generation that elapsed between the hurricane of 1899 and the next disaster of similar character in September, 1928, conditions in Porto Rico were, in general, greatly improved. Partly as the result of congressional legislation and of the subsequent entry of capital from the continental United States there was brought about a considerable development of large-scale agricultural operations (notably in sugar production) and a marked increase in the general trade and business of the island. This, in turn, made possible the collection of greatly increased public revenues. Those revenues have been devoted in increasing amounts, under laws passed by the local legislature and approved by the successive governors, to activities for the promotion of public education, public health, improved communications, and other purposes tending to advance the welfare of the people of Porto Rico; and the conditions which existed in Porto Rico at the time when the hurricane of September, 1928, occurred reflected great advances within 30 years in the condition of the people as regards public health, public education, public works, and general social, political, and economic status. The improvement in the condition of the masses brought about was relative rather than absolute, if American living conditions be taken as the standard. Poverty and disease were still the lot of many and public-school facilities were accessible to only part of the population of school age. Conditions, in general, were still far below those to be found in more prosperous and advanced communities of the continental United States. The contrast was, however, largely the result of differences in natural resources, in climate, in density of population, and in racial, political, and economic history. The elimination of those differences in a single generation would, under the circumstances, hardly have been possible. Much remained to be accomplished but much had also been done. That the progress was not more rapid, and that the results achieved were not nearer the ultimate goal desired, was due to many factors, some of which have been mentioned. Limits imposed by the amount of available revenues constituted an important factor.

Both the fiscal year 1929-30 and the preceding one (1928-29) were distinctly abnormal years as regards public health, public education, public finances, and general economic conditions. That fact is apparent from an examination of the detailed reports and statistical data relating to those activities. For example, the annual death rate in Porto Rico for 1927-28 was 20.4 per 1,000 of population; for 1928-29 it rose abruptly (incident to 10½ months under posthurricane conditions) to 27.7 per 1,000, the highest since the influenza epidemic of 1917-18. The average annual death rate for the 5-year period immediately preceding the year in which the hurricane occurred was 21.9 per 1,000 and the rate for months immediately preceding the hurricane was on an even lower basis. The rate rose rapidly following the hurricane and by December, 1929 (three months after the hurricane), the monthly death rate had reached a figure corresponding to an annual death rate of 35 per 1,000. The influence of the hurricane upon the mortality rate and public health in general, of course, continued for some time after the peak of December, 1929.

Among the more direct effects of the hurricane, as regards public education, may be mentioned extensive destruction of school buildings and school equipment. Among indirect effects were those incident to the general decrease in public revenues.

As regards public finances the average total of insular revenue receipts for the three fiscal years (1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28) immediately preceding the year in which the hurricane occurred was \$11,859,665.83; for the year 1928-29 in which the hurricane occurred, the receipts were \$11,004,138.52, \$855,527.31 less than the 3-year average stated; and for the year following the hurricane (1929-30) they were only \$9,614,246.64, \$2,245,419.19 less than the 3-year average.

By no means all of the difficulties which have confronted the government and people of Porto Rico during the last two years were due to the hurricane, but that disaster brought with it new problems of an emergency character to accentuate previously existing problems of long standing. With the passing of the more acute phases of the difficulties directly incident to the hurricane the older problems reassert themselves with renewed prominence.

There remains to be solved the difficult problem of extending to all the people the improved conditions heretofore effected as regards a large part of the population and of raising further the improved, but still deficient, standards of health, education, and living conditions. The problem is far from simple. Since 1899 the population of the already overcrowded island has increased more than 60 per cent, an average annual increase of approximately 2 per cent. The increase in the last 10 years has been at the average annual rate of 1.88 per cent and the present population is close to 450 per square mile. If continued improvement in the conditions affecting this dense and growing population is to be steady and progressive, and even at a rate of progress comparable to that which has marked the last 30 years, there will be required steadily increasing public revenues. Any acceleration of the rate of progress will, of course, involve corresponding further increase in annual appropriations. It remains to be seen to what extent the practicable development of existing sources

of local revenue and the possible opening up of new sources can be made to meet the needs incident to further progress.

Governor Roosevelt has devoted himself with energy and initiative to seeking solutions of the different problems presented by existing conditions in Porto Rico. The outline of his program for meeting those problems will be found in his annual report for the year.

Financial conditions.—The general fund, commonly termed insular revenues, represents the collection of taxes and other receivables which, according to law, are available for the current operations of the insular government.

Cash receipts and disbursements, under the general fund, for the fiscal year 1929–30 are summarized as follows in the annual report of the auditor of Porto Rico:

Balance on hand July 1, 1929.....		\$816, 555. 38
Revenue receipts.....	\$9, 614, 246. 64	
Repayment to appropriations.....	2, 183, 661. 68	
Received from municipalities for bond redemption.....	34, 500. 00	
Transfer from various trust funds.....	451, 382. 34	
Loan to partially cover deficit.....	1, 000, 000. 00	
		<hr/> 13, 283, 790. 66
Total general fund resources for the year.....		14, 100, 346. 04
Disbursements against appropriation (net).....	11, 048, 635. 61	
Repayments.....	2, 183, 661. 68	
Redemption of municipal bonds.....	34, 500. 00	
Transfers to various trust funds.....	431, 670. 84	
		<hr/> 13, 698, 468. 13
Total disbursements and transfers.....		
Balance on hand June 30, 1930.....		401, 877. 91

Further data regarding the revenues and financial condition of the insular government will be found in Appendix H to this report.

For the year 1929–30, the original budget requirements were fixed at \$10,499,000. The actual total requirements to meet appropriations, as stated in the auditor's report were, however, \$11,557,731.19, resulting in an indicated cash deficit, as of June 30, 1930, of \$1,126,929.17. This indicated deficit was largely provided for by a loan of \$1,000,000 effected by the insular government during the year 1929–30. The remainder of the deficit was to be covered from part of the proceeds of the \$4,000,000 bond issue of July 1, 1930. (See Appendix H, this report.)

Indicated cash deficits in the years 1923–24 and 1924–25, partly incident to litigation then pending regarding payments of certain large tax assessments, led to the creation of an unfunded insular debt which at one time reached a maximum of over \$5,000,000. This debt was being steadily reduced up to the time of the hurricane and over \$3,000,000 had been repaid by July 1, 1928. New obligations contracted during the hurricane year (1928–29) resulted in a total of notes payable, as of June 30, 1929, of over \$3,000,000; and there was a further net increase of \$101,850 in these liabilities during the year 1929–30. Provision was made for the issuance as of July 1, 1930, of an issue of \$4,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds of the government of Porto Rico, so much of the proceeds as might be required to be applicable to the payment of all outstanding notes payable.

Bonded indebtedness.—The bonded indebtedness of the government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, amounted to \$25,353,000, an increase of \$68,000 for the year. (See Appendix H.)

The total amount of bonds outstanding is within the limits authorized by the organic act of 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property. This adjusted valuation as of June 30, 1930, was \$330,274,020.

Municipalities.—Governor Roosevelt in his annual report states in regard to municipalities:

* * * At this time many of the municipalities of the island are in desperate case. Due to a variety of causes, such as bad economic conditions, extravagance in government, the reckless use of bond issues, etc., many are faced with a real crisis and have great difficulty in balancing their budgets. Their debt has increased by leaps and bounds. Their present organization is in some respects faulty. Before we can feel we are on a sound basis, this condition must be rectified. I took the matter up with the last legislature, but due to a number of reasons the measure did not pass. It is our plan in the coming year to bring up the question again with our legislature, which we can do with the added knowledge of more than a year's further investigation. * * *

The financial condition of many of the municipalities was unsatisfactory prior to the hurricane. That disaster added to their difficulties. Of the 77 municipalities, only 41 now have a further margin within the authorized limits for incurring indebtedness. The aggregate bonded indebtedness of the 77 municipalities is \$17,846,200, a decrease of \$540,100 during the year. There is an additional total of unfunded municipal debts, amounting to nearly two and one-half million dollars.

External trade.—The total trade with the United States and foreign countries for the year ending June 30, 1930, amounted to \$183,568,487, as compared with \$178,810,510 for the previous year—an increase of about 2.6 per cent. These figures mark a return to a trade balance favorable to the island—a condition that has existed in every year since 1901 but two—in 1923–24 and in the hurricane year of 1928–29.

The trade with the continental United States represented about 92 per cent of the total external trade.

Shipments to the United States comprise 95.4 per cent of the total exports and shipments from the United States are 87 per cent of the total from all outside sources.

Further detailed data will be found in Appendix G.

During the year a bureau of commerce and industry was established under the office of the governor. The bureau has offices in San Juan and in New York City. Its general mission, as stated by the governor in his report, is “to draw to the attention of business people in the continental United States the opportunities offered by Porto Rico and to aid them in taking advantage of them.” The bureau will also seek to develop new markets for Porto Rican products.

Public works.—Due to the condition of the insular treasury, governmental building activities during the year were largely confined to the completion of buildings already under construction. The new insane asylum at Rio Piedras was completed and occupied and work was continued on the new penitentiary. The department of the

interior handled a large amount of work connected with the construction and repair of schoolhouses and roads incident to the program of the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission. The total expenditure for road work from Federal funds administered by the commission amounted to about \$322,765 during the year 1929-30. The legislature authorized progressive issues of bonds for a total amount of \$1,000,000 for the development of the Toro Negro water and power project. The issue of part of the bonds in the year 1930-31 is planned.

Justice.—A law enacted by the Porto Rican Legislature during the year, and which should have important effects in improving the administration of justice, increased the term of office of district judges from 4 to 10 years.

Agriculture.—The governor's annual report outlines an agricultural program which shall emphasize the development of small farms, assistance to small farmers through increased effectiveness of the agricultural extension service and special attention to crops—such as fruits, vegetables, and tobacco—which are well adapted to cultivation by small farmers. Other features of the program are described in the governor's annual report.

The development, largely through capital from the continental United States, of large-scale agricultural enterprises, although the means of furnishing considerable employment to labor, an important source of much-needed public revenues and a factor in increased business activities of various kinds, has frequently been criticized in recent years on the ground that it had resulted in a reduction in the number of small farms. Of interest in that connection are advance figures of the 1930 United States census which indicate that the number of such properties increased between 1920 and 1930 from about 41,000 to about 52,000. There was continued throughout the year important aid in agricultural rehabilitation, begun in 1929 and incident to the administration, by the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission, of the Federal funds appropriated for that purpose. Up to June 30, 1930, loans from these funds for purposes of agricultural rehabilitation has been approved to the amount of \$5,891,228 out of a total of \$6,000,000 available for this purpose. An additional \$71,000 had been applied to the distribution of seeds and seedlings.

Homestead commission.—This is an agency provided by law, the purpose of which is to encourage, and assist in, the acquisition of homes in urban zones, and tracts of land for agricultural purposes in rural zones. Heretofore the small farms established under this system have been created by the subdivision of public lands. Governor Roosevelt, in his report, states that public lands available for that purpose, and suited for agriculture, having been exhausted, it was decided to extend the scope of the commission's functions by the buying of cheap lands from large holders and using it for homesteading purposes. With that object in view, there was authorized during the past year an issue of bonds of the insular government in the amount of \$500,000. The bonds have not yet been issued.

Liquidating board of former workmen's relief commission.—The governor states, in his annual report:

* * * Due to certain difficulties in the inauguration of a state insurance fund, the insular government had been saddled with debts of about \$850,000 to injured workmen or their widows. These, of course, were the most

necessitous people in the community. By a rigorous collection of past-due premiums and by the flotation of \$500,000 of bonds, we expect to practically discharge this obligation. * * *

The \$500,000 bond issue mentioned in the above quotation from Governor Roosevelt's report has been authorized by law but has not yet been issued.

Education.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico gives the total enrollment for the year 1929–30, in all schools supported with funds of the people of Porto Rico, as 221,248. The same report states the total number of children of school age as approximately 500,000. These figures indicate that about 44 per cent of the children of school age are enrolled in governmentally supported schools.

Progress in public education in Porto Rico during the last 30 years is shown by the following self-explanatory tables, the figures in which are taken, except where otherwise noted, from official reports:

TABLE I

Year	Enrollment in public schools	Average daily attendance in public schools	Total number of teachers in public schools	Percentage of illiteracy, persons 10 years of age and over
1899 ¹	2 29,182	2 21,873	2 3 850	4 79.6
1910.....	121,453	84,258	1,548	8 66.5
1919–20.....	184,991	148,041	3,286	8 55
1928–29.....	220,634	186,551	4,498
1929–30.....	221,248	193,396	4,451	(⁶)

¹ First year under American sovereignty.

² Figures from report of Survey of the Educational System of Porto Rico, 1926.

³ Approximate figures.

⁴ Census of Porto Rico.

⁵ United States census.

⁶ Figures of 1930 United States census are not yet available, but estimate in report of survey mentioned above was about 45 per cent at that time (1926).

TABLE II

Year	Total insular revenues	Total expenditures from insular revenues for education	Percentage of insular revenues expended for education	Total expenditures by municipalities for education	Aggregate expenditures for education (insular and municipal)
1898 ¹		2 \$185,866.00			
1910.....	\$3,457,252.92	952,329.00	27.5	\$419,161.00	\$1,371,490.00
1919–20.....	7,473,070.17	2,363,255.11	31.6	686,443.15	3,049,728.26
1927–28 ²	12,446,219.13	4,101,818.48	32.9	1,505,576.00	5,607,394.48
1928–29.....	11,004,138.52	4,121,217.54	37.4	1,625,785.16	5,747,002.70
1929–30.....	9,614,246.64	4,012,164.65	41.8	1,296,885.26	5,309,049.81

¹ Under Spanish sovereignty.

² From report of survey, 1926.

³ Fiscal year next preceding that of the hurricane.

In 1925 a survey of the public educational system of Porto Rico was made under direction of the International Institute of Teachers College, of Columbia University, by an educational survey commission headed by Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the institute. The commission which was composed of 10 Americans with experience in

educational fields made the survey in Porto Rico where it had full facilities for its work, including access to official records. Its report contained numerous criticisms and recommendations directed to the further development and improvement of the educational system. The following extracts are quoted from the Foreword to the report made in January, 1926:

Twenty-five years ago Porto Rico had but the bare rudiments of a system of public education. Even the prosperous minority of the population had access only to school facilities of the most meager sort. Eighty-five per cent of the people were totally illiterate. To-day the island possesses an organized establishment for public instruction comprehending the principal types of institutions from the elementary school to the professional schools of the university. * * *

* * * * *
* * * The accomplishment has been possible only because the people of Porto Rico have been willing to spend an unprecedented proportion of their annual revenues for this purpose. * * *

The history of education in continental United States shows no parallel achievement. * * *

Inevitably there is much that is imperfect in a system that has been so rapidly projected. * * * Impressive as the achievement is, therefore, much still remains to be done before the educational system of Porto Rico fulfills the expectations and the hopes of the people. * * *

Most of the school buildings which suffered from the hurricane have now been repaired or rebuilt, but there is still lack of adequate equipment in the schools in many parts of the island. The amount expended from Federal funds administered by the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission for the construction and repair of school houses, will, when the work, begun in 1929, is completed in the latter part of 1930, total about \$1,400,000.

Prominent in the education program outlined in the governor's report is the proposed extension of a special type of "consolidated vocational rural school." The scholastic curriculum is to include only reading, writing, arithmetic, and English, the remainder of the work to be practical. Each school is to be surrounded by a small farm, cultivated by the boys under the direction of a practical farmer. Supervised home truck gardens are to be encouraged. Girls are to be instructed in home economics, including cooking, sewing, and embroidery. In addition to agriculture, boys are to be taught trades, such as barbering, carpentry, and cobbling. It is planned that each school should have a social worker to visit the families and explain to them the basic principles of sanitation and health. Other features mentioned as under contemplation, in so far as may be practicable, include: Lectures by agricultural agents and sanitary inspectors; moving-picture films; reading room and radio facilities; and the making of the school a general community social center for fairs, dances, dissemination of information as to market conditions, etc.

The annual cost of one of these school units is given as about \$10,000. The governor states in his report:

* * * We have some 2,200 rural schools now in existence. We can not establish all of them on the basis of this new type, but we are going to try to arrange their curriculum and activities on approximately the same lines. * * * We hope in the future to have our entire rural system based in general on this plan. * * *

Health.—Regarding the problem of disease the governor, in his annual report, says:

* * * Our island funds are far too limited to grapple in any adequate fashion with this great evil. We can make no frontal attack. Our plan with the resources we have at hand is to extend gradually through the island a system of health units based on that now in existence in certain parts of the continental United States.

We plan to cover the entire island with a system of 20 of these units. Each unit will be responsible not only for the urban population wherein is situated the headquarters but, in addition, for all of the country population out to the farthest farms on the hillside.

Each unit will be under the control of a full-time doctor who will be, in addition, the executive officer. * * * This medical officer will have a thorough up-to-date but simple building, wherein will be kept records dealing with all activities in the district. There will also be a clinic and operating room, laboratories, etc. The main objective of these units is to check and suppress endemic or epidemic diseases. Their mission is to prevent and control by education and sanitation.

The personnel under the director will be composed of visiting nurses, sanitary inspectors, and social workers. The first of these, the nurses, will have as their special mission the care of those who are sick already, particularly outpatients. * * * The second, the sanitary inspectors, will cover the district in regular rotation. * * * The last of the category, the social workers, like the sanitary inspectors, cover the entire district in prescribed cycles. * * *

At the moment our funds are sufficient with the aid we expect to get from outside sources to expand and maintain 10 of these units, so as to cover half of the island. * * *

The respective functions of the personnel mentioned above are described in the governor's annual report.

As regards the sources of funds for health activities, the governor states:

* * * The insular funds would have been totally inadequate to accomplish the above work, for, due to the hurricane, economic depression, and a number of other evils, our revenues during the past fiscal year had shrunk some 15 per cent over what they had been a few years previous. Had we been forced to work with them alone we would not only have been unable to extend the work outlined above but would have had to curtail seriously the services we then had.

* * * At the suggestion of President Hoover, the Congress of the United States very generously provided us with a million dollars for the repairing and asphaltting of the insular roads. This money fulfills a double purpose. It enables us, by lifting the weight of road rehabilitation from our shoulders, to devote the money we should otherwise have been unable to use to the constructive program in health, education, and agricultural and industrial development.

* * * Certain national organizations of standing and repute, * * * met together in New York and formed a joint committee which, under the name of the Porto Rico Child Health Committee, has for its mission a 5-year program specifically directed against disease and its mainspring, malnutrition. This committee has announced its intention of endeavoring to raise \$7,300,000, the money to be spent in certain well-coordinated endeavors over this period of years, at the end of which time it is expected that the program they are undertaking, plus the work of the insular government, will have placed Porto Rico in such position that she can combat the evils herself. * * *

Reference is made elsewhere in the governor's report to contributions from associations in the United States, totaling about \$150,000, which amount was used for milk stations and school lunch rooms.

Contributions from the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross amounted to about \$82,000.

The general mortality rate for the year 1929-30 was 21.3 per 1,000. The corresponding rates for the six years immediately preceding were as follows: 1923-24, 18.7; 1924-25, 24.4; 1925-26, 22.8; 1926-27, 23.3; 1927-28, 20.4; and 1928-29, 27.7 (hurricane year). The infant mortality rate for the year 1929-30 was 133 per 1,000—an excellent showing, as will appear from comparison with the following corresponding rates for the six years immediately preceding: 1923-24, 128; 1924-25, 148; 1925-26, 150; 1926-27, 167; 1927-28, 146; and 1928-29, 179 (hurricane year).

Operations of the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission.—These will be covered, in general, in the annual report of the commission to Congress. Certain phases of the operations are mentioned elsewhere in the present report.

Personnel.—The following changes among presidential appointees in the government of Porto Rico occurred during the fiscal year:

Hon. Horace M. Towner resigned as Governor of Porto Rico, effective September 29, 1929.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt was appointed Governor of Porto Rico September 11, 1929, and assumed the duties of governor October 7, 1929.

Dr. Juan B. Huyke, commissioner of education, resigned, effective January 16, 1930.

Dr. Jose Padin was appointed commissioner of education, effective January 16, 1930.

Mr. Leslie A. MacLeod was appointed auditor of Porto Rico July 25, 1929, and he arrived in Porto Rico to assume the duties of his office on August 19, 1929.

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The annual inspection of the receivership was made in November, 1929, by the chief of the bureau. He was accompanied by Capt. Frank J. Keelty, of the Finance Department, United States Army, who audited the accounts of the receivership and made a report containing valuable comments and suggestions. The operation of the receivership has been efficient and the audit showed a generally satisfactory condition of the accounts.

The customs receipts for the calendar year 1929 amounted to \$4,989,527.06 as against \$5,290,308.31 for the calendar year 1928. This falling off in customs is attributed by the general receiver, in his annual report for the year 1929, to the low prices obtained for the principal products of the country and the natural reaction upon importation incident to the curtailment of purchasing power. While there was a decrease of about \$300,000 in the customs receipts for 1929 as compared with 1928, the operating expenses of the receivership were still well within the limit of 5 per cent of the customs receipts as provided in article 1 of the convention of 1924. After deducting the expenses of the receivership and the cost of the service of the bonds outstanding, there remained \$3,461,814.92 to be transferred to the Dominican Government. (Appendix I.)

F. LEJ. PARKER,
Brigadier General, United States Army,
Chief of Bureau.

APPENDIX A

LAWS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO, ENACTED DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS AND NOT COVERED IN THE PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS²**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO**

Public, No. 361, Seventy-first Congress (H. R. 2667), United States tariff act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930.

Continues in effect previously existing general trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands. Increases the rates of duty on certain items of trade in which the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico are interested—sugar, tobacco, cordage, etc., in the Philippine Islands; sugar, tobacco, fruits, embroidered handkerchiefs, etc., in Porto Rico.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Public, No. 504, Seventy-first Congress (H. R. 6127), approved July 3, 1930: An act to authorize the payment of checking charges and arrastre charges on consignments of goods shipped to the Philippine Islands.

Legalizes the payment of certain past and future accounts for arrastre charges and checking charges incident to the handling or checking, in the port of Manila, of cargoes unloaded from commercial vessels (otherwise than upon piers operated by the United States Government) and consigned to agencies of departments or bureaus of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands.

PORTO RICO

Public Resolution No. 33, Seventy-first Congress (S. J. Res. 118), approved January 22, 1930: Joint resolution to authorize additional appropriations for the relief of Porto Rico.

Authorizes appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the purpose of making loans to agriculturists in Porto Rico, rebuilding and repairing schoolhouses damaged or destroyed by the hurricane in the small towns and rural districts of Porto Rico, and for the employment of labor, purchase of supplies, material, and equipment for repairing and constructing insular and rural municipal roads.

Public, No. 158, Seventy-first Congress (H. R. 9546), independent offices act, 1931, approved April 19, 1930: An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes.

Appropriates \$1,000,000 for the purpose of making loans to individual coffee planters, coconut planters, fruit growers, or other agriculturists in the island of Porto Rico, to become available January 1, 1931, thus completing the appropriation of amounts totaling \$8,150,000 authorized in Public Resolution No. 74, Seventieth Congress, approved December 21, 1928.

² The list includes certain measures approved subsequent to June 30, 1930.

Public No. 519, Seventy-first Congress (H. R. 12902), second deficiency act, fiscal year 1930, approved July 3, 1930.

Appropriates \$1,000,000 to be disbursed by the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission, with the approval of the Governor of Porto Rico, for the employment of labor and the purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment for repairing and constructing insular roads, this being part of the \$3,000,000 authorized in Public Resolution No. 33 listed above.

Public No. 520, Seventy-first Congress (H. R. 11781), rivers and harbors bill, approved July 3, 1930.

Modifies the contribution of Porto Rico toward the cost of dredging San Juan Harbor, Porto Rico, so as to fix the total amount of cash cooperation required from the people of Porto Rico at \$150,000, which amount shall become payable five years from the date of the approval of the act, conditional upon the acceptance, within one year, by the government of Porto Rico of the arrangement outlined.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PRINCIPAL MEASURES AFFECTING THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO CONSIDERED DURING THE FIRST OR SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS, BUT WHICH WERE NOT ENACTED³

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO

S. 4249; H. R. 11851 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To extend the duties and powers of the bureau of efficiency to include the governments of the insular possessions of the United States.

(S. 4249 was referred to the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs April 22, 1930. H. R. 11851 was referred to the House Committee on the Territories April 22, 1930, and favorably reported June 12. Rept. No. 1883.)

Public Resolution No. 25, Seventy-first Congress, extended, to January 16, 1930, the time during which the Joint Commission on Insular Reorganization should submit its report to Congress.

The Joint Commission, on January 15, rendered a report (S. Doc. No. 68) which recommended the enactment of legislation delegating to the President of the United States the authority to effect a coordination of activities and agencies having charge of the administration of affairs in the insular possessions, and submitted:

S. J. Res. 120 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): Authorizing the President to reorganize the administration of the insular possessions. (Referred to the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs January 15, 1930.)

H. J. Res. 215 (same as S. J. Res. 120). (Referred to House Committee on Insular Affairs January 16, 1930.)

S. 2605 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To amend section 9 of the Federal reserve act to permit State member banks of the Federal reserve system to establish or retain branches in foreign countries or in de-

³ The list does not cover the period covered by the previous annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, but does cover the period from June 30, 1930, to the date of the adjournment of the Seventy-first Congress, July 3, 1930.

pendencies or insular possessions of the United States. (Referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on December 11, 1929, and favorably reported by that committee. Report No. 66. Passed Senate April 14, 1930. Referred to House Committee on Banking and Currency.)

H. R. 11431 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To promote travel to and in the United States and its possessions, thereby promoting American business, etc., to be known as the tourist promotion act.

Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to create a travel division, among other things, to "investigate, encourage, promote, and develop the travel of foreigners to and in the United States and its possessions and of citizens and residents of the United States and its possessions and to and from the United States and its possessions." (Referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce April 7, 1930.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

S. 204; S. 3108; S. J. Res. 113; S. Res. 199; S. 3379; S. 3822; H. R. 5182; H. R. 5652; H. R. 7267; H. R. 7760; H. R. 10170; H. Con. Res. 14; S. J. Res. 174, 71st Cong., all relating to the independence of the Philippine Islands.

Extended hearings were held on the Senate bills before the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. S. 3822, introduced by Senators Hawes and Cutting, "To provide for the withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands and for the recognition of their independence," etc., was favorably reported to the Senate on June 2, 1930 (Rept. No. 781, pts. 1 and 2.)

In May, 1930, hearings were held on H. R. 5182 before the House Committee on Insular Affairs.

H. R. 8817 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To amend section 29 of the act of August 29, 1916

Provides for increase of salaries of certain officials of the Philippine government appointed by the President—the Governor General, vice governor, auditor, and deputy auditor. (Introduced January 18, 1930, and referred to the House Committee on Insular Affairs.)

H. R. 8708 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To exclude certain citizens of the Philippine Islands from the United States.

Classifies Filipino citizens as "aliens" and excludes them from the United States as such.

During April and May, 1930, hearings were held before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

S. 4183 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To regulate the migration of citizens of the Philippine Islands to the continental United States, etc.

Limits migration of citizens of the Philippine Islands to continental United States to students, visitors for business or pleasure, merchants, government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees. (Referred to Senate Committee on Immigration April 16, 1930.)

(A similar bill was, at the same time, introduced by Senator Shortridge, author of S. 4183, as an amendment to S. 51 (71st Cong., 1st

sess.): To subject certain immigrants, born in countries of the Western Hemisphere, to the quota under the immigration laws, which amendment was rejected in April. On May 7, 1930, Senator Hawes introduced a somewhat similar, though more liberal, provision as an amendment to S. 3822.)

H. J. Res. 330 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): Authorizing the restoration of a limitation on the importation, free of duty, of Philippine sugar.

Limited the amount of sugar admitted free of duty from the Philippine Islands to 500,000 long tons in any one fiscal year; copra, to 300,000,000 pounds; and coconut oil to 400,000,000 pounds. (Referred to House Committee on Ways and Means, May 3, 1930. H. J. Res. 214, 70th Cong., limited sugar only.)

S. Res. 130 (71st Cong., 1st sess.): Instructing the Commerce Committee to investigate and report to the Senate whether it is sound public policy, consistent with economic justice for all concerned, to extend the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands pending the ultimate independence of these islands.

In October, 1929, hearings were held before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee of Commerce.

S. 1603 (71st Cong., 2d sess.). (Same as H. R. 4197 introduced during the first session.): To provide for the exchange of lands of the United States in the Philippine Islands for lands of the Philippine Islands government.

S. 1603 passed Senate June 25. (Referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs June 27, 1930.)

S. J. Res. 177 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To provide for the erection of a monument to William Howard Taft at Manila, P. I.

Authorizes appropriation of \$35,000 to carry out the provisions of the resolution. (Reported out of Committee on the Library and passed Senate June 17, 1930. Reported to the House July 1. H. Rept. No. 2049.)

S. 168 (71st Cong., 1st sess.): Providing for the biennial appointment of visitors to inspect and report upon the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands. (Passed Senate June 2, 1930, but, on request of Senator George, was reconsidered and the bill restored to calendar.)

H. R. 10061 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): For the relief of the heirs of Fermin Tobera, a citizen of the Philippine Islands, who was killed without provocation in the anti-Filipino race riots in California on January 22, 1930. Authorizes appropriation of \$5,000. (Introduced February 18, 1930, and referred to the House Committee on Claims.)

S. 2317; S. 4403; and other similar bills (71st Cong., 2d sess.): For the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers in the volunteer service of the United States who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment, and for other purposes.

Granting travel pay and commutation of subsistence to certain soldiers serving in the Philippine Islands on April 11, 1899, who were entitled to muster out of service and who continued to serve in the islands after the termination of the war with Spain. (Referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.)

PORTO RICO

H. J. Res. 376; S. J. Res. 193 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To change the name of the island of Porto Rico to "Puerto Rico." (S. J. Res. 193 favorably reported by Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs June 27, 1930, Rept. No. 1116; passed Senate June 30. Referred to House Committee on Insular Affairs July 1.)

H. J. Res. 192; S. J. Res. 116 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): Extending the provisions of sections 1, 2, 6, and 7 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," to the Territory of Porto Rico. (Referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry January 14, 1930.)

S. 4213 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To amend section 25 of the organic act approved March 2, 1917, so that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. (Referred to the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs April 21, 1930.)

H. R. 8640; H. R. 12664; S. 4592 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): All providing for the filling of certain vacancies in the Senate and House of Representatives of Porto Rico.

Hearings were held in June, 1930, on S. 4592 before the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 5650 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To amend the act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes, and to provide additional measures in case of the absence or disqualification of the judge of the district court of the United States for Porto Rico.

Provides that in case of absence, disability, etc., of the judge of the district court of the United States for Porto Rico, the President of the United States may designate one or more judges of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico or any attorney in active practice before the said court to discharge the duties of the judge. (Introduced December 2, 1929, and referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.)

H. R. 5651 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To provide an additional section to the Judicial Code of the United States regulating appeals from the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

Provides that in any case in the Supreme Court of Porto Rico wherein the Constitution or any statute or treaty of the United States is involved, or wherein the value in controversy exceeds \$25,000, the case may be referred, by certiorari, to the Supreme Court of the United States for determination. (Introduced December 2, 1929, and referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.)

H. R. 7767 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To authorize the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles from the appropriations for the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission.

Provides for purchase of four cars, at a cost not to exceed \$600 each, from appropriations for the Porto Rican Hurricane Relief Com-

mission in the first and second deficiency appropriation acts, approved March 4, 1929. (Introduced December 18, 1929, and referred to House Committee on Insular Affairs.)

H. R. 12479 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To coordinate the agricultural experiment-station work and to extend the benefits of certain acts of Congress to the Territory of Porto Rico.

Extends certain designated United States acts of Congress relating to agricultural work in colleges, to Porto Rico, under the college of agriculture of the University of Porto Rico, and authorizes appropriations, beginning in 1933 and increased annually until the total to which Porto Rico is entitled under the provisions of the act is reached. (Introduced May 20, 1930, and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.)

H. R. 12841 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To extend to Porto Rico the benefits of the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916. (Introduced June 9, 1930, and referred to the House Committee on Roads.)

H. R. 12901 (71st Cong., 2d sess.): To extend the provisions of certain laws relating to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to Porto Rico.

Extends to Porto Rico the United States vocational education act of February 23, 1917, with an annual appropriation of \$105,000, and the vocational rehabilitation act of June 2, 1920, with an annual appropriation of \$15,000. (Introduced June 11, 1930, and referred to the House Committee on Education.)

APPENDIX C

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 22, 1929.

HON. WILLIS C. HAWLEY,
Chairman Ways and Means Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: With a view to its consideration by your committee, I desire to quote the following cablegram from the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, dated at Manila, March 7, 1929:

"The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands is opposed to any legislation affecting in any way the principle of free trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States, such legislation being contrary to the moral obligations of the people and the Government of the United States to the people of these islands. In addition to which, such legislation would seriously hamper and impede the economic development of these islands and greatly curtail exports from the United States to the Philippines."

In connection with this message it might be mentioned that successive Secretaries of War and Governors General have from time to time expressed themselves in substance as vigorously opposed to the restriction of trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands in the belief that such action would be unjust to the people of the Philippine Islands, a violation of the principle of free trade for all people under the American flag, and unwise from the standpoint of American policy.

With those views I am in entire accord, being fully satisfied of the justice and expediency of continuing in effect the present laws relative to trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands, and also fully aware of the vital importance to the islands of the continuance of these relations.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JAMES W. GOOD,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX D

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 16, 1929.

Hon. REED SMOOT,
Chairman Committee on Finance,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR SMOOT: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 6, containing your comment relative to the matter of the possible limitation on the amount of Philippine sugar that may be permitted to enter the United States free of duty.

Some increase in the production of Philippine sugar, under a continuance of present trade relations, appears probable. It also appears probable, however, that any such increase will be slow and gradual, as the sugar industry of the Philippine Islands is now being conducted under conditions similar to those which have, since free entry of Philippine sugar into the United States was authorized by Congress in 1913, operated effectively, in practice, to prevent any such rapid development as has taken place elsewhere during the same period in the more important sugar-producing areas—for example, in Cuba and in the Hawaiian Islands.

Fixing a specific limitation upon the amount of Philippine sugar that may be introduced free of duty into the United States would, in my opinion, be prejudicial to the best interests of both the Philippine and the American people. It would mark a retrograde step in the generally wise and equitable use that Congress has heretofore made of its unquestioned power to regulate trade relations between the United States and its largest and most populous dependency; it would tend to obstruct, instead of to encourage, the normal development of an agricultural product which constitutes the largest item in the export trade of the Philippine Islands; it would constitute a departure from a fundamental principle in connection with the trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands—a relation that has been consistently maintained by Congress for nearly 16 years; it would suggest an entering wedge for similar future legislation tending to deprive the Philippine Islands of the principal market for their other products; and it would, incidentally, in my opinion, operate primarily in the interests of the producers, not of American-grown, but of Cuban-grown sugar.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

JAMES W. GOOD.
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX E

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Total foreign trade

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Consignments			Shipments		
	From United States	From other countries	Total	To United States	To other countries	Total
1920.....	\$92,289,778	\$57,148,505	\$149,438,283	\$105,216,263	\$45,907,593	\$151,123,856
1921.....	74,130,015	41,708,559	115,838,574	50,356,793	37,758,530	88,115,323
1922.....	47,738,326	32,459,319	80,197,645	64,111,601	31,471,697	95,583,298
1923.....	50,352,535	37,147,212	87,499,747	85,047,023	35,705,967	120,752,990
1924.....	60,398,603	47,612,282	108,010,885	97,313,903	38,030,760	135,344,663
1925.....	69,297,583	50,435,251	119,732,834	109,044,942	39,832,263	148,877,205
1926.....	71,575,618	47,723,374	119,298,992	100,003,215	36,881,105	136,884,320
1927.....	71,478,207	44,373,175	115,851,472	116,038,250	39,535,835	155,574,085
1928.....	83,858,068	50,798,890	134,656,958	115,585,876	39,468,670	155,054,546
1929.....	92,592,959	54,567,316	147,160,275	124,465,473	39,981,370	164,446,843

1 Corrected figures under consignments.

Manila-hemp shipments

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
	<i>Long tons</i>			<i>Long tons</i>		
1920.....	139,250	\$35,862,000	\$258	65,983	\$20,614,026	\$312
1921.....	98,815	12,984,693	131	34,012	5,457,059	160
1922.....	169,309	19,540,915	115	82,225	10,331,776	126
1923.....	187,433	24,951,575	133	81,167	12,635,311	156
1924.....	174,510	29,950,458	172	75,999	15,267,238	201
1925.....	148,638	35,521,646	239	58,976	18,200,649	309
1926.....	151,609	32,142,038	212	60,881	16,301,101	268
1927.....	146,474	29,687,129	203	47,779	12,261,975	257
1928.....	172,140	26,593,606	154	50,304	9,527,045	189
1929.....	186,431	28,420,550	152	66,830	12,276,363	184

Coconut-oil shipments

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1920.....	76,346	\$23,268,887	13.60	70,809	\$21,683,043	13.67
1921.....	88,866	16,051,518	8.06	79,233	13,953,690	7.86
1922.....	105,514	15,734,486	6.66	104,960	15,644,253	6.65
1923.....	87,774	14,066,582	7.15	83,409	13,375,397	7.16
1924.....	109,865	18,811,031	7.64	108,810	18,628,406	7.64
1925.....	102,482	19,820,189	8.63	94,851	18,428,482	8.67
1926.....	115,438	22,345,217	8.64	113,116	21,926,024	8.65
1927.....	142,515	24,840,683	7.78	139,352	24,284,361	7.78
1928.....	139,996	23,489,173	7.49	138,608	23,239,521	7.49
1929.....	187,509	29,184,942	6.95	185,707	28,900,587	6.95

Copra shipments

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
	<i>Long tons</i>			<i>Long tons</i>		
1920.....	25,395	\$3,716,871	\$143	1,411	\$191,204	\$136
1921.....	147,960	13,073,457	88	52,093	4,332,777	83
1922.....	170,318	14,103,073	83	87,946	7,247,507	82
1923.....	203,859	19,246,999	94	127,217	11,989,932	94
1924.....	154,285	15,351,882	99	105,828	10,498,165	99
1925.....	144,391	15,868,703	110	114,323	12,581,550	110
1926.....	171,272	18,586,733	109	127,042	13,816,396	109
1927.....	196,170	19,155,741	98	154,350	15,238,157	98
1928.....	230,713	22,542,341	98	179,701	17,603,832	98
1929.....	170,830	15,565,821	91	127,570	11,440,898	90

Desiccated-coconut shipments

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1922 ¹	2, 117, 273	\$209, 674	9. 90	2, 115, 697	\$209, 521	9. 90
1923.....	9, 588, 140	903, 123	9. 42	9, 583, 262	902, 576	9. 42
1924.....	17, 932, 108	1, 598, 559	8. 92	17, 916, 418	1, 597, 413	8. 92
1925.....	27, 608, 670	2, 608, 873	9. 45	27, 574, 475	2, 605, 611	9. 45
1926.....	31, 587, 047	2, 757, 657	8. 73	31, 526, 986	2, 751, 964	8. 73
1927.....	33, 472, 877	2, 850, 060	8. 51	33, 370, 655	2, 840, 286	8. 51
1928 ²	44, 895, 711	3, 723, 586	8. 29	44, 838, 722	3, 718, 269	8. 29
1929.....	49, 142, 492	3, 540, 124	7. 20	49, 106, 605	3, 537, 004	7. 20

¹ Not separately reported prior to Jan. 1, 1922.² Includes revision of preliminary figures.*Sugar shipments¹*

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1920.....	177, 483	\$49, 617, 884	12. 48	121, 989	\$39, 348, 934	14. 40
1921.....	285, 280	25, 515, 242	3. 99	148, 101	16, 870, 179	5. 08
1922.....	351, 552	25, 013, 310	3. 18	236, 184	19, 441, 013	3. 67
1923.....	266, 847	34, 380, 570	5. 75	226, 088	30, 241, 437	5. 97
1924.....	347, 718	41, 170, 813	5. 29	291, 657	36, 793, 856	5. 63
1925.....	534, 132	44, 973, 685	3. 76	452, 618	40, 879, 461	4. 03
1926.....	402, 955	32, 003, 561	3. 54	334, 137	28, 936, 777	3. 87
1927.....	542, 773	50, 076, 777	4. 12	498, 496	47, 670, 564	4. 27
1928.....	553, 015	46, 587, 205	3. 76	517, 928	44, 743, 288	3. 86
1929.....	677, 973	52, 419, 826	3. 45	653, 518	51, 336, 983	3. 51

¹ Refined sugar, annual average 1925-1929 less than 5,000 long tons, not included.*Leaf-tobacco shipments*

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1920.....	43, 959, 257	\$6, 740, 493	15. 33	852, 215	\$296, 202	34. 76
1921.....	48, 351, 062	4, 761, 406	9. 84	81, 166	26, 943	33. 19
1922.....	33, 354, 915	2, 273, 117	6. 81	21, 746	6, 152	28. 29
1923.....	53, 528, 374	3, 636, 710	6. 79	286, 064	52, 852	18. 48
1924.....	47, 803, 706	4, 034, 466	8. 44	66, 369	10, 572	15. 93
1925.....	36, 559, 184	3, 065, 007	8. 38	6, 332	912	14. 40
1926.....	31, 576, 755	2, 679, 630	8. 49	9, 370	3, 820	40. 76
1927.....	52, 004, 303	3, 918, 749	7. 54	157, 175	28, 898	18. 39
1928.....	44, 571, 470	3, 029, 633	6. 80	124, 617	15, 896	12. 76
1929.....	60, 800, 643	4, 392, 435	7. 22	104, 009	12, 604	12. 12

Cigar shipments

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per thousand	Quantity	Value	Value per thousand
	<i>Thousands</i>			<i>Thousands</i>		
1920.....	421,545	\$12,721,138	\$30.18	316,863	\$10,546,304	\$33.28
1921.....	154,400	3,213,226	20.81	67,737	1,966,035	29.02
1922.....	300,485	5,801,110	19.31	173,317	4,259,788	24.58
1923.....	280,755	6,169,944	21.98	219,898	5,149,115	23.42
1924.....	218,599	5,404,662	24.72	175,762	4,419,782	25.15
1925.....	252,553	6,043,976	23.93	207,080	5,025,596	24.25
1926.....	247,726	5,663,420	22.86	195,327	4,569,218	23.39
1927.....	207,578	4,652,258	22.41	167,300	3,768,916	22.53
1928.....	220,884	4,765,140	21.57	179,570	3,855,672	21.47
1929.....	188,333	3,824,649	20.31	150,945	3,013,355	19.96

Embroidery shipments

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1920.....	\$7,811,784	\$7,784,735	1925.....	\$4,571,675	\$4,550,154
1921.....	5,348,104	5,338,666	1926.....	5,992,389	5,976,464
1922.....	3,261,572	3,253,693	1927.....	4,003,476	3,976,126
1923.....	6,375,645	6,365,585	1928.....	4,523,968	4,483,513
1924.....	4,698,001	4,686,680	1929.....	6,011,532	5,962,093

All other shipments

12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	12 months ending Dec. 31—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1920.....	\$11,384,809	\$4,751,815	1925.....	\$16,403,451	\$6,772,527
1921.....	7,167,677	2,405,444	1926.....	14,713,675	5,721,451
1922.....	9,646,041	3,717,898	1927.....	16,389,212	5,968,967
1923.....	11,021,842	4,334,765	1928.....	19,799,894	8,398,840
1924.....	14,324,791	5,411,791	1929.....	21,086,904	7,985,586

¹ Includes revision of preliminary figures.

APPENDIX F

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Under an act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, as amended by an act approved May 31, 1922, it is provided that the entire indebtedness of the Philippine government, exclusive of those obligations known as friar-land bonds and of bonds not to exceed \$10,000,000 in amount, issued by that government and secured by an equivalent amount of bonds issued by the Provinces or municipalities thereof, shall not exceed at any one time 10 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property.

It is further provided that the entire indebtedness of the city of Manila shall not exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property, nor that of any Province or municipality a sum in excess of 7 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property at any one time.

The assessed value of taxable real property of the Philippine Islands as at December 31, 1929, was \$919,392,414; that of the city of Manila as at December 31, 1929, was \$130,678,498.

During the year additional bonds with a par value of \$1,500,000 for metropolitan water district purposes, of \$1,250,000 for Cebu port works, and of \$1,425,000 for Iloilo port works were issued.

The following statements show the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands and of its Provinces and municipalities, respectively, on June 30, 1930:

Insular government

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Dated	Re-deem-able	Due
		Issued	Outstand- ing June 30, 1930			
Included in 10 per cent limitation:	<i>Per cent</i>					
Public improvements.....	4	\$2,500,000	\$1,627,000	1905	1915	1935
Do.....	4	1,000,000	424,000	1906	1916	1936
Do.....	4	1,500,000	736,000	1909	1919	1939
Do.....	5½	10,000,000	9,473,000	1921	-----	1941
Gold bonds of 1916.....	4	4,000,000	2,861,000	1916	1926	1946
Manila port works and improvements.....	5½	6,000,000	5,580,000	1920	1930	1950
General bonds.....	5	5,000,000	4,492,000	1922	-----	1952
Do.....	4½	23,000,000	19,788,000	1922	-----	1952
Irrigation and permanent public works.....	4½	11,800,000	10,083,000	1922	-----	1952
Metropolitan water district.....	5	3,000,000	2,978,000	1925	1935	1955
Do.....	4½	1,500,000	1,500,000	1929	-----	1959
Cebu port works.....	4½	750,000	736,000	1928	-----	1958
Do.....	4½	750,000	750,000	1929	-----	1959
Do.....	4½	500,000	500,000	1930	-----	1960
Iloilo port works.....	4½	750,000	736,000	1928	-----	1958
Do.....	4½	500,000	500,000	1929	-----	1959
Do.....	4½	925,000	925,000	1930	-----	1960
Total.....		73,475,000	63,689,000	-----	-----	-----
Not included in 10 per cent limitation:						
Friar-land purchase.....	4	7,000,000	4,644,000	1904	1914	1934
Collateral bonds—						
Of 1922 (Manila).....	4½	2,750,000	2,430,000	1922	-----	1950
Of 1926 (Iloilo).....	4½	976,500	976,500	1926	1936	1956
Of 1926 (Pangasinan).....	4½	428,500	428,500	1926	-----	1956
Of 1926 (Occidental Negros).....	4½	400,000	400,000	1926	-----	1956
Of 1926 (Marinduque).....	4½	55,500	55,500	1926	-----	1956
Of 1926 (Ilocos Norte).....	4½	274,000	274,000	1926	-----	1956
Of 1927 (Laguna).....	4½	98,000	98,000	1927	-----	1957
Of 1927 (Provincial).....	4½	1,408,000	1,388,000	1927	-----	1957
Of 1927 (Camarines Sur).....	4½	111,000	110,000	1927	1937	1957
Of 1928 (La Union).....	4½	110,000	110,000	1928	-----	1958
Of 1928 (Manila).....	4½	500,000	500,000	1928	-----	1958
Total.....		14,108,500	11,409,500	-----	-----	-----
Grand total.....		87,583,500	75,098,500	-----	-----	-----

PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Dated	Re-deem-able	Due
		Issued	Outstand- ing June 30, 1930			
City of Manila:	<i>Per cent</i>					
Sewer and waterworks.....	4	\$1,000,000	\$496,000	1905	1915	1935
Do.....	4	2,000,000	937,000	1907	1917	1937
Do.....	4	1,000,000	667,000	1908	1918	1938
Public improvements.....	5½	2,750,000	2,430,000	1920	1930	1950
Do.....	4½	500,000	500,000	1928	-----	1958
Do.....	4½	500,000	500,000	1929	-----	1959
City of Cebu: Sewer and waterworks.....	4	125,000	95,000	1911	1921	1941
Bangued, Abra Province: Water supply.....	5	20,000	20,000	1919	1929	1949
Mayjayjay, Laguna Province: Public im- provements.....	5	20,000	20,000	1919	1929	1949
Santa Cruz, Laguna Province: Public im- provements.....	5	45,000	45,000	1919	1929	1949
Province of Iloilo and 9 municipalities (Ca- batuan, Dingle, Iloilo, Jaro, La Paz, Maasin, Pavia, Pototan, and Santa Barbara): Public improvements.....	4½	976,500	976,500	1926	1936	1956
Province of Occidental Negros: Public im- provements.....	4½	400,000	400,000	1926	-----	1956
Province of Pangasinan: Public improve- ments.....	4½	423,500	428,500	1926	-----	1956
Province of Marinduque: Public improve- ments.....	4½	55,500	55,500	1926	-----	1956
Province of Ilocos Norte and 3 municipalities (Bacarra, Laoag, and Pasuquin): Public improvements.....	4½	274,000	274,000	1926	-----	1956
Province of Laguna: Public improvements.....	4½	98,000	98,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Ilocos Sur and municipality of Vi- gan: Public improvements.....	4½	175,000	173,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Tarlac: Public improvements.....	4½	171,000	169,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Pampanga: Public improvements.....	4½	477,000	469,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Nueva Ecija: Public improve- ments.....	4½	345,000	339,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Bulacan: Public improvements.....	4½	237,000	233,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Camarines Sur and 4 municipali- ties (Naga, Magarao, Canaman, and Cama- ligan): Public improvements.....	4½	111,000	110,000	1927	1937	1957
Province of La Union: Public improvements.....	4½	110,000	110,000	1928	-----	1958
Total.....		11,818,500	9,545,500	-----	-----	-----

Bonds issued through Bureau of Insular Affairs, during year ending June 30, 1930

Title of loan	Authority for for issue	Rate	Amount	Price received	Dated	Due
		<i>Per cent</i>				
Cebu port works, second series.....	P. I. Act 3413.	4½	\$750,000	103.779	Sept. 15, 1929	Sept. 15, 1959
Metropolitan water district.....	P. I. Act 3255.	4½	1,500,000	100.512+	Oct. 1, 1929	Oct. 1, 1959
Iloilo port works, second series.....	P. I. Act 3417.	4½	500,000	103.779	Oct. 15, 1929	Oct. 15, 1959
Cebu port works, third series.....	P. I. Act 3413.	4½	500,000	104.205	Mar. 15, 1930	Mar. 15, 1960
Iloilo port works, third series.....	P. I. Act 3417.	4½	925,000	104.205	Apr. 15, 1930	Apr. 15, 1960
Total.....			4,175,000	-----	-----	-----

SINKING AND TRUST FUND

Under the provisions of Act No. 3014 of the Philippine Legislature, approved March 8, 1922, sinking funds for the retirement of bonds issued by the Philippine government are to be invested only in securities of the government of the Philippine Islands or the Government of the United States after the approval of this act.

Since the passage of this act the treasurer of the Philippine Islands transferred the following amounts to this bureau for investment:

	Prior years	Year ending June 30—		Total
		1929	1930	
Sinking funds.....	\$14, 275, 241. 40	\$2, 797, 900. 00	\$2, 489, 600. 00	\$19, 562, 741. 40
Trust funds.....	1, 400, 179. 89		86, 689. 00	1, 486, 868. 89
Total.....	15, 675, 421. 29	2, 797, 900. 00	2, 576, 289. 00	21, 049, 610. 29

At a cost of \$20,351,423.97 bonds of the face value of \$20,274,000 were purchased from the above funds and are included in the following statement of securities, either purchased by this bureau for account of the government of the Philippine Islands or deposited with the bureau by the insular treasurer, to be held for his account in the United States, pending cancellation or other disposition.

Sinking and trust fund investments

Bonds	Prior years	Year ending June 30—		Total
		1929	1930	
Philippine government:				
Collateral bonds—				
4½'s due 1950 (Manila).....	\$332, 000	\$146, 000	\$52, 000	\$530, 000
4½'s due 1956 (Iloilo).....	976, 500			976, 500
4½'s due 1956 (Occidental Negros).....	400, 000			400, 000
4½'s due 1956 (Pangasinan).....	428, 500			428, 500
4½'s due 1957 (Provincial).....	5, 000	459, 000		464, 000
4½'s due 1957 (Camarines Sur).....		63, 000		63, 000
4½'s due 1958 (Manila).....	500, 000			500, 000
General—				
4½'s due 1952.....	3, 236, 000	555, 000	318, 000	4, 109, 000
5's due 1952.....	340, 000	185, 000	120, 000	645, 000
5's due 1955.....	504, 000	48, 000	65, 000	617, 000
Land purchase—				
4's due 1934.....	2, 293, 000	101, 000	176, 000	2, 570, 000
Manila Railroad Co. purchase—				
4's due 1946.....	1, 214, 000	77, 000	104, 000	1, 395, 000
Public improvement—				
4's due 1935.....	855, 000	32, 000	49, 000	936, 000
4's due 1936.....	637, 000	7, 000	6, 000	650, 000
4's due 1939.....	818, 000	2, 000	14, 000	834, 000
5½'s due 1941.....	281, 000	358, 000	356, 000	995, 000
4½'s due 1950 Manila port works and improvements.....	559, 000	59, 000	302, 000	920, 000
4½'s due 1952 irrigation and permanent public works.....	4, 786, 000	388, 000	186, 000	5, 360, 000
4½'s due 1958 Cebu port works.....	500, 000	15, 000		515, 000
4½'s due 1958 Iloilo port works.....	75, 000	126, 000		201, 000
Municipal:				
City of Cebu 4's due 1941.....	30, 000	10, 000	5, 000	45, 000
City of Manila 4's due 1935.....	540, 000	1, 000	35, 000	576, 000
City of Manila 4's due 1937.....	1, 127, 000	11, 000	4, 000	1, 142, 000
City of Manila 4's due 1938.....	472, 000	31, 000	19, 000	522, 000
City of Manila 5½'s due 1950.....	2, 750, 000			2, 750, 000
Railroad:				
Manila R. R. Co. 7's due 1937.....	547, 000		78, 000	625, 000
Philippine Ry. Co. 4's due 1937.....	1, 273, 000			1, 273, 000
United States Government:				
Fourth Liberty Loan.....	75, 000			75, 000
Total.....	25, 554, 000	2, 674, 000	1, 889, 000	30, 117, 000

Under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 3014, the following bonds, included in the preceding list of bonds purchased, have been canceled:

Collateral bonds:	
4½'s, due 1950 (Manila)-----	\$320,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Provincial)-----	22,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Camarines Sur)-----	1,000
General bonds:	
4½'s, due 1952-----	3,212,000
5's, due 1952-----	508,000
5's, due 1955-----	22,000
Land purchase: 4's, due 1934-----	2,356,000
Manila Railroad Co. purchase: 4's, due 1946-----	1,139,000
Public improvement:	
4's, due 1935-----	873,000
4's, due 1936-----	576,000
4's, due 1939-----	764,000
5½'s, due 1941-----	527,000
5½'s, due 1950. Manila port works and improvement-----	420,000
4½'s, due 1952, irrigation and permanent public works-----	1,717,000
4½'s, due 1958, Cebu port works-----	14,000
4½'s due 1958, Iloilo port works-----	14,000
Municipal:	
City of Cebu 4's, due 1941-----	30,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1935-----	504,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1937-----	1,063,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1938-----	333,000
Total-----	14,415,000

All canceled bonds have been shipped to the auditor of the Philippine Islands. This leaves \$15,702,000 in securities actually held in this bureau for account of the Philippine government on June 30, 1930.

RAILWAY BONDS

The bonds of railroads, guaranteed as to interest by the Philippine government, outstanding are:

Manila R. R. Co. (southern lines) 4 per cent bonds, due 1939-----	\$12,538,000
Manila R. R. Co. (southern lines) 4 per cent bonds, due 1959-----	1,122,000
Manila R. R. Co. 7 per cent sinking fund bonds, due 1937 ⁴ -----	1,500,000
Philippine Ry. Co. first-mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due 1937-----	8,549,000
Total-----	23,709,000

During the past year bonds of the Manila Railroad Co., due in 1939, with a par value of \$229,000, have been purchased from moneys in the sinking funds and are being held by the trustee under the mortgage pending cancellation. The par value of bonds thus held by the trustee on June 30, 1930, amounted to \$1,205,000.

⁴ The payment of the principal of this issue of bonds is also guaranteed by the Philippine government.

COINAGE

The new coin received during the year 1929, including recoinage, consisted of ₱394,000 of the 20-centavo denomination, ₱100,000 of the 10-centavo denomination, and ₱56,571.61 of the 1-centavo denomination. On December 31, 1929, the total amount in circulation and available therefor was ₱40,058,977.47, consisting of the following:

Pesos ^a	₱21, 889, 679. 00
50 centavos.....	6, 272, 494. 50
20 centavos.....	5, 322, 153. 00
10 centavos.....	3, 844, 371. 00
5 centavos.....	1, 216, 504. 80
1 centavo.....	1, 462, 115. 53
½ centavo (no longer coined).....	51, 659. 64
	<hr/> 40, 058, 977. 47

INSULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The following is a statement of insular receipts and disbursements of the Philippine Islands, exclusive of all items of a refundable character, expressed in United States currency, for fiscal (calendar) years 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929:

	Year ending Dec. 31—			
	1926	1927	1928	1929
CREDITS				
Balance from prior years.....	\$39, 163, 589. 56	\$32, 247, 695. 49	\$31, 904, 140. 64	\$34, 673, 756. 00
Revenues:				
Customs.....	10, 216, 053. 85	9, 907, 266. 67	11, 561, 648. 74	12, 829, 104. 78
Internal.....	20, 007, 777. 31	20, 004, 348. 03	20, 535, 745. 77	21, 962, 415. 98
Repayment of Philippine National Bank losses, act 3174.....			1, 426, 742. 34	1, 086, 515. 15
Miscellaneous.....	9, 584, 632. 31	9, 931, 368. 13	10, 232, 475. 03	10, 513, 550. 94
Proceeds from sale of bonds.....	2, 092, 463. 35	1, 908, 611. 25	3, 868, 663. 59	679, 000. 00
Total revenues.....	<hr/> 41, 900, 926. 82	<hr/> 41, 751, 594. 08	<hr/> 47, 925, 275. 47	<hr/> 47, 070, 586. 85
Total credits.....	<hr/> 81, 064, 516. 38	<hr/> 73, 999, 289. 57	<hr/> 79, 829, 416. 11	<hr/> 81, 744, 342. 85
DEBITS				
Expenditures:				
Bureaus and offices.....	16, 710, 696. 72	17, 237, 832. 26	17, 693, 928. 45	18, 470, 937. 99
Revenue service.....	4, 397, 711. 84	4, 540, 888. 68	4, 814, 456. 92	4, 916, 536. 01
Fixed charges.....	4, 998, 684. 87	5, 042, 808. 03	5, 087, 157. 11	5, 040, 792. 47
Public works and equipment.....	3, 995, 426. 84	2, 963, 453. 92	4, 210, 655. 38	2, 119, 502. 16
Miscellaneous.....	160, 620. 25	123, 373. 24	103, 080. 65	111, 404. 29
Aid to Provinces, cities, and municipalities.....	7, 177, 798. 33	8, 326, 728. 65	8, 522, 573. 73	9, 809, 466. 85
Purchase of investments and securities.....	5, 470, 191. 99	3, 825, 074. 15	4, 723, 807. 87	1, 354, 621. 68
Contingent losses for the rehabilitation of the Philippine National Bank.....	5, 905, 690. 05	29, 990. 00		
Surplus.....	32, 247, 695. 49	31, 904, 140. 64	34, 673, 756. 00	39, 918, 081. 40
Total debits.....	<hr/> 81, 064, 516. 38	<hr/> 73, 999, 289. 57	<hr/> 79, 829, 416. 11	<hr/> 81, 744, 342. 85

^a The Philippine peso equals 50 cents United States currency.

APPENDIX G

PORTO RICO

Total foreign trade

12 months ending June 30—	Consignments			Shipments		
	From United States	From foreign countries	Total	To United States	To foreign countries	Total
1921.....	\$97,074,399	\$8,405,304	\$105,479,703	\$103,388,227	\$3,890,348	\$112,278,575
1922.....	57,400,028	6,775,121	64,175,149	66,229,771	5,942,800	72,172,571
1923.....	64,419,462	7,525,043	71,944,505	77,007,257	5,285,793	82,293,050
1924.....	80,586,699	8,782,925	89,369,624	80,754,975	7,525,565	88,280,540
1925.....	79,198,565	11,306,036	90,504,601	84,411,792	10,407,152	94,818,944
1926.....	83,056,553	12,201,711	95,258,264	88,106,570	10,618,281	98,724,851
1927.....	87,049,962	11,760,788	98,810,750	99,223,154	8,844,280	108,067,434
1928.....	79,701,911	12,640,418	92,342,329	96,662,619	6,872,120	103,534,739
1929.....	85,078,596	12,782,164	97,860,760	76,471,829	5,251,041	81,722,870
1930.....	73,078,779	10,843,050	83,921,829	95,097,640	4,549,018	99,646,658

Sugar shipments

12 months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1921.....	365,547	\$72,440,924	8.85	365,198	\$72,367,290	8.85
1922.....	419,544	40,820,333	4.34	419,203	40,784,886	4.34
1923.....	317,342	46,207,276	6.50	317,134	46,176,202	6.50
1924.....	332,180	47,838,687	6.43	331,921	47,792,602	6.43
1925.....	510,321	53,261,895	4.66	510,166	53,240,480	4.66
1926.....	516,795	48,223,258	4.17	516,612	48,201,883	4.17
1927.....	513,276	54,756,984	4.76	513,169	54,743,032	4.76
1928.....	540,732	54,579,020	4.51	540,586	54,569,764	4.51
1929.....	421,814	35,224,038	3.73	421,792	35,222,144	3.73
1930.....	643,944	53,670,038	3.72	643,901	53,667,063	3.72

NOTE.—Includes refined sugar, separately shown in 1929 and 1930, as follows:

	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Long tons</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1929.....	38,073	\$3,892,522	4.56	38,051	\$3,890,628	4.56
1930.....	53,741	6,142,744	5.10	52,698	6,139,769	5.10

Coffee shipments

12 months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1921.....	26,731,648	\$5,352,924	20.02	211,966	\$39,037	18.42
1922.....	23,402,127	4,316,859	18.44	65,622	12,793	19.64
1923.....	16,821,939	3,188,002	18.96	70,915	14,181	20.00
1924.....	21,859,215	4,595,811	21.03	318,086	71,158	22.37
1925.....	23,782,996	6,575,635	27.65	261,155	66,862	25.60
1926.....	26,332,766	7,071,407	26.85	624,045	170,201	27.27
1927.....	19,356,904	5,748,877	29.70	178,082	52,059	29.23
1928.....	7,837,800	2,596,872	33.13	52,221	13,276	25.42
1929.....	1,278,615	456,831	35.73	579,732	208,954	36.04
1930.....	433,809	151,503	34.92	1,262,849	95,250	36.24

¹ Includes coffee for transshipment to foreign countries amounting to 259,683 pounds, valued at \$94,150, leaving only 3,166 pounds, valued at \$1,100, to be consumed in United States.

Leaf-tobacco shipments

12 months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>
1921.....	12,157,698	\$12,893,701	106.05	12,100,586	\$12,881,289	106.45
1922.....	17,489,105	8,154,504	46.62	17,438,679	8,148,636	46.71
1923.....	14,937,530	8,480,984	56.85	14,904,723	8,487,349	56.94
1924.....	19,944,653	12,578,448	63.07	19,834,151	12,557,349	63.31
1925.....	18,002,340	9,156,480	50.86	17,766,033	9,123,995	51.36
1926.....	20,513,594	13,124,643	63.98	20,513,594	13,124,643	63.98
1927.....	26,027,239	10,496,508	74.91	25,975,321	19,489,311	75.03
1928.....	26,782,084	15,479,820	57.80	26,654,458	15,466,781	58.03
1929.....	19,342,009	11,220,264	58.01	19,314,160	11,216,640	58.07
1930.....	18,966,285	10,602,170	55.90	18,928,381	10,599,552	56.00

Cigar shipments

12 months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States		
	Quantity	Value	Value per thousand	Quantity	Value	Value per thousand
	<i>Thousands</i>			<i>Thousands</i>		
1921.....	152,098	\$8,103,601	\$53.27	152,066	\$8,101,628	\$53.23
1922.....	140,504	6,279,054	44.68	140,457	6,277,832	44.69
1923.....	192,105	6,911,510	35.98	192,069	6,910,735	35.98
1924.....	175,289	5,460,119	31.15	175,251	5,458,890	31.15
1925.....	196,560	7,105,508	36.15	196,553	7,105,313	36.15
1926.....	214,546	7,196,365	33.54	214,546	7,196,365	33.54
1927.....	160,804	4,227,576	26.29	160,804	4,227,576	26.29
1928.....	144,378	3,625,561	25.11	144,378	3,625,561	25.11
1929.....	158,656	3,847,797	24.26	158,656	3,847,797	24.26
1930.....	145,566	3,408,721	23.42	145,566	3,408,721	23.42

Fruit shipments

12 months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	12 months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1921.....	\$3,145,259	\$3,143,058	1926.....	\$6,009,840	\$5,994,464
1922.....	2,857,086	2,853,431	1927.....	5,823,751	5,792,433
1923.....	4,570,359	4,565,324	1928.....	6,824,802	6,811,908
1924.....	3,807,567	3,791,735	1929.....	2,850,722	2,843,213
1925.....	4,202,840	4,187,788	1930.....	7,671,525	7,480,222

Coconut shipments

12 months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	12 months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1921.....	\$690,895	\$685,537	1926.....	\$625,989	\$611,977
1922.....	489,657	478,095	1927.....	628,196	612,684
1923.....	583,931	567,061	1928.....	713,992	697,972
1924.....	616,484	605,129	1929.....	264,778	249,665
1925.....	720,189	709,853	1930.....	218,787	218,787

All other shipments

12 months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States	12 months ending June 30—	Total value	Value of shipments to United States
1921.....	\$9,651,271	\$6,170,388	1926.....	\$16,473,349	\$12,807,037
1922.....	9,255,078	7,674,098	1927.....	17,385,542	14,306,059
1923.....	12,341,988	10,286,405	1928.....	19,714,672	15,477,357
1924.....	13,383,424	10,478,122	1929.....	27,858,440	22,888,416
1925.....	13,796,397	9,977,501	1930.....	23,923,914	19,628,045

APPENDIX H

PORTO RICO

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Under an act of Congress approved March 4, 1927, the insular government of Porto Rico and the municipalities of San Juan and Ponce are authorized to incur public indebtedness up to 10 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of their respective properties; other municipalities are limited to a public indebtedness not in excess of 5 per cent of their respective taxable properties. Bonds of Porto Rico, which are secured by an equivalent amount of bonds of municipal corporations or school boards of Porto Rico, are not to be counted within the 10 per cent limitation, but bonds issued by municipalities or any subdivision thereof after March 4, 1927, to the payment of which the good faith of the people of Porto Rico is pledged, are to be counted therein.

During the year additional bonds of the insular government of Porto Rico were issued with a par value of \$750,000, the proceeds from which are to be used in connection with the Isabela irrigation project.

On June 30, 1930, the aggregate assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the island of Porto Rico amounted to \$330,-274,020.⁶ The following is a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the insular government of Porto Rico as of June 30, 1930:

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Maturing
		Issued	Outstand- ing June 30, 1930	
Included in 10 per cent limitation: Irrigation—	<i>Per cent</i>			
1909.....	4	\$3,000,000	\$450,000	\$150,000 on Jan. 1 of each year.
1913.....	4	1,060,000	1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1943; redeemable after Jan. 1, 1933.
1913.....	4	700,000	700,000	\$100,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1944.
1914.....	4	400,000	400,000	\$100,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1951.
1915.....	4	400,000	400,000	\$100,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1955.
1916.....	4	200,000	200,000	\$100,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1959.
1918.....	4	200,000	200,000	\$100,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1958.
1922.....	5	250,000	250,000	\$150,000 Jan. 1, 1961; \$100,000 Jan. 1, 1962.
1923.....	4½	975,000	825,000	\$75,000 on Jan. 1 of each year beginning Jan. 1, 1929; outstanding series redeemable Jan. 1, 1939.
1924.....	4½	600,000	600,000	\$75,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1942; redeemable Jan. 1, 1939.
1925.....	4½	125,000	125,000	Jan. 1, 1963.
1925.....	4½	750,000	750,000	\$75,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1950; redeemable Jan. 1, 1939.

⁶ Corrected figure in accord with latest reassessed values. (See Report of Treasurer of Porto Rico 1929-30, p. 47.)

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Maturing
		Issued	Outstanding June 30, 1930	
Included in 10 per cent limitation:				
Irrigation—	<i>Per cent</i>			
1927.....	4½	525,000	525,000	\$75,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1960; redeemable Jan. 1, 1939.
1927.....	4½	475,000	475,000	\$75,000 annually Jan. 1, 1967, to Jan. 1, 1972; \$25,000 Jan. 1, 1973; redeemable Jan. 1, 1939.
1927.....	4½	500,000	500,000	\$100,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1959.
1929.....	4½	750,000	750,000	Serially July 1, 1952, to July 1, 1970.
San Juan Harbor improvement—				
1917.....	4	100,000	30,000	Jan. 1, 1942; redeemable after Jan. 1, 1927.
1929.....	4½	320,000	320,000	Jan. 1, 1954; redeemable Jan. 1, 1939.
Public improvements—				
1914.....	4	1,000,000	988,000	Jan. 1, 1939; redeemable after Jan. 1, 1925.
1919.....	4½	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$200,000 Jan. 1, 1931-32; \$300,000 Jan. 1, 1933-34.
1920.....	4½	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$250,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1937; redeemable Jan. 1, 1936.
1922.....	5	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$250,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1941.
1923.....	5	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$250,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1945; redeemable Jan. 1, 1944.
1923.....	5	6,000,000	6,000,000	\$500,000 annually beginning July 1, 1944; redeemable July 1, 1943.
1926.....	4½	2,000,000	2,000,000	\$500,000 annually beginning July 1, 1956; redeemable Jan. 1, 1956.
1927.....	4½	2,000,000	2,000,000	\$500,000 annually beginning July 1, 1960; redeemable Jan. 1, 1960.
High school (1920).....	4½	300,000	300,000	Jan. 1, 1945; redeemable Jan. 1, 1930.
House construction (1920).....	4½	250,000	250,000	Do.
Workingmen's house construction (1920).....	4½	500,000	500,000	\$250,000 Jan. 1, 1941-42; redeemable Jan. 1, 1940.
Munoz Rivera Park (1924).....	4½	200,000	160,000	\$20,000 annually on Jan. 1 of each year; outstanding series redeemable Jan. 1, 1934.
Target range and aviation field (1925).....	4½	200,000	200,000	\$50,000 annually beginning July 1, 1945; redeemable July 1, 1935.
Total.....		27,720,000	24,898,000	
Contingent liability—				
Ponce (1927).....	4½	650,000	635,000	Serially July 1, 1930, to July 1, 1959.
Do.....	4½	600,000	600,000	Serially July 1, 1932, to July 1, 1961.
Villalba (1927).....	6	35,000	35,000	Serially July 1, 1931, to July 1, 1956.
Guaynabo (1928).....	5	76,500	76,500	Serially July 1, 1933, to July 1, 1965.
Total.....		1,361,500	1,346,500	
Not included in 10 per cent limitation:				
Refunding (collateral)—				
1914.....	4	655,000	390,000	Serially July 1, 1923, to July 1, 1953.
1915.....	4	300,000	65,000	Serially July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1935.
Total.....		955,000	455,000	
Grand total.....		30,036,500	26,699,500	

Bonds issued through Bureau of Insular Affairs, during year ending June 30, 1930

Title of loan	Authority for issue	Rate	Amount	Price received	Dated	Due
		<i>Per cent</i>				
Isabela irrigation, series A to S.	J. R. No. 12, July 3, 1929.	4½	\$750,000	102.139	Oct. 1, 1929	Serially July 1, 1952, to July 1, 1970.
Funding, series A to J. ¹	P. R. Act No. 5, Apr. 9, 1930.	4½	4,000,000	101.34999	July 1, 1930	\$400,000 annually, July 1, 1931, to July 1, 1940.

¹ Were issued under date of July 1, 1930, but have not been included as a part of the outstanding debt of Porto Rico as of June 30, 1930.

MUNICIPAL BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

At the close of the fiscal year 1929-30 the outstanding municipal bonded indebtedness, distributed among 70 municipalities of Porto Rico, was \$17,846,200, against the payment of which there had been accumulated in their respective sinking funds the sum of \$2,271,159.31. No municipal bonds were issued during the year, but municipal bonds aggregating \$540,100 were redeemed, thus reducing the municipal bonded indebtedness of the island by this amount.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Comparative statement of receipts and disbursements of Porto Rico, fiscal years 1928, 1929, and 1930

	Fiscal year ending June 30—		
	1928	1929	1930
Balance from prior years.....	\$128, 257. 36	\$758, 797. 88	\$816, 555. 38
Revenues:			
Customs.....	1, 932, 313. 43	1, 459, 797. 60	1, 520, 000. 00
Internal.....	9, 534, 568. 97	8, 679, 822. 79	7, 324, 315. 59
United States internal revenues.....	392, 143. 93	400, 250. 76	366, 579. 13
Miscellaneous.....	587, 192. 80	464, 267. 37	403, 351. 92
Total revenues.....	12, 446, 219. 13	11, 004, 138. 52	9, 614, 246. 64
Other receipts:			
Repayment of loans.....	1 59, 885. 00	1 36, 195. 00	1 34, 500. 00
Repayment, bureau of supplies.....	2, 457, 460. 94	2, 352, 180. 17	2, 020, 181. 69
Other repayments.....	224, 240. 52	408, 645. 59	163, 479. 99
Transfers from trust funds.....	226, 748. 62	87, 778. 00	451, 382. 34
Temporary loans, account of hurricane.....		1, 002, 950. 00	1, 000, 000. 00
Total other receipts.....	2, 968, 335. 08	3, 887, 748. 76	3, 669, 544. 02
Total.....	15, 542, 811. 57	15, 650, 685. 16	14, 100, 346. 04
Expenditures:			
Legislative.....	183, 055. 15	263, 087. 96	171, 607. 55
Executive—			
Governor.....	41, 774. 39	39, 498. 18	51, 873. 17
Secretary.....	2, 708, 870. 39	2, 454, 074. 45	2, 032, 061. 07
Attorney general.....	441, 185. 86	397, 985. 68	463, 443. 23
Treasurer.....	763, 824. 94	685, 213. 75	619, 372. 60
Interior—			
Roads and bridges.....	756, 666. 68	1, 151, 082. 22	791, 693. 72
Public buildings.....	67, 913. 96	143, 260. 21	144, 697. 90
Insular telegraph.....	211, 960. 78	218, 755. 32	205, 213. 89
Other expenses.....	284, 787. 61	330, 267. 29	411, 552. 66
Education—			
Public schools.....	3, 952, 134. 57	3, 996, 763. 09	3, 901, 720. 92
Other expenses.....	149, 683. 91	124, 454. 45	110, 443. 73
Agriculture and labor.....	393, 923. 23	488, 133. 79	453, 386. 98
Health.....	1, 308, 316. 57	1, 355, 986. 75	1, 371, 612. 32
Auditor.....	132, 362. 43	133, 352. 14	132, 650. 63
Insular police.....	861, 700. 73	880, 095. 35	885, 340. 24
Public service commission.....	41, 496. 76	40, 584. 33	40, 640. 23
Civil service commission.....	15, 948. 00	15, 498. 73	16, 121. 72
Other expenses.....	474, 137. 73	679, 107. 21	712, 740. 31
Judicial.....	661, 165. 40	687, 983. 64	716, 124. 42
Total expenses.....	13, 450, 909. 09	14, 085, 184. 54	13, 232, 297. 29
Other payments:			
Transfers to trust funds.....	1, 279, 604. 60	716, 445. 24	431, 670. 84
Municipal and school-board bonds.....	53, 500. 00	32, 500. 00	34, 500. 00
Total other payments.....	1, 333, 104. 60	748, 945. 24	466, 170. 84
Cash balance.....	758, 797. 88	816, 555. 38	401, 877. 91
Total.....	15, 542, 811. 57	15, 650, 685. 16	14, 100, 346. 04

¹ Includes earthquake-mortgage loans to municipalities and school boards.

REVENUE RECEIPTS

[Data taken from Annual Report of the Auditor of Porto Rico, 1929-30]

The following tabulation shows the revenue receipts for the year classified according to the sources from which they were derived:

Customs.....	\$1, 520, 000. 00
United States internal revenue.....	366, 579. 13
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	401, 714. 81
Excise taxes.....	5, 320, 269. 41
Inheritance taxes.....	41, 134. 41
Telephone and telegraph receipts.....	115, 262. 84
Court fees and fines.....	28, 670. 39
Harbor and dock fees.....	38, 536. 28
Interest on loans to municipalities.....	14, 538. 24
Interest on bank deposits.....	128, 710. 20
Income tax.....	1, 544, 672. 19
Sale of government property.....	2, 197. 91
University tax excess, previous year.....	16, 524. 77
Miscellaneous.....	75, 436. 06
Total.....	9, 614, 246. 64
Cash on hand July 1, 1929.....	816, 555. 38
Total cash resources.....	10, 430, 802. 02

CASH REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES FOR SAID REQUIREMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1929-30

[Data taken from Annual Report of the Auditor of Porto Rico]

Cash requirements:

Appropriation liabilities at July 1, 1929.....	\$11, 767, 754. 00
Less surplus fund warrants (lapses) at June 30, 1930.....	210, 022. 81

Total cash required for appropriations.....	11, 557, 731. 19
Total cash resources.....	10, 430, 802. 02

Deficiency in cash requirements at June 30, 1930.....	1, 126, 929. 17
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STATEMENT OF INSULAR REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR CERTAIN YEARS

[Data taken from Annual Report of Treasurer of Porto Rico, 1929-30]

For purposes of comparison, there are set forth below the amounts of insular revenue received for the first full year of American occupancy, 1900-1901 and for each of the last nine years:

Fiscal year:	Receipts	Fiscal year—Contd.	Receipts
1900-1901.....	\$2, 357, 232. 36	1925-26.....	\$11, 773, 953. 87
1921-22.....	9, 577, 759. 03	1926-27.....	11, 358, 824. 50
1922-23.....	8, 071, 202. 78	1927-28.....	12, 446, 219. 13
1923-24.....	9, 198, 385. 83	1928-29.....	11, 004, 138. 52
1924-25.....	8, 532, 741. 27	1929-30.....	9, 614, 246. 64

It will be noted that the receipts for the past fiscal year showed a marked decrease, due in great measure to the disastrous effects of the hurricane of September 13, 1928.

THE BUDGET

The figures shown by the annual budgets for each of the last 12 years are as follows:

1919-20	\$7, 174, 000	1925-26	\$10, 417, 000
1920-21	8, 247, 000	1926-27	10, 450, 000
1921-22	9, 971, 000	1927-28	10, 440, 000
1922-23	9, 053, 000	1928-29	10, 968, 000
1923-24	11, 841, 000	1929-30	10, 499, 000
1924-25	11, 735, 000	1930-31	10, 174, 154

NOTE.—Above figures, except for 1930-31 obtained from Governor's Report for 1928-29, p. 35. Figure for the 1930-31 budget obtained from Laws of Porto Rico, 1930, p. 554.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY

[Data taken from Annual Report of Treasurer of Porto Rico, 1929-30]

The following statement shows the total assessed valuation of real and personal property in Porto Rico, for taxable purposes, for the years stated:

1901-02	\$96, 428, 306	1927-28	\$341, 370, 654
1925-26	321, 833, 473	1928-29	344, 865, 104
1926-27	338, 089, 889	1929-30	330, 274, 020

NOTE.—The reduction in the assessed valuation for the past fiscal year resulted largely from the reassessment of coffee plantations, for taxation purposes—22,476 plantations were reassessed. The total valuation of these properties, consisting of 144,890 acres, was reduced by \$6,151,115. (Treasurer's Report, p. 47.)

Schedules of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1930

[Data taken from Exhibit I, Annual Report of Auditor of Porto Rico, 1929-30]

	Current year (1929-30)	Previous year (1928-29)	Difference
ASSETS			
Land and equipment	\$48, 351, 087.05	\$45, 843, 349.60	\$2, 508, 337.45
Cash	10, 312, 594.68	10, 587, 302.13	² 274, 707.45
Sinking funds	1, 573, 211.05	1, 805, 290.88	² 232, 079.83
Trust fund reserves	2, 591, 597.54	2, 876, 236.09	² 284, 638.55
Accounts receivable	5, 807, 345.04	4, 435, 190.84	1, 372, 154.20
Loans to municipalities	2, 260.00	5, 221.19	² 2, 961.19
Other deferred assets	123, 968.42	111, 610.64	12, 357.78
Deferred debits	162, 166.65	177, 839.34	² 15, 672.69
University of Porto Rico	1, 634, 042.47	1, 435, 664.12	198, 378.35
Total	70, 558, 872.90	67, 277, 704.83	3, 281, 168.07
LIABILITIES			
Notes payable	¹ 3, 326, 800.00	3, 224, 950.00	101, 850.00
Accounts payable	3, 739, 000.63	3, 417, 260.35	321, 740.28
Trust fund liabilities	11, 465, 557.75	10, 333, 811.10	1, 131, 746.65
Deferred liabilities		70, 744.07	² 70, 744.07
Deferred credits	1, 785, 534.95	1, 787, 146.52	² 1, 611.57
Bonded indebtedness	25, 353, 000.00	25, 285, 000.00	68, 000.00
Surplus, Isabela irrigation service	² (310, 783.19)	² (3, 030.76)	² 307, 752.43
Surplus, hydroelectric projects	1, 482, 106.68	1, 043, 275.01	438, 831.67
Trustees, University of Porto Rico	1, 634, 042.47	1, 435, 664.12	198, 378.35
Surplus, Guayama irrigation service	2, 480, 647.60	2, 050, 702.47	429, 945.13
The people of Porto Rico	19, 602, 966.01	18, 632, 181.95	970, 784.06
Total	70, 558, 872.90	67, 277, 704.83	3, 281, 168.07

^a Corrected figure.

¹ The Annual Report of the Treasurer of Porto Rico for 1929-30 states (p. 5), the total of the "floating debt" of Porto Rico as of June 30, 1930, as \$3,394,601.54.

² Decrease in fiscal year 1929-30.

APPENDIX I

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The following table shows the financial transactions of the receivership during the fiscal (calendar) year ended December 31, 1929:

Statement of the customs service, Dominican Republic, year ended December 31, 1929

Balance	\$243, 363. 51
Gross collections	4, 989, 527. 06
Miscellaneous receipts	6, 051. 78
Total	5, 238, 942. 35
Customs expense	236, 036. 13
Sinking fund	119, 148. 12
Interest on bonds	1, 099, 999. 92
Dominican Government	3, 461, 814. 92
Payments account Dominican Government	25, 112. 11
Personal fees refunded	16, 466. 20
Accrued liability fund	6, 388. 37
Balance:	
Sinking-fund account	\$80, 000. 00
Accrued liability fund	3, 611. 63
Due Dominican Government	5, 212. 19
Deputy receivers	28, 739. 76
Provisional receipts	156, 413. 00
	273, 976. 58
Total	5, 238, 942. 35

