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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF  
INSULAR AFFAIRS - 1934

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1934

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF  
INSULAR AFFAIRS

1934



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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,

*October 5, 1934.*

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, 1934.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF PHILIPPINE QUESTIONS

The second session of the Seventy-third Congress, which convened on January 3, 1934, had under consideration a number of bills of vital importance to the Philippine Islands. Among those enacted into law were the Philippine Independence Act (Public, No. 127); the Revenue Act of 1934 (Public, No. 216) containing provisions imposing a tax on coconut oil; the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act (Public, No. 213), making sugar beets and sugarcane basic agricultural commodities; Public, No. 304 relating to deposits in the United States of public moneys of the government of the Philippine Islands; and Public, No. 419 relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States.

The Philippine Independence Act (Public, No. 311, 72d Cong.), known as the "Hawes-Cutting Act", enacted January 17, 1933, was rejected by a concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature on October 17, 1933, which declined to accept the act because "in the opinion of the legislature, the law does not satisfy the national aspirations nor does it safeguard the welfare of the Filipino people or the stability of the social, economic, and political institutions of their country;" and because of specific objections to provisions of the act relative to immigration, military and other reservations, powers of the high commissioner, and trade relations between the islands and the United States. The act lapsed on January 17, 1934, 1 year after its enactment by Congress.

The Philippine Legislature, in the concurrent resolution rejecting the Hawes-Cutting Act, also named a legislative committee to come to the United States and "express to the Government and people of the United States the objections to the said law and the reasons therefor, and petition the President and the Congress of the United States for changes therein or the enactment of such new legislation

as will fully satisfy the aspirations of the Filipino people to become at the earliest practicable date a free and independent nation, under conditions and circumstances that will not imperil the political, social, and economic stability of their country." This committee arrived in the United States in November 1933, and for the next several months directed its efforts toward securing the enactment of further independence legislation along lines that would be more acceptable to the Filipino people. (See appendix H.)

The Philippine Independence Act (Public, No. 127) enacted by the Seventy-third Congress, and commonly known as the "Tydings-McDuffie Act", was approved by the President on March 24, 1934. Under the provisions of section 17 the act became effective upon its acceptance by the Philippine Legislature on May 1, 1934. The Philippine people are now carrying out the further steps provided in the act, the initial one being the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. This election was held on July 10. At the time of writing this report, the convention, which assembled on July 30, 1934, is engaged in drafting the constitution for the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

One of the provisions of the Independence Act that became immediately effective upon its acceptance was that contained in section 8 relating to immigration of Filipinos to the United States which places them on the status of aliens as regards entry into the United States, and allots to the Philippine Islands a quota of 50 for each fiscal year.

The Revenue Act of 1934 (sec. 602½) imposes a tax of 3 cents per pound on the processing of Philippine coconut oil in the United States. It was believed when the legislation was under consideration that this tax would prove to be very detrimental to the coconut industry of the Philippine Islands which vitally affects fully one-fourth of the population. It is too early to measure the effect of this tax on the coconut industry.

Public, No. 213, Seventy-third Congress, approved May 9, 1934, amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act by making sugar beets and sugarcane basic agricultural commodities. Under this act measures are being taken for reduction in sugarcane acreage in the Philippine Islands that will establish for 1935 a limitation in the production of Philippine sugar below the level of the quota allowed free entry into the United States under the provisions of the Independence Act. This means a reduction in sugar production within a single year of more than one-third of the amount produced in 1933.

The above laws present problems of the most vital and far-reaching nature to the people of the Philippine Islands. Not only are the Filipino people occupied with the task of drafting a constitution for the government of the Commonwealth as provided in the Independence Act, but they are confronted with the problems created by these new laws affecting their most important products and changing in some measure the implied agreements of the Independence Act.

Public, No. 419, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 19, 1934, was enacted for the purpose of reestablishing the currency reserves of the Philippine Islands deposited in banks in the United States at their gold value prior to January 31, 1934. The amount of these funds on deposit as of the date of the devaluation of the dollar (Jan. 31, 1934) was \$56,276,056.92. Under an act of Congress (Public,

No. 137) approved March 2, 1903, the exchange value of the Philippine peso was definitely fixed in its relation to the value of the United States dollar. Consequently, the currency reserves deposited in the United States have been regarded by the Philippine government as the equivalent of gold reserves, and that government requested that they be maintained on that basis. Congress recognized the equity of this claim in the enactment of Public, No. 419, which is designed to reestablish these Philippine currency reserves at their gold value prior to January 31, 1934.

#### THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

The following act, containing provisions the legal effect of which was contingent upon the prior approval of the President of the United States, received that approval:

Act No. 4124, an act amending the Philippine Tariff Act of 1909, as amended, by reducing the duty on preserved vegetables and paprika, and adding cider to the dutiable list.

#### ELECTIONS

Of particular interest is the result of the regular triennial general election held in June 1934. The campaign was bitterly contested and centered around two opposing groups. One group, known as the "Pros", under the leadership of Senator Sergio Osmena and Representative Manuel Roxas, former Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, had favored the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting Independence Act; the other, the "Antis", under the leadership of Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, senate president, had opposed the acceptance of that act. At the special session of the Philippine Legislature, held on May 1, 1934, all factions of Filipinos united in accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Accordingly, the election on June 5 hinged on the question of personal leadership rather than on political issues.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS

Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy reports that on his arrival in Manila in June 1933 to take over the duties of Governor General, conditions in the islands were in many respects highly satisfactory. Peace and order prevailed, the public health was good, and there was general freedom from suffering due to individual want and destitution such as was widely prevalent in other lands. However, the islands were not free from the pinch of the economic depression which had resulted in a large decrease during recent years in the prices of the principal products of the islands. In the financial administration of all branches of the government there was a serious trend toward lower revenues without a complementary decrease in expenditures.

The finances of the government were basically in good condition. Sinking funds and currency reserves had been adequately maintained, but the accumulated surplus was being heavily drawn upon to help defray the general expenses of the government. It was obvious that in the face of continually declining revenue, this could not be permitted to continue without undermining the government's credit. This condition was viewed by the Governor General as the most pressing problem confronting the government and he addressed himself ener-

getically to the task of reducing expenses to actual income. An effective central control was immediately established and every possible economy effected. A central efficiency and economy committee, with subcommittees in each department, was set up for recommending details of economy and improved methods. An important reduction was secured through the exercise of the Governor General's administrative option, withholding release of funds appropriated in the Public Works Act of 1933 for purposes that were not absolutely necessary. In this connection the Governor General states that he had the cooperation of the Ninth Philippine Legislature, which declined to pass an appropriation bill of this nature (commonly referred to as the "pork barrel") for the calendar year 1934. The budget was balanced without resort to new taxes.

The Governor General reports that within the central government every department and every bureau lived within its income and closed with a surplus, and that throughout the provinces there was definite improvement in fiscal affairs.

An effort was made to decrease agrarian troubles and to improve the standard of living among farm tenants and small farmers by the promotion of rural gardening projects. More than 250 gardens were established. These demonstrations were a marked success and the work of the rural improvement committee will be continued during the current year with a view to instituting similar projects in other municipalities and extending the work to selected parts of the islands.

Enrollment in the public schools remained practically the same as the previous year. The principal problem connected with education is the increasingly pressing one of financial support. The system of education that was established at the very beginning of the American regime has proven immensely popular with the people of the Philippine Islands, and the enrollment in the public schools numbered 1,204,375 for the school year 1932-33. Despite this growth, however, the Philippine government is providing school facilities for only about 37 percent of the children of school age, although about one-third of the government expenditures is devoted to education. The appointment of American teachers in the islands has practically been discontinued, no appointments having been made since 1932.

#### FINANCES

The total receipts and expenditures for the fiscal (and calendar) year 1933 are shown in appendix D.

The central government during 1933 realized from all sources a total income of \$35,012,966.90, a decrease of \$2,345,419.23 from 1932. The total expenditures for the year amounted to \$34,767,514.93, a decrease of \$5,080,928.68 from the expenditures made in 1932.

The current general fund surplus as of December 31, 1933, was \$15,003,339.37, an increase of \$708,006.42 from the corresponding balance on December 31, 1932.

The total current surplus (general, special, and bond funds) as of December 31, 1933, was \$33,612,013.59 compared with \$33,366,561.62 in 1932, an increase of \$245,451.97. This amount represents the excess of income over expenditures for the fiscal year.

The invested surplus on December 31, 1933, amounted to \$49,700,-229.70, as compared with \$45,813,449.33 for the previous year, an increase of \$3,886,780.37.



*Bonded indebtedness.*—During the fiscal year 1933, \$638,850 par value of collateral bonds, secured by bonds of like amount of the province of Occidental Negros, were sold in the Philippine Islands by the insular government. During the same period \$2,086,000 insular bonds and \$238,000 of provincial and municipal bonds were canceled, making a net reduction in the total outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands of \$1,685,150 for the year 1933. On December 31, 1933, the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the insular government amounted to \$62,148,850 and that of its provinces and municipalities to \$9,336,850, or a grand total of \$71,485,700. If from this total there be deducted collateral bonds with a face value of \$6,797,850, issued against provincial and municipal bonds, and the cash and investments accumulated in the various sinking funds, the resulting net balance of insular bonded indebtedness as of December 31, 1933, will be \$52,640,981.10.

In appendix D of this report, the statement of the bonded indebtedness is carried forward to June 30, 1934. The amount of the outstanding indebtedness is well within the limits provided by law, and the prescribed sinking funds are fully maintained for all outstanding bonds.

*Deposits of Philippine public funds in the United States.*—The total of the deposits of Philippine public funds in the United States on December 31, 1933, amounted to \$68,119,474.07. During the year \$2,551.67 was received in partial satisfaction of outstanding claims against closed banks, and on December 31, 1933, there remained only \$66,425.56 outstanding from one national bank still in process of liquidation. In January 1934 a payment of \$50,062.50 was made by this bank which reduced the outstanding claim to \$16,363.06.

*Government-owned companies.*—The Philippine National Bank showed an increase in its net earnings during the year 1933 as compared with the year 1932. The sugar centrals controlled by that bank made a substantial reduction in their indebtedness, leaving a net balance of \$6,551,898.90 due the bank at the end of the year 1933.

The Manila Railroad Co. showed a small net income in the year 1933 as compared with a deficit for the year 1932.

The Cebu Portland Cement Co. is reported to have ended the year in sound financial condition.

*Provincial and municipal governments.*—The finances of the provincial and municipal governments are reported to be in better shape for the year 1933 than in 1932.

Altogether the financial structure of the Philippine government in all its elements appears to be in a sound condition. In the case of the insular government and most of the provinces expenditures have been kept within the limits of the income and budgets have been balanced. The Governor General has consistently urged economy in the governments of the municipalities as well as in the affairs of the insular government.

#### TRADE

The total external trade of the Philippine Islands with the United States and foreign countries amounted to \$180,451,815, an increase of \$5,718,649 or 3½ percent over 1932. Exports were valued at \$105,771,053, increasing 11 percent, while imports amounting to \$74,680,762 decreased 6 percent. A commodity trade balance of \$31,090,291

in favor of the islands, the largest since 1928, is shown as compared with \$15,942,996 for 1932. As in previous years this favorable balance is the direct result of the usual large favorable balance of trade with the United States, amounting in 1933 to \$47,771,620.

Of the total external trade, about 75 percent, amounting to \$134,853,434, was with the United States. Purchases from the United States were valued at \$43,540,407, representing 58 percent of the total imports into the islands as compared with 65 percent purchased from the United States in 1932. Shipments to the United States amounted to \$91,313,027, approximately 87 percent of the total exports from the islands, and represent an increase of 10 percent for 1933 over shipments to the United States in 1932.

With the exception of tobacco, increased trade is shown in all major agricultural items of export. Shipments of sugar, again constituting more than three-fifths of the total export trade of the islands, increased from 1,000,506 long tons, valued at \$59,801,885, to 1,061,610 long tons, valued at \$64,333,426, practically all going to the United States. Coconut products, consisting of copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut, shipped during the year, amounted to approximately a fifth of the value of all exports. These products, with the exception of a third of the copra exports which was marketed in foreign countries, were all sent to the United States. (See appendix C.)

Trade reports for the period January to June 1934, 6 months following the close of the last calendar (fiscal) year, indicate increased value of trade in both imports and exports, as compared with the corresponding period of 1933.

#### FILIPINO EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII

Reports relative to the emigration of Filipinos to the United States show that during the 2 years 1932 and 1933 a greater number of Filipinos left the continental United States for the islands than arrived in the United States during the same period. Similarly, the number of departures from the Territory of Hawaii for the Philippine Islands was very much greater than the number of arrivals in that Territory.

The census of 1930 showed a total of 45,208 Filipinos in the continental United States, about 35,000 being in the Pacific Coast States. During the 3 fiscal years 1932, 1933, and 1934, departures from the United States exceeded arrivals by 3,114. In the Territory of Hawaii departures exceeded arrivals during the same period by 11,984. (See appendix I.) This tendency of Filipinos to return to the Philippine Islands has been brought about by unfavorable conditions of employment in the United States during this period. The dissemination of this information within the Philippines has doubtless been the principal reason for the reduced number of departures from the islands.

#### CHANGES IN OFFICIAL PERSONNEL

The following changes have occurred among officials of the government of the Philippine Islands appointed by the President:

The resignation of Hon. John H. Holliday as Vice Governor and secretary of public instruction became effective September 1, 1933. He was succeeded by Hon. J. Ralston Hayden, who took the oath of office on November 7, 1933, arriving at Manila on December 23, 1933.

Hon. J. Weldon Jones was appointed insular auditor, taking the oath of office on November 6, 1933, arriving at Manila December 23, 1933.

Hon. Anacleto Diaz was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, vice Hon. Ignacio Villamor, whose death occurred May 23, 1933. Justice Diaz took the oath of office on November 20, 1933.

Hon. Leonard S. Goddard was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, vice Hon. James A. Ostrand, whose resignation became effective June 30, 1933. Justice Goddard took the oath of office January 9, 1934.

## PUERTO RICO

### CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF PUERTO RICAN QUESTIONS

In appendix A of this report there is listed legislation of special interest to Puerto Rico enacted during the second session of the Seventy-third Congress. The more important measures are the Jones-Costigan Act amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act making sugar beets and sugarcane basic agricultural commodities, the act repealing the Federal liquor prohibition laws in force in Puerto Rico, and the act ratifying the action of the Puerto Rican Legislature imposing an import duty on coffee imported into Puerto Rico.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS

Although the general economic situation in Puerto Rico continues to present serious difficulties, there are a number of factors that indicate substantial improvement during the period covered by this report. This improvement is evidenced by an increase both in volume and value of the external trade, in prices received for the principal exports from the island, and by the general improvement in the fiscal affairs of the island. Progress toward recovery has been greatly aided by liberal assistance from the Federal Government with funds provided by the Public Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and from loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the city of San Juan.

The first step in carrying out the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 9, 1934, was fixing quotas for all areas supplying sugar to the United States market. The 1934 quota of sugar for Puerto Rico of 803,000 short tons falls far below the current level of production. This necessitates an immediate large reduction in the sugar output of the island and the working out of the many interrelated problems growing out of the readjustment of the sugar industry.

Under the National Industrial Recovery Act the established policy is to bring under code agreements industries in Puerto Rico that are competitive with industries of the mainland. Local industries that are not competitive with mainland industries may enter into local code agreements. To date it is understood that the only code which has been completed in Puerto Rico is the one governing the needlework industry.

## GENERAL FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

The revenue receipts of the year showed an increase in collections of \$221,063.89 over the original estimate of the treasurer on which the financial program for the year was based, and an increase of \$1,896,705.67 over actual collections for the fiscal year 1932-33.

The original estimate of revenue made by the treasurer was \$11,050,000, but actual collections amounted to \$11,271,063.89. These increases in collections were due largely to revenue derived from the gasoline and liquor laws, to the collection of income taxes resulting from investigation of past years' returns, and to increased collections of property taxes. The increase in revenue due to the repeal of prohibition compensated in large measure for the loss of customs duties caused by the discontinuance of sugarcane importations from Santo Domingo.

*General fund of the insular treasury.*—Cash receipts and disbursements under the general fund for the fiscal year 1933-34 are summarized as follows in the annual report of the treasurer of Puerto Rico:

Balance on hand July 1, 1933.....	\$601, 506. 14
Total receipts into general fund.....	13, 726, 192. 25
<hr/>	
Total general fund resources for the year.....	14, 327, 698. 39
Total disbursements and transfers.....	14, 182, 927. 17
<hr/>	
Balance on hand June 30, 1934.....	144, 771. 22
Current assets payable to general fund.....	286, 068. 72
<hr/>	
Total current assets.....	430, 839. 94
Total of carry-over appropriation liabilities to fiscal year 1934-35.....	709, 823. 78
<hr/>	
Total deficit, fiscal year 1933-34.....	278, 983. 84

At the end of the previous fiscal year a deficit of \$1,083,263.28 in the general fund was shown over total current assets. This deficit was reduced during the fiscal year 1933-34 by \$804,279.44 which indicates a marked improvement in the financial operations of the year.

*Notes payable.*—The balance of notes payable as of June 30, 1934, amounts to \$863,494.54. The balance as of June 30, 1933, was \$1,173,494.54. The net change represents a decrease in outstanding indebtedness under "Notes payable" in the amount of \$310,000. The important items are temporary loans for a total of \$2,400,000 contracted as advances of taxes to meet government obligations. At the close of business June 30, 1934, \$2,250,000 of these \$2,400,000 loans had been repaid and the remainder was renewed into the first half of the new fiscal year.

*Bonded indebtedness.*—The bonded indebtedness of the government of Puerto Rico amounted to \$27,875,000 on June 30, 1934, compared with \$28,542,000 on June 30, 1933. Bonds in the total amount of \$212,000 were issued during the year; bonds in the total amount of \$879,000 were redeemed during the year. The net decrease in the bonded indebtedness for the year was \$667,000. The balance of the redemption fund as of June 30, 1934, was \$1,235,174.14, while on June 30, 1933, these funds amounted to \$1,286,793.75, or a decrease for the year of \$51,619.61. Taking into consideration both bonds outstanding and sinking funds, there is indicated a net decrease of

\$615,370.39 in the funds required to satisfy the principal of the bonded indebtedness.

The net bond interest charges during the year were \$1,302,758.75 which, together with the amount of \$75,411.41 paid as interest on bank loans, resulted in a total interest cost during the fiscal year of \$1,378,170.16. This was an increase of \$5,670.97 in the interest costs for the fiscal year 1933-34 as compared with the fiscal year 1932-33.

*Insular emergency fund.*—The status of the insular emergency fund on June 30, 1934, was as follows:

Cash balance June 30, 1934.....	\$106, 500. 09
Accrued resources (emergency fund loans).....	492, 251. 83
General fund loans.....	290, 359. 99
Total.....	889, 111. 91

The insular emergency fund as of June 30, 1933, amounted to \$936,347.81, showing a decrease of \$47,235.90 at the end of the fiscal year 1933-34.

*Financial progress.*—Considering the general fund, notes payable, the bonded indebtedness, and the insular emergency fund, the government of Puerto Rico shows financial progress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, of \$599,160.65, arrived at as follows:

Progress:		
Notes payable.....	\$310, 000. 00	
Bonded indebtedness.....	667, 000. 00	
		\$977, 000. 00
Retgression:		
General fund.....	278, 983. 84	
Decrease in sinking funds.....	51, 619. 61	
Decrease in insular emergency fund.....	47, 235. 90	
		377, 839. 35
Net progress.....		599, 160. 65

*Activities of Federal emergency agencies.*—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the island has had the benefit of funds allocated by the various agencies of the Federal Government as follows:

Public Works Administration.....	\$2, 241, 409
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	8, 185, 201
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	1, 660, 000
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	334, 200
Total.....	12, 420, 810

The beneficial effect of the expenditure of these funds is reflected in some measure by the increased volume of external trade and in the improved fiscal condition of the insular government.

Funds from the Public Works Administration have been devoted to the improvement of Mayaguez Harbor; the reclamation of malarial swamp areas in San Juan, Playa Ponce, and Salinas; the construction of municipal and insular roads, and insular road bridges.

Funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been devoted to the extension of the San Juan waterworks system and to an emergency relief loan to the government of Puerto Rico.

Further data regarding the revenues and financial condition of the insular government appear in appendix F.

*Municipalities.*—During the fiscal year the total indebtedness of the municipalities decreased by \$202,727.94, and on June 30, 1934, amounted to a total of \$17,636,730.38.

*Banking.*—At the end of the fiscal year the condition of the domestic banks and foreign banks doing business in Puerto Rico was satisfactory, although there were two domestic institutions which were still laboring under difficulties as a result of frozen assets and of losses suffered during the early period of the depression.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

During the year ended June 30, 1934, the total trade with the United States and foreign countries amounted to \$150,148,233, an increase of \$19,996,067, or slightly more than 15 percent above the \$130,152,166 trade of last year. This increase in external trade was about evenly divided, imports of \$64,134,937 being \$9,389,226 above the previous year and exports \$86,013,296, an increase of \$10,606,841.

The favorable commodity trade balance of \$21,878,000 was \$1,218,000 in excess of last year. Substantial recovery in leaf tobacco and embroidery shipments is shown. Sugar shipments, although somewhat less in volume than in the year ended June 30, 1933, showed a substantial increase in value due to the higher price received.

Trade with the continental United States represented 94 percent of the total external trade. Shipments to the United States were 97 percent of exports, with consignments from the United States approximating 90 percent of total imports. (See appendix E.)

## PUERTO RICAN HURRICANE RELIEF COMMISSION

During the fiscal year 1934 the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission continued its work of distributing seeds and seedlings, and of supervising its loans. The total expenditures of the Commission up to June 30, 1934, amounted to \$10,049,287.57, of which \$36,414.53 pertained to the fiscal year 1933-34.

Expenditures have been distributed as follows:

Reconstruction and repair of schoolhouses.....	\$1,422,820.16
Repair and construction of municipal roads.....	1,310,073.28
Repair and construction of insular roads.....	1,234,282.79
Distribution of seeds and seedlings.....	92,894.94
General expenses.....	42,963.21
Loans on farms.....	5,946,253.19
Total.....	10,049,287.57

The initial expenditures have been made and expenditures that now continue are from a revolving fund created by payments made on loans on farms.

## TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS OF PUERTO RICO TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The administration of the civil affairs of Puerto Rico was transferred from this Bureau to the newly created Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior by Executive Order No. 6726, dated May 29, 1934. The transfer was completed on July 29, 1934, and included the transfer of eight civilian employees of the Bureau, together with the records, supplies, equipment, and property, and unexpended balances of appropriations pertaining to the administration of the affairs of Puerto Rico. At the same time, upon the suggestion of the Secretary of War as a matter of practical

convenience in administration, the office of the Secretary of the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission, which had previously been administered in this Bureau, was transferred to the new Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior.

#### CHANGES IN OFFICIAL PERSONNEL

The following changes have occurred among officials of the government of Puerto Rico appointed by the President of the United States:

Hon. Robert H. Gore, who was inaugurated Governor on July 1, 1933, resigned effective January 12, 1934. To succeed him the President appointed Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, a former Judge Advocate General of the Army, who was inaugurated February 5, 1934.

The resignation of Hon. Charles E. Winter as attorney general was accepted to take effect October 21, 1933. He was succeeded by Hon. Benjamin J. Horton, who assumed the duties of the office October 24, 1933.

Hon. Jose Padin, commissioner of education, first appointed in 1929, completed his 4-year term of office and was reappointed on March 14, 1934.

#### DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The annual inspection of the Dominican Customs Receivership was made by Lt. Col. Edward A. Stockton, Jr., Assistant to the Chief of Bureau, in September 1933. The receivership was found to be maintaining a high degree of efficiency and the accounts were in satisfactory condition.

The customs collections for 1933 amounted to \$2,999,577.93, an increase of \$227,220.55, or 8.2 percent, over the customs collections for 1932. The change for the better in business conditions accounted for the improvement.

An arrangement entered into in September 1930 under which the receivership has been collecting the internal revenue on goods passing through the customhouses continued through 1933, the amount of such internal-revenue collections totaling \$1,689,453.81 for 1933, an increase of \$183,696.87, or 12.2 percent, over the previous year.

The cost of the collection of customs for the year 1933 was \$122,643.46, or 4.09 percent of the total amount collected. The internal-revenue collections were made at a total cost of \$46,403.85, or 2.75 percent of the collections. There was collected a gross of \$4,689,031.74 (customs and internal revenue) at a combined aggregate collection cost of \$169,047.31, or 3.61 percent.

The emergency law of the Dominican Government, explained in the Bureau's report for 1932, was continued in force throughout 1933, the partial moratorium of sinking-fund payments for the Dominican Government bonded indebtedness continuing in force. Two payments for account of the sinking funds of the bond issue of 1922-42 were made, one for \$100,000 in September 1933 from funds received from the special emergency agent, and the other for \$18,282.74 in January 1934 from the unexpended balance of the 5-percent funds authorized for the payment of expenses of the customs receivership. The interest payments on all bonded indebtedness were maintained throughout the year, a total of \$907,417.56 being paid for interest

accounts in 1933. At the close of December 1933 the total amount of Dominican foreign-dollar bonds outstanding was \$16,320,500.

At the date of writing this report information has been received that the emergency law of the Dominican Republic was repealed effective September 1, 1934, on which date the full treaty situation of the receivership in accordance with the convention of 1924 was reestablished.

A statement of the operations of the Dominican receivership for the year 1933 will be found in appendix G.

#### CHANGES IN PERSONNEL, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

The undersigned was appointed Chief of the Bureau for 4 years, beginning May 24, 1933. At the time of my appointment I was on duty in Hawaii. Prior to reporting for duty at the Bureau I made an inspection trip to the Philippine Islands in order to familiarize myself with conditions there and to establish personal contact with the Philippine Government and people. I assumed the duties of Chief of Bureau on August 22, relieving Brig. Gen. F. LeJ. Parker, who had continued on duty as acting chief until that time.

By orders of April 19, 1934, Col. Walter C. Short, Infantry, who had served in the Bureau since September 20, 1930, was relieved as senior assistant to the chief, effective July 5. Lt. Col. Donald C. McDonald, Field Artillery, who is due to return from a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands on September 10, has been designated to succeed him.

CREED F. COX,  
*Brigadier General, United States Army.*



## APPENDIX A

### LAWS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO ENACTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO

Public, No. 139 (H. R. 5863), approved March 27, 1934: "To prevent the loss of the title of the United States to lands in the Territories or Territorial possessions through adverse possession or prescription."

Brings the law in Puerto Rico and the other Territorial possessions in harmony with that in the continental United States and prevents the loss of title of the United States to lands in such possessions.

Public, No. 141 (H. R. 6663), approved March 28, 1934: "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935."

Makes provision for administrative expenses of the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission for 1935; includes amendment of the so-called "Economy Act" relating to compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the insular possessions.

Public, No. 213 (H. R. 8861), approved May 9, 1934: "To include sugar beets and sugarcane as basic agricultural commodities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes."

Provides for the fixing of quotas of both raw and refined sugar which the sugar-growing areas may place in the United States market and provides for a processing tax thereon.

Public, No. 412 (H. R. 9830), approved June 19, 1934: "Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934."

Includes additional appropriation for the payment of the contribution of the United States, including the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, toward the support of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy.

Public, No. 417 (S. 3487), approved June 19, 1934: "Relating to direct loans for industrial purposes by Federal Reserve banks, and for other purposes."

Amends the Federal Reserve Act, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, and other Federal laws. Includes authorization for loans for the fishing industry in which Puerto Rico is specifically included.

Public, No. 286 (S. 2745), approved June 5, 1934: "To provide for changing the time of the meeting of Congress, the beginning of the terms of Members of Congress, and the time when the electoral votes shall be counted, and for other purposes."

Sections 4 and 5 amend the organic acts of the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico by changing the date of the beginning of the term of Resident Commissioners to the United States from March 4 to January 3.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Public, No. 127 (H. R. 8573), approved March 24, 1934: "To provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

This measure, known as the Tydings-McDuffie Act, provides for the establishment of a Commonwealth government under a constitution duly drafted by a constitutional convention elected for the purpose and for the complete establishment of Philippine independence 10 years after the date of the inauguration of the Commonwealth government.

Public, No. 216 (H. R. 7835), approved May 10, 1934: "Revenue Act of 1934."

Section 602½ thereof imposes a tax on coconut oil.

Public, No. 304 (H. R. 9280), approved June 11, 1934: "Relating to deposits in the United States of public moneys of the Government of the Philippine Islands."

Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to accept deposits of public moneys of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Public, No. 309 (S. 2041), approved June 12, 1934: "To amend the act of June 15, 1933, amending the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended."

Restores to citizens of the Philippine Islands eligibility for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Public, No. 419 (S. 3530), approved June 19, 1934: "Relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States."

Authorizes an appropriation of \$23,862,750 to reestablish the Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States as of their gold value on January 31, 1934, the day of the devaluation of the United States dollar.

## PUERTO RICO

Public, No. 108 (H. R. 6574), approved March 2, 1934: "To repeal Federal liquor prohibition laws to the extent they are in force in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes."

Repeals the prohibition laws in force in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; constitutes a "model housing fund" from revenues resulting from taxes on intoxicating liquors; establishes for Puerto Rico a "Model Housing Board."

Public, No. 109 (H. R. 6951), approved March 2, 1934: "Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for other purposes."

Carries an item of \$105,000 for vocational education in Puerto Rico.

Public, No. 131 (H. R. 8134), approved March 26, 1934: Agricultural Department and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act of 1935.

Carries appropriation items for experimental station work and for forestry work in Puerto Rico.

Public, No. 411 (H. R. 9946), approved June 18, 1934: "Providing for the ratification of Joint Resolution No. 59 of the legislature of Puerto Rico, approved by the Governor, May 5, 1930, imposing an import duty on coffee imported into Puerto Rico."

Public, No. 477 (H. R. 5330), approved June 27, 1934: "To amend the act of March 2, 1917, entitled 'An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico, and for other purposes.'"

Amends the organic act with respect to the citizenship of Puerto Rican women married to foreigners and of island-born children of alien parents.

House Document No. 390. Message from the President transmitting an Executive order dated May 29, 1934, "Establishing the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior and transferring thereto the functions of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, pertaining to the administration of the government of Puerto Rico."

Public, No. 93 (H. R. 7527), approved February 15, 1934. Makes an additional appropriation to carry out the purposes of the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, for the continuation of the Civil Works program and other relief work.

Public, No. 84 (S. 2125), approved January 20, 1934.

Continues the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation until February 1, 1935, and provides additional funds for the Corporation.

Public, No. 245 (H. R. 7059), approved May 21, 1934: "To provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories."

Authorizes appropriations for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, 1936, and 1937.

## APPENDIX B

### LIST OF PRINCIPAL MEASURES AFFECTING THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO CONSIDERED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS, BUT NOT ENACTED

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO

S. 605, S. 3287. Authorizing national banks to establish branches. Gives authority for the reestablishment of new branch banks at any point within a Territory or possession within which any national banking association is situated (S. 3287 introduced Apr. 4, 1934; referred to Committee on Banking and Currency (S. Rept. No. 592); passed Senate Apr. 25. S. 605 introduced Mar. 21, 1933; referred to Committee on Banking and Currency (S. Rept. No. 1210, adding S. 3287; passed Senate June 6)).

H. R. 6610, "Providing for the taxation of income derived from interest upon obligations of the United States, of the several States and Territories and of the municipal subdivisions thereof, of the District of Columbia, and of the possessions of the United States."

Removes tax-exempt features of the United States, Philippine, and Puerto Rican obligations. (Introduced Jan. 9; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.)

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

H. R. 9281, "To apply the quota system to immigration from the Republic of Mexico and the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

A quota of 50 a year mentioned for the Philippine Islands. (Introduced Apr. 23; referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.)

H. R. 9790; H. R. 9877; H. R. 9878. All designed to delay or to repeal the tax on coconut oil prescribed in the Revenue Act of 1934. (Introduced in May and June; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.)

H. R. 6461, "To prohibit the importation of certain agricultural products."

Includes butter, oleomargarine, any other butter substitute, coconut oil, and cottonseed oil. (Introduced Jan. 5; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.)

H. R. 6612; H. R. 7253; H. R. 7254; H. R. 8050; H. R. 9122. Designed to restrict or prohibit the importation of oleomargarine or other butter substitutes. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 7393. Amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to include a tax of 2 cents per pound on copra. (Introduced Jan. 26; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.)

#### PUERTO RICO

H. R. 9692. "To authorize and direct the United States Commissioner of Fisheries to undertake fish-cultural and related activities in Puerto Rico, making appropriations therefor, and for other purposes." (Introduced May 21; referred to Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.)

H. J. Res. 343. Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act to relieve its damaging effect on the economic structure of Puerto Rico by making provisions for covering the floor and processing taxes on cotton and flour into the treasury of Puerto Rico. (Introduced May 11; referred to Committee on Agriculture.)

S. J. Res. 129, H. J. Res. 344. To amend the Joint Resolution for the relief of Puerto Rico, approved December 21, 1928, so as to permit the adjudication with respect to liens of the United States arising by virtue of loans under such joint resolution. (H. Rept. 1717 on H. J. Res. 344, May 21; S. Rept. 1336 on June 8).

H. R. 8784. To amend certain sections of the Merchant Marine Act so as to repeal the United States Coastwise laws as applied to Puerto Rico. (Introduced Mar. 22; referred to Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.)

H. R. 8890. "Authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

Contains authority for the improvement of Mayaguez, Ponce, and Arecibo Harbors, Puerto Rico. (Introduced Mar. 29; referred to Committee on Rivers and Harbors, H. Rept. No. 1136, Apr. 4, 1934.)

H. R. 7024, H. R. 9625, H. J. Res. 249, H. J. Res. 298. All amending the Joint Resolution of Dec. 21, 1928 (Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission) and including the extension for 5 years of the revolving fund established for that Commission. (Referred to Committee on Insular Affairs.)

H. R. 9825. Amends the organic act of Puerto Rico in important respects. Provides for an elective governor, a vice governor, the appointment by the governor of officials now appointed by the President; amends provisions governing the terms of legislators, the Public Service Commission, etc. (Introduced June 2; referred to Committee on Insular Affairs.)

H. R. 9831. "To enable the people of Puerto Rico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the States." (Introduced June 2; referred to Committee on Insular Affairs.)

H. R. 9862. "To amend the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, to exempt persons traveling between Puerto Rico and the continental United States from the payment of a stamp tax on steamship tickets." (Introduced June 6; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.)

H. R. 9885. Provides that beginning with the year 1936 Puerto Rico shall be entitled to share in the appropriations under the "Federal Highway Act." (Introduced June 8; referred to Committee on Insular Affairs.)

H. R. 9902. "To exempt certain articles (wheat and cotton) processed in Puerto Rico from taxes imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act." (Introduced June 11; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.)

H. J. Res. 270. "To make available to Puerto Rico certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, for experiment station and extension work, which have not been paid because of unfulfilled conditions." Refers specifically to the so-called "Hatch" and "Smith-Lever" Acts; carries appropriations of \$80,000. (Introduced Feb. 10; referred to Committee on Agriculture. H. Rept. No. 846, Feb. 24.)

H. J. Res. 272. "Providing for the extension of the United States Employment Service to Puerto Rico." (Introduced Feb. 13; referred to the Committee on Labor.)

APPENDIX C  
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
1924 <sup>1</sup> .....	\$60,398,603	\$47,612,292	\$108,010,895	\$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.....	71,478,297	44,373,175	115,851,472	116,038,250	39,535,835	155,574,085
1928.....	83,858,068	50,798,830	134,656,898	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
1930.....	78,183,029	44,909,925	123,092,954	105,342,061	27,825,067	133,167,128
1931.....	62,139,683	37,039,036	99,178,719	83,422,397	20,549,677	103,972,074
1932.....	51,297,750	28,097,335	79,395,085	82,647,867	12,690,214	95,338,081
1933.....	43,540,407	31,140,355	74,680,762	91,313,027	14,458,026	105,771,053

<sup>1</sup> 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>		
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
1930.....	166,616	18,426,676	111	57,782	7,638,029	133
1931.....	130,026	8,942,907	69	27,461	2,511,734	91
1932.....	104,114	5,015,602	48	24,740	1,481,576	60
1933.....	149,662	6,873,860	46	35,518	2,012,935	57

*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>
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
1930.....	145,036	19,155,382	5.89	143,796	18,961,827	5.89
1931.....	162,364	15,035,322	4.13	146,383	13,585,684	4.14
1932.....	112,861	7,651,144	3.03	108,517	7,335,830	3.03
1933.....	157,099	9,169,823	2.60	155,020	9,025,075	2.60

## 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>		
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
1930.....	171, 546	13, 433, 438	78	138, 931	10, 654, 348	77
1931.....	171, 486	9, 150, 404	53	118, 975	6, 052, 329	51
1932.....	135, 072	5, 133, 227	38	81, 716	3, 056, 067	37
1933.....	303, 875	8, 956, 029	29	204, 714	5, 951, 227	29

## 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>
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.....	44, 895, 711	3, 723, 586	8. 29	44, 838, 722	3, 718, 269	8. 29
1929.....	49, 130, 664	3, 540, 124	7. 20	49, 094, 777	3, 537, 004	7. 20
1930.....	43, 943, 820	2, 962, 845	6. 74	43, 886, 901	2, 958, 710	6. 74
1931.....	37, 084, 972	1, 822, 129	4. 91	37, 044, 928	1, 819, 691	4. 91
1932.....	35, 433, 785	1, 616, 701	4. 56	35, 408, 847	1, 615, 446	4. 56
1933.....	39, 522, 470	1, 682, 804	4. 26	39, 446, 452	1, 679, 997	4. 26

Sugar shipments <sup>1</sup>

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>
1924.....	352, 177	\$41, 868, 087	5. 31	296, 113	\$37, 490, 751	5. 65
1925.....	538, 192	45, 514, 003	3. 77	456, 656	41, 416, 841	4. 05
1926.....	404, 734	32, 229, 634	3. 55	335, 912	29, 162, 469	3. 88
1927.....	544, 581	50, 295, 960	4. 12	500, 284	47, 886, 987	4. 27
1928.....	560, 933	47, 542, 940	3. 78	525, 786	45, 691, 238	3. 88
1929.....	684, 873	53, 244, 149	3. 47	660, 352	52, 153, 930	3. 53
1930.....	732, 225	52, 240, 226	3. 18	725, 548	52, 038, 657	3. 20
1931.....	741, 036	49, 963, 105	3. 00	740, 397	49, 944, 465	3. 01
1932.....	1, 000, 506	59, 801, 885	2. 67	1, 000, 209	59, 792, 293	2. 67
1933.....	1, 061, 610	64, 333, 426	2. 70	1, 061, 554	64, 328, 989	2. 70

  

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>
1924.....	4, 459	\$697, 275	6. 98	4, 457	\$676, 895	6. 98
1925.....	4, 159	540, 318	5. 80	4, 138	537, 381	5. 80
1926.....	1, 779	226, 074	5. 67	1, 776	225, 693	5. 67
1927.....	1, 809	219, 183	5. 41	1, 790	216, 423	5. 40
1928.....	7, 917	955, 735	5. 39	7, 859	947, 945	5. 38
1929.....	6, 899	824, 323	5. 33	6, 834	816, 947	5. 34
1930.....	26, 939	2, 722, 819	4. 51	26, 928	2, 721, 620	4. 51
1931.....	39, 835	3, 329, 866	3. 73	39, 787	3, 324, 881	3. 73
1932.....	56, 223	4, 465, 238	3. 55	56, 185	4, 461, 713	3. 55
1933.....	54, 354	4, 471, 990	3. 67	54, 316	4, 468, 354	3. 67

<sup>1</sup> Includes refined sugar separately shown as follows:

*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>
1924.....	47,803,706	\$4,034,466	8.44	66,369	\$10,572	15.93
1925.....	36,559,164	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
1930.....	45,790,900	3,725,879	8.13	422,525	48,695	11.52
1931.....	49,941,022	3,501,496	7.01	236,106	41,268	17.48
1932.....	47,664,488	2,822,233	5.92	426,949	41,862	9.80
1933.....	37,250,088	1,842,553	4.95	134,476	8,515	6.35

*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>		
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
1930.....	178,561	3,545,223	19.85	144,767	2,810,279	19.41
1931.....	183,874	3,395,337	18.47	158,520	2,885,366	18.20
1932.....	182,575	3,231,218	17.70	164,616	2,885,524	17.53
1933.....	196,141	3,157,933	16.10	180,714	2,823,117	15.62

*Embroidery shipments*<sup>1</sup>

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
1924.....	\$4,698,001	\$4,686,680	1929.....	\$6,011,532	\$5,962,093
1925.....	4,571,675	4,550,154	1930.....	3,591,737	3,544,036
1926.....	5,992,389	5,976,464	1931.....	2,657,130	2,625,323
1927.....	4,003,476	3,976,126	1932.....	3,349,825	3,334,481
1928.....	4,523,968	4,483,513	1933.....	1,889,316	1,893,748

<sup>1</sup> On cotton and silk.*Cordage 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>
1924.....	9,927,576	\$1,094,312	11.02	5,075,631	\$593,615	11.70
1925.....	12,121,374	1,676,508	13.83	5,356,153	803,049	14.99
1926.....	10,064,925	1,405,458	13.96	4,054,189	648,036	15.98
1927.....	12,283,839	1,666,706	13.57	4,135,609	640,745	15.49
1928.....	14,494,705	1,775,435	12.25	5,393,029	721,120	13.37
1929.....	15,667,016	1,904,272	12.15	6,850,770	932,730	13.61
1930.....	13,858,457	1,553,227	11.21	6,769,412	841,564	12.43
1931.....	10,224,805	887,408	8.68	4,599,113	460,001	10.00
1932.....	8,452,224	659,047	7.80	4,447,882	411,207	9.24
1933.....	12,907,781	906,768	7.02	6,876,227	567,345	8.25



*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
1924.....	\$12,533,205	\$4,121,281	1929.....	\$18,358,369	\$6,235,909
1925.....	14,186,625	5,432,098	1930.....	14,532,495	5,845,916
1926.....	13,082,144	4,847,723	1931.....	8,616,836	3,496,536
1927.....	14,503,323	5,111,799	1932.....	6,057,199	2,693,581
1928.....	17,068,724	6,729,770	1933.....	6,948,540	3,022,079

## APPENDIX D

### 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 and municipalities thereof, shall not exceed at any one time 10 percent 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 percent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property, nor that of any province or municipality a sum in excess of 7 percent 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, 1933, was \$958,775,118; that of the city of Manila as at December 31, 1933, was \$136,839,016.

The following statements show the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands and of its provinces and municipalities, respectively, on June 30, 1934.

#### *Insular government*

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Dated	Re-deem-able	Due
		Issued	Outstanding June 30, 1934			
Included in 10-percent limitation:	<i>Percent</i>					
Public improvements.....	4	\$2,500,000	\$1,502,000	1905	1915	1935
Do.....	4	1,000,000	399,000	1906	1916	1936
Do.....	4	1,500,000	637,000	1909	1919	1939
Do.....	5½	10,000,000	7,964,000	1921	-----	1941
Gold bonds of 1916.....	4	4,000,000	2,504,000	1916	1926	1946
General bonds.....	5	5,000,000	3,861,000	1922	-----	1952
Do.....	4½	23,000,000	18,220,000	1922	-----	1952
Irrigation and permanent public works.....	4½	11,800,000	9,137,000	1922	-----	1952
Metropolitan water district.....	5	3,000,000	2,565,000	1925	1935	1955
Do.....	4½	1,500,000	1,472,000	1929	-----	1959
Do.....	4½	250,000	250,000	1931	1941	1961
Cebu port works.....	4½	750,000	684,000	1928	-----	1958
Do.....	4½	750,000	711,000	1929	-----	1959
Do.....	4½	500,000	500,000	1930	-----	1960
Iloilo port works.....	4½	750,000	684,000	1928	-----	1958
Do.....	4½	500,000	490,000	1929	-----	1959
Do.....	4½	925,000	925,000	1930	-----	1960
Total.....		67,725,000	52,505,000			
Not included in 10-percent limitation:						
Collateral bonds—						
Of 1922 (Manila).....	4½	2,750,000	2,152,000	1922	-----	1950
Of 1926 (Iloilo).....	4½	976,500	888,000	1926	1936	1956
Of 1926 (Pangasinan).....	4½	428,500	383,500	1926	-----	1956
Of 1926 (Occidental Negros).....	4½	400,000	375,000	1926	-----	1956
Of 1933 (Occidental Negros).....	5	638,850	638,850	1933	-----	1963
Of 1926 (Marinduque).....	4½	55,500	55,500	1926	-----	1956
Of 1926 (Ilocos Norte).....	4½	274,000	250,000	1926	-----	1956
Of 1927 (Laguna).....	4½	98,000	97,000	1927	-----	1957
Of 1927 (Provincial).....	4½	1,405,000	1,267,000	1927	-----	1957
Of 1927 (Camarines Sur).....	4½	111,000	109,000	1927	1937	1957
Of 1928 (La Union).....	4½	110,000	110,000	1928	-----	1958
Of 1928 (Manila).....	4½	500,000	472,000	1928	-----	1958
Total.....		7,747,350	6,797,850			
Grand total.....		75,472,350	59,302,850			

*Provinces and municipalities*

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Dated	Re-deemable	Due
		Issued	Outstanding June 30, 1934			
<b>City of Manila:</b>	<i>Percent</i>					
Sewer and waterworks.....	4	\$1,000,000	\$421,000	1905	1915	1935
Do.....	4	2,000,000	837,000	1907	1917	1937
Do.....	4	1,000,000	620,000	1908	1918	1938
Public improvements.....	5½	2,750,000	2,152,000	1920	1930	1950
Do.....	4½	500,000	472,000	1923	-----	1958
Do.....	4½	500,000	497,000	1929	-----	1959
<b>City of Cebu: Sewer and waterworks.....</b>	4	125,000	79,000	1911	1921	1941
Bangued, Abra Province: Water supply.....	5	20,000	20,000	1919	1929	1949
Mayjayjay, Laguna Province: Public improvements.....	5	20,000	20,000	1919	1929	1949
Santa Cruz, Laguna Province: Public improvements.....	5	45,000	45,000	1919	1929	1949
Province of Iloilo, and 9 municipalities (Cabatuan, Dingle, Iloilo, Jaro, La Paz, Maasin, Pavia, Pototan, and Santa Barbara): Public improvements.....	4½	976,500	888,000	1926	1936	1956
Province of Occidental Negros: Public improvements.....	4½	400,000	375,000	1926	-----	1956
Do.....	5	638,850	638,850	1933	-----	1963
Province of Pangasinan: Public improvements.....	4½	428,500	383,500	1926	-----	1956
Province of Marinduque: Public improvements.....	4½	55,500	55,500	1926	-----	1956
Province of Ilocos Norte and 3 municipalities (Bacarra, Laoag, and Pasuquin): Public improvements.....	4½	274,000	250,000	1926	-----	1956
Province of Laguna: Public improvements.....	4½	98,000	97,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Ilocos Sur and municipality of Vigan: Public improvements.....	4½	175,000	161,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Tarlac: Public improvements.....	4½	171,000	154,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Pampanga: Public improvements.....	4½	477,000	431,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Nueva Ecija: Public improvements.....	4½	345,000	303,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Bulacan: Public improvements.....	4½	237,000	218,000	1927	-----	1957
Province of Camarines Sur and 4 municipalities (Naga, Magarao, Canaman, and Camaligan): Public improvements.....	4½	111,000	109,000	1927	1937	1957
Province of La Union: Public improvements.....	4½	110,000	110,000	1928	-----	1958
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>12,457,350</b>	<b>9,336,850</b>			

## SINKING AND OTHER FUNDS

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.

Under the provisions of Act No. 3723 of the Philippine Legislature, approved November 21, 1930, as amended by Act No. 3828, approved October 28, 1931, funds derived from the sale of financial interest-protection bonds, issued under Act No. 2999, may be invested: (a) In bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the government of the Philippine Islands; (b) in bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the Government of the United States; (c) in bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of a chartered city, Province, or municipality of the Philippine Islands; (d) in securities the principal and interest whereof are guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; (e) in Manila Railroad Co. southern lines bonds issued under Act No. 1905.

Since the passage of these acts the treasurer of the Philippine Islands has transferred the following amounts to this Bureau for investment:

	Prior years	Year ending June 30—		Total
		1933	1934	
Sinking funds.....	\$26,356,513.91	\$2,776,910.17	\$3,561,381.36	\$32,694,805.44
Trust funds.....	2,183,655.03	483,736.81	528,030.00	3,185,421.84
Financial interest protection bond fund.....	2,035,000.00	1,550,000.00	290,000.00	3,875,000.00
Total.....	30,560,168.94	4,815,646.98	4,379,411.36	39,755,227.28

At a cost of \$36,153,675.73, bonds of the face value of \$36,190,000 have been purchased from the above funds. On February 1, 1934, \$2,556,000 was transferred to the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of the outstanding bonds of the land-purchase 4-percent loan of 1904-34 in the hands of the public. All bonds purchased are included in the following statement of securities, either purchased by this Bureau for account of the government of the Philippine Islands or purchased by the insular treasurer and deposited with this Bureau to be held for his account in the United States pending cancelation or other disposition.

*Sinking and other fund investments*

	Prior years	Year ending June 30—		Total
		1933	1934	
Philippine government:				
Collateral bonds:				
4½'s, due 1950 (Manila).....	\$740,000	\$31,000	\$146,000	\$917,000
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 1956 (Ilocos Norte).....	274,000			274,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Provincial).....	545,000		5,000	550,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Camarines Sur).....	88,000			88,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Laguna).....	2,000			2,000
4½'s, due 1958 (Manila).....	500,000			500,000
General:				
4½'s, due 1952.....	6,340,000	376,000	645,000	7,361,000
5's, due 1952.....	1,905,000	276,000	429,000	2,610,000
5's, due 1955, metropolitan water district.....	1,008,000	288,000	493,000	1,789,000
4½'s, due 1959, metropolitan water district.....	125,000	22,000		147,000
Land purchase 4's, due 1934.....	3,671,000	555,000	218,000	4,444,000
Manila R. R. Co. purchase, 4's, due 1946.....	1,534,000	205,000	46,000	1,785,000
Public improvement:				
4's, due 1935.....	1,063,000	6,000	26,000	1,095,000
4's, due 1936.....	663,000	14,000	4,000	681,000
4's, due 1939.....	911,000	16,000	14,000	941,000
5½'s, due 1941.....	3,057,000	583,000	434,000	4,074,000
4½'s, due 1952, irrigation and permanent public works.....	6,134,000	200,000	224,000	6,558,000
4½'s, due 1958, Cebu port works.....	550,000	20,000	1,000	571,000
4½'s, due 1959, Cebu port works.....	39,000	16,000	223,000	278,000
4½'s, due 1958, Iloilo port works.....	320,000	30,000		350,000
4½'s, due 1959, Iloilo port works.....	10,000			10,000
Municipal:				
City of Cebu 4's, due 1941.....	45,000	7,000	20,000	72,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1935.....	589,000	26,000	44,000	659,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1937.....	1,230,000	26,000	50,000	1,306,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1938.....	551,000	14,000	22,000	587,000
City of Manila 5½'s, due 1950.....	2,750,000			2,750,000
City of Manila 4½'s, due 1959.....	300,000	21,000	15,000	336,000
Railroad:				
Manila R. R. Co. 7's, due 1937.....	742,000	87,000	53,000	882,000
Manila R. R. Co. 4's, due 1939.....	201,000	128,000	14,000	343,000
Philippine Ry. Co. 4's, due 1937.....	1,273,000			1,273,000
United States Government: Fourth Liberty Loan.....	51,000			51,000
Total.....	39,016,000	2,947,000	3,126,000	45,089,000

1 \$24,000 par value Fourth Liberty Loan bonds were called for payment on Apr. 15, 1934.

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)-----	\$598, 000
4½'s due 1956 (Iloilo)-----	88, 500
4½'s due 1956 (Occidental Negros)-----	25, 000
4½'s due 1956 (Pangasinan)-----	45, 000
4½'s due 1956 (Ilocos Norte)-----	24, 000
4½'s due 1957 (Provincial)-----	138, 000
4½'s due 1957 (Camarines Sur)-----	2, 000
4½'s due 1957 (Laguna)-----	1, 000
4½'s due 1958 (Manila)-----	28, 000
General bonds:	
4½'s due 1952-----	4, 780, 000
5's due 1952-----	1, 139, 000
5's due 1955, metropolitan water district-----	435, 000
4½'s due 1959, metropolitan water district-----	28, 000
Land purchase 4's, due 1934-----	4, 444, 000
Manila R. R. Co. purchase: 4's, due 1946-----	1, 496, 000
Public Improvement:	
4's, due 1935-----	998, 000
4's, due 1936-----	601, 000
4's, due 1939-----	863, 000
5½'s, due 1941-----	2, 036, 000
4½'s, due 1952, irrigation and permanent public works-----	2, 663, 000
4½'s, due 1958, Cebu port works-----	60, 000
4½'s, due 1959, Cebu port works-----	39, 000
4½'s, due 1958, Iloilo port works-----	66, 000
4½'s, due 1959, Iloilo port works-----	10, 000
Municipal:	
City of Cebu 4's, due 1941-----	46, 000
City of Manila 4's, due 1935-----	579, 000
City of Manila 4's, due 1937-----	1, 163, 000
City of Manila 4's, due 1938-----	380, 000
City of Manila 4½'s, due 1959-----	3, 000
Total-----	22, 784, 500

All canceled bonds have been shipped to the auditor of the Philippine Islands. This leaves \$22,304,500 in securities actually held in this Bureau for account of the Philippine government on June 30, 1934.

RAILWAY BONDS

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

Manila R. R. Co. (southern lines) 4-percent bonds, due 1939-----	\$10, 586, 000
Manila R. R. Co. (southern lines) 4-percent bonds, due 1959-----	1, 069, 000
Manila R. R. Co. 7-percent sinking-fund bonds, due 1937 <sup>1</sup> -----	1, 500, 000
Philippine Ry. Co. first-mortgage 4-percent bonds, due 1937-----	8, 549, 000
Total-----	21, 704, 000

No bonds of the Manila Railroad Co. were purchased from sinking funds of said company nor were any bonds canceled during the past year.

<sup>1</sup> The payment of the principal of this issue of bonds is also guaranteed by the Philippine government.

## COINAGE

On December 31, 1933, the total amount of coins in circulation and available therefor was ₱40,720,514.28, consisting of the following:

Pesos <sup>2</sup> .....	₱21, 889, 679. 00
50 centavos.....	6, 272, 494. 50
Subsidiary coins.....	9, 427, 424. 00
Minor coins.....	3, 130, 916. 78
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40, 720, 514. 28</b>

## 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 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933:

	Year ending Dec. 31—			
	1930	1931	1932	1933
<b>CREDITS</b>				
Balance from prior years.....	\$39, 918, 081. 40	\$36, 528, 286. 03	\$31, 961, 288. 47	* \$33, 366, 561. 62
Revenues:				
Customs.....	11, 243, 783. 50	10, 243, 860. 05	8, 247, 978. 00	10, 183, 353. 71
Internal.....	19, 855, 614. 53	20, 159, 670. 67	20, 455, 933. 52	15, 679, 107. 33
Repayment of Philippine National Bank losses, Act 3174.....	1, 318, 560. 09			500, 000. 00
Miscellaneous.....	11, 463, 416. 82	11, 094, 297. 52	8, 654, 474. 61	8, 650, 505. 86
Proceeds from sale of bonds.....	3, 610, 840. 02	258, 383. 00		
<b>Total revenues.....</b>	<b>47, 492, 214. 96</b>	<b>41, 756, 211. 24</b>	<b>37, 358, 386. 13</b>	<b>35, 012, 966. 90</b>
<b>Total credits.....</b>	<b>87, 410, 296. 36</b>	<b>78, 284, 497. 27</b>	<b>69, 319, 674. 60</b>	<b>68, 379, 528. 52</b>
<b>DEBITS</b>				
Expenditures:				
Bureaus and offices.....	19, 083, 146. 61	15, 866, 265. 52	14, 777, 537. 44	12, 068, 148. 79
Revenue service.....	4, 863, 625. 25	5, 380, 944. 48	4, 578, 466. 42	4, 017, 272. 85
Public debt.....	9, 747, 870. 63	4, 904, 420. 63	4, 520, 445. 33	4, 640, 692. 73
Public works and equipment.....	4, 133, 415. 28	4, 065, 216. 51	3, 376, 126. 32	3, 479, 557. 31
Miscellaneous.....	131, 985. 55	75, 749. 10	401, 658. 75	78, 382. 20
Aid to provinces, cities, and municipalities.....	9, 562, 536. 32	13, 418, 469. 24	11, 235, 413. 37	8, 553, 463. 05
Purchase of investments and securities.....	3, 053, 200. 80	1, 889, 455. 67	344, 866. 20	1, 122, 461. 54
Deferred credits to income of prior years.....	306, 229. 89			
Pensions and gratuities <sup>1</sup> .....		722, 687. 65	613, 929. 78	807, 536. 46
<b>Surplus.....</b>	<b>36, 528, 286. 03</b>	<b>31, 961, 288. 47</b>	<b>29, 471, 230. 99</b>	<b>33, 612, 013. 59</b>
<b>Total debits.....</b>	<b>87, 410, 296. 36</b>	<b>78, 284, 497. 27</b>	<b>69, 319, 674. 60</b>	<b>68, 379, 528. 52</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1931 included in item of bureaus and offices.

<sup>3</sup> The Philippine peso equals 50 cents United States currency.

**APPENDIX E**  
**PUERTO 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
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, 844, 050	83, 922, 829	95, 097, 640	4, 468, 565	99, 566, 205
1931.....	68, 018, 167	8, 419, 243	76, 437, 410	94, 876, 997	3, 523, 930	98, 400, 927
1932.....	52, 826, 794	8, 454, 307	61, 281, 101	83, 645, 863	2, 771, 075	86, 416, 938
1933.....	48, 886, 844	5, 858, 867	54, 745, 711	73, 387, 498	2, 018, 957	75, 406, 455
1934.....	57, 503, 315	6, 631, 622	64, 134, 937	83, 214, 473	2, 798, 823	86, 013, 296

*Sugar shipments<sup>1</sup>*

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>
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, 784	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
1931.....	720, 380	54, 367, 401	3. 37	720, 369	54, 366, 133	3. 37
1932.....	814, 660	55, 118, 211	3. 02	814, 642	55, 116, 975	3. 02
1933.....	734, 754	50, 780, 583	3. 09	734, 753	50, 780, 422	3. 09
1934.....	731, 164	54, 267, 136	3. 31	731, 163	54, 267, 041	3. 31

<sup>1</sup> Includes refined sugar, separately shown 1929-34, as follows:

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>
1929.....	38, 073	\$3, 892, 522	4. 56	38, 051	\$3, 890, 628	4. 56
1930.....	53, 741	6, 142, 744	5. 10	53, 698	6, 139, 769	5. 10
1931.....	75, 033	7, 427, 887	4. 42	75, 021	7, 427, 068	4. 42
1932.....	85, 549	7, 838, 650	4. 09	85, 531	7, 837, 414	4. 09
1933.....	85, 405	7, 052, 652	3. 69	85, 404	7, 052, 491	3. 69
1934.....	105, 643	9, 823, 367	4. 15	105, 642	9, 823, 272	4. 15

## Coffee shipments

12 months ending June 30—	Total			Shipments to United States <sup>1</sup>		
	Quantity	Value	Value per pound	Quantity	Value	Value per pound
	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Pounds</i>		<i>Cents</i>
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.....	7,837,900	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.....	433,901	151,550	34.92	262,849	95,250	36.24
1931.....	1,977,659	546,438	27.63	1,751,013	488,711	27.91
1932.....	589,602	154,903	26.27	544,737	145,806	26.77
1933.....	549,815	124,542	22.65	498,214	115,253	23.13
1934.....	3,093,171	697,769	22.56	2,842,665	646,813	22.75

<sup>1</sup> Includes transshipment via United States to foreign countries, separately shown 1930-34, as follows:

12 months ending June 30—	Quantity	Value	12 months ending June 30—	Quantity	Value
	<i>Pounds</i>			<i>Pounds</i>	
1930.....	259,683	\$94,150	1933.....	491,865	\$113,639
1931.....	1,535,294	428,613	1934.....	2,835,395	645,062
1932.....	543,370	145,452			

## 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>
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	19,496,508	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.....	18,952,270	10,602,458	55.90	18,928,381	10,599,552	56.00
1931.....	19,928,796	12,053,863	60.48	19,918,034	12,052,331	60.51
1932.....	12,028,566	5,782,151	48.07	11,962,866	5,781,037	48.32
1933.....	9,041,777	3,694,147	40.86	9,039,171	3,693,765	40.86
1934.....	14,090,214	5,647,621	40.08	14,086,473	5,647,216	40.09

## 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>		
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
1931.....	166,986	3,899,556	23.35	166,986	3,899,556	23.35
1932.....	122,455	2,403,532	19.63	122,455	2,403,532	19.63
1933.....	63,044	1,284,289	20.37	63,044	1,284,289	20.37
1934.....	64,992	1,463,911	22.52	64,992	1,463,911	22.52



*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
1925.....	\$4, 202, 840	\$4, 187, 788	1930.....	\$7, 671, 617	\$7, 480, 222
1926.....	6, 009, 840	5, 994, 464	1931.....	4, 884, 799	4, 573, 789
1927.....	5, 823, 751	5, 792, 433	1932.....	4, 321, 135	4, 101, 617
1928.....	6, 824, 802	6, 811, 908	1933.....	2, 278, 991	2, 188, 474
1929.....	2, 850, 722	2, 843, 213	1934.....	2, 718, 561	2, 531, 353

*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
1925.....	\$720, 189	\$709, 853	1930.....	\$233, 084	\$218, 787
1926.....	625, 989	611, 977	1931.....	232, 388	232, 388
1927.....	628, 196	612, 684	1932.....	268, 708	268, 708
1928.....	713, 992	697, 972	1933.....	152, 055	152, 055
1929.....	264, 778	249, 665	1934.....	171, 259	171, 259

*Embroidery shipments*<sup>1</sup>

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
1925.....	\$5, 833, 918	\$5, 705, 472	1930.....	\$13, 004, 725	\$12, 522, 359
1926.....	8, 336, 398	8, 153, 506	1931.....	13, 665, 492	13, 202, 423
1927.....	9, 225, 507	9, 024, 775	1932.....	10, 322, 785	10, 261, 283
1928.....	9, 285, 790	8, 907, 801	1933.....	10, 578, 366	10, 434, 432
1929.....	15, 151, 040	14, 732, 260	1934.....	13, 443, 779	13, 196, 034

<sup>1</sup> Needlework products on cotton.*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
1925.....	\$7, 962, 479	\$4, 272, 029	1930.....	\$10, 824, 012	\$7, 105, 686
1926.....	8, 136, 951	4, 653, 531	1931.....	8, 837, 346	6, 061, 666
1927.....	8, 160, 035	5, 281, 284	1932.....	8, 045, 513	5, 566, 115
1928.....	10, 423, 882	6, 569, 556	1933.....	6, 513, 482	4, 738, 808
1929.....	12, 707, 400	8, 161, 156	1934.....	7, 603, 260	5, 290, 846

APPENDIX F  
PUERTO RICO

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Under an act of Congress approved March 4, 1927, the insular government of Puerto Rico and the municipalities of San Juan and Ponce are authorized to incur public indebtedness up to 10 percent of the aggregate tax valuation of their respective properties; other municipalities are limited to a public indebtedness not in excess of 5 percent of their respective taxable properties. Bonds of Puerto Rico, which are secured by an equivalent par value of bonds of municipal corporations or school boards of Puerto Rico, are not to be counted within the 10-percent 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 Puerto Rico is pledged, are to be counted therein.

During the year additional bonds of the insular government of Puerto Rico were issued with a par value of \$212,000. The proceeds from an issue of \$100,000 are for use in connection with the Isabela irrigation system. An additional \$22,000 homestead bonds of 1932, together with \$90,000 homestead bonds of 1933 out of an authorized issue of \$100,000 were disposed of locally in the island by the treasurer of Puerto Rico, with the approval of the Governor, under the provisions of Act No. 4 of the legislature of Puerto Rico, approved December 4, 1931.

On June 30, 1934, the aggregate assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the island of Puerto Rico amounted to \$297,119,629.

The following is a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the insular government of Puerto Rico as of June 30, 1934:

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Maturing
		Issued	Outstanding June 30, 1934	
Included in 10-percent limitation:				
Irrigation:	Pct.			
1913.....	4	\$1,000,000	\$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	525,000	\$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.
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.

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Maturing
		Issued	Outstanding June 30, 1934	
<b>Included in 10 per cent limitation—Continued</b>				
<b>Irrigation—Continued</b>				
1927.....	Pct. 4½	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$100,000 annually beginning Jan. 1, 1939.
1929.....	4½	750,000	750,000	Serially July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1970.
1931.....	4½	150,000	150,000	\$90,000 July 1, 1970; \$60,000 July 1, 1971.
1933.....	5	100,000	100,000	\$50,000 July 1, 1971; \$50,000 July 1, 1972.
1933.....	5	150,000	150,000	\$70,000 July 1, 1972; \$80,000 July 1, 1973.
1934.....	5	100,000	100,000	July 1, 1973.
San Juan Harbor improvement: 1929.	4½	320,000	320,000	Jan. 1, 1954; redeemable Jan. 1, 1939.
<b>Public improvements:</b>				
1914.....	4	1,000,000	988,000	Jan. 1, 1939; redeemable after Jan. 1, 1925.
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	Jan. 1, 1945; redeemable Jan. 1, 1930.
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	80,000	\$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.
Funding (1930).....	4½	4,000,000	2,400,000	\$400,000 annually beginning July 1, 1931.
Workmen's relief (1930).....	4½	500,000	400,000	\$25,000 annually beginning July 1, 1931.
Hydroelectric system (1931).....	4½	500,000	500,000	Jan. 1, 1951; redeemable on or after Jan. 1, 1941.
Hydroelectric system (1932).....	5	500,000	500,000	Jan. 1, 1952; redeemable Jan. 1, 1942.
Homestead (1932).....	4½	188,000	188,000	Jan. 1, 1952; redeemable Jan. 1, 1942.
Homestead (1933).....	4½	90,000	90,000	Jan. 1, 1953; redeemable Jan. 1, 1943.
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>29,898,000</b>	<b>27,616,000</b>	
<b>Contingent liability:</b>				
Ponce (1927).....	4½	650,000	590,000	Serially July 1, 1930 to July 1, 1959.
Do.....	4½	600,000	540,000	Serially July 1, 1932 to July 1, 1961.
Villalba (1927).....	6	35,000	31,000	Serially July 1, 1931 to July 1, 1956.
Guaynabo (1928).....	5	76,500	74,500	Serially July 1, 1933 to July 1, 1965.
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,361,500</b>	<b>1,235,500</b>	
<b>Not included in 10-percent limitation:</b>				
<b>Refunding (collateral):</b>				
1914.....	4	655,000	250,000	\$100,000 July 1, 1943; \$150,000 July 1, 1953.
1915.....	4	300,000	9,000	July 1, 1935.
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>955,000</b>	<b>259,000</b>	
<b>Grand total.....</b>		<b>32,214,500</b>	<b>29,110,500</b>	

In preparing the above statement, insular bonds to the face value of \$454,000 and municipal bonds (under contingent liability) to the face value of \$32,000, which were due and payable on July 1, 1934, have been deducted, funds therefor having been transferred to the fiscal agents during June 1934.

Bonds issued through Bureau of Insular Affairs during year ended June 30, 1934:

Title of loan	Authority for issue	Rate	Amount	Price received	Dated	Due
Isabela irrigation, series V.	J. Res. No. 12, July 3, 1929. P. R. Act. No. 26, Apr. 28, 1933.	5	\$100,000	100.125	Jan. 1, 1934	July 1, 1973

## MUNICIPAL BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

At the close of the fiscal year 1933-34 the outstanding municipal bonded indebtedness, distributed among 68 municipalities of Puerto Rico, was \$15,997,300, against the payment of which there had been accumulated in their respective sinking funds the sum of \$1,857,032.89.

Municipal bonds aggregating \$912,600 were redeemed during the year, thus reducing the municipal bonded indebtedness of the island. However, \$892,000 were issued during said fiscal period corresponding to a new authorization of \$1,300,000 of the capital of Puerto Rico.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

*Comparative statement of receipts and disbursements of Puerto Rico, fiscal years 1932, 1933, and 1934*

	Fiscal year ending June 30—		
	1932	1933	1934
Balance from prior years.....	\$553,026.85	\$874,422.06	\$601,506.14
Revenues:			
Customs.....	2,250,000.00	2,035,000.00	1,600,000.00
Internal.....	9,813,914.43	6,807,355.67	9,081,584.74
United States internal revenues.....	248,139.23	140,706.52	149,594.24
Miscellaneous.....	350,306.10	391,296.03	439,884.91
Total revenues.....	12,662,359.76	9,374,358.22	11,271,063.89
Other receipts:			
Repayment of loans.....	23,000.00	13,500.00	94,000.00
Repayment, bureau of supplies.....	1,860,166.92	1,002,433.93	1,494,570.66
Other repayments.....	151,585.77	146,745.76	215,665.88
Transfers from trust funds.....	446,536.57	622,106.15	227,564.36
Temporary loans, advance of taxes.....		1,250,000.00	2,100,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	91,039.35	25,230.00	33,564.00
Total other receipts.....	2,572,328.61	3,060,015.84	4,165,364.90
Total.....	15,787,715.22	13,308,796.12	16,037,934.93
Expenditures:			
Legislative.....	304,070.60	421,922.98	236,907.67
Executive:			
Governor and secretary.....	118,971.78	100,241.42	100,793.02
Attorney general.....	500,881.15	340,358.77	454,916.62
Treasurer.....	1,070,987.18	678,482.36	857,645.34
Interior:			
Roads and bridges.....	478,493.70	443,115.65	659,285.39
Public buildings.....	159,292.04	68,133.74	85,229.88
Insular telegraph.....	214,011.84	190,577.35	183,461.63
Other expenses.....	256,855.70	212,411.32	303,365.43
Education:			
Public schools.....	4,117,110.77	3,508,303.95	4,136,727.51
Other expenses.....	128,843.36	109,545.77	109,965.80
University of Puerto Rico.....			108,999.78
Agriculture and commerce.....	521,849.30	352,989.16	266,604.40
Labor.....	152,622.49	127,932.42	155,115.65
Health.....	1,511,303.93	1,014,643.74	1,344,834.02
Auditor.....	160,360.48	138,592.41	131,386.68
Insular police.....	976,025.80	827,841.21	920,596.75
Public-service commission.....	48,974.87	44,045.72	43,076.44
Civil-service commission.....	17,473.43	20,998.25	20,979.52
Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation.....	2,097,581.17	1,127,539.37	1,377,281.17
Other expenses.....	707,706.52	826,477.64	680,310.71
Judicial.....	767,933.67	626,097.32	692,098.38
Total expenses.....	14,317,349.78	11,180,300.55	12,869,581.69
Other payments:			
Transfers to trust funds.....	572,943.38	1,513,489.43	2,929,582.02
Municipal and school-board bonds.....	23,000.00	13,500.00	94,000.00
Total other payments.....	595,943.38	1,526,989.43	3,023,582.02
Cash balance.....	874,422.06	601,506.14	144,771.22
Total.....	15,787,715.22	13,308,796.12	16,037,934.93

## REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS

[Data taken from Annual Report of the Auditor of Puerto Rico, 1933-34]

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

Customs.....	\$1, 600, 000. 00
United States internal revenue.....	149, 594. 24
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	335, 005. 76
Property taxes, proportion of the university tax.....	453. 56
Excise taxes.....	7, 099, 582. 22
Inheritance taxes.....	55, 396. 13
Telephone and telegraph receipts.....	121, 933. 51
Court fees and fines.....	18, 805. 70
Harbor and dock fees.....	48, 266. 36
Interest.....	34, 902. 31
Income tax.....	1, 591, 147. 07
Miscellaneous.....	215, 977. 03
Total.....	11, 271, 063. 89
Cash on hand July 1, 1933.....	601, 506. 14
Total.....	11, 872, 570. 03

## STATEMENT OF INSULAR REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR CERTAIN YEARS

[Data taken from Annual Reports of Treasurer of Puerto Rico]

For purpose 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 10 years:

Fiscal year:	Receipts	Fiscal year—Continued	Receipts
1900-1901.....	\$2, 357, 232. 36	1929-30.....	\$9, 614, 246. 64
1924-25.....	8, 532, 741. 27	1930-31.....	11, 054, 197. 56
1925-26.....	11, 773, 953. 87	1931-32.....	12, 662, 359. 76
1926-27.....	11, 358, 824. 50	1932-33.....	9, 374, 358. 22
1927-28.....	12, 446, 219. 13	1933-34.....	11, 271, 063. 89
1928-29.....	11, 004, 138. 52		

## THE BUDGET

The following sums for the current expenses of the Government of Puerto Rico were appropriated in the annual appropriation acts for each of the last 10 years:

1925-26.....	\$10, 417, 000	1930-31.....	\$10, 174, 154
1926-27.....	10, 450, 000	1931-32.....	11, 285, 245
1927-28.....	10, 440, 000	1932-33.....	10, 287, 835
1928-29.....	10, 968, 000	1933-34.....	9, 007, 018
1929-30.....	10, 499, 000	1934-35.....	9, 865, 714

NOTE.—Figures for 1925-26 to 1929-30 were obtained from Governor's report for 1928-29, page 35. Subsequent figures have been obtained from Laws of Puerto Rico. Figures for 1933-34 are net, after deductions specifically ordered in the act.

## ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY

[Data taken from Annual Reports of Treasurer of Puerto Rico]

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

1901-02.....	\$96, 428, 306	1930-31.....	\$331, 205, 535
1927-28.....	341, 370, 654	1931-32.....	324, 309, 117
1928-29.....	344, 865, 104	1932-33.....	314, 320, 074
1929-30.....	330, 274, 020	1933-34.....	297, 119, 629

*Schedules of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1934*

[Data taken from exhibit 2-A, Annual Report of Auditor of Puerto Rico, 1933-34]

	Current year (1933-34)	Previous year (1932-33)	Difference
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Land and equipment.....	\$52,041,863.26	\$51,604,480.95	\$437,382.31
Cash.....	8,932,562.15	8,772,884.41	159,677.74
Sinking funds.....	1,235,174.14	1,286,793.75	<sup>1</sup> 51,619.61
Trust-fund reserves.....	2,088,844.19	2,133,771.33	<sup>1</sup> 44,927.14
Notes receivable.....	16,636.72	1,160.00	15,476.72
Accounts receivable.....	11,627,358.65	10,763,376.63	863,982.02
Other deferred assets.....	188,272.47	164,217.87	24,054.60
Loans to municipalities.....		150.00	<sup>1</sup> 150.00
Deferred debits.....	97,292.73	114,410.96	<sup>1</sup> 17,118.23
University of Puerto Rico.....	2,544,236.82	2,255,594.24	288,642.58
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78,772,241.13</b>	<b>77,096,840.14</b>	<b>1,675,400.99</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Notes payable.....	863,494.54	1,173,494.54	<sup>1</sup> 310,000.00
Accounts payable.....	4,898,575.62	4,164,803.07	733,772.55
Trust-fund liabilities.....	14,037,677.72	13,544,494.50	493,183.22
Deferred liabilities.....	17,851.88	7,051.88	10,800.00
Deferred credits.....	1,756,297.17	2,460,578.59	<sup>1</sup> 704,281.42
Bonded indebtedness.....	27,875,000.00	28,542,000.00	<sup>1</sup> 667,000.00
Trustees, University of Puerto Rico.....	2,544,236.82	2,255,594.24	288,642.58
Surplus, Guayama irrigation service.....	3,061,688.01	2,980,721.09	80,966.92
Surplus, Isabela irrigation service.....	(836,856.83)	(715,418.57)	<sup>1</sup> 121,438.26
Surplus, hydroelectric projects.....	2,306,278.82	2,093,211.98	213,066.84
The people of Puerto Rico.....	22,247,997.38	20,590,308.82	1,657,688.56
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78,772,241.13</b>	<b>77,096,840.14</b>	<b>1,675,400.99</b>

<sup>1</sup> Decrease in fiscal year 1933-34.

APPENDIX G  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The following table shows the financial transactions of the receivership during the fiscal (calendar) year ended December 31, 1933:

*Statement of the customs service, Dominican Republic, year ended Dec. 31, 1933*

RECEIPTS	
Balance from Dec. 31, 1932.....	\$37, 481. 63
Gross collections.....	2, 999, 577. 93
Miscellaneous receipts.....	443, 396. 25
Provisional receipts, pending cancelation as of Dec. 31, 1933.....	44, 134. 00
Total.....	3, 524, 589. 81
EXPENDITURES	
Customs expense.....	122, 643. 46
Sinking-fund payments.....	100, 000. 00
Interest on bonds.....	452, 017. 56
Paid for account of the Dominican Government, as per special authority.....	2, 345. 32
Taken by the special emergency agent of the Dominican Government, from January to December 1933.....	2, 729, 319. 00
Exchange on funds transmitted.....	2, 129. 08
Accrued liability fund.....	1, 539. 45
5-percent convention account disbursements.....	1, 050. 22
Refund of duties collected in excess.....	1, 043. 30
Personal fees refunded.....	9, 729. 85
Provisional receipts pending cancelation on Dec. 31, 1932, canceled during 1933.....	36, 841. 00
Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1933:	
Accrued liability fund.....	5, 166. 43
5-percent convention account.....	27, 547. 49
\$6,700,000 loan, 1922, interest account.....	22, 021. 06
In transit from deputy receivers.....	11, 196. 59
Total.....	3, 524, 589. 81

## APPENDIX H

[H. Ct. R. No. 61, Ninth Philippine Legislature, third session]

### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 46

Concurrent Resolution informing the Congress of the United States that the Philippine Legislature, in its own name and in that of the Filipino people, declines to accept the act of Congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes", in its present form and appointing a committee to proceed to the United States at the earliest practicable time to seek amendments to said act of Congress, or the enactment of such new legislation as will fully satisfy the aspirations of the Filipino people to become at the earliest practicable date a free and independent nation, under conditions and circumstances that will not imperil the political, social, and economic stability of their country.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States on the seventeenth day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, enacted a law, entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes", commonly known as the "Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law";

Whereas, section seventeen of said law provides that the provisions of the same "shall not take effect until accepted by Concurrent Resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for the purpose of passing upon that question as may be provided by the Philippine Legislature";

Whereas, the Philippine Legislature fully appreciates the good will shown by the Congress of the United States toward the people of the Philippine Islands and its efforts to finally settle the Philippine question by enacting said law;

Whereas, the Philippine Legislature believes that in providing that the said law shall not take effect until accepted by the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for the purpose of passing upon that question, the Congress of the United States intended to secure a frank and honest expression of the will of the Filipino people regarding the above-mentioned law;

Whereas, the Philippine Legislature is opposed to the acceptance of said law in its present form because, in the opinion of the Legislature, the law does not satisfy the national aspirations nor does it safeguard the welfare of the Filipino people or the stability of the social, economic, and political institutions of their country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Philippine Senate concurring,* That the Philippine Legislature, in its own name and in that of the Filipino people, inform the Congress of the United States



that it declines to accept the said law in its present form because, in the opinion of the legislature, among other reasons, the provisions of the law affecting trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands would seriously imperil the economic, social, and political institutions of this country and might defeat its avowed purpose to secure independence to the Philippine Islands at the end of the transition period; because the immigration clause is objectionable and offensive to the Filipino people; because the powers of the High Commissioner are too indefinite; and finally because the military, naval, and other reservations provided for in the said act are inconsistent with true independence, violate national dignity, and are subject to misunderstanding.

*Resolved further,* That a joint Legislative Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives be appointed, as it is hereby appointed, subject to the directions, purposes, and authority herein stated, to be composed of the Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, as Chairman of the Committee on the part of the Philippine Senate; the Honorable Quintin Paredes, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House; Honorable Elpidio Quirino, majority Floor Leader of the Senate; Honorable Jose C. Zulueta, majority Floor Leader of the House of Representatives; Honorable Sergio Osmeña, Senator from the Tenth District; and Honorable Pedro Guevara, Resident Commissioner to the United States, and that an invitation be and is hereby extended to General Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the erstwhile Philippine Republic; Honorable Juan Sumulong, former Senator; and Honorable Isauro Gabaldon, former Senator and Resident Commissioner, to join said Legislative Committee and form a part thereof, General Aguinaldo as Honorary Chairman and the others as members.

The Committee thus constituted shall proceed to the United States as soon as convenient in the interest of the public service, and convey to the Congress of the United States the appreciation of the Filipino people for the enactment of the law of Congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes."

The Committee shall, at the same time, express to the Government and people of the United States the objections to the said law and the reasons therefor, and petition the President and the Congress of the United States for changes therein or the enactment of such new legislation as will fully satisfy the aspirations of the Filipino people to become at the earliest practicable date a free and independent nation, under conditions and circumstances that will not imperil the political, social, and economic stability of their country.

The Philippine Legislature approaches the Government and people of the United States through this Committee, in the hope and confident expectation that they will not ignore the appeal of the Filipino people—a people who, in the language of every American President since the inauguration of American rule, have been placed by Divine Providence under the protecting care of the American Nation so that they may enjoy the blessings of freedom and happiness which are the heritage of the people of the United States.

Adopted October 17, 1933.

## APPENDIX I

### *Arrivals and departures of Filipinos in and from continental United States and Hawaii; and total remaining*

#### CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Year ended June 30—	Arrivals	Departures	Net increase or decrease	Year ended June 30—	Arrivals	Departures	Net increase or decrease
1920 <sup>1</sup> .....	678	108	+570				
1921.....	891	433	-458	1928.....	6,196	1,191	+5,005
1922.....	339	360	-21	1929.....	11,560	1,146	+10,414
1923.....	1,394	259	+1,135	1930 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,866	1,563	+4,303
1924.....	3,951	323	+3,628	1931.....	4,363	2,394	+1,969
1925.....	2,187	467	+1,720	1932.....	1,243	2,710	-1,467
1926.....	6,806	711	+6,095	1933.....	1,623	2,166	-1,543
1927.....	9,047	811	+8,236	1934.....	1,071	1,175	-104

#### TERRITORY OF HAWAII

1930 <sup>3</sup> .....	7,763	5,723	+2,040	1933.....	581	6,630	-6,049
1931.....	6,389	4,794	+1,595	1934.....	433	4,944	-4,511
1932.....	4,347	5,771	-1,424				

<sup>1</sup> Total within continental United States, census of Jan. 1, 1920, 5,603.

<sup>2</sup> Total within continental United States, census of 1930, 45,208.

<sup>3</sup> Total within Territory of Hawaii, census of 1930, 63,052.

NOTE.—Upon the acceptance of the Independence Act by the Philippine Legislature on May 1, 1934, the Immigration Acts of 1917 and 1924 and other laws relating to immigration were made applicable to citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States as regards entry into continental United States. "For such purposes the Philippine Islands shall be considered as a separate country and shall have for each fiscal year a quota of 50" (sec. 8 (a) 1, Public, No. 127, 73d Cong.).

Source: Insular collector of customs, Philippine Islands, and Bureau of Immigration, U. S. Department of Labor.





