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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF
INSULAR AFFAIRS - 1935

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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1935

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF
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1935



UNITED STATES
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
September 16, 1935.

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, 1935.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION OF PHILIPPINE QUESTIONS

All legislation immediately necessary in connection with the change of government contemplated in the Independence Act (Public, No. 127, 73d Cong., approved Mar. 24, 1934) was enacted during the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. Under the provisions of the act, all property of the insular government, including the offices and residences now occupied by the Governor General, will pass to the new Commonwealth government.

Public, No. 21, approved March 21, 1935, authorizes an appropriation of \$165,000 for the fiscal year 1936 for the establishment and maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands authorized by the Independence Act, including salaries, supplies, equipment, traveling expenses, etc.

Public, No. 159, approved June 24, 1935, authorizes an appropriation of "not to exceed \$750,000 for the necessary housing for office and residence purposes for the establishment of the United States representative in the Philippine Islands, including the acquisition of land, the purchase, construction, and reconstruction of buildings, and the procurement of furniture, furnishings, and equipment."

Public, No. 260, approved August 12, 1935, appropriates the above amount and makes it available until expended.

Public, No. 137, approved June 14, 1935, entitled "An act to protect American and Philippine labor and to preserve an essential industry, and for other purposes", amends section 6 (c) of the Independence Act by increasing the amount of cordage that may enter the United States annually from the Philippine Islands duty free, from 3,000,000 pounds to 6,000,000 pounds. It is more restrictive in its effect than is contemplated in section 6 (c) of the Independence Act in that it becomes effective prior to the inauguration of the Commonwealth government, and the quota limitation of 6,000,000 pounds may not be exceeded under any conditions. The Tydings-McDuffie Act pro-

vides for the allocation of quotas under export permits issued by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands to producers or manufacturers "proportionately on the basis of their exportations to the United States in the preceding year." Public, No. 137, Seventy-fourth Congress, referred to above, places the responsibility on the insular government for equitable sub-allocation of the cordage quota. This is as it should be. In view of the fact that the act was the result of an agreement between the United States cordage interests, the Philippine cordage interests, and the Philippine political leaders who were in the United States at that time, the War Department interposed no objection to the legislation as finally enacted. However, the War Department has consistently called attention to any proposed legislation that would infringe the provisions of the Independence Act. Much of the legislation affecting the Philippines which was proposed during the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress was open to this objection.

Public, No. 20, approved March 18, 1935, levies a processing tax of 1 cent per pound on rice, effective April 1, 1935, and continuing to July 31, 1936, and makes other changes designed to improve marketing conditions in the United States. It probably will have the effect of checking the increasing shipments of Philippine rice into the United States.

Public, No. 202, approved July 10, 1935, provides means by which certain Filipinos in the United States may be returned to the Philippine Islands at the expense of the United States Government. The purpose of the measure is to afford needed relief to unemployed Filipinos residing in the United States who may apply to return to the Philippines and, at the same time, to enable many cities and localities in the United States to relieve themselves of the burden of caring for unemployed Filipinos now dependent for support upon private charity or public relief agencies. The appropriation to carry out the provisions of the act failed of passage.

VISIT OF SENATORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PHILIPPINES

By a concurrent resolution of May 2, 1934, the Philippine Legislature requested the President of the United States to appoint a committee "to conduct hearings and investigations in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of ascertaining such imperfections and inequalities as may exist in the Tydings-McDuffie Law." An appropriation was made by the Philippine Legislature to defray the expenses of the committee.

The President did not act upon the request, but transmitted the resolution to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives with the suggestion that Congress might consider it appropriate to take action in the matter. This resulted in the appointment of committees from both Houses of Congress. The following members of the Senate visited the islands in the latter part of 1934: Hon. Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, Hon. Carl Hayden, of Arizona, Hon. Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, Hon. Ernest W. Gibson, of Vermont, and Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo, of California.

OPERATION OF THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE ACT

The Philippine government has taken the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act for the establishment of the Commonwealth government. The constitutional convention which convened in Manila on July 30, 1934, completed the task of drafting a constitution on February 8, 1935. A committee of members of the constitutional convention came to the United States to present the constitution to the President. It was certified by the President on March 23, 1935, as conforming substantially with the provisions of the Independence Act. After certification by the President the constitution was submitted to the people of the Philippine Islands for their ratification or rejection at an election held on May 14, 1935. There were recorded 1,213,046 votes for ratification and 44,963 for rejection. Under the terms of the law, "such vote shall be deemed an expression of the will of the people of the Philippine Islands in favor of Philippine independence."

The election of officers for the Commonwealth government will take place on September 17. November 15, 1935, has been fixed for the date of the change of government.

The new president and vice president of the Commonwealth government will be elected by the Filipino people. The new national assembly will be a unicameral body, the members of which are elected by popular vote. All other elements of the government, including the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, will be reconstituted under the provisions of the constitution or under laws enacted pursuant thereto. During the period of the Commonwealth government the United States will be represented in the islands by a United States High Commissioner who "shall be the representative of the President of the United States in the Philippine Islands."

While the Independence Act greatly broadens the autonomous powers of the Philippine government, it reserves to the United States those powers that were considered appropriate to the responsibilities of sovereignty. This relationship receives recognition in an ordinance appended to the Constitution of the Philippines. Under the program that is being carried out, full and complete independence will be established on the 4th of July 1946.

THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

The first session of the tenth Philippine Legislature convened on July 16 and adjourned on November 8, 1934. Important measures included the general appropriation bill, the sugar limitation law incident to the enforcement in the Philippine Islands of the Jones-Costigan amendment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, an appropriation of \$500,000 for typhoon relief, provisions for retirement gratuities of American employees, and for increasing the constabulary forces and purchasing buildings and sites therefor.

Five measures required and received the approval of the President—1 amending the tariff act to permit free entry of merchandise in time of emergency, 3 relating to the public lands, and 1 amending the currency law so as to adjust the value of the Philippine peso to the present weight of the United States gold dollar. (See appendix C.)

A special session of the legislature was held on April 8, 9, and 10, 1935, to fix the date of the election and to provide for the submission

of the Philippine Constitution to the people. A second special session convened June 12 for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the constitutional election which was held on May 14.

The date of the 1935 regular session was advanced to June 24 to expedite legislation and prepare the way for the inauguration of the Commonwealth government. It recessed on July 18 to meet again on September 23 after the election of officers for the new government. During this session an appropriation act and a public works bill were approved.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

According to reports received from Governor General Murphy, conditions continue to be generally satisfactory.

With the exception of the so-called "Sakdal" uprising, peace and order have generally prevailed throughout the islands. The Sakdal party is composed of a small minority group whose activities are directed against the existing government and particularly against the leaders of the political party in power. A serious disturbance of the peace occurred on May 2 and 3 at several points in the area immediately surrounding the city of Manila due to agitation by the Sakdal party leaders. Reports received indicate that the causes of the disturbances were political rather than economic. Disturbances occurred simultaneously at several points in the four provinces of Bulacan, Rizal, Cavite, and Laguna. The beginning of the uprising was marked by an interruption of telephone and telegraph communications into the city of Manila and by assemblies of Sakdalistas in several towns in the provinces named. Local constabulary units were immediately sent to the various points and quickly restored order, in some cases without serious incidents, in other with regrettable loss of life and a number of wounded. Clashes in which casualties occurred took place at Santa Rosa, Laguna Province; at San Idefonso, Bulacan Province; and at Cabuyao, Laguna Province. The total casualties resulting from these clashes were 4 members of the constabulary killed and 10 wounded; of the Sakdalistas 56 killed and 69 wounded, of which 52 were killed and 39 wounded at the town of Cabuyao. Following the disturbances the Acting Governor General promptly directed an investigation into the situation. The entire situation was handled by the constabulary forces of the Philippine government. United States troops took no part whatever in the affair. More than 1,100 persons were reported as having been arrested in the 4 Provinces where disturbances occurred. Investigations resulted in the release of some 736. Special judges were appointed to try all offenders with the least practicable delay. At the date of writing this report 94 persons have been convicted, including 2 Sakdal representatives in the Philippine Legislature, 19 have been acquitted, and some 272 are reported as still awaiting trial.

The Governor General reports that during the year ending June 30, 1935, no serious epidemics occurred. Good progress was made during the latter half of the year in providing public-health-nursing service for the people living in barrios and in congested districts of the larger towns, and in extending the governmental health service to the remote places in the archipelago. Hospitals and dispensaries have functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The public-health service for the Mountain Province and Sulu, both inhabited mainly by non-Christians, was improved and expanded. The campaign to improve the diet of the poor people has been vigorously carried on

with success. Many additional barrio gardens have been planted and have been quite successful in improving the nutrition of the barrio people.

A number of severe typhoons visited different parts of the islands causing a loss of about 125 lives, rendering thousands of people homeless, and causing great damage to crops in the stricken localities. The most destructive one occurred on October 16, 1934, in central Luzon centering around Manila, causing a loss of 50 lives, the destruction of thousands of lightly constructed houses, and immense damage to crops, especially coconut trees, with a total estimated damage of \$3,500,000. On October 20, 1934, another storm visited southern Luzon taking 25 lives with property damage estimated at \$1,500,000. In November heavy damages resulted from a typhoon in the Visayan Islands and Mindoro. On November 28 the island of Cebu was visited by a typhoon with a loss of 22 lives. Early in April 1935 the Province of Samar was visited by a storm which took a toll of 33 lives. The bureau of health participated in the relief work made necessary by this series of disasters and also succeeded in preventing the occurrence of epidemics after them. The American Red Cross appropriated funds in the amount of \$25,000 for assistance in the area affected by the typhoon of October 16, 1934. In all cases prompt measures were taken by the Governor General and agencies of the insular government to extend relief to the storm-stricken areas.

The enrollment in the public schools numbered 1,179,032 for the school year 1933-34. The principal problem connected with education is the increasing one of financial support and, although nearly one-fifth of the government income is devoted to education, it has so far been impracticable to provide facilities for all children of school age. No appointments of American teachers have been made since 1932.

FINANCES

The total receipts and expenditures for the fiscal (and calendar) year 1934 are shown in appendix E.

The central government during 1934 realized from all sources a total income of \$39,337,375.67, an increase of \$4,324,408.77 over 1933. The total expenditures for the year amounted to \$35,359,794.55, an increase of \$592,279.62 over the expenditures made in 1933.

The current general fund surplus as of December 31, 1934, was \$18,450,246.09, an increase of \$3,446,906.72 over the corresponding balance on December 31, 1933.

The total current surplus (general, special, and bond funds) as of December 31, 1934, was \$37,589,594.71 compared with \$33,612,013.59 in 1933, an increase of \$3,977,581.12. This amount represents the excess of income over expenditures for the fiscal year.

The invested surplus on December 31, 1934, amounted to \$58,427,-897.12 as compared with \$49,700,229.70 for the previous year, an increase of \$8,727,667.42.

Bonded indebtedness.—On February 1, 1934, \$2,556,000 par value land-purchase 4-percent bonds became due and were retired, and \$1,339,000 insular bonds and \$168,000 provincial and municipal bonds were canceled during the year, making a net reduction in the total outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands of \$4,063,000 for the year 1934. On December 31, 1934, the outstanding

bonded indebtedness of the insular government amounted to \$58,253,850 and that of its Provinces and municipalities to \$9,168,850, or a grand total of \$67,422,700. Deducting from this total collateral bonds with a face value of \$6,698,850, 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, 1934, is \$48,616,749.42.

In appendix E of this report, the statement of the bonded indebtedness is carried forward to June 30, 1935. 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 deposits of Philippine public funds in the United States on December 31, 1934, amounted to \$74,652,845.23. Of this amount \$65,438,803.50 was on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. On December 31, 1934, there remained only \$16,363.06 outstanding from one national bank still in process of liquidation. Currency reserves are maintained at a level in excess of the maximum required by law.

Government-owned companies.—The Philippine National Bank showed an increase in net earnings during the year 1934 as compared with the year 1933. The sugar centrals controlled by that bank made a substantial reduction in their indebtedness, leaving a net balance of \$4,773,412.87 due the bank at the end of 1934.

The Manila Railroad Co. showed a net loss in the year 1934 as compared with a small profit for the year 1933. This was due principally to less freight revenue on account of sugar restrictions, and to excess exchange requirements due to interest on bonds payable abroad in gold.

The National Development Co. and the Cebu Portland Cement Co. continued profitable operations, and the Manila Hotel Co. had sufficient profit to wipe out the losses of previous years.

Provincial and municipal governments.—The finances of the provincial and municipal governments are reported to be in better shape for the year 1934 than they were in 1933, the continued centralized supervision and budgetary control resulting in very economical operation. Nearly all the Provinces kept within the limits of their income, but in the case of 2 Provinces 3 successive typhoons occurring near the close of the year caused unexpected expenditures that could not be met from savings.

Altogether, the finances of the Philippine government appear to be in sound condition. In the central government it is reported that every department and every bureau lived within its income and closed the year with a surplus due to forced savings and voluntary underexpenditure of appropriations.

Reports from the Governor General indicate that the coconut industry has been adversely affected by the provisions of section 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934. Due to the increased prices that were received for this product during a part of the year, it is not yet clear to what extent the tax has been detrimental to the interests of the islands. Up to June 30, 1935, there had been accumulated in the Treasury of the United States \$16,013,673.36 from the processing tax on coconut oil, none of which had been remitted to the insular government.

TRADE

The total external trade of the Philippine Islands with the United States and foreign countries amounted to \$194,010,747, an increase of \$20,878,231, or 12 percent over 1933. Exports were valued at \$110,403,636, increasing 4½ percent, while imports amounting to \$83,607,111 increased 24 percent. A commodity trade balance of \$26,796,525 in favor of the islands is shown as compared with \$38,409,590 for 1933. 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 1934 to \$37,467,916.

Of the total external trade about 75 percent, amounting to \$146,219,272, was with the United States. Purchases from the United States were valued at \$54,375,678 representing 65 percent of the total imports into the islands as compared with practically the same percentage purchased from the United States in 1933. Shipments to the United States amounted to \$91,843,594, approximately 83 percent of the total exports from the islands, and represent a slight increase over shipments to the United States in 1933.

With the exception of coconut oil, copra, and leaf tobacco, increased trade is shown in all major agricultural items of export. Shipments of sugar, constituting three-fifths of the total export trade of the islands, increased from 1,061,610 long tons, valued at \$64,333,426 in 1933, to 1,134,626 long tons valued at \$65,454,581 in 1934, practically all going to the United States. Coconut products, consisting of copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut shipped during the year amounted to approximately one-sixth of the value of all exports. These products, with the exception of slightly more than one-half of the copra exports which was marketed in foreign countries, were all sent to the United States. (See appendix D.)

Trade reports for the period January to June 1935, 6 months following the close of the last calendar (fiscal) year, indicate decreased value of trade in both imports and exports as compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

The establishment of a sugar quota for the Philippine Islands by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration pursuant to the provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act, resulted in curtailment of sugar production in order to bring production in line with the requirements of the quota for the United States market, for home consumption, and a reasonable reserve. However, as there was an overquota surplus of several hundred thousand tons of Philippine sugar on hand in the United States at the beginning of 1935, the quota for the current year has been reduced to about one-half of the 1934 shipments. Accordingly, it is to be expected that there will be a considerable further falling off in insular revenues from this source as well as a pronounced decrease in the volume of trade during the calendar year 1935.

FILIPINO EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII

Although there was a slight excess of arrivals over departures of Filipinos in the continental United States in 1934, the total of departures, including those from Hawaii, was considerably in excess of arrivals. The provisions of the Independence Act became effective on May 1, 1934, and beginning with that date as regards immigration the Philippine Islands are considered as a separate country and for

each fiscal year thereafter a quota of 50 is authorized. (See appendix G.)

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE UNITED STATES

Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy made an official visit to the United States during the year to confer with the President, the Secretary of War, and other officials of the Government. He arrived in Washington on February 27 and returned to the Philippines on June 8, 1935.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL PERSONNEL

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

Hon. Claro M. Recto was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, vice Hon. Thomas A. Street, whose resignation became effective May 31, 1935. Justice Recto took the oath of office July 3, 1935.

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The annual inspection of the Dominican customs receivership was made by Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, Chief of the Bureau, in December 1934. The receivership continues to maintain a high degree of efficiency and the accounts were in satisfactory condition.

The customs collections for 1934 amounted to \$3,189,200.12, an increase of \$189,622.19, or 6.32 percent, over the customs collections for 1933. Contributing to the gain in customs revenue were the advances in value of imported merchandise and a gradual betterment of commerce in general.

Internal-revenue taxes, independent of customs duties, but collected at the customhouses under administration of the receivership by virtue of a special agreement with the Dominican Government, produced the sum of \$2,040,972.75, an increase of \$351,518.94, or 21 percent, compared with 1933.

The cost of operating the receivership was well within the 5 percent allowance provided in the convention, being 4.19 percent of the customs receipts for the year. The cost of internal-revenue collection made through the receivership was 2.89 percent of the gross collections, the allowance under the agreement with the Dominican Government being 4 percent. The combined cost of the services was 3.68 percent of the total receipts.

The interest payments on all bonded indebtedness were maintained throughout the year, a total of \$594,027.60 being paid for interest accounts in 1934. A total of \$244,387.50, received from the special emergency agent, was transferred to the fiscal agent, New York, for credit of the sinking-fund account on both issues of outstanding bonds. At the close of December 1934 the total amount of Dominican foreign-dollar bonds outstanding was \$16,292,500.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

Col. Donald C. McDonald, senior assistant to the Chief of Bureau, reported for duty on September 11, 1934, in compliance with War Department Special Orders, No. 48, paragraph 4, February 27, 1934.

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

APPENDIX A

LAWS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ENACTED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Public, No. 21 (H. R. 6644), approved March 21, 1935: "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935."

Provides for an appropriation of \$165,000 for the fiscal year 1936, to be available immediately, for the establishment and maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, as authorized by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Independence Act approved March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456).

Public, No. 159 (S. 2278), approved June 24, 1935: "Authorizing the construction of buildings for the United States representative in the Philippine Islands."

Authorizes an appropriation of not exceeding \$750,000 for the necessary housing for office and residence purposes for the establishment of the United States representative in the Philippine Islands.

Public, No. 260 (H. R. 8554), approved August 12, 1935: The "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935", appropriates the above sum, to remain available until expended.

(The item of \$23,862,750.78, to reestablish Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States as of their gold value on Jan. 31, 1934, was eliminated from the supplemental appropriation for the Treasury Department by the House Committee on Appropriations in H. Rept. No. 1261.)

Public, No. 56 (S. 707), approved May 14, 1935: "To amend the act of May 19, 1926, entitled 'An act to authorize the President to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to assist the Governments of the Latin-American republics in military and naval matters'."

Amends the act mentioned by inserting the words "and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands", thus enabling the United States to give the same assistance to the Philippines in military and naval matters as is authorized for certain Latin-American republics.

Public, No. 137 (S. 2530), approved June 14, 1935: "To protect American and Philippine labor and to preserve an essential industry, and for other purposes."

Regulates the importation of Philippine cordage into the United States, limits the importation to 6 million pounds per year for 3 years, effective May 1, 1935.

Public, No. 202 (H. R. 6464), approved July 10, 1935: "To provide means by which certain Filipinos can emigrate from the United States."

Provides for the return to the Philippine Islands, upon voluntary application, of any native Filipinos residing in the United States, at the expense of the Government of the United States, the benefits to terminate on December 31, 1936.

(The appropriation of \$450,000 to carry out the provisions of this act, which was included in the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936", failed of passage.)

Public, No. 191 (H. R. 115), approved July 2, 1935: "To amend section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920."

Prevents the readmittance to the United States coastwise trade of vessels formerly entitled to that service but which have lost that right through foreign ownership.

Public, No. 20 (H. R. 5221), approved March 18, 1935: "To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice, and for other purposes."

Levies a processing tax of 1 cent per pound on rice, effective April 1, 1935, and continuing to July 31, 1936, and makes other changes designed to improve marketing conditions. Will probably have the effect of checking further increase in shipments of Philippine rice into the United States.

Public, No. 331 (S. 2652), approved August 26, 1935: "To authorize the President to attach certain possessions of the United States to internal-revenue collection districts for the purpose of collecting processing taxes."

Designed to make more effective the collection of processing taxes with respect to sugar beets and sugarcane.

APPENDIX B

LIST OF PRINCIPAL MEASURES AFFECTING THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONSIDERED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, BUT NOT ENACTED

S. 3, H. R. 6316. "Federal Firearms Act." To regulate commerce in firearms. The Philippine Islands are included in the terms of these bills referring to "interstate or foreign commerce." (S. 3 introduced Jan. 4, 1935, referred to Committee on Commerce; S. Rept. No. 997, July 1, 1935. H. R. 6316 introduced Mar. 1, 1935; referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.)

S. 213. "To amend section 113 of the Criminal Code of March 4, 1909, (35 Stat. 1109; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 203), and for other purposes." The purpose of this bill is to prevent the improper use of political influence in behalf of individuals, corporations, or associations having a controversy with the Government. Resident Commissioners are included in the terms of the bill. (Introduced Jan. 4, 1935; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; S. Rept. No. 126, Feb. 19, 1935; passed over in the Senate several times.)

S. 1152. "Relating to the carriage of goods by sea." The bill applies to all contracts for carriage of goods by sea to or from ports of the United States in foreign trade. It includes the possessions of the United States, but provision is made that the Philippine Legislature may exclude its application for transportation to or from ports of the islands. (Introduced Jan. 17, 1935; referred to the Committee on Commerce; S. Rept. No. 742, May 28, 1935; bill passed Senate Aug. 16, 1935.)

S. 1718. "To authorize the acquisition by the United States, of private property of any and all kinds, real, personal, and mixed, needed for the national security and defense, or the conduct of the Government, to provide a method of such acquisition, and for other purposes." Includes authority for the acquisition, in national emergency, of property situated in the Philippine Islands. (Introduced Feb. 6, 1935; referred to the special committee investigating the munitions industry.)

S. 1721. "To provide further for the national security and defense." Provides for an increase of armed forces of the United States during any national emergency and includes citizens of the Philippine Islands in liability for such service. (Introduced Feb. 6, 1935; referred to special committee investigating the munitions industry.)

S. 2394, H. R. 7342. "To authorize the transfer of certain military reservations to other departments of the Government, and for other purposes." Would authorize the transfer to the Navy Department of a portion of the Mariveles Reservation, Philippine Islands, containing approximately 390 acres. (S. 2394 introduced Mar. 26, 1935; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; S. Rept. No. 387, Mar. 29, 1935; passed the Senate Apr. 9, 1935; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House Apr. 11, 1935. H. R. 7342 introduced Apr. 8, 1935; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.)

S. 2399. "To permit citizens of the Philippine Islands to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy." Provides that

upon the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, and pending complete independence, the Secretary of War is authorized to permit citizens of the Philippine Islands to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy solely at the expense of the Commonwealth. (Introduced Mar. 27, 1935; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; S. Rept. No. 932, June 22, 1935; passed the Senate June 25, 1935; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House.)

S. 2080. "To prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed." Makes it unlawful to export tobacco seed from the United States or from any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, to any foreign country, and imposes penalties for violation. (Introduced Feb. 28, 1935; referred to the Committee on Finance.)

S. 2152. "To amend title 1 of the act of May 12, 1933, as amended, known as the 'Agricultural Adjustment Act', and for other purposes." Would affect sugar allotments and quotas. (Introduced Mar. 4, 1935; referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.)

S. 2648, H. R. 7677. "To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to sugar beets and sugarcane." Provides that the taxes on sugar beets and sugarcane shall cease to be in effect after December 31, 1937. (S. 2648 introduced Apr. 22, 1935; referred to the Committee on Finance. H. R. 7677 introduced Apr. 23, 1935; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.)

H. R. 9215. "Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936." Included item of \$450,000 to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of Public 202 in transporting Filipinos to the Philippine Islands. (Introduced Aug. 23, 1935; referred to Committee on Appropriations.)

H. R. 3007, 6649, 6808. "To apply the quota system to immigration from the Republic of Mexico and the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes." Provide that the Philippine Islands, for immigration purposes, shall be considered as a separate country and allowed a quota of 50 for each fiscal year. (H. R. 3007 introduced Jan. 7, 1935; H. R. 6649 introduced Mar. 12, 1935; H. R. 6808 introduced Mar. 18, 1935; all referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.)

H. R. 5174. "To encourage and regulate the use of aircraft in commerce, and for other purposes." Includes the operation of air lines and air mail between the United States and the Philippine Islands and between points within the Philippine Islands. (Introduced Jan. 31, 1935; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.)

H. R. 5918. "To provide for the creation of an intermediate credit corporation for commerce and industry, to aid in financing small and medium-sized commercial and industrial establishments, and for other purposes." Permits the establishment of a branch office in the Philippine Islands. (Introduced Feb. 19, 1935; referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.)

H. R. 8788. "National Munitions Act." Provides for the control of trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war, and includes the Philippine Islands in its terms. (Introduced July 9, 1935; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; H. Rept. No. 1602, July 22, 1935; referred to Committee of the Whole House.)

H. R. 7813. "To amend the Revenue Act of 1932 by imposing an excise tax on molasses, not produced in continental United States,

to be used for distillation purposes." Imposes a tax of 4 cents per gallon to be paid by the processor or distiller upon the first domestic processing of molasses not produced in the United States to be used for distillation purposes. (Introduced Apr. 30, 1935; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.)

H. R. 7896. "To amend the Revenue Act of 1934 by imposing an excise tax on molasses, not produced in continental United States, to be used for distillation purposes." Imposes a tax of 4 cents per gallon upon the first domestic processing of molasses not produced in the United States, to be paid by the processor or distiller, and extends to molasses certain of the legislative provisions in the Revenue Act of 1934 relating to coconut oil. (Introduced May 4, 1935; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.)

H. R. 1427. "To repeal certain taxes on coconut oil, and for other purposes." Repeals the processing tax imposed under section 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934 on coconut oil or any mixture containing coconut oil unless the processing is taxable by reason of the presence therein of materials other than coconut oil. (Introduced Jan. 3, 1935; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.)

H. R. 2001. "For the purpose of providing for sanitary inspection of the manufacture of oleomargarine and for taxation of oleomargarine containing foreign-produced ingredients." Levies an additional tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine containing oil not produced in the continental United States. (Introduced Jan. 3, 1935; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.)

H. R. 2037. "To impose a tax on food products containing imported organic fats and oils." Imposes a tax of 7½ cents per pound on edible products containing oils produced from products grown or manufactured outside of the United States. (Introduced Jan. 3, 1935; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.)

H. R. 3260. "To amend an act entitled 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine', approved August 2, 1886, as amended, and for other purposes." Imposes a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine or other substitute for butter. (Introduced Jan. 8, 1935; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.)

H. R. 5587. "For the taxation of oleomargarine containing any foreign-grown or foreign-produced fat or oil ingredient." Imposes an additional tax of 10 cents per pound upon oleomargarine containing oil not produced in continental United States. (Introduced Jan. 12, 1935; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.)

H. R. 3000. "To promote the health of the people of the United States and to encourage the dairy industry in the interest of the general welfare." Prohibits the importation and sale of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream. (Introduced Jan. 7, 1935; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.)

H. R. 8000, S. 3004. "To amend section 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934." Exempts from the processing tax under the Revenue Act of 1934 coconut oil wholly the production of the Philippine Islands or other possession of the United States when rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes. (H. R. 8000 introduced May 10, 1935; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. S. 3004 introduced June 5, 1935; referred to the Committee on Finance.)

APPENDIX C

ACTS OF THE TENTH PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

Senate bill 112, "An act to amend sections 1611, 1612, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1626, and 1627 of chapter 41 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by act numbered 3058, approved June 13, 1922, to provide for an 'exchange standard fund' in place of the 'gold standard fund', and for other purposes." Approved by the President March 16, 1935. (Designed to coordinate the existing Philippine statutes with the changes made in the Federal laws so as to provide for the parity of 2 pesos and 1 dollar regardless of any changes in the gold content of the dollar.)

Senate bill 116, "An act amending section 11 of the act entitled 'An act to raise revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes', approved by the Congress of the United States on August 5, 1909, as amended, for the purpose of admitting free entry of certain merchandise in time of emergency." Approved by the President March 4, 1935. (The purpose of the act is to admit into the Philippine Islands, free of customs duties, supplies, such as food, clothing, building and sanitary-construction materials and medical supplies for the use of victims of unforeseen events, such as war, epidemics, typhoons, and famine.)

Senate bill 87, "An act to authorize the filing in the proper court, under certain conditions, of certain claims of title to parcels of land, that have been declared public land, by virtue of judicial decisions rendered within the 15 years next preceding the approval of this act." Approved by the President February 1, 1935. (The act would authorize persons claiming title to agricultural lands which have been declared lands of the public domain by virtue of cadastral proceedings instituted within 15 years next preceding the approval of this act, to petition within 3 years for the reopening of such cadastral proceedings.)

H. Bill 1182, "An act to amend section 118 of act numbered 2874, entitled 'An act to amend and compile the laws relative to lands of the public domain, and for other purposes', or commonly known as 'the Public Land Act.'" Approved by the President February 5, 1935. (This act would authorize literate members of the non-Christian tribes to execute conveyances and encumbrances of lands, including parts of the public lands in process of acquisition by them for homesteads, without the approval of the Director of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, and would continue the requirement of such approval as to members of such tribes not falling within the literate class.)

Senate bill 105, "An act to facilitate and promote the occupation and cultivation of public land at present unoccupied by the establishment of settlement districts, appropriate the sum of 1 million pesos for said purpose, and for other purposes." Approved by the President February 12, 1935. (The purpose of this act is to create a reimbursable fund of 1 million pesos to facilitate the colonization of unoccupied agricultural public land by establishing a system of advancing funds for initial development to persons without capital, and providing that they shall be given title to the land after the Government has been reimbursed.)

APPENDIX D
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
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	23,821,056	67,361,463	91,313,027	14,458,026	105,771,053
1934.....	54,375,678	29,231,433	83,607,111	91,843,594	18,560,042	110,403,636

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>		
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.....	149,663	6,873,860	46	35,617	2,012,935	57
1934.....	171,743	8,661,568	50	41,416	2,695,896	65

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>
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
1934.....	142,547	6,794,871	2.13	133,789	6,396,557	2.13

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>		
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
1934.....	337,291	8,605,125	26	151,059	3,900,060	26

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>
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	1,682,805	4.25	39,466,452	1,679,997	4.25
1934.....	51,886,886	2,254,540	4.34	51,862,033	2,253,236	4.34

Sugar shipments

[Raw and refined]

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>
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	52,038,667	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
1934.....	1,134,626	65,454,581	2.58	1,134,466	65,444,993	2.58

Refined sugar shipments

[Included in table above]

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>
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
1934.....	57, 867	4, 037, 065	3. 11	57, 773	4, 028, 844	3. 11

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>
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, 320	40. 76
1927.....	52, 004, 303	3, 918, 749	7. 54	157, 175	28, 398	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
1934.....	28, 943, 356	1, 391, 046	4. 81	44, 357	3, 659	8. 25

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>		
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, 670	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
1934.....	222, 820	3, 605, 510	16. 18	208, 896	3, 231, 772	15. 85

*Embroidery shipments*¹

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
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.....	1,899,316	1,893,748
1929.....	6,011,532	5,962,093	1934.....	2,666,420	2,659,122

¹ 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>
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.....	10,224,905	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
1934.....	18,339,701	1,334,110	7.27	8,943,167	785,053	8.73

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
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.....	14,603,323	5,111,799	1932.....	6,057,199	2,693,581
1928.....	17,068,724	6,729,770	1933.....	6,938,539	3,022,079
1929.....	18,358,369	6,235,909	1934.....	9,636,225	4,872,713

APPENDIX E

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, 1934, was \$935,133,364; that of the city of Manila as at December 31, 1934, was \$132,780,109.

The following statements show the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands and of its provinces and municipalities, respectively, on June 30, 1935.

Insular government

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Dated	Redeem-able	Due
		Issued	Outstand- ing June 30, 1935			
Included in 10 percent limitation:	<i>Percent</i>					
Public improvements.....	4	\$1,000,000	\$395,000	1906	1916	1936
Do.....	4	1,500,000	628,000	1909	1919	1939
Do.....	5½	10,000,000	7,855,000	1921	-----	1941
Gold bonds of 1916.....	4	4,000,000	2,476,000	1916	1926	1946
General bonds.....	5	5,000,000	3,762,000	1922	-----	1952
Do.....	4½	23,000,000	17,664,000	1922	-----	1952
Irrigation and permanent public works.....	4½	11,800,000	9,076,000	1922	-----	1952
Metropolitan water district.....	5	3,000,000	2,528,000	1925	1935	1955
Do.....	4½	1,500,000	1,470,000	1929	-----	1959
Do.....	4½	250,000	250,000	1931	1941	1961
Do.....	5	250,000	250,000	1935	-----	1965
Cebu port works.....	4½	750,000	668,000	1928	-----	1958
Do.....	4½	750,000	711,000	1929	-----	1959
Do.....	4½	500,000	500,000	1930	-----	1960
Iloilo port works.....	4½	750,000	668,000	1928	-----	1958
Do.....	4½	500,000	490,000	1929	-----	1959
Do.....	4½	925,000	925,000	1930	-----	1960
Total.....	-----	65,475,000	50,316,000	-----	-----	-----

Insular government—Continued

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Dated	Redeem-able	Due
		Issued	Outstand- ing June 30, 1935			
Not included in 10 percent limitation:						
Collateral bonds:	<i>Percent</i>					
Of 1922 (Manila).....	4½	\$2, 750, 000	\$3, 129, 000	1922		1950
Of 1926 (Iloilo).....	4½	976, 500	867, 000	1926	1936	1956
Of 1926 (Pangasinan).....	4½	428, 500	372, 500	1926		1956
Of 1926 (Occidental Negros).....	4½	400, 000	366, 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	249, 000	1926		1956
Of 1927 (Laguna).....	4½	98, 000	97, 000	1927		1957
Of 1927 (Provincial).....	4½	1, 405, 000	1, 254, 000	1927		1957
Of 1927 (Camarines Sur).....	4½	111, 000	108, 000	1927	1937	1957
Of 1928 (La Union).....	4½	110, 000	110, 000	1928		1958
Of 1928 (Manila).....	4½	500, 000	452, 000	1928		1958
Total.....		7, 747, 350	6, 698, 850			
Grand total.....		78, 222, 350	57, 014, 850			

Provinces and municipalities

Title of loan	Rate	Amount		Dated	Redeem-able	Due
		Issued	Outstand- ing June 30, 1935			
City of Manila:						
Sewer and waterworks.....	<i>Percent</i>					
Do.....	4	\$2, 000, 000	\$806, 000	1907	1917	1937
Public improvements.....	5½	1, 000, 000	615, 000	1908	1918	1938
Do.....	4½	2, 750, 000	2, 129, 000	1920	1930	1950
Do.....	4½	500, 000	452, 000	1928		1958
Do.....	4½	500, 000	475, 000	1929		1959
City of Cebu: Sewer and waterworks..	4	125, 000	79, 000	1911	1921	1941
Bangued, Abra Province: Water sup- ply.....	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 improve- ments.....	4½	976, 500	867, 000	1926	1936	1956
Province of Occidental Negros: Public improvements.....	4½	400, 000	366, 000	1926		1956
Do.....	5	638, 850	638, 850	1933		1963
Province of Pangasinan: Public im- provements.....	4½	428, 500	372, 500	1926		1956
Province of Marinduque: Public im- provements.....	4½	55, 500	55, 500	1926		1956
Province of Ilocos Norte and 3 munic- ipalities (Bacarra, Laoag, and Pasu- quin): Public improvements.....	4½	274, 000	249, 000	1926		1956
Province of Laguna: Public improve- ments.....	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 improve- ments.....	4½	171, 000	150, 000	1927		1957
Province of Pampanga: Public im- ments.....	4½	477, 000	430, 000	1927		1957
Province of Nueva Ecija: Public im- provements.....	4½	345, 000	296, 000	1927		1957
Province of Bulacan: Public improve- ments.....	4½	237, 000	217, 000	1927		1957
Province of Camarines Sur and 4 munic- ipalities (Naga, Magarao, Canaman, and Camaligan): Public improve- ments.....	4½	111, 000	108, 000	1927	1937	1957
Province of La Union, Public improve- ments.....	4½	110, 000	110, 000	1928		1958
Total.....		11, 457, 350	8, 758, 850			

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 interests 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
		1934	1935	
Sinking funds.....	\$29,133,424.08	\$3,561,381.36	\$2,140,646.46	\$34,835,451.90
Trust funds.....	2,657,391.84	528,030.00	201,647.50	3,387,069.34
Financial interests protection bond fund.	3,585,000.00	290,000.00	135,000.00	4,010,000.00
Total.....	35,375,815.92	4,379,411.36	2,477,293.96	42,232,521.24

At a cost of \$37,515,180.73, bonds of the face value of \$37,520,000.00 have been purchased from the above funds. During February and May 1935, funds totaling \$1,744,000 were transferred to the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of the outstanding bonds of public improvement 4 percent loan due March 1, 1935, and the Manila sewer and waterworks 4 percent loan due June 1, 1935, outstanding in the hands of the public.

All bonds purchased, except those that have matured and have been redeemed, 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
		1934	1935	
Philippine government:				
Collateral bonds:				
4½'s, due 1950 (Manila).....	\$771,000	\$146,000	\$62,000	\$979,000
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	-----	2,000	90,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Laguna).....	2,000	-----	-----	2,000
4½'s, due 1958 (Manila).....	500,000	-----	-----	500,000
General:				
4½'s, due 1952.....	6,716,000	645,000	750,000	8,111,000
5's, due 1952.....	2,181,000	429,000	118,000	2,728,000
5's, due 1955, metropolitan water district.....	1,296,000	493,000	95,000	1,884,000
4½'s, due 1959, metropolitan water district.....	147,000	-----	12,000	159,000
Manila Railroad Co. purchase, 4's, due 1946.....	1,739,000	46,000	45,000	1,830,000
Public improvement:				
4's, due 1936.....	677,000	4,000	-----	681,000
4's, due 1939.....	927,000	14,000	-----	941,000
5½'s, due 1941.....	3,640,000	434,000	-----	4,074,000
4½'s, due 1952, irrigation and permanent public works.....	6,334,000	224,000	94,000	6,652,000
4½'s, due 1953, Cebu port works.....	570,000	1,000	-----	571,000
4½'s, due 1959, Cebu port works.....	55,000	223,000	22,000	300,000
4½'s, due 1958, Iloilo port works.....	350,000	-----	20,000	370,000
4½'s, due 1959, Iloilo port works.....	10,000	-----	-----	10,000
Municipal:				
City of Cebu 4's, due 1941.....	52,000	20,000	-----	72,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1937.....	1,256,000	50,000	-----	1,306,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1938.....	565,000	22,000	3,000	590,000
City of Manila 5½'s, due 1950.....	2,750,000	-----	-----	2,750,000
City of Manila 4½'s, due 1959.....	321,000	15,000	85,000	421,000
Railroad:				
Manila R. R. Co. 7's, due 1937.....	829,000	53,000	-----	882,000
Manila R. R. Co. 4's, due 1939.....	329,000	14,000	20,000	363,000
Philippine Ry. Co. 4's, due 1937.....	1,273,000	-----	-----	1,273,000
United States Government: Fourth Liberty loan.....	15,000	-----	-----	15,000
Total.....	36,017,000	2,838,000	1,328,000	40,183,000

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

Collateral bonds:	
4½'s, due 1950 (Manila).....	\$621,000
4½'s, due 1956 (Iloilo).....	109,500
4½'s, due 1956 (Occidental Negros).....	34,000
4½'s, due 1956 (Pangasinan).....	56,000
4½'s, due 1956 (Ilocos Norte).....	25,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Provincial).....	151,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Camarines Sur).....	3,000
4½'s, due 1957 (Laguna).....	1,000
4½'s, due 1958 (Manila).....	48,000
General bonds:	
4½'s, due 1952.....	5,336,000
5's, due 1952.....	1,238,000
5's, due 1955, metropolitan water district.....	472,000
4½'s, due 1959, metropolitan water district.....	30,000
Manila R. R. Co. purchase 4's, due 1946.....	1,524,000

Public improvement:	
4's, due 1936	\$605,000
4's, due 1939	872,000
5½'s, due 1941	2,145,000
4½'s, due 1952, irrigation and permanent public works	2,724,000
4½'s, due 1958, Cebu port works	82,000
4½'s, due 1959, Cebu port works	39,000
4½'s, due 1958, Iloilo port works	82,000
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 1937	1,194,000
City of Manila 4's, due 1938	385,000
City of Manila 4½'s, due 1959	25,000
Total	17,857,500

All canceled bonds have been shipped to the auditor of the Philippine Islands. This leaves \$22,325,500 in securities actually held in this Bureau for account of the Philippine government on June 30, 1935.

RAILWAY BONDS

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

Manila Railroad Co. (southern lines) 4-percent bonds, due 1939	\$10,585,000
Manila Railroad Co. (southern lines) 4-percent bonds, due 1959	1,070,000
Manila Railroad Co. 7-percent sinking-fund bonds, due 1937 ¹	1,500,000
Philippine Railway 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.

COINAGE

On December 31, 1934, the total amount of coins in circulation and available therefor was ₱40,901,567.65, consisting of the following:

Pesos ²	₱21,889,679.00
50 centavos	6,272,494.50
Subsidiary coins	9,427,424.00
Minor coins	3,311,970.15
Total	40,901,567.65

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

² The Philippine peso equals 50 cents United States currency.

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 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934:

	Year ending Dec. 31--			
	1931	1932	1933	1934
CREDITS				
Balance from prior years.....	\$36, 528, 286. 03	\$31, 961, 288. 47	\$33, 366, 561. 62	\$33, 612, 013. 59
Revenues:				
Customs.....	10, 243, 860. 05	8, 247, 978. 00	10, 183, 353. 71	10, 878, 380. 84
Internal.....	20, 159, 670. 67	20, 455, 933. 52	15, 679, 107. 33	17, 555, 372. 03
Repayment of Philippine National Bank losses, Act 3174.....			500, 000. 00	1, 474, 225. 09
Miscellaneous.....	11, 094, 297. 52	8, 654, 474. 61	8, 650, 505. 86	9, 429, 397. 71
Proceeds from sale of bonds.....	258, 383. 00			
Total revenues.....	41, 756, 211. 24	37, 358, 386. 13	35, 012, 966. 90	39, 337, 375. 67
Total credits.....	78, 284, 497. 27	69, 319, 674. 60	68, 379, 528. 52	72, 949, 389. 26
DEBITS				
Expenditures:				
Bureaus and offices.....	15, 866, 265. 52	14, 777, 537. 44	12, 068, 148. 79	12, 598, 304. 27
Revenue service.....	5, 380, 944. 48	4, 578, 466. 42	4, 017, 272. 85	3, 232, 250. 48
Public debt.....	4, 904, 420. 63	4, 520, 445. 33	4, 640, 692. 73	4, 418, 763. 86
Public works and equipment.....	4, 065, 216. 51	3, 376, 128. 32	3, 479, 557. 31	2, 716, 744. 10
Miscellaneous.....	75, 749. 10	401, 658. 75	78, 382. 20	262, 135. 75
Aid to provinces, cities, and municipalities.....	13, 418, 469. 24	11, 235, 413. 37	8, 553, 463. 05	9, 868, 169. 87
Purchase of investment and securities.....	1, 889, 455. 67	344, 866. 20	1, 122, 461. 54	1, 225, 390. 34
Pensions and gratuities ²	722, 687. 65	613, 929. 78	807, 536. 46	1, 038, 035. 88
Surplus.....	31, 961, 288. 47	29, 471, 230. 99	33, 612, 013. 59	37, 589, 594. 71
Total debits.....	78, 284, 497. 27	69, 319, 674. 60	68, 379, 528. 52	72, 949, 389. 26

Adjusted.

² Prior to 1931 included in item of bureaus and offices.

APPENDIX F
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP

The following table shows the financial transactions of the receivership during the fiscal (calendar) year ended December 31, 1934:

Statement of the customs service, Dominican Republic, year ended Dec. 31, 1934

RECEIPTS	
Balance from Dec. 31, 1933.....	\$65, 931. 57
Gross collections.....	3, 189, 200. 12
Miscellaneous receipts.....	480, 407. 57
Provisional receipts pending cancelation as of Dec. 31, 1934.....	67, 051. 00
Total.....	3, 802, 590. 26
EXPENDITURES	
Customs expense.....	133, 519. 99
Sinking-fund payments.....	262, 670. 24
Interest on bonds.....	594, 027. 60
Paid to Dominican Government.....	720, 000. 00
Paid for account of the Dominican Government, as per special authority.....	1, 220. 37
Taken by the special emergency agent of the Dominican Government from January to August 1934.....	1, 987, 429. 00
Exchange on funds transmitted.....	3, 277. 03
Accrued liability fund.....	11, 255. 28
5-percent convention account disbursements.....	462. 49
Transfer from 5-percent convention account to general account, adjustment.....	2, 042. 22
Refund of duties collected in excess.....	1, 730. 09
Personal fees refunded.....	9, 041. 20
Provisional receipts pending cancelation on Dec. 31, 1933, canceled during 1934.....	44, 134. 00
Balances on hand Dec. 31, 1934:	
Accrued liability fund.....	3, 175. 90
5-percent convention fund account.....	10, 416. 55
Due Dominican Government.....	3, 242. 77
In transit from deputy receivers.....	14, 945. 53
Total.....	3, 802, 590. 26

APPENDIX G

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 ¹	678	108	+570	1928.....	6,196	1,191	+5,005
1921.....	891	433	-458	1929.....	11,560	1,146	+10,414
1922.....	339	360	-21	1930 ²	5,866	1,563	+4,303
1923.....	1,394	259	+1,135	1931.....	4,363	2,394	+1,969
1924.....	3,951	323	+3,628	1932.....	1,243	2,710	-1,467
1925.....	2,187	467	+1,720	1933.....	623	2,166	-1,543
1926.....	6,806	711	+6,095	1934.....	1,462	1,137	+325
1927.....	9,047	811	+8,236	1935.....	216	1,016	-800

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

1930 ³	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	1935.....	152	3,003	-2,851

¹ Total within continental United States, census of Jan. 1, 1920, 5,603.

² Total within continental United States, census of 1930, 45,208.

³ 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.



