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COLONIAL STATISTICS

Non-contiguous Territories and Dependencies of
the United States

submitted by

The United States Co-ordinating Committee
for International Studies

January 1937.

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United States - Territories and Dependencies

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Unincorporated Territory

Area: - 114,400 square miles (296,296 square kilometers). There are 7,083 islands in the Philippine group, of which only 466 have areas of one square mile or more.

Seat of Government: - Manila

Population:- At the last census, in 1918, the population was 10,314,310. An official estimate of July 1, 1935 placed the population at 13,099,405. In 1918 all but 66,000 of the inhabitants were Filipinos. Among the minorities were: 43,802 Chinese; 7,806 Japanese; 5,776 Americans; 3,945 Spaniards and 1,148 British subjects. Two-thirds of the population in 1918 were Roman Catholics and an additional 1,500,000 Filipinos followed an independent Catholic Church that was established in 1899. Moslems numbered about 500,000 and Pagans the same. Eight distinct languages and 87 dialects are spoken in the Islands. The Philippine Constitution of 1935 provides that English and Spanish are to continue as official languages until otherwise provided by law. While both the English and the Spanish versions of the new Constitutions are official, the English version is to prevail in case of conflict.

Density:- According to the 1935 estimate: 114 per square mile (44.2 per square kilometer)

Nationality:- Until the expiration of the transitional period (before full independence) all citizens of the Philippines will continue to owe allegiance to the United States, but without possessing American citizenship.

Vital Statistics:- The birth rate varies between 35 and 39 per 1000; the death rate between 19 and .23 per 1000.

Migration: - In recent years the Islands have had a favorable balance in this regard, as more Filipinos have returned from abroad than have departed. Migration to the Continental United States was limited by the Independence Act to a quota of 50 per annum.

Occupations:- Reliable figures are not available, but the vast majority of the Filipinos are engaged in agriculture. Of 10,422,000 acres of land under cultivation in 1935, about 95 per cent was owned by natives, whose holdings averaged about 5.8 acres. Cane growing, coconut cultivation, the growing of abaca (Manila hemp) and the cultivation of tobacco and rice were the most important agricultural occupations. Lumbering, mining and fishing are important non-agricultural pursuits among the natives. Industry is of growing importance, especially the refining of sugar and the manufacture of tobacco and hemp products. Non-natives of European extraction are engaged in management, technical capacities and education. Those of Oriental extraction follow largely the native occupations and small trades.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- Ceded by Spain to the United States in the Treaty of Paris of Dec.10,1898, following the Spanish-American war. On March 24,1934, the U.S. Congress passed the Tydings McDuffie Act (Philippine Independence Bill) authorizing the Philippine Legislature to draft a Constitution for a republican form of government. The Constitution so drafted received the approval of the President of the United States and of the Philippine voters in 1935. The transitional Commonwealth Government was inaugurated, following Philippine elections, on Nov.15,1935.

On July 4 immediately following the expiration of ten years from the date of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the President of the United States must proclaim American withdrawal from the Islands, except from designated naval reservations and fuelling stations. The official name of the Islands after full independence will be changed to the Republic of the Philippines.

Form of Government: A Commonwealth, with a large and increasing degree of autonomy, at present governed by a bilateral instrument. During the ten year period before the Philippines attain complete independence, the United States will be represented in the Commonwealth by a High Commissioner appointed by the President. This official will have access to the documents of the Commonwealth Government to see that the conditions of the Independence Act are observed. No loans can be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States who must also approve Philippine legislation affecting currency, coinage, commerce and immigration. The President of the United States also has control of the Commonwealth's foreign affairs and of the military forces in the Islands, and may intervene for the protection of the Philippine Constitution or for the protection of life, liberty or property during the transitional period.

The Commonwealth Government will be represented in the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

The President and Vice President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines are elected by direct vote for a term of six years. The President of the Philippines has powers similar to those of the President of the United States.

Legislative power in the Commonwealth is vested in a unicameral National Assembly elected for three years. The National Assembly now consists of 98 Representatives, but their number may be increased after a new census to 120.

Justice and Police:- Judicial power is vested under the new Constitution in a Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices, appointed by the President of the Philippines, and a system of inferior Courts. Unless otherwise provided by the Commonwealth Legislature, the new Supreme Court is to possess all the powers of the old body. Until 1945, the decrees of the Courts of the Philippines, including the Supreme Court, are to be subject to review by the United States Supreme Court. Law and order is maintained by municipal police and by the Philippine Constabulary which, in 1935, consisted of 394 officers and 4,839 men.

Type of Economy:- Largely agricultural, with mining and industry playing secondary roles.

Land Alienation:- Art. XII, Sect.1, of the Constitution of Feb.8,1935,

U.S. Philippines continued)

reads as follows: " All agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State, and their disposition, exploitation, development or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under this Constitution ".

Principal Crops:- Sugar, coconuts and copra, rice, tobacco, hemp, maize and fruits.

Principal Minerals:- Gold, chromite ore and small quantities of coal, cement, salt and lime.

Concessions:- Existing concessions are protected under the new Constitution until their expiration. Future concessions and leases are strictly limited as to character, term, size and qualifications of concessionaires. Most future concessions are to be subject to repeal by the National Assembly " when the public interest so requires".

Railways: - Mileage in 1934 was 837, largely on the Island of Luzon.

Communications:- With the aid of American advisers, a national system of trunk highways with feeders is being developed to bring about cheap transportation of native products to trade centers. Highway of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes in 1934 totalled 9.453 miles (15.222 kilometers). Late in 1935 regular air transportation was established with Hawaii and the Continental United States. Air communication with the Netherland Indies was established in 1930 and a service to China will shortly become available.

Capital Invested:- American investments in the Philippines were estimated on July 1, 1934, at \$ 258.000.000.

Banking: - On June 30, 1934, there were 11 banks, 4 of them foreign, in the Philippines, with a capital of \$ 19.237.000 and deposits totalling \$ 89.000.000. The Philippine National Bank, which was inaugurated in 1916, had a capital of \$ 5.000.000 and deposits of \$ 23.000.000 on Dec. 31 1933. The Philippine Government now owns almost all the capital shares of the National Bank and guarantees the redemption of the notes issued by it.

Tariff:- Rates are normally governed by the United States Congressional Act of 1909; about 20 per cent ad valorem on foreign imports. During the transitional decade products of the U.S. are to enter the Philippines free of duty. Beginning in 1940 the Commonwealth Government is required to collect and apply to the sinking fund for the bonded-indebtedness of the Philippines an export tax on previously duty-free goods shipped to the U.S. This tax is gradually to increase during the next five years from 5 per cent to 25 per cent of the duties which the United States levies on such goods coming from foreign countries. During the ten-year period, United States tariffs on foreign goods will apply to Philippine sugar, coconut oil and hard fibers beyond certain fixed amounts.

Shipping:- In 1934, 1.613 vessels of 6.410 tons engaged in foreign trade

U.S. Philippines)

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entered Philippine ports.

Currency: - The Philippine Peso, valued at 50 cents in United States money, is the unit of currency. Philippine coins are coined at the Manila Mint.

Public Finance: - Receipts and Expenditures since 1930

Calendar Years - In Pesos, 000 omitted

<u>Year</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Difference</u>
1930	97.870	104.037	- 6.167
1931	82.160	91.019	- 8.859
1932	74.717	79.697	- 4.980
1933	70.026	69.535	- 490
1934	78.675	70.720	7.955

Report for calendar year 1933 (000 Pesos)

General Fund

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
Revenue from taxation:		Revenue service	6.531
Import duties	15.263	Debts service	9.281
Excise tax	11.729	General Dep'ts	36.558
License and business taxes	12.565	Investments	2.245
Income tax	3.090	Miscellaneous	840
Total	42.647	Appropriations to	
Incidental revenue	3.403	Special Fund	1.175
Earnings and other credits	10.630	Total	56.630
Transfers and reversions from special fund and Bond fund	1.997		
Total	58.677		

General Fund surplus, 2.047; cumulative surplus 30.007

Special Fund; Receipts, 14.228; expenditures 15.153

During the fiscal year 1935, Philippine revenue totalled \$ 41.419.641 expenditures amounted to \$ 37.966.596.

The assessed value of taxable real property in the Philippines in 1932 was \$ 965.000.000. Total wealth in 1932 (est.): \$3.335.000.000.

Public Debt: - The total bonded indebtedness of the Insular Government on Dec. 31, 1934 was \$ 58.274.000; that of the Provinces and Municipalities was \$ 9.169.000. The net Insular indebtedness, after deductions for sinking funds and collateral bonds, was \$ 48.616.000 at the end of 1934.

Defense: - United States Army forces in the Philippine Islands in June 1935, were as follows: Regular Army, 569 officers and 4.560 enlisted men; Philippine Scouts, 57 officers, 6.731 men. Two Naval bases are maintained on the Islands and Manila is the home port of the U.S. FA-F Eastern Squadron. A Philippine National Defense Act was approved by the National Assembly on Dec. 14, 1935. It provides for compulsory military training and the mobilization of all Philippine citizens and resources in time of war. The size of the new Philippine regular army is

fixed at 19,000 apart from recruits in training, and a trained reserve of 500,000 men is planned by 1945. The cost of this program was estimated at about \$ 8,000,000 annually, or about 20 per cent of the budget. The creation of the new army is being supervised by a staff of U.S. officers headed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, formerly Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Education: - Limited resources and a large population have made it possible to provide facilities for only about 40 per cent of the children of school age. In 1934 there were 7,671 public elementary schools with 26,957 teachers (only 188 Americans) and 1,173,735 pupils. In 1930 the enrollment in 52 public high schools was 40,092. Private schools in 1935 numbered 404, with 90,866 pupils. There are also a large number of publicly supported normal, trade, agricultural and farm settlement schools. Also supported by the Commonwealth is the University of the Philippines at Manila, which had 5,600 students in 1935. Because of budgetary stress the expenditures for public education dropped from \$ 17,027,000 in 1931 to \$ 11,943,000 in 1934, but the latter figure continued to represent about 20 per cent of the combined Insular, Provincial and Municipal budgets. In 1934, education was provided for in these budgets as follows (in Philippine Pesos - 000 omitted):

Budget	Total expenditures	Education	Percentage of Total
Insular	70.720	14.216	20.10
Provincial	35.183	4.094	11.64
Municipal	18.540	4.648	25.07
Total	124.443	22.958	18.45

Forced Labor:- The Insular, that is to say, the Commonwealth, Courts, pass sentences involving hard labor, but do not stipulate how or where that labor shall be performed. It may be, and frequently is, used on public works, both in the Provinces and in the cities. Provincial and Municipal Courts do not sentence to hard labor. Aside from this prison labor, there is no " forced" labor in the Islands.

Recruitment of Labor:- As there is an ample supply of labor of all types in the Philippines there is no need to recruit labor from elsewhere.

Trade: (Dollars: 000 omitted)

Cal. Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise Exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	69.298	50.435	119.733	109.045	39.832	148.877
1926	71.575	47.723	119.299	100.003	36.881	136.884
1927	71.478	44.373	115.851	116.038	39.536	155.574
1928	83.858	50.799	134.657	115.586	39.469	155.055
1929	92.593	54.567	147.160	124.465	39.981	164.447
1930	78.183	44.910	123.093	105.342	27.825	133.167
1931	62.140	37.039	99.179	83.422	20.550	103.972
1932	51.298	28.097	79.395	82.648	12.690	95.338
1933	44.782	39.899	74.681	93.048	12.723	105.771
1934	47.528	36.079	83.607	87.811	23.102	110.403
1935	52.595	32.629	85.524	96.828		

For the calendar year 1934, Philippine trade in commodities with the United States and other foreign countries was as follows(In Philippine Pesos - 000 omitted):

<u>Imports</u>	
United States	108.751
Japan	20.693
Germany	7.266
China	5.879
Great Britain	4.173

<u>Exports</u>	
United States	183.687
Japan	8.524
France	5.165
Great Britain	4.898
China	2.175
Germany	2.059

The value of Philippine trade with the United States in various commodities in 1934 was as follows (in Philippine Pesos -000 omitted)

<u>Imports</u>	
Iron and Steel and mfrs	17.775
Cotton goods	15.645
Mineral oils	11.001
Automobiles, parts and tires	10.046
Tobacco	5.714
Meat & dairy pro- ducts	5.540
Paper & mfrs	4.850

<u>Exports</u>	
Sugar	130.890
Coconut oil	12.793
Copra	7.800
Tobacco & products	6.727
Hemp	5.391
Embroideries	5.318
Dessicated coconut	4.506

U.S. Territories and Dependencies)

HAWAII

Incorporated Territory

Area : - 6.435 square miles (16.667 square kilometers)

Seat of Government:- Honolulu

Population:- According to racial extraction -

Race	Census of 1930	Estimate of June 30, 1935 Citizens	Aliens
Hawaiian	22.636	21.710	
Caucasian			
Hawaiian	15.632	18.742	
Asiatic-Haw-			
aian	12.592	17.236	
Portuguese	27.588	27.647	1.883
Other Caucas-			
ians	52.785	49.769	1.756
Puerto Ricans		7.368	
Chinese	27.179	22.234	5.030
Japanese	139.631	108.355	40.617
Korean	6.461	4.072	2.596
Filipino	63.052	13.783	40.885
Others	780	729	25
Total	368.336	291.645	91.792

Estimated population, June 30, 1935, 384.437

Density of Population: - 1935 estimate; 59.7 per square mile
(23.1 per square kilometer)

Nationality:- United States citizens

Vital Statistics :- For 1933; birth rate per 1,000, 23.8
death rate " " 9.0

Occupations:- Agriculture, fisheries, fruit canneries

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- A Republic of Haw-
aii was proclaimed in 1894, after an attempt to secure anne-
xation to the United States had failed. After the outbreak
of the Spanish-American War a treaty of annexation was ne-
gociated, approved by the Hawaiian Senate and consummated by
a joint resolution of the United States Congress on July 6,
1898. Formal annexation took place on Aug. 12, 1898, and Ha-
waii was constituted a Territory on June 14, 1900.

Form of Government:- An incorporated Territory, possessing a
large degree of autonomy, the inhabitants aspire to State-
hood in the Union. The Governor and Secretary are appoin-
ted by the President of the United States for terms of four
years. There is a bicameral Legislature consisting of a
Senate of 15 members, elected for four years, and a House
of Representatives with 30 members, elected for two years.

U.S. - Hawaii continued)

Registered voters in 1930 numbered 52,149. With certain specified exceptions, notably in regard to immigration and the tariff, the Hawaiian Legislature may enact laws that do not conflict with the Constitution, Statutes or treaties of the U.S. The House of Representatives elects biennially a Delegate to represent the Islands in the United States Congress, where he has floor privileges but no vote.

Justice and Police:- There is a Supreme Court, with three members, five Circuit Courts and twenty-nine District Courts. Supreme Court and Circuit Court judges are appointed by the President. There is also a United States Federal Court, the judges of which and the U.S. Marshal are appointed by the President. Law and order are maintained by the local authorities.

Type of Economy:- Agriculture

Land Alienation:- U.S. immigration laws apply in Hawaii, but aliens once entered may purchase lands, although they are restricted in regard to homesteads. Some homestead tracts are reserved to native Hawaiians.

Principal Crops:- Sugar, pineapples, bananas, coffee.

Railways; There are 1,038 miles of railway, of which 667 miles are on the larger plantations.

Communications: - Passenger and air mail communication by seaplanes with the Continental United States and the Philippines was established late in 1935. Commercial airways between the islands of the group carried nearly 12,000 passengers in the year ending June 30, 1935. Hawaii is linked by cable with the United States and the Far East.

Principal Industries:- Sugar refining, pineapple canning. The tourist industry is of growing importance. In 1934, 16,000 tourists visited the Islands and spent about \$ 8,000,000.

Banking:- On June 30, 1935 there were 7 banks with 23 branches. Deposits totalled \$ 83,903,334.

Tariff:- Same as the U.S.

Shipping:- During the year 1934-35, 1,211 vessels in foreign trade of 10,402,112 tons entered Hawaiian ports.

Currency:- Same as U.S.

Surveys: Soil and entomological surveys are being made.

Concessions:- Foreign corporations numbering 58 are authorized to do business in Hawaii.

Education:- In 1935 there were 184 public schools with an enrollment of 83,319 pupils, and 80 private schools with 13,130 pupils. The University of Hawaii, supported by the Territory, had 3,110 students.

Defense:- 1) Local - The Hawaiian unit of the National Guard in 1935 contained 110 officers and 1,552 enlisted men: 2) Federal - some 30,000 officers and men of all arms are maintained by the United States in the

U.S. Hawaii continued)

Territory. There are 6 military airports and 7 forts garrisoned by the U.S. Army. A large naval base, with drydock radio station and airfield is maintained at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu by the U.S. Naval Department.

Public Finance: Recent budgets (in dollars):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
1929-30	12,530,357	11,666,956
1930-31	12,889,762	11,895,693
1931-32	12,208,680	12,422,947
1932-33	11,116,180	11,755,210
1933-34	10,935,843	10,832,471
1934-35	13,128,781	11,714,841

Report of the Governor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Receipts (in dollars)</u>	<u>% of total</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	
Taxes, fines	8,781,114	66.88
General property tax	2,721,357	
Income, inheritance	1,317,000	
License taxes	3,482,600	
Poll tax	479,350	
Subventions, grants, donations	1,098,271	8.37
Investments	1,780,562	13.56
Earnings of departments (charges sales, etc.)	1,468,800	11.27

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Expenditures (in dollars)</u>	<u>% of total</u>
	<u>Amount</u>	
General government costs	794,330	6.78
Protection to person & property	481,490	4.11
Health & Sanitation	935,744	7.98
Conservation	292,717	2.50
Highways	303,284	2.59
Charities, hospitals, corrections	1,030,833	8.80
Education	5,010,515	42.77
Pensions, special aid, etc.	1,191,216	10.17
Harbor Commission	174,279	1.49
Interest on debt and loans	1,477,022	12.61

Cash on hand at close of year, \$ 3,350,975

Public Debt: - The bonded debts on June 30, 1935 was \$ 31,715,000

The assessed value of property in the Territory was \$ 383,565,812

Federal Collections in Hawaii:- U.S. Internal revenue collections in Hawaii for the fiscal year 1934-35 amounted to \$ 5,590,359. Since the organization of the Territory, internal revenue receipts have amounted to \$ 136,685,374. Expenses were \$ 1,151,903, leaving net Federal collections at \$ 135,535,470.

Non-Recoverable Grants:- During 1934-35 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration allocated \$ 2,358,000 to Hawaii for relief. Up to the end of September, 1935, the AAA (Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration) had given about \$ 11,500,000 in benefit payments to the sugar industry out of the sugar processing taxes. Other Federal relief

U.S. Hawaii continued)

agencies have granted considerable sums to Hawaii during the depression years.

Trade:- (Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise imports			Merchandises exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	72.294	10.830	83.754	102.781	1.845	104.625
1926	76.263	10.255	86.517	98.261	1.884	100.145
1927	79.630	9.172	88.802	109.236	2.268	111.504
1928	77.763	10.361	88.124	116.956	2.524	119.480
1929	82.951	9.753	92.703	106.303	2.126	108.439
1930	81.726	9.400	91.126	98.924	1.992	100.916
1931	79.092	7.864	86.957	101.549	1.189	102.738
1932	58.578	5.052	63.630	82.688	760	83.448
1933	57.894	5.233	63.128	92.277	676	92.953
1934	63.472	5.761	69.234	94.514	1.316	95.830
1935	78.925			98.696		

Hawaii's imports from and exports to the United States by classes of goods for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (dollars: 000 omitted)

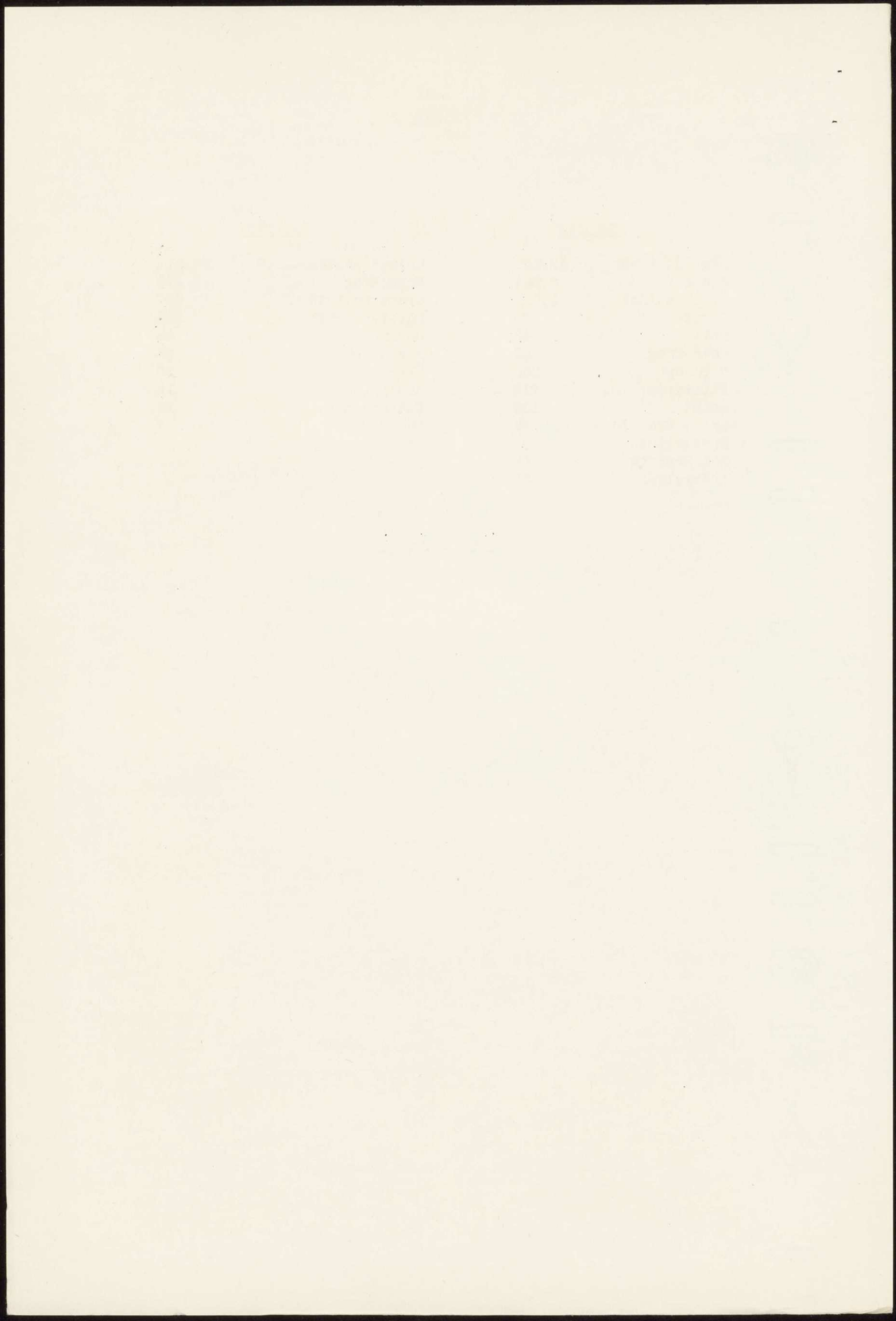
		Imports
		Total value 84.858
Class °		Value
00	Animals and animal product	7.080
0	Animals and animal products, inedible	1.407
1	Vegetable food products and beverages	14.484
2	Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	4.819
3	Textile fibers and manufactures	6.077
4	Wood and paper	6.170
5	Nonmetallic minerals	10.025
6	Metals and metal manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	12.576
7	Machinery and vehicles	11.740
8	Chemical and related products	5.253
9	Miscellaneous	5.227

°) U.S. Department of Commerce classification

		Exports
		Total value 115.168
	Sugar	66.624
	Fruits	33.768
	Pineapple juice	8.511

For the calendar year 1934, Hawaiian trade in commodities with the United States and foreign countries was as follows (in dollars - 000 omitted)

<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
United States	63.472	United States	94.514
Japan	2.044	Hong Kong	470
British India	1.021	Great Britain	307
Canada	778	Philippine Is	266
Chile	443	Canada	65
Hong Kong	351	Japan	55
Germany	290	China	30
Philippine Is.	216	Australia	16
China	135	Netherlands	12
Great Britain	79	New Zealand	7
Netherlands	87		
New Zealand	66		
Australia	31		



United States - Territories and Dependencies

PUERTO RICO

Unincorporated Territory

Area :- 3.435 square miles (88.966 square kilometers)

Population:- 1930 census, 1.543.913; Dec. 1935 estimate 1.750.000

Racial distribution :- 1930 census

Native white	1.141.114
Native colored	397.156
Foreign born white	5.605
Others	38

Density; 1930 census, 449.5 per square mile (173 per sq. Km).

Nationality: American citizens by Organic Act of 1917

Occupations:- According to the 1930 census the working population was engaged as follows:

Agriculture, fishing & mining	52.4 per cent
Manufactures	22.1 " "
Trade & transportation	11.4 " "
Domestic & personal service	9.6 " "
Other	4.5 " "

Vital Statistics:-

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
1929	34.4 (per 1000)	26.8
1930	35.2	18.6
1931	41.7	20.4
1932	41.5	22.3
1933	38	22.6
1934	39.8	19.2

Date or Acquisition and Title of Possession: Ceded to the United States by Spain in the Treaty of Paris of Dec.10,1898, following the Spanish-American War, and ratified on April 11,1899.

Form of Government: - An unincorporated territory, with a Constitution determined by an Organic Act of the U.S. Congress in 1917. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. with the consent of the Senate, and the Island is administered under the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Puerto Rican Legislature, consisting of a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 39 members is elected by universal male and female suffrage. The Attorney-General and Commissioner of Education are appointed by the President, while the heads of the other five Executive Departments are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Puerto Rican Senate. Together, the seven Heads of Departments form an Executive Council to the Governor. Although the Legislature may override the Governor's veto by a two-thirds majority, he may refer any bill to the U.S. Congress. An elected Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico Has a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives and enjoys the right to debate but not to vote.

Justice and Police: - There are in Puerto Rico a Supreme Court, a U.S. District Court, District and Municipal Courts and justices of the peace. Appeals are made to the appropriate superior court and even to the U.S.

U.S. Puerto Rico continued)

Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court, together with the Judge, District Attorney and Marshal of the U.S. District Court, are appointed by the President. Except for internal revenue laws and U.S. laws not locally applicable, the statutory laws of the U.S. are in effect in Puerto Rico.

In 1934-35 the Insular Police numbered 827 officers and men, maintained on an appropriation of \$ 838,589.

Type of Economy:- Agriculture, mining and small industry.

Land Alienation:- In the past thousands of small farms have been absorbed into large sugar-cane plantations which are largely owned by U.S. Capital. The remaining farms tended to be broken up into small plots that are uneconomical in operation. The trend toward combination now appears to have been halted and various governmental agencies are endeavoring to solve the problems of the small farmer.

Principal Crops:- Sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruits, coconuts, sea-island (long staple) cotton, vegetables. All crops in 1929 were valued at \$ 48,000,000.

Principal Minerals:- Manganese, salt. Other minerals have been found but the deposits have not been developed.

Industries:- Sugar refining, cotton and linen manufactures, cigars, fruit canning, straw hat weaving, salt works?

Railways :- In 1935 there were 307 miles of railways. There were 1,100 miles of metalled roads and some 500 miles of graded dirt roads. San Juan is a regular port of call on the Pan American Airways circuit.

Banking :- On June 30, 1934 there were in Puerto Rico 14 banks with 18 branches. Their total resources amounted to \$ 58,450,000.

Tariff :- U.S. Tariff laws, with one exception, apply to Puerto Rico, although the proceeds from customs go into the territorial treasury. Since the island grows coffee of a high grade, the U.S. Tariff Act of June 15, 1930 authorized the Puerto Rican Legislature to protect local growers by levying a duty on coffee imported from foreign countries even by way of the U.S.

Shipping :- In 1934-35, 2,703 vessels of 10,092,532 gross tons entered and cleared the island ports.

Currency :- U.S.

Public Finance :- Fiscal year ended June 30, 1935

Grand Budget;	Balance, July 1, 1934	\$ 144,771
	Receipts, 1934-35	15,482,571
	Total	\$ 15,627,342
	Disbursements, 1934-35	\$ 14,838,650
	Balance	\$ 788,692

U.S. Puerto Rico continued)

Regular Budget, 1934-35

<u>Receipts</u>		
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Excise taxes	7,897,259	63.92
Customs	1,690,000	13.67
Income tax	1,677,176	13.58
Property Tax	255,875	2.07
U.S. internal rev.	139,052	1.13
Telegraph & Tel'phone	137,263	1.11
Registration fees	125,737	1.02
Miscellaneous	431,327	3.50
Total	12,353,692	100.00

<u>Disbursements</u>		
Legislative	296,540	2.09
Judicial	649,932	4.58
Dept. of Education	3,817,561	26.87
Dept. of Health	1,323,921	9.32
Dept. of Interior	1,130,712	7.96
Dept. of Finance	885,429	6.23
Dept. of Agriculture & Commerce	206,682	1.46
Att'y General's Office	410,046	2.88
Insular Police	912,871	6.42
Debt Charges & Misc.	4,554,606	32.19
	14,188,500	100.00

The combined budgets of the 76 municipalities for the fiscal year 1934-35 were as follows:

Receipts (largely from property taxes) \$ 5,937,999
Expenditures (on loan indebtedness, general government, charity, education sanitation and highways, in that order) \$ 5,937,899

The assessed valuation of property during the year was \$ 289,628,600
The average tax rate on property was 2.186 per cent.

Bonded Indebtedness: - On June 30, 1935 the bonded indebtedness of the Insular Government amounted to \$ 27,480,000; that of the municipalities amounted to \$ 15,527,700.

Reserve Funds: - Insular and Municipal sinking funds in 1935 were \$.255.34 and \$ 1,796,577, respectively.

Non-Recoverable Grants: - Between 1933 and 1936, the U.S. Government allotted some \$ 64,000,000 to Puerto Rico for relief, made work, resettlement rural electrification, slum clearance, reforestation, university buildings and other rehabilitation and public works projects. In 1935, a total of \$ 41,000,000 was so allotted. None of these grants is recoverable.

Importance of the Territory: - Puerto Rico is mainly important as a producer of tropical and semi-tropical agricultural products, and, to a lesser extent, for its supply of manganese. The Island also has certain strategic value to the U.S.

U.S. - Puerto Rico continued)

Defense:- Because of its proximity to the U.S. Puerto Rico's defense rests largely on the U.S. Navy and Army and no considerable forces are kept on the Island. The Puerto Rican National Guard consists of 89 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,410 men.

Forced Labor:- The law permits the use of prison labor in the construction and repair of roads and for other public purposes but such prison labor must be paid at a rate of 15 cents a day. Some prisoners are at present used for light duties, such as cleaning parks. None are used in road building as it has been found far more satisfactory to hire native labor at regular rates for heavy work.

Recruitment of Labor:- Since Puerto Rico is greatly overpopulated there is no scarcity of native labor.

Education:- During the school year 1934-35 there were 1,819 schools including 23 high schools, 259 elementary urban schools, 1,494 elementary rural schools and 43 secondary schools. Enrollment was 246,414, with an average daily attendance of 220,261. More than half of the 2,121 school buildings are government property and nearly all the teachers are paid from the Insular budget. Private and parochial schools numbered 43, with 8,696 pupils. Enrollment at the University of Puerto Rico was 3,690. Spanish is the language of instruction throughout the eight grades of the elementary schools, but English is taught as a special subject in each grade. The educational budget for the year was \$ 3,817,561, or 26.87 per cent of all expenditure. Municipal school budgets amounted to about \$ 1,000,000. According to the 1930 census, illiteracy in the Island amounted to 41.4 per cent.

Status of Aliens:- The immigration and naturalization laws of the U.S. are effective in Puerto Rico. There is no land available for colonization.

Trade: (Dollars 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise Exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	77.500	11.621	89.121	92.680	7.053	99.733
1926	84.738	12.664	97.402	90.167	7.580	97.746
1927	86.326	11.264	97.591	96.902	7.558	104.460
1928	81.981	13.326	95.266	97.268	6.398	103.667
1929	75.980	11.729	87.709	78.126	6.118	83.244
1930	74.219	10.319	84.538	99.880	4.069	103.949
1931	60.637	7.874	68.511	87.912	3.172	91.084
1932	48.780	7.256	56.036	74.290	2.128	76.418
1933	51.697	6.147	57.844	76.212	2.449	78.661
1934	59.477	6.762	66.239	81.184	2.723	83.908
1935	70.053			87.726		

Puerto Rico's import from and exports to the United States by classes of goods for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (Dollars: 000 omitted).

U.S. -Puerto Rico continued)

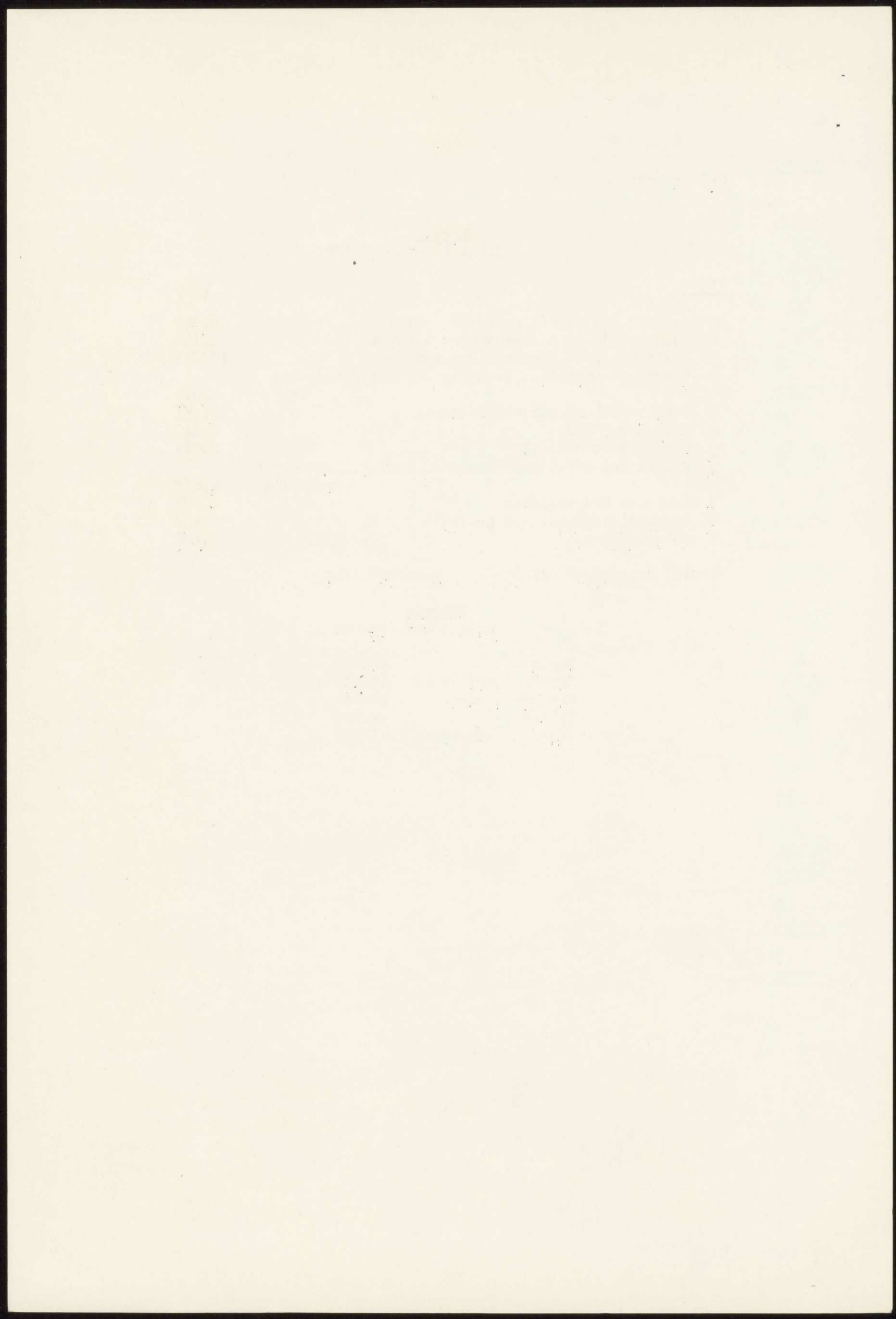
Imports
Total value 77.176

<u>Class °</u>	<u>Value</u>
00 Animals and animal products, edible	8.757
0 Animals and animal products, inedible	3.132
1 Vegetable food products and beverages	17.761
2 Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	4.575
3 Textile fibers and manufactures	15.461
4 Wood and paper	4.319
5 Nonmetallic minerals	3.814
6 Metals and metal manufactures, except machinery & vehicles	4.638
7 Machinery and vehicles	6.673
8 Chemicals and related products	5.412
9 Miscellaneous	2.635

°) U.S. Department of Commerce classification

Exports
Total value 96.992

Sugar	60.303
Cotton manufactures	15.737
Tobacco & mfrs	10.369
Fruits	2.674
Linen manufactures	1.191



United States - Territories and Dependencies.

ALASKA

Unincorporated Territory

Area : - 586,400 square miles (1,518,776 square kilometers)

Seat of Government:- Juneau

Population:- 1930 census, 59,278

<u>Racial Distribution</u> :- Whites	28,640
Indians	29,983
Eskimos & Aleuts	19,028
Japanese	278
Others	377

Density: - 1 per square mile (.04 per square kilometer)

Occupations: - In 1930, 46.8 per cent of the population was gainfully employed; mostly in the fisheries and canneries; the remainder worked in the mines, cutting timber, as trappers and in trade.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- Purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867 for \$ 7,200,000. Alaska became a Territory by an Act of Congress approved on Aug.24,1912.

Form of Government:- Alaska is an unincorporated Territory, with a Governor who is appointed by the President for a term of four years. The affairs of the territory are administered by three Federal Departments: Interior, Commerce and Agriculture. That of the Interior exercises the most extensive authority. By the Act of Congress in 1912, mentioned above, Alaska is permitted to have a legislature composed of 8 Senators and 16 Representatives. The former are elected for four years, the latter for two years. The U.S. Congress retains the right to legislate on certain subjects and to veto laws passed by the Alaskan Legislature. A Delegate, elected biennially, sits in the U.S. House of Representatives but does not enjoy the right to vote.

Justice and Police:- Alaska constitutes a single judicial District with four subdivisions and four courts. In addition to local and territorial police, U.S. Coast Guard cutters and patrol boats ply Alaskan, North Pacific and Bering Sea waters to enforce the Convention of 1911 between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, in regard to pelagic sealing and other laws and regulations relating to the protection of seals, otters, fisheries and game.

Type of Economy:- Fisheries and fish canning, mining, furs and forestry

Principal Minerals: Gold, Copper, silver, coal, lead, tin. Also undeveloped petroleum deposits. The value of Alaska's mineral production from 1880 to 1934 was \$686,316,000, divided as follows: gold, \$ 434,471,000 copper \$ 214,691,000; silver, 12,218,000; coal, \$ 9,375,500; lead; \$2,092,100, tin, \$ 1,100,300; miscellaneous mineral products, \$6,097,400.

Industries:- Salmon fishing, mining, fish canning, sawmills.

U.S. - Alaska continued)

Railways:- Railway mileage in 1932 was 914. In recent years the lines have been operated at a loss.

Banking:- On June 30, 1935 there were four National and eleven Territorial banks which reported deposits amounting to \$ 11,962,280

Capital Invested:- In the fishing industries, \$ 70,000,000; in blue fox farms, \$ 6,850,000

Shipping:- In 1933 a total of 2,293 vessels of 602,724 tons entered and cleared from Alaskan ports.

Land Alienation:- Homestead tracts up to five acres are available to approved applicants from National forest areas. Homestead, fur farming and mineral tracts up to 100 acres are also available under specific conditions. During the fiscal year 1934-35 a total of 845 permits for land from National reserves were granted. An applicant for an original homestead or entry in Alaska must, among other conditions, be twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States or have declared his intention to become such a citizen.

Forced Labor:- The only form of "forced labor" existent in Alaska is the employment of prisoners, in conformity with the regulations, upon public works. If performed to satisfy judgment for a fine or cost of legal proceedings, the prisoner doing such work is credited with two dollars a day.

Recruitment of Labor:- Some 20,000 persons come to Alaska for a few months each year for employment in the canneries and mines, and are not included in the Territory's population.

Surveys:- Geological and topographical surveys are being constantly conducted by the Federal and Territorial authorities.

Public Finance:- Receipts (largely from licenses to conduct businesses) for the year 1934 amounted to \$ 1,935,184, disbursements to \$ 1,800,310.

Bonded Debts:- None

Non-Recoverable Grants:- During the fiscal year 1934-35, the Federal Government allocated \$ 54,872 for district relief and \$ 228,980 for work relief in Alaska in addition to other grants for road construction and repair and schools.

Education:- The Federal Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior maintained 99 schools for native children. Enrollment was 4,299. There were 89 white schools with 3,788 pupils. Missions, some of them offering educational facilities, are maintained by a number of sects. The Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, with 24 teachers and 144 students, offered technical training to both sexes.

Health:- Six hospitals are maintained for the natives, six native communities are served by physicians under part-time appointment and fifteen villages by nurses. Twelve traveling nurses visit other settlements.

U.S. -Alaska (continued)

Trade: (Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	<u>Merchandise Imports</u>			<u>Merchandise Exports</u>		Total	(1) Domesti gold ex- ports to the U.S
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	Other countr.		
1925	32.353	847	33.200	56.919	902	57.820	5.220
1926	31.587	544	32.131	73.301	522	73.822	5.743
1927	35.604	766	36.370	51.349	484	51.832	5.394
1928	32.037	559	32.618	67.587	623	68.210	6.352
1929	33.221	1.436	34.175	63.567	608	64.175	7.126
1930	31.303	1.742	33.013	48.997	348	49.344	7.631
1931	22.490	791	23.036	43.276	316	43.591	8.929
1932	19.573	302	19.876	30.183	238	30.419	9.261
1933	20.686	140	20.826	33.131	233	33.364	9.864
1934	29.999	271	30.270	45.059	323	45.381	15.884
1935	32.008			36.869			15.933

1) Gold values for the years 1925-1933 are computed at the old standard price of \$ 20.67 per fine ounce; for the years 1934 and 1935 the price is \$ 35 per fine ounce, fixed by President Roosevelt in January, 1934, under the Gold Reserve Act.

Alaska's import from and exports to the United States by classes of goods for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (Dollars omitted).

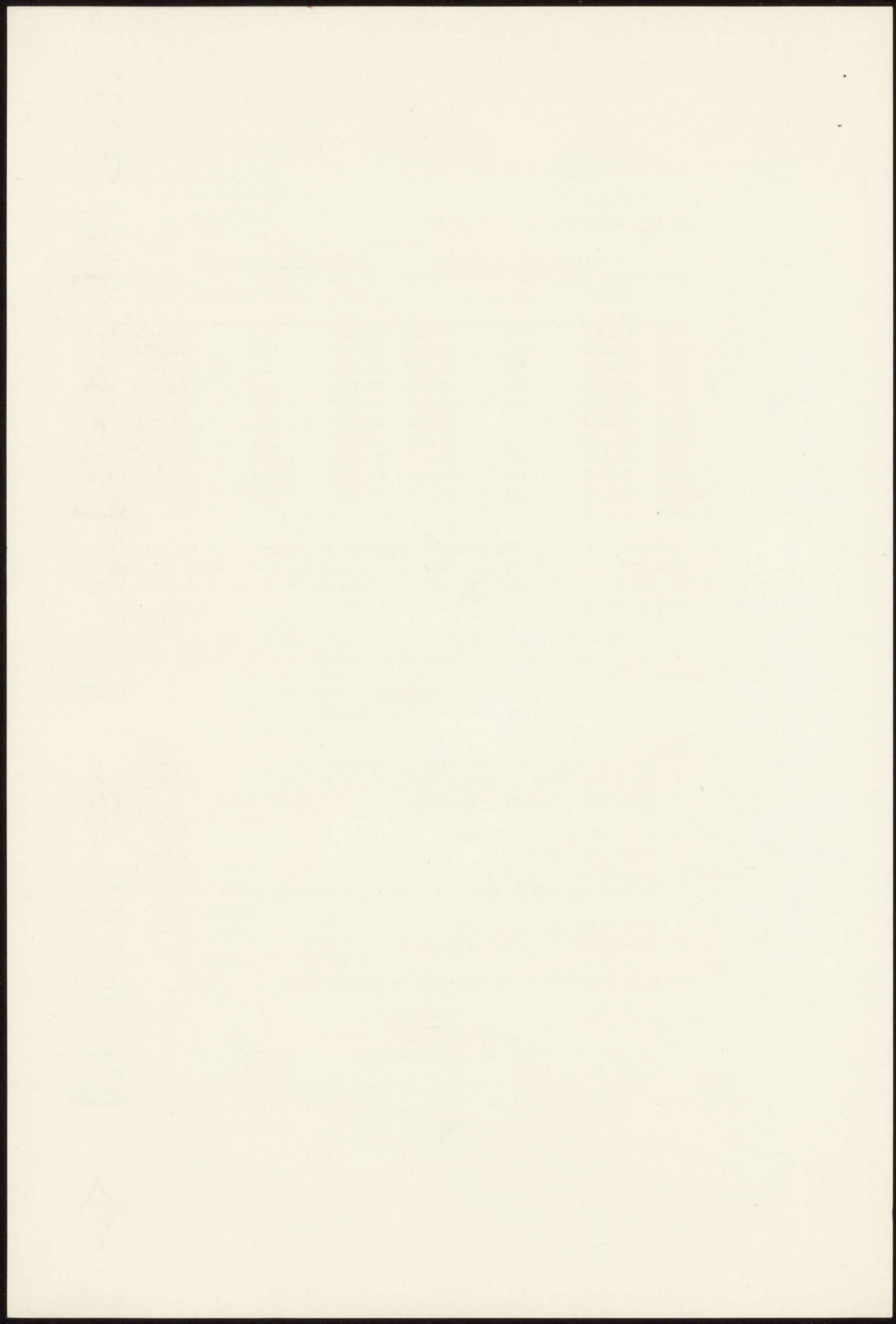
Imports
Total value 35.835

<u>Class °</u>	<u>Value</u>
00 Animals and animal products, edible	3.375
1 Vegetable food products and beverages	5.199
2 Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	1.221
3 Textile fibers and mfrs.	2.391
4 Wood and paper	2.304
5 Nonmetallic minerals	3.658
6 Metals and metal mfrs, except machinery and vehicles	9.082
7 Machinery and vehicles	5.787
8 Chemicals and related products	1.202

°:) U.S. Department of Commerce classification

<u>Exports</u>	
Total value	39.479
Fish and fish products	31.705
Furs	2.257
Ores	3.462

Domestic Gold	16.139



U.S. Territories and Dependencies)

GUAM

Naval Station

Area : - 206 Square miles (544 square kilometers)

Seat of Government:- Agana

Population: - 1935 census, 20,899, divided as follows:

Natives	19,455
Non Natives	754
Naval establishm't	690

The natives of Guam are known as Chamorros. Although mainly of Malayan origin they have strains of Spanish, Filipino and Chinese blood.

Density: 101.5 per square mile (39.1 per square kilometer)

Nationality : - American subjects

Occupations: - Agriculture for natives, petty trade for the few non-natives

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- Ceded to the United States by Spain in the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898, on the conclusion of the Spanish-American War.

Form of Government: - A naval Station, the Commandant of which is commissioned as Governor of the island by the President. The inhabitants are governed under the Spanish laws that existed in 1898, but modified and supplemented as necessary by the Governor, whose executive orders have the force of law. A Guam Congress, that possesses only advisory powers, represents the population.

Justice:- The chief judicial functions are exercised by the Governor, either personally or through his appointees. New Civil and Criminal Codes and modes of judicial procedure were completed in 1933.

Principal Crops :- Copra, rice, fruits, vegetables, maize, kapok, cacao and coffee. A program of agricultural development to make Guam more self-sustaining was begun by the Island Government in 1935.

Communications :- Regular passenger and mail communication with the United States, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands by seaplanes was established in 1935.

Banking :- The only bank in Guam, is operated as a division of the Treasury of the Island Government. Its capital stock of \$ 15,000 is owned by the government. During the fiscal year 1934-35 the bank financed shipments of merchandise imported by island merchants to the value of \$ 401,400. Net earnings for the year were \$ 7,159.

Tariff: - U.S. goods enter free of duty; the Naval Government is permitted to have its own tariff rates, apart from the U.S. Tariff Act, on goods imported from other countries.

U.S. Guam continued

Shipping - The port of Apra is closed to foreign vessels except by permit from the U.S. Government. During the year 1934-35, 17 vessels entered and cleared at Apra Harbor.

Currency : - U.S.

Public Finance: - For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, the revenues of the Naval Government amounted to \$186.563; expenditure was \$ 161.258

Education :- During the year 1934-35 there were 32 primary schools, 1 junior high school, 1 evening high school and 8 vocational and special schools, with a total enrollment of 4,176. Except for the head of the Department of Education and four instructors in the evening high school, the teachers and officials were all natives of Guam. Evening courses were offered in all the schools for the benefit of the adult population. These classes were attended by 652 men and 519 women.

Health :- There are no civilian hospitals or physicians in Guam, medical services for the native population are provided, however, in the government hospitals and by naval surgeons, nurses and native nurses trained by the naval personnel.

Importance : - Guam's importance is solely strategic. Besides the naval station there are also on the island a powerful naval radio station and a trans-Pacific cable station.

Trade: - (Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise Exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	325	261	586	89	11	100
1926	275	218	493	86	33	119
1927	209	196	404	113	41	154
1928	327	334	661	125	118	243
1929	291	522	813	55	294	348
1930	375	293	668	113	84	198
1931	301	279	579	38	44	82
1932	214	243	457	9	41	50
1933	181	198	379	5	57	62
1934	184	255	439	2	29	31
1935	263			53		

U.S. Territories and Dependencies)

AMERICAN SAMOA

Naval Station

Area: - 76 Square miles (196.8 square kilometer)

Seat of Government: - Pago Pago (Tutulia)

Population: - 1930 census, 10,055; estimate if June 30, 1935, 11,313. In 1930 the natives numbered 9,768, an increase of 1,710 over the number in 1920. The increase was attributed to the Naval Government's policy of "Samoa for the Samoans", which protects the natives against exploitation.

Density: - 1930 census 132.3 per square mile (51.8 per square kilometer)

Occupations: - The principal occupations of the natives are copra preparation, fruit growing and fishing. The few non-natives who are not attached to the naval station are engaged in shipping or petty trade.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession: The harbor of Pago Pago, which is regarded as the finest in the South Seas, was ceded by the native king to the U.S. as a naval and coaling base in 1872. By a tripartite treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Germany on Nov. 14, 1899, the title of the United States to the islands of the Samoan Group east of 171 degrees West longitude was recognized. In 1900 and 1904 the island chiefs agreed to cede all sovereignty to the U.S., but Congress did not formally accept the cession and establish possession until 1929.

Form of Government : - American Samoa was placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy by an Executive Decree of the President on Feb. 19, 1900. The Governor, who is also Commandant of the Naval Station is appointed by the President. He frames laws with the aid of the Fono an advisory council composed of natives. The seven islands which make up American Samoa, are organized in three political divisions, each with a native governor. The native governors appoint county chiefs and these in turn, appoint village chiefs. The U.S. Congress has under consideration an Organic Act for American Samoa.

Justice and Police :- Native customs and laws not inconsistent with U.S. laws are not changed without the consent of the people. Justice is largely administered by the native chiefs, who also normally attend to police functions.

Type of Economy : - Agricultural.

Land Alienation : - The policy of "Samoa for the Samoans", which is fostered by the Naval Government, forbids foreigners to purchase land from the natives. All the land is the islands, except Naval Station property is owned by natives.

Principal Crops: Copra, fruits, vegetables, nuts.

Surveys: Health surveys have been conducted by the Naval medical authorities in an effort to combat tuberculosis and dental disease.

U.S. American Samoa continued)

Banking: - The Bank of American Samoa, founded by Executive Order of the Governor in 1914, conducts a general commercial and savings bank business. Deposits are guaranteed by the Naval Government. Interest of 3 per cent is paid on savings accounts. The principal officers and directors of the bank are naval officers.

Tariff: - The principle of the "Open Door" obtains, as agreed to by the U.S. in the Tripartite treaty of 1899.

Currency :- U.S.

Public Finance: - For the year 1933, revenue amounted to \$ 108,900; expenditure was \$ 88,686. One-fourth of the revenue comes from taxation

Education: - The natives can all read and write. all are Christians of one sect or another. Schools in the year 1934-35 numbered 20, with 2,230 pupils enrolled. There were 53 teachers, of whom 46 were Samoans. In addition to the public schools, there were five private schools with eight white and nine Samoan teachers and 495 pupils. Emphasis is given in the schools to instruction in English, in health and sanitation, Samoan arts and crafts, agriculture, manual and domestic arts.

Importance: - Pago Pago's fine harbor gives to American Samoa a high strategic value to the U.S. Navy, which maintains a powerful radio station on Tutuila.

Trade: -(Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	93	100	192	27		
1926	231	87	318	78		
1927	121	82	203	41		
1928	106	98	205	179		
1929	113	89	202	167		
1930	142	64	206	140		
1931	104	80	183	60		
1932	99	59	158	29		
1933	85	84	169	21		
1934	124	78	202	25		
1935	197			83		

U.S. - Territories and Dependencies)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Unincorporated Territory

Area:- 133 square miles (344.5 square kilometers)

St. Thomas	32 square miles
St. Croix	82 " "
St. John	19 " "

Seat of Government : - City of St Thomas

Population:- 1930 census, 22,012. Distribution: White, 9.1 per cent
Negro, 78.3 per cent, Mixed 12.4 per cent.

Density : - 165.5 per square mile (63.8 per square kilometer)

Vital Statistics :- In 1934 the birthrate was 29.8 per 1,000: the death rate, 19 per 1,000

Nationality: - American citizens. The status was granted to the natives by an Act of Congress on Feb. 25, 1927

Occupations:- The natives are principally engaged in sugar cane growing, cattle-raising and handicrafts; the non-natives are property owners, merchants and small entrepreneurs.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- The Islands were purchased from Denmark by the United States for \$ 25,000,000 in a treaty ratified by both nations and proclaimed on Jan. 25, 1917. The Constitution was approved by an Organic Act of Congress in the same year.

Form of Government : - An unincorporated territory of the U.S., administered under the Department of the Interior. All military, civil and judicial powers are vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Islands comprise two Municipalities. - St Thomas and St John, and St Croix. Each Municipality has a Colonial Council, the majority of whose members are elected by a restricted suffrage. That of St Thomas and St John has 11 elected and 4 appointed members; that of St Croix has 13 elected and 2 appointed members. The Council members serve for four years.

Justice and Police: - There is one Judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands and four Police Courts, presided over by magistrates.

Type of Economy: - St Thomas, coal and oil-fueling station
St. John, bay rum production
St. Croix, sugar cane and cattle raising and rum distilling

Principal Crop: - Sugar cane

Industries : - Sugar refining, rum distilling and handicrafts

Currency : - U.S. currency became legal tender in 1934. Danish francs, with a par value of 19.3 cents, were formerly used.

U.S. Virgin Islands continued)

Tariff: U.S. goods enter duty free, but the Insular Government is permitted to fix its own tariff on goods from other countries and to retain customs receipts for its own treasury. An export tax of \$ 6 a ton is levied on sugar sent to the U.S.

Public Finance : - Fiscal year 1934-35

Revenue (derived from customs, export tax on sugar, income, property and trade taxes and pilotage charges
\$ 272.917.

Expenditures...\$ 463.022

The annual deficits are met by appropriations by the U.S. Congress. Federal appropriations for the year 1934-36 amounted to \$ 364.023, in addition to which there were grants from Federal recovery agencies totaling \$ 376.680. The Public Works Administration, for example, has subsidized the creation of a rum industry in the Islands.

Banking: - The National Bank of the Danish West Indies was liquidated in 1935, after its concession to issue banknotes (protected in the 1917 treaty) had expired. It was replaced by the Virgin Islands National Bank. The new bank has a capital of \$ 175.000 and its deposits, on June 30, 1935, amounted to \$ 800.000.

Communications:- In addition to a regular steamship service to other Caribbean islands and the United States, a weekly air service from St-Thomas to San Juan, Puerto Rico links the Virgin Islands with the Pan-American Airways system.

Shipping : - During the year 1934-35, 549 vessels having a gross tonnage of 2.568.452 tons entered and cleared the harbor of St/Thomas.

Land Alienation: - Natives who are homeless, or who are working uneconomically small plots as a result of the formation of sugar plantations are being provided for in a far-sighted homestead program. Homestead farms average six acres at an average cost of \$ 210, and payments are spread over a period of twenty-years.

Education: - Enrollment in the public schools in 1934-35 was 3.460. Seven new school buildings were completed during the year with Federal aid. Illiteracy in the islands amounted to 16.1 per cent.

Defense : - The U.S. Navy

Importance : - Mainly strategic. A naval station and a powerful naval radio station are maintained on St. Thomas.

U.S. - Virgin Islands continued)*

Trade :- Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Marchandise imports from the U.S.	Marchandises Exports to the U.S.
1925 (Cal.yr)	1.915	1.020
1926	1.799	810
1927	2.6053	968
1928	2.277	1.195
1929	2.298	603
1930	1.673	768
1931	1.250	409
1932	930	405
1933	1.076	517
1934	1.544	575

* Statistics of trade with other countries not available.

The Virgin Islands' imports from and exports to the United States by classes of goods for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.
(Dollars:000 omitted)

Imports

Total value 2.011

Class *	Value
00 Animals and animal products, edible	183
0 Animals and animal products, inedible	39
1 Vegetable food products and beverages	275
2 Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	96
3 Textile fibers and manufactures	145
4 Wood and paper	129
5 Nonmetallic minerals	341
6 Metals and metal manufactures, except machinery & vehicles	284
7 Machinery and vehicles	274
8 Chemicals and related products	98
9 Miscellaneous	147

;) U.S. Department of Commerce classification.

Exports

Total value	584
Virgin islands products	406
U.S. products returned	178

Sugar	178
Rum	129

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U.S. - Territories and Dependencies)

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

United States Government Military Reservation

Area :- 552.8 square miles (1.431.7 square kilometers); land area in the Canal Zone, 361.8 square miles.

Population :- June 1935: Civilians 29.636; military and naval forces stationed in the Zone, about 12.000. American civilians numbered 8.439. Military forces, 10.526.

Density of Population :- In 1935; 74.3 per square mile (28.7 per square kilometer).

Nationality : - American citizens

Vital statistics : - In 1934 the birth rate was 11.48 per 1.000; the death rate, 6.43.

Occupations: largely in the operation of the Canal and the Panama Railroad and on farms supplying the residents in the Zone with truck products. In June, 1935, 2.587 Americans and 4.966 alien residents in the Zone were employed on the Canal and Railroad. About 500 Americans and 4.200 aliens employed on the Canal lived outside the Zone.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession :- A treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, signed on Nov. 18, 1903, permitted the construction of the Canal and granted control of the Canal Zone (5 miles on each side of the Canal to the United States in perpetuity. For these rights the United States paid Panama a lump sum of \$ 10.000.000 and agreed to pay an annual rental of \$ 250.000 in gold. The boundaries were delimited by treaty in 1904. The towns of Colon and Panama, at the termini were excluded from the Zone.

Form of Government : - A military reservation of the United States Government. The Governor and other officials are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. There is no Legislature. The Governor also heads the Canal Administration. For executive convenience the President is represented by the Secretary of war in the administration of Canal and Canal Zone affairs. According to the treaty of 1903, the Canal " shall be open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality". The Canal Administration controls quarantine and sanitation in the cities and harbors of Colon and Panama although they remain in the territory of the Republic of Panama. No land in the Zone is privately owned.

Type of Economy : - Operation of the Canal.

Education :- In 1934-35 there were 6 elementary and 5 secondary schools for white children with an average attendance of 2.797. For colored pupils there were 8 elementary and 1 normal school with an average attendance of 3.406.

Business Operations of the Canal Administration - These include marine and railroad repair shops, drydocks, wholesale warehouses; retail stores

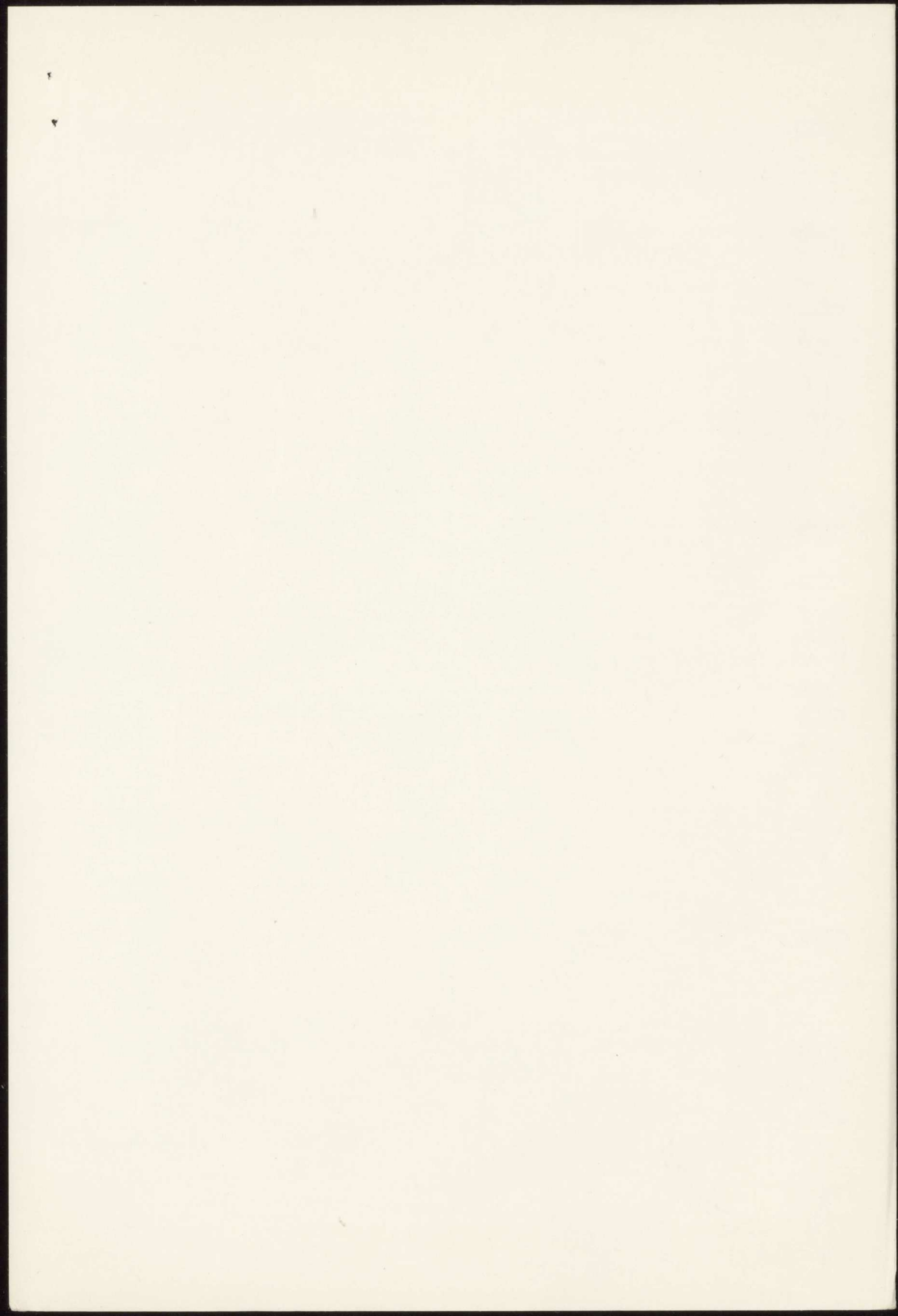
Territories and Dependencies - U.S.

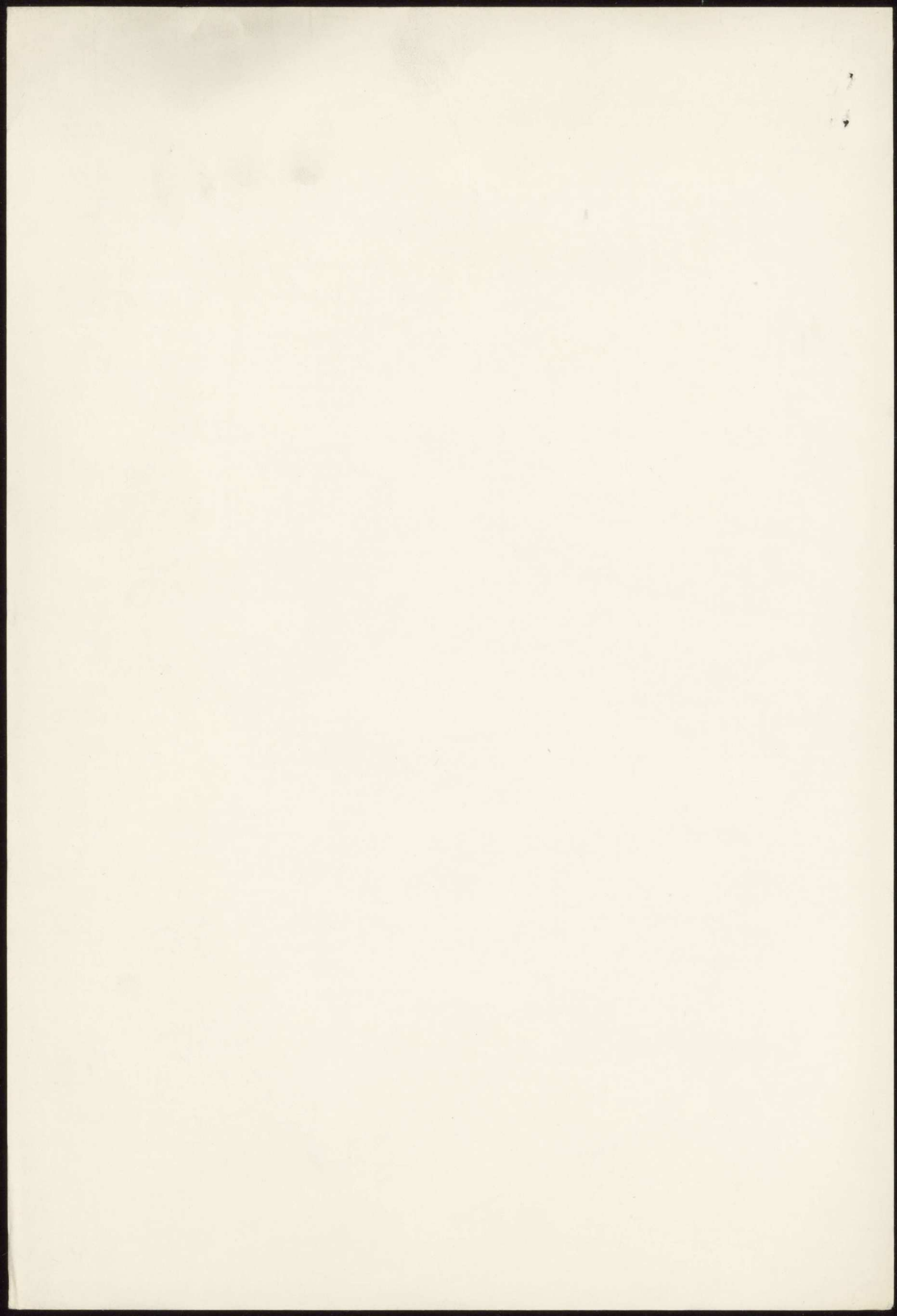
hotels and restaurants, wharf terminals and piers, a steamship line to New York and an electric power system.

Shipping : - In the year 1934-35 the nationality of tonnage using the Canal was as follows: United States 10,826,000; British, 5,776,000; Norwegian 2,464; Japanese, 1,446; German, 1,301. The total was 25,310,000 tons.

Public Finance: - Net revenue for Canal operations proper for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 was \$ 14,519,506; revenue from the business operations of the Canal Administration was \$ 1,021,217. The total net revenue, amounting to \$ 15,540,723, represented a return of 2.86 per cent on the invested capital of \$ 543,744,707. The total net revenue received from tolls and business operations since the Canal was opened in 1915 amounted, to June 30, 1935, to \$ 206,517,412.

Trade -: For the calendar year 1933; Imports \$ 118,152; exports, \$ 485,300.





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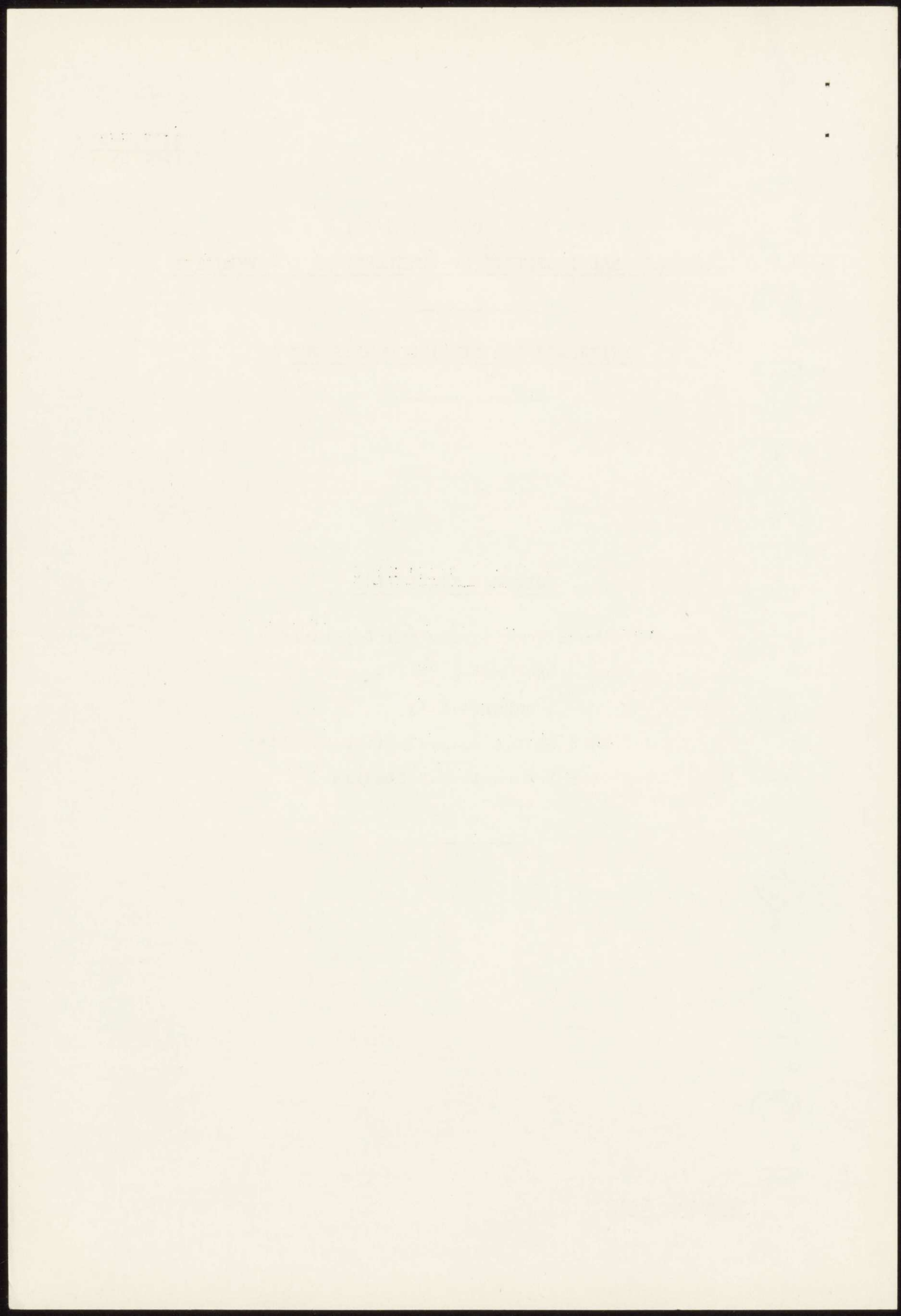
COLONIAL STATISTICS

Non-contiguous Territories and Dependencies of
the United States.

submitted by

The United States Co-ordinating Committee
for International Studies

January 1937.



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李 文 華 著， 北京： 人民教育出版社， 1981 年。

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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United States - Territories and Dependencies

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Unincorporated Territory

Area: - 114,400 square miles (296,296 square kilometers). There are 7,083 islands in the Philippine group, of which only 466 have areas of one square mile or more.

Seat of Government: - Manila

Population:- At the last census, in 1918, the population was 10,314,310. An official estimate of July 1, 1935 placed the population at 13,099,405. In 1918 all but 66,000 of the inhabitants were Filipinos. Among the minorities were: 43,802 Chinese; 7,806 Japanese; 5,776 Americans; 3,945 Spaniards and 1,148 British subjects. Two-thirds of the population in 1918 were Roman Catholics and an additional 1,500,000 Filipinos followed an independent Catholic Church that was established in 1899. Moslems numbered about 500,000 and Pagans the same. Eight distinct languages and 87 dialects are spoken in the Islands. The Philippine Constitution of 1935 provides that English and Spanish are to continue as official languages until otherwise provided by law. While both the English and the Spanish versions of the new Constitutions are official, the English version is to prevail in case of conflict.

Density:- According to the 1935 estimate; 114 per square mile (44.2 per square kilometer)

Nationality:- Until the expiration of the transitional period (before full independence) all citizens of the Philippines will continue to owe allegiance to the United States, but without possessing American citizenship.

Vital Statistics:- The birth rate varies between 35 and 39 per 1000; the death rate between 19 and 23 per 1000.

Migration: - In recent years the Islands have had a favorable balance in this regard, as more Filipinos have returned from abroad than have departed. Migration to the Continental United States was limited by the Independence Act to a quota of 50 per annum.

Occupations:- Reliable figures are not available, but the vast majority of the Filipinos are engaged in agriculture. Of 10,422,000 acres of land under cultivation in 1933, about 95 per cent was owned by natives, whose holdings averaged about 5.8 acres. Cane growing, coconut cultivation, the growing of abaca (Manila hemp) and the cultivation of tobacco and rice were the most important agricultural occupations. Lumbering, mining and fishing are important non-agricultural pursuits among the natives. Industry is of growing importance, especially the refining of sugar and the manufacture of tobacco and hemp products. Non-natives of European extraction are engaged in management, technical capacities and education. Those of Oriental extraction follow largely the native occupations and small trades.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- Ceded by Spain to the United States in the Treaty of Paris of Dec.10,1898, following the Spanish-American war. On March 24,1934, the U.S. Congress passed the Tydings McDuffie Act (Philippine Independence Bill) authorizing the Philippine Legislature to draft a Constitution for a republican form of government. The Constitution so drafted received the approval of the President of the United States and of the Philippine voters in 1935. The transitional Commonwealth Government was inaugurated, following Philippine elections, on Nov.15,1935.

On July 4 immediately following the expiration of ten years from the date of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the President of the United States must proclaim American withdrawal from the Islands, except from designated naval reservations and fuelling stations. The official name of the Islands after full independence will be changed to the Republic of the Philippines.

Form of Government: A Commonwealth, with a large and increasing degree of autonomy, at present governed by a bilateral instrument. During the ten year period before the Philippines attain complete independence, the United States will be represented in the Commonwealth by a High Commissioner appointed by the President. This official will have access to the documents of the Commonwealth Government to see that the conditions of the Independence Act are observed. No loans can be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States who must also approve Philippine legislation affecting currency, coinage, commerce and immigration. The President of the United States also has control of the Commonwealth's foreign affairs and of the military forces in the Islands, and may intervene for the protection of the Philippine Constitution or for the protection of life, liberty or property during the transitional period.

The Commonwealth Government will be represented in the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

The President and Vice President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines are elected by direct vote for a term of six years. The President of the Philippines has powers similar to those of the President of the United States.

Legislative power in the Commonwealth is vested in a unicameral National Assembly elected for three years. The National Assembly now consists of 98 Representatives, but their number may be increased after a new census to 120.

Justice and Police:- Judicial power is vested under the new Constitution in a Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices, appointed by the President of the Philippines, and a system of inferior Courts. Unless otherwise provided by the Commonwealth Legislature, the new Supreme Court is to possess all the powers of the old body. Until 1945, the decrees of the Courts of the Philippines, including the Supreme Court, are to be subject to review by the United States Supreme Court. Law and order is maintained by municipal police and by the Philippine Constabulary which, in 1935, consisted of 394 officers and 4,839 men.

Type of Economy:- Largely agricultural, with mining and industry playing secondary roles.

Land Alienation:- Art. XII, Sect.1, of the Constitution of Feb.8,1935,

U.S. Philippines continued)

reads as follows: " All agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State, and their disposition, exploitation, development or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under this Constitution ".

Principal Crops:- Sugar, coconuts and copra, rice, tobacco, hemp, maize and fruits.

Principal Minerals:- Gold, chromite ore and small quantities of coal, cement, salt and lime.

Concessions:- Existing concessions are protected under the new Constitution until their expiration. Future concessions and leases are strictly limited as to character, term, size and qualifications of concessionaires. Most future concessions are to be subject to repeal by the National Assembly " when the public interest so requires".

Railways: - Mileage in 1934 was 837, largely on the Island of Luzon.

Communications:- With the aid of American advisers, a national system of trunk highways with feeders is being developed to bring about cheap transportation of native products to trade centers. Highway of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes in 1934 totalled 9.453 miles (15.222 kilometers). Late in 1935 regular air transportation was established with Hawaii and the Continental United States. Air communication with the Netherland Indies was established in 1930 and a service to China will shortly become available.

Capital Invested:- American investments in the Philippines were estimated on July 1, 1934, at \$ 258.000.000.

Banking: - On June 30, 1934, there were 11 banks, 4 of them foreign, in the Philippines, with a capital of \$ 19,237.000 and deposits totalling \$ 89,000.000. The Philippine National Bank, which was inaugurated in 1916, had a capital of \$ 5.000.000 and deposits of \$ 23.000.000 on Dec. 31 1933. The Philippine Government now owns almost all the capital shares of the National Bank and guarantees the redemption of the notes issued by it.

Tariff:- Rates are normally governed by the United States Congressional Act of 1909; about 20 per cent ad valorem on foreign imports. During the transitional decade products of the U.S. are to enter the Philippines free of duty. Beginning in 1940 the Commonwealth Government is required to collect and apply to the sinking fund for the bonded-indebtedness of the Philippines an export tax on previously duty-free goods shipped to the U.S. This tax is gradually to increase during the next five years from 5 per cent to 25 per cent of the duties which the United States levies on such goods coming from foreign countries. During the ten-year period, United States tariffs on foreign goods will apply to Philippine sugar, coconut oil and hard fibers beyond certain fixed amounts.

Shipping:- In 1934, 1.613 vessels of 6.410 tons engaged in foreign trade

U.S. Philippines)

-4-

entered Philippine ports.

Currency: - The Philippine Peso, valued at 50 cents in United States money, is the unit of currency. Philippine coins are coined at the Manila Mint.

Public Finance: - Receipts and Expenditures since 1930

Calendar Years - In Pesos, 000 omitted

<u>Year</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Difference</u>
1930	97.870	104.037	- 6.167
1931	82.160	91.019	- 8.859
1932	74.717	79.697	- 4.980
1933	70.026	69.535	. 490
1934	78.675	70.720	7.955

Report for calendar year 1933 (.000 Pesos)

General Fund

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
Revenue from taxation:		Revenue service	6.531
Import duties	15.263	Debts service	9.281
Excise tax	11.729	General Dep'ts	36.558
License and business taxes	12.565	Investments	2.245
Income tax	3.090	Miscellaneous	840
Total	42.647	Appropriations to Special Fund	1.175
Incidental revenue	3.403	Total	56.630
Earnings and other credits	10.630		
Transfers and reversions from special fund and Bond fund	1.997		
Total	58.677		

General Fund surplus, 2.047; cumulative surplus 30.007

Special Fund; Receipts, 14.228; expenditures 15.153

During the fiscal year 1935, Philippine revenue totalled \$ 41.419.641 expenditures amounted to \$ 37.966.596.

The assessed value of taxable real property in the Philippines in 1932 was \$ 965.000.000. Total wealth in 1932 (est.): \$3.335.000.000.

Public Debt: - The total bonded indebtedness of the Insular Government on Dec. 31, 1934 was \$ 58.274.000; that of the Provinces and Municipalities was \$ 9.169.000. The net Insular indebtedness, after deductions for sinking funds and collateral bonds, was \$ 48.616.000 at the end of 1934.

Defense: - United States Army forces in the Philippine Islands in June 1935, were as follows: Regular Army, 569 officers and 4.560 enlisted men: Philippine Scouts, 57 officers, 6.731 men. Two Naval bases are maintained on the Islands and Manila is the home port of the U.S. FA-F Eastern Squadron. A Philippine National Defense Act was approved by the National Assembly on Dec. 14, 1935. It provides for compulsory military training and the mobilization of all Philippine citizens and resources in time of war. The size of the new Philippine regular army is

fixed at 19,000 apart from recruits in training, and a trained reserve of 500,000 men is planned by 1945. The cost of this program was estimated at about \$ 8,000,000 annually, or about 20 per cent of the budget. The creation of the new army is being supervised by a staff of U.S. officers headed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, formerly Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Education: - Limited resources and a large population have made it possible to provide facilities for only about 40 per cent of the children of school age. In 1934 there were 7,671 public elementary schools with 26,957 teachers (only 188 Americans) and 1,173,735 pupils. In 1930 the enrollment in 52 public high schools was 40,092. Private schools in 1935 numbered 404, with 90,866 pupils. There are also a large number of publicly supported normal, trade, agricultural and farm settlement schools. Also supported by the Commonwealth is the University of the Philippines at Manila, which had 5,600 students in 1935. Because of budgetary stress the expenditures for public education dropped from \$ 17,027,000 in 1931 to \$ 11,943,000 in 1934, but the latter figure continued to represent about 20 per cent of the combined Insular, Provincial and Municipal budgets. In 1934, education was provided for in these budgets as follows (in Philippine Pesos - 000 omitted):

Budget	Total expenditures	Education	Percentage of Total
Insular	70.720	14.216	20.10
Provincial	35.183	4.094	11.64
Municipal	18.540	4.648	25.07
Total	124.443	22.958	18.45

Forced Labor:- The Insular, that is to say, the Commonwealth, Courts, pass sentences involving hard labor, but do not stipulate how or where that labor shall be performed. It may be, and frequently is, used on public works, both in the Provinces and in the cities. Provincial and Municipal Courts do not sentence to hard labor. Aside from this prison labor, there is no " forced" labor in the Islands.

Recruitment of Labor:- As there is an ample supply of labor of all types in the Philippines there is no need to recruit labor from elsewhere.

Trade: (Dollars: 000 omitted)

Cal. Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise Exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	69.298	50.435	119.733	109.045	39.832	148.877
1926	71.575	47.723	119.299	100.003	36.881	136.884
1927	71.478	44.373	115.851	116.038	39.536	155.574
1928	83.858	50.799	134.657	115.586	39.469	155.055
1929	92.593	54.567	147.160	124.465	39.981	164.447
1930	78.183	44.910	123.093	105.342	27.825	133.167
1931	62.140	37.039	99.179	83.422	20.550	103.972
1932	51.298	28.097	79.395	82.648	12.690	95.338
1933	44.782	39.899	74.681	93.048	12.723	105.771
1934	47.528	36.079	83.607	87.811	23,102	110.403
1935	52.595	32.629	85.524	96.828		

For the calendar year 1934, Philippine trade in commodities with the United States and other foreign countries was as follows(In Philippine Pesos - 000 omitted):

<u>Imports</u>	
United States	108.751
Japan	20.693
Germany	7.266
China	5.879
Great Britain	4.173

<u>Exports</u>	
United States	183.687
Japan	8.524
France	5.165
Great Britain	4.898
China	2.175
Germany	2.059

The value of Philippine trade with the United States in various commodities in 1934 was as follows (in Philippine Pesos -000 omitted)

<u>Imports</u>	
Iron and Steel and mfrs	17.775
Cotton goods	15.645
Mineral oils	11.001
Automobiles, parts and tires	10.046
Tobacco	5.714
Meat & dairy pro- ducts	5.540
Paper & mfrs	4.850

<u>Exports</u>	
Sugar	130.890
Coconut oil	12.793
Copra	7.800
Tobacco & products	6.727
Hemp	5.391
Embroideries	5.318
Dessicated coconut	4.506

U.S. Territories and Dependencies)

HAWAII

Incorporated Territory

Area : - 6.435 square miles (16.667 square kilometers)

Seat of Government:- Honolulu

Population:- According to racial extraction -

Race	Census of 1930	Estimate of June 30, 1935	
		Citizens	Aliens
Hawaiian	22.636	21.710	
Caucasian			
Hawaiian	15.632	18.742	
Asiatic-Haw-			
aian	12.592	17.236	
Portuguese	27.588	27.647	1.883
Other Caucas-			
ians	52.785	49.769	1.756
Puerto Ricans		7.368	
Chinese	27.179	22.234	5.030
Japanese	139.631	108.355	40.617
Korean	6.461	4.072	2.596
Filipino	63.052	13.783	40.885
Others	780	729	25
Total	368.336	291.645	91.792

Estimated population, June 30, 1935, 384.437

Density of Population: - 1935 estimate; 59.7 per square mile
(23.1 per square kilometer)

Nationality:- United States citizens

Vital Statistics :- For 1933; birth rate per 1.000, 23.8
death rate " " 9.0

Occupations:- Agriculture, fisheries, fruit canneries

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- A Republic of Haw
aii was proclaimed in 1894, after an attempt to secure anne
xation to the United States had failed. After the outbreak
of the Spanish-American War a treaty of annexation was ne
gociated, approved by the Hawaiian Senate and consummated by
a joint resolution of the United States Congress on July 6,
1898. Formal annexation took place on Aug. 12, 1898, and Ha
waii was constituted a Territory on June 14, 1900.

Form of Government:- An incorporated Territory, possessing a
large degree of autonomy, the inhabitants aspire to State
hood in the Union. The Governor and Secretary are appoin
ted by the President of the United States for terms of four
years. There is a bicameral Legislature consisting of a
Senate of 15 members, elected for four years, and a House
of Representatives with 30 members, elected for two years.

U.S. - Hawaii continued)

Registered voters in 1930 numbered 52,149. With certain specified exceptions, notably in regard to immigration and the tariff, the Hawaiian Legislature may enact laws that do not conflict with the Constitution, Statutes or treaties of the U.S. The House of Representatives elects biennially a Delegate to represent the Islands in the United States Congress, where he has floor privileges but no vote.

Justice and Police:- There is a Supreme Court, with three members, five Circuit Courts and twenty-nine District Courts. Supreme Court and Circuit Court judges are appointed by the President. There is also a United States Federal Court, the judges of which and the U.S. Marshal are appointed by the President. Law and order are maintained by the local authorities.

Type of Economy:- Agriculture

Land Alienation :- U.S. immigration laws apply in Hawaii, but aliens once entered may purchase lands, although they are restricted in regard to homesteads. Some homestead tracts are reserved to native Hawaiians.

Principal Crops:- Sugar, pineapples, bananas, coffee.

Railways; There are 1,038 miles of railway, of which 667 miles are on the larger plantations.

Communications: - Passenger and air mail communication by seaplanes with the Continental United States and the Philippines was established late in 1935. Commercial airways between the islands of the group carried nearly 12,000 passengers in the year ending June 30, 1935. Hawaii is linked by cable with the United States and the Far East.

Principal Industries:- Sugar refining, pineapple canning. The tourist industry is of growing importance. In 1934, 16,000 tourists visited the Islands and spent about \$ 8,000,000.

Banking:- On June 30, 1935 there were 7 banks with 23 branches. Deposits totalled \$ 83,903,334.

Tariff :- Same as the U.S.

Shipping:- During the year 1934-35, 1,211 vessels in foreign trade of 10,402,112 tons entered Hawaiian ports.

Currency:- Same as U.S.

Surveys: Soil and entomological surveys are being made.

Concessions:- Foreign corporations numbering 58 are authorized to do business in Hawaii.

Education:- In 1935 there were 184 public schools with an enrollment of 83,319 pupils, and 80 private schools with 13,130 pupils. The University of Hawaii, supported by the Territory, had 3,110 students.

Defense:- 1) Local - The Hawaiian unit of the National Guard in 1935 contained 110 officers and 1,552 enlisted men: 2) Federal - some 30,000 officers and men of all arms are maintained by the United States in the

U.S. Hawaii continued)

Territory. There are 6 military airports and 7 forts garrisoned by the U.S. Army. A large naval base, with drydock radio station and airfield is maintained at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu by the U.S. Naval Department.

Public Finance: Recent budgets (in dollars):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
1929-30	12,530,357	11,666,956
1930-31	12,889,762	11,895,693
1931-32	12,208,680	12,422,947
1932-33	11,116,180	11,755,210
1933-34	10,935,843	10,832,471
1934-35	13,128,781	11,714,841

Report of the Governor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935:

<u>Receipts (in dollars)</u>		
<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Taxes, fines	8,781,114	66.88
General property tax	2,721,357	
Income, inheritance	1,317,000	
License taxes	3,482,600	
Poll tax	479,350	
Subventions, grants, donations	1,098,271	8.37
Investments	1,780,562	13.56
Earnings of departments (charges sales, etc.)	1,468,800	11.27

<u>Expenditures (in dollars)</u>		
<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of total</u>
General government costs	794,330	6.78
Protection to person & property	481,490	4.11
Health & Sanitation	935,744	7.98
Conservation	292,717	2.50
Highways	303,284	2.59
Charities, hospitals, corrections	1,030,833	8.80
Education	5,010,515	42.77
Pensions, special aid, etc.	1,191,216	10.17
Harbor Commission	174,279	1.49
Interest on debt and loans	1,477,022	12.61

Cash on hand at close of year, \$ 3,350.975

Public Debt: - The bonded debts on June 30, 1935 was \$ 31,715,000

The assessed value of property in the Territory was \$ 383,565,812

Federal Collections in Hawaii:- U.S. Internal revenue collections in Hawaii for the fiscal year 1934-35 amounted to \$ 5,590,359. Since the organization of the Territory, internal revenue receipts have amounted to \$ 136,685,374. Expenses were \$ 1,151,903, leaving net Federal collections at \$ 135,535,470.

Non-Recoverable Grants:- During 1934-35 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration allocated \$ 2,358,000 to Hawaii for relief. Up to the end of September, 1935, the AAA (Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration) had given about \$ 11,500,000 in benefit payments to the sugar industry out of the sugar processing taxes. Other Federal relief

U.S. Hawaii continued)

agencies have granted considerable sums to Hawaii during the depression years.

Trade:- (Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise imports			Merchandises exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	72.294	10.830	83.754	102.781	1.845	104.625
1926	76.263	10.255	86.517	98.261	1.884	100.145
1927	79.630	9.172	88.802	109.236	2.268	111.504
1928	77.763	10.361	88.124	116.956	2.524	119.480
1929	82.951	9.753	92.703	106.303	2.126	108.439
1930	81.726	9.400	91.126	98.924	1.992	100.916
1931	79.092	7.864	86.957	101.549	1.189	102.738
1932	58.578	5.052	63.630	82.688	760	83.448
1933	57.894	5.233	63.128	92.277	676	92.953
1934	63.472	5.761	69.234	94.514	1.316	95.830
1935	78.925			98.696		

Hawaii's imports from and exports to the United States by classes of goods for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (dollars: 000 omitted)

		Imports
		Total value 84.858
Class °		Value
00	Animals and animal productst	7.080
0	Animals and animal products, inedible	1.407
1	Vegetable food products and beverages	14.484
2	Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	4.819
3	Textile fibers and manufactures	6.077
4	Wood and paper	6.170
5	Nonmetallic minerals	10.025
6	Metals and metal manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	12.576
7	Machinery and vehicles	11.740
8	Chemical and related products	5.253
9	Miscellaneous	5.227

°) U.S. Department of Commerce classification

Exports	
Total value	115.168
Sugar	66.624
Fruits	33.768
Pineapple juice	8.511

For the calendar year 1934, Hawaiian trade in commodities with the United States and foreign countries was as follows (in dollars - 000 omitted)

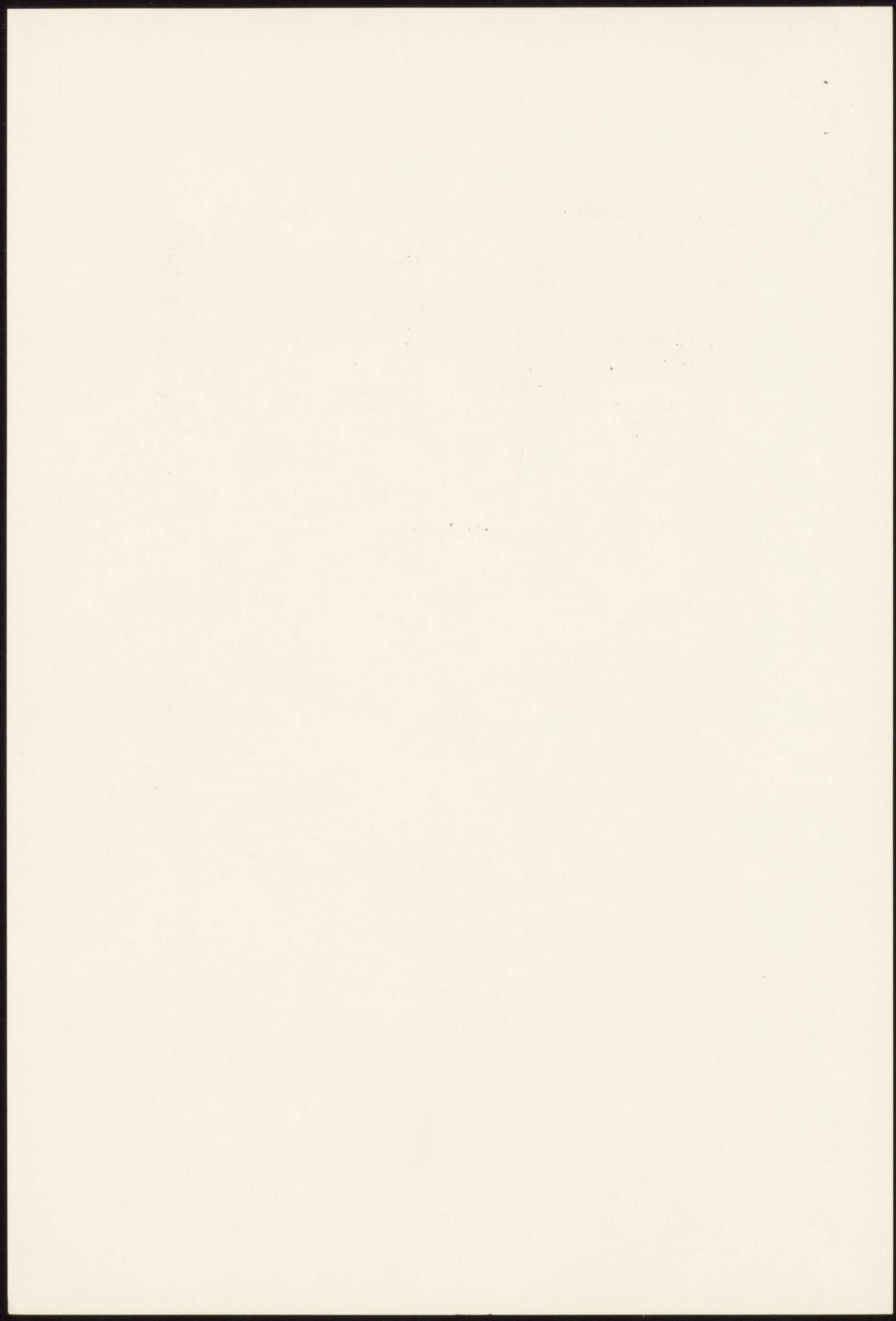
Imports

United States	63.472
Japan	2.044
British India	1.021
Canada	778
Chile	443
Hong Kong	351
Germany	290
Philippine Is.	216
China	135
Great Britain	79
Netherlands	87
New Zealand	66
Australia	31

Exports

United States	94.514
Hong Kong	470
Great Britain	307
Philippine Is	266
Canada	65
Japan	55
China	30
Australia	16
Netherlands	12
New Zealand	7

— 2 —



United States - Territories and Dependencies

PUERTO RICO

Unincorporated Territory

Area :- 3.435 square miles (88.966 square kilometers)

Population:- 1930 census, 1.543.913; Dec. 1935 estimate 1.750.000

Racial distribution :- 1930 census

Native white	1.141.114
Native colored	397.156
Foreign born white	5.605
Others	38

Density; 1930 census, 449.5 per square mile (173 per sq. Km).

Nationality: American citizens by Organic Act of 1917

Occupations:- According to the 1930 census the working population was engaged as follows:

Agriculture, fishing & mining	52.4 per cent
Manufactures	22.1 " "
Trade & transportation	11.4 " "
Domestic & personal service	9.6 " "
Other	4.5 " "

Vital Statistics:-

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
1929	34.4 (per 1000)	26.8
1930	35.2	18.6
1931	41.7	20.4
1932	41.5	22.3
1933	38	22.6
1934	39.8	19.2

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession: Ceded to the United States by Spain in the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898, following the Spanish-American War, and ratified on April 11, 1899.

Form of Government: - An unincorporated territory, with a Constitution determined by an Organic Act of the U.S. Congress in 1917. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. with the consent of the Senate, and the Island is administered under the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Puerto Rican Legislature, consisting of a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 39 members is elected by universal male and female suffrage. The Attorney-General and Commissioner of Education are appointed by the President, while the heads of the other five Executive Departments are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Puerto Rican Senate. Together, the seven Heads of Departments form an Executive Council to the Governor. Although the Legislature may override the Governor's veto by a two-thirds majority, he may refer any bill to the U.S. Congress. An elected Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico has a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives and enjoys the right to debate but not to vote.

Justice and Police: - There are in Puerto Rico a Supreme Court, a U.S. District Court, District and Municipal Courts and justices of the peace. Appeals are made to the appropriate superior court and even to the U.S.

U.S. Puerto Rico continued)

Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court, together with the Judge, District Attorney and Marshal of the U.S. District Court, are appointed by the President. Except for internal revenue laws and U.S. laws not locally applicable, the statutory laws of the U.S. are in effect in Puerto Rico.

In 1934-35 the Insular Police numbered 827 officers and men, maintained on an appropriation of \$ 838,589.

Type of Economy:- Agriculture, mining and small industry.

Land Alienation:- In the past thousands of small farms have been absorbed into large sugar-cane plantations which are largely owned by U.S. Capital. The remaining farms tended to be broken up into small plots that are uneconomical in operation. The trend toward combination now appears to have been halted and various governmental agencies are endeavoring to solve the problems of the small farmer.

Principal Crops:- Sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruits, coconuts, sea-island (long staple) cotton, vegetables. All crops in 1929 were valued at \$ 48,000,000.

Principal Minerals: - Manganese, salt. Other minerals have been found but the deposits have not been developed.

Industries: - Sugar refining, cotton and linen manufactures, cigars, fruit canning, straw hat weaving, salt works?

Railways : - In 1935 there were 307 miles of railways. There were 1,100 miles of metalled roads and some 500 miles of graded dirt roads. San Juan is a regular port of call on the Pan American Airways circuit.

Banking : - On June 30, 1934 there were in Puerto Rico 14 banks with 18 branches. Their total resources amounted to \$ 58,450,000.

Tariff :- U.S. Tariff laws, with one exception, apply to Puerto Rico, although the proceeds from customs go into the territorial treasury. Since the island grows coffee of a high grade, the U.S. Tariff Act of June 15, 1930 authorized the Puerto Rican Legislature to protect local growers by levying a duty on coffee imported from foreign countries even by way of the U.S.

Shipping :- In 1934-35, 2,703 vessels of 10,092,532 gross tons entered and cleared the island ports.

Currency :- U.S.

Public Finance :- Fiscal year ended June 30, 1935

Grand Budget;	Balance, July 1, 1934	\$ 144,771
	Receipts, 1934-35	15,482,571
	Total	\$ 15,627,342
	Disbursements, 1934-35	\$ 14,838,650
	Balance	\$ 788,692

U.S. Puerto Rico continued)

Regular Budget, 1934-35

<u>Receipts</u>		
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Excise taxes	7,897.259	63.92
Customs	1,690.000	13.67
Income tax	1,677.176	13.58
Property Tax	255.875	2.07
U.S. internal rev.	139.052	1.13
Telegraph & Tel'phone	137.263	1.11
Registration fees	125.737	1.02
Miscellaneous	431.327	3.50
Total	12,353.692	100.00

<u>Disbursements</u>		
Legislative	296.540	2.09
Judicial	649.932	4.58
Dept. of Education	3,817.561	26.87
Dept. of Health	1,323.921	9.32
Dept. of Interior	1,130.712	7.96
Dept. of Finance	885.429	6.23
Dept. of Agriculture & Commerce	206.682	1.46
Att'y General's Office	410.046	2.88
Insular Police	912.871	6.42
Debt Charges & Misc.	4,554.606	32.19
	14,188.500	100.00

The combined budgets of the 76 municipalities for the fiscal year 1934-35 were as follows:

Receipts (largely from property taxes) \$ 5,937,999
Expenditures (on loan indebtedness, general government, charity, education sanitation and highways, in that order) \$ 5,937,899

The assessed valuation of property during the year was \$ 289,628,600
The average tax rate on property was 2.186 per cent.

Bonded Indebtedness: - On June 30, 1935 the bonded indebtedness of the Insular Government amounted to \$ 27,480,000; that of the municipalities amounted to \$ 15,527,700.

Reserve Funds: - Insular and Municipal sinking funds in 1935 were \$ 255.31 and \$ 1,796.577, respectively.

Non-Recoverable Grants: - Between 1933 and 1936, the U.S. Government allotted some \$ 64,000,000 to Puerto Rico for relief, made work, resettlement rural electrification, slum clearance, reforestation, university buildings and other rehabilitation and public works projects. In 1935, a total of \$ 41,000,000 was so allotted. None of these grants is recoverable.

Importance of the Territory: - Puerto Rico is mainly important as a producer of tropical and semi-tropical agricultural products, and, to a lesser extent, for its supply of manganese. The Island also has certain strategic value to the U.S.

U.S. - Puerto Rico continued)

Defense:- Because of its proximity to the U.S. Puerto Rico's defense rests largely on the U.S. Navy and Army and no considerable forces are kept on the Island. The Puerto Rican National Guard consists of 89 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,410 men.

Forced Labor:- The law permits the use of prison labor in the construction and repair of roads and for other public purposes but such prison labor must be paid at a rate of 15 cents a day. Some prisoners are at present used for light duties, such as cleaning parks. None are used in road building as it has been found far more satisfactory to hire native labor at regular rates for heavy work.

Recruitment of Labor:- Since Puerto Rico is greatly overpopulated there is no scarcity of native labor.

Education:- During the school year 1934-35 there were 1,819 schools including 23 high schools, 259 elementary urban schools, 1,494 elementary rural schools and 43 secondary schools. Enrollment was 246,414, with an average daily attendance of 220,261. More than half of the 2,121 school buildings are government property and nearly all the teachers are paid from the Insular budget. Private and parochial schools numbered 43, with 8,696 pupils. Enrollment at the University of Puerto Rico was 3,690. Spanish is the language of instruction throughout the eight grades of the elementary schools, but English is taught as a special subject in each grade. The educational budget for the year was \$ 3,817,561, or 26.87 per cent of all expenditure. Municipal school budgets amounted to about \$ 1,000,000. According to the 1930 census, illiteracy in the Island amounted to 41.4 per cent.

Status of Aliens:- The immigration and naturalization laws of the U.S. are effective in Puerto Rico. There is no land available for colonization.

Trade: (Dollars 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise Exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	77.500	11.621	89.121	92.680	7.053	99.733
1926	84.738	12.664	97.402	90.167	7.580	97.746
1927	86.326	11.264	97.591	96.902	7.558	104.460
1928	81.981	13.326	95.266	97.268	6.398	103.667
1929	75.980	11.729	87.709	78.126	5.118	83.244
1930	74.219	10.319	84.538	99.880	4.069	103.949
1931	60.637	7.874	68.511	87.912	3.172	91.084
1932	48.780	7.256	56.036	74.290	2.128	76.418
1933	51.697	6.147	57.844	76.212	2.449	78.661
1934	59.477	6.762	66.239	81.184	2.723	83.908
1935	70.053			87.726		

Puerto Rico's import from and exports to the United States by classes of goods for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (Dollars: 000 omitted).

U.S. -Puerto Rico continued)

Imports
Total value 77.176

<u>Class</u>	<u>Value</u>
00 Animals and animal products, edible	8.757
0 Animals and animal products, inedible	3.132
1 Vegetable food products and beverages	17.761
2 Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	4.575
3 Textile fibers and manufactures	15.461
4 Wood and paper	4.319
5 Nonmetallic minerals	3.814
6 Metals and metal manufactures, except machinery & vehicles	4.638
7 Machinery and vehicles	6.673
8 Chemicals and related products	5.412
9 Miscellaneous	2.635

°) U.S. Department of Commerce classification

Exports
Total value 96.992

Sugar	60.303
Cotton manufactures	15.737
Tobacco & mfrs	10.369
Fruits	2.674
Linen manufactures	1.191

United States - Territories and Dependencies.

ALASKA

Unincorporated Territory

Area : - 586.400 square miles (1.518.776 square kilometers)

Seat of Government:- Juneau

Population:- 1930. census, 59,278

<u>Racial Distribution</u> :-	Whites	28.640
	Indians	29.983
	Eskimos & Aleuts	
	19.028	
	Japanese	278
	Others	377

Density: - 1 per square mile (.04 per square kilometer).

Occupations: - In 1930, 46.8 per cent of the population was gainfully employed; mostly in the fisheries and canneries; the remainder worked in the mines, cutting timber, as trappers and in trade.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- Purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867 for \$ 7.200.000. Alaska became a Territory by an Act of Congress approved on Aug.24,1912.

Form of Government:- Alaska is an unincorporated Territory, with a Governor who is appointed by the President for a term of four years. The affairs of the territory are administered by three Federal Departments: Interior, Commerce and Agriculture. That of the Interior exercises the most extensive authority. By the Act of Congress in 1912, mentioned above, Alaska is permitted to have a legislature composed of 8 Senators and 16 Representatives. The former are elected for four years, the latter for two years. The U.S. Congress retains the right to legislate on certain subjects and to veto laws passed by the Alaskan Legislature. A Delegate, elected biennially, sits in the U.S. House of Representatives but does not enjoy the right to vote.

Justice and Police:- Alaska constitutes a single judicial District with four subdivisions and four courts. In addition to local and territorial police, U.S. Coast Guard cutters and patrol boats ply Alaskan, North Pacific and Bering Sea waters to enforce the Convention of 1911 between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, in regard to pelagic sealing and other laws and regulations relating to the protection of seals, otters, fisheries and game.

Type of Economy:- Fisheries and fish canning, mining, furs and forestry

Principal Minerals: Gold, Copper, silver, coal, lead, tin. Also undeveloped petroleum deposits. The value of Alaska's mineral production from 1880 to 1934 was \$686.316.000, divided as follows: gold, \$ 434.471.000 copper \$ 214.691.000; silver, 12.218.000; coal, \$ 9.375.500; lead; \$2.092.100, tin, \$ 1.100.300; miscellaneous mineral products, \$6.097.400.

Industries:- Salmon fishing, mining, fish canning, sawmills.

U.S. - Alaska continued)

Railways:- Railway mileage in 1932 was 914. In recent years the lines have been operated at a loss.

Banking:- On June 30, 1935 there were four National and eleven Territorial banks which reported deposits amounting to \$ 11,962,280

Capital Invested:- In the fishing industries, \$ 70,000,000; in blue fox farms, \$ 6,850,000

Shipping:- In 1933 a total of 2,293 vessels of 602,724 tons entered and cleared from Alaskan ports.

Land Alienation:- Homestead tracts up to five acres are available to approved applicants from National forest areas. Homestead, fur farming and mineral tracts up to 100 acres are also available under specific conditions. During the fiscal year 1934-35 a total of 845 permits for land from National reserves were granted. An applicant for an original homestead or entry in Alaska must, among other conditions, be twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States or have declared his intention to become such a citizen.

Forced Labor:- The only form of "forced labor" existent in Alaska is the employment of prisoners, in conformity with the regulations, upon public works. If performed to satisfy judgment for a fine or cost of legal proceedings, the prisoner doing such work is credited with two dollars a day.

Recruitment of Labor:- Some 20,000 persons come to Alaska for a few months each year for employment in the canneries and mines, and are not included in the Territory's population.

Surveys:- Geological and topographical surveys are being constantly conducted by the Federal and Territorial authorities.

Public Finance:- Receipts (largely from licenses to conduct businesses) for the year 1934 amounted to \$ 1,935,184, disbursements to \$ 1,800,310.

Bonded Debts:- None

Non-Recoverable Grants:- During the fiscal year 1934-35, the Federal Government allocated \$ 54,872 for district relief and \$ 228,980 for work relief in Alaska in addition to other grants for road construction and repair and schools.

Education:- The Federal Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior maintained 99 schools for native children. Enrollment was 4,299. There were 89 white schools with 3,788 pupils. Missions, some of them offering educational facilities, are maintained by a number of sects. The Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, with 24 teachers and 144 students, offered technical training to both sexes.

Health:- Six hospitals are maintained for the natives, six native communities are served by physicians under part-time appointment and fifteen villages by nurses. Twelve traveling nurses visit other settlements.

U.S. -Alaska (continued)

Trade: (Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise Exports		Total	(1) Domestic gold ex- ports to the U.S
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	Other countr.		
1925	32.353	847	33.200	56.919	902	57.820	5.220
1926	31.587	544	32.131	73.301	522	73.822	5.743
1927	35.604	766	36.370	51.349	484	51.832	5.394
1928	32.037	559	32.618	67.587	623	68.210	6.352
1929	33.221	1.436	34.175	63.567	608	64.175	7.126
1930	31.303	1.742	33.013	48.997	348	49.344	7.631
1931	22.490	791	23.036	43.276	316	43.591	8.929
1932	19.573	302	19.876	30.183	238	30.419	9.261
1933	20.686	140	20.826	33.131	233	33.364	9.864
1934	29.999	271	30.270	45.059	323	45.381	15.884
1935	32.008			36.869			15.933

1) Gold values for the years 1925-1933 are computed at the old standard price of \$ 20.67 per fine ounce; for the years 1934 and 1935 the price is \$ 35 per fine ounce, fixed by President Roosevelt in January, 1934, under the Gold Reserve Act.

Alaska's import from and exports to the United States by classes of goods for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (Dollars omitted).

Imports
Total value 35.835

Class *	Value
00 Animals and animal products, edible	3.375
1 Vegetable food products and beverages	5.199
2 Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	1.221
3 Textile fibers and mfrs.	2.391
4 Wood and paper	2.304
5 Nonmetallic minerals	3.658
6 Metals and metal mfrs, except machinery and vehicles	9.082
7 Machinery and vehicles	5.787
8 Chemicals and related products	1.202

*) U.S. Department of Commerce classification

<u>Exports</u>	
Total value	39.479
Fish and fish products	31.705
Furs	2.257
Ores	3.462

Domestic Gold	16.139

U.S. Territories and Dependencies)

GUAM

Naval Station

Area : - 206 Square miles (544 square kilometers)

Seat of Government:- Agana

Population: - 1935 census, 20,899, divided as follows:

Natives	19,455
Non Natives	754
Naval establishm't	690

The natives of Guam are known as Chamorros. Although mainly of Malayan origin they have strains of Spanish, Filipino and Chinese blood.

Density: 101.5 per square mile (39.1 per square kilometer)

Nationality : - American subjects

Occupations: - Agriculture for natives, petty trade for the few non-natives

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- Ceded to the United States by Spain in the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898; on the conclusion of the Spanish-American War.

Form of Government: - A naval Station, the Commandant of which is commissioned as Governor of the island by the President. The inhabitants are governed under the Spanish laws that existed in 1898, but modified and supplemented as necessary by the Governor, whose executive orders have the force of law. A Guam Congress, that possesses only advisory powers, represents the population.

Justice:- The chief judicial functions are exercised by the Governor, either personally or through his appointees. New Civil and Criminal Codes and modes of judicial procedure were completed in 1933.

Principal Crops:- Copra, rice, fruits, vegetables, maize, kapok, cacao and coffee. A program of agricultural development to make Guam more self-sustaining was begun by the Island Government in 1935.

Communications :- Regular passenger and mail communication with the United States, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands by seaplanes was established in 1935.

Banking :- The only bank in Guam, is operated as a division of the Treasury of the Island Government. Its capital stock of \$ 15,000 is owned by the government. During the fiscal year 1934-35 the bank financed shipments of merchandise imported by island merchants to the value of \$ 401,400. Net earnings for the year were \$ 7,159.

Tariff: - U.S. goods enter free of duty; the Naval Government is permitted to have its own tariff rates, apart from the U.S. Tariff Act, on goods imported from other countries.

U.S. Guam continued

Shipping - The port of Apra is closed to foreign vessels except by permit from the U.S. Government. During the year 1934-35, 17 vessels entered and cleared at Apra Harbor.

Currency : - U.S.

Public Finance: - For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, the revenues of the Naval Government amounted to \$186.563; expenditure was \$ 161.258

Education :- During the year 1934-35 there were 32 primary schools, 1 junior high school, 1 evening high school and 8 vocational and special schools, with a total enrollment of 4,176. Except for the head of the Department of Education and four instructors in the evening high school, the teachers and officials were all natives of Guam. Evening courses were offered in all the schools for the benefit of the adult population. These classes were attended by 652 men and 519 women.

Health :- There are no civilian hospitals or physicians in Guam, medical services for the native population are provided, however, in the government hospitals and by naval surgeons, nurses and native nurses trained by the naval personnel.

Importance : - Guam's importance is solely strategic. Besides the naval station there are also on the island a powerful naval radio station and a trans-Pacific cable station.

Trade: - (Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise Exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	325	261	586	89	11	100
1926	275	218	493	86	33	119
1927	209	196	404	113	41	154
1928	327	334	661	125	118	243
1929	291	522	813	55	294	348
1930	375	293	668	113	84	198
1931	301	279	579	38	44	82
1932	214	243	457	9	41	50
1933	181	198	379	5	57	62
1934	184	255	439	2	29	31
1935	263			53		

U.S. Territories and Dependencies)

AMERICAN SAMOA

Naval Station

Area: - 76 Square miles (196.8 square kilometer)

Seat of Government: - Pago Pago (Tutulia)

Population: - 1930 census, 10,055; estimate if June 30, 1935, 11,313. In 1930 the natives numbered 9,768, an increase of 1,710 over the number in 1920. The increase was attributed to the Naval Government's policy of "Samoa for the Samoans", which protects the natives against exploitation.

Density: - 1930 census 132.3 per square mile (51.8 per square kilometer)

Occupations: - The principal occupations of the natives are copra preparation, fruit growing and fishing. The few non-natives who are not attached to the naval station are engaged in shipping or petty trade.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession: The harbor of Pago Pago, which is regarded as the finest in the South Seas, was ceded by the native king to the U.S. as a naval and coaling base in 1872. By a tripartite treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Germany on Nov. 14, 1899, the title of the United States to the islands of the Samoan Group east of 171 degrees West longitude was recognized. In 1900 and 1904 the island chiefs agreed to cede all sovereignty to the U.S., but Congress did not formally accept the cession and establish possession until 1929.

Form of Government : - American Samoa was placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy by an Executive Decree of the President on Feb. 19, 1900. The Governor, who is also Commandant of the Naval Station is appointed by the President. He frames laws with the aid of the Fono an advisory council composed of natives. The seven islands which make up American Samoa, are organized in three political divisions, each with a native governor. The native governors appoint county chiefs and these in turn, appoint village chiefs. The U.S. Congress has under consideration an Organic Act for American Samoa.

Justice and Police :- Native customs and laws not inconsistent with U.S. laws are not changed without the consent of the people. Justice is largely administered by the native chiefs, who also normally attend to police functions.

Type of Economy : - Agricultural.

Land Alienation : - The policy of " Samoa for the Samoans", which is fostered by the Naval Government, forbids foreigners to purchase land from the natives. All the land is the islands, except Naval Station property is owned by natives.

Principal Crops: Copra, fruits, vegetables, nuts.

Surveys: Health surveys have been conducted by the Naval medical authorities in an effort to combat tuberculosis and dental disease.

U.S. American Samoa continued)

Banking: - The Bank of American Samoa, founded by Executive Order of the Governor in 1914, conducts a general commercial and savings bank business. Deposits are guaranteed by the Naval Government. Interest of 3 per cent is paid on savings accounts. The principal officers and directors of the bank are naval officers.

Tariff: - The principle of the "Open Door" obtains, as agreed to by the U.S. in the Tripartite treaty of 1899.

Currency: - U.S.

Public Finance: - For the year 1933, revenue amounted to \$ 108,900; expenditure was \$ 88,686. One-fourth of the revenue comes from taxation

Education: - The natives can all read and write. all are Christians of one sect or another. Schools in the year 1934-35 numbered 20, with 2,230 pupils enrolled. There were 53 teachers, of whom 46 were Samoans. In addition to the public schools, there were five private schools with eight white and nine Samoan teachers and 495 pupils. Emphasis is given in the schools to instruction in English, in health and sanitation, Samoan arts and crafts, agriculture, manual and domestic arts.

Importance: - Pago Pago's fine harbor gives to American Samoa a high strategic value to the U.S. Navy, which maintains a powerful radio station on Tutuila.

Trade: -(Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Merchandise Imports			Merchandise exports		
	From the U.S.	From other countries	Total	To the U.S.	To other countries	Total
1925	93	100	192	27		
1926	231	87	318	78		
1927	121	82	203	41		
1928	106	98	205	179		
1929	113	89	202	167		
1930	142	64	206	140		
1931	104	80	183	60		
1932	99	59	158	29		
1933	85	84	169	21		
1934	124	78	202	25		
1935	197			83		

U.S. - Territories and Dependencies)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Unincorporated Territory

Area:- 133 square miles (344.5 square kilometers)

St. Thomas	32 square miles
St. Croix	82 " "
St. John	19 " "

Seat of Government : - City of St Thomas

Population:- 1930 census, 22,012. Distribution: White, 9.1 per cent
Negro, 78.3 per cent, Mixed 12.4 per cent.

Density : - 165.5 per square mile (63.8 per square kilometer)

Vital Statistics :- In 1934 the birthrate was 29.8 per 1,000: the death rate, 19 per 1,000

Nationality:- American citizens. The status was granted to the natives by an Act of Congress on Feb. 25, 1927

Occupations:- The natives are principally engaged in sugar cane growing, cattle-raising and handicrafts; the non-natives are property owners, merchants and small entrepreneurs.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession:- The Islands were purchased from Denmark by the United States for \$ 25,000,000 in a treaty ratified by both nations and proclaimed on Jan. 25, 1917. The Constitution was approved by an Organic Act of Congress in the same year.

Form of Government : - An unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered under the Department of the Interior. All military, civil and judicial powers are vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Islands comprise two Municipalities. - St Thomas and St John, and St Croix. Each Municipality has a Colonial Council, the majority of whose members are elected by a restricted suffrage. That of St Thomas and St John has 11 elected and 4 appointed members; that of St Croix has 13 elected and 2 appointed members. The Council members serve for four years.

Justice and Police:- There is one Judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands and four Police Courts, presided over by magistrates.

Type of Economy:- St Thomas, coal and oil-fueling station
St. John, bay rum production
St. Croix, sugar cane and cattle raising and rum distilling

Principal Crop:- Sugar cane

Industries : - Sugar refining, rum distilling and handicrafts

Currency : - U.S. currency became legal tender in 1934. Danish francs, with a par value of 19.3 cents, were formerly used.

U.S. Virgin Islands continued)

Tariff: U.S. goods enter duty free, but the Insular Government is permitted to fix its own tariff on goods from other countries and to retain customs receipts for its own treasury. An export tax of \$ 6 a ton is levied on sugar sent to the U.S.

Public Finance : - Fiscal year 1934-35

Revenue (derived from customs, export tax on sugar, income, property and trade taxes and pilotage charges
\$ 272.917.

Expenditures...\$ 463,022

The annual deficits are met by appropriations by the U.S. Congress. Federal appropriations for the year 1934-36 amounted to \$ 364,023, in addition to which there were grants from Federal recovery agencies totaling \$ 376,680. The Public Works Administration, for example, has subsidized the creation of a rum industry in the Islands.

Banking: - The National Bank of the Danish West Indies was liquidated in 1935, after its concession to issue banknotes (protected in the 1917 treaty) had expired. It was replaced by the Virgin Islands National Bank. The new bank has a capital of \$ 175,000 and its deposits, on June 30, 1935, amounted to \$ 800,000.

Communications: - In addition to a regular steamship service to other Caribbean islands and the United States, a weekly air service from St-Thomas to San Juan, Puerto Rico links the Virgin Islands with the Pan-American Airways system.

Shipping : - During the year 1934-35, 549 vessels having a gross tonnage of 2,568,452 tons entered and cleared the harbor of St/Thomas.

Land Alienation: - Natives who are homeless, or who are working uneconomically small plots as a result of the formation of sugar plantations are being provided for in a far-sighted homestead program. Homestead farms average six acres at an average cost of \$ 210, and payments are spread over a period of twenty-years.

Education: - Enrollment in the public schools in 1934-35 was 3,460. Seven new school buildings were completed during the year with Federal aid. Illiteracy in the islands amounted to 16.1 per cent.

Defense : - The U.S. Navy

Importance : - Mainly strategic. A naval station and a powerful naval radio station are maintained on St. Thomas.

U.S. - Virgin Islands continued)*

Trade :- Dollars: 000 omitted)

Year	Marchandise imports from the U.S.	Marchandises Exports to the U.S.
1925 (Cal.yr)	1.915	1.020
1926	1.799	810
1927	2.053	968
1928	2.277	1.195
1929	2.298	603
1930	1.673	768
1931	1.250	409
1932	930	405
1933	1.076	517
1934	1.544	575

* Statistics of trade with other countries not available.

The Virgin Islands' imports from and exports to the United States by classes of goods for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.
(Dollars:000 omitted)

Imports

Total value 2.011

Class *	Value
00 Animals and animal products, edible	183
0 Animals and animal products, inedible	39
1 Vegetable food products and beverages	275
2 Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood	96
3 Textile fibers and manufactures	145
4 Wood and paper	129
5 Nonmetallic minerals	341
6 Metals and metal manufactures, except machinery & vehicles	284
7 Machinery and vehicles	274
8 Chemicals and related products	98
9 Miscellaneous	147

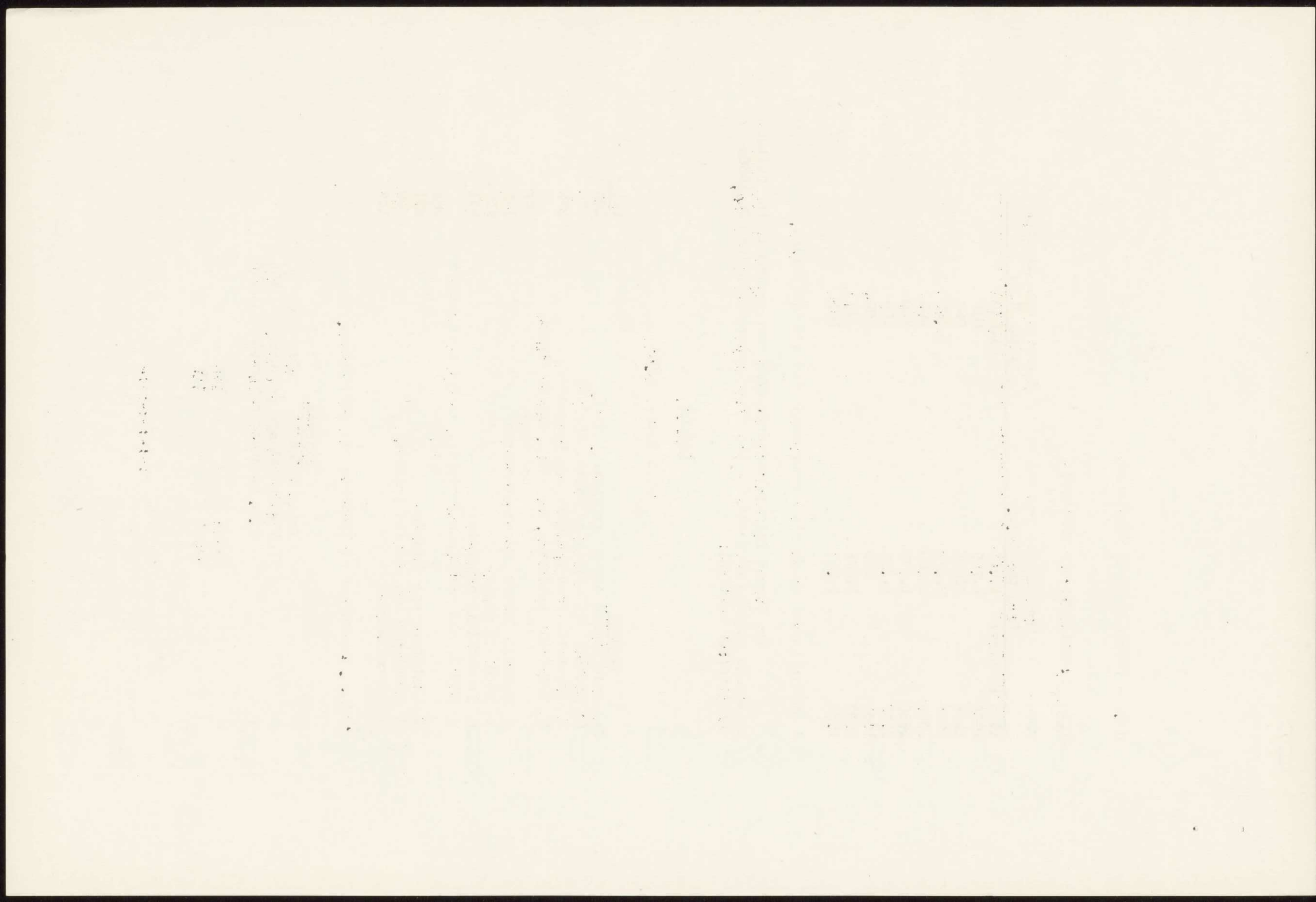
;) U.S. Department of Commerce classification.

Exports

Total value	584
Virgin islands products	406
U.S. products returned	178

Sugar	178
Rum	129

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U.S. - Territories and Dependencies)

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

United States Government Military Reservation

Area :- 552.8 square miles (1,431.7 square kilometers); land area in the Canal Zone, 361.8 square miles.

Population :- June 1935: Citizens 29,636; military and naval forces stationed in the Zone, about 12,000. American civilians numbered 8,439. Military forces, 10,526.

Density of Population :- In 1935; 74.3 per square mile (28.7 per square kilometer).

Nationality : - American citizens

Vital statistics : - In 1934 the birth rate was 11.48 per 1,000; the death rate, 6.43.

Occupations: largely in the operation of the Canal and the Panama Railroad and on farms supplying the residents in the Zone with truck products. In June, 1935, 2,587 Americans and 4,966 alien residents in the Zone were employed on the Canal and Railroad. About 500 Americans and 4,200 aliens employed on the Canal lived outside the Zone.

Date of Acquisition and Title of Possession :- A treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, signed on Nov. 18, 1903, permitted the construction of the Canal and granted control of the Canal Zone (5 miles on each side of the Canal to the United States in perpetuity. For these rights the United States paid Panama a lump sum of \$ 10,000,000 and agreed to pay an annual rental of \$ 250,000 in gold. The boundaries were delimited by treaty in 1904. The towns of Colon and Panama, at the termini were excluded from the Zone.

Form of Government : - A military reservation of the United States Government. The Governor and other officials are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. There is no Legislature. The Governor also heads the Canal Administration. For executive convenience the President is represented by the Secretary of war in the administration of Canal and Canal Zone affairs. According to the treaty of 1903, the Canal " shall be open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality". The Canal Administration controls quarantine and sanitation in the cities and harbors of Colon and Panama although they remain in the territory of the Republic of Panama. No land in the Zone is privately owned.

Type of Economy : - Operation of the Canal.

Education: - In 1934-35 there were 6 elementary and 5 secondary schools for white children with an average attendance of 2,797. For colored pupils there were 8 elementary and 1 normal school with an average attendance of 3,406.

Business Operations of the Canal Administration - These include marine and railroad repair shops, drydocks, wholesale warehouses; retail stores

Territories and Dependencies - U.S.

hotels and restaurants, wharf terminals and piers, a steamship line to New York and an electric power system.

Shipping : - In the year 1934-35 the nationality of tonnage using the Canal was as follows: United States 10,826,000; British, 5,776,000; Norwegian 2,464; Japanese, 1,446; German, 1,301. The total was 25,310,000 tons.

Public Finance: - Net revenue for Canal operations proper for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935 was \$ 14,519,506; revenue from the business operations of the Canal Administration was \$ 1,021,217. The total net revenue, amounting to \$ 15,540,723, represented a return of 2.86 per cent on the invested capital of \$ 543,744,707. The total net revenue received from tolls and business operations since the Canal was opened in 1915 amounted, to June 30, 1935, to \$ 206,517,412.

Trade -: For the calendar year 1933; Imports \$ 118,152; exports, \$ 485,300.

