

PART II APPENDICES

APPENDIX D

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION: THE UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

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APPENDIX D

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION: THE UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

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3 History and Organization: The United States-Puerto Rico

4 Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico

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6 A. Legislative History of the Commission

7 On July 25, 1962, on the 10th Anniversary of Commonwealth,
8 the late President John F. Kennedy, in reply to a letter from then
9 Governor Luis Munoz Marin, indicated the desirability of consulting
10 the people of Puerto Rico concerning their political status preference.
11 Following this, a bill calling for a plebiscite was introduced by the
12 Commonwealth Government in the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico.
13 Hearings were held for six weeks and approximately 80 witnesses
14 testified. Discussion of the bill centered about (1) the need to
15 define Commonwealth prior to holding the plebiscite and (2) obtaining
16 Congressional concurrence so that the plebiscite would be meaningful.

17 On December 31, 1962, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto
18 Rico passed Joint Resolution 1 proposing the "prompt settlement" of
19 Puerto Rico's final political status "in a democratic manner." In
20 Section 2 the Resolution went on to request Congress to indicate the
21 form of Commonwealth which it was willing to accept prior to a vote
22 being held on the three status positions.

23 Pursuant to this Section, H. R. 5945 and other identical
24 bills were introduced in the U. S. Congress to establish a United
25 States-Puerto Rico Compact Commission. The Commission was to be
26 composed of twelve members, four appointed by the President of the
27 United States, four by the Governor of Puerto Rico, and two each by
28 the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
29 Costs were to be shared equally by the United States and Puerto Rico.
30 The Commission was to draft a compact in accordance with the Common-
31 wealth definition in the Resolution. If Commonwealth were chosen,
32 the bills empowered the President to enter into this compact with
33 Puerto Rico. After the compact was drafted the Puerto Rican electorate

1
2 would vote in favor of commonwealth, independence, or statehood.

3 During the course of the hearings on H. R. 5945, three
4 major changes were made:

5 (A) The scope of work of the Commission
6 was changed from that of defining Commonwealth
7 and drafting a compact which Congress would approve,
8 to studying "all factors bearing on the present and
9 future relationship between the United States and
10 Puerto Rico."

11 (B) The provision for a plebiscite on the
12 three status positions following the Commission's
13 activity was eliminated.

14 (C) The composition of the Commission was
15 changed.

16 These and other changes were incorporated in the bill which
17 upon passage became Public Law 88-271.

18 Public Law 88-271, 78 Stat 17, establishing the United States-
19 Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico to "study all
20 factors. . .which may have a bearing on the present and future relation-
21 ship between the United States and Puerto Rico," was passed on
22 February 20, 1964. This law invited participation in the work of the
23 Commission by the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. On
24 April 13, 1964, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico passed Law
25 No. 9 in which it agreed to join in the work of the Commission.

26 The combined legislation provided for the appointment of a
27 broadly representative group of thirteen Commissioners from both the
28 mainland and the island, taking into account traditional interests
29 and differences with regard to the status question. From the main-
30 land, the Commission Chairman and two other public members were
31 appointed by the President; two Senators, one Republican and one
32 Democrat, were appointed by the President of the Senate with the
33 approval of the majority and minority leaders of the Senate; and two

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2 Representatives with the approval of the majority and minority
3 leaders of the House. The six island Commissioners included three
4 members representing the Commonwealth status position, two members
5 espousing the Statehood position, and one member, the Independence
6 position. The Commissioners were all appointed by the Governor of
7 Puerto Rico, but their selection was determined in accordance with
8 a formula reflecting generally the relative electoral strength in
9 the 1960 general elections of the political parties that postulated
10 the three status alternatives.

11 The legislation provided that the costs of the Commission
12 be financed equally by both governments and that the Commission's
13 report be furnished to the President, the United States Congress,
14 the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Legislative Assembly of Puerto
15 Rico.

16
17 B. Organization and Initial Preparation of the Study

18 On June 9, 1964, the first meeting of the Commission took
19 place at the White House. The President greeted the Commission and
20 stressed the importance of its work and his personal interest in the
21 report. The then Governor of Puerto Rico, Luis Munoz Marin, and the
22 Chairman of the Commission, James H. Rowe, Jr., also made some
23 remarks. At this meeting the selection of the Executive Secretary
24 was discussed. The appointment of Ambassador Ben S. Stephansky as
25 executive secretary was announced officially on June 24, 1964, and
26 he assumed his duties on July 1, 1964.

27 During the remainder of 1964 the Executive Secretary took a
28 number of steps to activate the Commission. These included:

- 29 1. leasing of office space and furniture
30 and gathering of a library and bibliography;
31 2. hiring of a small staff;
32 3. establishment of liason with executive
33 departments and agencies in Puerto Rico and the United
States;

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- 2 4. the formulation of a program of studies;
- 3 5. preliminary contacts with a number of
- 4 persons and institutions in the United States and
- 5 Puerto Rico to carry out some of these studies;
- 6 6. a trip to Puerto Rico to familiarize the
- 7 Puerto Rican Commission members with the above
- 8 initial activities and to obtain valuable information
- 9 for staff use.

10 After the 1964 elections, the following changes were made
11 in the Commission membership: Sen. Luis Munoz Marin replaced newly
12 elected Gov. Roberto Sanchez Vilella and Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton,
13 Sen. Jacob K. Javits and Sen. Henry Jackson replaced Hon. Jack
14 Westland, Sen. Kenneth Keating and Sen. Clinton Anderson, respectively.
15 These replacements were officially appointed in January of 1965, and
16 in the following months, February and March, the Commission held its
17 second and third formal meetings in San Juan and Washington, D. C.
18 At these meetings the Commission approved the program of studies
19 (Attachment A), the selection of the staff, and planned the future
20 course of its activity.

21 The Commission agreed to hold public hearings in three
22 subject matter areas: legal-constitutional, social-cultural, and
23 economic. These hearings were held in May, July-August, and
24 November-December in San Juan. The Legal-Constitutional hearings
25 concerned themselves with (1) the question of compact; (2) problems
26 of the application of federal laws in various areas; and, (3) the
27 historical and political background of the Puerto Rico-United States
28 relationship. The Social-Cultural hearings discussed (1) the culture
29 of Puerto Rico; (2) traditions and values; (3) historical factors;
30 (4) demographic factors; (5) social structure and social change; (6)
31 language; (7) education; and, (8) migration. The Economic hearings
32 explored (1) present economic relationships between Puerto Rico and
33 the United States in such areas as tariff and commercial policy,

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2 wages, transportation, monetary and balance of payments relations,
3 and fiscal relations including investment incentives and the flow
4 of federal funds; (2) economic effects of proposed political status
5 alternatives; and, (3) economic proposals for transitions to alter-
6 native statuses.

7 During these hearings the Commission heard 120 witnesses,
8 representing a broad spectrum of Puerto Rican public opinion in
9 addition to interested mainland persons. (A list of these witnesses
10 is attached. Attachment B.)

11 Further, the Commission established a Legal Consultative
12 Committee, the members of which were available to assist the staff
13 in the analysis of a number of legal problems in which the Commission
14 was concerned. (A list of the Legal Consultative Committee is appended.
15 Attachment C.) Of course, any views expressed by the Commission or by
16 its staff in the report or elsewhere do not necessarily reflect the
17 opinions of any member of the Legal Consultative Committee. A Legal
18 Panel was held in executive session where the key issues were discussed
19 by three mainland professors and five leading Puerto Rican practitioners
20 all of whom were members of the Legal Consultative Committee.

21 The Commission also contracted ten special background studies
22 on various topics. (A list of these studies is appended. Attachment
23 D.) The hearings, legal panel discussion, and special contractual
24 studies have been printed and, therefore, will be available to
25 interested persons in Puerto Rico and the United States.

26 The Commission also financed a seminar held by the Puerto
27 Rican Independence Party to discuss the program of studies. This was
28 done at the Party's request to prevent financial limitations from
29 barring a full presentation of the Independence case.

30 At the Commission's seventh meeting held in executive session
31 at the Capitol in Washington on February 8 and 9, 1966, an analysis of
32 the economic issues was presented by the three liaison staff economists
33 representing the three major political parties concerned with political
status in Puerto Rico.

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2 At the next meeting on May 3 and 4, 1966, Dr. Concepcion
3 de Gracia, the representative of the Puerto Rican Independence
4 Party, announced that his party was withdrawing from the Commission.
5 Individual Commission members expressed their high personal regard
6 for Dr. Concepcion de Gracia, and the Commission adopted a resolution
7 which indicated its regret over the withdrawal and its continued
8 receptivity to the presentation of the Independence case. At this
9 meeting, the Commission discussed first drafts of the appendices
10 dealing with legal - constitutional, social - cultural and economic
11 factors relating to the status of Puerto Rico.

12 At its next meeting held on June 18 and 19 at San Juan,
13 Puerto Rico, the Commission discussed the first draft of its conclu-
14 sions and recommendations. The last meeting of the Commission was
15 held in Washington beginning on July 25th.

16 The responsibility for housing and other administrative
17 servicing of the Commission during its entire existence has been in
18 the hands of General Services Administration. Special acknowledgment
19 is due to its administrative officers for the high degree of coopera-
20 tion that has been accorded to the Commission and its staff.

21 The Commission expresses its special appreciation to Ben
22 S. Stephansky, the Executive Director, for his efficient organization
23 and direction of the staff and his invaluable and informed advice.

24 Final acknowledgment is due to the loyal and untiring work
25 of the members of the Commission staff. They have worked diligently
26 and effectively to provide the necessary background material, to
27 prepare for hearings, to analyze testimony, and to assemble the facts
28 and figures on which this report is based. Without their help, it
29 would have been impossible for the Commission to carry out the
30 President's directive within the time limit that was set.

31 Attachment A - Program of Studies
32 Attachment B - List of Witnesses
33 Attachment C - Legal Consultative Committee
 Attachment D - List of Contracted Background Studies

A T T A C H M E N T A

Program of Studies

I. ECONOMIC STUDIES

1. STUDIES OF PRESENT UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICO ECONOMIC RELATIONS, OF POSSIBLE FUTURE CHANGES IN THESE RELATIONS, AND OF THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF SUCH STATUS CHANGES

STUDY ONE: Tariff and Commercial Policy Relations

- A. The Costs and Benefits of Present Commercial Policy Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. Effects of tariff relations on:
 - 1. The costs and volume of Puerto Rican imports
 - 2. The prices and volume of Puerto Rican production
 - 3. Shipments to the Mainland
 - 4. Exports to other markets
 - b. Effects of United States quotas and administrative regulations (including quotas on crude and refined sugar) on:
 - 1. The costs and volume of Puerto Rican imports
 - 2. The prices and volume of Puerto Rican imports
 - 3. Shipments to the Mainland
 - 4. Exports to other markets
- B. Prospective Changes in these Costs and Benefits as a result of Changes in over-all United States Commercial Policies
 - a. Effects of the Kennedy Round trade negotiations
 - b. Effects of other possible long-run changes in the level of United States tariffs
- C. The Costs and Benefits of Possible Future Changes in Commercial Policy Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. The economic potential and impact of the ability of Puerto Rico to carry out autonomous commercial policies.
 - 1. Tariffs
 - 2. Commercial treaties (with particular reference to countries in the Caribbean and Latin America)

- b. Effects of participation by Puerto Rico in regional economic groupings such as a new Caribbean regional common market, the Central American Common Market, and/or the Latin American Free Trade Association
- c. Effects of other possible changes in commercial policy relations
 - 1. Evolution from a customs union to a free trade area
 - 2. Adoption or adaptation of the French or British systems
 - 3. Gradual dissolution of the common market relationship through a reciprocal trade treaty with the United States as a transition to independence

STUDY TWO: Transportation Relations

- A. The Costs and Benefits of Present Maritime Transportation Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. Effects on Puerto Rican imports
 - b. Effects on Puerto Rican production
 - c. Effects on shipments to the Mainland
 - d. Effects on exports to other markets
- B. Changes in these Costs and Benefits as a result of Elimination of the Application of Coastal Shipping Laws to Puerto Rico
- C. Changes in these Costs and Benefits as a Result of Modification of the Coastal Shipping Laws with respect to All Non-Contiguous states, Territories, and Commonwealths.
- D. The Costs and Benefits of Present Air Transportation Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States and Changes in These Costs and Benefits as a Result of Modification of Present Relations

STUDY THREE: Wage and Labor Force Relations

- A. The Costs and Benefits of Present Wage Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. Effects of present flexible Federal minimum wage law on wages, unit labor costs, and employment

- b. Relationship between the operation of Federal and Commonwealth minimum wage laws and the effects of this relationship on wages, employment, and interregional trade.
 - c. Analysis of the relationship between minimum wages and prevailing wages in Puerto Rico and the United States by both region and industrial sector and a study of trends in this relationship
 - d. Implications of the techniques of association developed by various regional economic associations for United States-Puerto Rico wage relations
- B. The Costs and Benefits of Possible Future Changes in Wage Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
- a. Effects of increased coordination of the Federal and Commonwealth minimum wage laws
 - b. Effects of the introduction of Mainland minimum wages in covered industries
 - c. Effects of full exemption from the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act
- C. The Effects of Labor Unionism under Various Status Alternatives
- 1. Wages
 - 2. Working conditions
 - 3. Labor organization
- D. The Costs and Benefits of Present Labor Force Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
- a. The determinants of emigration and immigration
 - b. Effects of emigration and immigration on the size and quality of the labor force
 - c. Effects of emigration and immigration on wages
- E. The Costs and Benefits of Possible Future Changes in Labor Force Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
- a. Incentives for emigration and immigration under various status alternatives
 - b. Ability to emigrate and immigrate under various status alternatives, including an analysis of the quantitative implications of immigration treaties

STUDY FOUR: Monetary and Balance of Payments Relations

- A. The Costs and Benefits of Present Monetary Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. The scope for an autonomous Puerto Rican monetary policy under a common currency
 - b. The scope for autonomous Puerto Rican credit policies under present banking relations
- B. The Costs and Benefits of Possible Future Changes in Monetary Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. The use of money and credit policies to promote economic development and stability under a common currency
 - 1. Effects of possible changes in banking relations
 - 2. Level of interest rates under various status alternatives
 - b. The use of money and credit policies to promote economic development and stability under an independent currency
 - 1. The costs and benefits of establishing a central bank
 - 2. Relevant experience of small countries with monetary policies
- C. The Costs and Benefits of Present Balance of Payments Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. The common monetary system and capital markets
 - 1. Access to overseas money and capital markets
 - 2. Effects on the development of the local capital market
 - b. The nature of the balance-of-payments adjustment under a common currency and possible resulting imbalances in factor and product markets
 - c. Methods of financing disguised balance of payments deficits under a common currency and the resulting economic effects
- D. The Costs and Benefits of Possible Future Changes in Balance of Payments Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. The sizes of the capital and current accounts and their interaction under various status alternatives
 - b. The levels of interest, amortization, rentals, and profits paid to non-residents and the ability to service non-resident investment under various

- status alternatives
- c. The nature of the balance-of-payments adjustment under various status alternatives
 - d. Financing of balance of payments deficits and surpluses under various status alternatives

STUDY FIVE: Fiscal Relations

- A. The Flow of Federal Funds under Present Fiscal Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
- B. Changes in the Flow of Federal Funds as a Result of Possible Future Changes in Fiscal Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. Changes in Puerto Rican payments to the Federal Government under various status alternatives
 - 1. Effects of full imposition of Federal taxes (Statehood)
 - 2. Effects of full exemption from Federal taxes (Republic of Puerto Rico)
 - 3. Effects of the adoption of a formula under which the people of Puerto Rico would contribute, in a manner compatible with the stability and economic growth of Puerto Rico, to the general expenses of the United States Government (Evolution of Commonwealth)
 - b. Changes in Puerto Rican receipts from the Federal Government under various status alternatives
 - 1. Estimates of Federal grants and expenditures available under Statehood based on questionnaires to be submitted to Federal Agencies and on an analysis of the fiscal pattern of Federal defense and non-defense spending among the States
 - 2. Transitional aid and loans available to the Republic of Puerto Rico and the State of Puerto Rico
 - 3. Variations in the operating costs of the Federal Government as a result of the evolution of Commonwealth status.
- C. Other factors to be Considered in Appraising the Effects of Fiscal Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - a. The incidence of Federal taxes under various status alternatives
 - b. Fiscal costs and benefits of the common defense relationship, including the fiscal effects of military bases.

- c. Indirect costs and benefits involved in the fiscal relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
 - d. Effects of possible future changes in Federal-State fiscal relations in the United States and their implications for various status alternatives
 - 1. Changes in Federal tax rates
 - 2. Changes in existing Federal programs and introduction of new programs
 - 3. Introduction of a comprehensive Federal-State revenue-sharing plan
- D. Effects of Possible Future Changes in the Fiscal Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States on Puerto Rican Government Finances
- a. Preparation of a Consolidated Sources and Uses Statement of Government Funds, consisting of a classified functional analysis of all government expenditures in Puerto Rico (whether performed by the Federal, Commonwealth, and Municipal Governments or by Public Corporations) and a study of how these functions are financed.
 - b. Impact of various status alternatives on the revenues of the Government of Puerto Rico
 - 1. Changes in the flow of Federal funds
 - 2. Changes in degree of accessibility to private money and capital markets
 - 3. Financing available from international agencies
 - 4. Effects of changes in Federal revenue regulations on the geographic allocation of profits and in other factors which influence the fiscal autonomy of Puerto Rico
 - c. Impact of various status alternatives on the expenditure programs of the Government of Puerto Rico
 - d. Modifications in Puerto Rican revenue laws and programs which may be necessary to adapt to the estimated changes in the flow of Federal funds.
- E. Collection of Supplementary Data useful in Appraising the Effects of Possible Changes in Fiscal Relations between Puerto Rico and the United States
- a. The composition of government expenditures and the burden of taxes in various states and selected foreign countries (including expenditures and taxes by local units)

- b. Special historical data on Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines showing the flow of Federal funds before and after changes in status
- c. The levels of 1) United States loan and foreign assistance programs, 2) loan and foreign assistance programs of international agencies, and 3) government borrowing on private money markets for countries with characteristics similar to those of the Republic of Puerto Rico.

2. STUDIES OF OTHER DETERMINANTS OF THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF STATUS CHANGES

STUDY SIX: The Level of Investment in Puerto Rico under Various Status Alternatives

- A. Measures of the Profitability of Resident and Non-resident Investment in Puerto Rico under Present Economic Relations between the United States and Puerto Rico
 - a. Earnings on assets
 - b. Earnings on equity
 - c. Profit margins
- B. Changes in the above Measures of Profitability as a result of Modifications in:
 - a. Trade and commercial policy relations
 - b. Transportation relations
 - c. Wage and labor force relations
 - d. Money and balance of payments relations
 - e. Fiscal relations
- C. Development of Bases for Estimating how Changes in the Profitability of Investment Affect the Level of Investment
 - a. Profile of mainland business attitudes with respect to required minimum level of expected profits under various status alternatives
 - b. Earnings of non-resident capital as a cost to Puerto Rico of importing capital and the possibility of substituting alternative, lower-cost sources of resident or non-resident capital
 - c. Analysis of comparative rates of return and profit margins in Puerto Rico and the United States by industrial sector
 - d. Analysis of the composition of United States investment in manufacturing to determine the feasibility and profitability of investment in Puerto Rico under various status alternatives

- e. Analysis of historical and anticipated trends of mainland investment in Puerto Rican manufacturing to determine whether the degree of sensitivity to changes in status is increasing or decreasing over time
- D. Effects of Changes in Present United States-Puerto Rico Relations on Investment and Ways of Cushioning or Modifying these Effects
- a. The effects of status changes on existing investments
 - b. The future level of investment under various status alternatives
 - c. Investigation of the tools and results of selected state industrial promotion programs in the light of the economic, human, and natural resources available in these states and their immediate surrounding areas.
 - d. Investigation of the provisions and results of United States investment and tax treaties and/or agreements with selected foreign countries in the light of their relevance to the Republic of Puerto Rico and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
 - 1. United States investment in Puerto Rico
 - 2. Investment by other countries in Puerto Rico.

STUDY SEVEN: Puerto Rican Resources and Alternative Paths of Economic Growth

- A. Historical and Descriptive Background for Studying Alternative Paths of Puerto Rican Economic Growth
- a. Economic history of Puerto Rico in the Pre-Commonwealth era
 - 1. Description of the economy in 1898
 - 2. Developments from 1898 to 1940
 - 3. Developments from 1940 to 1952
 - b. Economic history of Puerto Rico, 1952-1965
- B. Analytical Background for Studying Alternative Paths of Puerto Rican Economic Growth: Factors of Growth under Commonwealth
- a. The comparative roles of various significant sectors and resources
 - 1. Manufacturing
 - 2. Construction
 - 3. Distribution and services
 - 4. Tourism

5. Federal Government
 6. Puerto Rican Government
 7. Agricultural and natural resources, land use, and the economic effects of military bases
 8. Human resources and the creative energies of the Puerto Rican people
 9. Other factors
- b. Possible synergistic effects in Puerto Rican economic growth (the interaction of factors)
 - c. Status uncertainty and past growth rates
- C. Alternative and Supplementary Methods of Obtaining Growth under Various Status Alternatives
 - a. The comparative roles of various sectors and resources
 - b. Sources of finance under various status alternatives
 - c. External markets under various status alternatives
 - d. Absolute and relative size of the home market under various status alternatives
 - D. Economic Growth in the United States and its Relationship to the Rate and Stability of Puerto Rican Growth under Alternative Growth Patterns
 - E. Experience Elsewhere which is Relevant for Analyzing the Relationship between Puerto Rican Resources and Alternative Paths of Economic Growth
 - a. Rates of growth in selected states in the light of their resources, with special attention to Alaska and Hawaii
 - b. International comparisons with growth-rates in small countries, with special attention to newly independent countries, the Caribbean Area, and countries with human resources similar to Puerto Rico's.
3. COMBINATION AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS WITHIN AN OVER-ALL CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF STATUS CHANGES
 - I. Preliminary Projections of the Puerto Rican Economy under Various Status Alternatives
 - A. Private Sector
 - a. Direct effects of changes in United States-Puerto Rico relations on the existing structure of production

- b. Direct effects on the rate of growth assuming continuation of the past pattern of growth
- c. Direct effects on the rate of growth under alternative or supplementary patterns of growth
- d. Direct effects on the private sector of changes in the government sector*
- e. Indirect or secondary effects in the private sector resulting from the direct effects in a. through d. above*

B. Government Sector

- a. Direct effects of changes in the flow of Funds and of other factors directly affecting the Puerto Rican Government Budget
- b. Direct effects on the government sector of changes in the private sector*

II. Preliminary Evaluation of the Results of Economic Projections and Definition of Concepts and Transition Periods

A. Definition of Concepts

- a. Economic definition of Culminated Commonwealth
- b. Economic definition of the Republic of Puerto Rico

B. Definition of Characteristics and Duration of Transition Periods

- a. The Culminated Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
- b. The Republic of Puerto Rico
- c. The State of Puerto Rico

III. Revised Projections of the Puerto Rican Economy under Various Status Alternatives

*Based on a series of estimating equations being developed by the Bureau of Economic and Social Analysis, Puerto Rican Planning Board

IV. Evaluation of the Economic Costs and Benefits to Puerto Rico of Various Status Alternatives as based on Economic Projections

- A. General criteria for evaluating the effects of economic change
 - a. The absolute rate of growth under each status alternative to determine whether some desired minimum degree of economic viability is achieved
 - b. Comparison of rates of growth under different status alternatives
- B. Specific criteria for evaluating the effects of economic change
 - a. Level criteria
 - 1. Per capita income
 - 2. Volume of employment
 - 3. Level and cost of living
 - b. Distribution criteria
 - 1. Distribution of employment and unemployment by urban and rural sectors
 - 2. Distribution of income by family, occupation, and resident vs. non-resident
 - 3. Distribution of wealth (including land and ownership in the industrial, trade, and construction sectors)
 - c. Stability criteria
 - 1. Stability of output and employment
 - 2. Capacity to deal with instability
- C. Reconciliation of conflicting specific and general criteria and assessment of probabilities.

V. Evaluation of the Economic Costs and Benefits to the United States of Various Status Alternatives as based On Economic Projections

- A. Fiscal costs
- B. General economic costs and benefits

- VI. Mutuality of United States-Puerto Rico Interests and Evaluation of the Mutual Economic Costs and Benefits of Various Status Alternatives (Integration of Sections IV and V immediately above)
- VII. Dynamic Adaptation of United States-Puerto Rico Economic Relations and its Effect on the Relative Costs and Benefits of Fundamental Status Changes at some Future Date
- A. Effects of the maintenance of the status quo on the relative economic positions of various status alternatives
- a. Tariff and commercial policy relations
 - b. Transportation relations
 - c. Wage and labor force relations
 - d. Money and balance of payments relations
 - e. Fiscal relations
- B. Implications for changes in United States-Puerto Rico economic relations
- a. Tariff and commercial policy relations
 - b. Transportation relations
 - c. Wage and labor force relations
 - d. Money and balance of payments relations
 - e. Fiscal relations

II. LEGAL STUDIES

- I. Introduction: Evolution Of U. S. Attitudes Toward Puerto Rico
 - A. Initial Uncertainty
 - B. Changing Attitudes
 - 1. The Movement Toward Statehood
 - 2. The Movement Toward Independence
 - C. Recognition of Special Problems
 - D. Right of Self-Determination as Applied to Puerto Rico

- II. Puerto Rico's Present Legal Status
 - A. Introduction - Puerto Rico's Legal Status in Relation to Spain
 - 1. Historical - Legal Background
 - 2. Charter of 1897
 - B. Puerto Rico's Status in Relation to the United States
 - 1. Brief History of Legal Relationship
 - a. Treaty of Paris - Establishment of Relationship
 - b. Foraker Act - 1900
 - c. Jones Act - 1917
 - d. Elective Governor Act - 1947
 - e. PL 600
 - f. Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act
 - g. PL 447

2. The Issue of the "Compact"
 - a. Brief Statement of Problem
 - b. Consequences of a "Compact"
 - c. The debate concerning PL 600
 - (i) The Commonwealth Argument: Existence of Compact
 - (A) Constitutional Authority
 - (B) The Words of the Statute Itself: "in the nature of a compact"
 - (C) Unorthodox Procedure Used by Congress
 - (D) U. S. Action in the United Nations
 - (E) Precedent of Use of Compact in U. S.
 - (1) Interstate Compacts
 - (2) Northwest Ordinance, State-Federal and State-Foreign Country Compacts
 - (F) Precedent of use of compact in Puerto Rico
 - (ii) The Statehood Argument: Non-Existence of Compact or Association
 - (A) Lack of Constitutional Authority
 - (B) Congressional Precedent not to Bind Another Congress
 - (C) Legislative History of the Statute
 - (D) Procedural defect: contractual incapacity
 - (iii) The Independence Argument: Non-Existence of Compact or Association
 - (A) Lack of validity of U. S. sovereignty
 - (B) Lack of Bilateral Administrative Structure
 - (C) Procedural Defect: ineffective plebiscite
 - (D) Lack of Constitutional Authority
 - (E) Congressional Precedent not to Bind Another Congress
 - (Analogy of Indian Tribes)
 - (F) Legislative History of the Statute

- (G) Procedural defect: contractual incapacity
- (iv) U. S. Official Statements since 1952
 - (A) Congressional Statements and Action
 - (B) Presidential and Executive Statements and Action
- d. Discussion of Cases since 1952 interpreting PL 600
- 3. Federal Laws and Constitutional Provisions Applicable to Puerto Rico
 - a. Brief Statement of the General Problem
 - (i) "Unincorporated" vs. "Incorporated"
Territories and applicability of U. S. Const. provisions
 - (A) Discussion of cases
 - (B) Validity of dichotomy at present
 - (ii) Federal citizenship and its consequences
 - (iii) Sec. 9, Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act; "not locally inapplicable"
 - (A) Cases interpreting the phrase
 - (B) The problem in other areas not yet covered by case law
 - (iv) Sec. 9, Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act; "Shall have the same force and effect as in the United States"
 - (A) Cases interpreting the phrase
 - (B) The problem in areas not yet covered by case law

b. Specific Problems of Applicability

- (i) Internal Revenue Laws
- (ii) Antitrust Laws, i. e., Sherman Act; Clayton Act; Wilson Tariff Act; Robinson-Patman Act
- (iii) Anti-Racketeering Act
- (iv) Bankruptcy Act
- (v) Banking Laws, i. e., National Banking Act; Federal Reserve Act; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act; Federal Home Loan Bank Act
- (vi) Food Standards and related matters, i. e., Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; Opium Poppy Control Act; Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act; Harrison Narcotics Act; Marijuana Tax Act; Virus and Toxin Act; Labelling of Dairy Products Act; The Apple Grading Act; The Filled Milk Act; The Meat Inspection Act; Cotton and Fur Labelling Acts
- (vii) Foreign Trade Regulation, i. e., Trade Expansion Act and Tariff Acts; Sugar Act and limitation on refining; The Foreign Trade Zones Act; Acts requiring import permits and quarantines; Oil import Regulation
- (viii) Inspection of Federally Procured Goods
- (ix) Labor Relations and Standards, i. e., The Labor Management Relations Act; Fair Labor Standards Act; Acts relating to Employment Security and Veterans

Rights; Workmen's Compensation Acts; Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act; Davis-Bacon Act.

- (x) Outlawing of Harmful Commodities
 - (xi) Patent Trademark and Copyright Laws
 - (xii) Securities and Corporation Legislation
 - (xiii) Agricultural Commodity Regulation
 - (xiv) Transmission, Power and Communication Regulation,
i. e., Federal Communications Act; Federal Power Act; Atomic Energy Act; postal regulation
 - (xv) Transportation Regulation
 - (A) Air Transportation Regulation
 - (B) Sea Transport Regulation (Ocean and Inter-Island Shipping)
 - (xvi) Weights and Measures
 - (xvii) Immigration Control Acts
 - (xviii) Defense; i. e., jurisdiction, power to expropriate for military purposes, military conscription, declare and wage war
 - (xix) Grants-in-AID, Anti-Poverty Program, Education
 - (xx) Housing
4. U. S. - Puerto Rico Governmental Relationship
- a. Inter-relationship of U. S. - Puerto Rican Court System
 - (i) Constitutional Status of U. S. District Court in San Juan

(ii) Jurisdiction of U. S. District Court in San Juan

(iii) Appellate review of U. S. Supreme Court

b. Role of U. S. Congress

(i) Treaty of Paris

(ii) Jurisdiction of Congressional Committees

(iii) Role of Resident Commissioner

c. U. S. - Puerto Rico Executive Inter-relationship

C. Puerto Rico's Status in International Relations

1. The Issue of Sovereignty and the Nation-State in Modern International Law

a. Treaty-making powers

b. Power to declare war or peace

c. Diplomatic and international representation

2. Associated States in International Law

3. Puerto Rico's Status in the United Nations

a. Self-Governing Territory under Art. 73

(i) The UN action in 1953

(ii) Recent action of U. N.

b. Ability to Participate in U. N. Specialized Organizations

4. Puerto Rico's Status for purpose of Regional Organizations

a. Caribbean Organization

b. South and Central American Organizations

III. Puerto Rico's Future Legal Status

A. Proposed Structural Adjustments and Procedural Steps Necessary to Reach Each Status Position

The Commission will have obtained from each of the status proponents a complete statement of each status position. These statements will include the legal changes in the relationship necessary to reach the desired status. In addition these statements should focus upon the procedural (legislative and executive) steps, in the short and long-terms, to reach the desired goal.

1. Perfection of the Commonwealth

- a. Structural adjustments in the present relationship
 - (i) Short term structural adjustments
 - (ii) Long-term structural adjustments
- b. Proposed Procedural Steps to effect adjustments
- c. Analysis of selected historical and contemporary analogues
 - (i) In U. S. Experience
 - (ii) In International experience

2. The Attainment of Statehood

- a. Structural Adjustments in the Present Relationship
 - (i) Short-term structural adjustments
 - (ii) Long-term structural adjustments
- b. Proposed Procedural Steps to effect adjustment
- c. Comparison with Previous U. S. Experience
 - (i) Hawaii
 - (ii) Alaska
 - (iii) Pattern of other states

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3. The Attainment of Independence
 - a. Structural adjustments in the Present Relationship
 - (i) Short-term Structural Adjustments
 - (ii) Long-term structural adjustment
 - b. Proposed Procedural Steps to effect adjustment -
Availability of Foreign Aid Programs
 - c. Analysis of selected Historical and Contemporary
analogues
 - (i) U. S. Experience (Philippines)
 - (ii) International experience

III. STUDIES IN OTHER FIELDS

STUDY ONE: History of the Status Question. This is intended to provide a background introduction for the final report, covering the period from Puerto Rico's status under Spain to the present time. Following is a proposed outline for this study.

I. The Evolution of the Status of Puerto Rico

A. Status under Spain

1. Colonial status
2. Agitation for autonomy
3. Grant of autonomy, 1897

B. Acquisition of Puerto Rico by the United States

1. Spanish American War
2. Treaty of Paris
3. Military Occupation, 1898-1900

C. Status Developments: 1900-1965

1. Foraker Act: 1900
2. Jones Act: 1917
3. Elective Governor Act: 1947
4. PL 600: 1952
5. United Nations Proceedings 1953
6. Efforts at Modification: 1959-1965
7. United Nations Committee of Twenty-Four: 1964-5

II. The Prolonged Status Debate

A. From Colonial Status under Spain to Status of Unincorporated Territory under the United States

1. Debate under Spain
 - a. Ferment preceding grant of autonomy
 - b. Analysis of Charter of Autonomy
2. Treaty of Paris
 - a. Cession of Puerto Rico
 - b. Non-recognition of Charter of Autonomy

3. Debate During Military Occupation

- a. Puerto Rico's request for "honorable status"

- (i) contemporary status proposals

4. The Status of Unincorporated Territory

- a. Debate in Congress
- b. Factors Underlying Policy of Unincorporated Territory

- (i) U. S. foreign policy
 - (ii) Condition of Puerto Rico at time of acquisition

- (A) Economic
 - (B) Social
 - (C) Cultural
 - (D) Political

- (iii) U. S. Constitutional System

- c. Reaction in Puerto Rico
- d. Supreme Court Decision: The Territorial Cases

B. The Pressures for Change in Status: 1900-1940

1. Renewal of Agitation in Puerto Rico

- a. Emergence of the three status traditions

- (i) Statehood
 - (ii) Independence
 - (iii) Commonwealth

- b. Beginning of the "status parties"
- c. Pressures on Congress

2. Concessions to Pressure: Jones Act 1917

- a. Legislative Autonomy
- b. Citizenship

3. Stiffening Under Pressure: the Period of the 1920's

- a. Attitudes in Congress
- b. Attitudes of the Executive Branch
 - (i) Education
- c. Reaction in Puerto Rico

4. Relationship between Status Proposals and the Aspiration for Economic and Social Development
 - a. Degree of development achieved to 1930
 - (i) The Brookings Report
 - b. The depression and relief programs
 - c. The emergence of a clearer definition of a need for development
 - (i) The Chardon Report
 - d. The status crisis of the 1930's
 - (i) The Tydings Bills
 - (ii) The Tariff Commission Reports
- C. The "Status Truce" and Priority on Development
 1. The Popular Democratic Party's Declaration of "Status Truce"
 2. "Operation Bootstrap"
 - a. Development of Puerto Rico: 1940-52
- D. Elective Governor Act: 1947
- E. Emergence of Contemporary Status Parties
- F. The Resumption of the Status Debate: 1950-65
 1. Public Law 600: The Commonwealth Status 1952
 2. The United Nations Report: 1953
 3. Dissatisfactions with Commonwealth Status
 - a. Criticism by Statehood Republican Party
 - b. Criticism by Independence Party
 4. The efforts at "perfecting" Commonwealth
 - a. Fernos-Murray Bill 1959
 - b. Legislative Assembly Resolution 1962
 - c. The Status Commission
 5. United Nations Committee of Twenty-Four
 6. Positions of Modern Status Parties
 - a. Emphasis on sovereignty
 - b. Emphasis on mutuality
 - c. Emphasis on self-determination
- G. Summary of Historical Trends

STUDY TWO: Status Implications of Cultural and Social Change in Puerto Rico. Cultural and Social change in Puerto Rico have been studied extensively during the past several decades. The abundant literature that has emerged will be surveyed to derive the essential characteristics of Puerto Rican culture, and particularly to determine the changes that have been taking place as Puerto Rico becomes a modern community. Relationships between cultural and social change will also be analyzed in terms of the transformation of Puerto Rico from a rural to an urban society. The impact of the introduction of English, the effects of migration and the tensions attending the contact of two cultures will also be treated. The following outline is proposed:

Introduction: The position of the Status Parties regarding the preservation of Culture and Language

I. The Spanish Cultural Heritage

- A. Background of Latin American History
- B. Background of Caribbean History
- C. The Structure of Puerto Rican Society in 1898
- D. The Inevitability of Cultural Change with Social and Economic Development

II. The Transformation of Puerto Rican Society

- A. Economic Development
- B. Social Development
- C. Political Development

- D. Administrative Development
- E. Rise of a New Middle Class
- F. Transformation from rural to urban society

III. Cultural Change in Puerto Rico

- A. The mixture of the Old and the New
- B. The Impact of Development
- C. The Influence of the United States
- D. The Influence of Spain, Latin America and the Caribbean
- E. The Impact of the Migration
- F. The Language Developments

IV. Puerto Rico's Present Cultural and Social Relationships

Outside the United States

- A. Spain
- B. Latin America
- C. The Caribbean
- D. Other Countries

V. The Implications of Cultural and Social Change for the

Status Alternatives

- A. The Threshold of a "Cultural Renaissance"
- B. The Puerto Rican Identity
- C. The Aspiration for Cultural Self-Determination
- D. Culture and the Status Alternatives

STUDY THREE: Administrative Relations. The section on Legal-Constitutional Studies proposes a survey of Federal laws applicable in Puerto Rico. Surveys have been made in the past, such as the one conducted by the President's Advisory Commission on the Relation of Federal Laws to Puerto Rico in 1948; and another conducted by the School of Public Administration of the University of Puerto Rico which yielded a published Manual of Federal Agencies with Offices in Puerto Rico in 1954.

It may be that updating these surveys is all that will be necessary for the Commission's purposes. On the other hand there may be questions involving status implications emanating from the duality of the administrative process involving two contiguous administrative organizations, Federal and Local.

After the Commission's February meeting, Commissioner Brewster Denny and the Executive Secretary met with members of the Faculty of the University of Puerto Rico's School of Public Administration. An exploratory memorandum is now in preparation by members of that Faculty. If, after the memorandum is delivered, there appears to be an area of study involving administrative relations beyond that proposed in the Legal-Constitutional section, the Staff will prepare an outline for such a study.

STUDY FOUR: United States Experience with its Dependencies: A
Comparative Study with the Experience of the Other Selected Countries.

The United States has had a varied experience with its own dependencies, ranging from statehood to independence and including the experiment with commonwealth. This experience will be reviewed and analyzed for whatever principles may have been developed that are applicable to the question of Puerto Rico's status. Another part of this study will compare United States experience with that of other selected countries. Following is the proposed outline:

I. United States Experience with its Dependencies

- A. The Process of Statehood in Continental United States
- B. Alaska Purchase
- C. Acquisition of Samoa
- D. The "Imperialist Era"
 - 1. Spanish-American War and Treaty of Paris
 - a. Treatment of Cuba
 - b. Acquisition of Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam
 - c. Commitment to Philippine independence
 - d. Status of Puerto Rico
- E. Acquisition of Hawaii
- F. Acquisition of Virgin Islands
- G. Administration of Pacific Trust Territory
- H. Development of Policy after World War II
 - 1. Philippine independence
 - a. Transitional Commonwealth
 - 2. Statehood for Non-Contiguous Territories

3. The Commonwealth Experiment with Puerto Rico
4. Progress in Other Dependencies

II. Survey of Experience of Other Countries

- A. Great Britain
- B. France
- C. Belgium
- D. Holland

III. Comparison of Experience

- A. Management of Dependencies: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and the United States

STUDY FIVE: Survey of the Caribbean Region. The dependent areas and the newly independent states in the Caribbean constitute part of the immediate "neighborhood" in which Puerto Rico is located geographically. It has had a varied experience culturally, economically, socially and politically. Since World War II, three status relationships with former metropole centers have been evolved, directly analogous to the three contending status viewpoints in Puerto Rico. The Caribbean region will thus be reviewed and analyzed for whatever insights can be derived that are useful for the case of Puerto Rico. The following outline is proposed:

- I. The Caribbean: Dependent Areas and Newly Independent States
 - A. The Political Process
 1. History and Description
 - a. U. S. Areas
 - (i) Virgin Islands
 - b. British Areas

- (i) Bahamas
- (ii) Virgin Islands
- (iii) Guiana
- (iv) Leeward Island Group
- (v) Windward Island Group
- (vi) Honduras
- c. French Areas
 - (i) Guadeloupe
 - (ii) Martinique
 - (iii) Guiana
- d. Netherlands Areas
 - (i) Surinam
 - (ii) Netherlands Antilles
- e. New Independent Areas
 - (i) Jamaica
 - (ii) Trinidad and Tobago
- f. Caribbean Federative Efforts
 - (i) West Indian Federation
 - (ii) Eastern Caribbean Federation
- 2. Metropolitan Relations: Comparative Survey
 - a. Self-government and autonomy
 - b. Participation in Metropolitan Government
 - c. Citizenship
- 3. The New Independent States
 - a. Problems of independence
 - b. External relations
- B. Economic Conditions in the Caribbean
 - 1. Resources
 - 2. Trade Relations

3. Development Aspects

- a. External Aid and Support
- b. Metropolitan Relationships

4. Common Market Arrangements

- C. Social and Cultural Factors in the Caribbean

1. Historical
2. Race
3. Language
4. Migration
5. Education and Literacy
6. Population
7. Comparative Analysis: A Caribbean Identity?

- D. Security Aspects of the Caribbean

- E. Regional and International Organizations in the Caribbean

1. Caribbean Organization
2. Organization of American States
3. United Nations

- F. Trends and Prospects in the Caribbean

1. Metropolitan Relations
2. Federation
3. Independence

- II. Puerto Rico and the Caribbean

- A. Puerto Rico's Relationships in the Caribbean

1. Political
2. Economic
3. Cultural

STUDY SIX: Federalism and Regionalism in World Experience. An effort to assess world trends in federal and regional relations, including trends in the United States and among the newer and smaller nations, to determine whether there are any applicable principles or experiences to the Puerto Rican case. This is a broad subject and an outline needs to be selective and manageable. Professor Carl Friedrich has consented to help in the development of an outline, which may be available for review before the end of April.

STUDY SEVEN: Comparative Analysis. Some comparative studies and analyses will be made in the section on Economic Studies, between Puerto Rico and the States of the Federal Union as well as between Puerto Rico and a number of smaller nations. A similar comparative analysis will be made in the social-cultural area. The following is a suggested list of headings for comparative analysis, which will be presented in tabular form in the Commission's report as background material.

I. Education

- A. Literacy and Illiteracy
- B. Educational Levels attained
 - 1. Elementary
 - 2. Secondary
 - 3. University
- C. Adult Education
- D. Vocational and Agricultural Education
- E. Amounts Spent on Education

II. Housing

III. Social Services

- A. Unemployment Compensation

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- B. Retirement Benefits
- C. Other Kind of Assistance

IV. Health

- A. Distribution of Doctors
- B. Distribution of Hospital Beds
- C. Health Clinics
- D. Life Expectancy
- E. Types of Illness

V. Population

- A. Growth
- B. Marital Status
- C. Size of families
- D. Age Distribution

VI. Selected Characteristics of Labor Force

- A. Skill
- B. Occupation
- C. Mobility

VII. Political Participation

- A. Qualifications for Suffrage
- B. Percent Registered and Voting
- C. Frequency of Elections

STUDY EIGHT: Mutual Interests of United States and Puerto Rico. A

study and analysis of possible areas of mutual interest of Puerto Rico and the United States as these have emerged over the years. This study may serve as a framework for the Commission, to be taken into account in reaching any conclusions or in making any recommendations on the status question. The following interests are proposed for study and analysis, keeping in mind that each status alternative may select and combine them differently.

- I. Continued Growth and Development of Puerto Rico
- II. Self-Government
- III. Self-determination
- IV. Political Security
- V. Defense and Military Bases
- VI. Stability
- VII. Mutuality of Contribution to each others interests
- VIII. Maintenance of Common Bonds
- IX. Latin American Relations
- X. Caribbean Relations
- XI. International Relations
- XII. World Opinion

A T T A C H M E N T B

List of Witnesses

WitnessesSocial-Cultural Hearings

Roberto Rexach Benitez	Gustavo Agrait
Jose Emilio Gonzalez Diaz	Eladio Rodriguez Otero
Enrique Cordova Diaz	Jaime Benitez
Rafael Rivera Garcia	Charles Rosario
Elisa de Diego	Francisco J. Parra
Rafael Soltero Peralta	Hernan Padilla
Felicidad Catala	Rafael Correa Coronas
Frank Navarro Larrauri	Antonio Agostini
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Luis F. Silva Recio	Earl Parker Hanson
Isabelino Marzan	Federico Torres Campos
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Eduardo R. Gracia	Puerto Rico Anticolonialist Congress
Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico	Lewis Smith
Antonio Luis Ferre	Francisco Verdiales for Stanley S. Keyser
Luis Antonio Passalacqua	The Puerto Rican Popular Organization for Statehood
Felipe Viscasillas	Franklin Delano Lopez
Grand National Lodge of Puerto Rico	Sinclair Oil Corporation
Manuel F. Iglesias	Tenneco Oil Company

WitnessesLegal-Constitutional Hearings

Puerto Rico Bar Association	Jose Antonio Ortiz
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A T T A C H M E N T D

List of Contracted Background Studies

UNITED STATES - PUERTO RICO
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

BACKGROUND STUDIES

I. Historical

Study No. 1

The Puerto Rican Political Movement in the 19th Century, by Lidio Cruz Monclova.

Dr. Cruz Monclova is a Professor of History at the University of Puerto Rico and a leading Puerto Rican historian. His published works include La Historia de Puerto Rico (XIX Century), 3 volumes; Muñoz Rivera (10 Años de su vida política); Historia del año de 1897, several co-authored books and a number of articles.

This study begins with a brief description of early Spanish colonial policy in Puerto Rico as a setting for a discussion of political events in the nineteenth century. Special attention is given to the events in the movement towards autonomy under Spain, and its culmination in 1897.

Study No. 2

Historical Survey of the Puerto Rico Status Question, 1898-1965, by Robert J. Hunter.

Dr. Hunter is an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh. In 1959, he did a special study of Puerto Rico for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. House of Representatives. In 1963, he completed his doctoral dissertation on the subject of United States-Puerto Rican relations.

In this study, Dr. Hunter traces the issue of Puerto Rico's political status during the American period, 1898-1965.

Study No. 3

The United States and the Dilemmas of Political Control, by Whitney T. Perkins.

Dr. Perkins, Associate Professor of Political Science at Brown University, is the author of Denial of Empire: The United States and Its Dependencies.

Dr. Perkins describes historically the broad outlines of United States policy toward its dependencies for the purpose of giving perspective to the question of Puerto Rico's political status vis-a-vis the United States.

Study No. 4

Unionism and Politics in Puerto Rico, by William Knowles.

Dr. Knowles, Professor of Economics at Inter-American University in San German, has studied the Puerto Rican labor movement closely for a number of years. His works include Trade Union Development and Industrial Relations in the British West Indies and a number of articles on industrial and trade union development in the Caribbean area.

This study describes Puerto Rican labor history from 1897 to the present, discussing such issues as the role of unions in Puerto Rico's economic and social development, the interaction between unionism and politics, and the problems of Puerto Rican labor in relation to American labor in general.

II. Federalism & Comparative Political Development

Study No. 5

Selected Trends and Issues in Contemporary Federal and Regional Relations, by Carl J. Friedrich.

Dr. Friedrich, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government at Harvard University, is the author of a number of books, including Puerto Rico: Middle Road to Freedom; Constitutional Government and Democracy; The New Belief in the Common Man; and Studies in Federalism (with Robert Bowie, eds.); and a number of articles and papers.

In this paper Dr. Friedrich presents a theoretical discussion of federalism relating it to such factors as nationalism, society and language. To demonstrate contemporary trends in federalism, he also includes a number of country studies.

Study No. 6

The Netherlands, French and British Areas of the Caribbean, by the Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico.

The Institute of Caribbean Studies of the University of Puerto Rico, is a center for research and study of the Caribbean area. It is headed by Dr. Thomas G. Mathews, Professor of Political Science at the University, who is the author of Puerto Rican Politics and the New Deal and a number of articles on the Caribbean.

In this study Dr. Mathews and his associates describe and analyze the government and politics of several areas in the Caribbean. The major portion is concerned with the dependencies of the Netherlands, France and Great Britain; but the newly independent nations of Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago are discussed also. Emphasis is placed on the political relationships with the metropolitan countries. Sections on the important economic and social aspects are included also.

III. Social and Cultural

Study No. 7

Puerto Rico: An Essay in the Definition of a National Culture, by Sidney W. Mintz.

Dr. Mintz, Professor of Anthropology at Yale University, is the author of Worker in the Cane, a Puerto Rican Life History and People of Puerto Rico (with Julian Steward) as well as a number of articles and papers.

In this study Dr. Mintz attempts to define and clarify some of the concepts of Puerto Rican culture and to relate them, where possible, to the question of Puerto Rico's political status. In addition, Dr. Mintz makes a general survey of the literature on Puerto Rico's culture.

Study No. 8

Significant Factors in the Development of Education in Puerto Rico, by Ismael Rodriguez-Bou.

Dr. Rodriguez Bou, while serving as Permanent Secretary of the Superior Education Council of Puerto Rico, was Director of a comprehensive study of the Puerto Rican educational system for the Committee on Education of the Commonwealth House of Representatives. It is contained in the three volume work Estudio del Sistema Educativo. He has authored several books, among them Problemas de Educacion en Puerto Rico; Educacion de Adultos and Las Nuevas Generaciones en Puerto Rico, as well as a number of articles and papers.

This study discusses the development of Puerto Rico's educational policies and structure. Included are the teaching of English, descriptions of on-going educational programs, recent trends in the educational process, and a discussion of the future of education in Puerto Rico.

Study No. 9

Toward a Balance Sheet of Puerto Rican Migration, by Clarence Senior and Donald O. Watkins.

Dr. Senior is a Professor of Sociology at Brooklyn College and a member of the New York City Board of Education. He is the author of a number of books, including Puerto Rican Emigration; Strangers - Then Neighbors and Americans All: Our Citizens From the Caribbean, as well as a number of articles and papers.

Dr. Watkins, an assistant professor at Brooklyn College is the author of several articles on socio-educational problems.

The Senior-Watkins study describes and documents the Puerto Rican migration process - its history, pattern, economic and social aspects and implications for the future. In addition, there is included a selected and annotated bibliography.

IV. Government & Public AdministrationStudy No. 10

Inventory of the Departments, Agencies and Instrumentalities of the Executive Branch of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and Inventory of Federal Agencies with Offices in Puerto Rico, by the School of Public Administration, University of Puerto Rico.

The School of Public Administration of the University of Puerto Rico is directed by Dr. Luis F. Silva Recio and these studies were prepared, under his supervision, by members of his staff. Dr. Silva Recio is the author of Effects on Public Wage Fixing on Labor and Collective Bargaining in Puerto Rico, as well as a number of articles and papers. The first part of this study is an inventory of the executive departments, agencies and public corporations of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, describing structure, function and resources. It is available in both English and Spanish. The second part presents this information for federal departments and agencies having offices in Puerto Rico.