were previously taxed only by the State and formed one of its chief sources of revenue. It can readily be seen that indirectly these and other new sources of income, including the special tax upon alcoholic beverages, have had the effect of materially lowering real estate taxes, and it is thought that this will be increasingly so as general conditions become more normal.

The sales tax, while considered a nuisance, is now accepted as part of the established order.

The income tax is popular with the great mass of voters, and there is no indication of its repeal.

The special tax upon alcoholic beverages is considered by many to be too high, and it is probable that it will be lowered at some future time.

F. Bonded Debt.

1. Direct Bonded Debt.

The direct bonded debt in the City of San Francisco consists entirely of general obligation bonds for which the full faith and credit of the city are pledged and which are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all taxable property. All bond issues mature serially.

San Francisco's debt limit is fixed by charter at 12% of the assessed valuation of all real and personal property subject to taxation for city and county purposes. However, bonded indebtedness created for water supply purposes and bonds issued for the Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915 are exempt from this limitation.

On the basis of a total taxable assessed valuation for 1936-37 of $977,075,339, the 12% debt limitation would amount to $117,249,112. This amount is $60,265,012 in excess of the outstanding debt subject to limitations, which totaled $56,984,100 on June 30, 1936.

Of the general obligation bonds shown as outstanding in the following tabulation, a total of $3,616,000 remained unsold as follows:

| Sewer 1933 | $1,029,000 |
| Hatch 1932 | 344,000    |
| Water distribution 1933 | 2,142,000 |

As San Francisco City, County, and School District constitute one municipality, with identical boundaries, the following tabulation is all inclusive: