city. Undoubtedly, our heavy imports from the United States which reached their peak in 1948 at 9339,000,000, gradually declining until 1952 when they reached a low of P611,000,000, were due to the need of importing machinery and other capital goods to rehabilitate our war/torm industries and to start in a modest way our industrialization program.

In connection with our trade with the United States, permit me to point out the significant fact that while before the war the Philippincs, among the Southeast Asian countries, carried on the heaviest trade with America, the trend of recent years shows that we are rapidly being dislodged from the premier position by India, Indonesia, and Malaya. The figures of 1951 show that United States exports to India reached \$464,300,000, vis-avis American exports to the Philippines of \$350,300,000, or a difference in India's favor of \$114,000,000. In that same year, American imports from India were \$296,500,000 and from the Philippines \$283,400,000, or again, a difference in favor of India of \$13,100,000. In the same year, the American exports to Indonesia were \$161,750,000, against imports of \$266,300,000. Note the case of Malaya: America exported to that country \$57,800,000 against an importation of P425,400,000. Here is a handsome trade balance in Malaya's favor of \$367,600,000. Unless we do something about it, the pre-war premier position of the Philippines as the biggest American market in Southeast Asia will be definitely lost to us.

Recapitulation.—For the sake of emphasis, let me recapitulate the outstanding facts: 1. That we are buying from the Southeast Asian countries, except Japan, nine times more than we sell. 2. That our trade with Indonessis a decisively against us to the tune of P40,000,000 a year. 3. That in our trade with Thailand, we are pushed down and down into an unfavorable balance which kept sky-rocketing from P4,000,000 in 1951 and 1952, representing a phenomenal increase of about 300%. 4. We find to our dismay that our country has lost to India her premier position as the biggest American market in the Far East and that even Indonesis and Malaya are fast overtaking our country in that respect. S. Of course, it does not necessare have the same to but taking into account the fast that all the countries of Southeast Asia have the same type of conomy—the agricultural economy—the unfavorable balance of that on its an easter in the same taken of Southeast Asia have the same type of conomy—the agricultural economy—the unfavorable balance of that south same favorable balance of the same and the same favorable balance of southeast Asia have the same type of conomy—the unfavorable balance of trade is a negative index.

My friends, as we ponder over the significance of these figures, we come to realise the weaknesses of our economic position in Asian and world trade, but we also discover our strength and visualize our hopes. By the exactness of numbers, we gain a not only a realistic evaluation of our economic weight and special function in the international economy, but, most important of all, we gain a correct sense of proportion which is so essential in determining the direction, quality, and quantity of our in Asia and the nore: we think of ways and means to exprand our foreign trade, the more clearly it dawns upon us that the key to our success lies largely in our willingness and capacity to understand our or neighbors? interests and aspirations. We come to realize that in our willingness to work with them on a cooperative basis for the mutual benefit of all, we will find the open sesame to our expansion. In other words, we must realize that we can expand our own foreign trade only by expanding collectively the economy of the region, and consequently of the world. In compeny of the appinests of the material and equalitations spirit, the incorport of an appinest or the material and equalitations appint, and happiness of all mations, or using a time-honored slogan, "one for all, and all for one".

Upon this fundamental concept or formula, your Department of Foreign Affairs evolves the nation's policy of foreign service and foreign trade, and asks the sister democracies of Asia to accept it. We must find the common denominator of our aspirations in this region. None has understood it better than American Vice-President Nixon who said after his trip to Asia: "Did you ever stop to think what the people of Asia want? Well, they want independence. They want the conomic progress. They want peace. They want freedom of choice as to their culture, religion, and their economic systems. And they want fundamental recognition of their equal dignity as human beings." This is the ssence of the slogan, "Asia for the Asians". If you will pardon the digression, it is not against the United Nations' concept of one world, as some erroneously believe. It is an evolutionary stage in the ultimate attainment of a World State. The best evidence of that is that the attainment of a world scate. In orst evidence of that is that the Charter of the United Nations contains a provision allowing and en-couraging regional groupings. By virtue of that provision, the British Commonwealth, the Pan American Union, the NATO, the Arab League, etc., were authorized and sanctioned. Under that same provision, the future Southeast Asian Regional Union will come into being. I repeat, these regional developments composed of a group of nations are not contrary to the spirit of the United Nations; they are evolutionary stages towards the World State.

Going back to my formula for expanding Philippine foreign trade, the key is mutual understanding among nations, the magic open sesame is collective effort to expand collectively the conomy of the region and the world, and the common denominator is democracy, that is, liberty, equality, and fraternity. It is my conviction that if we are determined to wipe out the unfavorable trade balance of \$40,000,000 in our trade with Indonesia, we can do it by the use of this formula. It is my hope that if we are resolved to regain our premier position as the greatest American market of the Far East with the trade balance in our favor, we can do it through this formula. Likewise, with this policy, we can liquidate the **P**32.000,000 unfavorable trade balance with Thailand. keep on the upswing our favorable trade balance of \$7,400,000 with Japan, and by the same policy, instead of buying nine times more from than we sell to Southeast Asia, we should be able to reestablish a trade equilibrium. But above all, by this formula, we shall spread the gospel of democracy in Southeast Asia, we shall share with the peoples of the region the tenets and redemptive principles of democracy, shall drink of each other's culture and spiritual inspiration, we shall stand together to defend with all our might and maintain freedom and democracy and peace. . .

Production of Selected Manufacturing Establishments by Kind of Manufacture: 1953^a

BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS

(NOTE: Some of the items below do not carry quantities produced and only their values are given due largely to the lack of uniformity in weight or measurements given by the manulacturers. In spite of instructions at the back of the questionnaire.)

_	Kind of manufacture	No. of estab- lish- mente report- ing	Unit of measure	Quentity	Value (Pescs)
-	GRAND TOTAL	2,479			1,288,753,573
(#)	FOOD MANUFACTURING:	263			369,811,821
	Candies	27	-	-	7,933,259
	"natas", guava jelly, etc.) Chocolate (ground cocos) Coconut oil manufactures	12 7	=	Ξ	26,374,128 389,865
	Edible oil. Margarine Shortening (vegetable lard).	ь	Kilos	14,220,254 2,288,393 24,383,095	11,666,954 2,395,290 22,653,101

Coffee (powdered, canned, bot- tled, and unpacked) Dairy products, etc.:	43 7		1,755,738	6,737,380
Fresh milk (bottled, etc.)	ь	-	-	485,854
Others (Magnolia, soyalac, etc)	б 15 11	Kilos	47,796.430	1,393,491 30,808,024 347,093
Vetsin	ь 16 12	<u>ь</u> в. Ш	460,385 二	1,254,213 610,280 4,635,101
Ham Seusage Others Noodles, macaroni, etc Sugar (centrals, refineries, etc).	ь 5 27	Kilos Kilos	66,610 117,200 3,503,235	347,828 460,240 197,535 1,831,299
Centrifugal. Refined. Others.	ь 38	Kilos —	1,027,316,747 70,996,727	227,726,305 19,043,261 2,521,320

		105			133.923.025	Government scrum Isbora-	
(Б)	BEVERAGES:	108			133,923,023	Floor wax 5 Pounda 926.316	941,018 607,679
	Alcoholic: Distilled spirits (alcohol distillerics).	ь	Liters	20,954,045 139,262,353	4,419,934	Heir curling solutions and pads 3 — — Cosmetics and toiletries	151.007
	Fermented. Winer and liquora.	b	Boltles	139,262,353	43,735,129 10,888,323		127,209
	Winer and liquors Soft drinks (important bot- tling plants only)	ъ	Botties	1,089,369,613	74,879,639	Plastics and plastic products 12 Soap:	2,234,845
	NOTE: (a) Subject to revisio (b) Included in prece					Laundry	23,731,879 4,495,327
		ding	ummary	•		Fertilizer (sulphate of am	1 101 445
(c)	TOBACCO MANUFACTU- RES:	67			148,709,847	monie) b " 6,461,960 Ink b Pounds 109,229 Matches b Case 42,110	1,191,445 307,560 8,852,388
	Cigare	3 5	Pieces	97,578,000 13,340,194,000	5,932,700 141,491,700	(1) VEGETABLE AND ANI. MAL OILS AND FATS: 19	0,001,000
	Cigarettes(c Others (chewing, smoking to- bacco, flue-curing, etc.)	, ъ	_	_	1,282,447		79,871,212
(d)	TEXTILES:	43			56,357,230	Coconut oil b Kilos 127,338,051 Lumbang oil b " 413,240	79,456,825 414,387
	Jute begs and sacks	16	Pieces Kilos	22,519,394 2,507,369	13,455,889 19,761,271	NOTE: (b) Included in preceding summary.	
		13	Yarda	11,437,053	7,937,512	(m) NON-METALLIC MINE- RALS MANUFACTURES: 66	48.522.373
	etc.) Others (cordsge, yarns, thread for sewing, ramie and kenef			11,457,055		Bottles and other gives pro-	48,322,373
	hbers)	12	-	-	15,202,558	ducts: inc. boliow blocks. Bricks, tiles, holiow blocks. and concrete pipts	19,624,244
(e)	WEARING APPAREL AND OTHER MADEUP-TEX- TILES GOODS:					and concrete pipes 37	5,602,730 20,003,805 79,283
		314			96,520,536	end concrete pipes	79,283 969,248
	Ready-made clothing: Children's dresses	b	Disease	749,566	1 141 864	Others (asbestos roofing, mar- ble slabs, etc.)	2,243,063
	Pants and panties.	5	Pieces	2,320,382 21,597,217 580,717	1,141,864 6,203,593 40,054,543	(n) METAL INDUSTRIES: 152	26,738,381
	Socks and stockings. Others (towels, handker- chiefs, sincoats, blankets, etc.). Embroiderics	ь	Pairs	580,717	423,288	Construction materials: bolts, nuts, and rivets	412.896
	chiefs, 1 aincoats, blankets, etc.)	ь	=	-	23.646,621		5,941,250 692,879
	Embroideries Footwear: Leather shoes (big manufac-	25	-	-	13,622,105	Soil pipes	1,983,808 3,464,758
	turers only). Slippers. Wooden shots.	42	Pairs	972,081	9,444,980	Furniture and kitchen uten- sils: Enamelled wares	1,716,014
	Wooden shots Umbrelia	10 24 4	 Pieces	64,325 804,224 595,826	162,988 215,743 1,604,811	Kerosene and electric stoves 4 Pieres 42,650	1,012,269 2,030,147 96,515
ø	WOOD, AND CORK, EX-					Ranges. 2 Pieces 49 Tableware (spoons, forks, knives, etc.)	
	WOOD, AND CORK, EX- CEPT WOODEN FUR- NITURE:	336			108,151,310	knives, etc.)	255,705 554,354
	Lumber (d)	327	Bd.ft.	403.135.243	96,543,600 8,498,910	Machinery parts	26,408
	Plywood Veneer Wall board (coco-board)	9	Pieces Sq.ft. Pieces	1,851,626 18,995,696 360,000	296,954	etc. 27.179	282,065 2,204,254
	Others (box containers, toys,	(b)	_		1,011,846	Tin cahas, etc	2,215,135 2,848,969
(g)	WOODEN FURNITURE:	99			3,735,113	Others	1,000,955
(h)	PAPER AND PAPER PRO- DUCTS:	31			17,913,699	(*) ELECTRICAL MACHIN- ERY, APPARATUS, AP- PLIANCES, AND SUP- PLIES, AND SUP- 21	
	Bege	_	_	_	1,585,964 6,871,805		5,838,311
	Cardboard in sheets	999	Ξ	=	6.871.805 2.769,890	Radio sets and appliances b Electric light bulbs, floree- cent lamps, etc b Picces 2,457,015 Refrigeratore b 1,413 Storage batteries b 33,683	621,658
	Chipboards. Kraft papers.	5	Kilos	73,286 3,823 10,728	2,769,890 1,511,105 40,307	cent lamps, etc b Pieces 2,457,015 Refrigeratore b 33,583	1.284.575 1.173.901 1.731.092
	Kraft papers. Sipping straws. Tex-board (celotex). Writing paper	5	Case Pieces Kilos	3,823 10,728 5,075,600	123,994 34,638 4,939,824	Storage batterics	462.051 17.334
	Others	b	-	-	36,172	Storage Datteries D 39.363 Storage plates D 1,014,223 Electric water heaters D 1,014,223 Others (television set, elec- tric fans, iron fittures, sirconditioners, etc.) b	
NOTE: (d) From the Bureau of Forestry figures, but value is bat wholesale price.				es, but value is b	ased on Manila		547.700
	wholesale price. (b) Included in preceding summary. (c) Internal Revenue figures.					(p) TRANSPORTATION EQUIP- MENT: 9	15,213,213
(i)	LEATHER PRODUCTS:	28			2,745,234	Motor-car assembly plants	13,770,160
	Billfolds and handbags	10	=	Ξ	822,378 533,942 1,109,453 279,461	Motor-car assembly plants	1,291,532 151,521
	Luggages Tanned leather Others	12 3	Ξ	Ξ	1,109,453 279,461		151,521
G)	RUBBER PRODUCTS:	13			11,257,850	NOTE: b-Included in preceding summary. (q) MISCELLANEOUS INDUS-	
	Rubber abore	6	Pairs	3,110,497	9,506,383	TRIES: 323	25,225,633
	Others (automobile and truck tires, molded mechanical and pharmaceutical goods, etc.).					Copra cake 13 Kilos 70.655.823 Molasses 20 Gal. 37.999.480 Copra paring and sweeping! 3 Kilos 6.792.669	7,444,765 2,509,099 2,177,513 1,003,356
		7	-	-	1,751,467		2,177,513 1,003,356
(k)	CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, DRUGS, Etc.	219			73,282,546	Starch (mostly repacking) 6 Kilos 2.152.686	1,479,202 1,436,482 460,429
	Animal food:	11				Phonograph records 5 Pieces 402,890 Ice 213 M.T. 265,400 Others 19 — —	7.554.000
	Cattle and horse feed Poultry feed Chemicals: abhydro a annonia cabonate Caboum hypochlorite Cautic aoda. Forric choride Glycerine Suphwire scid Suphwire scid Suphwire scid	ь	Sack Kilos	4.893 10,802,278	33,261 3,381,521	(r) ELECTRICITY, GAS AND	
	Chemicale: Anhydrous ammonia	12	Kilos	417.980	110 776		64,936,240
	Calcium carbonate	b	Ton Pounds M.T.	263 1.617.644	20,324 60,054 198,516 9,563 3,171,565	Electric light plants and power	60,300,000
	Forric chloride	5	Pounda	1,384 85,564 2,919,982	198,516 9,563	Ges fuel	1,021,962
	Hydrochloric acid Muriatic acid	5	Pounds Liter	433,571 104,400	3,171,565 122,839 66,750 196,554	Acetylene b Carbon dioxide b Tanka 57.414	1,782,235
	Sulphuric scid	10 10 12 30	Ton Kilos Kilos	1,293 2,101,012 541,708	196,554 1,578,289 4,685,967	Chlorine	185,687 38,310 1,356,293
	Candles Dental cream Drugs and medicines:	3 30	Kilos	541,708	4,685,967		
	(Large private laboratories only-miscrilleneous pro- ducts)	 >		_	15,076,521	NOTE: 1 Reported by desiccated coconut factories. (x) Estimated from figures collected by the Nati Corporation.	onal Power
		5		_	15,070,541	Corporation	