



Vol. XVIII.
No. 9

September.
1938

The American Chamber of Commerce OF THE Philippine Islands

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this very organization—they are still more ample for the ends of peace.

Suppose for the sheer amusement of it that Henry VIII of England had not made a Spanish marriage and had not engaged in that spoliation of Italy that placed *Defender of the Faith* in the British imperial title, but had stayed at home peacefully and husbanded England's resources—what would merry England be today? You have not to look far for the answer, merely across the North sea to England's neighbors, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, where the prevailing ideology has long been that of peace and self-sufficiency: no dream of empire, and no sense of inferiority for lack of empire; and no declining virility, physical, mental, or spiritual, but wealth widely distributed, and wealth accumulating, and bettered ways of living introduced all the time. Merry England would have been that too, if empire had been declined, the home of truly merry Englishmen; more than now live perhaps, and all of them better provisioned. If you could but speak over Hitler's shoulder to the German people you would invite attention to that. For it is as easily demonstrable as a problem in simple arithmetic that conquest is vain, that materially it boots nothing, and in no way does any good at all. When Charles XII of Sweden went campaigning round Europe, Sweden was badly off; she could implement war, but never to her advantage—no country ever can—and now that she swashbuckles no more, she is excellently off, and Swedes infinitely elevated in the world's esteem, deservedly. Sweden is not large, and Swedes are not ascetics, but it is found that nature sees to it that not too many Swedes are born. If all nations would abandon the sword and get back to God they would have precisely the same experience—their countries would suffice them. Germany would not be an exception, rather we should say, almost immediately an outstanding example.

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REFUGEES

Forty-five refugee families from central Europe have all been admitted to this Commonwealth and more than twice that number are being selected for admission. Others have come to Manila independently and some of these young men have tramped from office to office during more than a year, seeking work at any price. The lowest we have heard of is P50 a month, a well educated refugee offered to work for that, and it has come to be a fact, begun with the influx from Shanghai a year ago, that the initial pay at which young Americans are put to work is P150 a month, when board and room alone at the Y. M. C. A. costs P110 a month. However, with more refugees coming in, wages must fall below P150 a month. Sickness recurs, some special expenses accrue inevitably. P150 a month is not a living wage at the simplest American living standard basis. On such terms, refugees do the country little good, they in fact do it harm temporarily, and possibly permanently, and will soon wear out their welcome.

All this should be avoided by sending every refugee to the land in Mindanao for subsistence farming exactly on the same basis as Filipinos are sent there, with the refugees' own community and others friendly toward them privileged to help them get started as farmers. No exception should be made even of scientists, until all have tasted the soil. Nor should they be lodged in all-refugee communities in Mindanao; they should be sprinkled into a general community, each refugee homestead bounded by Filipino homesteads. Palestine shows that urban refugees learn rural life quickly and find zest in it. Let the

GOOD FROM EVIL

When this note is written, September 10, the weekend is passing that is, to date, Europe's strongest threat of renewed world war. It derives from the Hitler philosophy, that regeneration of Germany lies in conquest, an expanded Reich and colonial restorations. A nation that thinks that is probably running a temperature, and probably nothing can be done about it. Let us observe however that since Germany invites war she must feel that her economic position is resourceful enough to sustain the extraordinary costs of war; she has therefore no reason to go to war, really, because peace is cheaper: rich enough to carry on a war, a country is not so poor that it can not carry on peace—its sufficiency for war belies its case. It is comparatively artless to carry on war, magnificently ingenious to carry on peace; war is the lesser challenge, peace the greater, and if a country's leadership is chosen for war, or a warlike policy, obviously it is not the best the country affords—it is second rate, not first rate. Its ideology is second rate, in the first place, and its better minds, having thought far ahead of it, will not endure the abasement of going back to it. Countries Hitler would fight have the leadership that peace exactingly requires, an obvious initial advantage. Countries organize more neatly for peace than for war, peace being the harder game; just the same, any country triumphantly organized for war dashes its ultimata to pieces on the bulwarks of

Commonwealth with its abundant land do this thing better than any other country has done it; and then, instead of less than 200 families, at least ten times that number can be taken—with only good resulting all round. Refugees can not be choosers. Pepper new rural communities in Mindanao with them and they will season the whole batch. Let them have ghettos at the ports and work for any wage they can get and the results will not be so happy. Act now! and through the proper agencies. Instead of beggared refugees, new and soon helpful citizens. We are certainly not a man who believes the folk of the refugees' race normally injure a country in any way, we believe on the contrary that normally they do a country infinite good. But sudden incursions of any people into a farming country where professional, industrial, and commercial opportunities are very limited, require management directing the ability of the immigrants immediately to the soil. Some will later leave the soil, but in new employments of their own invention.

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A COUNTRY'S BREAD

Year	Cabanatuan Paddy Prices at Harvest Time Vs. Imports		Imports Chiefly from Saigon	
	Prices in Pesos Cavans 44 Kilos		Qty. Kilos	Duty Paid
1922	3.00 to 3.30		42,294,888	P1,268,847
1923	2.55 2.65		66,449,039	1,993,471
1924	4.10 4.50		151,108,793	4,533,264
1925	3.60 3.75		101,198,917	3,035,968
1926	4.10 4.20		70,483,920	2,114,518
1927	3.30 3.35		12,511,280	375,339
1928	3.25 3.40		43,757,326	1,312,720
1929	3.60 4.30		105,327,046	3,159,811
1930	2.90 3.20		10,986,866	329,606

1931	2.10	2.35	12,465,128	373,954
1932	1.45	1.65	13,199,719	395,992
1933	1.45	1.50	19,693,594	984,680
1934	1.75	1.95	6,981,733	349,087
1935	1.95	2.10	7,270,004	363,500
1936	2.85	2.90	91,574,177	Cartel begins
1937	2.35	2.45	74,000,968	ditto

We have arranged the data above because the ruling market price of rice is a question much agitated as we go to press. The country has a fundamental question to resolve. We can not go into the merits or demerits of the Rice & Corn corporation, the government cartel that governs the situation, but the table indicates a number of pertinent facts. Rice prices in our part of the world are based on Saigon's vast annual surplus. Questions are, first, how high the Commonwealth's duty should be, second, if the cartel imports, should it pay the duty. We suggest it as a general principle that public corporations should pay all revenue charges that private corporations who are their competitors must pay, difficulty will probably beset any kinder policy. The duty is P2.85 per sack of 57 kilos, and the earlier duty of some years ago was P2.14 per sack. There is the possibility of a graduated duty, regulated by executive discretion. It can be said for the cartel that at the end of August, when our data were prepared, domestic rice in Manila markets was still

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