



## Later Data from Thriving "Philiopolis"

*This imaginary American city manufacturing goods sold exclusively to the Philippines, might be the actual city of Kansas City, Missouri. . . .* By CLARENCE H. COOK.



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Philippine exports are of a limited variety. The major items may be counted on the fingers of one hand, sugar, copra, hemp, coconut oil, lumber and tobacco.

It is due to the ready market for these products of our farm lands in the United States, and the profits that have accrued from them, that sufficient capital is available in this country, to purchase the innumerable commodities, not now produced here, but which, nevertheless, as living standards have improved, have become recognized as necessities of life.

Few stop to consider seriously the great list of products, so necessary to progress, development and the maintenance of standards, that this country would be either in part, or wholly deprived of, in the event the duty-free relations with the American market were severed, and commodity profits now enjoyed, turned to commodity losses, as of course they would to a large extent.

It is well to consider these things in their true light and value. Few people realize the actual poverty of diversified production, both agricultural and industrial of the Philippines. This is a field that must be developed before the Philippines can lay claim to economic independence.

Walter Robb\*, well known local writer and editor of the American Chamber of Commerce *Journal* has drawn probably the clearest picture ever presented to the people of this country, detailing imports from the United States that may be classed as actual necessities. Mr. Robb has visualized a theoretical city, which he has called "Philiopolis," in which these commodities are produced and with the assistance of reliable Washington statistics has compiled the following, and to many of us startling figures, detailing many of the products we are now able to enjoy as the result of the ready and profitable sale of Philippine products on the duty free American market, and without which we would to a great extent be deprived. Without a market there can be no profit, and without profitable sales, there can be little development or progress.

On the basis of 1928 and 1929 Philippine import figures, together with United States Census of Manufacturers, 1921 (latest edition available) and United States Year book of Agriculture, 1930,

it has been possible to arrive at fairly accurate figures for the revision of the activities of "Philiopolis". The United States Census of Manufacturers gives the total value of the product of all leading industries, the number of laborers employed therein, and total annual payroll. By dividing the value, or in some cases quantity, of Philippine imports of the products of any one industry into the total produced value or quantity, a co-efficient is obtained which, when applied to the total number of laborers and total payroll for that particular industry, gives numerical values of great average accuracy for the fraction of the industry which may be considered as belonging to the economic establishment of the theoretical, but none the less, real "Philiopolis".

(1) The pasture lands, some 55,000 acres, of Philiopolis maintain 13,500 milk cows valued at over \$1,500,000, which yielded the 58,000,000 pounds of natural milk required for the production of 27,000,000 pounds of evaporated and condensed milk and other dairy products exported to the Philippine Islands in 1929. Together with the very large creamery, condensing plant and cheese-making establishments located in Philiopolis, the dairy industry received over \$3,000,000 for its gross income, (1929 data not available.)

(2) The iron and steel mills, foundries, metalurgical factories, and machine shops at Philiopolis employed over 3,000 laborers with a payroll of over \$3,000,000 to produce the \$20,980,000 worth of American iron and steel products, tools, and machines required in the Philippines in 1929.

(3) The Philiopolis automobile and truck factory employs 1,000 laborers who enjoy a payroll of \$1,400,000 and produced 3,700 trucks and 3,600 cars for the Philippines in 1929 which were sold for \$7,635,000 (1929 data.)

(4) Cotton farmers in the Philiopolis district sell their entire crop from 277,000 acres for \$8,717,000 to the huge mill at Philiopolis where 5,300 laborers are employed in the manufacture of cotton goods for Philippine consumption. These laborers receive an annual payroll of over \$4,216,000, while the mill properties receive over \$2,916,000 in profit. Then, too, these farmers ship \$6,500,000 worth of raw cotton from an additional 209,000 acres to Europe and the Orient where it is manufactured into cotton goods for Philippine consumers. (1929 data.)

(5) Wheat farmers at Philiopolis cultivated 199,000 acres from which nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat were obtained. This wheat was sold to a huge flour mill which milled and sacked 143,000,000 pounds of flour for shipment to the Philippine Islands in 1929. The value of the flour at the port of Philiopolis was approximately \$4,350,000. There is, also, a sizable bakery in Philiopolis which produced \$300,000 worth of biscuits, macaroni, oatmeal and other breadstuffs required by the Philipinians in 1929.

(6) The fishing coasts of Philiopolis supply the Philippines with 22,000,000 pounds of canned fish annually. (1928 data.)

(7) Philiopolis also produces (1928 data):

700,000,000 cigarettes valued at \$1,600,000; 5,500,000 pounds of apples valued at \$253,000; 2,250,000 pounds of grapes valued at \$190,000; 6,000,000 pounds of citrus fruit valued at \$390,000; 3,000,000 pounds of dried and tinned fruits and nuts valued at \$200,000; \$1,500,000 rubber tires; \$750,000 other rubber goods; \$75,000 worth of asbestos; \$43,000 worth of shoe blacking; \$1,500,000 chemicals and medicines; \$200,000 watches and clocks; \$160,000 chocolate and cocoa; \$140,000 coffee; \$209,000 candy and chewing gum; \$65,000 copper products; \$216,000 earths and ceramic products; \$1,050,000 fertilizers; \$220,000 metal furniture; \$390,000 glassware; \$215,000 gold, silver and platinum ware; \$360,000 hats and caps; \$2,100,000 silk, natural and rayon; \$1,000,000 soap; \$135,000 sporting goods; \$150,000 molasses, sugars and syrups; \$93,000 tin and tinfoil; \$350,000 tobacco leaf; \$50,000 toys and trinkets; \$675,000 worth of vegetables, fresh, dried and tinned; \$350,000 lumber and lumber products; \$430,000 wool cloth and yarns; \$150,000 motion and talking pictures; \$400,000 phonographs and records; \$1,650,000 leather goods; \$7,000,000 mineral oils; \$300,000 other oils; \$700,000 paints and varnishes; \$1,500,000 paper and paper products; \$1,345,000 books and printed matter; \$117,000 pencils; \$500,000 perfumes and cosmetics; \$340,000 photographic supplies; \$120,000 jewelry; \$173,000 salary appliances.

\*Modesty would incline us to omit this paragraph, but, thanking Mr. Cook, we leave it in because it carries the introduction to *Philiopolis*. As to the origin of the idea, Philiopolis was crudely built about ten years ago; many friends liked the idea, and with their help the city has grown steadily since.—Ed.